

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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NOVEMBER 7, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 737

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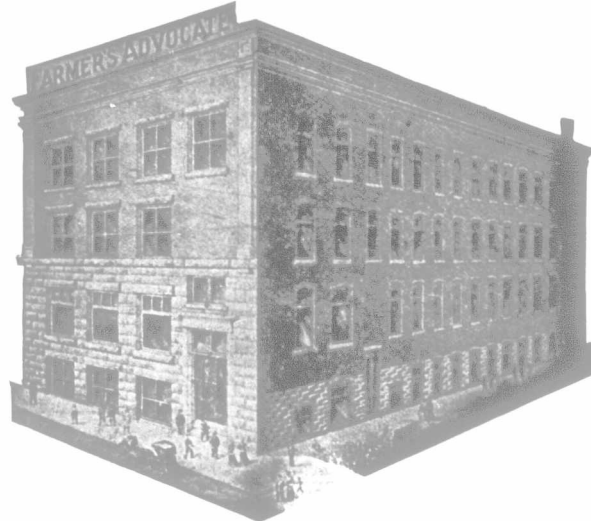
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Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Hullless Barley on the Farm of J. C. C. Bremner	1712
In a Summer Pasture	1716
Marrows in an Alberta Garden	1718
A Comfortable Log Built Farm House	1721
The Town Pump	1723
The Lily Pond	1724
EDITORIAL.	
The Experimental Farm Muddle in Alberta	1711
Overlapping of Conditions	1711
The Grain Commission in the West	1711
Beware of the Bucket Shop	1711
What Price Can I Afford to Pay for Farm Lands?	1711
HORSE.	
That Two Dollar Tax on Imported Horses	1712
The Clipping Season for Horses	1712
STOCK.	
Description of a Modern Horse	1713
The Dominion Exhibits	1714
Our Scottish Letter	1715
Free Stock Assn. Matters	1716
FARM.	
Some Questions to be Answered by Growers	1719
Book of Seed Disinfection	1719
3-C.	1719
This Man Gives Value	1719

Cost of Mustard Spraying	1716
Hired Men Not Always to Blame	1717
DAIRY.	
Winter Feeding of Dairy Cattle at the C. E. F.	1717
Two Examples of Dairy Arithmetic	1717
Test the Cows to Determine Their Value as Producers	1717
POULTRY.	
The Poultry Work of the Alberta Government	1717
HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.	
The Forestry Station at Indian Head	1717
A Fancy Class for Apples	1718
Fall Delivery of Fruit Trees	1718
Quality of Apples Determined by the Package Mark	1718
FIELD NOTES.	
The M. A. C. Appoints a Lecturer in Farm Mechanics	1718
He Must Have Seen Us	1718
Events of the World	1719
MARKETS.	
HOME JOURNAL	1719
GOSSIP.	
Humboldt Grain Covers Bag	1720
The Best City	1721
Watch the Best	1721
Business	1721
.....	1721
.....	1721

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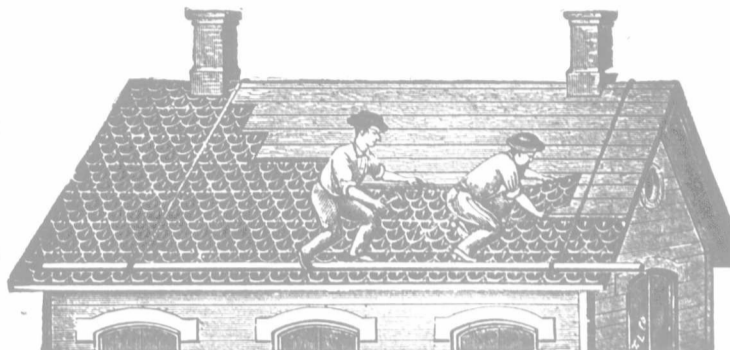
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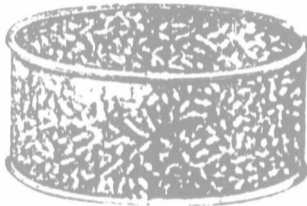
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Last Mountain Valley Lands

TALKED TO THE FARMERS

(Special Correspondence)

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

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Taken from a recent issue of Winnipeg Free Press.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

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November 7, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 737

EDITORIAL

The Experimental Farm Muddle in Alberta.

If ever the adage "Distance lends enchantment to the view" was belied it is over some of the ways of administration of the department of agriculture at Ottawa. After nights and days of serious deliberation it was decided upon that some small experimental farms or sub-stations should be established in the West. One was secured at Lethbridge but the bright side of the story finishes there. A suitable farm was found adjoining the town of Lacombe, \$50 per acre was asked for it and for the sake of the wiseacres, who measure progression of values by the same rate as obtains in the East we may premise the price is now \$100 but alack-a-day, the price was too high for the department which it seems has not yet mastered the problem of when to spend and when not to spend. For fear of being dubbed a scold, let us cite the fact that school lands, virgin prairie, have time and again been sold in the West by the department of the Interior for over thirty dollars per acre, even as far back as five years ago, and yet the department of agriculture supposed to have knowledge of agricultural values and how such are arrived at balked at fifty dollars an acre for an improved farm in Alberta. 'Tis a sorry way of showing one's faith in the country; it will take many stump speeches glowing with fervor for Canada's great West to overcome such a strong piece of evidence that the department's belief is exactly the opposite to the tone of the speeches. We are no advocates of land booming, we believe in looking at land buying from the standpoint of an investment which is to be made to yield dividends on the other hand such a wretched exhibition of parsimony is to be deplored. As a result the man appointed as farm manager is chasing around the country looking for a suitable site for a farm. We understand instructions were given him to inspect some farm lands close to Edmonton, where farm lands within a mile or two are subdivided and cannot be bought for less than several hundred or a thousand dollars per acre. Truly the experimental farm division of the department of agriculture needs a little life pumped into it.

Overlapping of Conditions.

One can scarcely believe that the line of demarcation between Manitoba and Saskatchewan methods of farming is so clearly drawn until he spends some time in each province. The line does not follow the provincial boundaries and it would probably be more correct to say between the methods in the long cultivated areas and those in the newer. People who have replied to the advocates of mixed farming, "Show us an instance of the depletion of soil fertility by constant wheat growing," should be easily convinced by a comparison of results from the richest of the older areas and those from the newly broken prairie of Saskatchewan. On the new strong lands of that province this year, there are whole sections that averaged over 35 bushels of wheat to the acre, and quarter after quarter that gave a return between forty and fifty bushels, after summer fallow or breaking. On older lands such yields are rare. One feels that in going from the celebrated old settlements where the yields have run from 20 to 40 bushels to the newer districts where yields less than 40 bushels are considered somewhat disappointing, that he is getting young again, that he is still in the days of monster crops. In the

cultivation of the land too, the method is the same in the new West as it was years ago in the old. A summer fallow, then a crop of wheat, the stubble burned in the following spring, then another wheat crop followed by fallow. Fall plowing as yet is not necessary and, in fact, except in rare instances is a detriment. The land is prodigal of her bounties just as she was a few years ago in other parts. By these comparisons we can get an idea of how long it takes by continual wheat cropping to make the land demand greater care and attention. Fifteen years will leave its effect upon the richest soil but in that time one man may have made a competence if his farm is large enough. His successor, however, begins with land suffering from the first symptoms of exhaustion and if he is wise he will rest and feed it. The fact that he follows the methods of a successful farmer will not insure him good crops or clean fields for the land will have begun to protest. Follow whatever method of farming that conditions warrant but do not follow any method with your eyes shut. Be prepared for the inevitable change.

The Grain Commission in the West.

This commission is now sitting in the West, to give the farmers and their organizations, Grain Growers, et al, an opportunity to discuss matters with a view to improve ways and means of trading in grain, to remedy or suggest remedies for abuses, etc.

Opinions have been hazarded re the commission which if considered together would indicate that that body is doing its work impartially; on the one hand the opinion has been advanced that this tribunal was out to prove the existence of abuses which it believed existed, before evidence supporting or controverting their ideas was in, and it did not approach the matter with the calm judicial spirit that should govern men charged with such an important mission. On the other hand, doubts have been expressed that the commission were influenced by the grain trade interests and were afraid to probe deeply. Others have faulted the commission as not being made up of strong men, or men well informed, or with experience in the grain trade, that the appointments were purely political and with an eye to make the government solid with the farmers. Time will prove which is the correct opinion, and until the evidence is all in and the findings of the commission are published it will be better to suspend judgment, in matters of this kind the correct attitude is to object or draw attention to the lack of fitness of the members at the start, once their labors have begun, a fair field and no favor should be given them, condemnation or approval can be decided upon after their report is issued, and that condemnation or approval will properly belong not so much to the commission, as to the government by whom it was brought into being.

Beware of the Bucket Shop!

All forms of gambling are illegitimate, and immoral and will eventually ruin the individual utterly and irretrievably if he or she continues to indulge in the dangerous pastime of endeavoring to secure 'something for nothing'. The bucket shop is never advertised as such, for to do so would discourage business even from the unwary. To be plain the bucket shop is a place where you bet on the future prices of various commodities with men who have the dice loaded so that those who patronize them are bound to lose. Occasionally a person is allowed to win to act as a stool pigeon, a decoy to entrap the innocent and unsophisticated. The prosperity of western towns and communities has attracted these jackals and carrion crows

of commerce. How may they be recognized? To-day in many a little western town, advertisements appear of firms with headquarters on the United States side of the boundary, who will deal in stocks bonds and grain, and who offer their patrons the benefit of a private wire. The private wires are not very long, generally from the bucket shop office to the cellar, but if by any means the markets should go against the bucket shop, the operator thereof steals away under cover of night and the victim is out the gains he expected. It is perhaps fortunate that it is so, as the first loss may be a deterrent to future foolishness and playing with fire. The West is a land of boundless opportunity for those who will work out their own salvation; but there is no need or excuse for any man to try and gain riches dishonestly. The shrewd business man does not frequent or patronize the bucket shop, but the papers continue to chronicle paragraphs like the following:

"Two Pittsburg bank clerks who stole a quarter of a million dollars and lost it in a bucket shop have been given ten-year sentences."

The bucket shop is the kindergarten for thieves, and should no more be tolerated than a bawdy house or illicit still. Put it down in your minds as a fact that the private wire artist of the western town is out to despoil you of your earnings by craft, or appeals to the cupidity of his fellowmen. The bucket shop has no commercial standing, it deposits nothing with the government to safeguard its patrons, but engenders a habit which ranks as a vice with the alcohol and morphine habits, demoralizing beyond repair; let every farmer avoid the bucket shop as he would a pestilence.

What Price Can I Afford to Pay for Farm Lands?

This is a question which each prospective buyer should ask himself before buying, and his answer will depend pretty largely on whether the farm is to be bought merely as an investment or a place on which to live and make a living, its proximity to good markets, convenience to schools post office and church, and whether on a well-travelled highway accessible at all times.

Just recently in conversation with a young Scotchman, a man who has farmed and done well in Manitoba and who has recently returned from New Zealand and Australia, he expressed the opinion, that on the ordinary lands of Manitoba under present agricultural conditions, namely, wheat farming, that unless exceptionally located a farm was not worth looking at, from a business standpoint at a price higher than twenty dollars an acre. He held that one year with another, taking into consideration the price of wheat and the cost of labor, that an investment of more than the sum mentioned on the average Manitoba farm could not be a profitable one. It is well to bear in mind that he refers only to wheat farming and not to a more diversified agriculture which includes hog-raising, horse-breeding, cattle-breeding or a modified form of dairying such as may be profitably carried on with the dual purpose type of cow.

It is well to study this question, the successful farmer is the one who will entice others to come and settle amongst us, and for a man to be considered successful on his farm, one of the essentials is that he shall each and every year get a good return on all the capital he has invested, whether such be in cash, implements or live-stock. Money is worth six per cent. or more on good security and the farmer's returns should net him at least that per cent on the average if he is to stay in the business permanently.

The young man about to commence needs to get this idea firmly fixed in his mind, that whether he invests his own money or borrows money, that it must be made to return a

minimum of six per cent., and that his financial success depends upon each additional per cent. that he can make that money return.

Farming has many attractions, it gets a man close to Nature; if he works well, he will enjoy sleep, it is the ideal independent life providing that the financial returns are well above the minimum mentioned, but unless the returns are favorable, either in the shape of cash, increase in live stock, or improvements to the farm in the way of buildings, etc., it will only be a comparatively short time before the land occupier will become so uncomfortable as to cause him to trek to cheaper lands, where the rise of land values will in a measure balance his inability to wring profits from the soil by the ordinary agricultural processes.

The land occupier is of little use to the country, he is usually slipshod in his methods, and if put on virgin soil every ten years, will be found before the decade has half rolled round to have befouled that soil with weeds. He is a continual worry to the local store-keeper, and a bad example to the young people of the district, his restlessness and slovenliness all having a detrimental effect. The fault may be in his methods, it may be lack of energy or a tendency to trifle with insignificant things, but the primary cause is undoubtedly the non-observance of the business practice of taking stock annually of one's farm operations with a view of determining, where the leaks are, and what work is being done at a loss. Farming is a business and the farmer is a professional man, but unless he observes business principles in the practice of his chosen profession he is bound to come to grief sooner or later, the same as in other professions; therefore, it is essential that he shall consider the farm he has bought or is about to buy as an investment, as well as a place of abode, from which dividends must be paid annually.

HORSE

That Two Dollar Tax on Imported Horses.

At Montreal there is a man who has a horse barn so situated that with the assistance of the railway authorities, and inspectors and his own domineering address, importers of horses are practically compelled to stable their horses with him between disembarking from the ship and entraining for interior points. The charge per head for such stabling and bringing the horses from the boat is two dollars and few are the horses that have entered Canada by that port that have not been charged the tax. Importers have resented the fact that one man should have a monopoly of this handling business and that they have been compelled to pay tribute to him which often runs up into hundreds of dollars on a large consignment that has to wait long for cars, but there seemed no other way until one of the aggressive Canadian importers this fall insisted upon the railway authorities placing their cars down against the wharf where the horses could be immediately loaded. The incident created a storm around the establishment of the monopolist but the horses were on their way home an hour after landing and the importer was some hundred dollars to the good. This incident will probably be noised about among other importers with the result that this impediment in the way of the importer will be removed or at least lessened. Every such circumstance that adds to the expense of importing increases the cost of a horse to the purchaser and no one now thinks horses are cheap enough. Why should not the horse breeders take the matter up at their next annual meeting?

The Clipping Season for Horses.

"Outspoken" in the *Farm and Stockbreeder* comments as follows on a common practice of horsemen nowadays:

"This is the season for clipping, and upon its neatness depends the appearance of the London carriage horse, the country coachman, and also the breedy hunter, soon to commence his exacting toil. In former times the clipping was done by scissors and comb, the comb being inserted under the hair, whilst the former took a big clip at the hair on the top of the head. Everyone did not require the hair cut so short, as even in severe work the horse needed some covering, a naked skin, as though some being

most cruel and highly objectionable from every point of view. This was easily prevented by using a thicker comb, but whether thick or thin there were ordinarily some notches to singe out with paraffin or gas. Then, as now, the singeing operation required practice, or else the prominent or overhanging points or parts got singed too much, and ugly bare places or even slight wounds might be caused.

The under side of a prominent hip-bone was easily burnt, and a small but prominent bone on the horse's face, known in anatomy as "the ridge," usually caught the rising flame, the skin thereby getting scorched on the lower side of the ridge. Then, as now, the long hairs on the nose which act as feelers, and are known by certain grooms as "the smellers," were senselessly singed off, and the long hairs which form a protection to the eye at night-time were also ruthlessly and cruelly burnt away. In poetic language, which has slipped my memory, someone wisely wrote that more harm is done for want of thought than for want of heart, and this singeing

but in light carriage or harness work this is unnecessary. There is herein no great pressure, the chief tax upon the harness horse being to move his own body along. Except with heavy loads, or in a very hilly country—there is in harness work no great pressure on the shoulders.

Apart from the pressure of harness there are other and most important reasons for leaving large patches of hair unclipped. The first of these is for protection against a most annoying derangement known as mud fever. The subject is not fully understood by anyone, but the best prevention is known, namely, leave all the hair on parts most liable to attack. These are evidently the under parts, where a solution of adhesive clay from the road splashes the harness horse's belly, or muddy lanes or fields bespatter the hunter.

Some would not like the appearance of long hair, but their objection could be met by clipping all over once in September and then afterwards leaving the hair to protect certain exposed parts. The hair once clipped, will be nearly of the same



HULLLESS BARLEY, ON THE FARM OF J. C. C. BREMNER, NEAR EDMONTON.
Sown June 7th, Cut August 20th.

of protective feelers is clearly a case of that kind. It is so easy to miss them by putting the leather glove of the left hand over the flame, and the horse looks far better with them on. The ears are sometimes frightfully burnt by clumsy operators—but enough said. The secret of success in singeing is not to draw the lamp repeatedly over the same part. Draw it elsewhere, and again away, and return to the original region when that part has cooled. The irritability of the usual patient horse will remind any reflecting groom that he is being scorched, but singeing a fresh place gives instant relief.

THE CLIPPING MACHINE.

In modern times nearly all the clipping has been done by a machine which works like a reaper or mower, but the work is not equal (we believe it better.—Ed.) to that of scissors, though it is much more expeditious. Light horses for the carriage, park or hunting field require three clippings during the autumn, one each being in October, November and December. After January 1st the coat does not grow, except a few shoots, which singe off by the lightest of touches, and leave the horse with a smart appearance during the winter season.

When there is much wear by the harness or saddlery upon any particular part the leaving of the hair on that part may prevent chafing, thereby preserving the skin from abrasions. A hunter has many hours under saddle, and if clipped the saddle may so chafe the short hair as to wear it all away, and the saddle next wears away the skin, and such a sore back is now established as compels rest, the owner enduring galling disappointment, because he has thoughtlessly or ignorantly galled the horse's back.

The preventions are:—(1) To see that the saddle fits, and that there is plenty of stuffing or padding. (2) To use a thick felt saddle cloth when the pannel of the saddle wears or presses into a small compass, or at any time when a sore back is threatened. (3) To leave all the hair under the saddle, especially giving sufficient width at the back part where the rider's weight falls, and also in front of the rider's knee, where chafing is caused by the friction of natural shoulder motion.

If a draft horse has doubtful shoulders it might be wise to leave all the hair under the collar;

color or shade as twice or thrice clipped, therefore this plan escapes notice; but clipped coats are never the same color as the whole or unclipped coat; hence the objection to the whole coat left in patches may be well grounded.

In hunters I usually leave all the coat (a) on the breast, where he must face the ugly thorns, (b) under the saddle and under the girths, where he is liable to chafe, and (c) between the hind legs, where there is but little protection for delicate parts, which are most liable to an attack of mud fever. I thus make an effort to guard against both mechanical mischief and other derangements.

Some trade horses in London have large patches of hair left on various parts, evidently for warmth alone; but the policy is doubtful. Nothing can be clearer than the necessity of leaving the entire coat on horses exposed to winter weather, as, for instance, a farm horse. [In Canada where working farm horses are blanketed it is a serious mistake to leave on a long coat, the longcoated animal sweats readily and chills quickly, and the waste products of the system generally gotten rid of by the sweat are retained to block the pores. Horses that are to run out all winter, or to be fed on roughage and unworked are better left unclipped.] But is a cabber really protected by a large patch of hair on his loins alone? Some carriage horses wear loin cloths, but I think they do harm rather than good. The horse gets heated under the cloth, and is afterwards liable to cold. In my youth I carefully put hoods on my saddle and harness horses, and one of them took a violent cold, this being the only time he was amiss during the thirteen years I rode and drove him. A high authority—Admiral Rous—said a hood was the precursor of sore throat; and these loin cloths and similar protections are worse than useless. The hair left on the back is not so bad as a cloth put on.

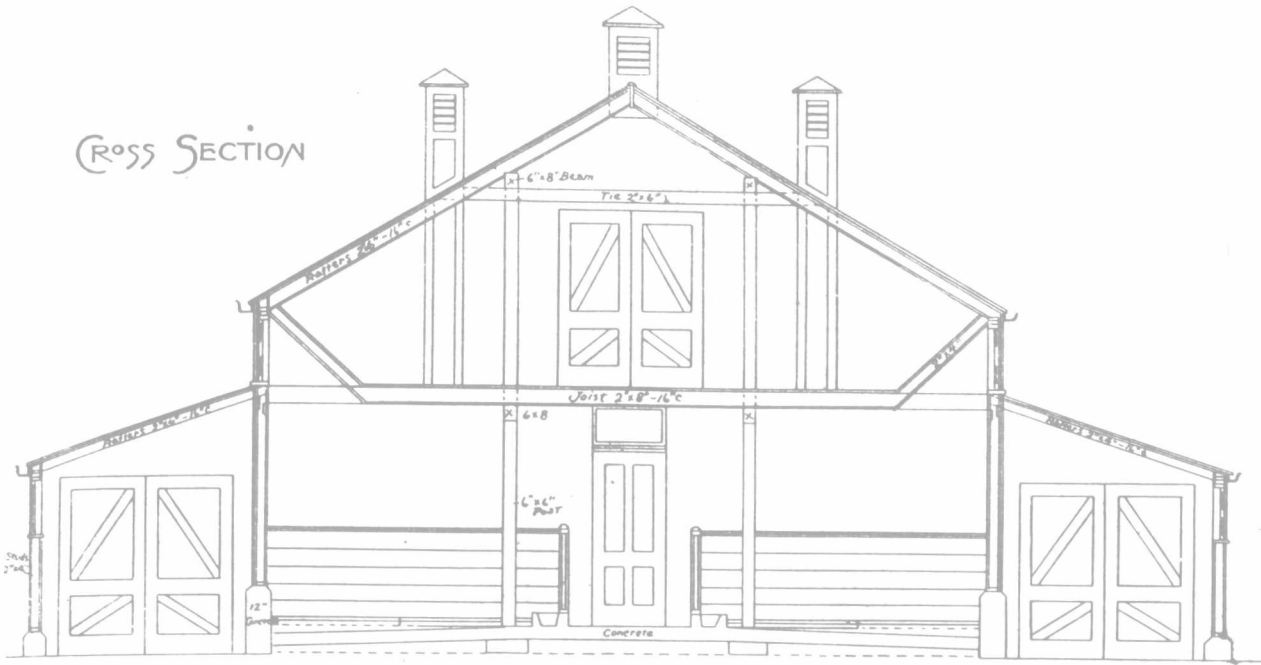
Clipping should be done with farm workhorses before the real cold weather, and again in the spring, just at the beginning of the spring's work if the coat has grown long.

* * *

The Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain will no longer issue duplicate export certificates, thus removing a possible avenue for fraud.

Description of a Modern Piggery

CROSS SECTION



THE PIGGERY AT THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In last week's issue on page 1684 mention was made of the piggery at the Manitoba Agricultural College, a detailed description and plans of which are given herewith. Several features are worthy of note, the ample cellar for storing

SPECIFICATIONS.

Make necessary excavation for cellars that it will be seven feet in the clear from top of finish floor in cellar to the underside of ground floor joist.
Dig two feet back from walls to allow mason to point and cement walls.

not more than 4-inches of concrete to be placed before being tamped.

