

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL 49796
 THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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JANUARY 2, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 745



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November 10, 1906.

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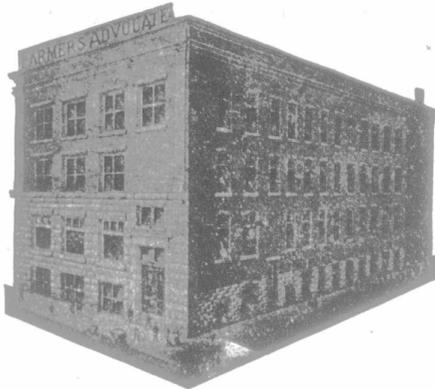
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

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REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

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

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Do you fritter away the precious moments?

The deed of a piece of land entitles you to everything you can get out of it.

Does the title deed to manhood guarantee you less?

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To January 1st, 1908

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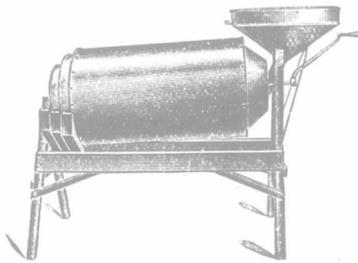
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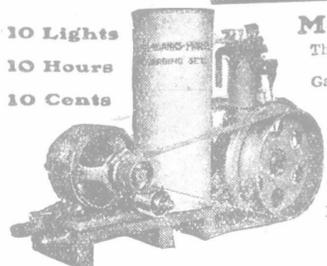
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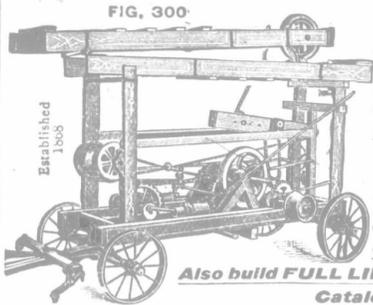
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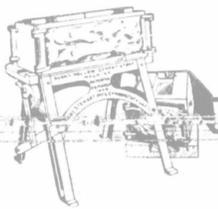


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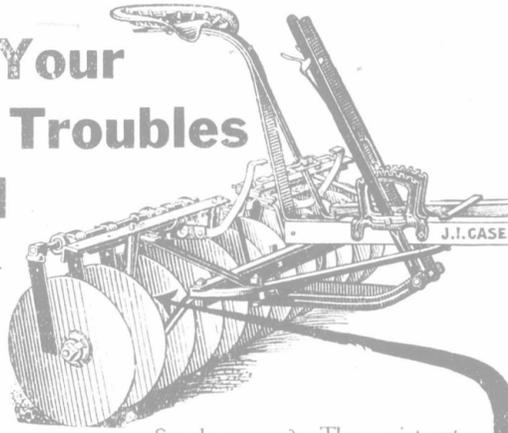
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in the J.I. CASE DISC HARROW



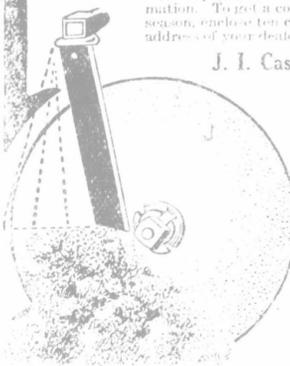
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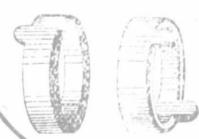
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

January 2, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 745

NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO CANADIAN YOUTH



ON the threshold of another year the young man and maiden can well afford to pause and take thought for the future, not with mere idle speculations as to what that future holds, but with stern resolve to make it yield rich stores of blessings for humanity and one's self. The hope of the Canadian nation is in its youth—the product of God-fearing, law-respecting, education-loving homes, and while old heads cannot be expected to sit upon young shoulders, the youth of the country must not forget that they are expected to play their parts like men.

Fertile lands and a wholesome climate are in themselves but trifles in determining the progress of a nation or the health of the body politic; that depends upon the new blood that pulsates through the body of the nation.

Young men and young women, your responsibilities are great and ever increasing; you cannot and must not shirk those duties, if you are to be considered true and faithful sons and daughters of Canada and the Empire! The great fields of education and politics, of agriculture and the industries are calling for honest and untiring workers, and I bid you, as one comrade to another, take up the fight for the betterment of humanity and the coming of the dawn, so that while you and I may not live to see the accomplishment of the poet's dream,

“Till the war-drums throb'd no longer,
And the battle flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man, the Federation
of the world.”

we shall, when called upon to lay down our work, be gladdened by “Well done, good and faithful servant.”

THE EDITOR.

EDITORIAL

We shall all need to furbish up our Latin, anent the prosecution of the Grain Growers, the case is said to be, 'sub judice.'

* * *

Now, where is the miscreant who objects to Latin being an obligatory subject for matriculation?

* * *

Guelph has retrogressed! Matriculation is not now demanded for the four years, course in agriculture.

* * *

The petulance of the manufacturers over the tariff is that of spoiled children. The attempt to rule them by love is a failure, Grandpa Fielding.

* * *

Listen to the voice of the fanning-mill man, the melody of his instrument is no criterion of its worth.

* * *

How else can the aimless course of Manitoba University be prosecuted, for that, by the fact that it is an institution without a head.

* * *

Government inspection of banks sounds good to shareholders and depositors, but to be of any use, it would need to be more thorough than government inspection of life insurance has been proved to be.

* * *

It would seem that it would be more sensible and of greater benefit to humanity, to have church union in our smaller towns and villages, and have one church and a hospital, in place of three or four weak churches and no hospital.

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The Ontario Agricultural College reports adversely on the milking machine. The Kansas Agricultural College states, their results show the new method to be superior to the old method which necessitated milkmaids.

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The *Live Stock World* says, "You can't get rid of the 'king's horses.' They're at the Iowa college now."

* * *

Well, we always knew Prof. Kennedy was stuck on his British ancestry; and as he failed to meet His Majesty to tell him about the Spoor trophy when across the pond, he can go down and watch King Edward's horses fed, or even brush and curry them, doncherknow!

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The National Sheep Breeders' Association of Great Britain had a discussion recently on the coloring of show sheep. Some wished compulsory showing without coloring, others that a standard of coloring be fixed; it was finally left for the breed societies to thresh out.

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While many universities have not yet fully grasped the need in the community, for high class training in the sciences and industries, yet care must be exercised that the materialistic is not allowed to overshadow the inculcation of high ideals, and real culture.

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It would seem reasonable that when a charter is granted to an insurance company that the government granting such a charter should stipulate that the maximum dividend to be paid shareholders should not be over ten per cent.

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Owing to the scarcity of coal a hotelkeeper in Saskatchewan is said to be burning bacon for fuel. Thus does history repeat itself, hog products used to be employed for firing up on the Mississippi boats. Guess it was some of the Chicago Jungle bacon that had strayed across the line—and shouldn't it burn with a blue flame?

* * *

The rapid increase of weeds has rendered it possible to draw more heavily on the fertility of the new land than was even possible by continuous wheat growing; or to use figures as an illustration, whereas it took approximately fifteen years of continuous wheat growing to exhaust a given piece of new land, owing to the weeds the same unfortunate state may now be reached in ten years.

The Danger of Freezing Due to Shortage of Fuel!

That this is no imaginary danger has been abundantly proven by the press reports of the last two weeks, wherein hotels are reported with only one fire, and farmers as burning expensive lumber and straw in order to keep warm and cook their food. The coal famine is primarily due to the fact that western dealers were unable during the past summer, on account of strikes and a shortage of cars, to put in their usual stocks; as soon as the cold weather came on, the demand was heavy, and owing to the fact that cars were needed to take out the cattle and wheat it was impossible to bring in coal. The suggestion that the C. P. R. refused to deliver dealers coal, unless these men would purchase a portion of their supplies from them, is not considered of much moment. As a result of this shortage at the early part of the winter, the stores at the lakes have been depleted and we are informed by a coal merchant of repute that the shortage of fuel bids fair to be felt severely in Winnipeg as in the country.

Next to the suffering entailed upon men, women and children by the coal famine, there is the unfortunate far-reaching effect that the public use of the forests will have in the hands of countries that are our rivals in attempting to secure population from more crowded lands. The fault lies primarily with governments which have not heretofore shown either the disposition or the courage to grapple with a difficult and trying situation. Unfortunately the horde of politicians are too busily engaged in jockeying each other for the advantage of place to give time and thought to reasonable means of heading off such unfortunate contingencies as coal famines, grain combines, etc. A correspondent suggests

To Our Correspondents

WE are glad to hear from you at all times; our business is, when necessary, to edit the production of your hands, whether gleaned from rich stores of experience, or the product of sympathetic hearts or active brains. But kind friends, one and all, do write on one side of the paper only, and in all cases let us have your subscription not necessarily for publication, and address, so that it is no trouble to establish either your identity or location.

that the government should own the coal mines; it certainly should, and should lease those mines for a reasonable sum, retaining also the right to fix the maximum charges for coal, similarly to the powers now held re freight rates; further, in case of such strikes as that recently at Lethbridge and in the Crow's Nest, it should pass legislation so as to have the power to take temporary control of the mines, and to order the miners back to work pending the settlement of the trouble by arbitration. Governments should certainly be able to contrive some way to prevent the few, either corporation or strikers, causing bitter suffering for the many!

Since the above was written the Dominion Government has brought down a measure in line with above, the bill providing for compulsory arbitration in strikes affecting public utilities as well as conferring power on the government to take the management and operation of such utilities until an agreement between employers and employees is reached. The wisdom of such a move as this to prevent suffering by innocent people, cannot be questioned.

The Education Problem.

Up to date very few people, beyond those directly interested and a few enthusiasts, have given the educational system of the country the attention it deserves, unless perhaps to criticize adversely the results obtained, as seen in the office, the counting-house, the professions and other walks of life.

The beginning of a new year is a good time to make resolutions, on all and sundry matters; therefore every parent and ratepayer should resolve to give this very important question more study in the future than in the past; and we will undertake to assist as far as possible such laudable endeavors. There are three great

units in our educational system, the child, the parent and the teacher, and one of the essentials to improvement is the establishment of more intimate relations, looking to a better acquaintance with the aims of each other and with the methods to be followed. In the system itself are three other units, the public school, the high school and the university, the first named being the greatest in importance of the three mentioned. We have an opinion regarding the system at present followed in Western Canada, which is practically the same in each of the western provinces, except for minor differences; and although three units are mentioned, the first two do not fit into the third so well as we consider such might be made to do. In fact it is common knowledge that work of the university (at present practically a corporation of four denominational colleges) and of the collegiates and high schools, do not dovetail, due possibly to the fear on the part of the collegians that their sphere of usefulness might be encroached upon or curtailed by reciprocity; that idea, and the medievalism of the degree conferring institution, may account for the present lack of interest shown by the public in this important institution, which is unfortunate, as it needs public funds to further its work. Unfortunately, the university is not yet in a position to warrant any government granting aid; it lacks a head, and has not shown any real tendency to grapple with the educational needs of the country, if we except the teaching of divinity. This unit of our educational system is worthy of separate discussion, which we hope to give at some other time.

As regards the progress being made by the children of the country, it would appear to be satisfactory, judging by the letters received by Cousin Dorothy for the Children's Corner. We were allowed to look over some of the letters and were much pleased with the handwriting and composition, and were informed that comparatively few mistakes in spelling are found in these letters. We were also struck by the fact that some children on the prairie are being taught by their mothers—these are in Old Country families—and invariably the letters from these homes are above the average. It is a big question, this of education, and one that cannot be dismissed cursorily from the mind of any public spirited person.

The Hospital is an Essential Part of Our Civilization.

The privilege is rarely accorded to people of reading such a sensible article, and one breathing human feeling so richly and fully as that of Dr. M. E. Allen Davidson in our Christmas number. Dr. Davidson is the wife of a leading citizen of the town in which they reside, and is an extremely busy woman, having given up the practice of a noble profession for the higher duties of a wife and a mother, besides ministering to the needs of the community in such activities as hospital aid. The article from her pen contains unanswerable arguments in favor of the establishment of small hospitals in the smaller western towns. Any person living on the prairie for many years must have noticed the heavy toll exacted of valuable lives, especially of stalwart promising young men, by typhoid, and of splendid young married women in childbirth. Lives such as these we can ill afford to lose in a country where population of good quality is so much needed. We spend money to get these people on the prairie, and every effort should be made to prevent as far as possible any waste of human life and the infliction of sore wounds to human hearts.

Few families escape sickness whether in town or country, at some time or another, and such illnesses are often prolonged and become more serious for lack of trained help in the home. The local hospital will furnish the nurses, or opportunity for the daughters of the farm to learn this profession, and will instill the principles of home sanitation in circles where such knowledge is badly needed. Many hospitals in the older countries are supported and maintained by the benefactions of wealthy men, or from bequests; in this country conditions are such that support must be supplied from other sources, and the taxes should be made to contribute a sufficient quota to prevent this great work being hindered. The taxes are drawn upon heavily for education, to prevent disease; and for police, to stamp out disease—crime being considered as such nowadays—and the hospital is as much entitled to a share as the schoolhouse and the gaol.

Stop Plundering the Country to Help Railroad Magnates.

From time to time this journal has opposed the reckless granting of aid to railroads, in existence or in embryo, either in the form of land or cash. The times are admittedly prosperous, yet the pendulum is bound to swing to the other end, and many will feel the pinch of hard times later on. As a consequence of good times people are not careful enough to scrutinize the deeds of the administrators, and if a superficial scrutiny is made, the ways and means are not carefully looked into. It was the custom for many years in the West to shout against the C. P. R.; a politician could always make himself solid with an audience by thus exciting the prejudices and hatred of his hearers; that time has gone by; but there has arisen in Canada another road whose leaders are masters in handling the administrations. It is well known that in Manitoba many Liberals are sore, claiming that the financial and other aid given by their friends at Ottawa was used to beat them in provincial fights. Further, the overthrow of one cabinet minister is said to have been due to his insistence that the C. N. R. should be taken up as the federal government's transcontinental road, and not the Grand Trunk Pacific. All

...distrust of the administrations in the minds of the people, they feel certain, that while some are in politics for the good of the country, the great majority are in it for what they can get out of it. It is a matter of common knowledge that the so-called aid now given to railroads on the prairie, is more than aid; it amounts to a straight gift, the allowance per mile being more than sufficient to properly build and equip the lines so aided. Some companies do build and equip with the aid so generously donated, others build and equip their lines on the cheap, and as a result when the ordinary business of the country has to be done, such roads fall down and the people are caused suffering, inconvenience, and financial loss. Effort is, however made to still the uproar resulting by shouting "big crops", "rapid expansion of the country", etc., etc., all intended to divert the attention of the taxpayers from the fact that the railroads have been financially aided to an extent that should have enabled such roadbuilders to have forestalled the lack of transportation now existent.

In spite of the aid thus lavishly granted, the railroad service in many parts is undoubtedly scandalous. Just recently the C. N. R. have taken over what has been termed the Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R., and for lack of motive power are unable to operate it. The ambitions of the two C. N. magnates to own a transcontinental road are legitimate enough; we do not even decry the ambition of one of them to be made a peer or knighted, as other Canadian railroad magnates have been before him, but this anxiety to butt into the aristocracy

should not be allowed to affect the railroad's administration, with the result of spreading legitimate endeavor out too thinly.

The railroad situation in Canada is unique, and while the people have been dazzled by the G. T. P., the other railroad has been profiting immensely, in a way, sub rosa. It is well worth the while of a little thought on the part of the people of Canada, this matter of aid to railroads, especially in view of the fact that James J. Hill is anxious to come unaided. Canadian business is good enough, without the tax payers having to pay people to come after it!

A grain exchange expert informs us that the millers, elevator men and other grain dealers have lost money in the grain business of late years, which we did not deny, on account of our credibility, although the thought would not down "Why do they stay at it?" Second thoughts suggest that the statement is probably right and that they have lost money—in the bucket shop.

HORSE

...stallion. Some good home bred two-year-olds are still in the hands of breeders and are available for reasonable figures, and the importers' barns never before contained so many choice selections.

There is an opportunity of the breeders of different classes of horses to exploit their favorites at the forth-coming conventions at Brandon and Regina. Why should not the directors invite some enthusiast for a particular breed to deliver a "spellbinder" before the conventions? The advantages of a breed cannot be too thoroughly published.

Breeders should go up to the live-stock conventions prepared to make some recommendations to the different exhibition boards relative to the distribution of prize money. At the large shows there is an urgent need for the adjustment of the prize lists to provide classes for Canadian bred fillies of all ages, with provision that they shall also be allowed to compete with imported females. Will the breeders express their opinion on this matter?

The new tariff provides for a specific duty on horses over one year old, valued at \$50 or less; as follows: British preferential tariff \$10, intermediate tariff \$12.50, general \$12.50. The object aimed at is to shut out the cheap horse stock that frequently floods the country from northwestern states' ranches. On purebred animals the tariff is unchanged; namely, free of duty. The old tariff was 20 per cent ad valorem on all except purebred stock.

The Wild Horses of British Columbia

By F. M. LOGAN, B. S. A., Victoria, B. C.

Various and weird are the conceptions regarding the wild horses that make their homes among the untraversed peaks of this Alpine Province. Some imagine that these little animals are the lineal descendants of the cloven-hoofed horses of the Glacial Age; many presume that like their neighbors, the Indians, they were always here, while others believe that they have degenerated from the civilized horses of every-day life.

To see these supple little creatures scale the side of an almost perpendicular mountain, to watch them leap from rock to rock with the dexterity of a mountain goat, to witness an exhibition of speed that would cause a sensation on one of our race-tracks, it requires a good deal of faith to believe that these fiendlike creatures are brothers of our ponderous Percherons and colossal Clydesdales. Such, however, is the case, and it is only another striking example of what environment and conditions will do for an unrestrained animal. The human animal is not exempt from similar influences.

As near as can be ascertained, the origin of these wild horses is as follows: Away back in the early days, explorers and prospectors would come on horseback from the older countries of the East and South. Many of these pioneers perished in their search for gold, while their horses would survive. Other horses would stray from their owners, and these would join the ranks of the bears, panthers and mountain goats which, at that time, made up a large part of British Columbia's population. These horses formed the nucleus of the wild bands of to-day. Then, in the late fifties and early sixties, when the gold fever raged in the Cariboo region, many horses were brought in from the south for pack and saddle purposes. In some cases a drove of 40 or 50 would be brought in at one time, and, with nothing but a path to follow, one of the easiest things imaginable is that some of these horses would get away from the band and join the ranks of those already enjoying the freedom of the wilds. It is easy to understand how these horses, away from all restraining and civilizing influences, would quickly forget—as men often do—their home-training, and adopt the manners and customs of their companions of the wilderness. These interesting creatures resemble but little the stock from which they sprang. Extreme cold, driving rain and biting snows, as well as prolonged periods of starvation, have all had their influence upon their growth and development. Instead of the fine specimens which have been developed by man's aid, and of which we are justly proud, we have a degenerated, long-haired, vicious creature, of no value to man. They are reared under conditions so adverse to growth that the average wild horse of the mountains will probably not weigh more than 700 pounds, and, unless they change their ways, they will no doubt become smaller, rather than larger. In color, they vary from black to white—some with large white spots, others cream color, and still others with a mixture of all these. Most of them possess that vicious, varied eye, which is sufficient warning for those with wisdom to keep away.

Opinions regarding the number of these horses vary from 500 to 5,000, and to secure definite information on the subject is difficult. There are, however, several bands of these wild horses located in different parts of the Province, so it is reasonable to conclude that the latter figure is more nearly correct. One of these bands has made its home on the mountains skirting the Okanagan Lake. In an interesting conversation with one of the oldest settlers in that district, I found that the originators of this herd had escaped from a pack train in Cariboo gold days. One of these was a very fine animal, and numerous attempts were made to capture her. Fences which led to a corral were built across a valley, but from this she escaped with ease. A posse of Indians was organized and stationed in a relay-race fashion, so that when one horse got tired a fresh horse and rider would take up the chase. This was kept up for two or three days, until she was finally captured; but their work was in vain, for she died that night of exhaustion, complicated by a broken heart. I was told of another, which, after a long chase, was finally driven into deep snow, and lassoed by cowboys on snowshoes. When attempts were made to lead her, she would open her mouth and attack her captors, using all the arts of a tiger, until she was at last given up as an impossible project and allowed to pursue the evil tenor of her way. Another band is frequently seen scaling the mountains of the



A FINE FARM RESIDENCE. Home of Isaac Delsor, Souris, Man.

Cariboo region, but they are so wild that little is known of either their habits or haunts.

One might suppose that these animals, living such secluded lives, would be of no interest to anyone. This, however, is not the case. The ranchman who has large herds of cattle and horses, often finds his pastures eaten bare by the frequent visits of these mountain pirates. This is not their worst habit, from a civilized standpoint. Many an Indian has been suspected of stealing horses, while, if the truth were known, he was entirely innocent. Occasionally these wild horses will journey down the mountain sides in search of better pasture, and in that way get acquainted with the tame horses of the ranch. The laws of greed, so common among all animals, prompts the wild horses to add to their numbers. Ranchmen have often been surprised to see in the distance the wild stallions fighting with the mares of his herd, driving them up the hillside and compelling them to join their forces in their cause for freedom and the heights. In this way many valuable horses have been led from the paths of rectitude and duty. After all, how closely they resemble the human animal with wayward tendencies. If they only knew what numerous examples their superior brothers have, all through the ages, given them to follow, they would not be surprised at their inborn tendencies.

How to rid the Province of these worthless pirates, has for some time been considered. The

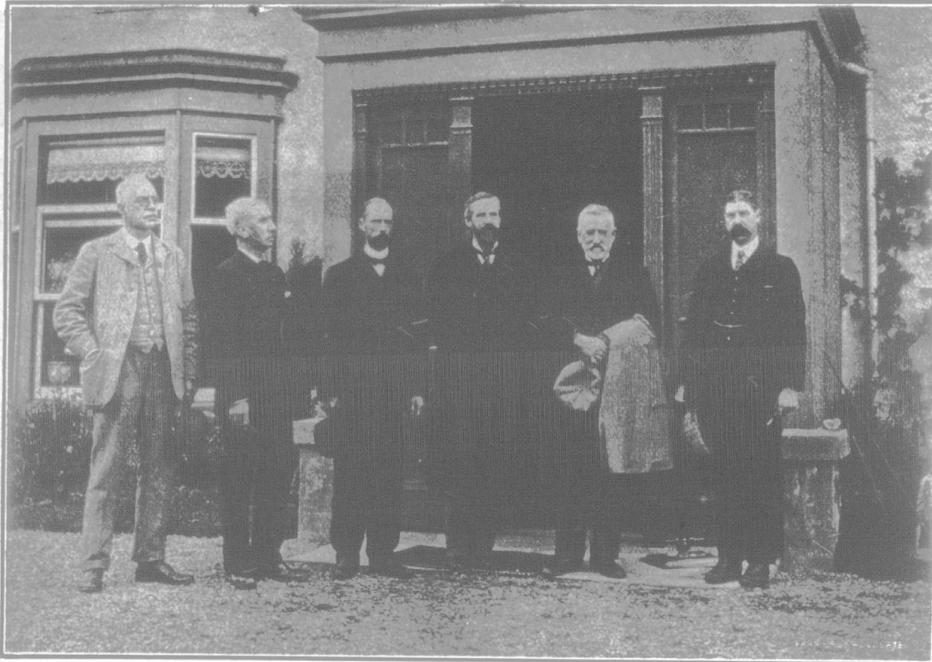
Everyone who has much to do with horses must know that they are excessively intelligent and sensitive, and that they have most retentive memories, says a correspondent of an English journal. They never forget localities, and they resent injuries after years of absence from those who have been guilty of them. 'The Druid' in his charming reminiscences gives several examples of this. There was Don Jon, the winner of the St. Leger in 1838, and because 'Bill' Scott hit him rather hard in one of his races, he became furious whenever he heard his voice. Jack Spigott was the same in regard to Scott also, and, for some reason or other, The Princess, the Oaks winner of 1841, took a violent dislike to John Scott, her trainer. Years afterwards, when he went to see her in the paddock of Brethby she flew at him and chased him out of the enclosure. With such animals ruminating, as they must do, over the past, they may not be always treated naturally when leaving the excitement of the racecourse or the show-yard for the monotony of the loose box. The stallion's life is much that of a recluse, if he does not travel. He is led out for exercise once a day, or, if particularly bad-tempered, that change in the day's doing is often dispensed with. In most cases it is the same box year after year, the same man to look after him, no change in the routine, and, as a rule, the stallion under such treatment becomes

season. It was asserted that he was the surest getter of any horse in the country. There was another there at the same time called Half-and-Half, by Armagnac, and his winter days were passed by carrying a lady with the Devon and Somerset staghounds. He got some extraordinarily good hunters, and was in better repute than First Lord.

The custom of riding stallions has become a more ordinary practice of late years. The Duke of Portland's Carbine was so managed before His Grace purchased him from Australia, and it was continued after his arrival in this country. This would be always easy enough if the horse were ridden from the time he was taken out of training, but even under different circumstances the practice can always be adopted. A gentleman residing in Sussex kept two Thoroughbred hunting stallions and an Arab, and having some difficulties with his men, applied to the War Office for a cavalry pensioner or a reserve man. He was provided with an ex-corporal of the 9th Lancers, who described himself as an able horseman, and that he did not care much what he rode. Interviewed by his new master the night before he commenced his duties, he was told that he would have to exercise the three stallions early in the morning, the owner meaning, of course, to have them led out; but the trooper mistook that view, and thought he meant ordinary riding. One was an old horse, seventeen or eighteen years old, and had not had a saddle on him for at least eleven years. The corporal commenced the operation, and acknowledged afterwards that he had a very rough seat on both the Thoroughbreds, but as he had apparently conquered their objections in the first ride, nothing was said, and they were henceforth regularly ridden.

To give stallions the desired amount of exercise, a pony has been often brought into use for the man to ride and lead the stallion; but, although this has answered remarkably well with some horses of mannerly dispositions, it has not been altogether successful in regard to others that have shown an inclination to savage the man or the pony, or both. Such a plan adopted in the season for travelling Shires has answered admirably in many cases, and the horse has become so fond of the pony as to be fretful if separated at all, the small animal being always accommodated with a stall next to the stallion. Companionship in various forms has been recommended by stallion owners. The late Mr. Mytton, who had the successful sire "Flash-in-the-Pan" for many years, insisted on his being turned out in a straw-yard every winter with the young bullocks and any old mares in foal, or such like, that would not hurt him, and he lived to a fairly good old age under this treatment. The companions, though, can be admitted without such undue risk, and a stallion will be wondrously fond of almost any sort of an animal. Lanercost had a large dog, a cross between a sheep dog and a retriever, as his friend, and he was a bit of a guardian as well. When the horse took his racing circuits, they were inseparable, and Linercost would not feed unless his canine attendant was with him. Voltigern's fondness was for a white cat, and to the day of his death he had one that used generally to sit on his back. Another frequent companion chosen is a goat. The late Mr. Forest Todd, in considering the excitable disposition of "Satiety," thought of a goat for him, and it quieted him immensely, the two, during the winter months, occupying a large box stall, with a yard to walk in and out of.

The most reasonable treatment for a stallion in the off season would be to give him a two or three acre paddock, well fenced, and a comfortable shed in one corner closed in on all sides, bar a very wide doorway; a thatched roof, if possible; and to be away—a mile or two—from the breeding or stable. With a goat as a companion, time would pass away pleasantly. There would be no necessity to irritate the stallion by putting his tackle on or leading him out. He would exercise himself and be happy. The feeding should be changed, also, from quantities of hay and corn to a good share of roots in variety—carrots, mangles, swedes and kohlrabi. Horses like a difference of food as well as humans, and their whims and fancies should all be attended to. Numbers of horses are spoiled in all their stages of growth and maturity from a want of sympathy with their characters and natural requirements. A senseless lad may spoil a Thoroughbred two-year-old by one act of cruelty that has been unnoticed by the trainer or head lad, and a Shire may be rendered a savage because some ruffian has struck him unjustly. Then there is the monotony of stable management, the hours



A GROUP OF NOTED SHORTHORN BREEDERS AND DEALERS.

Reading from left to right, Stephen Mitchell, Wm. Duthie, John Marr, Lord Aberdeen, Senor E. N. Cesares, J. Deane Willis.

case scarcely justifies the Government in offering a bonus for their destruction, but I think it will have to be done if the Province is ever to be rid of them. An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature authorizing any one to shoot these horses at certain times of the year, and after giving due notice to horse owners in that district, so that any tame horses which were among them might first be captured. In spite of this act, however, it will be a long day before this uncontrollable little animal will be exterminated from the wilds of British Columbia.

The Care of Stallions in Winter.

This is a matter on which the old and practised horseman needs little advice, but the novice is often helped by suggestions, if nothing more. Exercise in the open air is one of the essentials for the maintenance of health in a breeding animal, and in stallions it is as essential as in mares. A few days ago, when at the stables of one of the big horse importers, we saw one of the grooms astride a stallion driving a bunch of fillies around the yard; another well known Canadian importer turns his stallions out together, and has no trouble, provided the mares are kept away. Some turn the stallion out with the old in-foal mares. All horses like companionship and are more tractable if such is provided. An Old Country authority pronounces thus on the matter of wintering stallions:

he shows age much before his time, and is as ancient looking at seventeen as others are at twenty-seven.

