

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

SEPTEMBER 26, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 731

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

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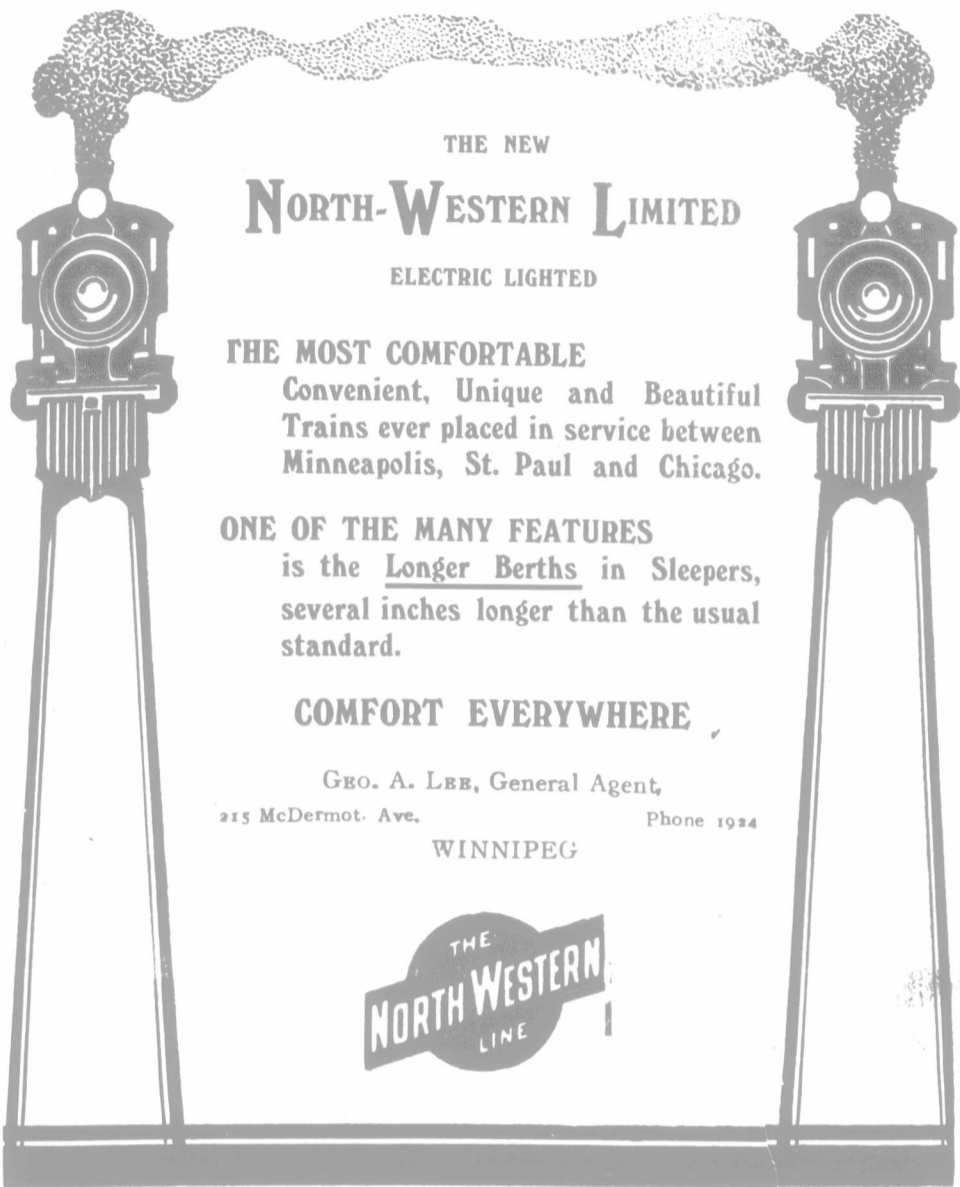
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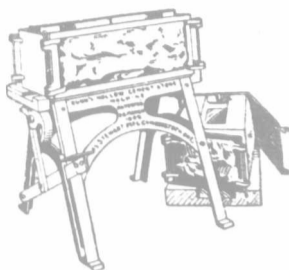
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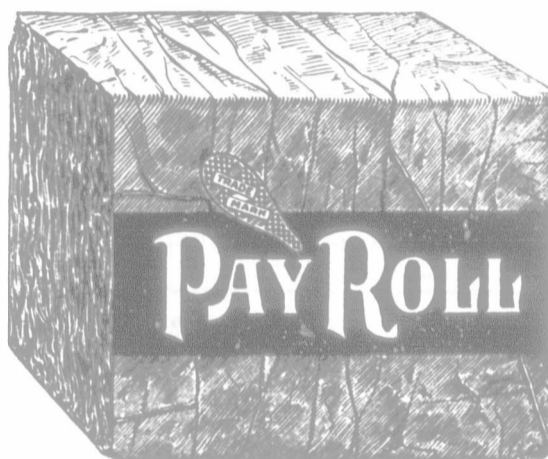
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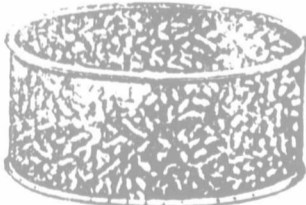
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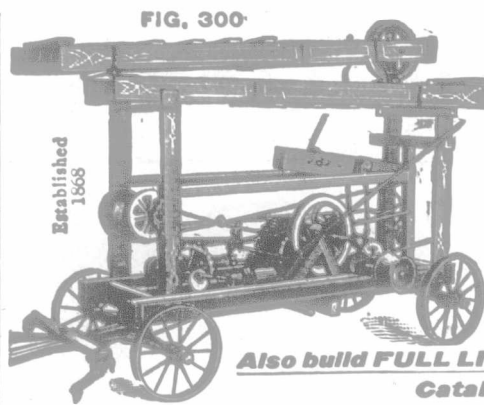
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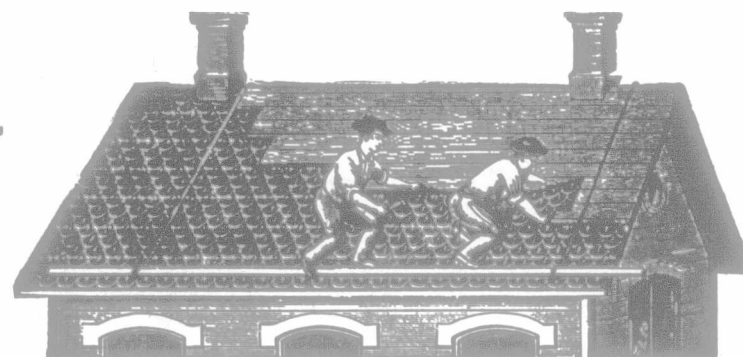
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

September 26, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 751.