Contractor or contractors to see that the trenches are well taken out and that they are well protected, so that sides will not fall in when putting in the concrete, trenches if found necessary to have wooden supports.

Also from wood trenches to sizes required for the footings partitions, troughs, raised floors and walls, these to be left in until concrete is well set.

No concrete is to be placed into trenches before same is properly taken out, sides straight, plumb and bottom level.

After the concrete work is perfectly set, give same a good coat of cement mortar composed of two parts of good coarse sharp sand to one part of Canadian Portland Cement "Approved" and all put on in a mechanical manner and to be approved of by the Architect; all work above grade to be smooth surface, this will include all exterior walls and interior walls both inside and out.

The floors, partitions of pens, troughs, etc., to have a top coat one inch thick composed of one part of Canadian Portland Cement "Approved" and two parts of Bird's Hill sand—have all surfaces perfectly smooth.

The floors of all pens to have fall as shown on plans—and section—this to be carefully done.

Over all windows to cellar place railroad iron over same and to thickness of wall and reinforce the concrete in same—all as directed—all windows in cellar to have jambs and sills splayed.

Place two fresh air inlets as shown on plan, same to be of galvanized iron pipe.

Use in proper wood blocks, plates, etc., to nail all wood work to, to make a complete job. Perform all cutting for and make good after all other trades and work in unison with all trades.

BRICKWORK.

All brickwork to be of an even and the best description of hard well burnt bricks of Winnipeg make or any other approved, no inferior or soft bricks will be allowed on the work.

The joints not to be more than 3-8 inch thick, rubbed down and finished with a selected joint and color for same.

Build flues for chimneys as shown on plans, and well parquetted on the inside, with mortar, build in thimbles as directed, put in ash doors in all flues at bottom of flue.

All flues to be carried clean and straight, and to have the five last courses at top built on with cement mortar. Build chimneys as shown on elevations.

Build catch basin as shown on basement plan 2 ft. in diameter inside measurement, and provide and put a cast iron frame and cover to same, cover to be perforated.



GROUND PLAN OF THE M.A.C. PIGGERY.

Small squares in the pens denote the location of the floored (lumber) sleeping beds.

CONCRETE WORK.

Place concrete footings under all walls, posts, etc., all to be of the sizes and dimensions shown.

The walls of cellar, all exterior and interior walls and partitions of pens and troughs and all floors and raised floors except over cellar, to have concrete. All to sizes as shown on plans and sections.

Concrete to be composed of one part of the best Portland cement "approved brand," four parts of clean broken stone, and two parts of coarse Bird's Hill sand, mixed with sufficient water to make all of a plastic nature, mixed on a wooden platform, all to be well mixed by careful men and not too large of a batch, no concrete to be prepared longer than thirty minutes before being placed in trenches, all concrete to be well tamped with a 40-lb. tamper and

Lime mortar used for brickwork shall be composed of fresh burnt lime, one part of lime to two parts of sand, all mortar to be mixed at least twenty-four hours before being used.

All cement mortar shall be composed of one part of Canadian Portland cement to three parts of lime mortar.

All sand to be sharp grit sand, screened Bird's Hill sand or any other approved sand, for brick work river screened sand.

Cement brand to be approved before being used.

Bricklayer will be held responsible for any damages his work may sustain from any cause whatsoever, and he is to be careful to protect the brick work during the progress of the building, from rain, etc. See that all flues are left in a perfect working order, and leave in a clean shape. Clean away all rubbish from the building at completion.

REPEATED

IN SHIRES only one animal was shown, Royal Edward, owned by Hamilton and Hawthorn, Simcoe, Ont., and the same firm showed a number of good Percherons of both sexes.

BEEF CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Shorthorn interest seems to be strengthening in the Maritime Provinces, and the fact was reflected in the showing made at Halifax. It is true some of the usual exhibitors were missed, but a couple of very credible herds were shown by C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N.S., and C. R. H. Starr & Son, Port Williams, N.S., while against these were arrayed R. & S. Nicholson, of Sylvan, Ont., and the select bunch from the farm of Hon. Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. All beef breeds were judged by Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, Ont., whose work gave excellent satisfaction throughout.

An easy first in the aged bull class was Nicholson's Spicy Count, by Spicy King, a smooth and good deep bull, which needs very little touching up, except a bit of letting down in the hind flank, to carry out his underline. Edwards came second with Missie Champion, leaving Archibald third on Huntlywood, by Primate of D., and William Sharp, of Windsor, N.S., fourth on a bull called North Light, after North Star. Two-year-olds brought forward the renowned Bertie's Hero, a first-prize winner at the Chicago International, and again this fall at Toronto. His depth, smoothness and Shorthorn character could not be got over, although a good stamp of a bull was shown against him by Starr & Son, in Deeside Chief, by King Victor. He is a roan April calf, and rather young for his class, but the makings of a growthy, smooth, well-covered sire, that should do good work as head of the Willow Bank harem. In Duke of Belleview 3rd, Archibald had a good third. In senior yearlings we had the pleasure of seeing as a solitary entry Edward's Toronto champion, Royal Favorite, which, however, seemed to have gone off somewhat, and did not present a desirable evenness of coloring—so much so, in fact, that, later on, in the championship class, the judge seemed of half a mind to place him second to Bertie's Hero. He won out, though, on his square, thick, low-set blocky form, fine back and true lines. In junior yearlings Archibald had it to himself, with a Huntlywood calf, called Jack. Edwards was successful in senior calves, getting the red and blue, Archibald coming third and fifth, with Nicholson between.

In cows the Rockland stables had a winner in Orange Blossom, by the famous Marquis of Zenda. Second was Archibald's white cow, Snowflake, and third was a roan cow of Nicholson's called Lenore of Sylvan 24th, shown without much evidence of fitting, but a pretty well-made sort when you come to examine and handle her. Fourth was Archibald's Daisy Lewis.

One of the plums of the show was Starr's three-year-old, Marr Beauty, a champion of last year's Maritime exhibitions. Pure white in color, she is of the thick, deep, smooth, mossy-coated kind that a Shorthorn man always likes to lay his hands on. Edwards followed with Zoa of Pine Grove 3rd, while Nicholson rounded out the class with a pair of heifers, sired by Chief of Stars. Female championship turned up in the two-year-old shuffle. Pine Grove Clipper is her name, and to most of our readers she is already known, by repute at least. She is a deep thick roan, good in all parts, carrying a conspicuously full, beautifully-blended neck vein. The blue ribbon went to another Edwards heifer, Missie of Pine Grove 6th, somewhat rougher, but of a good substantial build. Archibald completed the ring, with Roan Lady and Belle Brandon II. Senior yearlings were headed by Butterfly Girl, which had lately been added to the Rockland herd by purchase from Peter White, of Pembroke, Ont. Second was Pine Grove Mildred 3rd, Nicholson's Maid of Sylvan 29th, by Spicy Count, and fourth came the Truro heifer, Lady Bruce, by Robert the Bruce. As mentioned above, female sweepstakes was accorded to Pine Grove Clipper 7th. The two other contestants were the cow, Orange Blossom, and heifer, Butterfly Girl. Some of the self-constituted ring sentinels were inclined to prefer the younger heifer, but closer inspection and handling served to convince the critical. Coming to the herds, Edwards had the swing all through, except in female and two of her offspring, where Nicholson led. The aged herds proved a poser. After the Rockland aggregation were taken out it was about pitch and toss how the other three herds should be arranged. Nicholson's aged bull finally landed his family in second money,

Archibald following, leaving Starr fourth, with a quintette which, excepting the bull and the white three-year-old, were scored for being rather "bunchy." However, if the last three herds had been placed by drawing lots no great injustice could have been done.

HEREFORDS.—It was a pity there were not some of the leading Western herds of Whitesides on deck to dispute honors with the splendid herd of W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S. Instead the usual spectacle was presented, of one man walking his cattle into the ring, receiving their well-deserved decorations and marching majestically back to the stables. Black has some excellent cattle, and, what is equally important, a number one herdsman, in William Robertson, who always has them out in creditable condition. Notable among the lot this year was the new sweepstakes senior yearling herd bull, Rupert Ingleside, a prime good fellow, with lots of substance and quality, well lined out above and below. Mention, perhaps, should also be made of the two-year-old, Mossback, by Cassio of Ingleside, shown by S. A. Bowser, of Grand Pre, N.S. Beyond this it is needless to particularize, but we hope to see Amherst cattle trying conclusions in the West next year.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—These cattle were represented by two exhibitors, Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, Ont., and C. R. Harris, of Church St., N.S. It was easy to tell Bowman's cattle by a glance as they came into the ring. Their smooth, typical, egg-shaped conformation, even fleshing and capital fit stamped them as the property of a successful breeder and exhibitor. Detailed review is unnecessary, as they have already been discussed in our columns in connection with previous fair reports. Harris has some fairly good cattle, but not fitted to demonstrate the meat-carrying capacity of the breed.

GALLOWAYS.—The story in Galloways was a repetition of that in the Angus. Robert Shaw, of Brantford, Ont., brought his herd on from Ottawa, and dictated things to his own satisfaction. His cattle are smooth specimens of this rather square-set breed; they were shown in good condition and earned their prize money. Against them were the herd of E. S. Congdon, Waterville, N.S., whose stuff was handicapped by lack of fleshing and fit.

Our Scottish Letter.

GREAT SHORTHORN AND CLYDESDALE SALES.

The difficulty is to know where to begin. Since I last wrote we have had a busy time, and this week was the busiest of the lot. We have examined potatoes, seen the London champion cheese, sold the dearest Shorthorn bull calves on record, had a splendid sale public of Clydesdales with high averages, and discussed for six hours every conceivable topic connected with land, milk, motor cars, etc., as these affect the agricultural interest, and now at the close of the week I endeavor to make the whole intelligible to Canadian readers. It is a big job, and the man who puts on his armor had better not boast.

This is the Aberdeen-Shorthorn week. The ball opened at historic Uppermill on Tuesday, where Mr. Duthie got an average of £304 15s. 10d. for 18 bull calves, and Mr. John Marr, the genial tenant of Uppermill, got an average of £122 5s. for seven. These prices surely should satisfy. The highest-priced calf sold was Mr. Duthie's Gold Mint, by Collynie Mint; he made 850 gs. The second highest price was made by the first calf sold, Prince of the Blood, by Pride of Avon, which made 830 gs. In both cases the foreigners were beaten, and the two youngsters remain in this country. Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, Stirling, gets the 850-gs. gentleman, and Mr. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Wiltshire, the celebrated English breeder gets the 830 gs. one. The price of these young bulls in dollars is, respectively, \$4,462 and \$4,357. Of the Collynie 18, only 3 were secured by foreign buyers. Mr. Cargill, from Ontario, got Blood Royal, by Pride of Avon, at 220 gs., and Mr. Dryden gave 65 gs. for a youngster by the sire of the 850-gs. calf. Mr. Casares got one at 330 gs. for South America. He also got one of Mr. Marr's at 90 gs. The highest price made by one of Mr. Marr's calves was 250 gs., and the Earl of Crewe gave 200 gs. for another. Last year Mr. Marr got an average of £33 9s. 10d. for ten; this year £122 5s. for seven, an amazing advance. Besides the 850 and the 830 gs. bulls, Mr. Duthie had one at 800 gs., which went to Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.

Scarcely less noteworthy was the sale on the second day of the tour, when at Newton, Insh,

Mr. J. M. Fraser sold for Mr. Gordon, of Newton, and others, 59 head, at an average of £93 1s. 10d. The bulk of these were females. Combscauseway (Mr. A. T. Gordon) got £126 13s. 6d. for 14 females, and Newton (A. M. Gordon) got £123 16s. 6d. for 14 head, of which six were bulls. Pirriesmill (Mr. T. Wilson) had £72 19s. 6d. for 14 females, and Whiteside (Mr. Francis Simmers) had £57 12s. 4d. for 16, of which 12 were heifer calves—surely a splendid piece of work. The highest price at this sale was 700 gs., paid by Mr. Philips, a Hampshire breeder, for the bull calf, Newton Comet, a red, by Ruddy Star. Mr. Simmers tried to get this one and failed. He got another, Jupiter, by the same sire, at 210 gs. At this sale several bulls were purchased for New Zealand by Mr. David Archibald, one of the famous Overshields family, who has been long resident in the colony. One of the Pirriesmill yearling heifers made 230 gs., and young Mr. Gordon had an extraordinary trade for his young cows. All of age were in calf to the celebrated young bull, Fascinator, which heads the herd. He was bred at Jackston, by Mr. James Durno. A Clipper-Duchess cow made 250 gs., and two-year-old heifers sold, respectively, at 240 gs., 120 gs., and 105 gs. Yearling heifers made 220 gs., 180 gs., and 100 gs., and a heifer calf actually made 105 gs. Mr. Simmers got 170 gs. and 130 gs. for yearling heifers. Argentine buyers operated to better purpose on the second day than on the first.

The third day's sale was held at Aberdeen, and there again some splendid averages were made by herds in the hands of tenant farmers in the country. Mr. Anderson, Saphock, got 350 gs. for a yearling heifer from Mr. Kirkham, for Buenos Ayres, and 175 gs. was paid for a two-year-old heifer out of the same herd. The celebrated Kinellar herd, in the hands of Mr. Sylvester Campbell, maintains a fine tradition. He got 150 gs. and 110 gs. for yearling heifers, and 105 gs. and 150 gs. for young bulls. A heifer calf from the Harthill herd of Mr. George Campbell went at 110 gs. to Mr. Deane Willis. A Jackston yearling heifer made 155 gs., and one from Cromleybank, and another from Tillygreig, made 100 gs. each. The average for 83 head, sold by Mr. Lovat Fraser, on the third day, was £70 12s. 3d. The fourth day's sale is being held to-day at Inverness, and Saturday the week ends with a joint sale at Perth.

CLYDESDALE men have had a big week at Lanark, where a large number of locally-bred young horses, and the old brood mares and stallions owned by the late Mr. Thomas Smith, Blaicon Point, Cheston, were sold by Lawrie and Symington. The big stallion, British Chief, went at 750 gs.; the three-year-old Robin Hood, at 400 gs.; the highly bred Baron Gibson, own brother to the champion, Royal Ruby, at 296 gs., and a two-year-old, by the unbeaten Everlasting, went at 250 gs. The most extraordinary price, however, age considered, was made by the fourteen-year-old mare, Royal Rose, a daughter of the renowned Macgregor. She made 515 gs. Last time Royal Rose was sold by public auction was at Carlisle, in 1896, when she made 450 gs. She has been a most successful breeding mare, dropping a foal almost every year. At the Blaicon Point reduction sale, in the spring of 1905, three of her daughters were sold, and made, respectively, 110 gs., 500 gs., and 440 gs. She is expected in foal to Baron's Pride, the sire of nearly all her former high-class foals. Another very fine mare, Belle of Fashion, made 200 gs., and Fickle Fortune Princess II., the dam of the renowned Cedric Princess, made 110 gs. The average for 14 head sold at this memorable dispersion was £216 10s. 6d. The six mares sold made an average of £172 4s., and the five stallions made £368 11s. It is understood that the first-prize two-year-old filly in the auctioneer's show and sale, which Mr. Kilpatrick bought for 140 gs., is for Mr. Bryce, Areola, Assa.

CHEESE AND POTATOES.

At the London Dairy Show, in the competitions for cheddar cheese, Scotland made a clean sweep of the leading prizes. The judges were a Glasgow and a London merchant, and the four leading honors in the biggest cheddar classes went to makers in the Stewartry and in Ayrshire. The champion cheese was found in the lot of Mr. James Smith, Mains of Twynholm, Kirkcudbright. These cheese are made by Mr. Smith and his good wife, both of whom are known to be expert cheesemakers. Mr. David A. Hood, Balgreddan, Kirkcudbright, also came out on top, and Mr. Alexander Cross, of Knockdon, Ayr, to whom Scotland owes much, was also a first-

prize winner. All this is very gratifying, but it must not be supposed that there is anything like an absolute standard in cheesemaking. The Somerset makers had very good cheese on stanche, and had they been judged by Alberd of England (judge), they would, no doubt, have got nearer the top, if they did not win altogether. The merchant naturally gives the prize to the cheese which he can sell. His standard is of necessity his customers' taste. That taste differs somewhat in cities. What is classed as A1 in some towns is otherwise classed elsewhere. The gratifying thing in this year's success is the fact that it places Scots and English cheddars nearer a level than they have sometimes been.

Considerable interest is being manifested in potato culture. An interesting demonstration took place at Inveresk, in Midlothian, a fortnight ago, and a week ago we had another of the same at Sutton & Sons' experiment grounds, at Reading, in the south of England. This latter was an extremely useful function, and the lessons learned were patent. It is not wise to dogmatize too severely regarding scientific experiments. Mistakes can be made, and one such seems to have been made in connection with a supposed potato sport from the wild Brazilian plant *Solanum Commersoni*. This "sport" appears to be identical with the Blue Giant, a well-known Bavarian type of potato. The explanation would seem to be elsewhere than in the theory of "sport" from a wild plant. Another lesson is the superiority of immature over-ripened seed. It may seem ridiculous to say this, but much has to be learned about the potato before men can pronounce dogmatic opinions upon it. Immature seed is procured by cutting the haulms before they have begun to wither. This stops the multiplication and growth of the tubers, and as the blight affects the haulms first, and descends to the tubers, when the haulms are severed there is no possibility of the disease going into the tuber. On the other hand, there may be a slightly diminished crop, and wise men will not cut the haulms until they have reasonable assurance of obtaining a profitable crop. A third lesson is not quite palatable to Scots growers. It has hitherto been supposed that Scots seed was unapproachable in potatoes. If good results were desired the seed must be bought in Scotland. Sutton's firm resolved to test this theory. They did so to satisfy the Irish Board of Agriculture, who are very keen to promote potato culture in the Emerald Isle. Seed was obtained from the south of England, Lincolnshire, Scotland, and Ireland. Eight varieties were put on trial; in three of the Scots seed gave the best results; in five Irish seed came out first, with Scots a good second in every case but one. Naturally we are not inclined to accept these results as final, but enough has been suggested by them to warrant farmers in carefully observing the development of potato culture in Ireland.

SCOTLAND YET.

Live Stock Association Matters in Alberta.

The resignation of C. W. Peterson from the position of secretary and managing director of the Alberta Live Stock Associations to take up more onerous duties in the big field of irrigation necessitated the appointment of a successor to that gentleman, whose labors have been responsible for the present flourishing state of the associations. E. L. Richardson, the assistant secretary for some years past has been made secretary. The following officers for the Sheep Breeders Association and for the Swine Breeders Association were elected to serve during 1907. For the former, C. W. Peterson is president; J. A. Turner, first vice-president; Bryce Wright, second vice-president. The general directors are: James McCaig, Edmonton; C. M. Smith, Lacombe; W. A. Hamilton, Lethbridge; Mr. Grant Walsh, and Colonel Walker, Calgary. The breed directors are: O. E. Brown, Calgary, Leicester sheep; B. T. Williamson, Wetaskiwin, Shropshire sheep; H. Holmes, Magrath, Merino sheep. And for the latter, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, president; J. B. Herrington, Lacombe, vice-president; O. E. Brown, Calgary, second vice-president. The directors are: C. W. Peterson, J. A. Turner, H. Jenkins, Pincher Creek, and B. Wright, De Winton.

It looks to us as if the number of directors might be increased to give representation to the men from the northern part of the province, this opinion is borne out by the respective exhibits of sheep and swine at the Edmonton and Calgary shows. The date and place set for the live stock show and sale is, we understand, Calgary, April

2 to 5, at which time it is thought more farmers could be got together. We believe that at such a time the election of officers should be held when a large crowd of interested people are likely to be present. It has been decided, we understand, to limit the sale of purebreds entirely to males, which is, we consider, a step in the best interests of the breeders. The provincial horse show, always a good event, will be held on the opening day.

FARM

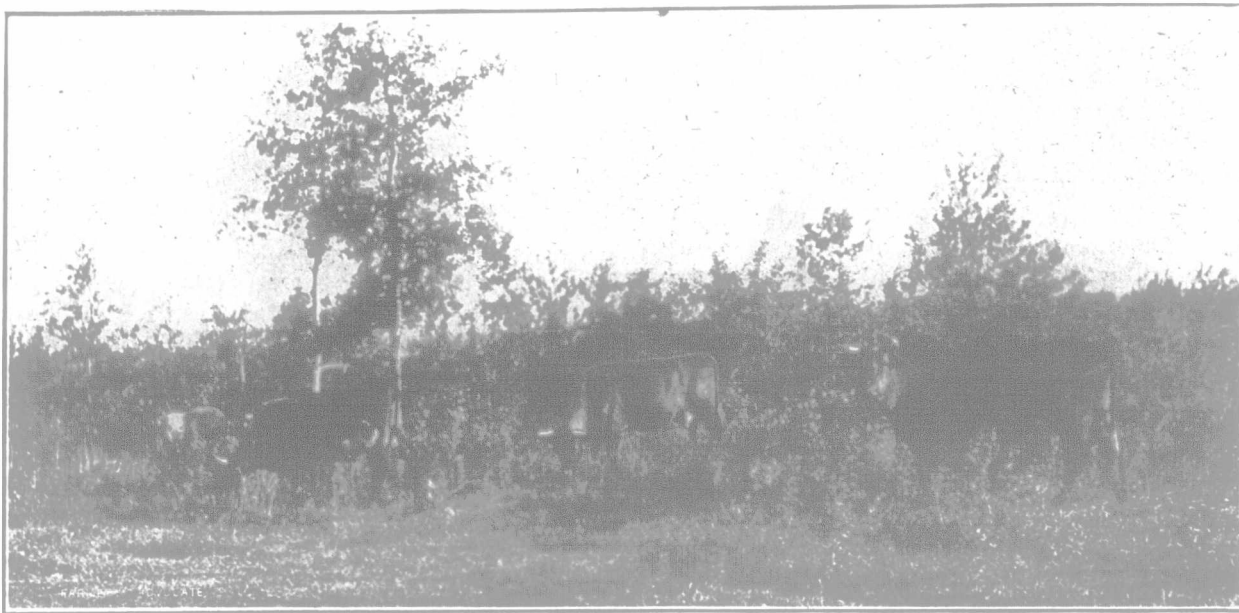
Some Questions to be Asked by Grain Growers.

Is the distribution of cars at your station fair to farmers?

What is the difference between street and track prices at your station this season? Is it more or less than last year?

Do you consider dockage by elevators fair?

Do you know of any trouble between elevators and farmers in the matter of special bin wheat? If so, give particulars.



IN A SUMMER PASTURE.

Have you any changes to suggest in the Grain Act or Inspection Act?

Is there any indication at your station that there is a combine of buyers to regulate the price paid for wheat? State particulars.

Work of Seed Division in Alberta and B.C.

The inspection of the fields of the members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the instruction and encouragement of new members is an important phase of the work of the Seed Branch. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan there are quite a large number of members of the C. S. G. A. and they are doing excellent work in the improvement of the cereal crops. Few have been engaged in this work in Alberta up to the present but quite a number are realizing that it is a profitable line of farming and are commencing the work of selection.