Many owners of stallions of all kinds and degrees have considered all this, and various have been the ideas promulgated. Hackney stallions are frequently driven during the winter months; Shires in some few instances are given light carting work, and hunting sires are often hacked to cover, and sometimes even ridden to hounds. Foco, winner of the great Metropolitan in 1864, was hunted generally twice a week in Berkshire during the time he was there as a sire, and, to quote one in more recent years, Savoy, a most successful hunting sire in Staffordshire, was hunted regularly every winter, and travelled in the spring and summer. A remarkable case again, is that of First Lord, by Stockwell, out of Vlie, by Zuider Zee. He had run pretty well in the Derby, and was a winner of other races, until fate brought him into North Devon as a hunting sire. There he belonged to a publican at Bideford, and this practical owner had him broken to harness. As he got older he was sent to a moorland farm every winter, and there employed to draw out mangels and turnips for the bullocks, being fed at the time mostly on mangels and hay. The latter end of February he returned to his own quarters, was given plenty of oats, bran and linseed for six weeks, and was then fit for the

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of idleness in the limited sized box, or, worse still the small stall and the continual feeding on artificial food. Even the crack sire, worth thousands, with his box so arranged that he cannot hurt himself, looks a prisoner between four walls; and does that sort of existence prolong his life or make him more prolific? It does not do to take the risks in regard to animals of so much value, such as were advocated by the late Mr. Mytton, but there might be some modifications in that direction. There should be the summer residence and the winter one for stallions, if possible, and for those of very great value; special attention ought to be paid to the comfort of both. It might be that finer horses would be bred under better thought-out systems. There are more bad tempered horses than there should be, and more stable vices, such as wind-sucking and crib-biting. Horses, as a rule, do not live out their natural terms of life, and there is less pleasure in keeping them if they are not regarded as sensible, intelligent animals, imbued with extraordinary powers of memory and of affection, if they are not eradicated by abuse or mismanagement."

STOCK

Loco Poison.

A press report announces the discovery of the active poisonous principle of the loco weed, and by experimentation it is expected that a specific antidote will soon be found.

Wants Suggestions re Stable Plan.

A correspondent in Saskatchewan asks for suggestions as to the style of barn and stable he should build to accommodate about twelve horses and from forty five to fifty cattle, all the stock to be fed from the front. Over the stable he prefers a barn about twelve feet high and would like to know whether a timber frame or studding would be more satisfactory, and economical. He also would like opinions as to whether a long narrow barn is more substantial and easier built than one almost square. Inasmuch as these are questions upon which there is a great variety of opinion, it would be to the interest and edification of many readers if those having had experience with different types of barns would discuss their merits.

In practise it has generally been found that wooden walls for stables are more economical and satisfactory than are those of other materials, unless there happens to be a supply of sand and gravel in the neighborhood so that concrete can be used without too great an expense. For the barn frame it all depends which can be had the more cheaply, timbers or studding, both are equally substantial and, if the sheeting is painted as it should be, there is little or no choice between the practice of boarding horizontally and perpendicularly.

Neither extremes in length or width are as satisfactory as a medium oblong barn.

When some of our readers have expressed their opinions upon barn and stable arrangement we will be pleased to publish plans illustrating the

most popular methods of stable building, and shall endeavor to draft a plan applicable to the special case of our correspondent who has opened this discussion.

FARM

"Is It Possible?"

Under the caption "Some Gems from the Sessions of the Royal Grain Commission Held at Winnipeg," Mr. T. W. Knowles of Emerson sends the following "sparks."

* * *

"There is the freest kind of competition between buyers at all points."

* * *

"No farmer would sell a Hard or a Nor. for a 2 Nor., he is not so silly."

* * *

"The sending out of prices from my office to one of the buyers at each point is not done to control prices but to create harmony among buyers; it does not affect prices, as no farmer would sell his wheat if he did not get what it is worth."

* * *

"No elevator can handle grain at less than one and three quarters cents for cleaning, fifteen cents storing, and insurance, except at a loss."—From the evidence of Mr. Fowler, secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association.

Bridges Should Be Built to Carry Engines Necessary to Agriculture.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Would you allow me a little space in your paper to explain or express my opinion as regards the affair of threshermen having to provide themselves suitable planks for crossing culverts and bridges with their threshing outfits? Do you not think it would be a great deal better if such culverts and bridges were made strong enough, so that there would be no danger of any ordinary threshing outfit or steam traction going through them? I have an opinion that all culverts or bridges under eight feet wide should be built of such material so that they would stand the strain of any steam traction engine, in fact, I think any and all of the bridges now erected in our province should be of such dimensions that any such engine could cross in safety, and would call your attention to the fact that the bridges that are at present being built from time to time are such that some of them are scarcely safe to cross with a load of grain, to say nothing of a threshing outfit. I would suggest that the bridges of our thoroughfares be such as are built by the railroad companies so that no risk or loss of life may be looked for by any steam traction engine crossing the same. The day is at hand when such bridges of such dimensions are required, for it is a very risky business to put a threshing outfit through a creek or stream of water in this country, as some of us are already aware of to our sorrow.

I trust that our government will look into this matter and see to it that all such culverts and bridges are properly constructed, and that no fine may be laid upon any thresherman, and they may be free to cross upon any and every bridge or culvert without the use of any private plank or any other obstruction whatever.

Will some other threshermen give us their opinion also?
THOS. LINTON.

Believes in Assisted Passages to British Farm Laborers! So Do We!

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of November 28 you publish a letter on the dearth of labor of all kinds in Canada. Whilst all are agreed that there is a serious scarcity I do not think that many will agree with the writer, who suggests Japanese immigration. The first qualification necessary in a farm hand is that he be a teamster able to look after and drive horses, and I have never yet heard of the laborers of the Orient being horsemen.

I am, however, perfectly in accord with your sentiments as expressed in the foot note of the letter by Henry Deby. Last winter I spent in one of the eastern counties of England amongst some of the best farmers in the world. There are thousands of men there who have no hope to better their condition so long as they remain on the old sod, who would be more than willing to throw in their lot with us in western Canada.

What is needed, however, to get these men will in some cases be assisted passages and in all cases a more vigorous immigration policy amongst the agricultural classes.

I should say that in the larger cities where our immigration officials are stationed I believe that Canada is well and favorably known. But in the smaller towns and villages (and this is where the best agriculturists are) all emigration is left to the booking agents. These men are just as likely to advise Australia as Canada to any intending emigrant.

A vigorous campaign pushed amongst these people, the advantages of the country pointed out to them by men who have lived and made a success here, and in some cases assisted passages, would bring us lots of men who would ultimately make us the best settlers.

Another point; I think if the free homesteads were not brought so prominently forward it would perhaps be better. Too many incompetent men at the present time rush West, take their homesteads and immediately begin to part with what little money they have buying horses, oxen, machinery or lumber that they don't know how to use when they have it purchased. They very often get fleeced and, when they find it out too late to do any good, they sour on the country. Many times I have heard young Englishmen who are getting along well out here say, "I would not advise any one to come to Canada."

I should say that the best thing a man who says that can do is to sell his stuff and get right back to the Old Land himself.

PHIL. M. ROBINSON.

* * *

Point is given to one objection to the publication of the Swine Records in the present form of quarterly, paper covered books, by the recent enquiry of the Dominion Agriculturist for spare copies, he being short several to complete the volumes for binding.



MR. T. JOHNSON'S FARM IN THE BEAUTIFUL SWAN RIVER VALLEY.

Durum Wheat for Alberta.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In an article printed in your valuable paper of the 14th ult., it seems to me you do not appreciate the value of the Durum wheat to a farmer. By the wording of your article I take it you have given a miller's opinion.

Durum wheat, the kind that is grown in the Dakotas, I think is more suitable for southern Alberta than any other, if the farmers can force the millers to take it, as they did in the Dakotas. I believe it takes a different kind of machinery, therefore the miller is doing his best to keep the farmer from raising it.

In the Dakotas it is a very hard early spring wheat, a drought withstander and hardy in every way, it stools very little, consequently more seed is required, but it is a good yielder. I trust to hear more from you in print about this.

A. FARMER.

[The comments upon Durum wheat in our November 14th issue were based upon the results of the experience of wheat growers throughout a wide territory. We cannot conceive how any person can surmise that the comments were prejudicial to Durum wheats. Perhaps if our correspondent reads the article again he will find it absolutely fair. Ed.]

How the Society of Equity Proposes to Fix the Price of Farm Products.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Very few of the farm journals deal with this question, we are instructed by the agricultural papers how to produce large crops economically, how to kill the weeds that rob the farmers and a thousand other things; but we are not educated by them how to secure profitable prices for farm products. The Society of Equity is strong in Alberta, we have about fifty societies in that province.

In the United States 500,000 farmers are enrolled as members; there are 3,400 counties in thirty eight States organized, only 400 counties that remain to be organized and they intend to organize them this winter. They propose to fix the price of all kinds of farm products including fruits and tobacco. Before the tobacco growers were organized by the Equity the tobacco combine only paid them \$3.50 for 100 lbs. of tobacco, now they have fixed the price at \$12.00 for 100 lbs. and get it. What the Society has done for the farmers in the United States cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. You know, Mr. Editor wherever we go to get our supplies, whether it is farm machinery, lumber, or boots and shoes the price is fixed by powerful combines, organized in most cases in order to get extortionate prices for their goods. We do not desire to raise the price of our products to the consumer but to lessen the cost to them if possible and we know we can do this by capturing the immense fortunes that now go to the speculator and gambler in farm products, and in order to do this it is essential that we should be in close touch with the farmers of the United States. The British market is the great center for the farm products of almost the entire world. The average price of oats in the Liverpool and London markets is from 65 to 75 cents a bushel, so that ought to be the price we get here in Alberta less freight and commission. So that if the farmers are informed what the price of oats is in any center and they know what the freight and commission is, it is easy for them to know what prices they should get from the local buyer.

We propose to keep the farmers posted on these questions, and through international conventions to fix the price each year. You can easily see it would be impossible for any local organization to do this. Then we are supposed to use our influence in securing such legislation as will be in the interests of the farmers, so that if freight rates are too high

and the commission too large, such are questions we have a right to discuss and consider ways and means to secure equity regardless of its effects upon either political party. We also have a legislative committee to watch legislation and report upon any measure that may be for or against our interest and to present resolutions to the government that may be passed from time to time by our society effecting the interest of the farmer; in this way we hope to educate the farmer to realize his responsibilities and privileges as a citizen in this great country, it is through legislation also we expect to better the condition of the farmer. We have passed a number of resolutions in our conventions, that when put in operation will mean millions of dollars for the country.

Strathcona, P. O.

WM. R. BALL.

Believes a Low Tariff Will Best Develop the Country.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As the new tariff is the thing of most interest at present, I will give a few thoughts in regard to it from a western farmer's standpoint. The implements which a farmer must use in proportion to the business he carries on are the most important features of it. In the case of duty on farm machinery, it is an outlay for which the farmer, especially in the West, gets very little return. He gets very little, or none, of his farm products into the markets where the producer of this machinery lives. Therefore he must hunt another market for what he has to sell. I believe the Canadian farmers are willing to pay tariff enough to keep our factories running and to keep the Dominion treasury supplied with funds, and not one cent more. It would not be asking too much that the arrangement be made with the United States (not to benefit the manufacturer of that country but for the good of the western Canadian farmer), where we get all our imported horse power implements, to take advantage of the intermediate rate of two and one-half per cent. in all cases except mowing machines, binders and reapers, on which the regular and intermediate rates are the same, and therefore no chance for reduction. Sometime conditions may change and factories grow up in the West, giving us a manufacturing population to feed with our products. Until that time, it seems to me the higher the tariff the greater the impediment to western trade development.

I do not see that the British preferential tariff does the western farmer much good as there are so few of his implements that come from that country. When there is anything we want, get it from there by all means, when our own factories do not turn out as good for the same money. This we should do for three reasons; first, to save money to the consumer by the preference; second, to help make a market for Canadian products over there; third, to make closer trade relations and bind the empire more closely together. The Dominion as a whole will be benefited to a large degree by the preference with the mother country. But I fail to see where any special advantage will accrue to the western farmer. It is a self-evident fact that any policy which aids most in developing the West is the best policy for the manufacturers themselves eventually, as is so plainly shown by the Hon. Minister of Finance, by making a larger and surer market for their goods, which is better for all concerned than big profits and an uncertain market.

I will say I am glad to see binder twine kept on the free list. It is a most necessary article to the farmer. The solid stand which the farmers made against a raise of duty on farm implements had the effect of offsetting the demand of the manufacturers for a raise. This, I believe, could not have been accomplished without the aid of the farmers' organizations throughout the country. The manufacturers were armed with one of the most solid organizations which has ever been perfected by experienced practical and well paid business men to carry out their plans. On the other hand their opponents, the farmers, were loosely organized, but so much greater in numbers that it is a lesson to the farmers themselves, showing what power they possess if rightly directed.

The western farmers also made a vigorous protest against a raise of duties on lumber and they were agreeably surprised to find it practically all on the free list in the new schedule. Lumber is an expensive article in the improvement of a farm. The same theory holds good with the lumber interests as with the manufacturers of implements. Any policy, which will best and fastest develop the farming interest, is best for the lumbermen. The average Canadian farmer knows if there is a tariff on anything he uses he pays it when he buys the article, the duty being added to the price. I believe too, that he can be depended on to object to a tariff which is prohibitive, cuts off the revenue, and fills the pockets of the manufacturer at the expense of agriculture. Generally speaking, the farmers are pleased that they have not been asked to bear greater burdens, and that in some cases considerable reductions have been granted upon articles which they consume. It appears to be a plain case that the farmer has been considered in the new tariff regulations, but if Canada ever becomes great among nations it will be the territory west of Lake Superior which will make her so; and the smaller the duties upon agricultural supplies the sooner will we of the West be able to place her in the front ranks of agricultural nations, and make her the main source of food, supply for the mother land.

Gold Bar Farm.

D. W. WARNER.

Edmonton, Alta.

Pres. A. F. A.

The Competition in Standing Fields of Seed Grain.

The wisdom of such a competition was amply demonstrated by the results, the idea of the contest originating, we understand, with Seed Commissioner Clark. The competition of 1906 was the first held, and in all 298 fields were inspected and scored by the judges. The working out of the details was in the hands of the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who provided the judges, each agricultural society under whose auspices the local competitions were held providing the funds. The allotment of \$100 from each society meant considerable to these organizations, which are more or less limited for funds. The departments of agriculture of Saskatchewan and Alberta recognized the importance and value of the competition to the country and made special grants, the former of \$100 to each society holding such a competition, the latter reimbursing each society sixty six and two thirds of the prize money expended. Unfortunately the Manitoba people did not seem to gauge the proper value of such competitions to the farming community, and as a consequence no aid was forthcoming from that quarter, the result of such indifference is at once evidenced by the number of societies and competitors in each province, two (2) Manitoba societies held contests and had 21 wheat fields entered for competition, 31 Saskatchewan societies went in with 222 fields of standing wheat, and seven Alberta agricultural societies put in forty fields of wheat and fifteen of oats. In the case of one of the Manitoba societies (Morden) a public spirited citizen, Dr. McConnell contributed \$25 to this laudable scheme. The organization was well conceived and carried out, the judges, to the number of seventeen, met in conference at Indian Head to discuss the score card and to quote the Dominion government report "it was agreed that fields containing any appreciable quantity of wild oats or other noxious weeds or badly affected with smut, should not be given an award." South of latitude 51, Red Fife was considered as the standard variety of spring wheat, while north of that line, Preston, Stanley, Huron, and Percy were allowed to rank with Red Fife.



FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, WITH THE OLD FORT BUILDINGS ON THE LEFT.

The prizes awarded were 1st, \$40; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$20; 4th, \$10. At Indian Head five prizes were given, the amount being \$150 in all. The following are the rules and the score card used.

RULES GOVERNING FIELD COMPETITIONS.

The following regulation to govern competitions were drafted and approved by the provincial Departments of Agriculture for the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

1. Competitions for this season shall be confined to fields of any variety of wheat in the province of Saskatchewan and wheat and oats in the province of Alberta.
2. Prizes to the amount of not less than \$100 shall be offered to be divided as follows: First prize, \$40; second prize, \$30; third prize, \$20; and fourth prize, \$10.
3. Fields entered for competition shall consist of 10 acres *en bloc*.
4. None but paid up members of the agricultural society controlling the competition shall be permitted to compete.
5. An entrance fee of \$2 will be charged.
6. Each competitor shall be allowed to make one entry only, and no one shall be permitted to enter for more than one competition in one year.
7. Each competitor shall enter under the society whose place of business is nearest to his farm and under one society only.
8. All plots for competition in any one society shall be within a radius of 15 miles of the chief place of business of each society.
9. All exhibits shall be judged by a committee of judges selected by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, according to the following scale of points:—Suitability of variety, 10 points. Freedom from weeds, 25 points. Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain, 20 points. Freedom from attack from smut, rust and insects, 15 points. Vigor of growth and uniformity, size of head, stiffness of straw, apparent yield, 30 points. Total 100 points.

It is necessary to explain that in scoring fields of wheat or oats, a cut of two or three points would be made on account of the presence of native though comparatively harmless weeds, an occasional head of bearded wheat in a field of Red Fife, or for even a trace of smut, which is much more conspicuous in the standing crop than in threshed grain. When wild oats or other noxious weeds were found in the crop, even in very small quantity, the cut in points would be more severe.

In conversation with one of the members of the Seed Growers' Association and a first prize winner in his district for wheat, the fact was elicited that many were deterred from taking up the work of seed selection on account of that work having to be done often at a time when farm work was beginning to push the farmer. His opinion is that improvement may be made if the wheat grower would only put to one side a fair number of good sheaves in the harvest time and select typical and large heads of the variety during the winter days or evenings when more time can be had, this being the next best method to that now recommended. In fact it has considerable advantage if the weather is windy when selection in the field has to be done, the work then being very trying on the eyes.

THE PREVALENCE OF SMUT.

A careful study of the scores made by all the judges will surely lead any person to the conclusion that smut is exceedingly prevalent and that very few fields of wheat are entirely free from it. During the month of August of the last year the writer examined more than seventy five fields of wheat widely spread over the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and found only five fields to be entirely free from smut. It may be well to note here that three out of the five were grown from selected seed by members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

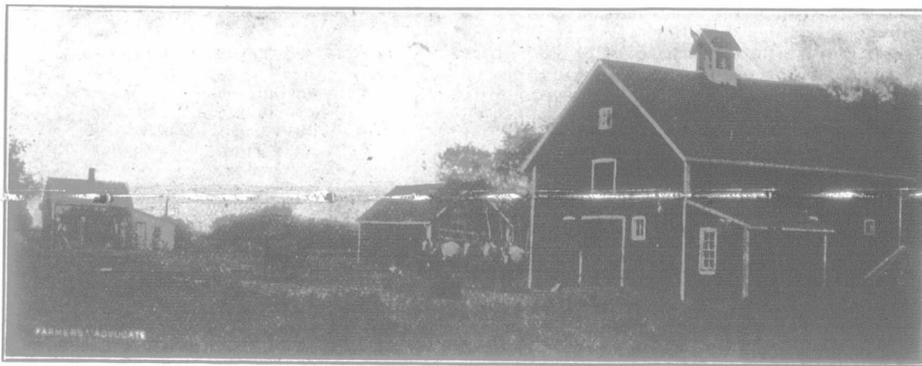
In most of the fields examined, there was to be found only a trace of smut—occasional smutted heads scattered over the field. The threshed grain from such fields would probably not show the presence of smut. Wherever possible enquiry was made of the owner as to whether he knew that his wheat crop contained smut, and as a rule was assured that such fields had been examined by him and found to be free from smut. Smutted heads of wheat are not apt to be detected in the crop, except by very careful observation. They are, as a rule in spring wheat, on less vigorous and shorter plants which are of a darker green color.

From a careful enquiry of a large number of farmers into the methods adopted by them in treating seed wheat, it would seem clear that most farmers in the Western provinces, but not all, have been careful to do the work well and according to methods that have been approved.

Judges, Competitors and Their Scores.

MANITOBA

Variety.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from other grains.	Freedom from smut.	Vigor of growth.	Total
HARTNEY—					
Possible score	10	25	20	15	30
Alex Duthie	10	20	14	10	25
J. L. Graham	10	19½	17	9½	21
Wm. Laughland	10	17	15	11	23½
Jno. Scharff	10	22	15	9	20
J. W. Thomas, Jr.	10	20	14	10	21
R. Jackson	10	19	15	10	20
Chas. Thomas	10	14	14	12	21
Jas. Duthie	10	14	10	10	19
John Borthwick	10	22	12	9	25
Geo. Graham	10	20	16	9	21
J. C. Thomas	8	20	16	8	21
T. A. Gray	10	24	0	14	24
A. Lawson	10	19	8	10	23
MORDEN—					
J. Bracken					



GASCOIGNE FARM, THE RESIDENCE OF GEO. SPENCE, AUSTIN.

SASKATCHEWAN.

GAINSBORO—					
Jas. Shields	10	21	16	10	23
S. Shaw	10	10	15	11	23
W. Taylor	10	5	19	12	20
W. Shearer	10	8	10	8	25
CARIEVALE—					
F. W. Green.					
W. W. Lolandt	10	16	18	13	26
R. J. Lombard	10	16	17	13	25
J. S. Hopkins	10	16	17	12	25
J. H. Leask	10	19	14	10	25
S. Robertson	10	17	16	10	23
Thos. Frost	10	12	6	10	21
OXBOW—					
F. W. Green.					
J. C. Hood	10	15	18	5	24
W. W. McBain	10	18	15	8	18
W. A. Noble	10	10	10	5	16
F. Darrell	10	5	10	12	13
ALAMEDA—					
J. McCaughey					
J. Coffey	8	18	15	10	26
J. Deyell	10	13	17	10	24
E. Johnston	10	10	15	12	22
MOOSE MOUNTAIN (Carlyle)—					
J. E. Wright.					
J. Anderson	10	20	17	7	21
J. Flynn	10	20	18	3	26
Geo. T. Anderson	10	13	18	14	28
John Dotz	10	17	18	10	26
STOUGHTON—					
J. H. Fraser.					
Wm. F. Hopkins	10	18	13	8	20
R. D. Skuce	10	17	12	7	18
Robt. Tully	10	16	12	7	16
A. A. Pocock	10	16	12	7	14
G. M. Landerkin	10	15	10	6	15
D. McIntosh	10	15	9	6	14
Neil M. Gray	10	14	10	6	14
E. Slater	10	14	9	6½	14
W. J. McIntosh	10	13	8	6	14
N. Irwin	10	13	7	6	14
A. Young	10	11	6	6	14
CREELMAN—					
J. H. Fraser.					
W. M. Black	10	17	12	7	19
J. E. Good	10	16	10	5	23
F. S. Wilbur	10	16	11	5	20
F. French	10	15	10	6	19
E. Killaby	8	15	10	7	19
F. S. W. Davis	10	14	7	5	18
A. F. Davis	10	13	6	5	17
W. J. Davis	10	11	4	3	15
MOOSOMIN—					
A. E. Wilson.					
H. Thompson	10	22	14	8	23
H. Douslir	10	22	12	10	22
D. Osborne	10	22	8	7	24
K. Webster	10	10	15	10	23
C. V. Stenberg	10	15	15	7	20
R. McLeod	10	22	4	7	23
R. Whitton	8	23	12	8	15
WAPPELLA—					
A. E. Wilson.					
A. D. Hunt	10	23	15	8	22
A. F. Bartleman	10	18	15	10	20
R. McIntyre	10	20	13	10	18
FAIRMEDE—					
A. E. Wilson.					
R. D. Clements	10	23	15	6	23
Jas. Wilson	10	22	12	10	22
Richard Weeklaw	10	20	10	10	23
GRENFELL—					
Angus Mackay.					
F. Dash	10	20	19	14	26
A. J. Loveridge	10	20	18	13	25
A. Switzer	10	20	18	13	25
Jas. Fotheringham	10	18	17	13	26
Thos. Fleming	10	25	11	10	26
W. A. Reeve	10	20	12	14	26
Jno. Mitchell	10	16	17	12	25
R. A. Copeland	10	20	12	11	26
W. H. Thompson	10	17	13	12	26
B. P. Richardson	10	18	12	12	26
Browne Bros.	10	18	12	13	25
D. E. McDonald	10	18	13	12	25

The condition of the crop, however, is good evidence that such treatment to destroy smut spores on the seed sown has not been fully effective in preventing smut in the resulting crop. It is not definitely known whether the vitality of all the smut spores on wheat or those contained in smut balls can be killed by the 'sprinkling' or 'pickling' process, or even by 'dipping' for five minutes. There is also some very good evidence, (which may be seen by observing the condition of the crop on land that was thickly seeded with smut spores blown from the threshing machine during the previous season), that smut in the crop may result from smut spores that have blown onto the soil at time of threshing. These are problems of great importance to western grain growers. To get reliable information concerning them we have to look to the results of investigation work on the part of trained biologists who are familiar with the soil and climatic conditions of the west. Such an investigation is now in progress under the direction of officers of the University of Toronto, who are well qualified for the work. Whatever further information be obtained from such work will, doubtless, promptly be given to the western growers.

THE PREVALENCE OF WEEDS.

The control and suppression of noxious weeds in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, is one of the most serious problems with which grain growers have to contend. They are much more in evidence in the older settled districts. In some of the localities where competitions were conducted, it was difficult to find a field of wheat entirely free from wild oats and some of the various kinds of mustards. Noxious weeds are much less in evidence in new districts. It is encouraging to note the keen interest taken by grain growers in almost every part of the western provinces in the matter of weeds and the best methods of controlling and eradicating them, and it is decidedly creditable to farmers, in some of the older districts where weeds were exceedingly prevalent a few years ago, that they have effectively put those methods into practice.

The 58 samples of wheat that were examined were supplied by Mr. David Horn for use on the 'Seed Selection Special' to indicate the particular kind of weeds most prevalent in the districts that were to be visited. A few of the samples did not contain more than one or two species of weed seeds, but these were present in very large quantities. Out of the 58 samples examined, wild oats were found in 50, purple cockle in 31, ball mustard in 30, hare's ear mustard in 22, common wild mustard in 21, stinkweed in 21, catchfly in 16, false flax in 13, great ragweed in 10, common ragweed in 8, and Canada thistle in 7. Only one sample was free from seeds of the foregoing weeds, which are included among the noxious weeds named in the Seed Control Act.

In addition to the weeds named in the Seed Control Act, seed of black bindweed was found in 51 of the samples, lamb's quarters in 48, vetch seeds in 25, red root (pigweed) in 10, wild rose in 18, meadow sage in 17, stickseed or blue-bur in 15, green foxtail in 11, and various species of sunflower seeds in 33 samples.

When considering the above figures, it should be taken into consideration that the samples that were examined were taken from car lots exceedingly foul with noxious weed seeds, and were representative, perhaps, only of car lots that are graded 'rejected' on account of weed seeds. The information is intended to present some data as to the prevalence of the various kinds of weeds.

It will be noted that out of the 58 car lots from which the samples were taken, eleven were from shipping points in the province of Saskatchewan some of which are in relatively new districts.

The farmers of the western provinces are well able to form their own opinion as to the amount of losses that accrue to them individually and collectively on account of the prevalence of noxious weeds. Individual farmers with land in a weed infested locality are able to keep weeds under control only with large and continued expenditure of farm labor, unless the weeds in all the farms in the locality are kept under control. An acre of land infested with perennial sow-thistle in a locality of clean farms is a greater public nuisance than one hundred acres infested with perennial sow-thistle in a locality where all farms are foul with the same weed. It is much to the advantage of any farmer to be able to control and suppress weeds on his own farm. To be able to do this effectively and at a reasonable cost, he must have the co-operation of all the farmers in the district where he lives. It would seem

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued.