EDITORIAL

Spelling Reform.

The announcement some months ago that Andrew Carnegie had set aside a sum of money to be devoted to spelling reform, was met by the unthinking with shrugging shoulders, and the formation of a Simplified Spelling Board was looked upon as a joke. The smile grew to a laugh in which the derision was more noticeable when it was announced that by President Roosevelt's orders all official documents prepared in the White House should use the spelling as recommended by the new board.

The serious minded among those who disapprove of the change immediately conjured up dreadful pictures of the destruction of the etymology and historic value of our English words. The would-be wits lay awake to concoct absurdities of idea and spelling in which to bring ridicule upon the new movement. Their efforts were so marked by exaggeration that they defeated their own ends.

The changes that have created such an excitement are not by any means radical. The Simplified Spelling Board has been very moderate in its first advances. Of the three hundred words whose spelling is simplified there are at least eighty with the forms of which we are familiar, and which are as often used as the older forms. For instance, favorite, whisky, theater, plow, program, are written at least as often as favourite, whiskey, theatre, plough, programme. A goodly portion of the rest of the list is composed of past tenses and past participles which in the old way doubled the final letter of the root verb and added "ed," but which are here recommended to be formed by adding only the letter "t," as drest, confest, exprest, dropt, lookt, stept. This is not new, really, but a reversion to an old method of forming these parts, which was used by Shakespeare, Dryden, Milton, Bunyan, and also by the modern poets.

Among the sincere opponents of any change in the form of our English words, are the men who fear that this will obscure the derivation of the words and deprive them of their historic value. But etymology is history, and the history of the Anglo-Saxon language has been as much one of change as has the history of Anglo-Saxon government or commerce. The language to-day can hardly be recognized as even a distant relation of the English tongue of Chaucer. No better example can be given here to prove this point than the Lord's Prayer.

"A. D. 1258.—Fader ure in heune, haleweide beeth thi neune; cumen thi kuneriche; thi wille beeth idon in heune and in erthe. The euerych dawe bried gif ous thilk dawe. And vorzif ure dettes as vi vorzifen ure dettours. And lede us nouht into temptation, bot delyvor of uvel. Amen.

"A. D. 1300.—Fadir oure in hevene. Halewyd by hi name, thi kingdom come. Thi wille be don as in hevene and in erthe. Oure urche dayes bred give us to-day. And forgive us oure dettes as we forgive oure dettours. And lede us not into temptation. Bote delyvere us of yvel. Amen.

"A. D. 1611.—Our father which is in heauen, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy wille be done in earth as it is in heauen. Giue us this day our dayly bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lede us not into temptation byt deliver us from evil. Amen."

Even in the time of Chaucer the language was undergoing such change that the poet seems to have had forebodings of the future fate of his works, for in the closing stanzas of "Troilus and Cressida," he says:

"Go litel booke, go litel tragedie,
And for ther is so grete diversite
In English and in writing of our tong,—
So pray I God that non miswrite thee,
Ne thee mismetre for default of tong.
And rede wherso thou be or else song
That thou be understand."

Yet after all, even if the change involved the sacrifice of historic association and charm, it would be worth making. To one who uses the word and gains pleasure from its past, there are a hundred to whom the word has no past and who are concerned exclusively with its present usefulness.

The persons who feel most heavily the burden of our irregular and eccentric spelling are the children and the strangers. An hour each day all through the school course is a low estimate of the time spent by each child in acquiring a writing knowledge of English, and even then in many cases the result is imperfect. A simplified spelling would leave a large proportion of the time so spent to be devoted to other subjects of greater importance, while a purely phonetic spelling such as the wisdom of a generation hence shall use, will enable the pupil in three months to attain what now costs him three years of hard work. As to the stranger,—he is a real factor and certainly to be considered. With the tide of immigration bringing each year to our shores thousands who know nothing of our language but who are eager and anxious to learn, it behooves us to make, as far as possible, a plain path for their feet. And not only the stranger within our gates shall rejoice, but through all the lands where Anglo-Saxon commerce and civilization has penetrated the easier acquirement of the language will be appreciated. The change will do more than anything else toward making English the world speech.

An essential factor in the success of this movement is to widen its application to all English speaking countries. To make it applicable to but one country, to localize it in any way is to produce "confusion worse confounded." Whatever changes are finally made should be the result of conference and agreement among all the English-speaking nations of the world. The British Isles, United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and British India. That the movement had its origin in America is a credit to the country, that it should remain there would be a serious mistake.

Our Cousin Does Some Drumbeating.

Under the caption "American Invasion of Canada," a Minnesota cousin does a little drumbeating, mixed with a fling at the Old Country man, but makes several claims of teaching Canadians to farm, which are not based upon facts. First, it is claimed by the publication referred to that "the Yankee taught the natives to break and backset the first year, then to raise two bumper wheat crops and summer fallow the fourth year so that the land might absorb more moisture." Supt. Mackay preached the latter doctrine for years, before a Yankee shoved his nose over the boundary in the guise of a settler; at Indian Head, the system has been followed for years. Another sentence is typical "Free schools and churches have been established by the American settlers, that grant religious liberties to all." Is not that rich!

Down in Minnesota, we live, but "we did it!" True, Canada is glad to have the cousins come here, to grow up with our own children, to intermarry, to learn the English language under the Union Jack. It's a good way to wipe out the little misunderstanding back at Boston in the eighteenth century, it's another illustration of the parable of the prodigal son! Canada has not been selfish in the past; even in agriculture she furnished the pioneer practical agricultural college professors to our cousins, in Craig, the Shaws, Carlyle, Kennedy, Linfield, Grange, Grenside, Morgan, Marshall and others, besides the best Shorthorns they possess, and, not least, men to take care of them; the attachment is reciprocal, even if occasionally our St. Paul contemporary does like to preen his feathers in public. We only draw attention to our cousin's antics because crowing has gotten into disfavor in

Somebody plugged a car and left it around so that the Grain Commission might find it.