In British Columbia the people are so enthusiastic over fruit and with just cause, that we find more difficulty in arousing interest in seed improvement. It is hard for a man to be an enthusiast in more than one thing at a time. There is considerable quantity of clover and grass seed used in that province and the Seed Branch is endeavoring to prevent the selling of low grade goods. The result of a thorough investigation during the past season showed a marked improvement in the class of seed sold as compared with that sold three or four years ago. In fact among over one hundred samples of grass and clover seed inspected there were none that justified prosecution under the seed control act.

During the coming winter the Seed Branch will continue the work of organizing and assisting seed fairs. Wherever seed fairs were held last season they will again be held this year. At some places where sufficient interest exists a two-day fair will be held and one day spent as a seed-judging class similar to the live stock judging classes that have become so popular. A recent issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE contained a letter sent out by H. McFayden the seed repre-

sentative of Saskatchewan, to the agricultural societies of that province stating what was proposed to be done. Similar letters were also sent out by Mr. J. Bracken in Manitoba and myself in Alberta. In Alberta there will probably be about twelve or fifteen seed fairs.

W. C. MCKILLICAN

This Man Gives Valuable Data.

After reading an article in your paper I think about last March over the signature of Tully Elder, in which he stated that smut in wheat did not produce smut but that it was caused by deep sowing, I was somewhat of the same opinion as I had considerable smut after deep sowing last year. I determined to try an experiment for my own satisfaction, so I set my drill at different depths in the field, but I saw no difference in the grain which is free from smut this fall. I also planted it in rows in my garden from 2 to 7 inches deep, after it had been treated with a good strong solution of bluestone (Notice I say a good strong solution) same as I sowed in the open fields, then I also took some of the same wheat and blackened it with smut and did not treat it and planted it under the same conditions from 2 to 7 inches deep and when the wheat

was matured this latter was at least 75 per cent. smut and the grain that was treated with bluestone hadn't a kernel of smut in it. The depth made no difference whatever. After this experiment I have decided that the real cause of my wheat being smutty last year was because I did not make the bluestone solution strong enough. I'll always treat my seed after this.

D. E. COLLISON.

Cost of Mustard Spraying.

Experiments for the purpose of testing the effect of spraying charlock (mustard) in grain, have been carried out by the University College of North Wales, Bangor, for many years past, and they have almost without exception been successful. No experiments are now being made, but demonstrations are still given in the various districts of North Wales in order to induce farmers to undertake spraying, which is by far the most satisfactory and economical method of dealing with charlock.

It has been stated that charlock spraying would be much more common than it is but for the cost of the spraying machines. Very little consideration will show that this objection is not a serious one. Professor Winter points out that one machine, costing from £5 to £8, would be sufficient to spray all the charlock in at least three or four parishes. If a few farmers, therefore, combined to purchase, the cost to each would be very small, or, if any enterprising man in a district were to purchase a machine for himself and spray the corn in the district at so much an acre, he would very soon recover the purchase money. On small farms, a hand machine, which can be purchased for about 30s., will do all that is required. The bluestone and labor required in connection with spraying may cost from 4s. to 7s. an acre. The benefits derived undoubtedly more than counterbalance this outlay.

The experiments carried out during recent years have all been on the same plan—3-per-cent.,

4-per-cent. and 5-per-cent. solutions of sulphate of copper having been used at the rate of fifty gallons per acre. In dry, warm climates a 3-per-cent. solution is usually sufficient, but in most parts of North Wales it has been found that a 5-per-cent. solution gives the best results.—*Board of Agriculture Journal.*

Hired Men Not Always to Blame.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I read through the lines of your inestimable paper numerous severe cuts at deserting hired men. Look a little on the other side of the question, always remembering that the hired man works at a disadvantage from the start wherever he works as far as wages are concerned, seeing he has always to give his work first and then, nine cases out of ten, he does not get his specified wages, and the tenth case he gets none at all.

Many hired men having no home, hire out to a farmer for the summer (or from spring to autumn) at so much. Along about wheat harvesting time the crop is light or frozen, the farmer explains he is not able to give promised wages. What redress has the hired man? If the farmer cannot take into account losses when he is hiring his help he should do his own work; in other cases, farmer sees things are not going to pay, explains nothing but tells hired man he must go, which, being similar to turning him out of his home, at first sight to a man that has nowhere to go seems pretty hard, also no amount of wages can make up for it.

CONSTANT READER.
We think our correspondent is rather overstating the matter, but when farmers do break faith, such are deserving of censure. The columns of this paper have contained time and again advice to farmers and hired men to have a written agreement and if such is in existence the courts may be appealed to, to mete out justice. So long as hired men will let themselves be cheated for lack of a little business foresight so long will there be found some unscrupulous farmers to act as described above. There is, however, another side that the average farmer hand rarely considers, whether his would be employer is financially able or likely to meet his obligations. If Constant Reader were selling the farmer a horse he would want security and would want to know that the security was good, and yet will sell his horse without any security whatever. If you render unto Caesar the things that are Caesars', in the shape of faithful work you are justified in demanding your pound of flesh, namely the wages agreed upon; but trust in general honesty does not warrant anyone neglecting business principles.

DAIRY

Winter Feeding of Dairy Cattle at the C.E.F.

The roughage ration for the winter months was made up of straw, roots, ensilage and clover hay. The straw was cut, the roots were pulped and a mixture in the proportions of 400 lbs. ensilage, 200 lbs. roots and 30 lbs. cut straw prepared every second day. This mixture being put in a solid pile fermented more or less in a few hours, and the whole mass became quite juicy and apparently very palatable to the cows by the time it was being fed. It was fed at the rate of about 40 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. live weight of cows fed.

The meal mixture this year was made up of bran 50 parts, ground oats 25 parts, oil meal 25 parts. This mixture was fed at the same time as the roughage. Each cow received meal in proportion to the amount of milk she was producing. The amount fed varied from 2 lbs. per day up to 13 lbs. per day. The meal portion was thrown on top of the roughage the cow had just received and the whole mass given a slight stir so as to mix the meal with the roughage, thus ensuring the two being eaten together. After succulent roughage and meal had been consumed clover hay was fed at the rate of two pounds per cow. The cows being fed this way at 5.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Two Examples of Dairy Arithmetic.

(1) To find the weight of any constituent in milk or milk products, when the weight of the milk or its produce and the per cent of the constituent are known, multiply the weight by the number indicating the per cent. of the constituent and divide the result by 100. Thus, in this way No. 1 cow gave 1.424 lbs. of butter fat on the day of test; No. 2, 1.496. No. 1 heifer, .564 lbs., and No. 2 heifer, .576.

(2) To find the yield of butter when the per cent. of fat in milk and the weight of milk are known, find the number of pounds of fat in milk by rule 1 and multiply this result by 1.17 or 1 1/5

exactly. (The .17 here is known as the "over-run" and is thus explained "The weight of butter produced is greater than the amount of fat in the milk, or cream from which the butter is obtained, because butter in addition to its fat contains water, salt and curd.") Hence the figures our correspondent requires are as follows:—

No. 1 cow	1.66 lbs. of butter
No. 2 cow	1.75 lbs. of butter
No. 1 heifer65 lbs. of butter
No 2 heifer67 lbs. of butter

Test the Cows to Determine Their Values as Producers.

The great drawback to the testing of cows by farmers in the past has been the prevailing idea that to do so meant a lot of trouble, some details without beneficial results commensurate with the work done to obtain those results. That this is not the case is evident from the following by a dairy expert:

"Frequency of Testing.—It is not practicable to test the milk of every milking for fat and it is not necessary. On the other hand the testing of a single milking, or of a day's milk, or even of a week's milk, is insufficient, since, for many reasons, the percentage of fat may vary greatly from one time to another. The following plan combines a high degree of accuracy with the least amount of labor:—Make the first fat test in about two weeks after the cow calves and then repeat it regularly once in two weeks during the period of lactation. Even a monthly testing will however, give fairly accurate results.

"In testing a cow, the milk must always be weighed on the testing day immediately after milking is completed. As it is so easy to weigh milk, it is desirable to weigh the milk at every milking, or, at least, on two or three days each week.

"The following data can be derived by calculation from the facts recorded above. (1) Pounds of fat produced on day of test. (2) Pounds of fat and milk produced each month. (3) Pounds of fat and milk produced each period of lactation. The amount of fat on the day of the test is found by multiplying the total number of pounds of milk given by the per cent. of fat found and dividing by 100. For example, if the day's yield of milk is 25 pounds and the per cent. of the fat is 4, the day's milk contains 1 pound of milk fat.

"A progressive dairyman will discard from his herd any animal that cannot produce, at least, 200 pounds of milk fat in a year, especially if the milk is sold on the basis of its fat content; and he will aim by means of intelligent breeding, feeding and care to increase the annual yield of milk fat to 250 or 300 pounds for each cow."

POULTRY

The Poultry Work of the Alberta Government.

Realizing the great importance of the poultry industry to the farmers of the province the Department of Agriculture for Alberta inaugurated a combined system of government-aided poultry fattening, marketing and education. The venture has been remarkably successful and popular, although it is we believe the purpose of the government after demonstrating what can be done to let the industry once on its feet stand alone as was done in the case of the Dominion creameries. The system followed now is to take the birds from the farmers, paying for such (cockerels and pullets) eight cents per pound live weight, the weighing being done 12 hours after food has been withheld. The average weighing in weight is 3 1/2 pounds, and birds are taken in at Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe and Wetaskiwin. Year old birds have also been taken but at a lower price, it being the aim to discourage the keeping of older birds, as such is only done at a loss. At Olds the old creamery building is used, at other places, sheds wind and water proof are all that are needed; as is well-known, the climate of the prairie provinces is dry and sunny, ideal for poultry raising. The birds are taken in at the stations and weighed the next morning, their crops being empty; the farmers are paid their money at once in cash heretofore only six to ten cents a pound could be had in trade. The birds are then treated

to rid them of lice and are crate, fed 18 to 21 days, the feed being a mixture of chopped oats and buttermilk mixed to the consistency of a thick porridge. Coarse grit is fed right along and the birds are given all they will eat up clean at a feed and the remainder is removed and the troughs cleaned out. Crate fattened birds are more tender and there is less waste than with the ordinary market bird. Fifteen hundred birds were offered by the farmers at Red Deer but the Department could only take three hundred; at Wetaskiwin the local dealers took a hand in the game and jumped the price to fifteen cents but to no purpose, the farmers stood to their guns and by the Department. At the finish of the feeding period, the birds are starved thirty six hours before killing and at the end of the first twenty-four hours of the starving period are given all the water they will drink thus flushing out the intestinal passages which makes it easier to keep the dressed carcasses undrawn. The birds are killed by bleeding in the mouth, are dry plucked and placed in the shaping boards cooled and boxed twelve in a box; during the period a gain of 1 1/2 to 2 pounds live weight is made. The poultry when marketed bring fifteen cents a pound and the markets are calling for more, which is not to be wondered at when one considers the carloads of dressed poultry brought to the West each year from the East and South.

Horticulture and Forestry

The Forestry Station at Indian Head.

The progress made in the bringing under cultivation and setting out of plantations, on the forestry farm at Indian Head, during the past two years, is sufficiently extensive to satisfy the most exacting critic. The farm is situated about one and one half miles from the town and when forester Norman Ross entered upon his duties of supervision, was unbroken prairie, now the whole quarter section has been broken up and another quarter has been added to the farm.

The original quarter section is being utilized to grow seedling forest trees of all hardy varieties and to experiment with some of the more tender sorts. On the newer quarter will be set out plantations of ten or twelve acres in size of different varieties and of different mixtures for purely wood lot purposes which will be handled according to the most scientific forestry principles. The object of this work will be to demonstrate the feasibility of growing timber and fuel for farm purposes, to determine the cost of such material, and to ascertain the most profitable sorts to plant out. Already there are growing small mixed plantations of ash, elm, cottonwood, birch, Manitoba maple, spruce, larch and pine, but as the plots are necessarily small, larger ones will be set out as soon as the land can be prepared.

The farm is now the head quarters for the government's forestry schemes and work in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Trees are raised from seed or are secured when very small in immense quantities at a very low cost and are allotted to applicants after the soil for an intended plantation has been inspected by an official of the forestry branch. Six of these officials are kept busy all summer inspecting the soil and trees previously supplied so that there will be as little loss as possible from carelessness on the part of the farmer. As a general rule an applicant is not allowed more than enough trees each season to plant one half an acre or about sixteen hundred trees. Applications for these trees must be in at least a year previous to the intended date of planting so that conditions can be inspected and the stock prepared to fill the orders. At present there are ready for distribution about 900,000 Manitoba maples, 1,000,000 ash, 15,000 elm, 300,000 cottonwood and a large supply of willows.

In addition to his work at Indian Head the forester also superintends the government plantation at Sewell, Man., where Scotch pine has been set out in the sand hills among the native scrubs.

The farm at Indian Head is a model of system and order. Everything is done upon a carefully devised plan in which artistic taste is a prominent feature. The work being conducted there fills a long felt want and is being so systematically tabulated that every detail is readily available.

A Fancy Class for Apples.

The Dominion fruit inspector, A. McNeil, is reported by the public press as stating that as a result of the changes in the Fruit Marks Act, a new class, fancy, has been created in addition to first, second and third. British Columbia apples get into the fancy class, especially those grown in the Kootenay.

Fall Delivery of Fruit Trees.

The nurseries will soon begin their fall deliveries and the farmers should be prompt to receive their trees. The trees should be unpacked and inspected before they are accepted. This little business precaution will often save trouble.

The trees should be thoroughly protected while being hauled home and should there be unpacked and heeled in in good condition. To do this dig a trench about a foot deep and fifteen inches wide. Stand the trees in this ditch and fill in about the roots well with soil. Work the soil in well about

Trees set in the orchard in the fall should be well protected from rabbits during the winter.
—OKLA. AG'L EXP. STATION.

Quality of Apples Determined by the Package Marks.

The idea of the Fruit Marks Act was that the purchaser might by means of the marks on the outer side of the package be able to determine approximately the quality of the contents. Dishonest methods of packing rendered such markings deceptive and engendered suspicions of all apple packages and thus caused a feeling to exist in the minds of consumers which was unjust to the honest packers of apples. Under the old method XXX on a barrel meant first quality goods, but the Fruit Marks Act has been changed in two sections (6 and 7) to read as follows:

6. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package upon which is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of—

(a) "Fancy" quality, unless such fruit consist of

FIELD NOTES

The M.A.C. Appoints a Lecturer in Farm Mechanics.

Another important appointment has been made to the staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College in the person of A. R. Greig, B.A.Sc. (McGill), who will occupy the position of Mechanical Engineer and Lecturer in Mechanics.

The necessity for this appointment has been occasioned by the enormous increase in the number of applicants for admission of students. Over 77 have enrolled, there is no doubt this number will have considerably increased.

There is a growing demand for more knowledge in the management of farm machinery, particularly gasoline and steam engines. Mr. Greig comes specially prepared to teach all branches of Farm Mechanics. He is a graduate of McGill University,



MARROWS IN AN ALBERTA GARDEN.
Compare size with watch and pipe.

the roots of the trees and wet down thoroughly.

The planting may be done in the fall, winter, or spring, if the soil is in good condition. There is little difference in the results of fall and spring planting if the land is in good condition to receive the trees and the work of planting is well done. If the land is in good condition in the fall the trees should be planted at once, but if the soil is not in good condition the planting should be delayed until the land can be well prepared.

The land should be in good tilth and should contain a good supply of moisture. All weeds, grass and other plants that have grown on the land during the past summer should be turned under. It is important that a good soil bed be prepared by deep plowing. The trees will draw most of their nourishment from the soil bed prepared by the plow and this bed cannot be deepened after the trees are planted.

In transplanting, the trees should be set the same depth or a little deeper than they stood in the nursery row. The roots should be spread in their natural position and the damp soil pressed firmly about the roots and trunk of the tree. It is a good plan to shake the tree while the soil is being thrown in around it to make sure that there are no open spaces about the roots. It requires but a little more time to work the soil in well around the roots and yet this very important point is frequently neglected and causes the death of the trees.

The roots are unavoidably pruned when the trees are dug and usually require no further attention in that direction. The tops should be cut back when the trees are set or soon after that time. A good rule is to cut away two-thirds or three-fourths of the last season's growth. If the trees are as large as four inches in diameter it is a good plan to cut away the greater part of the last two year's growth.

well grown specimens of one variety, sound, of uniform and of the least normal size and of good color for the variety, of normal shape, free from worm holes, bruises, scab and other defects, and properly packed;

(b) "No. 1" quality, unless such fruit consist of well grown specimens of one variety, sound, of not less than medium size and of good color for the variety, of normal shape and not less than ninety per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed;

(c) "No. 2" unless such fruit consist of specimens of not less than nearly medium size for the variety, and not less than eighty per cent. free from worm holes and such other defects as cause material waste, and properly packed.

7. No person shall sell or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in any package in which the face or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be considered a false representation when more than fifteen per cent. of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package.

It has been stated that "Fancy" quality apples will only come from B. C. and some go further and say from the Kootenay, that remains to be seen. We remember the specimens of apples shown to the Tariff Commission in Winnipeg last summer by Mr. W. A. Farmer, in evidence that a duty on fruit was not due the Ontario growers when they sent up such stuff, falsely marked. Prosecutions will be instituted if Inspector Philp of Winnipeg is notified.

* * *

High ideals are all right to talk about, but for any benefit to be derived, honest effort must be made to live up to those ideals.

* * *

The contention of Senator LaFollette, ex-governor of Wisconsin, briefly is, that the railroads should pay more attention to running trains and less attention to running politics.

holding the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science, which he secured in 1895.

After graduation he spent some time in civil engineering, and later became chief draughtsman for the Canadian Atlantic Railway, which position he held for seven years. During six years of this period he lectured on Architectural and Mechanical Drawing at the Ottawa Y. M. C. A. In 1902 he joined the staff of the Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg, as chief draughtsman, a position which he held until the present time.

Mr. Greig is thoroughly familiar with western conditions, and having had considerable experience in teaching should prove a valuable addition to an already strong staff.

He Must Have Seen Us!

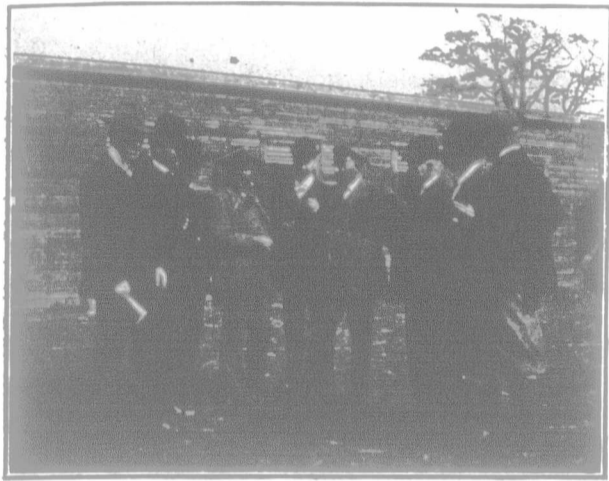
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE: 

It is not often that one differs with the FARMER'S ADVOCATE; but one cannot help contrasting the mild tone of semi-approval in which you comment on the prospects of a millers' combine with your discouraging and somewhat contemptuous attitude towards the Farmers' Associations that are striving to organize throughout the country.

Popular opinion has not placed the miller on a very high pedestal of virtue. He has, through all time, enjoyed unwonted facilities for taking advantage of his fellowman and he has not been slow to avail himself of them, as his fellowman would have done in his place. I am in no way tempted to re-edit the stale jokes on the honest miller that have entertained the world for so many generations, and which the miller has taken very placidly while filling his pockets with his fellowman's money. But there is no smile without pain and we have every reason to believe that the policy of a millers' combine would not be in any way more merciful than those of any kind of organization. There are some and impartial persons who believe that the millers' combine are beasts of prey and that their only object is to bring about the ruin of the farmer and his wife. The sole object of the millers' association. An associ-

ation of farmers, in any country, however powerful the might become, could never raise the price of grain, or beef, above the fair and legitimate value of these articles regulated by the world's markets; they could by no possibility compass illicit gains. All that they could and would do, and wish to do, is to withstand the greed of combined buyers who are perpetually striving to defraud them of this fair and legitimate value. They would be essentially a defensive organization. The natural, self-evident purpose of a millers' combine will be to try to put down the price of wheat and raise the price of flour; this stands to reason, and all the arguing in the world won't make us think anything else. You don't seem quite to realize it. You poke the farmer in the ribs, with a merry twinkle in your eye, and tell him how proud he will feel to have such a rich miller for his neighbor. The farmer will feel a whole lot prouder when he can say to the millers' combine: "I belong to an organization that stands for fair play and is strong enough to enforce it; if you don't give us a square deal we will put up our own mills."

HENRY DEBY.



A GROUP OF STOCKMEN AT THE COAST FAIRS. Reading from left to right—Secretary F. M. Logan, S. F. Tolmie, V.S., Jack Morris, George Heggie, G. H. Hadwen, Jimmy Smith, F. Norris, George Sangster, L. S. Eaton.

It looks as if our correspondent is in a querulous mood, inasmuch as taking the special editorial he refers to in October 10 issue we fail to see the grounds for his complaint, further, we are entirely unconscious of the attitude, he ascribes to us, towards farmers organizations. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has been true to its name all down the pages of its history up to date; possibly it has not been enthusiastic over each and every project produced ostensibly to benefit the farmers. Years of experience and hard knocks have taught us not to take things sight unseen, consequently we cannot be expected to enthuse over projects in the experimental stage, we have the interests of our readers to remember, not of one kind, section, class, sect or nationality, but of all; we believe in the West, we believe in the farmers, and that right will prevail; with such optimism ours, we would ask our correspondent to read and remember all our writings before passing such swift and unjust judgment.

A Suggested Farm Improvement.

The question of recommending farmers to place their names in a conspicuous place near the entrance to their grounds or homes should be thoroughly discussed at the municipal convention at Portage on November 6. If such a plan is to be generally adopted the improvement must receive the sanction and encouragement of the rural councils, whose duty it would be to provide a uniform style of inscription that might be given freely to men making application. The proposal to allow a small rebate of taxes to each person adopting the improvement is worthy of consideration, when it is remembered that the buildings, fields and fences on every farm instruct the traveler. Where thorns and nettles appear and the gate hangs by one corner, and the fences are broken down, and the dogs rush out with a snarl, it is at once known that this is the place for the slick peddler of shoddy and of brass jewelry to ply his trade with success, for as Solomon has said "so shall poverty come as one that travelleth."—*Hartney Star*.

Notes.

A party of Indiana citizens have bought 8,000 acres near Spering, Man., and will form a settlement.

Earl Grey, and Lord Howick, his son, were so much impressed with Nelson fruit lands that each has purchased a small fruit ranch of about thirty acres. Lord Howick will return here to consummate the deal for his father and himself.

A silver tray, pitcher and goblet to be known as the King Edward Hotel special prize has been donated by the hotel company for competition at the Ontario Horticulture Exhibition. It is for the best collection of preserved fruits. "The object of our Exhibition is education, and gifts such as the above stimulate effort to bring out the very best and to show others

what can be done," said H. R. Franklands when expressing the pleasure the offer gave him. The exhibition is from November 6 to 10 in Massey Hall.