	Wm. Fleming	10	20	11	11	26	78
	Geo. Welch	10	18	11	12	25	76
	Wm. Welch	10	18	11	11	30	80
WOLSELEY—	W. P. Osler	10	22	17	10	20	79
L. G. Bell.	W. Scott	10	22	16	9	18	75
	H. Gibson	10	19	18	10	16	73
	Chas. A. Henson	10	20	15	7	20	72
	Frank Coles	9	10	17	12	17	65
	A. Johnston	10	8	16	8	22	64
SINTALUTA—	H. D. Partridge	10	20	18	12	19	79
G. Bell.	Jas. Ewart	10	19	15	6	20	70
	T. S. McLeod	10	18	5	10	20	63
MOOSEJAW—	Jno Bastado	10	22	15	10	21	78
L. G. Bell.	F. W. Green	10	16	17	11	20	74
	A. E. Green	10	21	16	13	8	68
	W. H. Erratt	10	21	4	12	18	65
INDIAN HEAD—	J. H. Francis	10	24	20	13	20	87
A. P. Crisp.	Geo. Gibson	10	23	16	11	21	81
	Archie Adair	10	20	15	11	22	78
	E. Skinner	10	22	15	5	23	75
	E. R. Boone	10	22	15	9	18	74
	T. Livingstone	10	23	14	4	21	72
	A. Dickson	10	19	15	9	18	71
	A. E. Wilson	10	20	15	5	20	70
FORT QU'APPELLE—	Geo. Reed	10	17	18	11	20	76
A. P. Crisp.	D. C. Newmaich	10	15	15	13	15	68
NORTH ASSINIBOIA—	S. J. W. Taylor	10	22	14	7	23½	76½
(Churchbridge.)	R. Fraser	10	20	16	5	20	71
Jno. A. Brown.	H. Amason	10	18	13	7	21	69
	M. Henrickson	10	22	10	3	23	68
	J. Einarson	10	11	17	7	22	67
CHURCHBRIDGE—	E. Minhnick	10	8	16	6	27	67
Jno. A. Brown.	Robt. Turr	10	13	14	5	23	65
SALTCREEK—	Wm. Eakin	10	23	19	3	28	83
Jno. A. Brown.	W. R. Cowen	9	23	18	7	25	82
	R. D. Kirkham	9	20	18	8	25	80
	Thos. C. Love	10	23	15	6	25	79
	C. H. Partridge	10	24	15	2	26	77
	J. A. Kirkham	9	20	18	7	23	77
	F. Kirkham	9	20	18	7	23	77
	M. D. Barker	10	23	14	7	22	76
	Jno. Thompson	10	22	13	5	23	73
	Wm. Aim	10	15	17	6	22	70
STOCKHOLM—	Sakarius Strenquest	10	22	15	10	25½	82½
Jno. A. Brown.	Paulus Strowgun	10	19	15½	7	27	78½
	A. Nelson	10	20	15	8	25	78
	Stanley Yieny	10	10	12	8	24	64
YORKTON—	Robt. Rowsay	10	23	15	14	23	85
H. McFayden.	J. M. Clark	10	19	15	11	24	79
	F. W. Bull	10	18	17	10	21	76
	Peter Rowsay	10	17	15	10	19	71
QUILL LAKE—	Mr. Jones	8	23	16	12	18	77
H. McFayden.	C. Vokes	10	18	12	7	24	71
	Mr. Armstrong	10	10	11	14	14	59
	Mr. Ward	10	14	6	5	23	58
PRINCE ALBERT—	Jno. Alston	7	23	19	12	23	84
H. McFayden.	A. J. Rodgers	10	18	18	14	23	83
	A. Knox	10	20	17	10	23	80
	G. McBeth	7	23	16	11	21	78
RADISON—	G. O. Oles	9	22	16	11	23	81
F. Coles.	Goodrich Bros.	9	22	14	11	22½	78½
	Jas. H. Hamilton	9	21½	15	9	22	76½
N. BATTLEFORD—	K. G. Finlayson	9	23	16	10	24	82
F. Coles.	C. E. Hicks	9	22	15	10	23	79
	D. Strachan	9	21½	15	10	23	78½
	K. Finlayson	9	21	13	10	23	76
	A. Muir	9	21	12½	10	23	75½
BATTLEFORD—	Wm. E. Fox	9	21	12½	10	20	72½
F. Coles.	A. J. Brokvoski	9	20	16	11	20	76
ROSTERN—	Chas. Draper	9	21	16	10½	19	75½
Thos. R. Brown	J. D. Caswell	10	25	18	10	21	84
	Peter P. Newfield	9	23	18	10	22½	82½
	Peter A. Hippner	8	23	18	8	24	81
	M. Funk	8	18	17	10	23½	76½
CARROT RIVER—	R. C. Grundy	9	8	16	5	22	60
Thos. R. Brown.	Wm. A. McTuroy	10	24	18	12	26	90
SASKATOON—	M. Schmitter	10	23	18½	11	24	86½
A. Switzer.	J. Caswell	10	21	17	11	24	83
	J. W. Tiffin	10	21	16	3	20	70
	E. S. Andrews	10	16	16	2½	19	63½
DUCK LAKE—	Elie Malfair	10	23	21	9	24	87
A. Switzer.	Willard Mitchell	8	24	17	1½	24	74½
	Jas. Cusiten	10	23	12	7	21	73
	C. Reefer	6	24	18	1½	27	70½
	G. B. McKay	6	24	16	1	17	64



TURNING THE VIRGIN SOD
The Outfit of Wm. Pierson, Harnattan, Alta.

clear too, that to have such co-operation he must have a practical and wisely administered weed law. Further, in general the application of weed laws in any district will depend very largely on the desires and sentiments of the farmers themselves. If any community of people want to govern themselves badly, they are usually given, within certain limits, the privilege of so doing.

Arcola's Seed Fair.

The Arcola Agricultural Society held its first annual seed fair on Saturday, Dec. 15th, in the new Town Hall. The fair was a success. Fully one hundred farmers attended in spite of the storm and took an active part in the discussions led by Harris McFayden, representative in Saskatchewan of the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and by S. A. Bedford, late of the Brandon Experimental Farm. Over sixty dollars were awarded in prizes, for which the competition was keen. On the class for red wheat there were ten entries, all of which were of good quality and remarkably free from noxious weed seeds. One was, however, thrown out on account of wild oats. The weights were good; all were well over the standard. First place was won by W. H. Bryce whose wheat weighed sixty-four pounds to the bushel. Mr. Bryce has 2000 bushels of equally good seed for sale. Second was obtained by Harry McNeil and third by A. M. Hislop.

The white wheats were represented by only one entry which, however, was a good one and well worthy the first prize that was awarded it. It was of a good color, plump, uniform and a credit to Frank Reed who grew and exhibited it. The seed was originally obtained from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

There was only one exhibit of Brome grass and two of barley. One of the latter was thrown out on account of wild oats but the other was pronounced by Harris McFayden to be one of the best that he had seen this year at any of the seed fairs. Mr. C. Bennet who grew it is to be congratulated.

In the oats there were seven entries, four of which were thrown out on account of wild oats. The others were good, being even, large and weighing well. Jos. Atayler obtained first; S. O. Hislop second, and W. H. Ellis third.

For a society that has been in existence only a few weeks, Arcola has achieved much. The success that attended their first fair is an excellent criterion of what yet may be accomplished.

Is not Satisfied with the Tariff Revision.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As you are soliciting opinions regarding the revised tariff, from the standpoint of the farmer, I submit herewith my impressions, regarding it, as briefly as possible. As far as I can see, I do not think the reduction on agricultural implements will benefit the farmer to any appreciable extent. What the country needs, in my opinion, is absolute free trade in all kinds of farm tools and implements, also in groceries, especially on such articles as sugar, which conscience knows, has been dear enough without the government adding to the cost by increasing the duties. I believe the West is being made the prey of all kinds of graft, and I firmly believe this tariff humbug is about the worst of all. And I also believe that free trade in the lines I have mentioned would be a powerful regulator of railway rates, inasmuch as the Eastern manufacturers, in order to hold their trade, would, no doubt, use some of their eloquence in an endeavor to get the transportation companies to lower their rates. There is not a doubt but this country is being immensely retarded by the protective tariff of the present government. We are being heavily taxed to help make a few millionaires in the Eastern Provinces. Free trade in agricultural implements, groceries, lumber (of all kinds), and all kinds of fencing material would, I believe, tend to advance the development of the West more in five years, than would ten years of the present tariff. The changes in the tariff are insignificant and of no

LLOYDMINSTER—
G. H. Clark.

BROADVIEW—
G. H. Clark.

VEGREVILLE—
W. C. McKillican.

RED DEER—
W. C. McKillican.

MEDICINE HAT—

MACEBO—
W. H. Fairfield.

LETHBRIDGE—
Thos. H. Woolford.

MAGRATH—
Woolford.

RAYMOND—
Woolford.

VEGREVILLE—
W. C. McKillican.

MEDICINE HAT—
W. H. Fairfield.

LETHBRIDGE—
Woolford.

MAGRATH—
Woolford.

RAYMOND—Woolford.

Saunders & Catt
Rockham & Smith
Arthur Bibby
E. Early
W. Woolley
Gerald de Lisle
W. Randal
C. Moulding
R. N. D. Finlayson
Frank Baker
C. R. Boulton
F. J. Cunningham
Joseph Stonehocker
Wm. Wagner
J. W. W. Fane
T. Tierney
H. Meredith
H. Trouhill
Jno. J. Richards
Chas. W. Leach
E. F. Vincent
S. D. McConnell
C. A. J. Sharman
Geo. Bryan
Jno. Evans
J. Fleming

Jno. Mackintosh
S. DeRenzy
J. Homer
W. H. Pawson
Ira Chipman
O. Ellington
H. Holmes
J. B. Ririe
O. Hall
H. Cooper
Mark Y. Cannon
J. F. Cook
J. H. Rivers, M. D.
H. C. Christensen
H. C. Christensen
Collett & Martin
A. H. Williams

H. Payne
F. W. W. Fane
H. Trouhill
T. Tierney
J. Fleming
T. Littleford
Simon Yearmstead
A. E. Keffer
E. Burnett
W. H. Pawson
H. McClure
Geo. Hacking
Edward Hodges
C. Jensen
J. B. Ririe
Sugar Company

ALBERTA.

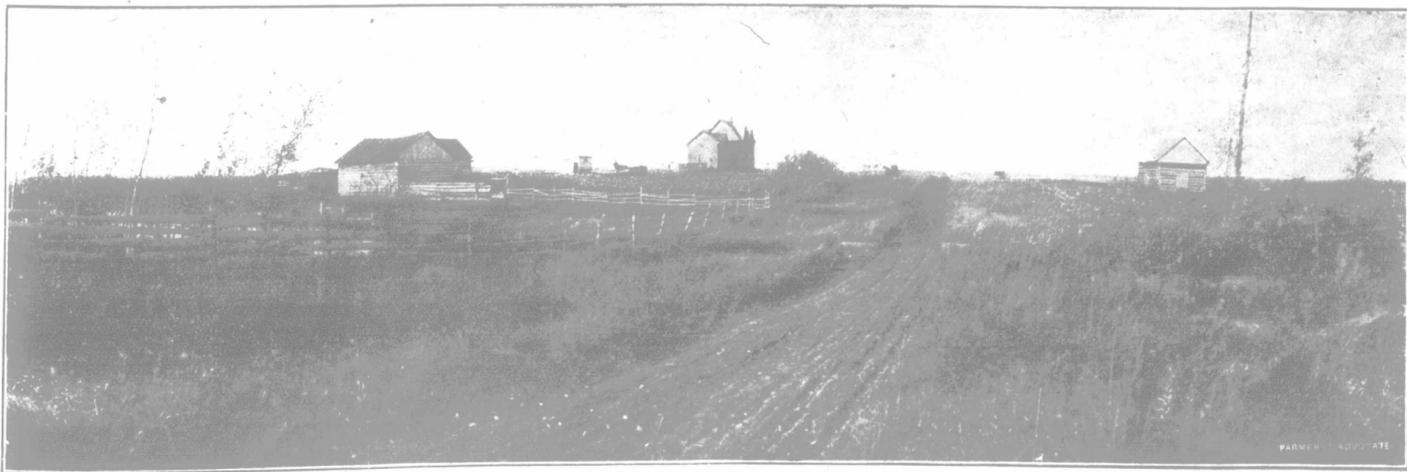
Variety.	Freedom from seeds.	Freedom from other grain.	Freedom from smut.	Vigor of growth.	Total
10	23	16	15	27	91
10	23	16	12	26	87
10	20	15	12	23	80
8	22	13	9	27	79
8	22	13	14	16	73
8	22	10	13	13	66
8	21	9	8	17	63
10	23	15	7	20	75
10	20	16	8	20	74
10	21	15	7	18	71
10	18	15	3	24	70
10	24	18	11	22	86
10	24	14	12	21	81
10	24	12	8	24	78
10	24	9	12	22	77
10	24	12	5	24	75
10	24	7	8	21	70
10	20	9	7	23	69
10	24	20	13	24	91
10	24	17	15	23	89
10	24	17	14	19	84
3	22	12	14	27	78
3	22	12	12	28	77
0	14	7	10	21	52
10	22	2	10	19	63
10	10	0	12	20	52
3	23	18	11	23	84
10	22	15	15	20	82
10	20	13	10	20	73
10	24	15	14	26	89
10	22	17	10	27	86
10	23	18	8	25	84
10	20	15	12	25	82
10	20	16	10	25	81
10	20	15	7	23	75
10	21	8	5	19	63
10	22	15	12	25	84
10	22	15	11	25	83
10	22	15	12	22	81
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10	17	8	12	22	69
10	18	8	10	20	66
5	20	0	10	20	55
OATS.					
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10	22	17	15	24	88
10	20	16	12	23	81
10	17	14	12	18	71
10	10	0	13	14	47
10	19	2	5	10	46
10	24	15	10	27	86
10	22	15	15	23	85
10	18	15	13	25	81
10	24	19	15	10	78
10	19	0	15	28	72
10	20	8	14	28	80
10	20	10	13	25	78
10	20	10	10	19	69
10	12	8	12	23	65
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Arrow River Visited.

The Farmers' Institute at Arrow River, Man., has sustained a severe loss in the deaths of two of its most esteemed late members, namely, Mr. J. T. Lynch, president, and Mr. Thos. Stevenson, director. The condolence of the organization was conveyed to the respective families of the deceased by resolution from Mr. John Fleming, Jr. and Wm. Ivrrach. The sphere occupied by these two gentlemen in the community will not be easily filled, but it is hoped their influence will have developed the capabilities of others so that their loss may be somewhat mitigated.

account, as far as the farmer is concerned. The farmer of the West should be free to send where he can buy the cheapest, untrammled by red tape, the way the manufacturers like to do when they are buying their raw material. However, until the next revision, we will have to grin and bear it. I hope to see the farmers' organizations of Western Canada rise in their might, and demand in no uncertain manner, that their just rights be duly recognized, and more favorable conditions incorporated in the next revised Tariff. These organizations have done very well in the past, and I earnestly hope they may achieve what they are working for, a square deal.

Sask. H. K. BINGHAM.



IN THE NEW SETTLED COUNTRY ALONG THE C. N. R., NEAR PRETORIA MAN.

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DAIRY

Good Cream for the Sewer.

A city dealer who handles cream in wholesale quantities recently told us that he frequently poured whole canfuls of cream down the sewer as soon as received from the express companies, because it was so rank that nothing could be done with it. This reminds us of the man who had so delicate a taste that, when he took butter into his mouth he could sometimes see the cows huddled in their close humid stables, switching their tails into the milk pail, the cat stretching over the top of the pail to get a taste of new milk. A kitchen where the churning was done reeking with the odors of cooking vegetables and grains, and the farmer himself with his feet up on the stove blowing clouds of tobacco smoke over the churn. In fact, the doings and misdoings of the farm stock and the whole family would pass before his eyes and culminate in a repugnant odorous taste on his palate. The picture is not much overdrawn. There are farms, as our dealer says, where the delicacy of dairy products and their susceptibility to flavor infection is not appreciated. The alternative is a description of how the Gold Medal milk and cream at the Chicago dairy show was made, and it is interesting to note that cleanliness and low temperatures are the first essentials, the latter abundant in our country and the other easy of attainment. Briefly it is as follows:

"The herd consists of choice pure-bred and grade Jerseys, numbering about thirty milking cows. It is the practice of the owner to raise heifer calves from the best cows. The barn is well lighted and ventilated, the floors are of cement, and the walls and ceiling are kept thoroughly whitewashed. The manure from the stables is hauled direct to the field.

The feed used in this dairy consists of corn silage (well eared), shredded-corn stover and mixed hay for roughage, the grain part consisting of wheat bran and middlings, and buckwheat middlings, besides the corn in the silage. Care is taken during milking to have as little dust as possible in the barn. The cows are kept thoroughly clean. The milk from each cow is weighed after milking, and as soon as a small can is filled it is taken to a separate building, used only for handling milk. Here the milk is strained through a wire strainer and three cloth strainers, and stored in cold water until bottled. After bottling the milk is placed in cases and packed in ice ready for delivery. All dairy utensils are rinsed, washed, scalded with boiling water, and drained. The herd is tuberculin tested, and great care is exercised to keep it healthy.

The milk retails at 6 cents per quart throughout the year in a small town of 3,000 inhabitants. The owners take much pride in producing clean milk, free from dangerous germs.

THE GOLD-MEDAL CREAM.

"The milk from which the cream was taken was the mixed milk of a herd made up of pure-bred Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Holstein-Friesians. The grain fed consisted of a mixture of 400 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds cottonseed meal, 100 pounds cornmeal—six to eight pounds of this mixture being fed to each cow. For roughage, each cow received 40 pounds of silage and five pounds of hay. Previous to milking, the udders were wiped with a damp cloth and the milk was drawn into covered milk pails. After being drawn, the milk was taken at once to the dairy, separated by means of a centrifugal separator, and immediately cooled and iced.

THE KEEPING QUALITIES OF SANITARY MILK

"The object of this contest was wholly educational. It was desired to show that milk and cream produced under sanitary conditions could be shipped long distances and held for several weeks without any other means of preservation than cleanliness and low temperatures. The results were most gratifying, and some of the samples remained perfectly sweet after being shipped a thousand miles across the country, put in storage at a temperature of about 32 degrees Fahrenheit for two weeks, and then reshipped a distance of 900 miles to Washington, D. C., where they were stored in an ordinary ice-box for several weeks longer, some of the certified milk samples being still sweet after five weeks. A part of a box of cream, entered in this contest, was placed in cold storage in Chicago, at a temperature of 33 degrees Fahrenheit, and remained sweet and palatable for a period of seven weeks."

POULTRY

Winnipeg Poultry Show.

Some of Winnipeg's poultrymen organized under the name of the Winnipeg Poultry Association, pulled off quite a successful show during the week ending December 22nd. This is the second attempt of the association to hold a show and they have every reason to feel satisfied with the results. This year the show was handicapped by the shortness of time elapsing between the announcing of its dates and its opening, but in spite of this, some strong outside exhibits were made. Among those exhibiting from a distance were Mrs. Cooper, Treesbank; Ed. Brown, Boissevain; Geo. Wood, Holland; A. J. Butland, Oak Bank; H. W. Hodkinson, Neepawa; W. Champion Reaburn; and W. Abbott, Holland.

The chief interest centered around the winning of the challenge cup for the best display of farmer's fowl. This trophy was won last year by Mrs. Cooper, but was this year wrested from her by A. J. Butland, who had forward a larger selection than had Mrs. Cooper. Mrs. Cooper made an exceptionally attractive display of dressed poultry, especially as to finish and style of displaying.

The winners in the classes, which are most essentially utility sorts, were:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Geo. Wood, Holland, first cockerel, 91; first cock, 88½; second and third pullet, 89½, 89½; third hen, 88½; exhibition pen, first and third, 180-7-12, 179-9-50. A. Williams, second cock, 88. H. W. Hodkinson, Neepawa, third cock, 87½; first and second hen, 90½, 89; second cockerel, 90; first pullet, 90½; second exhibition pen, 180.

White Plymouth Rocks—W. Champion, Reaburn, second cock, 86½; first, second and third hen, 90, 88½, 86½; second cockerel, 88; second pullet, 89½; second exhibition pen, 177½.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Black & Co., Winnipeg, first and third hen, 90, 85; third cockerel, 87½; first, second and third pullet, 90, 89½, 86½; exhibition pen, second, 177-5-12.

White Wyandottes—Anderson, second cock, 88; first pullet, 86½; third hens, 86½, 86½; second cockerel, 88½. W. Hartly, second and third pullet, 88½, 86½; third cockerel, 85. Geo. Can, first cockerel, 90; second and third hen, 88½, 88. Exhibition pen, O. Anderson, second 175½.

Buff Wyandottes—H. E. and E. M. Rose, first cockerel, 90; third hen, 87½; third cock, 86; exhibition pen, 176-7-12.

Partridge Wyandottes—T. Done, third pullet, 87½; third cockerel, 86½.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—E. Brown, Boissevain, third pullet, 87½; second exhibition pen, 176-1-12.

Golden Laced Wyandottes—E. Wiederhold, third pullet, 86½.

Buff Orpingtons—J. Wilding, third cock, 85½; second and third hen, 89½, 87½; second cockerel, 88½; fourth pullet 88½; second exhibition pen 178. F. Collins, third cockerel, 88½; third pullet, 89½; third exhibition pen 176½. A. Curle, first and second pullet, 91½, 90½.

Black Orpingtons—W. Abbott, Holland, first cockerel, 93½; first, second and third pullets, 93, 89½, 88½; exhibition pen, first 183½.

S. C. White Leghorns—R. B. Crandell, first and second cockerel, 92½, 91½; first, second and third pullets, 91½, 90½, 90½; first exhibition pen, 183-5-12. This is the most uniformly excellent exhibit yet judged, not a bird scoring less than 90 points.

Single Combed Buff Leghorns—H. Leake, first and second hen, 90½, 89½; second pullet, 91; second exhibition pen, 175-7-12. J. Balsillie, third pullet, 88½; second and third cockerel, 88, 87½; third hen, 88½; second and third cock, 88, 87½.

Single Combed Brown Leghorns—A. Williams, second and third hens, 89½, 87½; second and third cockerel, 91½, 89½; third pullet, 90½. H. Waby, Holmfield, first cock, 90½; first cockerel, 92; first and second pullet, 91½, 92.

Rose Combed Brown Leghorns—A. Williams, first, second and third hens, 90, 90½, 89½.

R. C. Black Minorcas—C. C. Stewart, first, second cockerel, third pullet.

Black Head in Turkeys.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have had some hens, also turkeys, to mope and get very poor, and when I killed and examined them found their liver all covered with hard yellow spots. This was all I could see. What was the trouble? I would like to know through your paper, if I can give the other fowl any thing to keep them from taking the disease. They always have a clean house and good food and water. I whitewashed the hen house several

times during the summer, and washed their roosts.

S. W. Man. Mrs. W. H. G.
The question above was submitted to Professor W. R. Graham the poultry expert of the Ontario Agricultural College, who replied as follows: "The turkeys are affected with the disease commonly known as black head. So far there is no known cure for the disease. The Experiment Station at Kingston, Rhode Island, has been experimenting carefully with the disease for a number of years. Probably if you were to write the Director of the Rhode Island Station, he would give you all the information they have received to date. When I was there a few months ago the treatment of the disease did not look very bright, in fact, the only thing you can do is to prevent the disease by allowing the turkeys to roam on new ground if possible, or anyway upon ground over which diseased turkeys have not been allowed to forage.

The disease is spread through the droppings, and of course as the birds feed over ground upon which diseased turkeys have roamed, there is a tendency for a flock to become diseased. If one can keep turkeys away from the buildings there is usually not much difficulty in combatting the disease, but if the turkeys, especially while young, are allowed to run about the buildings where diseased turkeys have been, the trouble is almost sure to follow. I would advise your correspondent not to undertake to treat the disease. My experience has been that in some cases there has been an apparent recovery, but in nearly all such cases the bird still continues to spread the disease.

As soon as a turkey is noticed sick, the best thing to do is to kill and burn it, or else bury it very deeply a considerable distance from any of the farm buildings.

I realize that this is not very satisfactory treatment to the owner of the birds, but it is practically the only thing that can be done so far. My own impression is that it would be one better to stop raising turkeys for a number of years, than to try to raise turkeys on affected ground."

Horticulture and Forestry

"A Mouse."

Unless all signs fail, there will be more than the average amount of damage done this winter by mice to fruit and ornamental trees. The land is not frozen to a very great extent and is covered by one of the thickest mantles of snow that has ever been seen—two conditions which favor the activity of rodents. Experienced horticulturists frequently take the precaution to protect their trees from the ravages of mice by wrapping them with heavy tar paper, but this practice is not very common in Western Canada. There is no reason, however, why mice should be allowed to girdle trees because they are unprotected and the snow is deep. Good protection can be given by tramping the snow firmly about the trunks.

Newcomers and Old Timers Select now to Meet Your Requirements.

Now is the time to consider the ways and means of spending a little money, time and work to make pleasant and comfortable homes for your family and yourself upon the prairie.

Many farmers and farmer's wives are deterred from purchasing and planting in the West because of the unfortunate and costly experiences of their neighbors, of possibly themselves, experience which unfortunately, although expensive, yet was of comparatively little educational value. That day is gone by if people will only profit by the knowledge gained by others, and plant only stock suited to the country grown by expert Western nurserymen. Many newcomers will be at a loss to know what to select, and for their information we submit herewith a list recommended by the Western Horticultural Society as being suited to conditions existing in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The British Columbia men, we hope to supply with similar information at a later date, but it is safe to say, they can plant Eastern nursery grown stuff with some chance of success, whereas in the three other provinces mentioned such cannot be reasonably expected. It is essential on the

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wind-swept, treeless prairie that shelter belts are the first consideration, and as such are entitled to the premier position.

TREES SUITABLE FOR FOREST PLANTATIONS AND WIND BREAKS.

Manitoba maple, box elder or ash-leaved maple (Acer negundo).

Soft maple (Acer dasycarpum), for South-eastern Manitoba only, and only northern-grown stock recommended.

Birch, native variety, paper or canoe birch (Betula papyrifera).

Green ash, native variety (Fraxinus lanceolata). Balsam poplar or balm of Gilead (Populus balsamifera).

Aspen poplar, or common white poplar (Populus tremuloides).

Russian poplar (Populus petrovski, Populus certinensis, Populus wobstriga)—Hardy, but especially adapted to light soils, but after ten years likely to rot on heavy soils; should not be pruned.

Cottonwood (Populus deltoides)—Hardy every-where, but specially adapted to deep moist soils, but subject to rust in a few localities.

Willows—White willow (Salix alba). Sharp-leaved willow (Salix dahurica or Salix acutifolia). Voronesh or golden willow (Salix voronesh). Russian laurel leaf willow (Salix laurifolia). The French laurel leaf willow is also

Basswood—Native grown stock only (Tilia Americana), recommended for Red River valley, with Brandon for the western limit; adapted to deep, moist soils.

Elm—Native form (Ulmus Americana). Oak—Scrub oak (Quercus macrocarpa), South-ern Manitoba.

Evergreens and conifers—Balsam fir (Abies balsamea), adapted for Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan.

Pines—Native (Pinus divaricata), also known as jack pine or northern scrub pine, and (Pinus murrayana). Scotch pine (Pinus Sylvestris). Riga pine (Pinus Sylvestris Rigaensis)—a variety introduced from the forests near Riga, Russia, and found to be a somewhat hardier form of the Scotch pine. Swiss stone pine (Pinus cembra)—A hardy form introduced from the mountain regions of Central Europe, the above being a Swiss variety.

Spruces—white spruce (Picea alba). Colorado or Rocky Mountain blue spruce (Picea pungens).

White cedar or arbor vitae (Thuja occidentalis). Larch or tamarack (Larix laricina).

Several of the trees in the above list are suitable also for ornamental purposes, especially the laurel and golden willows, and all the conifers. The tamarack, though a conifer, is a deciduous tree. Grown where it is not crowded, it makes a handsome tree, its soft, silky foliage giving it a very ornamental appearance. For street or avenue planting, the native white elm is the most desirable. The Manitoba maple and (where it will thrive) the basswood are also useful for street trees. The poplars are useful mainly on account

of their great hardiness and rapid growth. In other respects they are not, as a class, desirable trees to plant very extensively.

In planting trees, regard should be had to the nature of the soil. Ash, elm, cottonwood, willows and tamarack will grow on low, wet land. Tamarack is particularly valuable for this class of land and will thrive even where there is some alkali in the soil. The Russian poplars, white spruce, and pine, will thrive on sandy or gravelly soil. The conifers, except the tamarack, do not succeed so well on heavy soil. The trees that thrive on wet soil should not be selected for very dry land.

FIELD NOTES

Notes.

The mining town of Cobalt, Ontario, has been incorporated.

The Alberta legislature will meet on Jan. 24, as will also the Ontario House.

The Manitoba Liberal executive has declared for government ownership of telephones.

The London Mail says that Hon. James Bryce will have an able Canadian adviser at Washin on when he becomes Ambassador.

January 19 will be nomination day for British Columbia provincial elections, and the voting will take place on the second of February.

A new department added to the faculty of Toronto University is that of education, of which Dr. William Pakenham has been appointed the first dean.

It is reported that the Ontario government has been offered by an American syndicate \$40,000,000 for an area of about seventy square miles of Cobalt lands.

Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, who has been dangerously ill of pneumonia, is believed to have passed the crisis in th disease and to be on the way to recovery.

The Canadian Commercial Travellers association of Toronto has suggested that travellers be allowed to vote in parliamentary elections by registered letter to the returning officer of the constituency in which he has the vote.

Events of the Week.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Great Britain, France and Italy have signed an agreement to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia.

An outbreak of Yaqui Indians is reported from Mexico, resulting in the death of at least eight Mexican sand several Americans.

The Indian national congress, meeting in Calcutta, pleads for self government in India, and protests against the increase in military expenditure.

An appeal has been made to President Roosevelt by prominent American citizens to join with the other powers in correcting the abuses allowed by King Leopold of Belgium in the Congo Free State.

Admiral Nebogatoff, who surrendered the Russian fleet in the Battle of the Sea of Japan, has been court-martialed and condemned to death. It is expected the sentence will be commuted to imprisonment.

The whole of central Europe is suffering from the effects of a terrible storm. Heavy snow, violent gales and even thunderstorms have prevailed. Great Britain is almost paralyzed. A serious railroad accident was one of the results in Scotland where sixteen people lost their lives.

James Bryce, at present Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been appointed to the position of ambassador to Washington left vacant by the retirement of Sir Mortimer Durand.

Fuel is so scarce in North Dakota that Senator McCumber has asked to have troops employed to force the railroads to haul fuel.

A desperate but unsuccessful attempt has been made upon the life of Admiral Doussoff, former governor of Moscow. Both bomb and bullet were employed.

The illness of Joseph Chamberlain, the British statesman, has resulted in a complete loss of memory, his mind being a blank in regard to past events.

CANADIAN.

John Johnston was the fortunate man who shot the black fox which has been seen so often in the neighborhood of Elgin, Man.

A. Ferguson of Suthwyn, Man; lost his fine barn as well as horses and cattle.

Five thousand horses and mules were burned in a big livery stable in Atlanta, Ga.

Carberry is feeling the fuel famine. Some mills have closed down, other buildings have a very little wood.