* * *

Oats are to be good property this winter with a keen export demand, Russia and England being short.

* * *

At Illinois, they will judge dairy Shorthorns on conformation alone. If done by a crank on the dairy breeds little good will result!

* * *

Fruit scarce, butter going up, eggs not to be had at eating prices, it certainly looks as if farming is a good business to be in.

* * *

In the last record mile made by Dan Patch a wind shield had to be used; the issue containing the editorial referred to, "Our Cousin Does Some Drumbeating," had just come off the press.

* * *

Chrystal, of Marshall, Mich., believes in selling cattle privately rather than publicly. He advises investors to buy from a good herd in good breeding condition.

* * *

Out of a population of 126,586,525, there are 99,070,436 illiterates in Russia. The educated classes amount to about one per cent of the total population.

* * *

We wonder whether the Grain Commission discovered the destination of the weed seeds and other dockage at Port Arthur and Fort William!

* * *

The frequency with which assaults on young girls are being perpetuated lends color to the opinion that magistrates are too lenient, and that the lash is not used frequently enough.

* * *

It will be a good idea to make the upset price at the pure bred association sales somewhat higher than at present. If a pure bred bull is not worth more than fifty dollars, it should be emasculated.

* * *

"I will never be a delegate to the House of Commons. All that a constituency has a right to expect from its member is that he shall be in general accord with the views of the party which supported him."—AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

* * *

The Central Experimental Farm staff can now sleep in peace at night. Dr. William Saunders, F.R.S.E., has wired Deputy Minister O'Halloran that everything is lovely in the West, crops all saved in good condition.

* * *

Dr. Bell got heavy damages for being made honorary president of the Pouter Pigeon Club of Canada. The stockmen at Toronto assured the doctor it was not done with malice aforethought, and salved his feelings with coin of the realm.

* * *

An expert tells us that the reason turkeys are such dear eating, is because of *Eutero-hepatitis*. The "itis" family may be aristocrats, but when they would corner the supply of turkey, we see good reasons for being anarchistic toward that family.

1866

WORKS
S. A.
S. TEXAS,
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Canada, since the poultrymen have decided that roosters may only run at large during the mating season.

The C. M. A. and the Tariff.

The meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers in Winnipeg a week ago was not productive of anything remarkable to the farmers beyond adducing evidence that the C. M. A. is determined to secure an increase in the tariff and that the agricultural public must be on the alert to resist any movement on the part of the government to make the farmer's burden heavier than now. Persons would naturally think that the lessons to be read from Canada's period of stagnation during the eighties and early nineties, would be sufficient for the government of the present day. To-day the cost of building to both farmer and townsman is so expensive, due to the cost of lumber, that an increase of tariff on that article would make the load unbearable. The demand for higher tariffs is not likely to be yielded to by the Federal government, which assumes that the general prosperity has lulled the tariff for revenue only and other advocates of minimum tariffs into a false security.

The C. M. A. cannot be blamed for preaching a doctrine entirely in their own interests, they are sincere and as such their views are entitled to consideration, both from the government and the people, *the thing is to see that their views do not receive more consideration than such are entitled to.*

Incidentally the C. M. A. president delivered a speech, the tenor of which was *more protection*, not because the industries are struggling, people can no longer be fooled with that cry, but the appeal is being made to the patriotism of the people. If an article can be made in Canada as good as elsewhere and if it is sold for the same price, the public can be trusted to do the right thing, without being turned into the narrow way by legislative enactment. The president's speech is a splendid effort and if read in its entirety will take some time and thought, because no reasonable person with a knowledge of Canadian agriculture, of the farmers' views, and of Great Britain can accept all the statements therein made. *The plea for more protection* is sugared and chocolate coated, but still it *will not go down*. There are several matters discussed in that speech not relevant to agriculture, but we just desire to draw attention to one or two statements, which are wide off the mark. Referring to the exodus to the U. S. by the flower of Canadian youth, the statement is made that they went south because they had seen enough of the fields and desired work in the factories. It was nothing of the kind, the great impulse was, that in the U. S. at that time, opportunities for advancement were plentiful, and the Canadian West was practically undiscovered. Speaking to the question of an equalizing tariff so as to give the home manufacturer protection against the Britisher, it was explained that "Canadian manufacturers do not demand a prohibitive tariff against the United Kingdom, but that we must at least have sufficient protection to put our Canadian manufacturers on an equivalent footing with those of Great Britain." Further it was said, "but if, while giving our manufacturers fair play in competition with British manufacturers, we make our tariff so high against all foreign countries that our surplus requirements, above what our own factories can supply, will be obtained from British manufacturers, a vast amount of money which now goes to enrich foreign nations will be turned into the pockets of British manufacturers and their workingmen." All of which would make splendid reading for the Birmingham man. The petition of a few Medicine Hat protectionists and real estate men to the Tariff Commission is cited as an opinion that the West wants protection, when the real opinion is just the opposite, judged by the people's votes and the press of the country. Evidently then the British manufacturers would only be allowed the trade that Canada could not handle, which in view of the fact that this association is so strongly in favor of a contribution to Imperial defence, means that the Canadian taxpayer would be forced to pay twice or thrice the taxes he now does. The plea for the Canadian manufacturer is that the English manufacturer pays his labor less; he certainly does, but the laborer's living expenses are very much less than if he lived in a Canadian city.

Protection for the farmers is cited as a *quid pro quo* for increasing the duties on everything they use, but they have stated openly and to the

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

Under the caption, "Between Ourselves," we intend to talk straight to our readers about the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We confidently believe that we are placing before the public the best value in agricultural journals to be found in the world. Early in the history of our business we had to decide between a cheap type of publication, with advertisements spread promisciously through the reading matter, that would make money fast for the publishers, but which would necessarily be lacking in influence, and, one that would be more expensive to produce by reason of the superior talent employed upon it, the excellence of the material used, and the quality of the work expended upon it. Our choice fell upon the latter and we have ever aimed at the higher ideal, realizing that an institution such as ours should be commensurate with the class of people whose opinions it professes to represent.