James J. Hill, railroad magnate, is to turn a literary critic. Recently Mr. Hill offered a prize of \$8,000 to be divided among farmers writing the best essays on farming subjects. Each contestant had to own at least 20 head of stock and 20 sheep or swine. The essays have been written and put into 21 prize classes, Prof. Thos. Shaw and Prof. Hooverstad reviewing them and fixing the value of each. Mr. Hill, however, has requested that the prizes be not finally awarded until he can peruse the essays himself. He wants to see if he thinks the same of the merits of each essay as the expert authorities.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

Government census returns place the population of Calgary at 14,203.

The Gooderham estate paid into the Ontario Provincial Treasury \$519,676.43 as succession duties.

One of the richest silver strikes ever made in Canada has been made at the west end of Silver Mountain, near Port Arthur, Ont.

A man near Medicine Hat, who carelessly dropped a lighted match and thereby caused a serious prairie fire was fined \$25 for the damage caused.

Bruce Walker, who succeeds W. T. R. Preston as immigration agent for Canada, will devote his energies chiefly to British and Scandinavian emigration.

Jarius Hart, recently died at Halifax, leaving a fortune of over half a million, the bulk of which goes for charitable and religious purposes, including the school for the blind.

In an exciting contest in Shelburne-Queens counties of Nova Scotia, Finance Minister Fielding was elected by 900 majority over Dr. R. C. Weldon, the conservative candidate.

Leonard Lucas of Winnipeg is dead at the age of ninety one. He was one of the few remaining soldiers of the Crimean war. For the last eighteen years he has been almost continually in the hospital.

The British government says that the present arrangement of the Newfoundland fisheries is but temporary intended to prevent untoward incidents. It is said that Newfoundland will test the legality of this proceeding in the supreme court.

A special cable from England says that the judicial committee of the imperial privy council has dismissed the appeal of the Christian Brothers against their being compelled to obtain certificates of qualification to entitle them to teach in separate schools. The separate school board of Ottawa made a contract with the Christian Brothers in regard to teaching. Principal Gratton, of one of the schools, took issue with the board and brought the case into court. Archbishop Duhamel was on the side of the Christian Brothers. The case created considerable local feeling. In 1904 Justice McMahon decided in favor of Gratton and against the Christian Brothers. The case was taken to the court of appeal, and the judgment of Justice McMahon was sustained. It was then carried to the imperial privy council, and the decision of the court of appeal has been upheld. So that all the courts have now held that the Christian Brothers will have to obtain certificates before being admitted as teachers in Ontario schools.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Representative Rockwood Hoar, son of the late senator of Massachusetts, is dead.

According to the Interstate commission the railroads of the United States killed 1,949 passengers in the last three months.

The first vote in committee of the British House of Lords on the Educational Bill was taken October 29, and resulted in the defeat of the government by two hundred majority.

The San Francisco board of education has excluded Japanese and other orientals from the regular public schools. The action is believed to be a violation of the treaty between Japan and the United States.

For the first time since it became a British possession, in 1673, St. Helena is without a garrison, the troops having been withdrawn for economy. The islanders will now have no outlet for their produce.

The Ute Indians have left their Utah reserves and are headed for the Cheyenne reservation in Wyoming. Troops are being sent out to induce them to return but the Indians will resist being sent back to Utah where they say there is not enough to eat.

MARKETS

Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market continues to be dull in demand for cash wheat owing to the unsatisfactory nature of export trade, but for future delivery trading follows the ups and downs in the U. S. markets. During the week ending October 27 the shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur amounted to 2,771,000 bus. which was 139,000 bus. more than received during the week, which caused a decrease of that amount in store at these points. This to some extent accounts for the decrease in the American Visible Supply as the quantities in store at these points appear in the Visible statements. On the other hand several million bus. have been shipped across the lakes and are now in store at Canadian ports, which are not taken into the Visible. The situation at country points in the west owing to the scarcity of cars is serious. Country elevators at many points are full and a great deal of wheat is stored in all sorts of temporary shelters. Many farmers and the tradespeople dependent on them are inconvenienced by the want of money, owing to the impossibility of getting the grain turned into cash except at unreasonable terms. Recently there seems a little improvement in the car situation, but it is getting too late in the season to expect such an improvement as would bring an adequate measure of relief to those suffering under it. The smaller movement now, however, means the distribution of the crop spread more gradually over the whole crop year, and should a good advance in values take place later, many farmers unable to get their grain sold now, may have cause for congratulation. Prices at close of business to-day are 1 Hard 76c., 1 Nor. 74½c., 2 Nor. 72c., 3 Nor. 69½c., No. 4 wheat 67½c., spot or past Winnipeg,

OATS.—The oat market is firm. About a week ago it had become quite easy, and the price of No. 2 white was down to 32½c., but since Monday a renewal of strength has taken place and to-day 33½c. is offered for 2 white, either spot or November delivery. No. 1 is white worth 33½c. and No. 3 white 32½c.

BARLEY.—There is a good demand for barley at 42c. for No. 3 and 41c. for No. 4.

FLAX.—The flax market is firm and all that is offered is readily taken at good prices. The quantity moving is very moderate and we do not estimate this year's crop at over 500,000 bus. Prices to-day are 113c. for No. 1 North Western and 111c. for No. 1 Manitoba, for cars past Winnipeg or November delivery.

All prices quoted above are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Bran \$16 per ton.
Shorts..... 18 per ton.
Hay per ton 9 to 10.

PRODUCE.

Prices under this head are wholesale unless otherwise specially stated. Prices of creamery and dairy butter, cheese, and eggs are jobbers' prices to retailers. Poultry is quoted at jobbers' price to the producer.

CREAMERY BUTTER—
Fresh made bricks 30 @ 31
Second grade bricks 25 @ 27
Boxes 26 @ 27

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

CHEESE—
Manitoba 14½ @ 15
Ontario 15 @ 15½
Ontario, twin 15½ @ 16
Eggs 23 @ 24

POULTRY—
Spring chickens, f.o.b. here 10 @ 11
Spring ducks 10
Fowl 6 @ 7
Old ducks 7
Young turkeys 15
Old turkeys 12
Geese 9

LIVE STOCK—
Steers, grass fed, export 3½ @ 3½
Heifers, grass fed 2½ @ 2½
Cows, grass fed 2 @ 2½
Bulls 2½ @ 3
Sheep 4½ @ 5½
Lambs 5½ @ 6
Hogs, best bacon 7½

HIDES—
Green hides, green salted in good condition 10 @ 10½
Sheepskins 65

The New Zealand International Exposition has been opened under most favorable circumstances. A fine showing of the native Maori work is made. Canada has a special building for a fine exhibit. The exhibition will be open for six months.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The New York Bible Society announces that 99,000 Bibles, printed in thirty-four different languages were distributed during the past year.

* * *

An organization has been formed under the name of the American Musical Copyright League whose aim it is to pass a copyright law which will be fair to music makers and music users.

* * *

Winnipeg had the privilege of seeing and hearing at one concert the two greatest character impersonators living. Yvette Guilbert, the famous French delineator, and Albert Chevalier of London, Eng., renowned for his coster songs.

* * *

Earl Grey has offered a valuable trophy for a musical or theatrical competition to be held in Ottawa in the latter part of January. It is open to musical and theatrical combinations in any provincial capital of Canada, or any other city having over 50,000 of a population.

* * *

A bound volume of the *Kingston Gazette* for 1812-13-14-15 was recently sent to Mr. Alexander Fraser, the Ontario Archivist. The announcement of the find led to the information that these volumes had been taken from the files of the *Kingston News* (the successor of the *Gazette* and had never been returned.

* * *

At Trinity University, Toronto, a medallion of the honored Canadian poet, the late Archibald Lampman, was unveiled before a large audience. It is of bronze, about eight inches in diameter and mounted upon an ornate base of white marble. The poet graduated from Trinity in 1882.

* * *

The monument erected in Orangeville, Ont., by public subscription in honor of the late Alexander McLachlan, the patriot poet, who died at Orangeville in 1896, was unveiled on Thanksgiving Day, in the presence of a large number of people, by Miss Elizabeth McLachlan, a daughter of the poet.

The monument is a fine substantial one of Aberdeen granite, and bears the following inscription:—"Alexander McLachlan, Canadian patriot and poet, 1818 to 1896. 'Untutored of old, of nature wild, with instinct always true, thy voice did weave songs consecrated to truth and liberty.'

DIVORCE THE HOTEL FROM THE BAR.

If ever a mésalliance was contracted it was when the hotel was wedded to the bar room. Who brought about the match, who issued the license, who performed the ceremony that made these two one is not discoverable; but as a sample of match-making it is very poor. "Unequally yoked" is a mild way of describing this union.

The hotel is intended to be a place of rest and refreshment for all travellers, male or female, a temporary substitute for a home to those compelled to be away from their own hearths. Why should a bar room which neither rests nor refreshes, which is a desecrator of home, be attached to such a place any more than to a barber shop, grocery store or post office? If the convenience of the patron of the bar was considered the post office of the small town and village is surely a better place for it.

If a man wants to sell liquor to his fellow man the law with apparent irrelevance says to him: "We cannot permit you to open a place over which to dispense liquor to thirsty citizens, even across the road, unless you attach to it a bar-room and bedrooms in which to provide food and rest

for travellers from the ends of the earth." What earthly connection there is between these two kinds of business the law does not elucidate.

However, this man wants to sell liquor because there is money in the business, and so complies with the conditions by keeping a hotel after a fashion. If he is in the country or a small town the law forces him to keep a large house for a very few travellers, and it is an expense to him not a money-maker if he keeps it well. He did not want to keep hotel in the first place, he found it only a distraction from his real trade of liquor selling, and cares little in what state it is kept as long as it is within the limits of what the law has demanded. There is no incentive to especially consider the accommodation of travellers nor to make the place attractive to them, as long as the paying part of the proposition is the bar.

THE CORNER STORE.

Every small country town has a trading place that is popularly known as "the corner store." During daylight hours it is a small departmental store, usually with post office attached, but when nightfall comes it is generally turned into a popular congregating place for the idle of the town. The man who doesn't know what to do with his evenings strolls over to the "store," and gossip and yarns mingle with tobacco smoke until the lights are put out. But one fact is significant: you never see at the "store" during these evening hours the man who stands for something in his community. Somehow or other he never feels the necessity, as other men say they do, of finding out "what is going on," but he "goes on" with what he thinks is right for himself and his home-folks and lets it go at that. He may drop in for the mail, but he leaves for home when he gets it. It is a byword with commercial drummers who visit small towns that "the man whom you don't find at the 'store' in the evenings is generally the man you want to do business with in the town." The country wife and mother, brought up to accept the evenings at the "store" as an integral part of her "man's" life, is not always able to see the banefulness of these "store" gatherings as she should. The fact remains this selfsame "corner store" exerts, in its nightly gatherings, a more pernicious influence over the morals of a small town than any one institution in it, barring possibly the saloon. There is a cloak of seeming respectability about hanging around the village "store" that does not apply to the village bar. But it is nevertheless true that it is at this "store" many a young boy first hears and later learns the meaning of hints and innuendos that take root in his mind and mean no good for his future life. There is very little to be learned from the gossip at the average village "corner store" that makes for self respect. The man who can teach a boy anything worth the knowing is never found idling at the "store," and I venture to put this thought into the mind of every mother who lives in a small town and who, perhaps, sees no harm in her boy spending his evenings at the "store." It is a little too much to ask of any normal boy that he shall remain home every evening. It is good for him to mix up with those of his own age. It brightens and broadens him, and he studies or works better for it to have an occasional evening "out." And this is possible, since every small town can have with a little exertion, and at small cost but with large returns, a place where the boys of the town can meet, and where the girls, have a good, healthy time. But the place for a village boy is not the "corner store" of the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

THE MAN WHO IS HONEST.

A correspondent tells of a man who toiled hard and saved until he was able to pay a debt that had been outlawed under the statute of limitations and cancelled by his creditors. Another writes of a man who became unexpectedly wealthy through the discovery of oil on his farm, and who sent a check for two thousand dollars to the former owner of the farm, a poor man. A man from Cobalt declares that at least two Government officials would have been millionaires had they made use, directly or indirectly, for their own advantage, of the knowledge which personal observation gave them long before either the Government or the public knew or cared anything about Cobalt and its mineral wealth. There is probably not a daily newspaper in Toronto that has not on its staff at least one man who has refused a block of stock in some valuable mining property or industrial corporation, even though he knew that leading citizens with ten times his income had accepted similar gifts.

One might multiply instances from any week's record illustrative of the essential honesty of human nature which is never paraded on the platform or featured by the newspapers. Integrity of character, like the law of gravitation, is taken for granted. Fidelity to trust is assumed as normal and ordinary, and is regarded as no more notable than are the steadiness of the earth's crust, the moderation of sun or shower, and the regularity of the seasons. An earthquake, a typhoon, and a mountain slide are worth telegraph tolls and newspaper space just because they are rare. The wrecking of a bank, the looting of a company, malfeasance in public office, and graft in private trade are of news value just because they are departures from the regular and the expected in the life of the community.

It is to the credit of human nature, and a mark of civilization, that virtue is accepted as the normal and vice as the abnormal in life. The sensations credited by lapses and outbreaks only emphasize the fact that the standard of the community's life requires truth and honor and a square deal between man and man. The news interest in the announcement of a fifty-thousand-dollar gift for the endowment of a college chair called for a ten-line paragraph and a two-line heading, but had the donor absconded with one thousand dollars of the college's funds the public would have demanded column upon column of details. Why? Because a man of wealth is expected to make gifts and bequests for the purposes of education, but a defaulter or an absconder is an exception.

And it is the honesty of the average man that makes business possible and holds society together. Machinery may take the place of human hands, technical education may revolutionize industrial operations, cleverness may sometimes make a striking success, but neither social life, nor business, nor politics has discovered any substitute for common honesty. Not long ago a Toronto gentleman spoke to a bank manager on behalf of a man in search of a position, whom he described as "incorruptibly honest." "We do not want your incorruptibly honest man," said the bank manager; "we want a sharper who can work the public in the bank's interest." Recent events rather discount the manager's business shrewdness. The man who is willing to "work the public" in the interest of his employer may some day "work" his employer in his own interest. In the last analysis the great safeguard against dishonesty in business and debauchery in finance and graft in politics is the "incorruptible honesty" of the average man. It is not a community nor a nation that has any more valuable asset than the honesty and day-by-day honesty of its people. The man who is honest is more to be desired than the man who is sharp.

THE QUIET HOUR

HIDDEN THOUGHTS MADE VISIBLE.

There is nothing hid which shall not be manifested, neither was anything kept secret, but that it should come abroad—St. Mark 4:22.

It is a startling and a solemn truth that all secrets, like murder, "will out." We may go on recklessly, saying secretly the things we dare not say openly, in spite of our Lord's warning: "Whosoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear shall be proclaimed upon the housetops." But His words are true, as we are continually finding out even now, though the day has not yet come when God shall judge the secrets of men and bring to light the hidden things of darkness. That day seems so far off and misty that we are apt to forget about it, and may be more impressed by the thought that even now the secrets of our hearts are plainly visible—at least the general import of them—to our friends and neighbors as well as to God. St. Paul tells the Phillipians to "think on" the things which are true and pure and lovely, and our world would indeed be a paradise if everyone took his advice.

Nothing can appear to be more secret than the thoughts of the heart, yet it is impossible for any man to keep his thoughts long hidden. Thoughts are the material out of which men are made and even a child is known by his doings—his thoughts are revealed in act and word and look, as well as by a mysterious influence, or effluence, by which our souls are made visible to the souls of others. As someone has poetically expressed it:

"Thought is all light and publishes itself in the universe. It will flow from your actions, your manners and your face. It will bring you friendship or enemies."

Yes, we are very apt to think that a man's acts are right or wrong in themselves, in spite of both common experience and our Lord's words. It is not only that a commandment may be broken in thought—as He declares in speaking of the sixth and seventh commandments—but the thought or motive, rather than the outward act,

is itself the breaking of the commandment. We can see that easily enough in the case of murder. A man who kills another by accident, or in self-defence, is guiltless in the eyes of God and his fellows, but if a malicious thought prompted the act he is a murderer. And as in murder so in other things, it is the thought rather than the act that is sinful or virtuous. Two men may give the same sum to a good cause, and the one act may be unselfish generosity, while the other may be simply worldly wisdom. Two may say the same prayers side by side, and the one act may be holy while the other is sinful hypocrisy.

And yet it is true enough that, on the whole, we judge, and rightly judge, a man by his acts and words, as a tree is known by its fruits, for thoughts will before long reveal themselves outwardly. But even in the outward life the inward, invisible soul is clearly seen. Two people may live in the same house, doing much the same daily work, and yet the one life may be very plainly a consecrated one while the other is selfish and worldly. It is especially the little things which reveal the spirit of a life, the little opportunities of service which are gladly seized or carelessly let slip. The opportunity for living an ideal life is in our hands wherever we may be. It is folly to fancy that we could live it if only we had more time or money or influence. The ideal life—God's ideal for each of us—is always possible. If only our trust and love were unailing (and these are invisible and spiritual in their nature) everybody around us would take knowledge of us that we lived in secret with Jesus. There is never any need to announce to the world that your thoughts are true and lovely. Keep your secret soul white and shining and loyal in God's sight, and your world will not fail to know it without being told. Our Lord made no attempt to prove or assert His innocence before Pilate, and yet the hard, worldly Roman saw at a glance that there was no fault in this Man.

Some people talk very foolishly about believing only in material things,

and yet "thought" is a world-force, it is spiritual and yet sways the material. Why, even a house or a dress or a cake is made in thought before it materializes. One man sways his fellows marvellously for good or for evil. How does he do it? It is not what he says nor what he does that affects them so much as the invisible personality which draws men after him. What a man thinks and wills, that he is. And thought moulds the body in some mysterious way. Even little children, instinctively judge people by their faces, and character is revealed also in the voice, in the walk, and by many other outward visible signs. Ambition is spiritual in its nature, but it is the driving force that makes men. There is a common expression, "a self-made man." Can you show me any man who is not, to a large extent, self-made? One man is ambitious to be rich, and if his thoughts and purposes are persistently set in that direction he can hardly fail (barring accidents) to become rich. Another, like Solomon, sets his heart on wisdom, and he also—if he care enough about it—will add steadily to his store of knowledge and obtain his heart's desire. Others are ambitious to be holy, they hunger and thirst after righteousness, and it is not an arbitrary dictum but a natural result of keeping the thoughts and purposes unwaveringly in one direction that they are, as our Lord declares, "blessed," and that they shall in the end obtain their heart's desire, for "they shall be filled." But the ambition must be fixed and strong enough to hold the will firmly in one direction, or we cannot expect to have our prayers for holiness answered. We all "want" to be good, I suppose, but it is only when we "will" to be good that we make steady progress in that upward climb. Good intentions—unless they are carried out—will never carry us along the heavenward road. A woman was once found dead with this resolution written on her tablets: "I will turn to God this day month." This had been crossed out the later resolution substituted: "I will turn to God this day week." That night her soul had been required of her. The intention to consecrate one's life in the future—even though it may only be an hour from now—is powerless. "Now is the day of salvation," not only because death may surprise us, but for many other reasons. For one thing, life is too precious to be wasted and frittered away when it may be made glorious and beautiful simply by being conse-

crated to God and filled through and through with His life and light. There is a story told of a Sibyl who came to a king and offered to sell him nine books of oracles for a great price. While he hesitated three books were burned. Again she asked the same price for the six books which remained. As he still delayed, unwilling to pay the price, three more books were burned. Still the same price was demanded for the remaining three which had been at first required for nine. At last the king paid it, and then discovered—by the priceless value of the volumes—that he had lost a treasure in the other six books, a treasure that could never be recovered. Is it not so with life? God asks for it all, asks because He loves us and knows that a life entirely consecrated to Him is infinitely rich. If we waste the first and best years, intending to devote a few to His service near the end of life, we are destroying a treasure—who can give us back the years that have been recklessly squandered?

If you who are reading this are still young, I ask you, as you value the priceless treasure of your life, to make sure that it is consecrated to God in all its first freshness and beautiful purity. Complete self-surrender to the Holiest is the hardest of all hard things to do, and it is also the most splendid and joyous. Christ does not call you to an easy life. He calls you to walk in the hard path where heroes and martyrs have gone before, and where He has Himself led the way, as He walked with fearless tread through a life of continual self-renunciation to the Cross and the joy of victory beyond and through it. You have only one life to live, put it unreservedly in His hands and He will make it well worth the living. Those who have served God from childhood up have never—"NEVER," I say—been known to repent their choice. For, as Browning says, "Life, with all it yields of joy and woe and hope and fear. . . ."

"Is just our chance of the prize of learning Love,—
How Love might be, hath been indeed
and is;
And that we hold henceforth to the
uttermost
Such prize, despite the envy of the
world;
And having gained Truth, keep Truth—
that is all!"

And then for those who have already wasted many precious years, God still
(Continued on page 1723.)



A COMFORTABLE LOG BUILT FARM HOUSE. J. E. C. BREMNER'S, NEAR EDMONTON.

holds out a possibility of achieving great things. The lesson which the prophet Jeremiah learned in the potter's house is a gracious gospel still. As the vessel of clay was marred in the potter's hands and failed to become what he intended it to be, and yet was not tossed contemptuously away, but was made again "another vessel, as seemed good to the potter to make it," so God can do with lives which have been fearfully marred in the making. Though His first intention and plan for you may—through your fault—have failed, He can still make the rest of your life a blessing to yourself and others.

"When the fight begins within himself, A man's worth something. God stoops o'er his head, Satan looks up between his feet—both tug— He's left, himself, in the middle; the soul wakes And grows. Prolong that battle through his life! Never leave growing till the life to come!"

And why should we expect to leave off growing then? Thank God, that even the dying thief had eternity before him for his perfecting in holiness.

It is said that when Sir Christopher Wren began to rebuild St. Paul's Cathedral, a stone was brought to him out of the ruins of the old building, a stone on which was written the word "Resurgam." The silent prophecy proved a true one, for the church did rise again in splendid grandeur, as some splendid lives have risen—by the mighty power of God—from the ruins of a wasted prodigal youth.

"God did choose To receive what a man may waste, desecrate, never quite lose."

But a man who has so risen from the

save them from the power of their sins, but they will still continue to bear in their bodies the marks of the master they are serving so miserably. Compare such faces—even after years of living a reformed life—with the faces of those who have been loyal soldiers of Christ all their lives, and you can see plainly that the secret thoughts and ambitions of the soul are, even now, manifested. It is useless to try to hide one's real character.