Status of Private Detectives.

The fatal conflict at Buckingham has raised the question of the status of private detectives in Quebec, and as it is a question that may at any time become a question of vital importance in any of the provinces all doubts should be set at rest by the people's representatives. It should be made clear, by legislation if necessary, that private detectives have no standing whatever. It should be made clear that they are amenable to laws regarding the carrying of concealed weapons, laws regarding trespass, laws regarding assault, and laws regarding the absence of visible means of support. The Dominion cannot afford to permit the development of irresponsible armed forces available for hire by those who want their services. The mischief and even bloodshed resulting from the operations of such forces across the line is a warning that should not go unheeded.

We proclaimed the supremacy of law in this country and the ability of the authorities to preserve the peace and protect life and property when we disarmed every private citizen. No man has legal authority to carry weapons for his own protection, it being assumed that the constituted authority is capable of affording all the protection necessary. It would be destructive of this best of all safeguards against violence if we were to allow a private, irresponsible organization the power to become a menace to the personal safety of the public by standing armed and ready for employment by private citizens and corporations. It is an established principle of British law that an officer is not excused for an illegal act by virtue of his authority or instructions. This certainly leaves no room for immunity for private detective forces.

The preservation of peace and the protection of life and property are the primary and most important duties of Government. They cannot be relegated to private citizens without courting aggression and conflict. Neither citizen nor corporation can safely be trusted with any such authority. And where the danger is likely to develop the law should be strained, if necessary, to put down every attempt at the organization of private armed forces. If the civil authority is inadequate it should be strengthened, but its functions should never be relegated to individuals.



STRAWBERRY PATCH AT WOODY RIVER, MAN. Property of J. H. Monsees.

Things to Remember.

- Alberta Farmers' Association, CalgaryJan. 9
- Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, TorontoFeb. 5-6
- Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention
Brandon.....Feb. 6, 7, 8
- Manitoba Live Stock Conventions, Fat
Stock and Stallion Shows,
BrandonFeb. 19, 20, 21
- Manitoba Poultry Show, Brandon.....Feb. 19-24
- Saskatchewan Live Stock Conventions,
Regina.....Mar. 20, 21, 22
- Alberta Horse Show, Cattle Sale, and
Provincial Fat Stock Show, Calgary, Apr. 2-5

Hogate's Filly Sale

Horse breeders in Ontario availed themselves of another opportunity to put high class stock on their farms by the auction sale of twenty-six head of fillies at Weston, Ont., on December 20th. Mr. J. B. Hogate, whose barns are at Weston and Brandon, was the vendor. Last fall Hogate fillies made a record average for auction prices, simply because the consignment was "worth the money," and customers were promised they should have a chance to get a few more of a little better quality, if such could be found. The chance came on the 20th, when a consignment of twenty-six fillies, went under the hammer. The lot consisted mostly of two-year-old Clydesdales, well presented, and in every way an attractive offering. The average realized was not large and it is doubtful that, if it were not for the stimulous such horse sales give to the horse business generally, any person would go to the trouble and expense of buying out fillies for auction. The benefit is wholly to the ultimate owners. Knowing the money good horse flesh is worth in England and Scotland, we have often wondered how pure-bred fillies, many of them stunted to high-priced horses, could be placed on Canadian farms at the figures received at auctions. The particular lot under discussion were, without exception, big bodied, strong boned, clean legged and well broken. The highest price of the sale was \$480 for a two-year-old Clyde by Lord Londonderry, dam by Gartsherine. Five others brought \$400 and over. Several Manitoba faces were seen at the sale, but only one westerner invested, namely, Mr. Nesbitt, jr., of Roland, Man., who took three, Lackie Maid, by Prince Patrick; Jess, by Beldaine Chief; and Louis Mark, by Sir Mark.

A Well-Known Figure in Live Stock Ranks is No More.

Henry Wade of Toronto, well known in connection with the registration of purebred livestock in Canada died recently in Toronto at the comparatively early age of fifty nine from diabetes. He was born at Port Hope and educated at Victoria College, Cobourg. His portly form and paternal manner will be much missed by the breeders at coming association meetings in Toronto; of the family two sons are engaged in similar work in connection with the national records at Ottawa.

A Society of Equity Defender Testifies on Its Behalf.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your editorial note to a member of the Society of Equity I think should be challenged by every right-thinking farmer. You say that it is important that there should be one society for the Province of Alberta, and then you do all you can to widen this breach between the two societies by expressing a preference to one over the other. Those in the know (and you from your remarks are not) are aware that the breach is not so very deep—both associations are doing their best for the farmer and time will show the result. The Society of Equity is not running the Farmers' Association down, but their aim is higher than a single Province or even Dominion, and though many may think it a Munchausen scheme. *all* (even you, Mr. Editor) must admit (if you really have the interest and education of the farmer at heart) that the farmer to control marketing so as to secure profitable prices is a desideratum which only his parasites could wish he should not obtain. It is his right. I am glad to see that Saskatchewan is coming to the front by our friend's letter, but regret he is misunderstood by you. He is quite right in his statement which you take so warmly, but he did not mean it in the sense you chose to take it. If you are simply advocating bigger crops without some tangible way of profitable marketing, is it not the speculators and capitalists who gain? You must admit under existing circumstances big crops mean lower prices and the farmers' loss. Are we to understand you advise us to go on as we are and get less for our products than it takes to raise them? Or can you devise some better plan to help us?
FRANCIS C. CLARE.

[We appreciate the kindly manner of our friend's criticism, even if we may happen to differ with some of his views. Candidly we believe that our correspondent H. N. Bingham, has got more nearly at the root of the evil, and hints at a possible remedy, *within appreciable distance and control* of the electorate of this country, than has yet been suggested. We are still of the belief that one strong farmers' society will do better work than two or three weaker ones, and will carry more weight with governments or corporations. *Aim high, but at a bird within gunshot.*]

Railway Promised.

Since the publication of the letters by "Old Timer" in our December 12th issue, under the head of "Disappointed in a Railway" we have received a letter from Mr. Samuel Meek of Blackwood, informing us that Mr. Morse has agreed to build a spur thirty or forty miles east of Rocks Coulee, passing through Ketepoa Blackwood and Elsboro. In this district millions of bushels of grain and thousands of cattle are raised and there is no doubt but that a railway will be justified. Added to this there is the advantage of bringing the beautiful Qu'Appelle lakes within reach of those who enjoy surveying nature's wonders and beauties. We congratulate our friends upon the promise of railway facilities and hope to be among the first passengers to enjoy a trip over their line.

More Work for the Government

I have read the article in a recent issue from "Wheat Head" and feel like patting him on the back. It is a crying shame our Western farmers have to suffer, as they are doing, for want of coal. I don't know what our government was thinking about when they handed over our coal fields to private individuals and most of them Americans at that. G. C. Kyle. [From what we have experienced the past few years it would appear that the great duty of government now and in the future is to so safeguard the public so that in every exigency remedial measures will be at once available. Governmental regulation of not only public utilities, but of private corporations employing labor seems to be becoming more and more of a political slogan, and if public opinion is to be heeded it means that our statesmen will have to devote an exceptional amount of study and tact to the inception of a practicable scheme. The settlement of strikes, providing transportation, regulating rates of all kinds, furnishing just distribution of available commodities, etc., etc., are beginning to assume the proportions of political, using the word in its broadest sense, problems.]

MARKETS

Interest on the Winnipeg grain market centers around the police court hearings of the case brought by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association against certain members of the Grain Exchange charging them with conspiracy in restraint of trade. The probabilities are that the case will be a long one.

There is also something of a sensation created in the Exchange by the report that the British American Elevator Co. (Peavys), who have leased the C. N. R. elevators at Port Arthur, have been offering a premium of one cent per bushel on all wheat from C. P. R. points consigned to their lake elevators. Grain men who are not profiting by this offer claim that the B. A. E. Co. as members of the Exchange have violated its by-laws which have so carefully been framed to maintain uniform minimum prices, and "harmony in the trade" as Mr. Love puts it. It looks as though this company were destined to create trouble in the trade as they have expressed themselves as willing to make remuneration for screenings when demanded.

During holiday week markets were decidedly dull. Trade seems to still be waiting for the European demand to create activity and Europe seems to be confident that wheat is plentiful and that America has a lot to offer her. The visible supply is now 3,400,000 bushels larger than a year ago while on September 1 it was 18,000,000 bushels larger. Argentine is harvesting but data as to her crop cannot be obtained.

Of conditions of trade in the Winnipeg market Thompson Sons & Co. report: Manitoba wheat in our local market has been dull but steady with a slight advance on futures in our option market under the influence of the advance in American markets. The cash demand however, is poor and exporters and shippers are doing nothing. The movement of wheat from the country continues small on account of car shortage and stormy weather, and the general situation owing to lack of demand and the difficulty and uncertainty in getting grain moved, combined with holiday environment is causing an easy and indifferent tone in business here. Prices are 1 Nor. 73c, 2. Nor. 71c, 3 Nor. 69c, No. 4 wheat 66c, immediate delivery and futures on option, May 76c July 77c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Rejected 1-1 Nor.	68½	68½
Rejected 1-2 Nor.	66½	66½
Rejected 1-3 Nor.	63½	63½
Rejected 2-1 Nor.	67	67
Rejected 2-2 Nor.	64	64
Rejected 2-3 Nor.	62	62
Scoured 1 Nor.	69½	69½
Scoured 2 Nor.	69	69
Scoured 3 Nor.	68½	68½
Rejected for seed 1 Nor.	68½	68½
Rejected for seed 2 Nor.	66½	66½

COARSE GRAINS—

Oats	34½	34½
Barley	42½	42½
Flax	1.17	1.17
Bran	17.00	
Shorts	18.00	

CHOPPED FEEDS—

Barley and oats	22 00	
Barley	20 00	
Oats	26 00	
Hay, per ton, (cars or track Winnipeg)	9 00 @ 10 00	

DAIRY PRODUCTS, WHOLESALE PRICES.

CREAMERY BUTTER—		
Fancy fresh made bricks	35	
Second grade bricks	27 @	32
Boxes	27	
CONDENSED MILK—		
Prints, fancy, in small lots	25 @	26
Tubs, selected	23 @	42
CHEESE—		
Manitoba	14½	
Ontario	15 @	15½
Ontario, twin	15½ @	16
EGGS—		
Ontario, fresh gathered	28	
Manitoba, fresh gathered	27	
Pickled eggs	25	
POULTRY—		
Spring chickens, f.o.b. here	10 @	11
Spring ducks	10	
Fowl	7	
Old ducks	7	
Old turkeys	13	
Young turkeys	15½	
Geese	9	
Live fowl, 1c. less		

Western Wheat Shipments.

The official report of the grain shipments from lake ports has been compiled and indicates the opinions of very many that the movement of grain was lighter this year than last notwithstanding the frequent assurances during navigation season that more grain was going forward than in any previous year.

During the period from September 1 to December 12, 1906, there was shipped from the head of the lakes 25,160,266 bushels of wheat, while during the same period last year the shipments were 30,411,195 bushels. Oats show an increased shipment of more than two million bushels, due to the demand for western oats for the American Cereal Co. at Peterborough, and barley and flax show a small increase. It is noteworthy that no coarse grains were carried in American vessels, and none carried to American ports by Canadian vessels. In the decrease in wheat shipments the main falling off has been in American vessels.

From the statement of the outward shipments for the whole period of navigation (April 17 to Dec. 12), the total shipments of wheat have been 31,978,334 as against 29,334,881 bushels last year, or a gain for 1906 of 3,350,493. The increase of grain of all kinds to Canadian ports was 8,652,269 bushels.

Eastern ports received wheat in the following proportions, from September 1 to December 12.

Canadian Vessels—	
Wheat	bushels.
Owen Sound	969,632 20
Midland	1,587,364 40
Tiffin	100,000 00
Depot Harbor	3,034,728 00
Collingwood	507,032 20
Point Edward	1,536,480 10
Meaford	1,176,145 20
Goderich	803,491 00
Thorold	454,687 50
Port Stanley	125,200 00
Montreal	4,202,950 00
14,497,711 50	
Port Huron	619,806 50
Buffalo	1,890,270 10
Erie	238,101 40
2,748,178 00	
Total in Canadian vessels	17,245,890 30
Foreign Vessels—	
Port Huron	6,908,542 20
Buffalo	934,525 50
Erie	71,307 30
Total in Foreign vessels	7,914,375 40
Grand total	25,160,266 10

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The *London Times* has been reorganized, being now under the control of a joint stock company.

Flora Batson, the colored singer, is dead. She was known as "Black Patti," and possessed a voice remarkable for both range and quality.

A possession of which the present Duke of Wellington is very proud, is the insignia of the Golden Fleece bestowed by Spain upon the first Duke of Wellington and made hereditary. It was the identical insignia worn by Christopher Columbus.

An anniversary dinner was given by the people of Norway to Bjornson, their national poet, on the occasion of his 75th birthday which came last month. Beside his influence in the literary world, he has been one of the strongest forces in the realm of pure politics and a mighty strength to his native land.

A Winnipeg citizen has among his treasures a copy of the *Ulster County Gazette* dated January 4th, 1800. It was printed not far from New York city. In this issue is an account of the death and burial of George Washington, and news of several battles in the struggle of Europe against Napoleon.

Bishop Charles McCabe of the Methodist Episcopal Church died in New York. He was chaplain with the 122nd Ohio Infantry during the civil war and spent four months in Libby Prison after the battle of Winchester. His interest in mission work has always been intense, and in his efforts to raise money for the loved cause he has become well-known and well-loved all through the States.

"The Cattle Baron's Daughter" is the title of a new book by Harold Bindlass. The scene is laid in the Western States and the book describes the struggle made by the ranchers to retain the grazing privileges that had come through the years to be regarded as rights, and to hold the land against the in-coming farmers. The story is told in an interesting fashion; both sides of the question are presented so fairly that the reader's sympathies are pretty evenly divided.

Capernaum, Jesus Christ's "own city," where a few days after His arrival from Nazareth He began His ministry, near which he preached the Sermon on the Mount, and where He performed mighty works, has this year been brought to light after being buried and unknown for eighteen centuries. The discovery has been made by the "Orientgesellschaft," which has been exploring in the ruins at Tell Hum, a little cape projecting into the Sea of Galilee, or Gennesaret from its northern shore.

The disappearance of Capernaum has been a mystery of the ages, but the doom pronounced upon it by the Christ was literally fulfilled—though exalted to heaven in privilege it was brought down to hades; the city of stone went down to ruin with the many other towns surrounding the Sea of Galilee in the destruction and slaughter in the wars between the Romans and the Jews that followed closely after the crucifixion. For centuries they slept undisturbed in their ruins. Recently scholars have sought to solve the mystery, and now Capernaum has been found.

The ruins of the white synagogue where Jesus preached His first sermon stand on a slight elevation above the waters of the lake. Many foundations on the gentle slope behind them cover

the foundations of many houses, scattered fragments of black basalt once in their walls lying all about. The rubbish has been removed from within and without the synagogue, revealing its beauty.

The building is divided into two great halls. Its outer walls are ten feet thick. On the southern side is a wide door with elegantly sculptured lintel and jambs, and on each side of it a smaller door. The doors lead into a hall divided into five naves by four rows of massive Corinthian columns, whose bases are still standing. Portions of the columns and the beautiful capitals; the latter showing traces of the wooden beams that upheld the roof, lie about on the floor. East of this hall is a somewhat smaller one, without columns, but with the walls ornamented with pilasters. The east side of the building remains intact. A large frieze, richly ornamented, facing the sea, is still preserved. Two porticos are on this side, with a flight of stairs leading up to a gallery in the lesser hall of the synagogue. The architectural decorations found so profusely among the heaps of stones taken from the building and its surroundings are indisputable evidence of its ancient Jewish origin.—*Exchange.*

A NOTABLE LIFE.

During the last month of the year just closed a birthday was celebrated in Toronto that was of unusual interest, not only to the immediate family, but to all Canadians. On December 14th, 1906, Mrs. Featherston Osler reached the century mark, not having passed the last years with dulled senses and in infirmity, but bright, active, and more in touch with the world around her than many people a quarter of a century younger than she. A woman of observation, she has seen many changes take place in that century—the marvels wrought by steam and by electricity were unheard and unthought of when she was a young woman. She has lived in the reigns of five British sovereigns, has seen France pass through two empires, two kingdoms and two republics, has watched the work of twenty-five American presidents, and seen Canada grow from two separated struggling settlements to the broad Dominion.

It was not the living of a life of ease, protected from care, that has lengthened the days of this remarkable woman. Born in 1806, she came at the age of thirty-one to Canada with her husband during the year of Queen Victoria's accession. Mr. Osler was a pioneer missionary, and he and his wife devoted time and means to helping the new settlers and the dispossessed Indians to greater comfort, experiencing themselves all the trials of the new life in the woods. After twenty years of this work they moved to Toronto, where Mr. Osler died in 1895.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the mother of strong character, pure soul and lofty mind lives again in her children; that the characteristics and aspirations of the mother are more apparent in the sons than those of the father, good and strong man though he may have been. The family of Mrs. Osler bears out that theory. Her children have all made good. Four, at least, of her sons have become eminent in their professions, standing high in the ranks in law, in medicine and in finance. The credit of much of their success can be attributed to their mother.

CONCEIT.

Conceit is universal. We all have it, and none of us think we have. We thank a kindly providence that in this respect we are not as other men, and our declaration of innocence is convincing proof of our guilt.

Conceit assumes many forms—as many forms

almost as there are individuals to be possessed by it. Like its father it can assume the appearance of an angel of light in the eyes of the person visited so that what in *you* is conceit pure and unadulterated, in *me* is a desirable self-respect. Conceit is more often to blame for bad manners than is ignorance. Self-consciousness is conceit spelled in other letters. Bashfulness is only conceit in disguise, while many good people are secretly proud of their humility. And there is no more insidious form of this prevalent disease than worrying. So close is its disguise that it appears to us as in the habiliments of duty to humanity—or to the Creator. But underneath the trappings is just plain conceit—the feeling—unexpressed even to ourselves—that, owing to our peculiar fitness, the responsibility intended for others' shoulders is laid upon us and we try by being over-anxious to make up for what seems like indifference in wiser folk.

CHURCH TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

The prolonged struggle between Church and State in France, has reached its climax. For a long time—at least twenty-five years—the extreme democratic party of France has held to the doctrine that an established church is incompatible with a democracy—particularly a church which recognizes as its Head a power outside the country. To deprive the Catholic Church of its privileges as an established church and to prevent the interference of the Vatican in matters pertaining to France is the object of the present movement.

The methods employed have been various. In 1901, the Council of State purchased all the schools of the different congregations and closed them, making it impossible for the Church to carry on private schools. Early in December, 1905, a law was passed and assented to by the President, to come in force in one year, that each congregation of every sect shall make application to the civil authorities to be constituted as an association for worship. If a Catholic congregation does this, it will be made custodian of its church property, though the ownership of the same is in the hand of the state and to the state the congregation is responsible instead of to the Vatican. The law will also permit the federation of the association of worship.

The time for the enforcement of the law has come, and even the year's notice has not sufficed to effect a peaceful separation. From those prelates who are better Frenchmen than they are Catholics submission to the law is expected. They advise their priests to apply for permission to worship as associations. But the extreme Church party, holding to the authority of the Pope and encouraged by him are defying the government officials and are being forcibly expelled from churches, convents and monasteries, and compelled to give up their property.

Owing to the strong leaning towards socialism of many supporters of dis-establishment, and also to the zeal which the idea of opposition and outside interference has developed among the democratic party, there is a danger that this body will go to an undesirable extreme and drive Christianity itself beyond the borders of the land. Some of the bitterest of the anti-clericals do not try to disguise their hatred of any form of religion. For instance, the well-known leader of the Socialists, M. Jaures, is reported to have said that if God himself appeared in palpable form it would be the duty of man to refuse Him obedience, and regard him as an equal with whom men may argue. And the minister of public worship, M. Briand, says: "The time has come to root out from the minds of French children the ancient faith and replace it with the light of free thought. We have hunted Jesus Christ out of the army, the navy and the schools; we must hunt Him out of the state. A proud boast, surely. If accomplished it would seem as if the last state of that country must be worse than the first. It is safe, however, to say that the chief aim of the bulk of the people is to secure France against the interference of an outside religious power."

68½	68½
66½	66½
63½	63½
67	67
64	64
62	62
69½	69½
69	69
68½	68½
68½	68½
66½	66½

34½	34½
42½	42½
1.17	1.17
17.00	
18.00	

22 00	
20 00	
26 00	

9 00 @10 00

SALE PRICES.

35	
27 @	32
27	
25 @	26
23 @	42
14½	
15 @	15½
15½ @	16

28	
27	
25	

10 @	11
10	
7	
7	
13	
15½	
9	

nts.

Shipments from indicates the amount of grain outstanding the season that any previous

1 to December e head of the ile during the ere 30,411,195 ment of more e demand for Co. at Peter-small increase. s were carried l to American rease in wheat n in American

Shipments for 7 to Dec. 12), en 31,978,334 , or a gain for in of all kinds

the following mber 12.

Wheat.	
bushels.	
.969,632	20
1,587,364	40
100,000	00
3,034,728	10
507,032	20
1,536,480	10
1,176,145	20
803,491	00
454,687	50
125,200	00
4,202,950	00
4,497,711	50
619,806	50
1,890,270	10
238,101	40
2,748,178	00
7,245,890	30
6,908,542	20
934,525	50
71,307	30
7,914,375	40
5,160,266	10

THE QUIET HOUR

A LIGHT IN A DARK PLACE.

Ye are the light of the world. . . . Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven. —St. Matt. v: 14, 16.

I have just been listening to a very telling address, given by a missionary from China. A friend of mine said, as we came out of the church: "That was the best missionary sermon I ever heard." I answered: "I am going to pass it along to the best of my ability."

That was half an hour ago, and you see I am keeping my word. The sermon was a wonderful inspiration of hope—hope for the teeming millions of China. I realized more than ever before that the men and women there are, like ourselves, eager to learn higher, nobler and wiser ways. The preacher showed how public opinion in China is becoming more and more just, humane and wise, through the silent influence of the lives of Christians, who are simply letting their light shine. It is only very lately that the first school for girls has been opened by the Chinese. Until the Christians started mission schools for girls, no one thought it worth while to educate them. No girl was supposed to have a soul until after she died. Then if she had been very good she might hope to be born again as a boy and have a soul. Three thousand years of national life had not taught them that women were worth educating, but a very few years of Christian example opened their eyes. When the heathen women saw how superior their Christian sisters were, intellectually, they gave their male relatives no peace until the door of education was opened to themselves.

But the cause of Christ has not only silently and secretly worked this change of public opinion; it is also openly acknowledged by thinking men among the heathen. Many of the mandarins have removed their daughters from the Chinese public schools after trying them for a few months, and, coming to the Christians, have pleaded that room might be made for them in the mission schools, because they found that education without the restraints of religion was a dangerous experiment. "You may teach my daughter anything you like," said one of these officials, "if only you will take her and educate her." Petitions for Christian teachers are pouring in from all sides. The Chinese want to learn something of this religion, which has made the younger nations so much stronger and more vigorous than China. The most enlightened of them say that though so many so-called Christians do not seem to believe their professed faith, yet the best of them believe it, and set the ideals for the rest.

The passing of the "baby-towers" is one proof of the effect of Christian light on the darkness of heathenism. These round towers with a window set several feet high in each, were erected in the cities, without shame, for the convenience of heartless parents who had more babies than they wanted. They were simply thrown in there to die. Think of the horror of it—you who have dear little babies of your own—and of the impossibility of such a crime being openly committed as a matter of course in any Christian land! Until lately Chinese sentiment was in favor of "baby towers". Now, however, in cities where Christian missions are well established, public opinion has become so enlightened that the towers are never used, and are falling into ruins. Any unfeeling parent who wishes to murder his little daughters is forced to do it secretly though in towns where Christianity is hardly known these towers are constantly in use. The missionary who told us about them said that a friend of his was once riding past one of these towers, when he saw a man go away from the other side of it. Hearing a pitiful cry, he instantly climbed through the window and rescued the baby. The horror of the situation may be imagined rather than described—he counted sixteen little bodies inside.

Then the silent, leavening influence of Christianity has also helped to put down other horrors, such as the binding of the feet of little children, and the torture of criminals. The punishment which was called "the death of a thousand cuts" has been entirely abolished. This was far more awful than even its name implies, to have cut the victim into a thousand pieces would have been merciful compared to it. Another terrible punishment has been abolished, having vanished as the darkness disappears before the dawn. It used to be a common custom to kill the innocent wife and children of a criminal before he suffered "the death of a thousand cuts". Then he expected that his forlorn soul would be unfed and uncared for in the spirit-world, because there would be no one left on earth to carry out ancestor worship.

In the ancient religion of China the Chinese themselves pulled down their temples and burned the contents. This year they have begun to teach the New Testament in many of their schools, because, as they say, their own religion has proved itself unable to keep their nation up to the level of other nations, and they want to give Christianity a chance, and see what it can do for them. Then the power of real family life is shining like a star here and there, and those who see it are greatly attracted by its novelty and beauty. Family life is a strange and unheard of thing in China, except among Christians, so the speaker told us. Love is the last thing considered in arranging a marriage. The boy and girl are betrothed as babies, and often do not meet until the wedding; but the betrothal is a thing which must not be broken, no matter how much the young people may object. The young man is forced to marry the girl to whom his parents have betrothed him, though afterwards he may marry as many other wives as he can support. As for the poor girls, of course, they have no choice of a husband. But the Christians bring up the young people to be free to choose for themselves, and, as no polygamy is al-

lowed among them, the Chinese are filled with wonder at seeing that a man may love and respect his wife—instead of treating her as a slave—and may find real pleasure in his home life. To see the beauty of holiness, especially when its radiance shines against such a black background, is to be inevitably attracted by it, and to make some attempt to copy it. So every Christian home is like a candle, giving light to all in its neighborhood, and so doing truest missionary work unconsciously.

Then hospitals and orphanages, as well as schools are established by the Christians and imitated by the heathen. Example is always far more potent than precept, and the influence of the Christian life is sure to do incalculable good, not only in China, but everywhere else. Our Captain not only assigns to each his post, but He also works mightily in and through each consecrated life. He can change discouraging failures into grand successes, which are waiting to surprise the weary soldier when he passes within the Veil. The greatest work done by anyone is probably something of which he himself thinks little. If S. Chrysostom—the golden-mouthed preacher—wrote the short prayer which bears his name, he surely never dreamed that during century after century it would awaken in innumerable souls of careless worshippers the thrilling thought of Christ's Presence, and arouse them to repentance for wandering thoughts and want of earnestness in public worship. Those who are joyously doing the work God puts into their hands, like loyal, loving children rather than like driven slaves, are influencing the world far more than they know. As Brierley poetically expresses it, we can pay our contribution to the world and help our fellows "by bathing the facts of each day's life in the radiant atmosphere of our own faith, when by God's grace and our inner struggle we have produced that noblest and most delightful of all products, a richly-developed inner life, we shall have taken the best possible means of paying back our debt. The world's greatest asset is the souls it is producing. Let us see to it that our own becomes a worthy addition."

Let us each go on with our lowly sowing of living seed, remembering that the miracle of the increase rests with God, and is not dependent on our strength or wisdom. He who fed the

thousands of old with one lad's little supply is constantly choosing the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty—"that no flesh should glory in His presence." We are commanded to let our light shine before men, forbidden to hide the light which God has given us, but it is not for our own glorification, but that men may glorify our Father which is in heaven. If the light is shining brightly the darkness is forced to flee away, for darkness can never hold its own against light, and truth is far mightier than falsehood. HOPE.

THOUGHTS ON THE COMMANDMENTS.

"Love your neighbor as yourself,"
So the parson preaches;
That's one half the Decalogue,
So the prayer book teaches.
Half my duty I can do
With but little labor,
For with all my heart and soul
I do love my neighbor.

Mighty little credit that
To my self-denial;
Not to love her, though, might be
Something of a trial.
Why, the rosy light that peeps
Through the glass above her,
Lingers 'round her lips—you see
E'en the sunbeams love her.

So, to make my merit more,
I'll go beyond the letter:
Love my neighbor as myself?
Yes, and ten times better.
For she's sweeter than the breath
Of the spring, that passes
Through the fragrant, budding woods,
O'er the meadow grasses.

And I've preached the word I know,
For it was my duty
To convert the stubborn breast
Of the little beauty.
Once again success has crowned
Missionary labor.
For her sweet eyes own that she
Also loves her neighbor.

—GEORGE AUGUSTUS BAKER.