As our older readers know, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has always been one of the highest priced papers placed before the public. It was a choice between a high subscription price or no paper, and the fact that we have been able to carry out our policy is sufficient proof for us that the agricultural public is willing to pay for good quality. It is not our intention to present here a story of the early struggle of the publishers to establish and maintain a journal of this class: suffice it to say that it is now sixteen years since we first began the publication of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, with a circulation of less than four thousand, but which has grown steadily with the increase of population, until it has now reached the grand total of 20,500 and some odd.

From the very beginning of its existence the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has enjoyed the acquaintance and received the assistance of the brightest men in almost every community. Many of these have been personally acquainted with the publishers, while others have established an impersonal friendship with the paper itself. All have exerted themselves to make the paper a continuous success. Some contributed to its reading columns, some devoted their time to securing new readers. We appreciate such work and would be glad of an opportunity to personally thank each of our friends for their assistance, for if the work of every man could be accurately estimated, it is more than probable that the efforts of these men have contributed more to the success of this paper than any other force.

Before we conclude these series of talks to our readers, we shall tell you what our ambition is with regard to the making more valuable the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, because we want you to appreciate our work, as we do the work of our friends in the country. During the past three months we have kept nine men in the country working up subscriptions. A representative has worked in every town on the railway lines of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Estimating that each of these representatives interviewed forty men a day, which is a very low average, considering that nearly every fair was visited, this would make 41,400 personal interviews for the canvassing season. In itself this is a gigantic task, and as a campaign of publicity, has never been equalled by any other journal in Canada.

This is our plan of making newcomers acquainted with what we have to offer them. Our methods are direct. We have tested the public opinion and we know that when a man sets his name down as a reader, only the final end, physically or mentally, will necessitate its removal. If you are a live farmer you will want to read the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and get your neighbors to read it.

Tariff Commission that they are quite willing to forego that small amount of protection rather than have high tariffs, and the necessities of life higher in price, *the two go together*. It savors of farce, to hear the tariff on eggs and butter quoted, when such cannot now be procured in the country in sufficient quantities; eggs when imported are brought in because such are needed for food, and when such can be gotten in Canada of good quality and for the same price, Canadian supplies when existing will be drawn upon. The president also said, "I wish to point out to the intelligent farmers of the West that the American farmers find flax more profitable to grow than wheat, and I hope that when revision of the tariff takes place there will be a duty placed on flaxseed for the benefit of the farmer, and that all flaxseed used in Canada will be 'grown in Canada'." and asked the question, "Why do not our Canadian farmers ask our government to place a duty on flax grown in Canada to give them the home market which they are justly entitled to? There is from a million and a half to two million bushels of flaxseed consumed in Canada annually by our Canadian linseed oil crushers, and why should a million bushels or more of foreign seed be used instead of buying 'grown in Canada' flaxseed, and grown right here in the West, the best that can be produced?" To which answer may be made, "they have better sense." Flaxseed prices are invariably higher on the U. S. side of the line and buyers are here constantly to buy for export, the lack of a duty has had nothing whatever to do with the little favor shown this crop as yet by Canadian farmers. It is to be expected that once farmers grew plenty of flax that an export duty would be asked for by the high tariff advocates. Taken all round the address is one to be proud of as the dominant note in it is, that Canadian manufacturers are well fed, are thriving, are rapidly becoming millionaires, and yet there is, sad to relate, underlying it, a note of 'man's inhumanity to man,' inasmuch as that, although doing well, we would plunder our brothers to become still richer.

HORSE

The Pabst Brewing Co. have disbanded their six horse team of geldings and will not show them again.

It's a sign that a colt needs bran and linseed meal if his coat is harsh and staring. Keep him healthy and growing from now until spring and he will repay the extra care as a three-year-old.

The style of team a man drives and his manner of hitching them up has a lot to do with this credit at the store or the bank. Ill-mated teams and broken harness are enough to discredit any man in a banker's estimation.

Up-to-Time and Baron o' Bucklyvie have sired an exceptional number of the prize horses that have come to Canada this year. Both are the get of the famous Baron's Pride.

Thoroughbred Types.

At almost every exhibition and horse show we have attended the question of type in Thoroughbreds has been raised. Winnipeg shows are peculiarly prolific of such discussions on account of the fact that the representatives of two distinct types generally meet there. The one type was well represented last exhibition by Copper King, a smoothly turned, well muscled, snug, clean horse, calculated to get decidedly useful stock but not built upon extreme racing lines. The other type was represented by Central Trust, a horse that is a bundle of nerves and bone. To those who admire a horse simply for his racing qualities such a representative as Central Trust is handsome, but to those who place extreme speed among the minor requisites of the Thoroughbred he is decidedly unattractive.

These two horses are mentioned here because they represent distinct types that are struggling for most recognition not only in Canada but in other countries. The admirers of the Copper King type claim that such horses are just as good as the other kind and can cite numerous instances to support their contentions. The admirers of the latter of ordinary driving horses claim that there is a comparison between the two types.

The admirers of the Central Trust type are strong on the contention that the Thoroughbred is essentially a racing horse and that the best representatives of the breed should be built upon purely racing lines.

Recently in conversation with a gentleman, who has all his life been in close touch with the breeding operations of the English stud farms, we asked him plainly which type was most in favor in the old country and his reply was that the smooth type was the ideal but that it was too often sacrificed to the greyhound sort. The shorter and faster races had tended much to establish a racing type and, in fact, horses of this class usually won such races, but in show rings and in trials of staying powers the racing type very seldom was successful. In some cases the extremes of the two types are well blended, as, for instance, in Mr. Dale's (Qu'Appelle) Kelston.

To our mind judges should take more into consideration the objects for which Thoroughbreds are raised in this country, and award the prizes at exhibitions to the type that conforms most closely to the utility horse. In this country we use Thoroughbreds for getting road horse stock, and a road horse in this country must first have staying powers. No amount of speed can take its place nor should have weight in influencing judgments. Of course the opinion of a judge in a show ring does not materially affect the value of a horse, but it tends to fix standards and foster ideals and when these point to a racing type of Thoroughbred, neglecting the smooth, strong, utility horse, they are not operating in the

This Man is Incurrable.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have noticed lately the strong dislike with which you regard racing and attractions at our fairs.

With regard to the side shows, I am inclined to take your view, i. e., that they are in the main a nuisance and might easily be dispensed with. But with regard to the racing, I think your view is narrow. Personally, I think that nine out of ten visitors to the large show, attend them mainly to see the racing.