But, as the spiritual works in and through the material, so thoughts, when ever possible, must express themselves in words and actions. Love is worthless unless it is on the watch for opportunities of service, revealing itself materially by tender, thoughtful words and acts. And Faith, as St. James declares, is dead unless it blossoms out into works. The invisible spirit builds in silent mystery the house in which it lives, and it is clearly seen, being understood and made manifest in the body it has made. As J. R. Illingworth says:

"Our spiritual character reacts upon the material instrument of its realization, moulding the brain and nervous system, and thence the entire bodily organism, into gradual accordance with itself, till the expression of the eye, the lines of the face, the tones of the voice, the touch of the hand, the movements and manners, and gracious demeanor, all reveal, with increasing clearness, the nature of the spirit that has made them what they are. Thus the interior beauty of holiness comes by degrees to be a visible thing; and through His action upon our spirit God is made manifest in our flesh. While in proportion as we are enabled to recognize this progressive manifestation of God in matter, we are prepared to find it culminate in His actual Incarnation, the climax of His eminence in the world." HOPE.



THE TOWN PUMP.

One of the sources of water supply for many Winnipeggers.

ruins of former years—instead of building them into his strength like the years of a tree—must bear a heavy burden of shame and sorrow for time and talents and money wasted. The injury he has done, consciously and unconsciously, to the souls of others is beyond his power to undo. He has to struggle on painfully, under the guiding chain of bad habits, which makes the new life far harder than it need have been. He is weakened in will, in body, in mind and spirit by self-indulgence in the past. He has a very hard battle to wage against evil thoughts and words which have long been allowed free sway. It is not an easy or pleasant thing to be a prodigal son—even though the Father is glad and willing to receive any penitent prodigal as a well-loved child.

And in such cases, also, the result of the secret thoughts of long years is written plainly on the outward appearance. As I ride on the cars around the city I too often see men, yes, and women too—who have "Vice" plainly stamped on their faces and slouching figures, for every eye to read. God can

"Are you a fool or do you take me for one?" asked a gentleman of one of his footmen who had been guilty of gross negligence. "Oh, sir," replied the servant, anxious to appease the great man, "I am sure you wouldn't keep a man who was a fool!"

Dr. Roark, who presides over the destinies of a normal school in Tennessee, has advised the girls of his school to spray their lips with a carbolic atomizer before kissing. The hygienic doctor should now have a session with Cupid and see that his arrows are all carbolized before use.

"Like as we lie," as the Roman Augurs said with a mutual smile.

The middle-aged should remember that half a loaf is better than no exercise.

Those who recommend the simple life have usually failed at the complex.

Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pleasure.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR BOYS TO MAKE.

Dear Boys and Girls:—Are you ready for some more Christmas ideas? This week we have some ideas for the boys to use. If you have smaller brothers and sisters whose clothes mother has to hang up, you could not give her anything more useful than a clothes holder which can be carried from one place to another. It is made in this way. Take a piece of board about a foot square and an inch and a half thick. Put a hole in the exact centre large enough to hold tightly the handle which has been removed from the broom. Insert the end of the handle which has been cut off into the hole and see that it is perfectly firm. You may have to put in a wire nail or two to hold it. Into the upper part of the handle screw clothes hooks. There will be room for four or five if you arrange them wisely, some low and some high, some on one side and some on the other.

SPOOL FRAME.

Get a smooth clean piece of board about twelve inches long, eight inches wide, and not more than half an inch thick. The other materials necessary are four dozen brass tacks, one dozen brass screws with square heads and half a dozen with rounded heads, and a piece of nice cloth or velvet fourteen inches long and ten inches wide. A few small common tacks will be useful, too. Tack the cloth along the bottom and up the sides with the brass tacks to within four inches of the top of the board leaving a margin of one inch of cloth along each side and the bottom. Make a pad of three or four thicknesses of soft flannel or woollen material eight inches by three inches. Lay it across the top of the board which has not yet been covered. Then stretch the cover over it, tack along the top and also straight across the board just below the pad, so that it can not slip down. Now turn the board over and with common tacks fasten down the edges of the cloth neatly to the back.

The pad at the top is the place for the pins and needles. Below the pad at even distances apart put in three rows of the square-headed brass screw hangers, four in each row. These are for spools. At the very bottom put four of the round-headed brass screw hanger on which to hang scissors, embroidery rings, and other articles the dress-maker uses. Use the other two hooks to fasten in the top to hang it up by.

Cousin Dorothy.

WILL KEEP ON TAKING IT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I like to read the letters in our Corner. My Papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, and I guess he will continue to take it for he likes it very much. We live on a farm three miles from Nanton. I have one sister and she and I go two and a half miles to school.

We have six horses, twenty-three head of cattle, twenty pigs, forty-five turkeys and about two hundred chickens, one dog and seven cats.

We have a good garden this year and some berries. Our town had its first fair Oct. 10th.

EUNICE ARMOR.

A NEW SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for quite a while and I like reading the letters in the Children's Corner. My brother and I go to school. We have three miles to go. I like going to school and I am in the third book. It is getting pretty cold and we are done threshing. The threshing is quite a big job and we are always glad when we are finished. We live one mile west of the village of Clanwilliam and we get our mail three times a week. They are building a new school in Clanwilliam. I will be glad when it is finished.

(Age 10 yrs.) ETHEL P. COOK.

MISSES THE FRUIT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have never seen a letter from Raymond, Alberta, in the Children's Corner I will write one. I like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE very much, and especially the Children's Corner which catches my eye first. I ride four and a half miles to school, and am in the fourth grade. I like to ride horse-back very much.

My mother has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. We have five horses, one colt and one cow, besides pigs and chickens. I have been in Raymond for four years. Before I came to Canada I lived in Provo, Utah, which is a very nice place. I miss the fruit very much for it is scarce in this part of Alberta. I will close, wishing great success to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

(Age 14 yrs.) RHODA NEWELL.

A NOVEMBER BIRTHDAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write a letter and tell you about my calf. It has a mother called Dora. We have eighteen little pigs and eight calves. I have a brother called Gilbert and he is nine years old. We have a kitten called Meg, a dog called Renie, and a little puppy called Rover. My birthday is in November on the sixth. We have two colts and six horses. One of them is called Frank and I have had a ride on him. I go to Rayfield school. I like going to it though we have nearly two miles to walk. There are seven other little girls besides me. My uncle has taken the paper for ten years.

(Age 7 yrs.) DOROTHY A. WIDDOWSON.

A TEN-YEAR-OLD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like reading the Children's Corner and thought I would write a letter too. We have six cattle, two calves, and five horses. One is a colt. I go to school two miles from our place. I live on a farm six and one-half miles from Antler. I have two brothers and three sisters. My father keeps the post-office here. My school teacher's name is Mr. D. D. I am in the third reader.

(Age 10 yrs.) EDWIN J. FRY.

A B. C. BOY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for three years. My father likes it very well. We have about one hundred hens, and seventy-seven hogs, over one hundred head of cattle and twelve horses. Our farm is on the tide flats and my Dada says it is much harder to work than prairie land. We live fourteen miles from New Westminster, B. C. and six miles from Blain, Washington. There are lots of wild berries growing in the woods here. This is all I will write this time. I would like to see my letter in print.

(Age 8 yrs.) FRANK LONEY.

A GOAT ADVENTURE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Our school is called Rayfield. There are fourteen children go to it. One day the boys went up to a farm for a pail of water and they brought a goat down. It got in the stable and climbed over the manger and hurt one of the boys with his horns. He spit at us all and he ran all of us out of the stable. Three boys got a whipping for bringing him down and they made faces at the teacher when she was reading us a story of Thanksgiving about a little boy who had a dream in the harvest field. The goat was spitting through the window at the teacher. He ran after the children home.

(Age 9 yrs.) GILBERT WIDDOWSON.

Men are the opposite of women. On this fact is based the dissent of man, and also the dissent of women.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

EXPERIENCE.

Little Sister, if I told you of the way
Wherein my feet went straying yester-
day,
If I warned you of the pitfalls and the
snares,
Would you straight forego your Maying
for my prayers,
And, lest you too might wander, pause
and stay?
Nay, not so—
Where other feet have gone, your feet
must go.

Little Sister, if I showed without
disguise
My thorn-pierced hands and wounded,
to you eyes,
Would you turn aside from roses warily
Lest you too feel the thorns no one may
see?
Would you watch them bloom and
beckon—and be wise?
Nay, not so—
You too must have your will when
roses blow.

Little Sister, if I showed my heart to
you,
With too much loving bruised and
broken through,
Would you keep your own a white and
hidden thing
From that strange joy whose end is
sorrowing?
Would you take my scars for sign this
thing is true?
Nay, not so—
Your heart must learn what wiser
women know.

—THEODOSIA GARRISON.

ALBERTA A. AFTER A LONG ABSENCE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I saw in the
Ingle Nook Morning Glory's request
for carrot marmalade. I had never
heard of it before. We are very fond
of carrots in pies and as a vegetable
or in carrot pudding, though I never
thought of making marmalade but
thought I must try it. I always scrape
our carrots as peeling takes off too
much of the sweetest part. I grated
up a cupful and only used lemon for
flavoring. It was well worth the trial.
We liked it very much and I could
recommend it to bachelors especially.

I read also in Sept. 12th, a request
of an English woman about tomato
pickle. I would suggest to her to try
tomato preserves if she has any green
tomatoes left. Slice and sprinkle with
salt the same as for pickle, leave over
night; in the morning pour off the
brine, add fresh water two or three
times till no salt remains. Then pre-
serve as fruit, measuring about one
cupful of sugar to each cupful of fruit,
add lemon to taste and cook until
clear, then seal.

For ripe tomato preserves take the
small yellow plum tomato, prick all
over with a darning needle, place in
a jar, pour over them a good thick
syrup not too hot, set away till next
day. Pour off syrup carefully and heat
pour on again and set away. The
third day put all together and cook
until clear. Flavor as desired.

ALBERTA A.

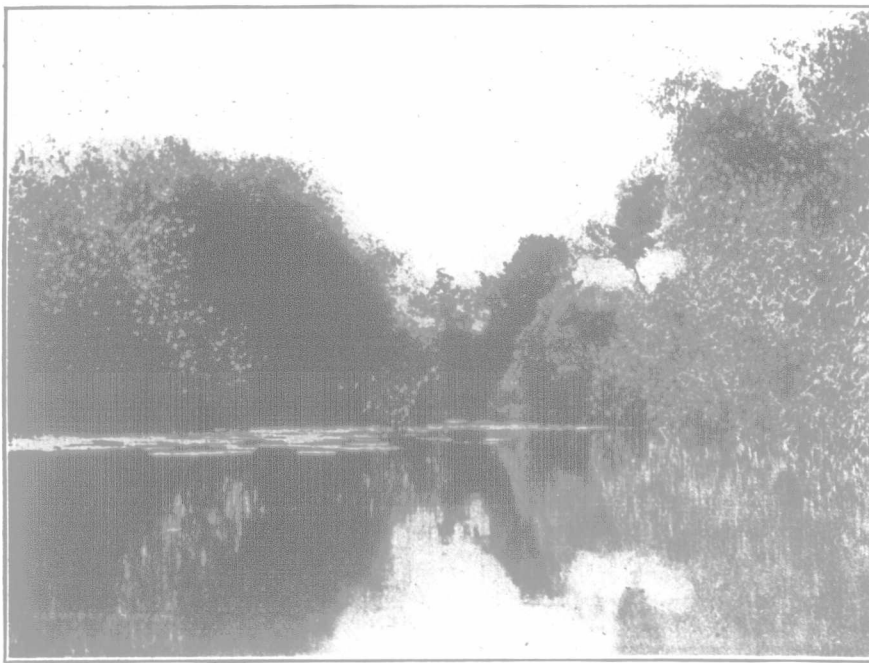
REPLY TO ELLA DARLINGTON.

Dear Dame Durden:—The FARMER'S
ADVOCATE of October 17th to hand;
and as usual I turned to the Ingle Nook
first, and my eye met your extract from
Ella Darlington in the *Morning Leader*
declaring that the Canadian farmer's
wife has to expect nothing from the
position of wife but to be treated by
her husband as a drudge, money-
canner and raiser of a large family. It
spoke also of her expression of sym-
pathy for "unmarried girls" who come
to this country as help.

must be very ignorant in regard to
farmers and their wives. It is true
that Canadian farmers and farmers'
wives are, from choice and necessity,
a hard-working class of people. From
choice because they are progressive and
ambitious, and from necessity because
of the almost impossibility of getting
good help especially for the wives.

I have been a farmer's wife for nine
years; for twenty-two years I have
lived on a farm; and in very few
cases have I found the farmer's wife
abused by her husband. I have more
often found her abused by the "un-
married girls" who come out to Canada
as helps. In many cases, when we
take an Old Country girl into our home
we find her utterly ignorant and awk-
ward at house work. She keeps her
eyes fixed on the highest wages, takes
as a matter of course the training the
farm wife is obliged to give her, and
calls herself a "help", thinking she is
so, when in reality many Canadian girls
of twelve could help as much.

In Manitoba and the Northwest
most of us started our married lives
with little capital but a good stock of
love and loyalty to each other and
ability to work; and happy have been
the men and women who were "equally



THE LILY POND.

yoked" in good health, willingness to
work and a fair stock of intelligence.
Perhaps we have had a tendency
towards greed in money-making and
work; but, if we have, the women have
had the fault as much as the husbands.
But the hardest-worked, wretchedest
women I know are those, in any walk
of life, who don't know how to work,
and who spend their time and energy
to accomplish so little. God pity them,
and the man who is unfortunate enough
to get one for a wife and the mother of
his children!

I have in my mind several cases of
young men who spent lonely uncom-
fortable years in bachelorhood, making
comfortable homes and acquiring a
supply of this world's goods. Then
they fell in love, often with a girl who
came out to Canada as "help," and
married her, with rosy dreams of a
clean fire side. Poor fellows! They
are not as clean as when they were
"bachelors", and their wives are discon-
tented bills of expense. And why?
Because those wives knew nothing of
how to keep house or make a home.
And do those brutes(?) of husbands
run away and leave them, or stay and
abuse them? Oh, No! They are
patiently milking cows, turning washers,
and making bread and cooking if
necessary.

On the other hand I know many
young couples who started in mere
"shanties" on the slenderest means.
Today they have comfortable, even
luxurious residences and happy families,

and are taking prominent part in every
movement which tends to the good of
their country. They can afford to
spend winters in the South or visit
large cities. It would be well for Ella
Darlington to write about dudes or
lunatics or some equally harmless
subject which she understands. Girls
of the Farms! Learn all you can that
is ornamental and accomplished, but be
sure that you learn how to cook and
keep house if you value your future
happiness and the honor and prosperity
of your home. Hoping I have not
taken up too much space.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

TOMATOES RIPENED AFTER PICKING.

Dear Dame Durden:—How proud you
must be to be at the head of such a
helpful department as the Ingle Nook,
and able, thereby, to do so much good!

I would like very much to become a
member, and understand that writing
a letter will admit me. I have had so
many helpful hints from Ingle Nook,
that I would like to give one or two
in return, trusting that they will aid
some one.

Cold coffee, applied freely to a black
skirt that has first been thoroughly
brushed, will make it look like new.

I must tell, too, about my tomatoes.
We had lots of them—green ones—but
somehow or other they would not
ripen well and then frost came. So we
gathered them all (about four bushels)
and brought them to the house. We



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salt, rinsed in boiling water, then re-salted and rinsed again.

For paint stains the remedy is to rub with a flannel cloth dipped in benzine or turpentine.

Ink spots may be removed if cloth is soaked in warm milk.

For perspiration and scorches—warm soapsuds and sunshine.

Iron rust stains will vanish if treated with oxalic acid melted in hot water. Rinse with pure water and a touch of ammonia.

Mildew—lemon juice and sunshine.

A WINTER FLOWER.

A remarkable flower is to be found in Siberia. It will grow in the coldest climate from frozen earth, and bear beautiful blossoms in the month of January. In the duration of its bloom the flower resembles somewhat the convolvulus, each blossom lasting but a day. The flower is star shaped when it opens, its petals being of the same length as the leaves, and about half an inch wide.—*Springfield Republican.*

WHO DAT KNOCK?

Who dat knock at de cabin do?
Ol' Age!—Well, des pass on.
I got no time to fool wid you—
I got to hoe my cawn.

I reckon dere's been some mistake—
Dat's des whut hit shorely be,
Caze I'se too spry fo' you to come
A-huntin' round fo' me.

An' who dat you got wid you dere?
Ol' Rheumatiks, you say?
You'll haf to 'scuse me, ef you please—
Dis here's my busy day.
—*ELOISE LEE SHERMAN.*

DARNING BY MACHINE.

For a machine darn do not trim the edges of the hole if the material is cotton, linen underwear or knit goods: the machine stitching will weave over and under the frayed threads. Have the right side upward when placing the work under the needle of the machine in order to see that the torn ends are neatly caught and held in place. It is a good plan to have an embroidery ring to hold the fabric securely. Otherwise hold it firmly with both hands to prevent the tension of the threads from puckering the work.

For this darning use a fine needle, and for table linen 80 to 100 cotton. The finer the cotton the more perfect the work. No. 120 cotton is said to be not too fine. It is a good plan for a beginner to practice upon small old pieces of coarse linen until the knack of darning in this way is acquired.

Begin to work from the upper left hand corner, a trifle above the hole to be darned, hold the material firmly and guide it from you so that the needle sews straight across the hole to a trifle beyond its lower edge.

The pressure on the presser-foot should be very light. To secure this loosen the thumb-screw at the top of the presser-foot rod. Test its lightness and loosen the screw until there is only enough to hold the foot down on the goods, and not enough to cause resistance when the material is drawn back and forth under it.

The one puzzling thing in this kind of darning is to learn how to draw the

work back and forth under the needle. Have both the upper and lower tensions very light and very even; a tight tension of the thread will draw the work out of shape. Do not take out the work or turn it around to put in a second row of stitching, but without stopping the machine draw the work toward you so that the machine sews backward. The second row of stitching should be close against the first row. Continue sewing until the warp threads are all put in.

When ready to weave in the woof thread, lift the presser-foot and turn the work so that the warp is crosswise. Begin to stitch from the upper left-hand corner, sewing back and forth across the threads until the space is covered. Cut the upper and lower threads of course, before removing the work from the machine. All loose threads and ravellings, too, should be clipped before laying the work away.

It should be remembered that the machine must be moved slowly. Some machines will not sew backward, and certain makes of machines have special arrangements for darning, or are built with a view to darning.

If there is difficulty in sewing backward on the machine, the darn is made a little differently. Lighten the presser-foot as just directed, but do not take off all the stitch motion from the feed. Put on a medium stitch with an even and very easy tension. After beginning the work in the upper left-hand corner sew to the edge of the hole. Take a few stitches across to the lower edge, then raise the presser-foot, and draw the work toward you until you have a thread the length of the hole to be darned. Insert the needle as close to the first row of stitching as possible. Let down the presser-foot, and stitch across as before.

When the hole is filled with lines of thread side by side, turn the work, put in the cross stitches as described until the hole is completely closed and the darn finished. When this is done, remember to replace the presser on the presser-foot and the stitch action to the feed.

It is hardly worth while to attempt darning on the single thread or chain stitch machine, as the thread must be broken off before the lifting of the presser-foot at the end of each row of stitching. This leaves a great many loose ends, which spoil the appearance of the darn unless they are carefully clipped.

Frayed edges of Hamburg embroidery and Torchon or Valenciennes lace can be darned with the chain stitch machine and are said to look better than with the lock-stitch machine. Very fine thread, however, should be used. No. 150 is not too fine, and sometimes No. 200 is better for delicate laces where you should follow the curves and scrolls of the pattern in the lace.—*Tribune Farmer.*

Trade Notes.

FARMERS HAVING hides, furs, pelts, wool, etc., to sell are naturally interested in learning where they should ship their goods in order to obtain the best all around treatment in regard to prices, grading and promptness in remitting. In this connection we call our readers attention to the Berman Bros. ad. which starts in this issue of our paper. We know this firm to be reliable, and you should read carefully what they have to say, and if interested make them a trial shipment.

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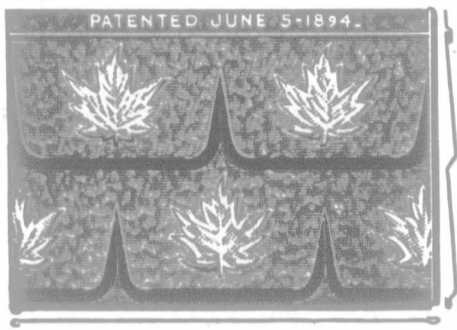
Four years ago we opened our office in Winnipeg. To-day we have the largest number of satisfied customers of any Grain Commission firm in Canada. The reason for this is that we promised certain things and we have fulfilled these promises. This is what we promise to do: we get the highest price for your wheat and give each car our personal attention. We make you a liberal advance by mail (registered and insured against loss), the same

day the bill of lading is received. We attach duplicate Certificates showing grade and weight for car to each account sale. We send returns to the shipper the same day the weights are received from Fort William. The balance due on car is sent the same time as the account sale. Your neighbor has probably shipped wheat to us. Ask him. As to our financial responsibility, ask any Bank in Canada or any of the Commercial Agencies

ORDERS IN OPTIONS EXECUTED IN ALL EXCHANGES

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

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



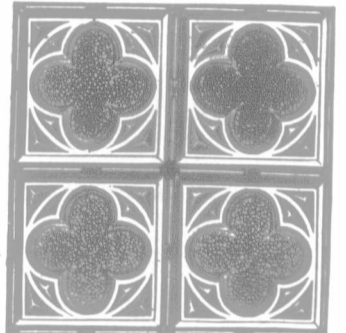
Safe Lock Shingle.

Metal Building Goods

Metal Shingles
Metal Siding

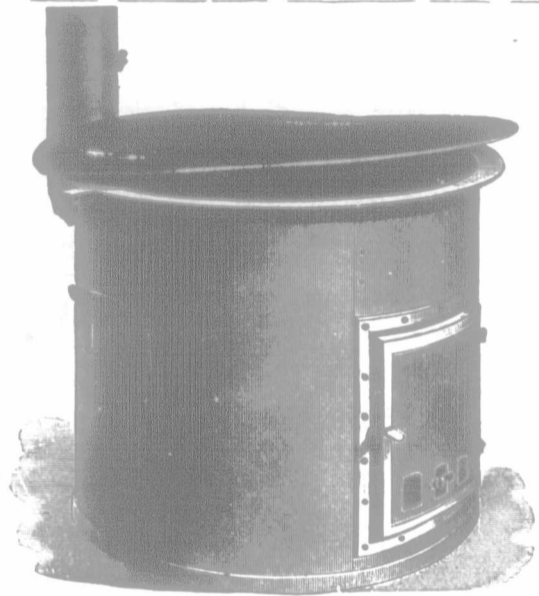
Corrugated Sheets
Embossed Steel Ceilings

Write for Catalogues and Prices



Ceiling Plate.

CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg



THE WINDSOR STOCK FEED COOKER

Every intelligent farmer knows that it pays to cook feed for live stock. It is not the amount that is eaten that fattens; it is the amount that is digested. All grains contain large quantities of starch, and starch is not digestible until cooked. The heat of the stomach is not sufficient to make the starchy substances digestible, and so a considerable portion of the grain eaten raw does not benefit the animal as it should.

OUR WINDSOR COOKER supplies a safe, simple, cheap means of cooking feed. The outside casing or jacket is made of strong, cold rolled boiler steel, supported at the bottom with a heavy wrought iron band. Inside the casing is a cast iron flue, which protects the steel jacket so that it lasts indefinitely and throws the fire and smoke up around the kettle before it passes into the pipe. In this way the entire outside of the kettle is brought into direct contact with the fire, enabling the user to cook the food in the shortest possible time.