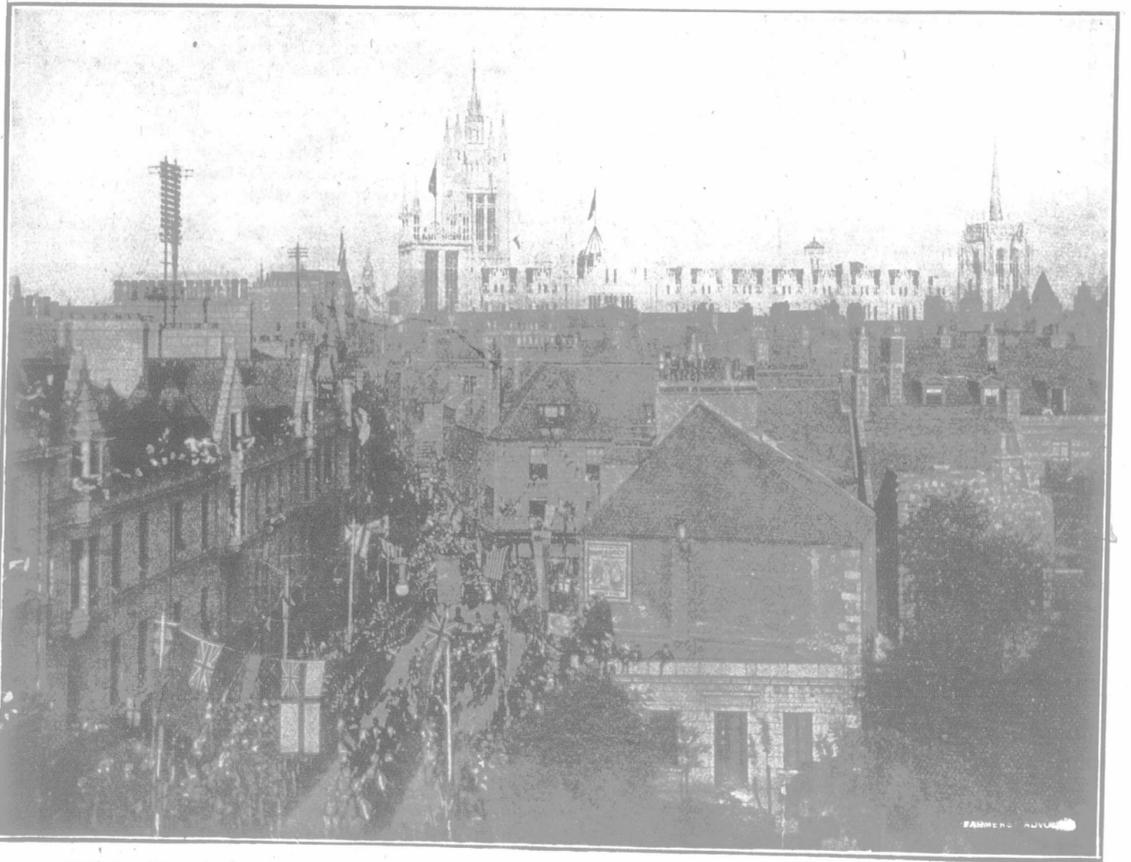


Photo by A. Eslemont.

MARESCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.

This splendid college was recently opened by King Edward. This cut shows the Royal carriage and procession returning from the opening.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

I HOPE SANTA CLAUS CAME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write to you. I was reading the Children's Corner as it is a stormy day. I go to school in the winter time. My teacher's name is Miss A. I like her very much. I am ready to go into the third reader. This is the month of my birthday, I will be eight on the twenty-third of December. I am waiting for Santa Claus to come. I have two cats and one dog. We have eight horses and one colt. Its name is Belle and it is a pet. We have eleven young pigs.

LEA SMITH.

FINE FOR A TINY SCHOLAR!

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have got five cats and a dog. We have one hundred and twenty hens and they are laying eggs now. We have sixteen pigs. We have three hundred and twenty acres of land. Fred is my pony. I am five years old.

INEZ BOOMHOWER.

BY THE LAKE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I enjoy reading the letters in the Children's Corner of the *ADVOCATE*, and now I will write my first one to you. My father has taken the *ADVOCATE* since last spring and we all like it very much. We think it is quite cold here after living in the state of Washington for so many years; my mother lived there eighteen years. I have one brother twelve years, and a sister three years, and I am ten years myself. My brother and I cannot go to school because we live so far away from any school. My father is renting a farm seven miles from Wetaskiwin, but we are thinking of moving to some place nearer a school. In Washington we lived only a few rods from the schoolhouse. We live by a lake, and last summer we had many boat-rides. We would like to skate now, but there is too much snow on the ice. I guess I had better quit now or I may not be allowed to come again to your Corner.

EDNA BLOMQUIST.

MR. FINNEY'S TURNIP.

Mr. Finney had a turnip,
And it grew behind the barn
And it grew, and it grew,—
And the turnip did no harm.

And it grew, and it grew,
Till it could grow no taller;
Then Mr. Finney took it up
And put it in the cellar.

There it lay, there it lay,
Till it began to rot,
Then his daughter Susie washed it,
And put it in the pot.

And she boiled it, and she boiled it,
As long as she was able;
Then his daughter Lizzie took it up
And put it on the table.

Mr. Finney and his wife
They both sat down to sup;
And they ate, and they ate,
Till they ate that turnip up.

S. E. STEELE

FLY IS BLACK AND WHITE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the C. C. though I like reading it very much. I am in the second grade at school. We live one mile and a half from Pilot Butte and eight miles from Regina. I have one brother and one sister. Our teacher's name is Miss H. I have a dog called Fly. He is black and white. We have five horses, three calves, three cows and over a hundred hens. Wishing you a merry Christmas and success to the Children's Corner.

JAMES McINNIS.

(Do you know, Laddie, a little more care would enable you to write an excellent hand? C. D.)

A PITY TO MISS SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Children's Corner I am going to tell you how I spend my time. I have a pony and cart and

drive my two sisters to school. I am not as far advanced as I would like to be. We don't go to school all the year round. In the fall I stay and drive the horse power and haul the grain to town. My father has fifteen horses and four cows and twenty-one pigs. He takes the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*. We live ten miles west of Saltcoats.

(Age 10 yrs.) M. PARTRIDGE.

LITTLE SISTER IS NOISY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Children's Corner. It pleased me very much to see my first letter in print. I have a little sister named Dorothy. She is nearly four years old, and she is noisy. We are looking for Santa Claus. Dorothy wants a dolly and a doll's carriage. I would like an automobile. Mamma thinks Santa Claus will bring Baby Wardie a rattle. We are going to have a Christmas tree. My five cousins are coming from New Westminster to spend Christmas holidays with us.

A Merry Christmas, Cousin Dorothy, is the wish of
FRANK LONEY.
(Did Santa Claus do what you wanted? I hope so, and that my little namesake got her dolly, and the baby his rattle.)

C. D.)

LIKES THIS COUNTRY FINE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*. My father takes your paper and likes it very much. I like reading the Children's Corner. My father has a threshing machine and I have been band cutter two falls. My father has threshed every fall about fifty thousand bushels. I got two dogs that I call Cole and Popi. Cole is a big one and Popi is a little one. We have fifty head of cattle, five horses and a hundred and fifty chickens.

(Age 12 yrs.) ARTHUR S.

THEY RIDE TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like to read the Children's Corner very much, and think it is very interesting. I thought you might accept a few lines from me. My father takes the *ADVOCATE*, and thinks it is a fine paper. We came from England last August, and we live thirteen miles from the town of Vegreville. Our house stands on a pretty hill, and we can see for miles around the beautiful country. We have a mile and a half to go to school, and we ride there in a sleigh because the snow is so deep. I am in the third reader. We have thirty-eight head of cattle, eighteen pigs, nine horses and about one hundred chickens. I have a little pony, whose name is Lady. I have three sisters, and two brothers, and one of them lives in England. I have two dogs—one called Rover and the other Nell.

(Age 10 yrs.) ELSIE BRADSHAW.

A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. The weather is quite cold. This summer we raised mangels which weighed fifteen pounds, and some very beautiful flowers. The names were sweet peas, pinks, hollyhocks, tall African marigolds, double pinks mixed, mary-golds, morning glories, chrysanthemums, four o'clocks, asters, tame thistle and pansies. We came from the Rocky Mountains where large pine trees grew. When we threshed we got two hundred bushels of wheat and five hundred of oats. I have three sisters and five brothers.

I was twelve on the twenty-fourth of February.

CLARA NEILSEN.

WAS SANTA KIND TO YOU?

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like to read the Children's Corner and thought I would write. We have about thirty cattle, six horses and eleven pigs. There are two wild chickens on our grain stacks. I thought I would shoot them but I changed my mind. One of our big cows has a lump on her front leg and we do not know whether it

would hurt her for beef or not. It is about four or five inches square and hangs out about two inches and is a little soft.

We have had a cold spell of weather. It is cold to-day but not quite so cold as the last two days. The snow is about a foot and a half in the woods. Papa and mamma have gone to town to get Christmas presents. We are practicing for Christmas.

(Age 12 yrs.) GEORGE DOBBS.

(I'm glad you charged your mind about shooting the wild chickens. I have asked the proper stock editor about the cow, and he thinks the lump you mention would not make her unfit for beef. C. D.)

A REGULAR SCHOLAR.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have seen so many letters written to the Children's Corner that I thought I would write one too. I am a little boy and go to school pretty steady. I am in the part second book. I have only missed twelve days yet this year. I live one mile and three-quarters from the school. We have two dogs, two cats, twenty-eight sheep, fifteen head of cattle, seven horses and about two hundred five fowl. I have three sisters and two brothers.

(Age 8 yrs.) ROSS LIVINGSTON.

BETTER NEXT TIME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and likes it very much. This is not as neat a letter as the rest. I go to school and

am in the second reader and have a brother to go with me. I have eight brothers and one sister. I have a dog, a cat, five horses and four pigs. The horses' names are Maud, Fan, Topsy, Dick and Nell.

I was eleven years old last Thursday.

ROY DEARMOND.

MOTHER AND I.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My mother has taken up a quarter section twenty-two miles south of Humboldt, a town on the C. N. R. We only started this June and have no team yet. We have a house, barn, and a six-acre pasture, three acres of oat stubble, an Indian pony (Dolly) and foal (Kathleen). We also have about nine and a half tons of hay and two tons of oats; but our well, although thirty feet down, has no water yet. The *ADVOCATE* is a splendid paper, especially the Children's Corner. My mother and I, being the only occupants of the place, do all the work of the farm. We have quite a pile of mail every week, taking the *ADVOCATE*, *Free Press* and *Daily Mail* (over-seas edition), besides odd papers which are sent to us from home (England), also letters, for Mother writes a lot. Our post-office (Burr's) is eight miles distant. There is no school here so Mother teaches me history, geography, Latin, French, Bible at home. I am twelve years old. This letter must not get too long, so I will now close.

I remain your interested reader,
ROVIS REEVES
(Somebody's good teaching has made you a good writer. We want you to come again. C. D.)

INGLE NOOK CHATS

Dear Dame Durden:—Please would you tell me the best way to renovate and stiffen an old black felt hat that was once good? I should be very much obliged to you for doing so.

I enclose two pieces of poetry which I am sure the readers of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* would like to read if they were printed in that paper. A third piece "Time", is my own composition, if you think it sufficiently good for printing I should feel very pleased to see it in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*.

I greatly enjoy reading the letters in the Ingle Nook and the recipes and advice are very helpful. I will give a recipe for a cake that we saw in one of the papers. It was tried several times, and proved a great success.

Citron Cake—One cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lard (scant), 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 cup milk, 3 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup citron.

Method—Cream sugar and lard, add milk and flavoring, sift baking powder into flour and stir all together thoroughly. Into the pan put a layer of the cake batter, then a layer of citron, and so on. Bake in an oblong tin in the middle grate of the oven. Raisins and currants mixed with the batter do very well if one has not citron, also a little golden syrup improves it.

IVY LEAF.

To clean your black felt hat make a cleaning fluid of the following ingredients: $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce borax, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce gum camphor, 1 pint boiling water. Mix together, and when cool add 1 pint of alcohol. Bottle and cork tightly and you will then have on hand a fluid that, beside cleaning your hat, will be found useful in cleaning any black goods.

TIME.

"Now o'er our heads Old Time doth roll, and never lags behind; but still keeps on his stately way. While we but follow, and in vain efforts strive to hide the ravages of that ancient and most-honored spirit called 'The Enemy' by some untutored souls, who think that by the flight of time they lose that which perhaps they never had but ever strove for—that quality which men call Beauty.

"Poor Souls! Little think they it is by Time alone that fruit grows ripe. And we, like fruit, must be by Time brought to our full perfection. We

should, therefore, strive to be more perfect in our souls, and not our outward forms alone to beautify. Thus when Time completes his course; when we our tottering forms can scarcely bear; when all color from our cheeks is gone; our skins like parchment and our voices cracked, we may yet have within us a right goodly spirit striving upward through imperfections. Then may we die content withal!

IVY LEAF.

RECIPES.

Platzen (German Drop Cakes)—Two cups powdered sugar, yolks of four eggs, a pinch each of cinnamon and cloves and flour enough to make quite stiff. Beat the yolks until light and foamy, stir in the sugar gradually beating all the time. Add the spice and flour enough to allow the batter to drop from a spoon on to a greased tin. Leave room for the cakes to spread without running together.

Coffee Cookies—Beat two eggs and a cup of sugar together until very light. Add four tablespoons of softened (not melted) butter and beat again. Add half a pint of strong warm coffee and stir in at once three cups of flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder. It may be necessary to add more flour until stiff enough to roll out very thin. Bake in a quick oven to a golden brown.

Aunt Janet's Cookies—Two cups and a half of brown sugar, two eggs, a tablespoon and a half of melted butter, a teaspoon soda, enough Graham flour to make the dough stiff enough to roll out. Strew the dough with two teaspoons of caraway seeds or chopped nuts. Cut out and bake in a moderate oven.

Currant Loaf—Beat half a cup of butter to a cream. Beat into it gradually a cup of sugar, a cup of currants, and the beaten yolks of three eggs. Add alternately half a cup of milk and two scant cups of sifted flour, sifted again with four level teaspoons of baking powder, and lastly the whites of the three eggs, beaten light. Turn into a shallow pan dredge the top with granulated sugar, and bake about forty minutes.

"Blessed are the Peacemakers"

The faded autumn hills rise sharply from the river's brink behind the little Manitoba town, and on the plain above, dotted with scrubby oak now red and yellow, there lies a quiet field, and in the field a modest white stone, declares that one, David Malcolm, who sleeps below, "has fought a good fight, has finished his course, and has kept the faith." Across the river, and half way down the opposite hill there is a tiny white cottage with virginia creeper, red with autumn running over the porch and in it lives Jennet Malcolm who is still fighting the good fight and helping all the little town to keep the faith, for Granny, as she is called, can count her afflictions like St. Paul, and yet like St. James, she has learned to count it all joy. The way has been long, and many times dark, but she has always been sure of the welcome waiting at the end when her name too, will be graven in the white stone on the quiet hill,—and deeper still and more abiding in the hearts of the men and women in the busy little town below, and many others who are scattered far and wide.

Around the hill, the railway track, a silver ribbon in the bright October sunshine, winds upward to the plain, and over it go innumerable grain cars carrying away the produce of the fields, and shaking all the valley with their thunder. On the vine-covered porch when the weather is fine, Granny sits to watch the trains go by and not a brakeman or engineer but looks across at the white cottage, and waves to the little old woman with the white hair, and the kind old face that brings back memories of the old home back east.

Although Granny cannot walk very well she has a wonderful pair of hands. She can remove slivers from little hands and "let" blisters almost painlessly. She can put back the eyes in dolls that have lost them in the wear and tear of life as dolls so often do, and at her touch jumping frogs regain their jump, and woolly dogs their squeak. She even has been known to pull teeth, and she didn't laugh when Danny Watson asked her to save the tooth, for Granny knew what a proud thing it is to go home with the tooth in your hand, a gaping hole in your mouth, spots of blood on your handkerchief, and everybody asking you if it hurt!

But perhaps it has been on Sunday morning that Granny's services were most in demand. Granny could give you the Golden Text and the Lesson Story, and the Lessons to be Learned, easy as easy, and when any of the "Busy Bees" deliver these with a strong Lowland Scotch accent, the teacher knows that they have been to Granny at the eleventh hour on their way to the church, and once when there was a tight race between Blanche White and Jimmy Watson for memory verses, said exactly like the Book and not fair to start over, Jimmie who won with ease and grace, did not wait to hear the Superintendent's kind words, but scandalized the whole Sunday-school by running down the aisle, with the shiny black Testament which was the prize, in his hand, and on the church step he executed a sort of spirit dance, waving his arms and jumping up and down excitedly.—This was the wireless message agreed upon between him and Granny should victory crown their efforts.

One day as she sat on her little veranda knitting a fluffy white thing which she called an Afghan, Marguerita Butterfield, late of Birmingham, England, bare-armed and low-necked, although it was a crisp day in early October, came and looked over the fence.

"Wot's that?" Marguerita asked nodding at Granny's knitting. Granny told her

"Woo for?" Marguerita queried, and Granny told her about a little grand-daughter whom she had not seen, who lived in New York and who was to be named for her, to all of which Marguerita listened in bored silence. "Aint they got nothink to wrap it in?" She asked when Granny had finished.

Granny hastened to explain where-upon Marguerita made the apparently irrelevant remark. "And I aint got no mitts."

Then it was that Granny laid down her fluffy white knitting, and bade Marguerita come and be measured.

When Marguerita came two days later to bring home her new red and black mittens done in a wonderful pattern of stars and broken squares called fox and geese, and known only to the elect, with her came Evon Fitz-roy Butterfield, also late of Birmingham, England who leaning on the little gate remarked apropos of nothing "Wot fits'er fits me!"

"Hoo mony bairns hae ye got?" Granny asked, quickly, and after careful counting, and some confusion caused by Marguerita's insisting upon counting the twins, who, it was discovered later had wearied of the race, and given it up a year ago, it was found that the Butterfield alive branches numbered nine.

And thus it came about that Granny had to invent new patterns in knitting, so that no two pairs might be alike, and thus cause strife and dispute within the Butterfield fold.

Jonathan Butterfield, aged twelve, who was the last to be supplied, grew

began to take an interest in things again before she thought.

Danny found on the table a bag of nuts, of various kinds, for although it was known that Granny could not crack nuts, she was treated to them very frequently,—this being one way of casting bread upon the water, and seeing it return to you after many days.

Danny brought them to Granny and stood shamefacedly looking at Ada May's heaving shoulders. Danny, of course, didn't know how hard it was for Ada May to keep her shoulders going that way, but Granny did.

Granny rustled the bag, and Ada May missed two heaves. She pointed to the hammer which lay on the window sill, which Danny brought to her hastily, pleasant anticipation on his little brown face.

A nut was cracked, and Danny shyly slipped it into Ada May's hand who promptly let it fall. Danny picked it up and ate it hastily. Ada May's shoulders heaved tempestuously. Danny cracked another nut and put it in her other hand and it stayed!

"Noo, bairns," Granny said, with gentle authority, and somehow it seemed all at once as if the clouds had rolled from the face of the sun, "gang out on the porch and take the bag and

deeper things, Granny often thought, but when he said one night that Miss Miller's voice seemed to rest him, and take the tangles out of his brain. Granny began to see a light, and came as near winking to herself as Jennet Malcolm, relict of the late David Malcolm of Dundee, Fortarshire, could come.

It was the same night that Granny obligingly fell asleep, just as Christian resolved to press on to the Celestial City and Mistrust and Timorous ran down the hill. When she awakened an hour later, she was astonished to find how little progress Christian had made, although there seemed to have been something doing in other lines, for there was a glow on Mary Miller's face that some way made Granny go to sleep again and the brightness of the doctor's eyes betokened that their weariness had gone forever. The next night that Mary came the doctor came with her, and Granny was wise enough to know what was expected of her, though she told herself it was hard to have to lose so much time from her knitting and the reading forbye.

But now Granny had time enough to knit and Mary to read, but the joyousness had gone from her voice, and the weariness in her eyes did not escape Granny. The doctor came no more but went rapidly by the little house upon his rounds with head bent, even when Granny beat upon the window with her knitting needle.

Granny shook her head sadly for Mary had beat a hasty retreat with a colorless face, and beating heart.—"It will hae to be done by guile if its to be done at all." Granny said to herself, thoughtfully, and then up rose the Conscience of Jennet Malcolm, and demanded in broadest Scotch, stern and awful.

"And what hae you Jennet Malcolm, aged widow, to do wi' guile? and what hae you to do wi' young folk's quarrels, an auld woman wha should be thinkin o' her latter end and studying o' her Bible?"

Then said Jennet Malcolm back to her Conscience, still in broad Scotch but tender and pleading.

"O but think o' the pair bairns—goin through the deep waters. Couldn't I, auld and feeble tho' I am, be an instrument in the Guid Man's hand to lead them back? Ye ken yoursel," she continued, growing more and more stern with her Conscience which began to show signs of breaking out again. "Ye ken yoursel that she is a wise-like lassie, and the root o' the matter is in her, and if he lets her slip wha knows but he'll pick up wi some brazen piece that'll throw oot o' the back door, all as he can bring in the front yin—there's plenty o' them about, and him that has been like a son to ye!"

Having thus temporarily silenced her Conscience, Granny began to think. Neither of them had spoken to her about it, and Granny felt that nothing could be said, but something must be done.

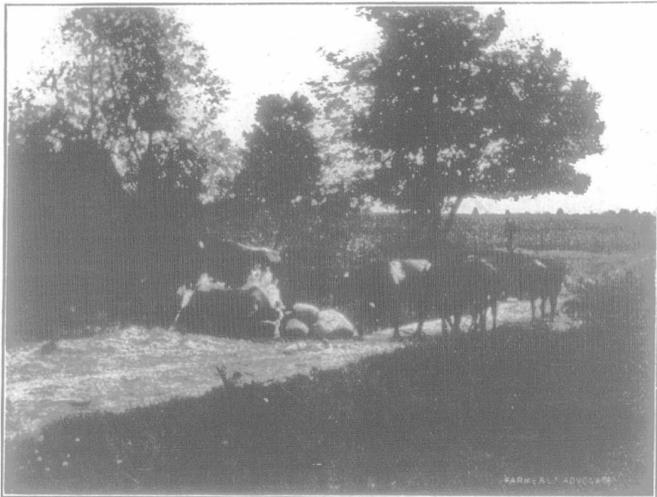
It was drawing near Christmas and the joyous excitement in the air, the tinkle of sleigh-bells, the glitter of the snow, the faces of the children, bright with expectation as they raced by, made it seem so much worse that Granny's "twa bairns" were sad eyed and pale and unforgiving!

Granny had her Xmas cake on her knee stirring it half-heartedly, and looking with unseeing eyes at the latch on the kitchen door, when she suddenly sat up as if she had heard something, and perhaps she had,—perhaps the angel who brought the inspiration whirled his wings a little—Granny looked at the clock—it was going four, Mary Miller was coming in at four to help her with the Xmas cake—there was time.

She looked out—yes, fortune favored her, there was Jimmy Watson passing—having got out of school a little early as a reward of merit in a geography class.

Granny tapped on the window "Tell Dr. Clay I'm wantin' him," she said, when Jimmy hat in hand, appeared at the door.

"No, I am no verra weel!" she said in answer to Jimmy's inquiry, and



"THE LOWING HERD WINDS SLOWLY O'ER THE LEA."

quite peevish over the delay and was accustomed to call on Granny at least once a day to see "wo's are ye hat neow."

Granny had a way of settling disputes that won for her considerable fame as a peace-maker. When Ada May Peters and her friend Daniel Mulcahy Watson quarrelled over a skipping rope, and Daniel Mulcahy goaded by Ada May's innuendoes forgot his Band of Hope training and all the traditions of his race, so far a to strike a lady friend, and the lady in question in trying to bring Daniel Mulcahy to an understanding of the gravity of the offence and pierce his soddan conscience, scratched him, and Danny said bit him, it was clearly a case of arbitration.

To Granny they went, stormily reviewing the case, and sinking deeper and deeper into the slough.

"She ta'nted me and said that me brother Jimmy once got into a concert on a Bread-Ticket!" Danny screamed in hot rage, while Ada May, in a hurricane of tears, breathed out threatenings and slaughter on the last son of the house of Watson.

"I'll kill him with a big axe—and never let him play with me again—and I don't care if he died!"—she sobbed with her head on Granny's knee.

There was a twinkle in Granny's fine old eyes as she smoothed the angry wrinkles from the little girl's face and stooped to kiss the tumbled hair that smelled of dust.

"Danny man" she said, "Look yonder on the table, and bring the wee bag. There is something in it for yoursel' and Ada May here."

Ada May looked up and almost

the hammer wi' ye, and Ada May, ye'll see that Danny does no scatter the shells around, for men folks are aye so untidy, ye ken."

When the two children were sitting on the little porch, and then happy chatter came to her ears, Granny smiled sadly to herself.

"I w'd be a glad auld woman if the ither twa bairns were there too, wi' a bag o' nuts," she said.

The "twa foolish bairns" who brought the weariness into Granny's usually placid face that day were her two good friends Dr. Clay, the young doctor of the village and Mary Miller, the Band of Hope leader, who taught in the village school. They were foolish enough to have fallen in love and more foolish still in having quarrelled desperately, not like Danny and Ada May with bites and blows, but the hurt was in their hearts, although their words were quiet, and their eyes were dry.

They didn't come to Granny of course and denounce each other with angry words; unfortunately they had not the wisdom of Danny and Ada May, but avoided each other, instead going their different ways with pale face, and heavy heart.

Granny felt her responsibility, for she told herself that if it hadn't been for her, it would not have happened so, for it all came about by Mary Miller coming in to read the Pilgrim's Progress to Granny in the evening and the doctor coming in one night, begged to be let stay, and after that he came regularly, he was so interested in Christian and his struggles—it was grand to see a young man of this faithless generation so intent upon the

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM FOR SALE.

For sale—The Hudson Bay Co's Fort and Farm at Langley, British Columbia (the first white settlement in the Province). This historic spot is now on the market for the first time in nearly 20 years, and is offered at a low figure to close an estate. The farm comprises about 165 acres, and includes some of the best town lots in the village of Langley, of which it forms a part. Most of this 165 acres is cleared, and in cultivation, a portion of it being probably the richest land on the Fraser Valley, raising every year heavy crops of roots, grain and clover. The Episcopal church, general store, blacksmith's shop, hotel and butcher shop are built on what was originally part of this estate, and are all within a stone's throw of the farm house, which was at one time occupied by the Hudson Bay Co's Factor. The school is only about five minutes' walk from the house. The Government wharf and steamboat landing is on one corner of the property (four steamboats daily). The buildings include seven-roomed house, and large new wood-shed, two barns, horse stable, sheep sheds, cart sheds, chicken houses, store, piggeries, and all the usual buildings, which, although old, are all in good condition. The house and most of the buildings, which occupy the original position of the old Fort, are built on a small eminence, commanding a magnificent panorama of mountain and river scenery. The position of the farm, either for convenience as a farm, or for a beautiful location as a residence, is absolutely unique in this province, besides which its historical associations with the early history of British Columbia cannot help but give it an added value in the eyes of most people looking for a desirable home. There is a small orchard, fully bearing, of choice fruit, and about 50 acres of the property is particularly adapted to growing tree fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, prunes, etc. There is about 25 acres of bush, which well supply firewood and timber for building almost indefinitely. The main road runs on two sides of the farm, which also has a frontage on Fraser River of about three-quarters of a mile. The property is rented but possession can be given on March 1st next (1907), by giving tenant three months' notice, to expire on that date. For further particulars apply Hope, Graveley Co. Ltd., 322 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C.

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Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

"weel hoo could I be vera weel, and this trouble on me day and nicht. Ye'd be fashed yourself if you was in my place."—this to Jennet Malcolm's Conscience that had risen up again stern and terrible at her last words.

"Noo," she said to herself when Jimmy had gone, "if the doctor's in, the thing is as good as done," and again she looked meaningly at the latch on the kitchen door.

When the doctor came, she did not say one word about her ill-health. Jennet Malcolm's Conscience would not stand it, but there was a little job of carpentry work that he had promised to do for her out in the little kitchen, putting in a few more hooks to hang the pots on, would he do it now? The doctor would do it now gladly, he had always forgotten it when he was in before, he said, and unconsciously sighed.

The doctor went out into Granny's neat little kitchen, just at the moment that Mary Miller swung the little gate in front.

"He can't get oot now if he tries!" Granny thought in triumph. The outer door is snibbed and he can't get through the windy."

"Mary, ma dear," she said, will ye just look on the window-sill in the wee kitchen for my glasses," Jennet Malcolm's Conscience was clamoring to be heard but Granny's heart was beating so she couldn't hear it, but she didn't look at Mary as she spoke, for she felt that the deception must be flaming in her face.

"Weel I didna say they were there. I just told her to look," she answered back to the Inward Monitor.

"And close the door after you Mary ma dear, and dinna let the cat come up."

Now Granny's door had a bad habit of locking itself, if the little locker were left half way up, and in this instance it was. So that when Mary shut it hastily behind her the little iron fell down on the latch, and the door was "snibbed."

The young doctor turned around hastily, when he heard the door close and Mary Miller stood before him. She was first to recover from her surprise.

"I beg your pardon, Dr. Clay," she said in as steady a voice as she could command, "I didn't know you were here, or I would not have intruded."

She reached for the latch, and tried in vain to open the door,—Granny knew her weapons, and they failed her not.—The door was "snibbed," and the very red-face, embarrassed young woman shook the door in vain.

"Don't trouble" the doctor said politely, "I am just through with a little work I was doing for Mrs. Malcolm," but his hand shook as he tried to turn the knob on the outside door, for he wanted to tell her that he had been too hasty—he didn't mean what he had said—the door was locked too.

He turned around hastily. There was a moment's silence and then the absurdity of the situation struck them both.—A good natured simmering teakettle gurgled in kind good will on the shining stove, and told them to forget and make up as plainly as ever teakettle spoke to mortal man and woman.

Granny whose sharp old ears were eagerly listening to catch every sound heard some one make a quick move and then the little kitchen rang with their laughter—laughter that washed away the heartaches and weariness of the heavy days that had passed when all the world had been to them a desert-plate. And the tea-kettle threw up its lid and burst into a thunder of bubbles, and the clouds rolled back from the face of the sun, and the sunlight streamed warm and glorious down upon the glad earth.