Your idea that these shows are, or should be, entirely educational seems to me to be a most undesirable view of the case, and I think a view held by few if any country visitors. However, I think that if farmers took the trouble to look into the methods of handling, used by race-horse men, such as feeding, bandaging, cooling out, shoeing etc., they could find ample excuse for the racing, even if looked at from the view of education. I can't see myself how a man who has never handled race horses can even profess to be an all-round horseman.

In fact, don't you think you, yourself, might let the time worn Hackney hobby rest a while, and give us an article on "bandaging"?

One point I should like cleared up is, why don't the large fairs encourage running races equal with trotting races? The public, and especially the country public, seem to me to rather prefer the runners.

I noticed your comment on the racing men wanting all the box stalls at Regina, and "if so,

Broken Wind or Heaves.

Broken-winded horses are becoming very numerous, chiefly from heredity and breeding so many unsound mares. The veterinary editor of *London Farm and Home* thus presents the conditions:

"Broken wind is not curable, or it would not be such a common thing to see a good class of horses sold at a ridiculously low price because of this infirmity; but it is quite possible, by judicious management, to keep the ordinary case going with tolerable comfort to the animal and a fair amount of satisfaction to the owner or driver who is not particularly horseproud. The first thing is to appreciate or take into consideration the nature and cause of what is popularly called 'broken wind.' It is not a respiratory disease, in the proper acceptance of the term, but is due, in the majority of cases, to bad feeding. Feeding an inordinate quantity of bulky, innutritious fodder, particularly badly-saved, moldy or dusty seed hay, is one of the most common causes of broken wind. The class of horses most frequently found to be broken-winded are farm horses and inferior ponies. Both are greedy feeders, and both belong to a class of owner notoriously niggardly in their provision of grain. Thus, the broken-winded horse should be fed on the best of food, and of a less bulky or more concentrated character than is generally supplied to horses of this class. More oats and less hay should be given, and all the food should be free from dust, and given slightly dampened, by sprinkling with salt and water. The broken-winded horse should be fed on the little-and-often principle, and the daily allowance of food divided into a large number of small feeds. The hours of feeding should be adapted to the hours of work, so that the horse is not called upon to labor on a distended stomach. The largest meal should be given at night, after the work is over, and this is the time when the largest part of the moderate quantity of hay allowed should be fed. Linseed and bran should be given occasionally in the form of mash. Carrots and green food are good for broken-winded horses, because they are digestible and slightly laxative, but too much green-meat is incompatible with condition, and the things to be aimed at in the case of a broken-winded horse is the maintenance of the animal in hard condition. A cool, well-ventilated stable is a necessity. Water is best kept standing within reach of the animal, so that it can drink at will, or, where this is not possible, water should be offered before each meal. It should be soft water, and the trough should be kept clean and the supply frequently changed. Regular, moderate work, without which the maintenance of condition is impracticable, is better for the broken-winded horse than irregular labor or long spells of idleness. At the start go slowly, until the bowels have been emptied. The distended stomach and bowels, by pressing on the diaphragm, increase the distress in breathing, and this is another reason for the food being more concentrated, or why it should contain the elements of nutrition in as small bulk as possible. There is always a characteristic cough associated with broken wind, and on some occasions, where there has been some departure from the rules of feeding or good hygiene, or in certain states of the weather, there is an increase in the severity of the symptoms, which may call for medicine to relieve them, but drugs are not of much use in ordinary cases of broken wind, and should not be persisted in when the acute symptoms have yielded. When recourse is had to medicine from time to time, it seems more effective that when regularly given. The bowels of the broken-winded horse should never be allowed to become constipated, and when judicious feeding with linseed, carrots or green stuff does not suffice to keep them regular, a laxative should be given."

* * *

The thresher's appetite is just as good as last year, so says the cook.

* * *

The Russian people are accommodating. The revolutionists ask for liberty or death, and for the sake of public harmony the government concedes them their second choice.

* * *

This is the week we hear a lot about protecting home industries in order that local markets may be built up. Why can the government not protect the manufacturers from cut throat competition without charging the consumer for the protection?



BARON'S BEST (11597)
First Prize Aged Clydesdale Stallion, at the Highland Society Show, 1906, Sire Baron's Pride.

best interests of the breed, even though the racing type of horse can run a mile ten seconds faster than his opponent.

The purchase of the Thoroughbred stallion, Anchovy, by the Transvaal government again drew our attention to this subject. Anchovy is after the artist's model type of horse, well muscled and with clean cut lines very far removed from the extreme speed type. His record is first reserve at the Royal Commission Horse-breeding Show at London, 1905, first in the catalogue of 107 horses exhibited as the longest to stand training, and the highest winner on the flat and over country. His winning races include the Free Handicap 1 mile, Spring Handicap 1 1/2 miles, Christmas Handicap 1 1/2 miles, Ludlow Club Open Flat 2 miles and five other two mile races. This goes to show that the horse with the most stamina and a good amount of speed is not of the wind splitting style of architecture.

It will also be remembered that in an illustrated article in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* some eighteen months ago, numerous celebrated Thoroughbreds were described all of them especially the great sires being of the smooth, strong, long staying type. Let us see the Thoroughbred encouraged to sane ends not debauched into a mere racing utensil.

'twere a grievous fault', but I have been exasperated myself at seeing a delicate race horse standing out, while a suitable stall was occupied by some old bull, who had never seen the inside of a stable since the winter before.

Now Mr. Editor, I have hopes that you (like Balaam of old), instead of cursing, will see your way to bless, and point out to your farmer readers the good to be obtained by watching closely the care with which race horses are handled, finding out why these things are done, and then applying some of the "tips" thus acquired to their own horses, remembering that "what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander."

G. H. B.

[Like the parent who states to his son before chastising the child that it hurts him to have to do it, we must dub our friend as incurrable. We do not object to trials of speed, but to the trappings of racing, such as the betting, and the undesirable element that travel with the horses, whose legs are so 'dicky' as to need frequent bandaging. Racing is in disrepute for three things, crookedness, betting and the caravan of human wrecks it takes in its train. Can an aggregation be found anywhere of more fluent swearers, liquor drinkers, cigarette and morphine fiends than constitute the major part of a race horse string?]