The fire door is 12 x 15 inches—the largest of any cooker made, enabling the use of wood up to 3 ft. in length. The entire height is only 30 inches, making it convenient for filling and emptying. The kettle is made of very smooth cast iron, which neither rusts nor burns out. In addition to being a feed cooker, you can use it for heating water on wash day, for rendering lard, making soap, boiling maple sugar, scalding hogs, washing milk cans and pails, etc.

American Gals.	Cap. in Imp. Gals.	Weight	Price.
15	12 1-2	100	\$ 9.00
20	16 2-3	130	10.00
30	25	225	12.00
40	33 1-3	250	14.00
50	41 2-3	275	15.00
65	54 1-2	300	16.50
75	62 1-2	375	20.00

Millbrook, Ont., April 24, 1905.
Gentlemen,—Please find enclosed stamps for Elgin Wrench. It is a little dandy. I am much pleased with Feed Cooker. It is the best one we have ever used, as it takes so little wood to fire it.

Sincerely yours, JOHN L. PATTERSON.

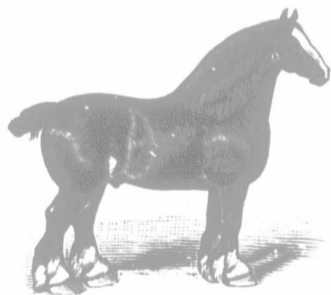
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Dept. W.F.A., WINDSOR, Ont.

CANADIAN HORSE EXCHANGE

60, 62, 64 Jarvis Street, TORONTO, Can.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

of Shires



Imported Stallions and Fillies

THREE CARLOADS SHIRES

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, AT 11 A.M.

Messrs. JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, Holdenby, Northampton, England

As every horse will be sold **Positively without Reserve**, this will be a grand opportunity for the Western farmer to improve his stock and at the same time take advantage of the cheap rail-road fares to Old Ontario. Catalogues for the sale mailed on application. We make a specialty of purchasing horses for Manitoba and the Northwest trade.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

J. HERBERT SMITH, Auctioneer

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THE Manitoba Assurance Co.

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

Northwest Branch: Winnipeg Canada.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

FRED. W. PACE SUPERINTENDENT.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say re wheat: The present situation in the wheat markets of the world is one that is difficult to analyse satisfactorily. The congestion in the movement of the new crops in North America caused by insufficiency in the number of cars required for the greatly increased railway traffic is making the receipts of wheat at terminal points of accumulation so much less than last year, that it gives reason for questioning the largeness of this year's crops. To those who are near the area of production there is no doubt as to the approximate reliability of the estimated yield in the United States and Canada as given by the usual Government and other estimators, and to them also the difficulty in getting the wheat moved from the country points is only too well known. The last estimate of the U. S. winter and spring wheat crop indicates an aggregate yield of about 745,000,000 bus compared to 692,000,000 bus. in 1905 and 552,000,000 bus. in 1904. In Western Canada the crop is around 90,000,000 bus. compared to 85,000,000 bus. in 1905 and 55,000,000 bus. in 1904. Thus, even if the figures for this year are given a large discount, there must still be a much larger quantity of wheat available than in previous years. The scarcity of cars is most felt and can be most easily shown by the difference in the movement in the North Western States and in Canada. Thus for the week ending Oct. 27th the receipts of wheat at Duluth, Minneapolis and Winnipeg were 5062 cars against 7021 cars the same week last year, that is to say, less this year than last year, 2,000,000 bus. less for one week, a large quantity of grain...

MONEY SAVED

BY TRADING WITH US

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

Sawing Outfits


We furnish fully equipped mounted Sawing Outfits with any size of Engine required.

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

HIGHEST PRICES and PROMPT REMITTANCE GUARANTEED if you ship us all your HIDES, FURS, PELTS, WOOL, etc. We pay same day as goods are received. Try us! We must treat you right if we want to keep you as a shipper. Write for price list and tags. J. J. COOPER, 315 1st St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.



Highland Park College
Des Moines, Iowa



Fall Term Opens Sept. 4, 1906, Other Terms Open Oct. 15, Nov. 27, and Jan. 2, 1907.

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

1 Classical	11 Pharmacy
2 Science	12 Music
3 Philosophical	13 Oratory
4 Normal	14 Business
5 Primary Training	15 Shorthand
6 Electrical Engineering	16 Telegraphy
7 Steam Engineering	17 Pen Art and Drawing
8 Mechanical Engineering	18 Railway Mail Service
9 Civil Engineering	19 Summer School
10 Telephone Engineering	20 Home Study

Instructions given in all branches by correspondence. Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College, Normal and Commercial Courses, \$12.00 a quarter. All expenses \$1.00 per month \$45.40; six months \$85.47; nine months \$124.21. Free scholarship to one person from each county. School all year. Enter any time. 2000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course in which you are interested and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.

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

Send us Samples of your Grain
20 Years Experience in the Grain Business

Smith Grain Company Ltd.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Licensed and Bonded. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Advances on Consignments. Prompt Returns.
418 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS who intend shipping their own Grain should write D. D. Campbell, 458 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell is appointed by the Dominion Government to look after shippers' interests in the matter of inspection and weighing of grain. Signed, D. W. McQuaig, President, M.G.G.A.

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.

Woman's \$15 Tailored Suits, \$4.50. Every lady should send for free fashions and cloth samples. Southcott Suit Co., Dpt. 10, London, Ont.

with last year, withheld from the ordinary channels of the trade, is influencing sentiment among traders, and as the withholding has been going on at about the same rate since the middle of September it necessarily proves an important factor in the markets. During the last week or so the receipts at Minneapolis have become unusually small for this time of year, and as a consequence cash wheat in that market is very strong, and owing to the difficulty in a steady supply at something near its value as compared with flour prices, a number of the flour mills there have shut down or are only running part time. This strength in cash wheat at Minneapolis has influenced other markets, and after the extreme dullness experienced in last week, the present week has taken on a fairly strong tone and prices have advanced 1c. to 2½c. per bus. in the United States markets, but in our Winnipeg market prices stand as unchanged for cash wheat and ½c. to 1½c. advance on futures. Speculative traders in the U. S. markets who have wheat sold for December delivery have become apprehensive of their position owing to the continued smallness of the receipts at North Western markets, and knowing there is plenty of wheat to come forward sometime, they have been buying back their December wheat and selling May delivery in place of it, this has the effect of advancing December and to some extent depressing May. Up to the present time the action of the markets is speculative, and outside of Minneapolis the demand for actual wheat for immediate delivery is generally poor. The export trade is very unsatisfactory especially in the spring wheat trade as owing to the speculative situation prices are out of line for export. The supply of wheat going forward to Europe keeps up, the World's weekly shipments being large, and the quantity on ocean passage is 3,000,000 bus. larger than a year ago. The small interior movement in America however, has resulted in a decrease in the Visible Supply which is unusua

at this time of year, this decrease of course helps to strengthen the market, but as compared with present years the Visible Supply is large. On the 29th Oct. the Visible Supply was 37,076,000 bus. against 28,339,000 bus. last year, 26,495,000 bus. in 1904 and 22,216,000 bus. in 1903. Recent reports from all growing crops are generally favorable. Australia seems to have the prospect of a larger crop than last year. Reports concerning the Argentine crop seem to us a little mixed and we are beginning to expect more or less disappointment in the outcome of that crop; should this occur it will mean higher prices. Good reports come from India as to the progress of the new crop in that country, and the winter wheat crop in the United States is practically all seeded and the early fields are green; the acreage is somewhat increased. The Visible Supply decreased last week 89,000 bus. against an increase the previous week of 864,000 bus. and increase last year of 1,150,000 bus. The World's shipments were 12,528,000 bus. against 12,736,000 bus. the previous week and 12,128,000 bus. last year. The World's Visible Supply according to Bradstreets increased only 535,000 bus. against an increase of 3,930,000 bus. the previous week and an increase of 7,554,000 bus. last year.

Trade Notes

TOYE & Co. of Nelson, B. C., are advertising in this issue. They have large tracts of the finest fruit lands in the rich fertile valleys of the West Kootenay country. Any reader who has followed the accounts of recent developments in that region knows that for an ideal home and fertile lands no country can excel the Kootenay district. We particularly call your attention to the special bargains Toye & Co. have to offer and hope our readers will take advantage of some of these bargains.

LOW RATES TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month until March 1907 inclusive, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell one way Colonist tickets at nearly half fare to points in Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Mexico, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming. For further information apply to D. MORRISON, General Agent, 25 Merchant's Bank.

The Standard Grain Co. Ltd.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Winnipeg Manitoba

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

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

Bill it to their order at Port Arthur if shipping by C.N.R., and to Fort William if shipping by C.P.R.; advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., 5 Henderson Block, Winnipeg.

We are a Company of farmers working in the interests of the farmer.

The wheat is the life blood of the Company.

If you are dissatisfied with the old conditions, strengthen us with your business that we may have the power to fight your battles and improve those conditions. Every bushel of wheat sold below track price is an injury to yourself and tends to place the control of the wheat market in the hands of those who profit by the lack of cars and the fact that the debts of the farmers are forcing them to sell before they can obtain cars. Hold your wheat till you can get a car and then ship to the Company that was organized to enable the farmers to get the full value for their produce. Look up back numbers for details and write us.

OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN.—Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions just as you are turning the horse out, is said to be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Blasm if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

A PERSONAL LETTER TO FARMERS.

Dear Sir:—We understand that you are interested in Farm Stock, and believe that you would, in all probability make a test of Herbageum on your own animals if the principal of feeding it were only fully explained to you, and therefore we take the liberty of writing you this personal letter. We are aware that Canada is at present being flooded with cheap preparations, mostly from the United States, that claim to be just as good and in some cases better than Herbageum, and we would ask you to test Herbageum side by side with any of these. Test for economy and note results.

Herbageum has been manufactured at Galt, Canada, for twenty-one years, and is neither a condition powder nor a food. When we say it is not a condition powder, we mean that it contains nothing that acts directly on the system as condition powders do act, and when

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA
HEDLEY C. TAYLOR, President JOSEPH H. GARNEY, Vice-President
EDGAR A. BROWN, Secretary

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US



ROBERT MUIR & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 416 Grain Exchange
Winnipeg
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

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

LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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The balance of time is maintained by the unerring accuracy of the **ELGIN WATCH**

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to **ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.**

SHEEP-SKIN LINED JACKET, \$6.00



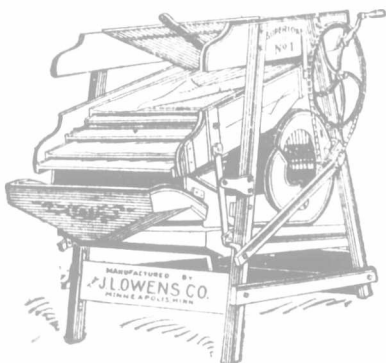
Lower priced coats than this may be bought, but no better value can be obtained. The materials in it are of the best quality and the workmanship is superior. We have sold hundreds of these coats and we have yet to hear a word of complaint about them.

They are intended for good, hard wear, intended to keep the wearer warm in extremely cold weather. They are made of 8-oz. brown duck, with lamb collar. They have handy patent snap and ring fasteners, two flapped pockets, and are fully sheep-skin lined. They have warm, knitted all-wool inside cuffs, and are altogether just the kind of coat to wear at any kind of work when the thermometer records cold weather.

No. 413a. EATON PRICE - - \$6.00

If you have not received a copy of our Fall and Winter Catalogue, and if you cannot personally visit our store, write us and we shall send you the catalogue by return mail.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA



DON'T BUY any fanning mill until you know it will clean your grain **thoroughly, easily and fast, is strongly constructed** and well painted. When you buy a mill you want satisfaction. Don't you? That is the reason why we want you to see **The Superior** and test it before buying any other. We know what it will do and we want you to know also. When you clean your grain you want it cleaned, not nearly clean, and you don't want to take all year in doing it, do you? Write for particulars of our special introductory prices.

THE HARMER IMPLEMENT CO.
Dept A, Cor. William and Princess Street
WINNIPEG.

Catalogue Printing Right on Quality Right on Time Right on Price Estimates Cheerfully Given The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

we say it is not a food, we mean it is not a condensed form of food that requires to be assimilated and digested by the animal's stomach.

Herbageum is a combination of pure spices of an aromatic nature, and these by restoring to the dry winter food those qualities that have passed from it in the drying process, enable the animal to thoroughly assimilate and digest it. That is, in a few words, the principal of feeding Herbageum.

Now as to particular results:—An even tablespoonful or one quarter of an ounce, is a feed for three calves, and 25c. worth will make a ton and a quarter of skim milk equal to new milk for calves. It will prevent scouring and constipation, and even to very young calves skim milk may be fed with perfect safety. Fed to pigs it makes six months feeding equal to seven and it does this simply by supplying them with that which nature intended them to have to assist in the digestion of their food, while getting it regularly, pigs never get of their feed, or suffer from weak back or legs.

Fed to milch cows it makes a wonderful difference in both the quality and the quantity of the milk, and the cows will thrive while milking heavily.

Horses will do more heavy work on less hay and grain when they have had Herbageum, simply because they thoroughly digest what they eat and there is no waste.

In fattening cattle there is no danger from over-feeding if Herbageum is fed regularly, and the time and feed saved shows a good margin of profit over and above the cost of Herbageum.

Herbageum is much favored by the sheep men. Lice and thicks cannot live where it is fed regularly, because they live on impure blood. Herbageum, by assuring perfect digestion of food, makes the blood pure, and pure blood is poison to lice and ticks.

We do not ask you to accept our statement as to all this, but we attach hereto copies of letters from several well known Canadians, and we ask you to consider them carefully.

Yours sincerely,
THE BEAVER MFG. CO.

(Extract from letter from Mr. Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.)

"We find Herbageum to be of very great assistance. By its use we are enabled to get calves on skim milk at a very early age without danger of scours or other trouble. This not only means great economy in the raising of our stock, but we can in this way develop a better type of dairy heifer, free of fat and of good milk producing form.

We might further say in regard to the use of Herbageum, that in extreme cases of scours we have found it a sure and efficient cure, and in ordinary every day use a sure preventative.

We are firm believers in Herbageum for regular every day use."

Yours sincerely,
WALTER McMONAGLE,
Glen View Farm, Sussex, N. B.

(Copy of letter from The Ingersoll Pork Packing Co.)

Dear Sirs:—"We have much pleasure in stating that we have used your Herbageum, and we have found that it quickly puts unhealthy hogs in a thriving condition. It seems to cleanse them from worms and strengthens their backs and legs and we have found them to fatten much quicker by its use. It pays we believe to feed to little pigs regularly, as well as when you are preparing them for market. We also believe it a good thing to feed to sows while suckling their pigs.

Wishing you much success, as we believe it a great benefit to the country, we are, yours truly,

INGERSOLL PACKING CO.,
Per C. C. L. Wilson

(Extract from letter from D. C. Flatt & Son.)
We are using Herbageum for our pigs and have used it for a number of years.

It was fed regularly to the Champion boar Summer Hill Victor, and the more we use of it the more firmly we are convinced that every breeder and feeder of hogs should use it. It keeps the hogs, on their feet by assisting digestion, which assistance is necessary when fitting for show purposes of feeding for market.

We have no interest in any Stock Food Company, and are not prejudiced for or against any of these preparations, in any way, but we have tested a number of them, and for permanent result and regular feeding we are convinced that Herbageum is the most economical and valuable and that it is absolutely safe for regular and continual feeding.

Millgrove, Ont. D. C. FLATT & SON.
(Copy of letter from Mr. John Brown.)

"I have faith in Herbageum. I fed nine head of stock for the Guelph Fat Stock Show. I fed them all Herbageum regularly and they took to it naturally from the first. And although I gave them all the heavy food they would take not one of them got off their feet or bloated during the whole time. This was my first experience in feeding Herbageum and I was certainly astonished at the results. These cattle did better than I ever had cattle do before.

At Guelph Fat Stock Show I won first prize and sweepstakes for beef carcass, besides three first, three second and two third prizes, and I attribute much of my success to the use of Herbageum.

We ship in the neighborhood of ten thousand head of cattle to the Old Country annually.

JOHN BROWN,
Galt, Ont. Drover and feeder.
Advt.

GOSSIP

AN ERROR IN OUR REPORT.

In our report of the Cardston fall fair there is a mistake in placing Clydesdale stallions; awards were Dawson Bros. "Pride of Claremont" 1st; Williams and Co's "Big Heart" 2nd.

R. Dale, the breeder of Thoroughbreds at Qu'Appelle, has gone to England on a visit. It is scarcely likely he will return without a few head of his favorite stock.

Robert Miller of Lumsden and Dr. Tye of Regina have formed a partnership and have gone to Scotland to select an importation of Clydes. The sales barn will be at Regina but the reserve stock will be kept at Mr. Miller's farm and within sight of Craigie Mains. That's the crack Clydesdale breeding country alright.

Prof. Carlyle of Colorado, Prof. Humphries of Wisconsin and Prof. Marshall of Texas are named as judges of Clydesdales at the International. They are all nice boys and it is a pity they don't get more opportunity to study Clydes at their respective state agricultural colleges.

SOME HIGH PRICES FOR SHORT-HORNS.

Aberdeenshire is always the Mecca for lovers of the reds, whites and roans in the month of October and this year was no exception. At the Collynie-Uppermill sale the averages were as follows:

COLLYNIE.		Average	Total
18 Bulls	£304 15 10		£5486 5 0
UPPERMILL.		Average	Total
7 Bulls	£122 5 0		£855 15 0
The Collynie herd averages for the last eight years were:—			
Year	No.	Average.	
1900	20	£ 123	18 0
1901	19	150	8 0
1902	20	157	11 0
1903	18	115	15 10
1904	22	144	2 6
1905	18	226	12 6
1906	16	186	8 9
1907	18	304	15 10

FRUIT LAND

160 acres of Fruit Land on the Lower Arrow Lakes, 1 1/2 miles from Post Office. Beautiful fruit ranches in immediate neighborhood. Everlasting stream running through the centre of it. Beautiful climate. C.P.R. boats running past all winter and summer. Price \$25.00 an acre; 1/4 cash, balance one, two or three years; interest at 6 per cent. For further inquiries write **W. R. HOBBS, Jr., Cochrane, Alta.,** or call on **PAUL ANDERS, Shields Post Office, Lower Arrow Lakes, B.C.**

Are You DEAF?



I was deaf myself for 25 years. I perfected and patented a small, invisible ear drum in order to help my own hearing. It is called "The Way Ear Drum," and by the use of these drums I can NOW HEAR WHISPERS. I want all deaf people to write me. I do not claim to "cure" all cases of deafness, neither can I benefit those who were born deaf. But I CAN HELP 90 per cent of those whose hearing is defective.

Way Ear Drums are manufactured in Canada under Canadian patents.

Won't you take the trouble to write and find out all about me and my invention? Tell me the cause of your deafness. Geo. P. Way, 1142 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

LADIES

Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY.

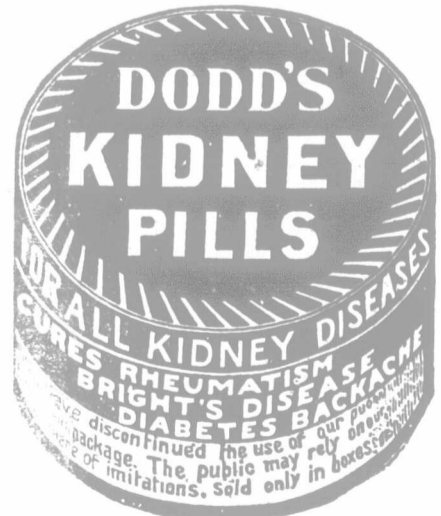


If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten day's treatment of Orange Lily, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc., like magic.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the TRIAL TREATMENT FREE

This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address Mrs. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont

The following advertisement appeared in a Torquay paper: "Wanted, a smart, active wife; well up in laundry work; fond of singing; can ride a bicycle and be a loving old man's darling. Apply by letter with photo."



J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Codford, Wilts, gave 830 guineas for Prince of the Blood by Pride of Avon, 850 guineas being given for Gold Mint by Collynie Mint; a half brother of Collynie Monarch, brought 800 guineas, bought for Leopold Rothschild. Mr. Cargill (Ontario) got Blood Royal at 200 guineas, and Will Dryden, Scottish Mint at 65 guineas.

The drop in the average was due to the suspicions of the Canadian and U. S. governments that the tuberculin tests were faked, and the subsequent order issued that retests were to be made in the trans-Atlantic quarantine stations, consequently people from North America did not bid and Argentina had not gone Shorthorn mad.

At the Newton sale, a bull calf brought 700 guineas, and three females well over 200 guineas. There seems to be lots of life in the grand old breed.

LOOK AFTER THE SCREENINGS.

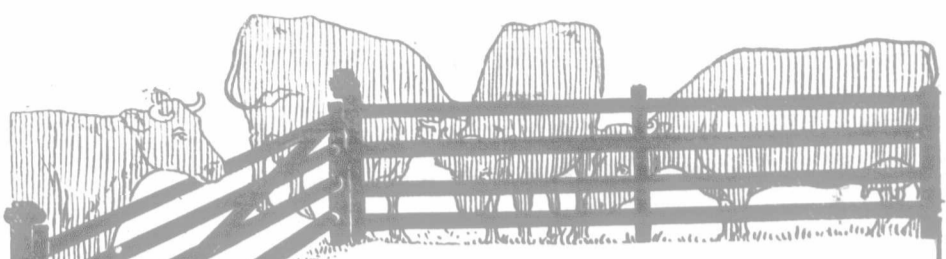
A case of special interest to the farmers, was tried yesterday (25th) before Magistrate McCausland at Regina. The defendant, Wm. Parkins, was fined \$25.00 and costs for leaving screenings containing seeds of noxious weeds exposed at various places on his farm after the threshing machine was moved. The law in this respect is:—

"No person shall for a period of more than five days leave exposed or unprotected at or near any place where grain has been threshed any screenings containing the seeds of noxious weeds nor shall any person place outside any mill, elevator or grain warehouse except in a securely constructed building, shed or covered bin any matter containing such seeds without having first destroyed the germinating qualities thereof;" and was designed to help to prevent weed seeds being carried from farm to farm throughout the country by wandering stock. In districts where the farmers depend on the Herd Law rather than on fences for the protection of their crops there has, in previous years, been a great deal of soreness over the way stock have had access to piles of screenings and stacks of weed infested straw after the period for herding had expired. We are informed the Government Weed Inspectors have instructions to be strict in regard to the enforcement of the clauses of the Weed Ordinance relating to the cleaning of threshing machines and the care of screenings.

TAKE A LOOK AT THESE CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.