A while later a very meek but very happy voice said "Please Granny let us out, and we'll promise not to quarrel any more."

"Come out, bairnies," Granny called back cheerily, "The door hasn't been snibbed this half hour."

"A Quaker once said to a young man who had recently got married—"Friend, thou art at the end of all thy troubles." The bride turned out to be a bit of a vixen, and in a short time the young man went to the Quaker with the upbraiding remark—"Sir, I thought you told me I was at the end of my troubles?" "So I did friend; but I did not say which end."

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Our Special Sale Catalogue has been issued to our Mail Order Customers, and a copy should now be in the hands of every one of them. Any who have not received one, should let us know at once as those who order first are likely to have all the advantage of choice and better service. We have made liberal provision for a largely increased business, but still it is advisable to take no chances by delaying in ordering.

We are also issuing a special grocery catalogue, which is sent only on request. It costs nothing and it is well worth having as a book of reference, whether or not you intend to buy groceries from us. It tells what groceries can be sold for, when bought from the manufacturers for cash and sold for cash at a reasonable profit.

Remember too that whether you buy goods advertised in our sale catalogue, or goods listed in our regular catalogue, you have always the privilege of returning to us if they are not entirely satisfactory.

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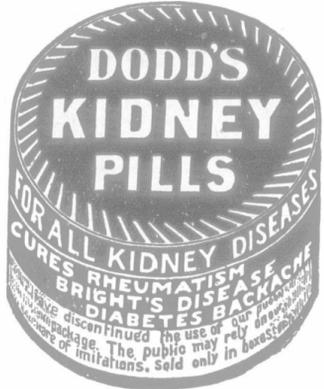
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Did you ever hear of the late P. T. Barnum's experience with the famous cherry-colored cat which a visitor offered to sell him?

"A cherry-colored cat would certainly be an attraction," said Mr. Barnum, "and if you really have one I'll give you one hundred dollars for her."

"In due course the man returned with a fine cat. 'Why that's not a cherry-colored cat!' exclaimed Mr. Barnum, 'she's black as a coal-hole.'"

"Haven't you ever seen black cherries?" plaintively queried the owner of the cat.

**Trade Note**

BREAKS INTO VERSE—One of the Sawyer & Massey enthusiastic customers has written the company regarding their "Great West" 1906 Separators, expressing his appreciation in verse, which is reproduced herewith:

O give me the horses, wagons and whip,
And the straw that is well filled with grain,
I'd mount my "Great West" that beautiful ship,
And thresh, be it sunshine or rain.

I have travelled this earth from the east to the west,
I've threshed many fields through the land.
Machines I've had many, but this is the best,
The "Great West" in its beauty, doth stand.

Its belting, its gearing, its cog-wheels are strong,
And smoothly it goes to its work.
It gracefully cheers with a "harvest home song,"
The farmer, be he Christian or Turk.

Then the "Great West" we will have in every man's mouth,
No wonder; as its work to be seen,
It chases all others from north to the south,
In threshing both rapid and clean.

The strangest football teams of the country are those of the Kentucky institute for the blind.

Last year the institute placed its football eleven in the field, and at first it was marveled that blind boys could play football at all. Then they met the boys of their own weight and with good eyes, asking no concessions from them, and held them to such close scores that everyone was amazed.

This year it has been found necessary to place a second team in the field. They are playing all around their opponents with good eyes. The first team, which has played the teams of the two high school here, has not been scored against, though it has not been able to cross the goal line of its opponents. It has held them to a tie in both games.

The second team, on the other hand, has won both its games, shutting out the opposing teams.

A majority of the players on these teams are stone blind. Those who can see at all have such imperfect vision that it cannot be of the slightest help to them in the strenuous game into which they have entered. But all the other senses of touch, hearing and that subtle added sense of the blind, are brought into play in such a manner that one seeing the blind boys on the gridiron is not aware that they are handicapped.

Practically the only concession they ask their opponents is that they call out "Pass" when the ball is put in play.

The ethical societies protest against the British Women's Emigration society, who refused to recommend the granting of its facilities to a Unitarian lady who wanted to go to Vancouver to seek a situation as a teacher so long as she turned away from true and revered religion.

TO CURE A COUGH

A noted authority on lung trouble advises that as soon as a cold is contracted, the following simple treatment should 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 Whisky. 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 expressly 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.

THE SALMON FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From the gaudily-lithographed label on the little tin of B. C. salmon, which is the earnest acquaintance the average resident of interior Canada has with the salmon industry, there can be nothing gathered of the strenuous life of the hardy fishermen who rake the rivers and glean the gulfs of the B. C. coast to garner the harvest annually during the run of that wonderful fish, the sockeye salmon. Of its excellent qualities as a wholesome article of diet, and welcome change in a bill of fare, otherwise apt to be monotonous in a country where fresh fish from the sea have to be brought thousands of miles packed in ice, everyone is aware, for canned salmon is well-nigh as universal an article of food as it is possible for a single article in one form to become.

Rapid are the various processes through which the salmon is put from the time it is caught in the gulf or river as it makes its way from the sea, where, so far as tradition, legend and scientific knowledge go, it has spent the four-year period which it is popularly supposed the salmon require from the time of hatching to reach maturity. The whole season ordinarily, does not cover more than two months, and in that time the entire pack of salmon for the supply of the whole world has to be put up. The first run with almost unerring regularity, varying but very few days each year in the date of the arrival of the first run off the coasts of British Columbia. On the Fraser River the run is a few weeks later in commencing than further north.

When the first schools of salmon are reported off the salmon banks of the southern coast of Vancouver Island and in the Gulf of Georgia, everything is in readiness for the rush work which will have to be done until the last batch of salmon tins is run into the steam cooking retorts. On the Fraser River there are some forty-eight canneries, more or less. In the north there are (in British Columbia) probably twenty canneries in all. "More or less" may be somewhat an indefinite term, but with combinations of numerous individual cannery owners, the rebuilding of other canneries, the consolidation of two or more plants in one, the building of new canneries, and complete dismantling of old ones, the number varies every season.

Long before the time when the fish are expected, which, on the Fraser River, is approximately the middle of July each year, the canneries have been clearing decks for action. The plants have to be overhauled, and put in good running order, boilers and engines refitted or replaced, new machinery installed, fishing boats built, and nets and other supplies secured. The preparation of the tins is a big undertaking. Nowadays every cannery has its own can-making machines. The tin in sheets is brought by hundreds of tons in the many merchant vessels that ply between Liverpool and the ports of British Columbia, and some tin from U. S. manufacturers is also used. The making of the approximate number of tins which it is expected will be used, gives employment to a number of cannery hands who will later on be engaged on the work of packing the salmon.

Most of these first hands are Chinese; indeed, the majority of the employees in the cannery, engaged on the operations from the receiving of the fish until they are sealed in the tins, are Chinese. There is one explanation of this, and that is, that Chinese labor is contracted for through "tyees," or Chinese "labor contractors," who engage to supply sufficient men to pack the expected output of each cannery at so much per case of the finished product. The operations on which they are engaged are specified, and these are mainly the cutting up of the

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The Home Cook Book, \$1.00 value, sale price 75c.
Dr. Chase's Receipt Book, \$1.00, sale price 75c.
Ladies' Fine Corsets, correct style, \$1.00 value, sale price pair \$1.00.
Ladies' Corsets with suspenders, \$1.50 value, sale price pair \$1.00.

100 POUNDS SUGAR \$3.99
PRICE EXPLAINED

We will ship 100 pounds of Redpath's best granulated Sugar for the exceptionally low price of \$3.99 if at the same time you send us an order for not less than \$5.00 worth of any of the other lines of goods listed in this ad. Just think, only \$3.99 for 100 pounds of Redpath's best granulated sugar, the same sugar you are used to paying \$5.50 for 100 pounds, and all we ask you to do is to select \$5.00 worth of these special January bargains as listed below, and then for \$3.99 extra we will sell you 100 pounds Redpath's very best granulated sugar. By ordering \$5.00 worth of other goods together with 100 pounds of sugar, we will be able to ship your goods by freight, and the charges will not amount to anything compared to what we save you in cost. If you order sugar only our price is \$5.25 for 100 pounds. Do not be afraid to send us a large order, for if everything is not just as we say it is, and even much better value than you expect to get, and if you are at all dissatisfied you are at liberty to ship the whole order back at our expense, and we will refund your money together with what freight charges you have paid.

- 100 lbs. goods will go as cheaply as 25 lbs. by freight. Build your order up. This is your opportunity to save money.
- ODD PIECES ENGLISH HAND PAINTED CHINA, WITH GOLD RIMS.**
Tea Pots, sale price, each, 35c.
Sugar Bowls, sale price, each, 35c.
Cream Pitchers, sale price, each, 25c.
Bowls, sale price, each, 15c.
Cake plates, sale price, each, 25c.
Tea Plates, sale price, each, 10c.
Tea Cups, sale price, each, 10c.
Saucers (plain china), sale price, each 5c.
BIG 25 CENT PACKAGE.
1 Pencil Box value 10c.
1 Nickel Whistle " 10c.
1 Xmas Novelty " 25c.
1 Key Chain and Ring " 5c.
1 Steel Fob Chain " 10c.
1 Box Trick Matches " 5c.
1 Puzzle " 5c.
1 Canary Whistle " 2c.
1 Pen Holder " 3c.
1 Lead Pencil " 3c.
Regular value 80c.
- 200 only plain and colored Steroscopic Views sale price, each, 2c.
Curry Combs, sale price 5c.
Harness Snaps, sale price 3 for 5c.
Knife sets (Break, Cake and Kitchen), sale price set 19c.
Eight inch full nickel Scissors 35c value, sale price 25c.
Fancy Glass Vinegar Bottles, sale price 5c.
Glass Cream Pitchers, sale price 5c.
Fancy Salt and Pepper Shakers, sale price each 5c.
Tea Pot 2 qt. size, sale price 25c.
Coffee Pot 2 qt. size, sale price 35c.
Preserving Kettle 8 qt., sale price 45c.
Tea Kettle 7 qt., sale price 90c.
Sauce pan 6 qt., sale price 40c.
- Granite-ware**
Kitchen Clocks, 8 day, 1/2 hour strike, reg. value \$3.50, sale price \$1.95.
Plannelette Blankets \$1.25 value, sale price pair 95c.
Comforters, \$2.00 value, sale price \$1.39.
- Sateen Waists, sizes 34 to 44, \$1.50 value, sale price 99c.
Silk Waists, black or white, sizes 34 to 40, real value \$4.00, sale price \$2.19.
Fine Black Cloth Dress Skirts, waists 22 to 29, lengths 39 to 43, real value \$3.50, sale price \$2.65.
Sateen Underskirts, length 39 to 43 in., regular value \$1.00, sale price 79c.
- LEATHER GOODS.**
Ladies' Handbags, 3 fittings, reg. value \$1.50, sale price 89c.
Misses' Handbags, 50c. value, sale price 25c.
Burnt Leather Photo Banners, 75c. value, sale price 35c.
Burnt Leather Doilies, special price 25c, sale price 19c.
Burnt Leather Razor Pockets, special price 25c, sale price 19c.
Baby's Booties, fine kid leather, in colors, sale price, pair 39c.

fish and making them ready for the cans, filling the tins, running the various machines through which the tins go until completed, topped, wiped and soldered, they are ready to be packed in the slatted iron trays, on which they are run into the cooking retorts. It takes a great many hands to do this work in all the canneries at the same time. The Chinese are the only men having sufficient men under their control who can be relied upon to be on hand at the time wanted. As the whole salmon-packing industry is a rush operation, dependent on the run of the fish, and will not brook delays, the cannery men have fallen into the habit of letting contracts to these Chinese "tyees," who are uniformly keen to get good and permanent contracts, and who never fail to carry them out, and have their men on hand when wanted. But this is by no means intended as a defence of Chinese labor, or a discussion of the case, which has been threshed out pro and con many times. Suffice it, that the facts are as stated, and the Chinese acquire great skill and deftness in the various stages of the operations of filling the cans with slices of salmon flesh.

Each cannery is a maze of shafts and belting, and no cannery is equipped with less than one complete "line" of automatic can machines. This automatic salmon-cannery machinery is a specialty, and must surely have reached its highest perfection on the Pacific coast, where so many hundreds of machines are in use. The making of tins, cutting of covers, the covering, wiping, topping, soldering, re-wiping, and every step in the work, except the cleaning of the fish and the actual placing them in the tins, is now done automatically, so that even the Chinese are being as far as possible eliminated by labor-saving devices. One machine, typically advertised as the "Iron Chink," is made with a mould, which is supposed to be fitted to receive the body of the average-sized sockey salmon. In this the fish is laid, and as it travels along a belt, on which the other similar moulds, like buckets of a belt conveyor, one turn of a revolving disc knife splits the fish lengthwise. A half-turn of the mould on its pivot, as it passes a point, turns it so that in passing under a set of revolving discs, it is cut in lengths just large enough to fill the cans. Then it dumps on a table in front of a row of Chinese waiting to place the pieces in the cans, while another set of Chinamen carry the tins in trays to a row of machines, where other men stand and feed the tins, one by one, into a machine which carries them on an endless belt past a point where a swift arm claps a tin cover, already stamped out, on the top. Away the tins go along another belt to the next machine, where they whirl under a set of rolls which crease the cover on tightly, then away they go again to be "wiped" before they are run on their endless chain journey to the soldering machine, where, on a link-belt conveyor they are rolled on edge through a long bath of melted solder, getting a sufficient number of revolutions as they pass through the melted metal to thoroughly seal them up. Thence they go to the trays, where they are placed in rows ready to be wheeled on iron trucks into the steam-cooking retorts, whose doors open the full-size of the end of the retort, and where again, speed is the prime object. It takes but a fraction of a second to open the retorts, draw out the cooked salmon, and run in fresh truck-loads of tins, which will stay the regulation number of hours in the superheated steam till thoroughly cooked.

After coming from the retorts, the salmon tins are carefully gone over by hand and inspected for "blows" or little leaks in the soldering, as the steam will show. While this process is, of course, precautionary, the percentage of leaks found is very small, as the automatic-soldering process is so perfect.

It is to be expected that in the rush and hurry of the packing season, the labelling and packing into cases will not be given the attention that other steps in the process receive; but for weeks after the salmon have stopped running, and the cannery is closed down so far as the canning is concerned, the work of sorting labelling and

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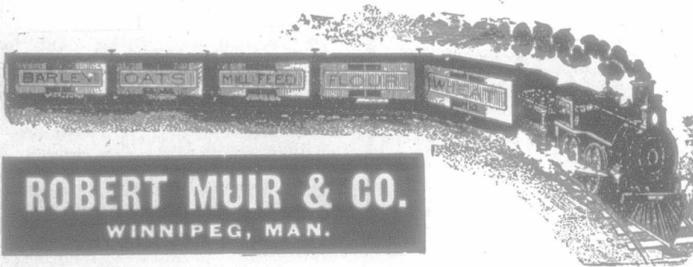
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packing into cases is carried on. By Christmas, the entire pack, be it a million or more cases, or less than half a million cases, according to the run will have been got ready for shipment to the world's market, and the bulk of it will have gone forward; indeed many thousands of cases will have found their way into the hands of the retail merchants, and will have been sold and consumed by the end of the year.

The shipment of the salmon pack engages the attention of the management of the various canneries and their staff of officials until it is almost time to begin work of preparing for the next season, so that while the actual work of packing the salmon is of brief duration, the industry itself is continuous, and in one or other department there is always activity. The shipments of tin for next year may be brought back in the holds of the very freighter which took over the consignment of canned salmon to Liverpool and London, where the bulk of the British Columbia pack goes.

Large quantities are shipped to Australia, and this trade is growing every year. The supplies for Eastern Canada, of course, are sent overland by rail, and, indeed, some hurry-up orders for the Old Country market are occasionally sent that way, when stocks have run low. In former years, the bulk of the salmon pack was shipped in sailing vessels, and the chartering, arrival and departure of the "salmon fleet" as the wind-jammers were known, was an event in shipping circles. For weeks there would be one or more sailing ships in the Fraser River, at Steveston, receiving cargo, and it usually took four to eight ships to carry away the pack of British Columbia. Now, the big steam freighters, the iron and steel leviathans of the Alfred Holt lines, known as the Blue Funnel steamers, make regular trips between Liverpool, London and the Pacific coast direct, coming and going via the Suez and India. These vessels carry cargoes of 10,000 and 12,000 tons, and as their rate of freight is not much higher than by sailing ship, while the shipment is delivered much sooner and insurance is less, the salmon-carrying has all fallen into their hands. No sailing ships have been chartered the past two years to take B. C. salmon to the Old Country market.

A fleet of three or four thousand fishing boats, each manned by two fishermen, is engaged, during the run of the sockeye, in catching the fish. There are several ways in which these men are outfitted, the boat and net being worth, perhaps two or three hundred dollars, all told. Some fishermen own their own boat and net, having possibly made both these essential parts of their equipment. In fact, this is commonly the case with Japanese fishermen. An individual owner usually hires a helper, on a basis of the catch. If two men own the net and boat jointly, they share in the returns. If men desire to fish who have no outfit, the canneries all have a certain number of boats, which they supply on a basis of one-third of the proceeds of the fishing. Perhaps half the boats on the Fraser River and Gulf of Georgia are thus owned by the canneries. The fisherman outfitted by a cannery must turn in his fish to that cannery.

The Columbia River fishing boat, as it is called, is an open clinker-built vessel with usually one sail. The vessel is about 24 to 35 feet in length, and two men handle it and the net easily. There are times, however, when the coming of a sudden storm drives the vessels far out in the gulf before they can run for shelter, and then the tale of the sea is often a sad record of upturned fishing vessels picked up by passing steamers, while the missing fishermen never are found. In the main, however, the fishing season is remarkably free from loss of life, considering the great number of men, some of them green at sailing, who are engaged. Of course most of those blown out in the gulf during a storm are simply compelled to spend two and sometimes three or four days at sea in their open boat, until they are able to get back to the mouth of the river again.

Many fishermen are Japanese, and, of course, the Indians are born fishermen, and have fallen into the way of fishing

for the canneries for the season. Many other nationalities are represented in the small navy which gathers at the mouth of the mighty Fraser every year, and the number of white men is, perhaps, a little more than half the total. Of these a good percentage are farmers and ranchers who own land on or near the banks of the Fraser, the ready cash obtained from the fishing enabling them to develop their land more rapidly than otherwise. Oddly enough, the Chinese have not taken to the fishing, though, as previously mentioned, they are in the majority inside the canneries in the process of packing the fish. It is, perhaps, because the "Chink" is a poor sailor, though there is nothing to hinder him engaging in the occupation, except, perhaps, that in taking out a fishing license he must have been a resident long enough to have applied for his naturalization papers, without which no license is issued.

When the fishing first begins, after the salmon are reported to be running, the boats put to sea nearly all at the same time. This remarkable flotilla, with its motley crew of all nations, is one of the sights of the coast, and excursions are frequently run to the mouth of the river to see it. Especially is this occasion marked every Sunday evening, after the weekly close season of thirty-six hours from six o'clock Saturday morning, during which time every net must be out of the water. Not a fishing boat may leave the land in that time, and all are ready for the signal gun at six o'clock Sunday evening.

Every boat carries a net of 80 meshes in depth, and from 100 to 200 fathoms in length, the depth and size of mesh being regulated by law. The top edge of the net is strung with floats—oval blocks of wood, some six inches long. And so specialized is this fishing industry that there is a wonderful machine which grinds out these floats ready-made, with even the hole bored down their length ready to string on the line. A row of lead sinkers weight the bottom edge of the big net, which thus hangs like a curtain when flung out into the water. The end away from the boat is marked by a buoy, usually made from a five-gallon oil-tin painted some distinctive color.

When the boats put out, and their nets let down for a "drift," if there is much wind the sails are dropped, and the fishermen lie there almost as if at anchor, waiting till the bobbing of the line of floats shows them that a number of salmon have "gilled" in the net. Taking up the net, the fish are quickly disengaged from the meshes and thrown into the holds of the boat; square, box-like wells or cribs with loose board covers occupying the center of the boat. When a small number of fish are caught, a second, even a third drift will be made, before the fishermen will turn toward land with their catch. Usually the fleet puts to sea in the evening, and in the early hours of morning they begin to return. Often, of course, the fishermen, finding that the fish run well, return to the gulf or river at once, so that in season, boats are coming and going at all times. Of late years the canneries have developed the system of keeping tugs with big scows patrolling the waters and taking up from their respective fishermen what they have caught. This serves the double purpose of getting the fish to the cannery promptly while fresh, and of saving the fishermen the time and trouble of coming in.

When the fish run well, phenomenal catches are sometimes made, as high as 500, 600 and even 800 fish to a boat in a single night being not uncommon. In poor years, and early in the season, there are oftentimes when the "high boat" will not have more than ten or fifteen fish. And, of course, when the fish do not run well, there is often heard the world-old cry from returning boats, "We have toiled all night and caught nothing."

While the number of fishermen on the river and gulf does not seem to diminish, the growth of trap-fishing on the American side for several years, and more recently on the Canadian side, has greatly increased the possibilities of large catches. These traps are all owned by individual canneries. When they were not allowed in B. C., the Fraser River canneries frequently bought scow-loads of fish, and brought

season. Many represented in gathers at the aser every year, te men is, per- half the total. age are farmers and on or near the ready cash enabling them re rapidly than gh, the Chinese fishing, though, l, they are in e canneries in he fish. It is, ink" is a poor thing to hinder pation, except, out a fishing en, a resident plied for his without which

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them in from the American traps. To do this, a small duty is exacted, of which ninety per cent. is rebated when the canned salmon is exported. The advent of the traps in B. C. waters has caused great controversy. Certain it is that the traps, located as they are on the south shores of Vancouver Island, merely intercept the fish before they can get to the American traps just south of our peculiar International Boundary line. It would seem a strong argument that it would be silly for us to refuse to have traps, when the fish thus caught are stopped from going into the traps which are set in the American waters of Puget Sound and the Gulf of Georgia to catch the fish on their way to the Fraser.

Involved in the question of trap-fishing, and the over-fishing of the Fraser River, is the larger question of preserving for future generations a valuable industry, which represents, in a good season, a turnover of millions of dollars, put in circulation in this province. The capital invested in cannery plants, etc., also runs into the millions, and the number of people who gain in livelihood for all or part of the year, from the salmon industry, must be fully twenty thousand, taking the northern B. C. fisheries in with the Fraser River.

The preservation of the sockeye salmon on the Fraser River is very largely dependent now upon artificial propagation. The steps taken by the Dominion and Provincial governments to this end have been very progressive, and good results are certain. The chief difficulty is that in the off seasons, it is found impossible to get enough fish in the upper waters of the Fraser and tributaries on which the hatcheries are located, from which ova can be obtained to fill the plants. In 1904 the small run of salmon was shown by the fact that but a very small percentage of the capacity of the hatcheries was filled. In a big year, such as last (the present year shows a decided falling off), there is no trouble to more than fill the hatcheries. The three "lean" years form the problem of the fisheries authorities in operating or even extending the number of their hatcheries.

In the process of securing the salmon ova for the hatcheries, it is the practice to form "pounds" on the streams where the fish go to spawn. These are held till the females are "ripe," that is, ready to discharge the eggs. The operators secure the females from the pound, and by a pressure of thumb and forefinger strip the ova rapidly. At the same time another operator takes the eggs in a vessel, and places them in water, where the milt from a male is stripped over them. Afterwards the ova thus fertilized, are taken to the hatchery and placed in troughs, where every process is carefully watched, and the ova are kept under perfect conditions. The young fry, when hatched, are held for a time before being liberated to run their four-year course before returning, if they ever do, to their parent, stream.

There are three Dominion Government hatcheries on the tributaries of the Fraser River, and one maintained by the Provincial Government. The Dominion Hatcheries are at Bon Accord, Harrison Lake and Pemberton, and the Provincial hatchery is at Seton Lake, in the Lillooet district. The combined capacity of these four hatcheries is nearly 100,000,000 fry.

An occasional visitor to the hatcheries will find many features that are novel and interesting, though the whole process is carried on under perfectly natural conditions; to be more exact, under ideally natural conditions. That is, the ova are protected from the time they are taken from the female until the young fry, after being hatched several weeks, are allowed to attain considerable growth. Then they are taken to the head waters of the streams and set free, to take their chances there in the open waters. In these waters, however, certain pounds or limits are made and kept free from natural enemies of the young fry to give them all possible chance for their life.

The most interesting feature of salmon culture is, of course, the observance of the stages of development from the time the fertilized ova are set in the hatching troughs until the fry is produced. The transparency of the fluid surrounding each ovum makes it poss-

ible to observe each stage of development minutely. As ova at various stages are to be seen in the hatchery at the same time it is possible for a visitor to see all, or nearly all, the metamorphoses the ova undergo.

The trap-fishing or securing of salmon by large pound nets, instead of by using drift nets as done by individual fishermen, is becoming a very prominent feature of the industry. Essentials are a suitable location on the coast approaching the mouth of a river in which the fish run, preferably where shallow-tide flats exist; a large number of piles driven so that an enormous pound net like a "corral," can be fastened; a long line or lines of piles to which "leaders," or long nets are attached, by which the fish are turned in the direction of the opening to the pound-net. As a considerable capital is required to erect a trap all are owned by the canneries, and, as previously stated, most of these are in U. S. waters. During the past two years, Canadian canneries have erected and operated traps on the south-western shore of Vancouver Island, not far from the city of Victoria. These have really intercepted the fish which would otherwise stand a good chance of being caught in running the gauntlet of the many American traps south of the mouth of the Fraser River, and directly in the course followed every year by the salmon seeking that stream. While traps catch all sorts and sizes of fish, it is claimed for them that they get the fish fresher and in better shape by taking them in salt water, while it is not necessary to kill them by taking them at once from the water, thus holding them till they can be at once taken to the canneries.

Last year the total pack of salmon on the Fraser River and in northern waters of British Columbia was estimated at about 1,025,000 cases. This year the pack is very light, the shortage aggregating about 400,000 cases for the entire coast fisheries. It takes an average of twelve to fifteen fish to the case, the fish being smaller when the run is large. A "single-line" cannery will handle about 18,000 fish in twenty-four hours the average number of cases for a good day's run being 1,000 to 1,200. There are a number of "two-line" canneries—that is, with two lines of machinery—while one cannery on the Fraser has four lines.

At an average value of \$6 a case, the total worth of the canned-salmon pack of B. C. last year amounted to over \$6,000,000. In addition, there is to be considered the thousands of tons of fresh salmon and mild-cured salmon shipped every year to eastern markets and to the Old Country.

ALBERTA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

In notifying the branches of the 2nd Annual Convention of the Alberta Farmers' Association, I call their attention to the fact that the first year of its existence has about drawn to a close, and the time is at hand to renew their connection with the Association and select officers to serve them during the coming year. In calling upon the members to continue with us it is fitting that we assign a few reasons why they should give the Alberta Farmers' Association further support.

The A. F. A. conducted at Edmonton one of the most successful Seed Grain Fairs held in the province: from which there has resulted in those districts which patronized it most largely a great improvement in the quality of grain produced, in the absence of smut and in the freedom from weed.

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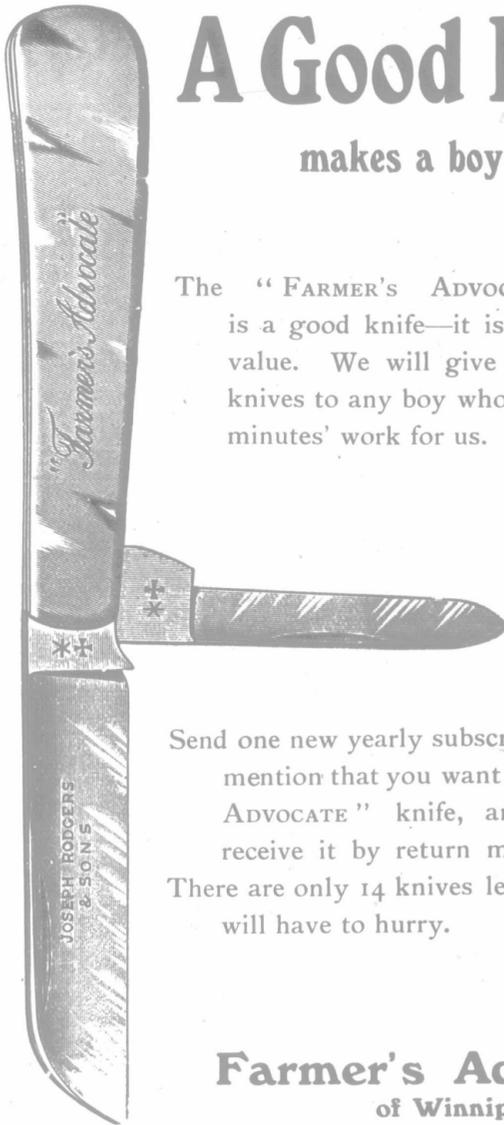
It interested the children in the cause of agriculture. At this fair it held a farmers' meeting to discuss the beef situation, at which a resolution was adopted asking the government to institute a further inquiry into the matter. From this there has resulted a combined effort on the part of the governments of Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia to ascertain the cause of the great difference in the price paid by the consumers and that received by the producers of beef in these provinces.