STOCK

The Season of 1906 in Cattle.

Range cattle have been coming forward steadily of late, the run for the past eight weeks averaging around 5,000 of which about one-eighth are held at Winnipeg for local consumption. The movement has been earlier than usual and the runs have been made in good time. The prevailing firm tone of the Old Country markets has kept cattle moving on this side, although prices have not been fabulous. One can estimate fairly accurately the difference between range prices and market values in the Old Country by reference to quotations which have held around 9 cents for the dressed carcass in England. The average of our steers kill out at around sixty per cent which would be six tenths of nine cents or five and one half cents if the cattle were sold alive plus the hide, head, liver, heart and internal fat. Exporters estimate upon the basis of \$29 per head as the cost of exporting.

Ocean space has been decidedly difficult to obtain this season especially from Canadian ports the packing house revelations tending to create a demand for fresh killed beef which necessarily increased the demand for ship room. This scarcity of space on passage has had a tendency to restrict producers going straight through with their cattle and has forced a lot of trade into the way of the commission and live stock forwarding agents. On the whole this is a satisfactory method of marketing, although it does not tend to decrease the middle men.

It seems to be the long haul from Winnipeg to Montreal that keeps the prices of Canadian rangers below those for the same class of cattle in Chicago, for it is a known fact that American shippers have been able to get about the same rates from Chicago to seaport as dealers pay from Central Ontario points and, from the ranges to Chicago is about the same distance as to Winnipeg. There seems to be only one remedy for this expense in connection with exporting live cattle and that lays in the hands of the railway companies to apply, namely the making up of larger trains so as to decrease the cost of the service and then reduce the charges for it.

Prices for Canadian cattle might have ruled higher this fall but for the further fact that American packers are not filling their freezers up with beef as they usually do. Butchers stuff is put out for immediate consumption and everything that classes as export goes forward. Ordinarily, much of this stuff would be used at the abattoirs and so have relieved the pressure upon British markets. On the whole, however, despite scarce ocean rates and keen competition from the States, the Canadian rancher will pronounce this a fairly satisfactory season both as to feeding and marketing.

Something on Hogs.

The Winnipeg packers inform us that the month in which the receipts of hogs run largest are December, January, February, March, April and May and farmers are frequently heard to reiterate that there is no money in hogs. When the first statement is weighed the second does not seem so improbable. They reveal the fact that most of the hogs marketed in Manitoba are fed almost wholly in pens under the most adverse conditions with regard to climate, and upon the most expensive and non-growth-producing foods. With our improved breeds of hogs there is no necessity to feed them more than seven or eight months from birth to market and with a fast growing thrifty strain six months is often sufficient to bring them to marketable condition. This being the case, what good reason is there for not sending the bulk of the hog supply to market during August, September and October. Of course this would interrupt harvest for a day or so and would add to the chores during a very busy season, but when hogs are grown and finished outside in a grass or forage pasture where they make their best gains, the chore of feeding them twice a day is not very arduous.

A certain number of hogs will always be raised because there is a demand for the meat, and it matters not whether the market price is four cents a pound or eight cents, the producer should aim to produce the marketable article at the very least cost. During the past eight weeks the soaring hog prices have practically

been going to waste, as only a few hogs have come forward. Will the situation be repeated next year? Now is the time to decide and even if the prices for late summer hogs should not reach the high level of this season it does not cost as much to keep pigs going at this time of year as it does in mid-winter. Cater to the market demands.

How Improved Breeding Benefits the Meat Eater.

"Careful investigation has shown that those muscles which are most used are coarsest in fibre and toughest for human consumption. On the other hand, those least used are finest in fibre and most tender. Thus it is that the muscles of the neck are coarse, tough, and undesirable for food; those of the fore limbs but slightly less so, while those of the hindquarters—back and loin—furnish the most tender cuts."

So states Professor Kennedy when on the subject of judging fat cattle, an opinion at first view that might incline some to think that it was solely a matter of individuality and not breeding also, an impression the professor we are certain would not wish to give. The table below will show what is meant.

Name of Breed	Weight of all cuts	Weight of porterhouse and sirloin	Per cent porterhouse and sirloin to all cut
Shorthorn	1,046	127	12.1
Herefords	1,007	109	10.7
Angus	980	109	11.11
Scrub steer	824	82	9.1

The table is valuable in that it shows something of the comparative difference between porterhouse and sirloin steaks cut from the pure

"The above points may be illustrated by a specific example. Suppose a butcher buys a 1,200 pound steer at 6 cents per pound, total cost \$72. The animal dresses out 60 per cent, or 720 pounds of beef. He must sell this 720 pounds for an average of 10 cents per pound to come out even, to say nothing of his labor. We will estimate that the steer is of such a nature that the cuts weigh and sell as follows:

Ribs	155 lbs. @ 14c.	\$21.70
Loins	115 lbs. @ 20c.	23.00
Rounds	155 lbs. @ 8c.	12.40
Chuck	150 lbs. @ 6c.	9.00
Plate	110 lbs. @ 4c.	4.40
Shanks	35 lbs. @ 4c.	1.40

720 lbs. \$71.90
 "This will not permit the butcher to come out even. But suppose the steer had been broader backed, deeper fleshed, and less paunchy. The dressing per cent might have ranged to 65 per cent, giving 780 pounds of beef. The broader back and greater depth of flesh on back and loin might easily allow the 60 pounds of increase to be entirely in the region of the valuable cuts. Estimating, then, that the loins would weigh 145 pounds, the ribs 165 pounds, and the rounds 175 pounds, the value of the carcass would rate as follows:

Ribs	165 lbs. @ 14c.	\$23.10
Loins	145 lbs. @ 20c.	29.00
Rounds	175 lbs. @ 8c.	14.00
Chuck	150 lbs. @ 6c.	9.00
Plate	110 lbs. @ 4c.	4.40
Shanks	110 lbs. @ 4c.	4.40
Shanks	35 lbs. @ 4c.	1.40

780 lbs. \$80.90
 "This will allow the butcher a profit of \$9.00 and yet permit him to sell the meat at the same prices, and this illustrates how all important the form and the disposition of the flesh on the body is in judging fat cattle.