We (journalistic rules compel us to use the plural pronoun) have seen J. B. Hogate's latest and fourth importation since March. Mr. Hogate believes in a combination of massiveness, quality of bone and individual character. These things he looks for in a horse and when any one of them is lacking he does not buy, unless he has an order to fill where the ideal is not his. During the past ten years Mr. Hogate has been importing horses to Canada and during that time when there has been such a scramble for fine bone to the neglect of size and character has held steady to his own opinions. The decisions of certain Scottish judges do not influence him. He has made up his mind that the big middle and quarters are just as essential to the long wear of a horse as are fine bone and long sloping pasterns, in fact more so. With such an ideal in mind and with the money in his hand he toured the best Clydesdale districts of Scotland with the result that he has got together a collection of horses that just suits the requirements of this country where the moving of big machinery and big loads is the daily lot of horses.

Some of the new Clydesdales are Baron Bogton, a black three year old by Baron o' Buehlyvie, dam Alice Alexander by Prince Alexander and third dam by the great old horse Prince of Wales, thus uniting the grand massiveness of the Prince of Wales stock with the latterday quality of the Baron's Pride. He is a splendid type of sire, answering well to the best ideal of a draft stallion. King Victor is another black three year old by Florizel, dam Susie by Good Gift. This horse



THRIFTY WOMEN

Nine times out of ten the woman is the money saver of the family, and the farm dairy department presents to her a golden opportunity.

Butter Prices during the Fall of 1906 and Winter of 1907 will reach the highest figure obtained in Western Canada in many years, and the misfortune of the butter user is the profit of the butter producer.

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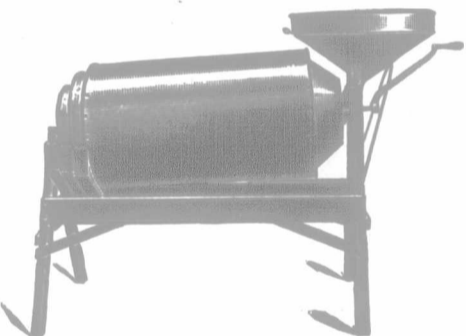
It will produce not less than one-fourth more butter than can be obtained without its use, and your order to one of our local agents shall be conditional upon the separator proving the truth of this assertion. Ask for particulars and name of our nearest local agent.

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Capacity, 75 bushels of wheat per hour guaranteed. Sold on 90 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighbourhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. The only machine cleaning and blue-stoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Furnished with bagger if desired. Write at once for wholesale prices.

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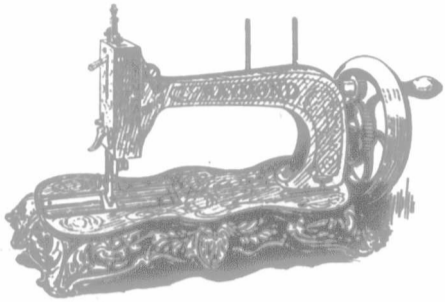
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is prepared to send an organizer into any district in the Province that will send to the Secretary the names of twelve farmers who desire to form a "local."

W. F. STEVENS, Secretary

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Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton

was purchased from Mr. David Riddell, one of the old Clydesdale breeders who in early days advocated the amalgamation of the English and Scotch draft breeds. Besides these two horses which are typical of the type and breeding sought after there are Percheron, Shire Belgian and Hackney stallions from which to select.

Of females only Shires and Clydesdales are now on hand. They are beautiful individuals and when one looks them over there is not the slightest suggestion of weakness or over-grossness in any part. Some of them are Lady Fashion, three years old by Royal Fashion, dam Balmeadie Magnet; Bounce, a big bay three year old, by Gold Mine, dam Beauty of Levens, by King of Hearts. Bounce made a great reputation for herself at the district shows where fads and fashions are not such strong factors in judging as at larger exhibitions. She was also stunted before she left. Another three year old is lady McIntosh, by the great sire Clan Chatton, dam, Lally of Greenhill, by Knight of Ellerslie. She is thus a half sister to the Highland winner Royal Chattan and also of the Toronto champion Gallant Chattan.

A good proper kind of filly is Queen Mab two years old, by MacMeekan, dam by Williamwood. MacMeekan is probably the best breeding son of Macgregor; and Williamwood sired, among other winners, the Highland society mare Fuschia. Queen Mab's grandam was by Dunmore Prince Charlie, the sire of the invincible champion Moss Rose. These are some of the Clydesdales. Three Shire fillies are Parkside Heroine a big massive roan by Horbling Harold, and Tarnaire Flower by Gunthorpe Advance dam Nateby Flower, by Shire's Standard. This is a particularly promising filly with more than ordinary quality and a real Shire's body and quarters. The last Shire we shall mention is Sandscale Model by Sandscale Twilight, a filly that is particularly strong in her front half.

HAMIOTA GRAIN GROWERS BUSY.

A meeting of the Hamiota branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in the Orange hall on Saturday October 27 for the purpose of discussing provincial government hail insurance. A goodly number of members turned out and a very liberal and free discussion was indulged in, all the members speaking highly in favor of the scheme as the only feasible and satisfactory method of hail insurance. The following resolution was put to the meeting and carried without a dissenting voice: "That in the opinion of this association a government system of hail insurance which will provide for a compulsory tax on every acre of assessable farm lands in the province to be collected through the municipal officers, and which will provide, bona fide compensation, for losses by hail, up to \$5 per acre, would be fair and satisfactory to the farming community of this district."

The committee appointed to seek more platform accommodation, reported having failed to get any for this season and were instructed to proceed with necessary steps to provide same before next year's crop, that being considered the only way to provide means to procure market value for our wheat, all overtures to the elevator companies having failed, the spread between street and track prices being from 3 to 10c. per bushel throughout the season. A list of questions from the provincial association re evidence to submit to grain commission was read and discussed one by one and afterwards answered by resolution of meeting. The feeling of the members appeared to be pretty much the same regarding treatment received from grain corporations and it is hoped some good evidence will be forthcoming by the time the commission sits here. A committee was appointed to collect evidence, said committee invite any farmer who has a case he would like brought up, if he does not want to address the commission himself to hand his case in writing to any of the committee or to the secretary. Committee meeting closed Thursday November 3 and will be held at the association November 10.

The Long Nights

are coming. What will you do with them? Just your chance to study up some subject in connection with your work or to fit yourself for a new position. With our assistance the long winter evenings can be

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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all blisters for mild or severe action. Relieves all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses without PAIN. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY and BITING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish. Each bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent direct, charges paid, with full directions for use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Relieve **FEVERISH HEAT.**
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THOS. BROOK'S CLYDESDALES.

In our rounds among stockmen every once in a while we come across a man who is quietly building up a stud or herd to the best of his ability and according to his means, studying thoroughly as he goes the problems of breeders and laying carefully the foundation for greater endeavor. Such a man is Thos. Brooks of Fairville near Pense, Sask. His farm, called Merryfield, is situated north of the C. P. R. main line upon a loamy stretch of land that runs west of the clay plains surrounding Regina. It is an ideal stock farm with a spring creek and pasture on one quarter and the best of wheat land in every direction. Perhaps some of the fondness of the owner of Merryfield for Clydesdales is due to the fact that he is only a few miles from the great stud at Craigie Mains. Several of the best mares in the original stud were in fact brought west to Craigie Mains. At present there are nine purebred Clydesdales at Merryfield and it is probable that a new stallion will be added before spring. Balgreggan's Heir has previously been used. Among the mares are Lady Highland Maid 3664, by Prince of Kinellar (imp.), bred by John Davidson, Ont., and her horse foal; Bess of Granite by Granite, bred in Ontario; she also has a horse foal; Ashburn Empress 3655 by Lawers Baron Gordon, a big smooth massive mare; and of the two year olds is her filly Empress of Merryfield, also big and drafty. A pretty yearling filly is Merryfield Nora, dam Rose of Sharon and by Balgreggan's Heir. There is a big active hardy two year old stallion by Balgreggan's Heir and out of Bess of Granite called Merryfield that should be good buying; also a yearling stallion, Merryfield Tom, from Rose of Sharon; Bess of Granite's foal is named Gay Merryfield, and Lady Highland Maid's Balgreggan's Merryfield. A start is made in Shorthorns by the purchase of two heifers from A. & G. Mutch. These are Craigie Mains Lavender and Craigie Mains Wry.

WATCH THE FEET OF LIVE STOCK.

It is often preached that the way to market the products of the farm profitably is on foot, in other words, in the form of live stock of some variety. If the advice is followed the feet become at once an object of care on the part of the owner of stock, for if the feet are out of condition, live stock cannot stand up to the trough to feed or break down en route to the markets while being shipped. The feet of young stock unless carefully attended to grow out of shape readily and lameness is the result if not permanent deformity. The feeder is, however, in his zeal for results at the trough, to founder his stock; the writer well remembers a case of a very well known shepherd who had just this experience in pushing Dorset grade lambs for the showing; such would eat a few mouthfuls at the trough, then go and lie down for a minute or two and again go to the trough and kept the practice up, it was also noticed that while at the trough, they would sway on their hind legs and stamp the feet as if sore which they undoubtedly were. Feed Box in the *Live Stock World* says:
"The trouble is just this: The blood vessels do not circulate through the hoof, and but very slowly through the heavy tissues beneath the hoof. The hoof proper grows only by a shedding off of the cells beneath it. Its moisture is obtained chiefly by absorption. Naturally the hoof will obtain as much water as it needs, or even more, from the night dews, wading in streams and similar sources. The stabled beast, however, must depend largely on the excreta of the stalls for the requisite water supply of its hoofs. Even this is usable, but along in June or some weeks before starting out for the fairs, the herdsman begins to bed the stalls deeply to keep the animals clean. The only moisture supply for the feet is shut off entirely and soon the trouble begins. The hoof walls dry out, contract, the feet become feverish and medical treatment of some sort is considered necessary. Under these conditions the hoof soon

(Continued on page 1733)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further particulars concerning any of these lands will be promptly furnished. Write **TOYE & CO. FRUIT LAND & REAL ESTATE, NELSON, B.C.**

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becomes as corrugated as a wash board, and these ridges which encircle the hoof are continuous between the digits where they serve as clamps to hold accumulations of grass, roots, straw stalks, or even mud between the claws or digits, and so aggravate the trouble.

The first thing to do is to trim the malformed hoof down to a natural shape, rasp out those ridges between the toes, then make a clay puddle through which the animal should be led three times daily and the mud or clay allowed to dry on the feet. In all such cases the improvement will be rapid.

There is quite a similar condition due to lack of trimming only. This is seen in cases where an animal is closely stabled for months, the natural wear is entirely prevented and the hoofs have grown to an unsightly length. Here the extreme weight of the show ring is borne on feet tilted back on the heels, and every joint is wrenched or strained. Here, too, the feet become inflamed and feverish and the characteristic corrugations appear encircling the feet. The treatment of this is identical with the first.

There is one other form of lameness, not so frequently met with, but far more serious. This is thrush. I first met it on a farm where sheep were kept in considerable numbers, and to this day I believe they were responsible for it. The show herd only was under the writer's care, and when one of the breeding cows was taken with it, she was neglected for several days. Then she was placed under the care of one of the best veterinarians in the state. He went at the enemy first with poultices, followed up with three treatments daily with calomel, peroxide of hydrogen, carbolic acid, creolin and everything else that was healing or antiseptic. After a week's treatment the trouble was worse. In a month there was an opening at the knee, where medicine injected would run out below the ankle, and the bones of the feet were dropping out. In three months there were great ulcers on the body, most of the bones of the feet were gone, the bones of the legs were diseased and one knee joint was open. The afflicted animal was a young cow, full of life and vitality, but it seemed impossible that she could live long under any possible circumstances.

Here is a remedy that will do the work every time, and usually in twelve hours, if taken in time, and always within a few days if the bones are not attacked. The remedy is not original with the writer, but he has tried it repeatedly in a dozen cases, and perhaps in a half dozen states, and he knows it is reliable.

Take a plug or small roll of absorbent cotton, saturate it with some standard coal tar preparation, then bind it between the toes and leave it there. In about ten or twelve hours renew the dressing, but don't change the cotton or bandages. Simply pour more of the sheep dip on the cotton. The cotton will adjust itself to the place, fill all crevices, but cause no pain, and at the same time serve as a poultice, while the sheep dip will soon kill the germs that work the trouble. Finally, "foul in the foot" must not be confused with thrush. The former does not well respond to medical treatment, though it may be relieved by trimming and shaping the hoof. The latter is a contagious disease and responds to right treatment quickly. In its first stages, the animal will be seen licking the foot that is to be affected. A few hours later it is slightly lame. The next day the foot is badly swollen. In bad cases the digits will stand at right angles to each other. An examination will show just a slight dry crack in the cleft as though made with a razor. The animal has a raging fever and refuses all feed. This is thrush.

The treatment for founder as described in the opening paragraph is to cut down the grain feed, given succulent feed such as grass, green corn etc., and if possible, turn on to a dewy pasture. This trouble is worst on confined live stock in hot summer weather or in the winter time, due partly to insufficient exercise.

SITTYTON FARM SHORTHORNS.

Most people interested in Short-horns are already familiar with the Sittyton herd belonging to Mr. Geo.

Kinnon of Cottonwood, Sask., a few miles north of Regina. The herd was founded on stock purchased from Jas. Russell of Ontario, Brennie Bros., Manitoba, Struthers of Maple Creek and Turner of Calgary. One of the first bulls used was Banner Bearer who sired some of the younger cows now kept, but later the noted stock and show bull Sittyton Hero 7th was purchased and has been used for some years. He is a bull thoroughly typical of the breed, a remarkably easy keeper

and a very impressive sire. He stood at the head of the herd which won championship at Regina the past four years and at Calgary the present season. He is still in his prime but on account of there being considerable of his blood in the younger stock, is offered for sale at a figure that should make him a bargain. His record in the Winnipeg, Brandon and other show-rings, and his sale to the Prairie Home herd for \$1,000 marked him as an extraordinary animal. Another bull of more than average

merit in this herd is Avondale Ensign, bred by Ferguson of Souris and winner of second prize at the spring show and sale held in Winnipeg last May. He is now two years old and is filling out into a promising looking sire.

The females in the herd are particularly noticeable for the irscale and rugged constitutions. The herd is kept under ordinary conditions and has a natural tendency to carry a mass of thick flesh without the stimulus of grain feeding. Ontario breeders who have seen



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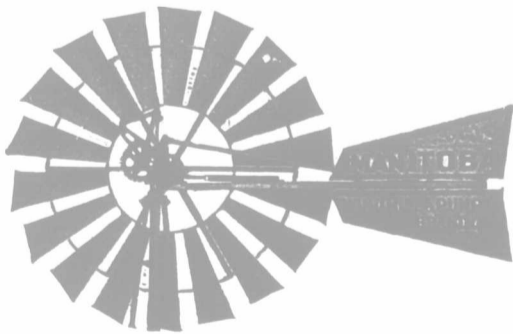
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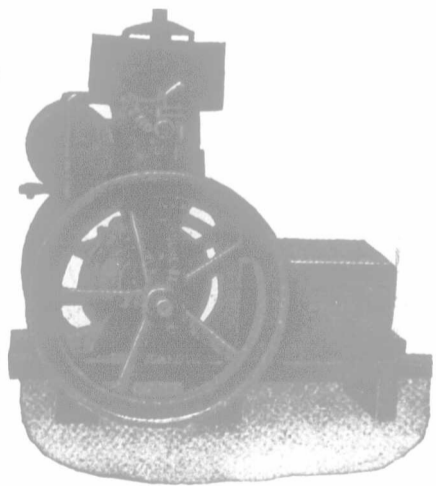
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THE NORTHERN BANK

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

Table with 3 columns: Variety, Days to mature, Yield per acre. Varieties include Yellow Gharnovka, Common Emmer, White Spelt, Red Emmer.

EMMER AND SPELT.

OATS.

Table with 3 columns: Variety, Days to mature, Yield per acre. Varieties include Banner, Bavarian, Improved Ligowo, Goldfinger, etc.

SIX-ROWED BARLEY.

Table with 3 columns: Variety, Days to mature, Yield per acre. Varieties include Odessa, Blue Longhead, Common, Mensury, etc.

TWO-ROWED BARLEY

Table with 3 columns: Variety, Days to mature, Yield per acre. Varieties include Danish Chevalier, Sidney, Jarvis, etc.

PEASE.

Table with 3 columns: Variety, Days to mature, Yield per acre. Varieties include Golden Vine, Prince Albert, Early Britain, etc.

INDIAN CORN.

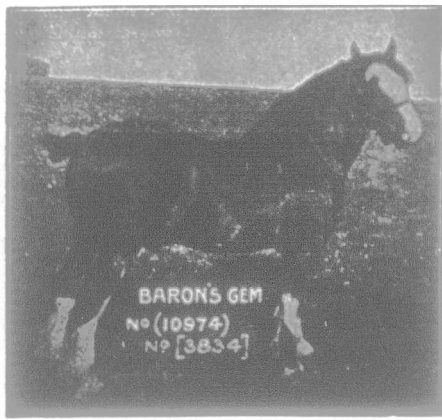
Table with 3 columns: Variety, Days to mature, Yield per acre. Varieties include Eureka, Theobald White Flint, etc.

Advertisement for 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 1901—1st at Winnipeg... 'PILGRIM' 1900—1st and Cup at Winnipeg... 'BURNBRAE' who won 1st at Pan-American 1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon... 'BURNBRAE' 1898—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon... 'BURNBRAE' And Numerous Other Prizes. We sell foal-getters as our record proves. We do not re-sell stallions we know are no good as foal-getters: hence our success. We have just put in a car of Imported Clydesdale mares. We have a number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale mares, in foal, also Hackney mares for sale. Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions always for sale. Prices right. Terms easy. Our guarantee will bear the closest inspection. Our Motto is—"Nothing but the best." Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

Advertisement for Percherons and Shires. Do you want to improve your stock of horses? Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them. Don't take my word for it but look up my prize record. At Brandon winter fair I took 1st, 2nd and Championship. At Neepawa a horse sold from my barn took first. At Winnipeg Industrial I took 5 firsts on individuals; I also won the 3 gold medals offered by the Percheron Society of America, on my group of stallions, the Championship mare and 3-year-old stallion. These are for sale and at reasonable prices. Write or call on JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.

Advertisement for 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.

Advertisement for 1881 Galbraith's Horses 1906. ARE STILL AT THE FRONT AND HAVE BEEN FOR 25 YEARS. At the recent State Fair at Milwaukee we were awarded in strong competition Championship for Clydesdale Stallions, all ages; Championship for Shire Stallions, all ages; Championship for Hackney and Coach Stallions, all ages. A New Importation of Forty-nine Head landed August 21st, 1906, personally selected, with a lifetime's experience. If interested, send for particulars, or what is better, call and examine the stock. First come, first served. 15 IMPORTED CHOICE CLYDESDALE MARES FOR SALE. DON'T OVERLOOK THIS ADVERTISEMENT. ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON Janesville, Wis. AND Brandon, Man.



CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

Why go abroad for Clydesdales? Come to Craigie Mains and get the Choicest.

The largest Clydesdale Breeding Establishment on the continent. We can show you the pick of Scotland and Canada of all ages from which to select. We import and breed the most useful class of horses for the western farms and ranches.

A. & G. MUTCH CRAIGIE MAINS LUMSDEN, Sask.

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.

JOHN GRAHAM Carberry, Man.

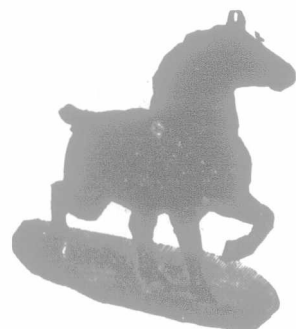
HORSES for WESTERN FARMS

MR. FARMER, just a word to you! You want to breed horses that will stand work with your big machinery. You want horses with big, clean bone and plenty of middle and muscle; you want them with constitution and spirit.

J. B. HOGATE Brandon, Man.

America's Leading Horse Importers

OUR PERCHERON STALLIONS WON EVERY FIRST PRIZE AT THE PARIS SHOW, JUNE 13-17, 1906



Our Percheron Stallions won every First Prize at the Percheron Show, held under the auspices of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France, June 28-July 1, 1906.

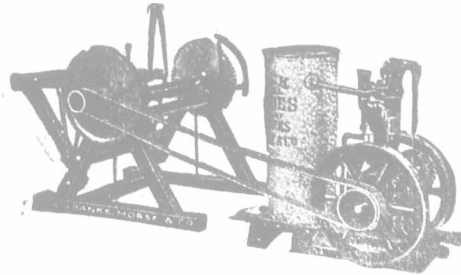
Our Percheron and French Coach Stallions won every First Prize and Championship at the Iowa State Fair, August 24-31, 1906.

Our Percheron and French Coach Stallions won every First Prize and Championship at the Inter-State Stock Show, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 24-29, 1906.

We import and sell more stallions than anybody else because we only have the best.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.

Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.



SOME WON'T BELIEVE IT

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H.P. Jack-of-all-Trades

GASOLINE ENGINE

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

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

Please send me (without charge) particulars about the 2 H.P. Gasoline Engine for farm use. I may want a Name Address Prov

Table with 3 columns: Variety, Tons, Yield per acre (lbs.). Includes Evergreen Sugar, Early Longfellow, North Dakota White, etc.

TURNIPS

Table with 3 columns: Variety, Tons, Yield per acre (lbs.). Includes Hartley's Bronze, Perfection, Bangholm Selected, etc.

MANGELS

Table with 4 columns: Variety, Tons, 2nd seeding, 3rd seeding. Includes Triumph Yellow Globe, Yellow Globe Selected, etc.

SUGAR BEETS

Table with 3 columns: Variety, Tons, Yield per acre (lbs.). Includes Royal Giant, Danish Red Top, Danish Improved, etc.

POTATOES

Table with 3 columns: Variety, Tons, Yield per acre (lbs.). Includes Money Maker, Dalmeny Beauty, Carman No. 3, etc.

CENTRAL MANITOBA TEACHERS' CONVENTION

The program arranged by the officers of the Central Teachers' Association was carried out faithfully on October 4th and 5th at Portage la Prairie. Almost every teacher in the inspectorate was present, the crowd showing a preponderance of the feminine element in the teaching profession.

THOROUGHBREDS

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by Kelston, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905.

R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE

CLYDESDALES & 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.

W. H NESBITT ROLAND, Man.

WOULD EXCHANGE Two or Three Good CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND SOME CATTLE for GOOD LAND

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.

The Veterinary Speciality Co., Ltd. 106 St. Clarence Av., Toronto, Ont.

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

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO. A GOOD PICTURE Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. TORONTO ENGRAVING CO. 92 BAY ST. TORONTO

Boog Spavin Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse. Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes. Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy.

ing along the line of psychology. Even to those to whom the subject was new, the lectures proved instructive due to the care taken by Professor Baird in pointing out the relation between the abstract subject of psychology and the concrete child mind. In talking on

"Habit and Heredity," he pointed out the benefit of establishing fixed habits—good ones, of course—because habits once fixed are performed without calling upon the mind which is left free to attack some new problem. It is a blessing that the child is born without

fixed habits as instinct, and plasticity or teachableness, are opponents. In proportion as the young of any species is able to react upon its environment without teaching (i.e. by instinct) in the same proportion does it find difficulty in profiting from teaching. For instance the chicken is most lavishly supplied with instinct and is correspondingly the most difficult to teach or train.