At its convention in Calgary on May 10th, it undertook to instruct its members

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WANTED—Reliable parties to do machine knitting for us at home, \$7 to \$10 per week easily earned, wool, etc., furnished free, distance no hindrance. For full particulars address the Dominion Knitting Co., Dept. A., Orillia, Ont. 2-1

FOR SALE—In the thriving district of Bear Creek, 10 miles southwest of Gladstone and 2 1-2 from Berton station, a quarter section, 130 acres under cultivation, creek touches corner, school on the place. One of the best quarter sections in this neighborhood. Address G. P. Slade, Berton on C. N. R., Manitoba. 2-1

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

WANT to buy 50 Graded Black Polled Angus heifers or cows, due to calve in April or May will pay 2 1-2 c. live weight, also 50 Range mares due to foal in June, will also take up to 100 Polled Angus to range on shares and 100 mares. Have unlimited range and good water on Rhubarb Prairie, Alberta. L. P. Seleck, Morrisburg, Ontario. 2-1

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

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

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

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

Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN.

LOST. BUTTERTON—Black cow, rope around neck, no marks; one black and white cow, rope around neck; red and white cow, rope around neck; muley heifer, 3 years old, rope around neck. Anyone giving information will be suitably rewarded. Jos. Gut.

GRENFELL—Since last April, one black mare, branded F and inverted F on left shoulder or hip; two geldings, branded F and inverted F on left shoulder; gelding light bay, branded flying U inverted on left hip; gelding, brand unknown, should be in this band. Anyone

giving information leading to recovery of the same will receive \$100 reward. H. Sayer.

HEWARD—Lost, strayed or stolen, since November 12, 1906, buckskin gelding, six years old, white saddle marks, shod; reddish roan mare, mane cut short, small star; dark grey and light grey gelding, white stripe on both faces, weight ranging from 900 to 1,150 pounds, all branded but rather indistinct now owing to long hair. Reward of \$5.00 per head offered for information leading to their recovery, or \$10.00 per head for their return to Section 14, Township 9, Range 10 west of second meridian. Stanley Clarke.

BECKENHAM—Strayed from section 20, township 27, range 11, west of the second meridian, two oxen, one about 10 years old with large horns, the other 3 years old with a little ring in the right ear, both red and white, tied together when they left on Wednesday, November 7, 1906. John Cordingley.

BELLE PLAIN—Four horses; one roan mare; brand X and E placed vertically beside the X. One roan mare, brand 8X. One bay yearling gelding colt, white face, no brand. One black yearling mare colt, white star in face, no brand. Finder address August Schurr.

FERTILE VALLEY—Since November 16, eight oxen tied two and two: one dark red steer with black face, tied to one red steer almost dark roan, age both coming seven; one light red coming 6 years, tied to red and white spotted steer, age 4 years, branded 3K over half diamond on left hip; one grey steer tied to red and white steer with a crumpled horn, both aged 8 years; one red steer with large white spots and very large horns, age 8 years, tied to one light roan steer, age 4 years, branded 2T on left hip. Percy Hopkins, owner, (S. E. 28-27-10 w 3).

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ENTIRE ESTRAYS.

WAWOTA—Yearling bull, light red, with some white spots, spiked leather halter on. R. H. Randall.

YORKTON—Dark grey yearling entire horse, white face, hind legs white, no visible brand, came to above premises late in the spring of 1906. J. C. Bolinhard (S. W. 21-25-4 w 2).

WILLOW BROOK—Red roan bull, 3 years old, branded NS quarter circle above, on left hip. Ross Bros. (14-26-7 w 2).

ESTRAYS.

MONTGOMERY—White heifer, no brands, since November 16 last; grey roan heifer, young, no brands; red heifer, no brands; grey roan steer, no brands; red steer, no brands; A. B. Potter, (24-13-3 w 2).

FORT QU'APPELLE—Red and white heifer, rising 2 years old, no brand. Alex. Donaldson (12-21-14 w 2).

CLUMBER—Black and white heifer; one red heifer; dark red steer; red yearling steer; yearling heifer, red with white patch on belly, no brands. Geo. J. Taylor (15-22-1).

LIPTON—Brindle yearling steer, indistinct brand on left hip. G. Griffiths (18-23-14).

ESTERHAZY—White horse, 10 years old, black hoof on right front leg, other white, branded T inside circle. A. Brown (36-19-13).

SPY HILL—Dark brown gelding, 2 years old, white on face, left hind leg white, believed to be suffering from mange. Jos. Brown (6-19-30 w 2).

ALBERTA.

ESTRAYS.

GLADYS—Since July last, one sorrel horse, wide white stripe in face, both hind feet and fetlocks white, two notches in point of right ear, slit in point of left ear, weight about 1,100 lbs., age about 9 years, branded horseshoe on left jaw and indistinct brand on left shoulder. W. B. Pearson.

STETTLER—One steer, red spotted body and white legs, white face, 2 years old, branded A. G. quarter diamond over on right hip. Julius Weber (S. W. 1-4 14-39-19 w 4).

NANTON—Steer, light red, about 5 years old, branded I 5 V on right side; one steer dark red about 5 years old, branded two horizontal bars through two perpendicular bars on left side. J. W. Johnston (16-25 w 4).

EDMONTON—Since October 31st, cow, red and white, ends of horns cut off, about nine years old, no visible brand. Wm. J. Burns (N. E. 1-4 25-53-25 w 4).

PARTRIDGE HILL—Since last summer, one black heifer, muley, one year old, no visible brand. W. G. Alton.

OLDS—One large red cow, left horn broken, branded Y N on left ribs, bull calf at foot; cow, dark red, unbranded; heifer, dark red, unbranded. Sherman Jones (12-33-2 w 5).

LOYDMINSTER—For two weeks, in neighborhood all summer, cow, muley, red and white, front quarters red, hind quarters white, large white spot on face, no visible brand. M. J. Moran (E. 1-2 1-44-3 w 4).

BAWLIF—Five head of steers, branded M U, quarter diamond over on right hip. E. Ness (34-45-18 w 4).

MARKERVILLE—One roan steer, yearling, no visible brand. Arni Palson (34-36-2 w 5).

WETASKIWIN—About May 1, one dark grey gelding, about 3 years old, one white hind foot, small white stripe on nose, unbranded. One bald faced mare pony, 2 years old, unbranded. One bay pony gelding, 2 years old, unbranded, \$25 reward. John Olsen, box 224.

CLOVER BAR—One white cow, three red cows, two of which have cuts on ears. Jas. Drysdale.

BLACKFALDS—Since September 1, one red steer, two years old, white on tip of tail, blotched brand on right hip. Joseph Capron (N. W. 1-4 23-39-27).

VERMILLION VALLEY—Since November 20 1906, one steer, yearling, red and white, white face, no visible brand; one steer, 3 years old, muley, branded inverted U on left hip; one two-year-old steer, red, branded inverted U on left hip; one brindle steer, 2 years old, muley, branded inverted U on left hip. Geo. T. Stoy (15-49-16 w 4).

EVARTS—Since July 1 last one black and white heifer calf apparently Holstein breed, no brand or mark visible. H. J. Fitch (2-38-2 w 5).

ARBOR PARK—Brown horse branded N 6 on left shoulder two white spots on left side, white face, has been on place about 5 weeks. Owner can have same on paying expenses. S. M. Cornell, Ponoka.

BROOKFIELD—Since November 28, 1906, one red steer, with horns, about 2 years old, illegible brand on right hip; one red cow, with horns, about 4 years old, no visible brand; one red and white yearling heifer with horns, no visible brand; one heifer, white on face, 3 years old, with horns, no visible brand; one yearling heifer, red and white, with dewlap cut down, no visible brand. Newton P. Shular, near Blackfalds.

LACOMBE—Since July last, one light cream mare pony, about 7 years old, weight about 700 pounds, branded 5 U F on left hip and lazy B on right hip. V. W. Hoppus (S. E. 1-4 10-39-24 w 4).

BLACKFALDS—Since March last, one light blue mare, pony, weight about 800 pounds, branded E on left hip; since last spring, one steer, red, one year old, branded V A bar over on left shoulder; since September 4 last, one dark brown pony, tail trimmed short, about 7 years old, weight about 850 pounds, branded L on left shoulder and S lazy U with the opening towards the S on left hip. Peter Reid (10-39-27 w 4).

SPRING LAKE—One light red cow, white in forehead and under body, about 5 years old, red steer calf at side, no brands; one black cow, with few white spots, black steer calf at side, no visible brands; one roan cow short broken horns, roan steer calf at side, no visible brands. Frank E. Baker (N. E. 1-4 14-44-16 w 4).

SEDGEWICK—One black mare, with foal at side, indistinct brand; one black gelding, with white hind feet, unbranded; two brown geldings unbranded; one dark brown mare, indistinct brand. L. Anderson (N. E. 1-4 36-42-13 w 4).

BAWLIF—Since or about November 1, 1906, one dark brown steer, about 2 years old, no visible brand, one ear split and has a ring in it. Gilbert Hansen (S. E. 1-4 36-45-18 w 4).

ASKER—One red cow, calf at foot, no visible brand. H. E. Edin.

ASKER—One yearling heifer, roan; one yearling heifer, red and white spotted, no brands visible. E. Krefling.

RED DEER—Since last summer, one steer 3 years old, brand indistinct; one steer, two years old branded X P with bar over; one steer, one year old, brand indistinct. A. Gehrke (4-38-28 w 4).

PINE LAKE—Since November 20, one red and white 2 year old steer, point cut off left ear, indistinct brand on left ribs, looks like 5 9 quarter circle over. Walter R. Charley (12-35-25).

STETTLER—One white heifer, 3 years old, no visible brand, hole through left ear, end of right ear cut off. Couvrit Thumbert (28-38-13 w 4).

VERMILLION—Since about November 15, one two year old steer, red, with large white spot on right shoulder, branded D, reversed S, V connected bar over inverted V. Ed. J. Sandcock. (S. E. 1-4 15-51-15 w 4).

EWING—One bay mare, branded R on left thigh. John Ewing.

CAMROSE—Since middle of October, steer calf, red, botailed, white star on forehead, about 8 months old, no visible brand. Jno. L. McNight (N. E. 1-4 30-46-19).

TRENVILLE—Since fall round up, one blue steer, rising 3 years old blotched brand on right ribs; one white and red steer, red spot around both eyes, rising 2 years old,

Dr. Slocum's Great Tonic and Disease Destroyer

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Used in Thousands of Homes in Canada

THOSE WHO don't know what Psychine is and what it does are asking about it. THOSE WHO do know what Psychine is and what it does are using it. They regard it as their best physician and friend.

THOSE WHO use it are being quickly and permanently cured of all forms of throat, chest, lung and stomach troubles. It is a scientific preparation, destroying all disease germs in the blood and system. It is a wonderful tonic and system building remedy, and is a certain cure for

- COUGHS, LA GRIPPE, Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Weak Voice, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Malaria, Anaemia,**
- Bronchial Coughs, Chills and Fever, Difficult Breathing, General Weakness, Female Troubles, Fickle Appetite, Hemorrhages, Night Sweats, Consumption, Catarrh of the Stomach.**

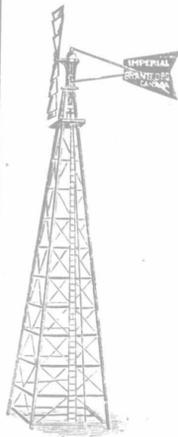
All these diseases are serious in themselves, and if not promptly cured in the early stages are the certain forerunners of Consumption in its most terrible forms. Psychine conquers and cures Consumption, but it is much easier and safer to prevent its development by using Psychine. Here is a sample of thousands of voluntary and unsolicited statements from all over Canada:

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited: Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to advise you of the remarkable cure effected by your Psychine and Oxomulsion, which have come under my personal observation. Three men, well known to me, Albert Townsend, Hazel Hipson and John McKay, all of Shelburne County, were pronounced by the best medical men to have consumption, and to be incurable and beyond the reach of medical aid. They used Psychine and Oxomulsion and they are now in good health. I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to state these facts for the benefit of other sufferers from this terrible disease.

Yours very truly,
LEANDER MCKENZIE, J.P.,
Green Harbor, N.S.

Psychine, pronounced Si-keen, is for sale at all up-to-date dealers. If your druggist or general store cannot supply you, write Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto.

WINDMILLS



- Self-Oiling
- For power and pumping
- Our towers are girted every five feet and double braced
- Crain Grinders
- Tanks
- See supplies
- Automatic concrete mixers

Write for Catalogues.
COOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. Ltd.
Brantford, Ontario

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

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

as to their rights in the matter of loading platforms and the distribution of cars; also the precautions which the farmers should take when shipping grain on their own account. From this there has resulted the construction of loading platforms in Cardston, Magrath and Strathcona from all of which points large quantities of grain are being shipped by the farmers of those districts.

On May 18th it sent Mr. Joshua Fletcher, of Ellerslie, to Ottawa to ask for

1st. An additional member for Alberta on the grain standards board.

2nd. A special classification for Alberta winter wheat.

3rd. The same privileges in the distribution of cars for shipments west as were enjoyed for shipments east." All of which requests have been granted.

Also to ask that a terminal elevator be established at the Pacific Coast. This is now being inquired into by the Royal Commission investigating the grain trade.

Through its secretary it has been the means of giving out information regarding the establishment of government creameries and the distribution of seed grain in the settlements where the winter wheat had failed.

It ascertained the will of its members on the question of a government-owned and operated pork and beef packing plant, which matter is now ready to be submitted for consideration.

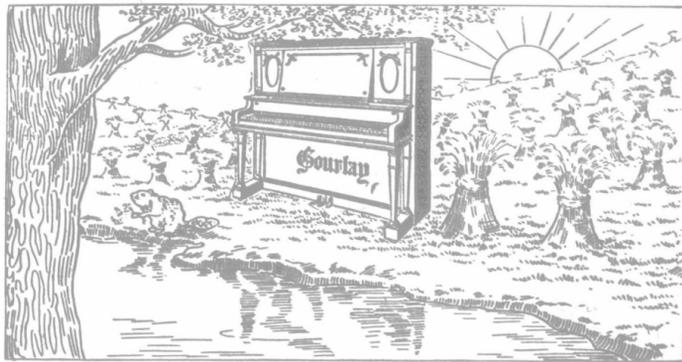
It was the means of securing the appointment of an agent to expand the market for Alberta farm products in British Columbia and through its secretary has been the means of bringing together numerous buyers and producers of oats, butter, poultry and eggs.

In the interest of united agriculture it took the initiative in endeavoring to secure a union on equal terms with the Society of Equity and to that end it conceded what the secretary of the organization stated was the main "sticking point" in the negotiations, but that society by refusing to concede anything on its part prevented the amalgamation.

Through its legislative committee it prevented the introduction of a bill limiting Farmers' Exemptions.

Among the numerous questions which will require its attention during the coming year are the following:

- 1st. The further development of trade with British Columbia.
- 2nd. The establishment of elevators, at least operated if not owned, by the provincial government.
- 3rd. The establishment of a government pork and beef packing plant.
- 4th. The enactment of a law specifying the number of pounds of flour, bran and shorts, which shall be given in exchange for the various grades of wheat.
- 5th. Assistance in overcoming the gopher pest.
- 6th. Preventing any further limitations in farmers' exemptions unless similar limitations be placed on the merchants' rights in bankruptcy.
- 7th. Preventing the establishing of a system of paved roads in the country, as asked for by the combined boards of trade.
- 8th. To co-operate with said bodies in securing the establishment of a system of turn-pike and, where necessary and practicable, gravelled roads throughout the province. But that no such roads shall be ordered constructed unless they be deemed of equal value to the towns and cities connected by them as to the district through which they pass, and that the cost of constructing and maintaining such roads be borne equally by the provincial government, by the towns or cities connected and the lands affected by them; in all other cases the country roads to remain under the control of the Local Improvement Districts as at present.
- 9th. To placing the fuel industry of the country under such government control as to make settlers secure against a coal famine because of strikes, etc., and against extortion by unlawful combines, upon the principle that the life and death of the settlers shall not be the weapons with which labor unions and combinations of capital shall fight their battles.
- 10th. To arrange a basis upon which the central association and the various branches may co-operate with the



Among Other Facts About Canada

remember this—one of the most interesting, noteworthy and important of all—

GOURLAY PIANOS

are the finest specimens of the Piano maker's craft in Canada, and the most dependable instruments made anywhere in the world. No matter to what extremes of heat or cold they may be subjected, they stay in tune admirably and never lose their full, even, sonorous, singing tone.

Another fact—You can buy the Gourelay Piano by mail just as satisfactorily as in person. Tell us that you want a Gourelay, and we'll select and ship according to your instructions a beautiful instrument that will please you beyond expectations. Besides we arrange

THE EASIEST PAYMENT PLANS IN THE WORLD

We ship the Gourelay on approval anywhere in Canada.

Gourelay Winter Learning

Agent - - ALFRED A. CODD, 279 Donald Street, Winnipeg

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

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

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

MATTHEWS' "NEW UNIVERSAL" GARDEN TOOLS

6 TOOLS IN ONE

Seeder, marker, hoe, rake, plow, cultivator. Single 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, drags in plain sight covers marks. Hand Wheel Plows. Rear wheel gives steadiness & ease.

Double or Single Wheel Hoe

Cultivator, Plow, Rake. Changes quickly made. Cultivate between or astride 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

FOR SALE BY J. A. BRUCE & CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

Your silent salesman—an Advocate Advt.

November 20 and white, white steer, 3 years old, on left hip; one red inverted U on years-old, muley. ip. Geo. T. Stoy

one black and Holstein breed. H. J. Fitch 2-

branded N 6 on left side. about 5 weeks. paying expenses.

er 28, 1906, one at 2 years old, one red cow, with visible brand; eifer with horns, white on face, visible brand; one te, with dewlap id. Newton P.

ne light cream weight about 700 ft hip and lazy s (S. E. 1-4 10-

last, one light ut 800 pounds, last spring, one ed V A bar over mber 4 last, one 3 short, about 7 ounds, branded 7 with the open- Peter Reid 10-

cow, white in ut 5 years old : one black cow, r calf at side, roan cow calf at side, no ker (N. E. 1-4

with foal at k gelding, with wo brown geld- n mare, indis- E. 1-4 36-42-13

er 1, 1906, one old, no visible a ring in it. 15-18 w 4).

oot, no visible

n; one yearling brands visible.

r, one steer 3 ne steer, two ver; one steer, t. A. Gehrke

, one red and ut off left ear, ooks like 5 9 Charley 12-

years old, no t ear, end of ert (28-38-

mber 15, one e white spot reversed S, V V. Ed. J. 15 w 4).

on left thigh.

er, steer calf, ehead, about nd. Jno. L.

ne blue steer, on right ribs; around both brand Jay

old, horned, isible brand; oulders, hips curved down, ak (S. E. 1-4

bull, aged, Fredrick 30

rk red cow, 900 pounds; an, horned, k red, very 3 next April; sing 2 years; 2 years, no ising 2 years h few small f, rising two ite, horned, th roan neck ; last. Any of above y rewarded.

one black ad, gelding; T on right ery. Finder

950 pounds, 1 E inside right side, Texas, and s 12-46-

Skins

change ida

It Takes Oats from Wheat Making a 99% Perfect Separation



**Sold on
Time**

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

The white caps, oats and absolutely clean wheat come out separately. It is the greatest invention ever offered the farmers in the Canadian Northwest, because it will increase their profits *enormously!* It is not a fanning mill. The

CHATHAM Separating Machine

has a riddle composed of over 4,500 pieces of wood and metal. It handles mixed oats and wheat so perfectly that not one oat is left in a bushel of wheat.

Two of these machines can be attached together and run with one crank, thus doubling the capacity. The machine is strongly built—nothing to get out of order. A boy can operate it.

No farmer in the Northwest who has oats in his wheat can afford to be without this machine. Let us send you a **FREE BOOK** that tells all about the machine. Let us quote you a special price on the Chatham Separating Machine to introduce it in your neighborhood. Write at once and we will also make you such easy terms that you will never miss the money. Address

The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., DEPT. 66, Brandon, Man.
Factory at Chatham, Ontario.



Section of Riddle. The wheat goes through but the oats does not.

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

Couldn't very well be otherwise.

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

Take our "Horsehide" Gloves, for example.

Real horsehide, remember—not cowhide.

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

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

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

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

"CLARKE'S" GLOVES



A. R. Clarke & Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Canada

HAWTHORN BANK Clydesdales Shorthorns

MY NEW IMPORTATION is now in the barn ready for sale. Stallions and Mares by such sires as Marcellus, Baronson, Silvercup, Carthusian, &c. I have a shipment of two-year-old Fillies that can't be duplicated in the country, and some of them in foal to Hiawatha, Godolphin, Baronson and Copper King.

In Shorthorns I have 18 Bulls for sale, reds and roans, 12 of them ready for service and some of them imported. Also females of all ages, some of them will make show stuff.

If you are in the market for good stock, don't buy till you see me.

JOHN GRAHAM Carberry, Man.

Nothing gives results like an Advocate Ad

boards of trade of the province with a view to establishing industries for the development of our fuel and other resources to the end that, when the drain upon the money supply of the province caused by our large importations shall cease to be offset by immigration and railway extension, we shall be secure against a stringency in our money market or a panic.

To the furtherance of all of which we solicit the support of the farmers of Alberta.

W. F. STEVENS, Secretary,
Clover Bar, Alberta.

Delegates will buy single fare tickets and take standard certificates therefor from the agent, which will secure them reduced rates home.

Travelling expenses will be equalized. Owing to the large amount of business to be transacted the convention will be in session two days.

W. F. STEVENS, Sec.,
Clover Bar.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

SERVICE FEES FOR SHEEP.

What would be a fair charge per ewe for the service fee of a registered Shropshire ram on grade ewes, also registered ewes?

Alta. G. D. M.

Ans.—For grade ewes twenty five cents a head, for purebred ewes, fifty cents per head. Wing states that the ram has an exceedingly vigorous reproductive system; but advises limiting a well grown male to forty or fifty ewes, four to six per day being the maximum allowed, single services being the inexorable rule.

ILLEGAL FOR A COUNCILOR TO TENDER.

Is it legal for members of a council elected for a town in Saskatchewan (without salary) during their term of office to supply material without asking tenders, and collect price? If not what is the penalty?

2. Is it legal for a council, as above, to appoint one of themselves to act as overseer on work done in the corporation at a salary of thirty cents per hour, and a further sum of twenty-five cents per hour when he worked? If not, what is the penalty?

Ans.—There is no provision requiring that contracts be let by tender.

2. For a councilor to accept a contract with the council would disqualify him as part of section 10 chapter 70 Consolidated Ordinance states, "No person having by himself or as a partner an interest in any contract with or on behalf of a corporation shall be qualified to be a member of the council."

LEGAL HOLIDAYS FOR MEN.

Please tell me through the columns of your valuable paper what are the legal holidays in a year.

2. Is a hired man on a farm entitled to any or all?

3. If he works holidays can he count them on his time at end of term?

4. If any of them falls on Sunday can he keep Monday.

Ans.—There are no recognized legal holidays for hired men but the custom is to allow May 24th, July 1st, Christmas and New Year's Day. If any of these days falls on Sunday the day on which the holiday is observed, which might be Saturday or Monday, would naturally be the holiday. If you worked on holidays you would not be justified in charging for extra days' service, nor would you be entitled to stop work unless you had an understanding with your employer. It is better in making an agreement with an employer to have it in writing and specify the particular holidays you are to have.

DOING HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Is a homesteader doing his duties and in what way, is he not, who has fenced in his homestead, built a house 20x24 feet, a stable 30x10 feet, and cropped about ten acres and owns about 100 head of stock (cattle and horses)



Dr. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS and all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Miss Florence E. Mailman, New Germany, N.S., writes:— I had a cold which left me with a very bad cough. I was afraid I was going into consumption. I was advised to try DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. I had little faith in it, but before I had taken one bottle I began to feel better, and after the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disappeared.

PRICE 25 CENTS.



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

As Good as the Wheat

The great source of Western Wealth consists in our immense wheat crops. Upon the greatness of this wealth is founded the strength of the Northern Bank—the only chartered bank with head office in the West. This bank has been established to meet Western wants and conditions. All Westerners should patronize it. You will find it as safe as the resources of this vast country can make it, while every effort is made to study the wishes and business convenience of customers. Place your money with us. If there is no branch in your market town then

Bank With us by Mail

Send your deposits to the head office or to any of our forty six branches: Alameda, Brandon, Bin-scarth, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton Fleming, Fort William, Glenboro, Glen Ewen, Hanley, Langham, Melita, Manor, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Saltcoats, Somerset, Stonewall, Sperling, Vancouver, Victoria and other places.

Remit by Post Office Order, Postal Note, Registered Letter, Express Order, or personal cheque to head office, or any other branch.

THE NORTHERN BANK HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Capital Authorized - \$2,000,000
Capital Subscribed - \$1,500,000

TO STOCKMEN

A GOOD PICTURE

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

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST. TORONTO



D'S PINE P

BRONCHITIS, THROAT AND Florence E. N.S., writes:— I was going advised to try PINE SYRUP. t before I had to feel better, it as well as pletely disap-

TS.



C. O'Grady Vica. Pres. apt. Wm. Robinson

Wheat of Western ur immense ne greatness the strength the only ad office in has been tern wants Westerners ou will find s of this vast while every e wishes and customers. is. If there market town

y Mail o the head r forty six ndon, Bin-, Edmonton, Glenboro, Langham, aw, Prince ina, Saska-, Stonewall, ictoria and

ice Order, Letter, Ex- cheque to r branch.

I BANK EG \$2,000,000 \$1,500,000

IRE best ad- Go bring of assist- The is with **ING C RONTO**



When a Horse Gets Hurt USE Fellows' Leeming's Essence But don't wait until an animal is injured. GET IT NOW—and you have the remedy that CURES all lameness in horses. If your dealer does not handle it, send 50c. to National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, MONTREAL. 13

Ring-Bone There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Blidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

SEE ANNABLE If you want to Invest in a **FRUIT RANCH** In British Columbia 200 different lots, from 5 to 200 acres, for sale on Kootenay Lake, Kootenay River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit district in British Columbia. BUY NOW when you can get on the ground floor. Prices range from **\$15 to \$100 per acre** Your Money will Double in Two Years Write for Particulars

J. E. ANNABLE, Nelson, B.C. **Save Your Money** BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY of literature, write to The Times Agency, Stair Building, Toronto, for a FREE Specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of clubbing offers. Anything published supplied. It will SAVE you MONEY, TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum. **PIANOS & ORGANS** Highest grades only. Prices reasonable and easy. **J. MURPHY & COMPANY** CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

but does not live on his homestead but is living with his brother in the same township, who likewise is a homesteader. Whether his non-residence is against the law.

HOMESTEADER. Ans.—Non-residence is against the law unless, it is with a parent, and then in the same township. It is quite permissible during the winter, provided six months of each year for three years is passed upon said homestead.

CANADIAN ALMANAC. Where shall I write to secure the Canadian Almanac or other book containing the latest revised tariff lists between Canada and the United States? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Any bookseller will procure this almanac for you. Russell, Lang & Co., Winnipeg, are a reliable firm.

A BUDGET OF QUERIES. Don't you think it better to caution C. O. A. on page 1872 to go slow on feeding flax straw to his pregnant cows? A farmer once told me he cautioned a neighbor (whose cows used to go to a nearby flax mill and eat at the refuse tow) that his cows would likely cast their calves, but he took no heed, so by spring he had eleven cows abort.

1. I notice a good deal said about the disease called black leg and anthrax. Kindly give as full a description of these two diseases as will enable a green hand to detect them. Also give best known remedy.

2. Are heavy bronchos and mules more desirable for farm work in a cold country like Manitoba and New Ontario than Clydes, Percherons, etc.?

3. Would you give a list of your hardest fruits that succeed in Manitoba viz., native plums, apples, berries, etc. and a reliable nursery where they may be obtained?

4. Can you give a reliable recipe for ringworm, when it is located around the eyes of calves? A solution of blue vitriol is often recommended but it is impossible to keep the solution from getting into their eyes and the pain is intense. What generally causes ringworms on calves every fall, is it climatic or spontaneous?

5. What is the best book you know of on the raising or handling of the pig for profit for the general farmer, and where to obtain it with price?

6. What work or book on general farming, i. e. mixed farming, would you recommend to a mechanic willing to learn all he can about farming?

7. What season of the year is best to transplant spruce trees, fall or spring or both? J. S.

Ans.—1. A short time ago, November 28, an article appeared on black leg. If you wish to keep a work on hand to refer to on live-stock diseases would advise you to secure Veterinary Elements, price \$1.10, from this office

2. No, the heavy horses are the better, and if bred from the progeny are more readily marketable.

3. Write Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man., or other of our western nurserymen whose ad. you notice in our columns.

4. See the work referred to above for recipe for ringworm. This disease is due to a fungus.

5. Prof. G. E. Day's "Swine", it can be purchased from this office. For price, see our book list.

6. See list above mentioned.

7. Spring—May and June.

MORTGAGING LAND. —A gives mortgage on farm to B and hands over crown patent with all other title papers to same, and B gives crown patent to C for safe keeping. On completion of mortgage term, A pays all demands and has released mortgage, and all other papers but crown patent returned him by B. A then demands his crown patent from B, who refers him to C. A demands his crown patent from C but has had no satisfaction from him, although he has written him several times and it is over a year since first writing him. A has good reason to believe the crown patent was destroyed by fire some years ago. Crown patent had been registered previous to giving mortgage. 1. How does the

Clydesdales —and— Hackneys

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

S. J. PROUSE Ingersoll, Ont.

DOUNE LODGE, CLYDESDALES. I have been to Scotland and selected just as good a lot of Clydesdales as those I brought out last year and which have proved at exhibitions to be the best importation standing in one stable in America. For the present I am offering for sale **25 MARES and FILLIES** in foal to Perpetual Motion, Hiawatha and Revelanta, and also a few grade fillies in foal, including three entire colts, one of them first at Highland Show. It's a pleasure to show these Clydesdales whether a deal is made or not. **W. H. BRYCE, DOUNE LODGE, AROOLA, SASK.**

America's Leading Horse Importers A Sweeping Victory at the 1906 International Live Stock Exposition. **PERCHERONS:** Etradegant - - Champion Dragon - - Reserve Champion **FRENCH COACH:** Chandernagor - - Champion Distingue - - Reserve Champion We Import More, Sell More and therefore Sell Cheaper than anybody else. **McLAUGHLIN BROS.** Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.