"Another point of special importance is the quality of the meat. As has already been stated the fine grained meat is more tender than the coarse, and in addition to this the tenderness is influenced by the fat interspersed through the muscular tissue. This gives choice beef the characteristic marbled appearance when cut, and it is evidenced in the living animal by the mellowness or springiness of the flesh under the hand. It is this latter quality, that the meat placed on Winnipeg tables and those in other Western towns lacks, a fault noted very quickly by the Old Countrymen used to eating 'Prime Scotch', or even British Columbia beef and mutton.

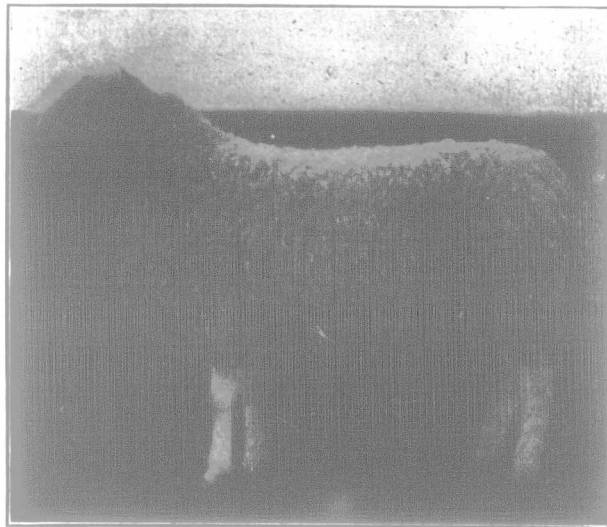
"To increase the weight of flesh and give it the characteristic tenderness desired is the purpose of fattening cattle, and the more perfectly the fat is mixed with the lean, the more desirable it is.

"In judging fat cattle, then, the important conditions are: 1st, The proportion of valuable parts to the less valuable. This we consider under form. 2nd, The dressing percentage, or the relations between beef and offal, which we consider under both quality and condition. 3rd, Condition, which considers the amount and quality of flesh present, with particular regard to the presence of fat, which gives a mellowness to the flesh of the living animal and a tenderness to the meat when the animal is slaughtered for beef."

Feeding Problems.

A Southern Alberta feeder wants to know if alfalfa hay is good for a horse doing fairly heavy work. Certainly it is, but from the standpoint of the horse it may be too good. Horses are very fond of well cured alfalfa, and if allowed to load up may eat somewhere between thirty and fifty pounds in a day. This is too much of a good thing and no horse can do effective work under such conditions. It is quite a common custom among some people to give an idle horse all he can eat during the entire day. If the same horse were working it would be allowed about an hour and a half at noon. Surely as much food is required to maintain the animal body during active work as when the animal is at rest in the stall. This is the great mistake of many farmers. From a pound to a pound and a half of hay to every hundred weight of the animal is quite sufficient.

Another gentleman inquires as to the feeding value of new oats as compared with old. New oats contain a much larger percentage of moisture. The difference is well marked. For this reason they are inclined to cause scours especially in road horses. Some horses are much more easily affected than others. Where possible mix the



YEARLING LEICESTER RAM
 At the head of A. J. McKay's flock, Macdonald, Man.

bred and the scrub. These figures as given out from the Missouri station are based on experiments there. The relative positions of the pure bred or high grade animals might possibly be reversed under another test, but the scrub's position would always be just where he is now.

It will also be noticed the advantage the pure bred or high grade has or will have in weight over the scrub, in two cuts alone, 'porterhouse and sirloin' the gain for the well bred one is 45 lbs. To revert to the Iowa man's expression of opinion:

"The foregoing explains the reason for the high value placed on the cuts from the back, loin, and hindquarters. In the city markets the carcass is divided into certain parts, and the value of the parts above mentioned is triple that of the other portions of the body. Since these are the valuable portions, it is but natural that the butcher should seek for animals possessing a high proportion of valuable cuts. He finds this in animals that possess certain definite characteristics.

"A broad back and loins, wide hindquarters afford greater space for flesh carrying, and greater muscle development is invariably associated with such form. The butcher is, therefore, able to estimate the amount of valuable meat present from the width of back and hindquarters and the filling of flesh in these parts. The forequarters and lower parts of the body furnish less valuable meat. He, therefore, prefers to secure animals with a minimum development in these parts: coarse, heavy bone in the head and limbs means a corresponding development of bone, and is usually associated with a heavy skin and coarse flesh throughout, and he therefore, desires to secure animals fine in bone.

old with the new oats and if, as frequently happens on the farm, this cannot be done, begin gently with the new product gradually increasing the quantity as time goes on and the animal becomes accustomed to the change.

FARM

Keep a Look-out at the Elevator.

Mr. Castle's advice to grain sellers in this issue is deserving of thorough perusal. The farmer as a rule does not take the trouble to learn all the rules governing the handling of grain, not even in many cases acquiring a knowledge of his own responsibility. He is too apt to consider his duty done when he dumps his load into the hopper of the elevator, and while an interfering person is not welcomed by most elevator managers still the farmer owes it to himself to see that no serious errors occur, especially since the scarcity of labor has made it necessary to place men in charge of elevators who have had but little experience. The trouble caused by neglect upon the part of those selling or storing grain, to carefully preserve their storage checks, or to neglect to get receipts for each load, or to note the weights, or to have an eye to the dozen other little things that require attention has been colossal, and would be greater if it were known how great the loss to the producer has been. The excuse in every case of neglect is lack of time, and while it is true that one must keep up a continual hustle when drawing grain away from a machine, still a few minutes spent at the weigh scales can easily be made up on the road or in some other way.

Doubtful of the Pickler in Preventing Smut.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Now the crop is cut and threshing partly done I would like to give my views on the grain picklers. I have grown a crop for fourteen years and this is my first experience with smut. Previous to this year I had always immerced my seed but this spring bought a pickler with the result that smut shows in my wheat, and for which I lay the blame on the pickler. I may be right and may be wrong but my idea is that some grains are not touched with bluestone. Another season to test the two methods I intend to immerse all with the exception of an acre or so and see whether my theory is correct.

ED. BROWN

More About Flax Growing.