In the second lecture on "Memory" Dr. Baird criticised John Locke's definition that "Memory is the power of the mind to revive impressions of the past and to recognise that they are not new," because he said memory was not faithful; it did not always supply a true copy of the first impression. There are three kinds of memory,—

(a) The visual memory, which people have who recall objects by their appearance.

(b) The auditory memory, which is the recollection of the "ear-minded."

(c) The motor memory which must have some motion of the muscles connected with it.

He illustrated these three types by using the subject of spelling. Some persons spell almost entirely by the eye. Ask them suddenly to choose between two spellings of a word, and they must write it down before making the decision. Others again have learned to spell by the ear alone, the sound of the letters being the sole guide. These have the auditory memory. To a lesser degree the possession of a motor memory is seen in those persons who move the lips and muscles of the throat in learning the spelling of a word or memorizing a selection of poetry or the multiplication table. Association, of course, was a great assistant to memory of whatever kind.



Stove Sim- plicity

Some stoves need as much poking and urging as an "old-skate" horse. Such stoves waste fuel, waste time, spoil the cooking, exasperate the spirit and make the whole household go wrong. All that kind of bother and delay and disappointment are unknown where they use a

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE

So simple a child can operate it. One damper heats the oven; another increases the fire; other dampers so check down the fuel consumption that a fire-box of coal will last from twelve to sixteen hours. When you want a hot fire in a hurry, this stove will give you one in five minutes. A little girl or a little boy can be taught to operate a Happy Thought Range without any trouble.

Every Happy Thought burns coal or wood.

Ask your dealer about the simplicity of Happy Thoughts. Write at once for our illustrated catalogue—free.

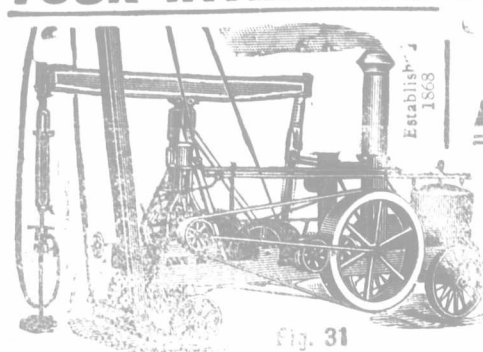


The
WM. BUCK STOVE CO.,
Limited
Brandon Montreal
Winnipeg



FOR SALE BY
Leading Dealers in Winnipeg and
throughout Canada
Western Office: 246 McDermot Street, Winnipeg
W. G. McMahon, Manager

YOUR INTERESTS AND OURS ARE IDENTICAL



You Want Practical
WELL DRILLING MACHINERY
to develop that
Mineral, Oil or Water

proposition; we have it. Guarantee
it to work satisfactorily.

Tells about the formations, depth, diameter holes,
with send printed matter and can save you money.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,
AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.
CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Trade Notes.

THE BURRIDGE COOPER Co. have been awarded the contract for the water works system of the town of Moosomin this includes one 50 and one 10 horse power Ohio Gasoline Engine.

THOSE OF OUR READERS who are at a loss for a water supply will do well to note the advertisement of the Rider-Ericsson Hot-Air Pump. This pump is quite prominent on the Range: for the private residence it places you on a par with the city water supply, and better still for you are entirely independent, and it is very effectively used in buildings of more than usual height where the power of the local service is insufficient.

We note that the United States Government adopted the pump many years ago, and likewise the Dominion Government, and the Provincial Government have also several in use in Indian schools, located at outlying points where water service otherwise could not be obtained. Those most familiar with the engines cannot praise them too highly on the point of efficiency, durability, absolute safety and economy. The Rider-Ericsson Engine Co. who have enjoyed an enviable record for over thirty years in the South, will find a good trade for their engines in this market.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1905.
Tuttle's Elixir Co.,
311 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen,—I had a bad attack of rheumatism last August, and after using only one bottle of your Elixir was immediately relieved. I can heartily recommend your remedy to any one suffering from rheumatism. Yours very truly,

SARAH E. SMITH,
6346 Star Ave.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, DES MOINES, IOWA.—We have frequently called attention of the patrons of this paper to the advantages offered at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, for gaining a thorough, up-to-date and practical education. Many have sent their children to this school and have invariably been pleased with the education that these children have received there.



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.

"FAVORITE" CHURN



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

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

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by the aid of

"Flashlights on Human Nature," on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages, illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10c.
M. HILL PUBLISHING CO.
129 East 28th Street New York

The school was organized sixteen years ago and almost \$700,000.00 have been invested in buildings and equipments. The merits of the school have been recognized in all parts of the country and students have flocked to it from almost every state and territory in the Union. President Longwell, the founder and president of the institution through all these years, in a personal letter states that the new school year has opened with almost one thousand students in attendance. The first week of the school there were twenty-one states and Canada represented. They were distributed as follows: Illinois 41, Nebraska 46, Minnesota 35, Kansas 28, South Dakota 26, North Dakota 22, Missouri 21, Wisconsin 8, Colorado 6, Montana 5, Indian Territory 4, Washington 4, Wyoming 3, Michigan 3, New York 3, Indiana 3, Tennessee 3, South

GIVES TWO REAL GOOD REASONS

For Believing Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure All Kidney Ailments

Cured his Backache of Twenty-five Years Standing and Satisfied Everyone he Recommended them to.

ECONOMY POINT, N. S., March 19.—(Special).—George S. McLaughlin, of this place gives two splendid reasons for his belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one remedy for Kidney ailments. Here are the two reasons in his own words:

"I was troubled with lame Back for 25 years or more, sometimes so severe that I could not turn myself in bed. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have had no return of the trouble since.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons who had Kidney trouble. All who have used them have been benefited or cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve all Kidney Diseases from Backache to Bright's Disease, but they absolutely cure them. But sometimes where one or two boxes relieve it takes more to make a complete cure.

Carolina 2, Oklahoma 2, Canada 1. The balance, of course, are from Iowa.

Besides the regular college courses there are special associate colleges of engineering, business, stenography, telegraphy, penmanship and drawing, music and oratory. These associate colleges are not simply departments of a literary college but they are thoroughly equipped schools and maintain entirely separate faculties. The College of Engineering is complete in every detail, having the most complete machine shops. Besides the regular engineering courses usually offered in engineering schools, the College maintains a Trade School to prepare the machinists for their work. The Business College, including a commercial course, shorthand, and typewriting, and telegraphy, is known to be the most

completely equipped business college in the West. The Business Exchange Room is the finest business exchange room in the United States, and is presided over by one of the most competent superintendents of business college work found in this country, while the College of Music and Oratory is not surpassed by any other school of the kind west of Chicago.

The expenses have all been reduced to the minimum. The accommodations are first-class in every particular, and the faculty, which is composed of about sixty specialists, is probably not excelled in any other college in the American West. The calendar shows that special terms open October 15th, November 27th, and January 2nd. Our readers may obtain any special information they may wish with regard to the school by addressing the president for a free catalogue.

FEEDING FOR MILK.—The comfort of the cow as well as the quantity and the quality of her food is a very great consideration in the economical production of milk. The quantity should be all that she will eat up clean. The quality is not so important provided it is easy of assimilation. There is a great deal written about protein and fat containing foods and a great deal of what is written is nonsense. The digestibility of food should be the principal consideration.

A safe rule for the profitable production of milk and butter is—Keep the cows in a warm, well ventilated stable. Feed food that is not expensive and with it give just enough Herbageum to make it easy of assimilation. "Just enough" is an even tablespoonful (1/4 of an ounce). The cost of the Herbageum fed in this way is a little less than one half cent per day and the extra milk and the extra thrift of the cows is always a surprise to the feeder who tries it for the first time.

Another advantage gained by the regular use of Herbageum is in the churning. The butter "comes easy". In this respect Herbageum has the same effect as a good pasture. In fact Herbageum is simply a substitute for the oils, perfumes and flavors of a first class pasture.

Covering these points we submit the following letters: "I feed Herbageum regularly to twenty cows and four horses. At different times I have tested the value of Herbageum by dividing my cows into lots of five cows each, and in this way I found that cows getting Herbageum give more than they do when not getting it. I have also fed it to cattle I was fattening and find it keeps them toned up, and keeps them from going off their feed when they are being fed heavy.

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

T. S. MIDDLETON.
Amherstburg, Ont.

"We find that by using Herbageum for our milch cows in the winter, butter can be brought in just about one-third the time, and consider that the time gained in churning is worth more than the price of the Herbageum, besides which the butter is a better color. This opinion is formed from repeated observations."

WADLEIGH & McMANNIS.
French Village, Que.

IT WILL BE WELL within the memory of our readers the holocaust which befell the Frost and Wood workshops at Smith's Falls and which wiped out their plant last February. Phoenix-like this firm has arisen from the ashes with a set of works which surpass the old ones. Business in the West has so increased for this firm that commodious offices and warehouses have been erected on the corner of Princess and Pacific, Winnipeg.

THE DEVELOPING fruit lands of our Pacific province continue to attract the attention of the world's homeseekers. The climate is certainly ideal. The land has shown its capacity for producing fruit that is unexcelled by any other country in the world; proximity to large business centers gives good markets and social advantages not to

be found in the more sparsely settled districts—what more could man desire?

We would ask our friends to write Mahon, McFarland & Mahon for further particulars of ideal homes in this country.

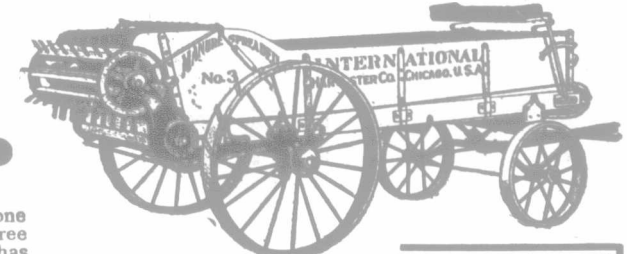
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21, 1905.
Mr. C. F. Tuttle,
Manager, Tuttle's Elixir Co.,
311 E. 63rd St., Chicago.
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of the 16th inst. in reference to a testimonial for the above: we do not issue open letters of this kind but we would be pleased to answer any inquiries that you may care to refer to us, in regard to this Elixir. Yours respectfully,
SWIFT & COMPANY.
Per R. H. D.

A SWAMP FEVER SPECIFIC—Swamp fever has for years been a terror to horse owners of the prairie provinces. The disease usually makes its appearance during the busy months of fall and when not fatal so debilitates horses as to render them unfit for work for months. Veterinaries have wrestled with this disease with varying success

and farmers have resorted to most infinite care in feeding only to find that some of their horses would become affected. The disease is particularly costly when it invades a herd of mares as it usually causes abortion and seriously reduces vitality. This fall Drs. Armstrong and Christner of Regina were called upon to treat so many cases that they set about the task of preparing a specific remedy that would so condition a horse as to make him practically immune to the disease or if already contracted to affect a speedy cure. The result of their work is the Regina Veterinary Stock Food which has been extensively used throughout Saskatchewan with the most gratifying success. Horse owners who have used it are loud in their praises of its merits and the demand for the food is something of the nature of a run on a tottering bank. The preparation is put up in neat compact packages and is sold to the consumer for one dollar per package which will carry a horse through an attack of swamp fever or if used as a preventative will last from one to two months. The goods are handled by the Regina Veterinary Stock Food Co., Regina, who will negotiate with local dealers to handle it in each locality.

ONE LEVER DOES IT ALL ON THE I.H.C.



You would rather operate one lever than to get mixed up with three or four. The I. H. C. Spreader has but one lever—the only spreader of that kind. This is just one point of superiority over other spreaders. There are others. No other spreader has a vibrating rake to level the load and bring the manure up square to the cylinder. Everybody knows a spreader works better and gives a more even distribution when the load is level. Great power is required when a spreader is in operation to run its cylinder, move its apron, level the load, etc. The I. H. C. Spreader gets ample power from both the rear wheels of the wagon. It not only gets more power but it is surer of its power at any moment. It makes no skips, and it avoids friction, side strains, and consequent breakage. This same thing helps to secure the light draft for which I. H. C. Spreaders are noted. Call on the International local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog. CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg. Send three two cent stamps for a copy of "Farm Science." Book just from the press, written by eight leading agricultural authorities of the United States. Treats practically every farm topic in the most forceful, money-making way.

Its steel wheels have a superb strength. Broad tires, they do not rut the land or cut in to make heavy pulling. The turned-in flange keeps out the dirt and mud. Rear wheels are provided with traction lugs. There's no slipping or sliding on wet or frozen ground. It has a wide range of feed. You spread as thick or as thin as you like. You see everything has been thought of and worked out to make the I. H. C. the leader of all spreaders. You have choice of two types—Clover-leaf, endless apron spreader and the Corn King, with return apron. Each type is made in three sizes. If you buy an I. H. C. manure spreader you know it is right.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED)



Nova Scotia Wool

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

The only Underwear in the world, made of Nova Scotia Wool, is

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

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



This range's oven is rather larger than seems necessary, but you'll like the extra room, since it takes less fuel and less fuss to do better baking. Oven lined with heavy asbestos to keep heat where it belongs; top, bottom and back uniformly thick.

Burns Wood or Coal

Range
OXFORD CHANCELLOR

This drop-oven door can't slam down nor get wobbly on hinges,—patent check-spring stops that. Oven bottom is double—perforated-steel loose bottom over the real oven bottom: level surface, always. Way the fire door's built, and the special draft design, make this the most sensitive of ranges to control,—easy to manage, sure to satisfy. Come and look it over,—you've seen no range like it for the money.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY
CO., LIMITED

Toronto
Montreal Hamilton
Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

**GREAT
NORTHERN
RAILWAY**

**Observation
Buffet, Library
Compartment Cars**

If you've ever travelled in a compartment car you know the pleasure of travelling—if you haven't there's a treat awaiting you on your vacation trip.

They afford every luxury and comfort, and the privacy of a home.

The Observation end is handsomely appointed and permits of an uninterrupted view of the ever-changing scenery.

Leaves C.N.R. Depot daily at 5.20 p.m.

Direct connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis for all points east; south and west.

Pacific Coast and Return \$60

S.S. "Dakota" sails from Seattle for the Orient, Sept. 2.
S.S. "Minnesota" sails from Seattle for the Orient, Oct. 20.

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

Kootenay Range

Kootenay Steel Ranges

Burn all kinds of fuel

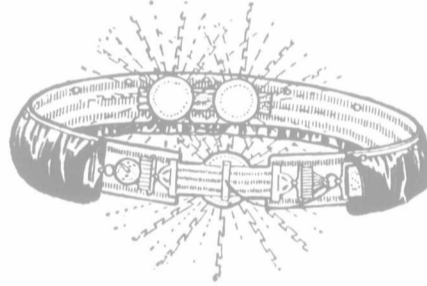
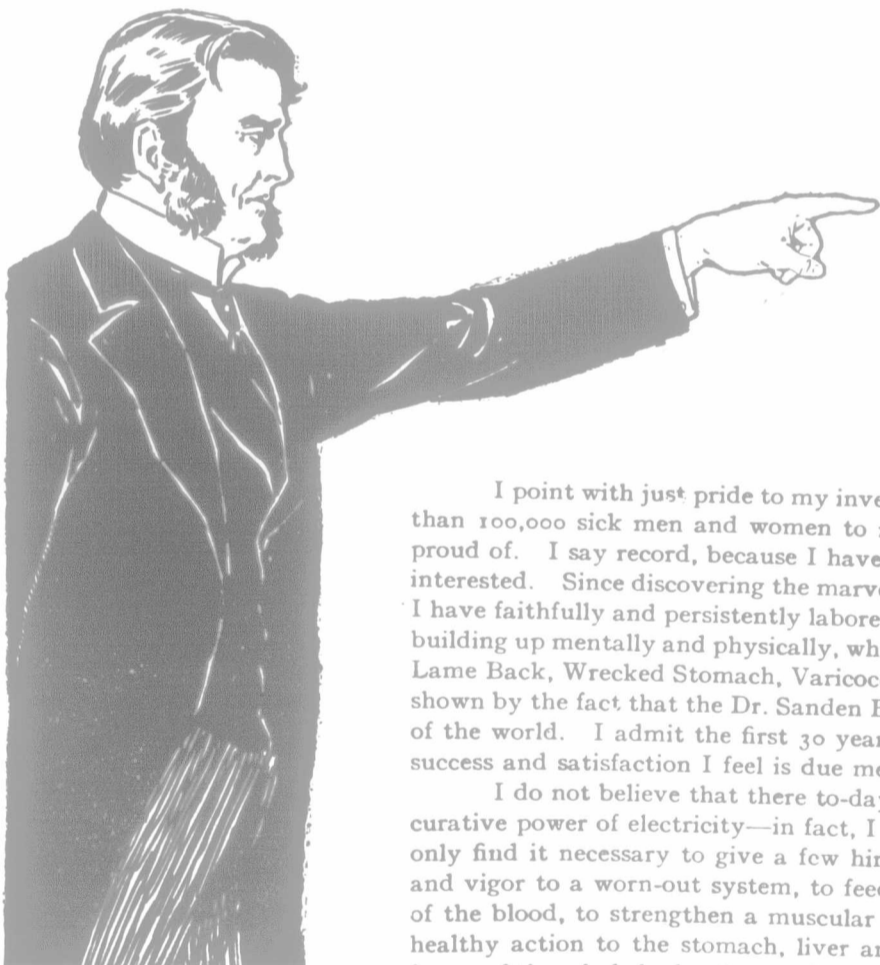
McClary's

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



Pay me when Cured

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



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

I do not believe that there to-day is a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I, therefore, only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn-out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular center, as in lamé back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied from the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life, and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

Not a Cent to be Paid Until Cured

The price is as low as \$5.00 in many cases, and you get a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way. As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year.

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

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

AGAINST SARAH'S RULES.

That Philadelphia conservatism is not confined to the "upper classes" is instanced by the experience of a woman from a Western city, who recently came to live in Philadelphia. She hired for a cook a middle-aged negress:

One afternoon Mrs. B. went into her kitchen, and said: "Sarah, I neglected to provide anything in the way of meat for tea to-night, but we will have some waffles. We are all so fond of them." The cook said nothing.

When the bell rang for tea, the family assembled, but there was no indication of any waffles. Mrs. B. sent for the cook.

"Sarah, where are our waffles?" Sarah drew herself up. In a voice that trembled with outraged dignity she replied:—

"Mis' B, I'se done cooked in the firstest families of Philadelphia for more dan thirty years, an' I nebber knowed any of 'em to hab waffles for tea Sunday night. You cain't hab no waffles?" And they did not.—*Philadelphia Times.*

TRAGIC.

The man lay prone upon the pavement. Blood trickled from a ragged gash in his throat, and formed in a little pool near his head.

There were no marks of violence—nothing to show how the man had come by the accident. For a minute the great detective was baffled. Suddenly a strange light shone in his keen grey eyes, while a smile of satisfaction played about his lips.

"Have you discovered how the man's throat was cut?" they asked.

"Yes. He's wearing a collar that's been to the laundry twice."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The kindly squire of the neighborhood was just leaving from a friendly social visit to Mrs. Maguire.

"And your son, Mrs. Maguire?" said the Squire as he reached for his hat. "I hope he is well. Busy, I suppose, getting ready for his wedding tonight?"

"Well, not very busy this mornin'." "Squire," answered the beaming mother. "He's up stairs in bed while I'm washing out his trousseau."

Willur J. Carr, of the State Department, had occasion to call at the house of a neighbor late at night.

He rang the door bell. After a long wait, a head poked out of a second story window.

"Who's there, asked a voice.

"Mr. Carr," was the reply.

"Well," said the voice, as the window lighted up, "what do I care if you're Mr. Carr? Why don't you walk in and wake up the people and tell 'em about it?"—*Pittsburg Press.*

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is for you—it is the best way to use electricity. It pours a gentle stream of life into the weakened parts continually for hours every night. It refreshes the nerves, expands the vital powers, enriches the circulation, and makes you feel bright, active and vigorous in one night's use. You get stronger each day and in a few weeks you are stronger and younger in the fire of youth. It cures to stay cured Nervour Debility, Weakness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney and Stomach Trouble, Indigestion and Constipation. It is grand, this method of mine. **Business Men, Professional Men, Ministers, Athletes, Men of National Renown** and men in every walk of life who have used it are praising it.

The Following were Cured and are Now Happy.

SCIATICA AND CONSTIPATION STILL CURED.

Central Kingsclear, York Co., N.B.

Dr. McLaughlin,—

Dear Sir,—When I purchased the Electric Belt from you about six years ago, I was suffering very much with sciatica in the hip. When I began to wear the Belt it acted like a charm. The sciatica left me, and to-day I am entirely free from it. I also suffered from costiveness, and had for years been taking medicine to keep my bowels right. Since wearing the Belt I have scarcely ever taken any medicine for that cause and I can confidently recommend your Belt to anyone suffering as I was. I am, yours very truly,

D. F. KNIGHT.

RHEUMATISM AND WEAKNESS CURED TO STAY.

Grand Mere, Que.

Dr. McLaughlin,—

Dear Sir,—I must apologize for being so long in answering your letter, and at the same time I must say that I was surprised to receive same, asking for results by the use of your Electric Belt. It must be fully two years ago that I wrote you to the effect that the Belt did the work O. K. I wore it then for some time, and gradually but surely both rheumatism and weakness disappeared. I then laid the Belt aside, and have proclaimed it a real cure. Yes, the Belt cures. I wrenched my back last fall and immediately applied the Belt, and am again well. I repeat it—I believe the Belt is a wonderful appliance for the relief of suffering humanity. Yours truly,

G. DUVAL.

WAS A POOR CRIPPLE—CAN NOW STOOP AND PICK UP A PIN.

Riviere aux Pins, St. Gabriel P. O., Que.

Dr. McLaughlin,—

Dear Sir,—I take this opportunity of letting you know the benefit your Belt has given me. I was a poor cripple before I got it, now I can stoop and pick up a pin with ease. It was worth a great amount of money the good it has done me. My advice is that no home should be without one. I thank you for the benefit it has done me. Yours truly,

PHILIP MCGAHEY.

DYSPEPSIA.

Lunenburg, S. S.

Dr. McLaughlin,—

Dear Sir,—The Belt bought from you last October, when suffering from Dyspepsia, has proved a great benefit; in fact, I may say that I am quite well now. Yours sincerely,

(REV.) G. C. WALLIS.

PAINS AND ACHES ALL GONE.

Dr. McLaughlin,—

Dear Sir,—I received your Belt and am well pleased with it. I wore it steady for a month and it has given me perfect satisfaction. All the aches and pains have disappeared, and I find it invaluable for any sprain, as we often spring our legs in jumping off the cars.

I remain yours truly,

H. T. SIMPSON.

FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

Springfield, N. S.

Dr. McLaughlin,—

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to be able to tell you that I now feel like a new man in every way. Wishing you all the success that you deserve in your endeavor to relieve suffering humanity I remain, yours sincerely,

F. A. OUELLET.

To prove the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to take your case and

After I Have Cured You Pay Me

All I ask is that you give me security for the price of my Belt, and I will send it to you with all necessary attachments suitable for your use.

Write to-day for my Free Illustrated Book and full information

CALL TO-DAY!

If You Can't Call Send Coupon For Free Book.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

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