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

BRANDON, Man. and WESTON, Ont. IMPORTING BARN **J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor** The Greatest Importing Establishment of the Different European Breeds of Horses in Canada **Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron & Hackney Stallions** Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Fillies, and Spanish Jacks. Do you want stallions and fillies and don't know what breed? Come to Brandon. If you need a stallion in your locality weighing 1,700 to 2,100 lbs., of any breed, write and come to Brandon. I have many such horses and will place one there on my new successful plan. Come any time of year; no danger of all the good ones being gone. I keep a buyer constantly in Europe. Owing to the great number handled and facilities for buying, I can sell a first-class horse below all competitors. I invite importers and breeders to come here and buy. I can sell good ones cheaper than you can buy in Europe. Address—J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man., for any further particulars.

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

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

LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP

CLUB STABLES,
12th Street,
(Box 483)

BRANDON.**MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE**

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

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

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

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

And Numerous Other Prizes.

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

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

Do you want to improve your stock of horses?

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

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



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

**WHY BUY STALLIONS**

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON of Brandon

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

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

**Every Animal is thoroughly Guaranteed.**We have imported and sold in the North West 5 times as many Stallions as any other firm or individual. **CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.**

absence of crown patent affect title of farm? 2. What course would A take to get a duplicate of crown patent? 3. What will it cost to get duplicate? 4. Who should bear expense, if any, A, B or C?

Ans.—1. and 2. If you have reasonable cause to believe that the crown patent or certificate was destroyed by fire it will be necessary for you to make a statutory declaration to that effect and send in to the registrar who will issue you a new certificate of title upon payment of the proper fees.

3. These fees will depend upon the value of the land, and will run from six to seven dollars up.

4. As B undertook to take care of your certificate of title, he ought to bear the expense of providing you with a new one.

AGREEMENT FOR LAND SALE.

I have taken an option of purchase on a farm from December 1, 1906, to January 1, 1908 and I wish to have it done in a legal manner. I want to know if an agreement worded as per enclosed will be legal and binding if signed before a witness, and is it necessary for both parties to sign same in duplicate?

A do hereby agree to transfer and assign unto B all my right, title and interest in 320 acres of land (more or less) situate etc., etc., for the sum of \$1,000 if paid to me on or before the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Given under my hand and seal this first day of January, 1907.

Signed A

Witness: C P. M.

Ans.—There should have been a consideration named for the agreement to hold the land, which might have been the sum of one dollar. The agreement is not in exactly the proper form still it would answer if you insert the consideration.

WHEN ESTRAYS COME, OR YOU LOSE AN ANIMAL.

Tell me what course to pursue in order to dispose of a stray horse which came to my premises about three weeks ago. I have advertised him in my local paper. In the event of not being claimed what should I do with him? Should I advertise in any other papers?

Eagle Creek, Sask. D. J. A.

Ans.—Notify your department of agriculture at Regina, who will place the name in the list we publish.

DOMINION SHORTHORNS ASSOCIATION.

Please give me the name and address of the secretary of the Shorthorn herd book for Canada?

JNO. H. STOUT.

Ans.—Gerald Wade, Ottawa, Ont., is registrar for the association and editor of the herd book. The membership fee is \$2 per annum, which entitles one to a free copy of the herd book issued annually, and to reduced rates for registration.

A LINE FENCE MATTER.

My neighbor has his line fence on me ninety-four feet and I settled for my half of it before I knew, I wanted him to move the fence but he hasn't, and he sold his homestead, but has possession for five months yet. Can I make him move it, and what way?

2. Will I have to build my eighty rod over again (or half)?

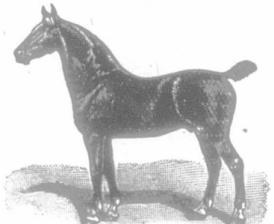
3. If I have to build it can I claim the old fence that is in on me?

4. If it wasn't built until after the new man got possession could he claim my land?

Ans.—You must first be certain where your line is and if there is any dispute it will be necessary to have a government engineer locate the land claimed. When this is done it is the duty of each party to move his own share of the fence. You can move your share and demand the other party to move his share.

3. If you build a new fence clear through you will be entitled to the old fence although it is not the proper way to proceed, as the old fence might be worth more than the new; but in any

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**

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

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

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Clydesdales

and Ayrshires



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

W. H. NESBITT, ROLAND, Man.**For Sale**

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

W. Sporie, Owner

BOX 133 LOUISE BRIDGE, MANITOBA

THOROUGHBREDS

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

R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE

Important Notice

TO FARMERS

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

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

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

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

Satisfaction.
Mull's Balsam



Competitors.
Positive Cure for
Capped Hoof,
Under, Wind
from Spavin,
bony tumors,
or Parasites,
Removes all
Cattle,
or Rheumatism,
it is invaluable.
Balsam sold in
tin. Price \$1.50
per tin, or sent by ex-
press directions for
reprint circulars,
04 Toronto, Ont.

Suffered Terrible Agony
FROM PAIN ACROSS
HIS KIDNEYS.
DOAN'S
KIDNEY PILLS
CURED HIM.

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. McInnis Marion Bridge, N.S., for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes us): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so bad I could not stoop or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your valuable life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight, I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Do not accept a spurious substitute but be sure and get "Doan's." from his eyes.

Forest Home Farm



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

ANDREW GRAHAM,
POMEROY P. O.
Carman, C. P. R. & C. N. R. Roland C. N. R.

DON JERSEY HERD

Our Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Now offering choice bull calves, bred from prize-winning stock. The best is none too good for you.

D. DUNCAN, Don, near Toronto

Herefords and Farm



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

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe

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

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



Hatch Chickens with Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

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

HIGHEST PRICES and PROMPT REMITTANCE GUARANTEED, if you ship us all your HIDES, FURS, BELTS, 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., 519 1st St. S., Minneapolis 5, Minn.

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS

For first-class and up-to-date photographs go to **E. B. CURLETTE'S** New Studio in the Allan Block. Only one grade of work turned out, and that the best. No stairs to climb. All on the ground floor. Location: First door south of Post Office, Calgary, Alta.

E. B. CURLETTE

event, the old fence being on your land it naturally belongs to you.

4. The present owner could not claim the land belonging to you although it was enclosed with a fence, that fence not being on the line.

A HORSE SALE DISPUTE.

A. sold B. a team of horses and received a small sum down. B. took horses and did not sign any note for them, both are now dead and A. has neither note nor money for the team. Can A. sue B. for the money?

SELLER.
Ans.—A. can sue B. for the money for the horses but would of course be required to prove the amount and that he actually received them.

GOSSIP

A BARRED ROCK BREEDER'S WIN.

H. W. Hodgkinson, Neepawa, was a winner at the Winnipeg poultry show. He got first and second on hen, first on pullet, second on cockerel, third on cock, second on pen (being beaten in this competition by only one-twelfth of a point) and tied for special prize.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION

There have been recorded 4,846 bulls and 6,670 cows, making a total of 11,516 animals.

Recorded transfers number 11,134. Of this number 831 had a recording fee of one dollar each.

Exclusive of duplicates, there have been written 22,853 certificates of entry, of transfer, of membership, and of steers. Proof of 598 pages of Volume Fifteen were read in the office and corrected. Record has been made of the deaths of 568 animals. Of letters there have been received 11,403 and 14,157 have been mailed.

Labor, printing and postage items have been considerably increased by the publishing of premium lists, by the verifying of exhibition awards, and the payment of premiums, and by increase of correspondence, etc., resulting from the annual appropriations for special premiums applicable to State fairs and National shows.

There are a number of items appearing as expense from which considerable returns are received. Over one hundred dollars come back to the treasury this year from the sale of books of blanks, also amounts from sale of private Herd Registers, electros and small miscellaneous items. The consumption of loose blanks paid for as printing and mailed free is a very considerable item of expense.

Of postals, notices, circulars, copies of the constitution and by-laws, annual and other reports, minutes of meetings, etc., there have been mailed 60,300 pieces.

On October 31, 1906, the total number of animals recorded was 96,978, and the entries for Volume Sixteen number 8,478.

Volume Fifteen, published this year, was delayed some two months owing to a printers' strike. Volume Sixteen very likely will be published in the second quarter of the ensuing year. Of the herd books, 425 assorted volumes have been sold or distributed. Upon equipments over six hundred dollars have been expended this year. This outlay has greatly expanded our office facilities.

As usual, Iowa is the banner state as to new members, furnishing 54; Illinois 23; Missouri 17; Indiana 10; South Dakota 6; Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin 4 each; Ohio and Canada 3 each; North Dakota 2; Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington and West Virginia 1 each; making a total of 141.

Deaths of members have been reported as follows:—Dr. Robert Craik, T. L. Magruder, William Miller, L. N. Mullin, J. R. Van Orsdel and R. B. Hudson.

T. H. McFARLANE,
Sec. Am. Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Asso.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it. Known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Shorthorns

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
GREENWOOD, ONT.

offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot).
- 11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).
- 2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara
- 1 Crimson Flower and One Daisy



Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.
Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906.
Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city.
R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

Sittyton Shorthorns

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

GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN GLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.

The Regina Veterinary Stock Food

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

Maple Shade Shropshires and Cruickshank Shorthorns

A first-class bunch of Yearling Ewes, bred to the best imported Rams now ready for shipment.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON BROOKLIN, ONT.
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS



The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.

Address: **J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, ONT**

YORKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Rosser, Man.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

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

Brampton Jersey Herd

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

SNAPS IN SHORTHORNS

Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prize winning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin Ducks and White Brahma cockerels.

A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

CLENDENING BROS.

Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

The Beef and Dairy Breed

2 Splendid Young Bulls for Sale, sired by Ray and Searchlight; also a few females.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

Herd Headed by Woodmere Premium.

Seed Grain, White Pife, Banner Oats, Mensury Barley.

We can save you the seed man's profit.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---8878--- and General---2999---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man

STAR FARM Shorthorns



Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station.

R. W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.

Shire Horses



We breed the very best and soundest, which fr. m birth are kept in their natural condition, neither feeding nor overloading for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited. om
Station: Althorp Park, L & N.-W. Ry.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,
Holdenby, Northampton, England



Knowledge— not guesswork

Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) who formulated Dr. Hess Stock Food is a regularly licensed Doctor of Medicine and a Veterinary Surgeon. He is a graduate of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio; Matriculate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College, and in addition is a practical stock feeder of many years' experience. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a medicinal food prepared from a highly successful prescription used by Dr. Hess in his many years regular practice before the food was put on the market. It requires only common sense to see that unprofessional manufacturers cannot equal a preparation formulated by a practical physician and based upon accurate knowledge, long experience and observation. Furthermore,

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD A TONIC

FOR CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND HORSES

is sold under a positive guarantee to do all that is claimed for it. It contains tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. It has the recommendation of the Veterinary Colleges, the Farm Papers, is recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and is sold on a written guarantee at

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

Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

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

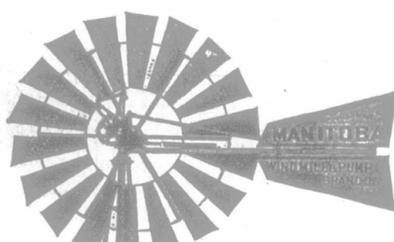
Veterinary advice given free. From the 1st to the 10th of each month by naming this paper, stating what stock you have and what Stock Food you have fed, we will furnish you free veterinary advice and prescriptions. Enclose two cent stamp for reply. Dr. Hess 36 page Veterinary Book will be mailed free for giving the above information.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ee-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

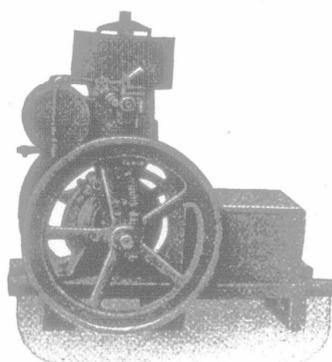
THE MANITOBA WINDMILL AND THE MANITOBA GASOLINE ENGINE

HAVE GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION TO HUNDREDS
OF FARMERS THROUGHOUT THE WEST
DURING THE PAST YEAR.



WILL YOU NOT
THINK IT OVER
AND LET US HELP
YOU?

OUR CATALOGUE
IS FREE FOR
THE ASKING



Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers, Box 301, Brandon, Man.

\$6^{.85} BUYS THIS HANDSOME

DINNER SET 96 Pieces



We have just 32 of these handsome 96 piece, Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets. They are the very best make of English Semi-Porcelain, which is sufficient guarantee of their high quality and perfect finish, as it is a well known fact that the English are unsurpassed in this class of crockery. Every piece in the set is beautified with a dainty little decoration of English daisies. Just think, only \$6.85 for this beautiful 96 piece Dinner Set; just little more than half the usual selling price for such high grade goods. We will only be able to fill 32 orders, don't delay, order now.

The set consists of the following pieces:—2 (covered) Vegetable Dishes, 1 ten-inch Platter, 1 twelve-inch Platter, Salad Dish, 1 (covered) Sugar Bowl, 1 Cream Pitcher, 1 Slop Bowl, 1 Gravy Boat, 12 five-inch Bread and Butter Plates, 12 six-inch Tea Plates, 12 seven-inch Soup Plates, 12 eight-inch Dinner Plates, 12 Fruit Dishes, 12 Cups & 12 Saucers

The MACDONALD MAIL ORDER Ltd., Dept. M4, Winnipeg, Canada

Mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE when answering advertisements.

Kootenay Fruit Land

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

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

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

Write at once for descriptions and full information to

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

GRAIN COMBINE ROUTED

Mrs. Kate A. Kehoe told Interstate Commissioners of Commerce Lane and Clark yesterday afternoon the story of her ten years' fight against the line elevators and railroads, and her final triumph. It was a dramatic feature of the investigation into conditions of the grain trade at this point. The witness told how she had beaten the big combine at its own game, and, starting with a small shovel-house, now had two good elevators, one at Platte Center and one at Tarnov.

When her husband died he left her a shovel-house, which was away from the railroad. She continued the business. Every obstacle which the ingenuity of the combine could devise was thrown in her way, but in every instance she triumphed. When the little shovel-house was destroyed by fire, she bought grain from the wagon and loaded it direct into the cars. Many times she had difficulties in getting cars, while her competitors secured all they needed.

But it was over prices that she had the biggest fights, Mrs. Kehoe testified. The line elevators raised prices in her town to keep her from getting grain. Omaha dealers could not buy from her because she had only a shovel-house, and she had to sell in Chicago.

About four years ago she built the two elevators. Since then, she said, her troubles with railroads had ended. The persecution from the line elevator men had become all the more severe because they saw in her a more formidable rival. The fight was carried on for a year, she said, until the elevator men found they could not drive her out. At last, she says, the war was abandoned, and now she has smooth sailing and a prosperous business.

F. M. Terry, a merchant of Little Sioux, Iowa, who operates a shovel-house, said the Missouri Valley mills at Missouri Valley, Iowa, refuse to buy his grain, and that millers at Marshalltown, Iowa, also refused because he had no elevator and was not a member of the Iowa Grain Dealers' Association. Mr. Terry said the association fixes prices paid for grain and provides for pooling by its members.

THE CAMERA A GREAT HELP TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

By the means of the kodak or other forms of the camera it is possible for us to chronicle more faithfully the delineations of livestock than was possible when the artist's freehand and the woodcut were the only means available. Even so a novice cannot expect to be as successful at animal photography as with other objects. Prof. Craig in the subjoined sentences offers substantial aid to those interested in a most engrossing hobby. The camera and its auxiliary the sensitised postcard can also be made use of in a commercial way, to give a prospective buyer a fair idea of the animal in treaty for.

"Sir John Millais, while engaged in painting a landscape one day, suddenly noticed a rustic standing by his side, gazing attentively at the canvas. Sir John took no notice of his rural critic, who presently inquired, "Did yer never try fertography, sir?" "No," replied Millais. "It's much quicker," remarked the rustic. "Yes, it is," rejoined the artist. A few seconds of profound silence followed, and then the son of the soil blurted out, "And it's more like the picture." The story is not submitted here so much for the humor that is in it, as for the clear manner in which it presents the common understanding in regard to the difference in the work of the painter and that of the photographer. It is a current argument in favor of photography that it represents the animals just as they are, but examination into the strength of that argument will show that the camera may be made to distort animals fully as effectively as the painter's brush. However, the latitude is not quite so great, and for that reason we justly have more faith in the exactness of a photograph than in the representations of the canvas. Yet the fact of the matter is that by posing the animal in certain ways or by holding the camera in different positions the photograph may be made to show proportions very different from their real relations. For instance if it be thought that the horse to be photographed has too long

Leading Slowly to Paralysis

NERVOUS DISEASE CAN BE EARLY DETECTED AND CURE BROUGHT ABOUT BY USING

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

It is customary to consider paralysis, insanity and other diseases of the nerves as afflictions which come upon a person without warning and which are, therefore, unavoidable.

As a matter of fact such results are preceded by months, if not years, of symptoms which point to an exhausted condition of the nervous system. These symptoms are such, however, that many pass them by as not being of serious concern and thinking that they will wear away of themselves.

Sleeplessness, nervous headaches, indigestion, bodily weakness, fainting spells, twitching of the nerves, inability to concentrate the thoughts and loss of memory are among the most common indications of a run-down nervous system. It is sometimes only a step from such symptoms to prostration, paralysis, locomotor ataxia or insanity.

Stimulants and narcotics, though sometimes affording temporary relief, only hasten the exhaustion of the nerves. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, on the other hand, reconstructs and restores the wasted and depleted nerve cells.

Naturally gradually and certainly this great medicine instills into the blood and the nervous system the life-sustaining principles which replenish the nerve force in the body and so effect lasting benefit.

Mrs. W. R. Sutherland, St. Andrews, Man., writes: "In February 1903 I was stricken with paralysis, fell helplessly on the floor and had to be carried to bed. The doctor pronounced it a bad case as I had no power in my tongue and left leg. I remained in that condition for six months without obtaining benefit from the doctor's prescriptions or other medicines.

"My husband advised me to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and by the use of this treatment all symptoms of the disease disappeared. I can now talk plainly, my leg is all right and I can do my house work. How grateful I am to be cured by so wonderful a remedy."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

a neck in proportion to the rest of the body, then by posing the animal so that it faces you, the neck may be made to appear shorter. If it be desired to increase the proportions of the hind-quarters, then the photograph should be taken from behind. This is all taking advantage of the effect of foreshortening. As to the position of the camera, to have the photograph represent the subject exactly, the camera should be held on about a level with our eyes. If you are taking a short-legged horse and wish the leg to appear longer, then the camera should be held low, and if you wish to make a long-legged horse appear short-legged, then stand on a wagon with the camera and take the horse from this higher altitude, and you will find that the photograph will show the legs much shorter than they appeared to be to you. In looking at a photograph of an animal, however, you can always tell from the pose and point of view what points the photograph sought to magnify and what to lessen so that in any instance you can form a correct impression of the animal's conformation from the photograph. It is one of the most gratifying developments of live stock journalism, to notice the degree to which our live stock periodicals are making an effort to correctly represent, in highest artistic form, the best types of our domestic animals, and this is being accomplished largely through photography and photo-engraving superceding painting and wood-engraving in the making of plates and the printing of them.

I wish to say here a word in defense of the attitude of the agricultural and live stock press on this point, because that attitude has grounds which are not commonly evident to the general reader, and moreover few understand the long campaign of education that some journals have carried on in making their readers appreciative of the beauties of the photograph in comparison with the wooden aspect of the illustrations made from drawing or painting. When a breeder wishes to have an animal reproduced in the press he does so for advertising purposes and because he thinks the animal an exceptional one. To begin with he is very often blind to its weakness and exhilarated over its merits, and when it comes to showing that animal in a print, he is eminently desirous of having the weakness removed and the merits augmented. The artist comes and makes a sketch and tries to represent the animal as it is but when he submits it to the owner there are numberless corrections to be made, which, though they appear small are very often the things that give the animal its personality. These must be removed because the owner says so and the artist is working for the owner. The press is to simply make a picture that will above all things please the owner of the animal, and that means the obliteration of faults and the idealization of the whole plate. So it is that we must blame the owner in most cases for the mass of wooden-like, inartistic engravings that cumber the best literature of our live stock history. Of course in some cases the adherence to the old wooden engraving is due to the usage of poor paper and rapid press work, and sometimes also due to the difficulty of securing satisfactory photographs of some classes of animals. For instance, hogs are very hard to photograph satisfactorily, but this should hardly justify the ludicrous bologna sausage engravings which some still consider necessary to employ.

An artist has said that there are two ways of looking at a picture, one as the record of truth and the other as a work of fine art. In both these views the photograph with an artistic spirit behind it may be made to equal the genius of the brush. This is a strong statement but there are many photographers nowadays whose work with the camera will prove it. To make a photograph a record of truth a clean sharp print bringing out all details is necessary. In taking animals to be appreciated by stockmen the impressionist method is not so generally satisfactory. Then to make the picture artistic also it must have some accessories in the way of background and other things to give the picture balance and suggestiveness.

To secure a picture sharp in detail and outline is not simply a question

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of focus and exposure. There are other aids which have a material effect. As a rule in photographing animals, especially those, like sheep and swine, that are close to the ground, much better

results may be obtained on a clear cloudy day, for then there will be no shadow cast under them. In strong sunlight the shade under such generally obliterates their legs in the print.

To bring the outline of an animal in strong relief it is sometimes a good plan to place it so that the shady side of the animal is taken. That is, a triangle is made by the position of the animal, that

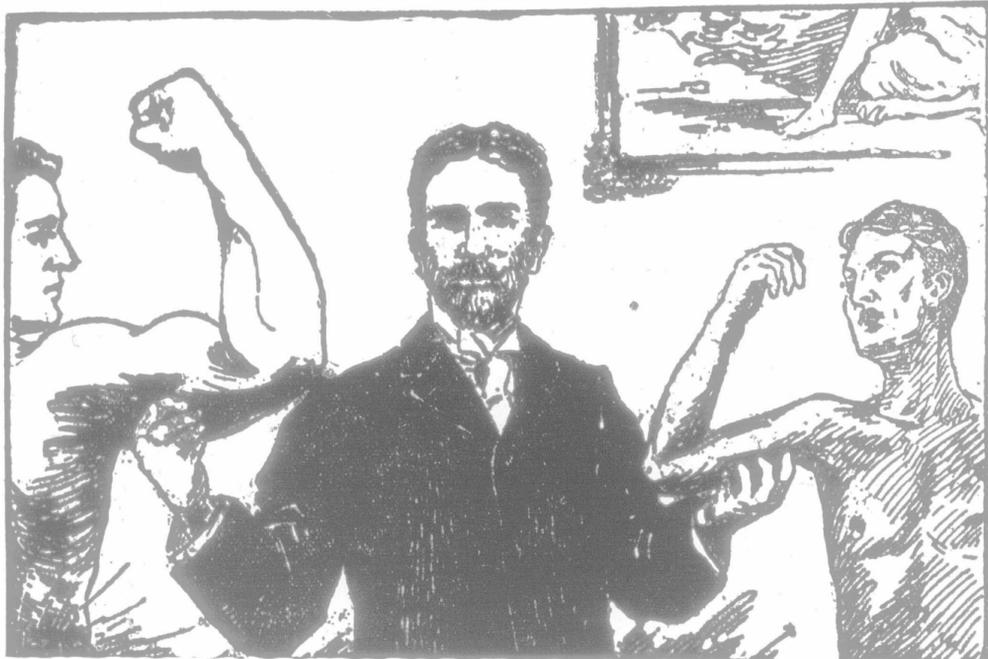
of the sun and that of the photographer. In this way the sun lightens the outline and brings it out clearly. In other instances it is necessary to have the sun shine on a particular part to make it clear in the photograph.

STUDY TO SECURE A GOOD BACKGROUND.

In taking groups of animals the greatest difficulty is usually encountered in getting them to spread out sufficiently. This is true of cattle and swine, and specially so of sheep. To overcome this someone to whom they are accustomed should go among them and gently scatter them. It is absolutely necessary to have sheep scattered out to secure anything in the nature of a satisfactory picture. When taking single animals it is well to leave out any scenery and only try to secure a background in the strongest contrast to the animal's outline. For instance, a board wall with the cracks or battens running straight up and down, or a piece of lattice work with the lines running crosswise makes an excellent background. Again, a vine-covered wall showing a small-leaved vine as a background is excellent, for its roughness will show in strong contrast to the smooth coat of a horse for instance. If none of these things are near at hand then have no background at all, either by standing the animal so that the sky makes it, or else stand it in a door way so that the background may be perfectly black and form a fine background for a light colored animal such as a sheep or light colored horse. In the instance of groups there is nothing that helps out a photograph like a view of water and trees and rolling landscape. Often a mere mudhole will help out the artistic feature of the photograph, for the muddiness of the water will not show and rank weeds may be taken for rare aquatic plants.

In taking a group it is eminently desirable to have them distributed as naturally as possible and generally it will appear best if the animals are not disturbed in the least. On the other hand in taking single animals it is advisable to attract their attention in some way. They should have a pert, interested look with the ears thrown forward, and how to bring this about is often a difficult matter. In the instance of a horse it is very necessary to have the ears thrown forward. About as good a plan as any to secure this is to gently toss your hat a few feet in the air. Maybe drawing a stick across a fence, or rattling a stick in a derby hat will accomplish the purpose. Throwing a coat over your head and making a noise will frequently accomplish it. The point is to thoroughly understand your horse and not overdo it. It is only necessary to arouse their interest and hold it for a short time, and not to scare them, for this throws them into a strained position. In the case of cattle a dog may arouse their interest sufficiently to make their pose right and certainly throwing a coat over your head will do it sufficiently. Sheep are very hard to interest, especially if the photograph is being taken in the summertime. They are determined to bunch together and hold their heads down. With them a dog that will bark when asked to do so and not go toward them is exceedingly useful for this purpose. In the instance of hogs about the only means to interest them is to do so through appealing to their appetites. Grain on the ground will encourage them to spread. It is almost out of the question to interest them enough to get them to hold up their heads. When taking a single hog this may be easily accomplished if one has a tap and hose close at hand. The hog will lift up his head to get the water coming out of the hose. This may be sometimes accomplished too by holding the feeding bucket so the hog will have to hold up its head to get what is in it.

Sometimes it is possible to combine the results of a number of exposures into one photograph. It is possible to take such a picture as several thousand head of cattle in a round-up. The writer has done this and when the three exposures were combined it was almost impossible to tell it from a photograph taken by a panoramic camera. One thing to remember in animal photography is that infinite patience is required as well as a knowledge of animal life, so that the sensitive film may record only a natural pose.



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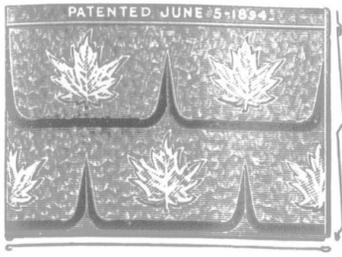
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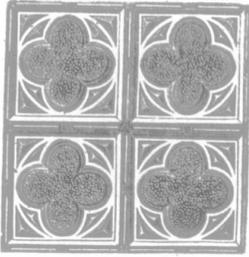
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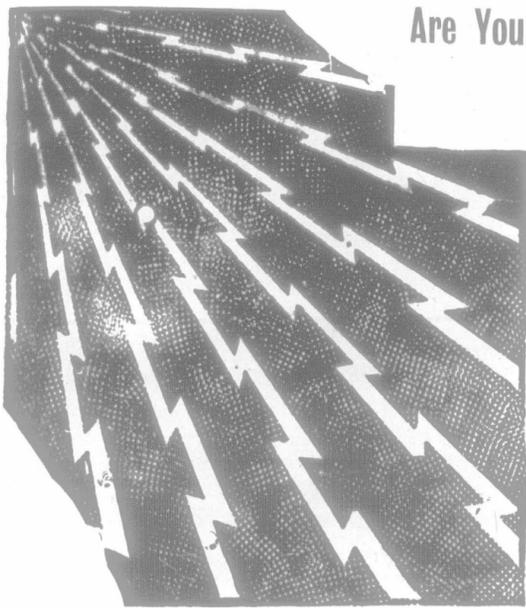
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E. STEWART,
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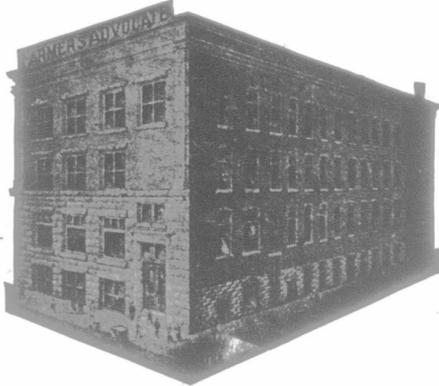


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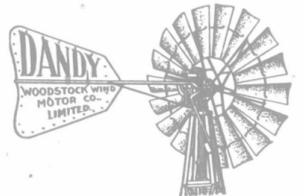
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