In a recent issue on page 1431, this paper had an article entitled "Flax as a Crop for the New Settler," and to the information therein contained we would add the following expression of opinion by Professor Ten Eyck:

"There is a general opinion among the farmers in flax growing regions that flax is a 'hard crop on the land.' This may or may not be a fact. At the North Dakota Experiment Station flax

proved to be an excellent crop to rotate with wheat, larger crops of wheat being secured as an average by seeding wheat after flax than by seeding wheat after wheat. Flax does not follow flax very well for more than two or three crops in succession. This is not due to the fact that the flax is 'hard' on the land, but to the fact that the flax wilt, a fungus disease which attacks flax, gradually becomes prevalent in the soil, thus injuring or destroying the flax crop which is grown on such land.

"It is a common practice to grow flax on new breaking, and doubtless it is because of this practice that the impression exists among farmers that flax is a hard crop on the land. Flax is a close feeder and does not root very deeply, and when grown on new breaking the tendency is for the crop to exhaust the moisture very thoroughly, preventing the sod from decaying with the result that when such land is backset the sod will turn over in hard, unrotted chunks, in a very undesirable condition for future cropping. The soil also being depleted of its moisture and plant food is in no condition to start another crop early the next season, but if some late crop be planted on such land it may succeed better than an early seeded crop.

"Experiments conducted at the North Dakota Experiment Station showed that the injurious effect of flax on sod land was much greater when the flax was planted on spring breaking. Ground which was broken the previous season and cultivated some and put into good physical condition produced a much larger crop of flax than the spring breaking, and this land produced an excellent crop of wheat following the flax, while wheat following flax on the spring breaking only yielded about one-half as much grain per acre as wheat following flax on the fall breaking. It appears therefore that flax may have an unfavorable effect on land due to unfavorable soil and weather conditions. In a very dry season the effect of the flax on succeeding crops is apt to be more marked than in seasons of plentiful rainfall. Flax should not be considered a 'hard' crop on the land, however, in the sense that it exhausts the plant food of the soil to a greater degree than other ordinary grain crops. For instance, it was found at the North Dakota Experiment Station that land which had grown six successive crops of flax was not exhausted in fertility when seeded to wheat so much as adjacent land which had grown wheat continuously, the yield of the first crop of wheat after the six crops of flax being nearly double the yield received from land which had been continuously cropped with wheat."

Fall Plowing Quite General.

From our observations throughout the country we are satisfied that more plowing is being done this fall than ever before. This is good. Farmers are coming to the conclusion that fall plowed land when handled properly does not dry out any more than stubble, and that the loss from drifting does not amount to anything considerable. Of course, it is not good policy to simply turn land over and leave it to the drying winds of winter and then harrow it down in the spring even if the crevices do fill up with snow.

Two objects are to be sought in fall plowing. One, to have the land ready for a spring crop, and the other to store up moisture during fall and winter. To accomplish the latter object surface cultivation should follow fall plowing. Moisture is constantly rising from the subsoil and escaping by evaporation from the surface and the greater the surface exposed the greater is the amount of moisture that escapes and the less that is available for the following crop. Harrowing or packing after fall plowing does two things of importance; it reduces the amount of surface exposed and it settles the soil together so that the layer that has been disturbed by plowing can better absorb the moisture that rises from below. This latter point is demonstrated by the fact that a soil so treated freezes harder in winter than a loose lying uneven soil. A soil so treated has the further advantage, in the spring, in that the channels of movement for the subsoil moisture are already established and the spring cultivation arrests this upward movement just at a point where it will do the crops most good.

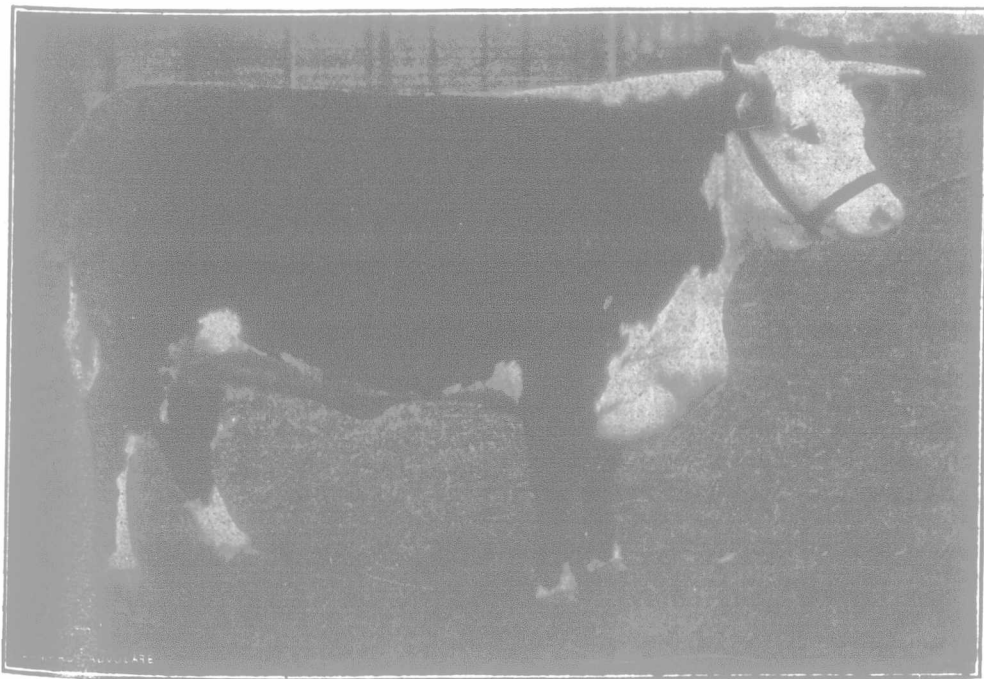
The old method of fall plowing whereby a large surface was left exposed to the weather, is wrong, both theoretically and in actual practise, in a climate like ours and on soils that do not require the action of the frost to make them friable. But the system of fall plowing and packing is likewise correct in both respects, and if anyone has found that he does not have good success from land so treated he should enquire into his methods of plowing and the condition of his soil with regard to fertility. We look forward to the time when the greater part of the stubble land of the wheat belt will be fall plowed even in the drier sections where a few years ago it was declared that a crop could not be grown on fall plowed land. When fall plowing becomes more common the man with the large farm will have less trouble getting his work done, and we shall also hear less about adapting winter wheat to our climatic conditions. Fall plow but do not fail to pack the soil afterwards.

New Institute Superintendent.

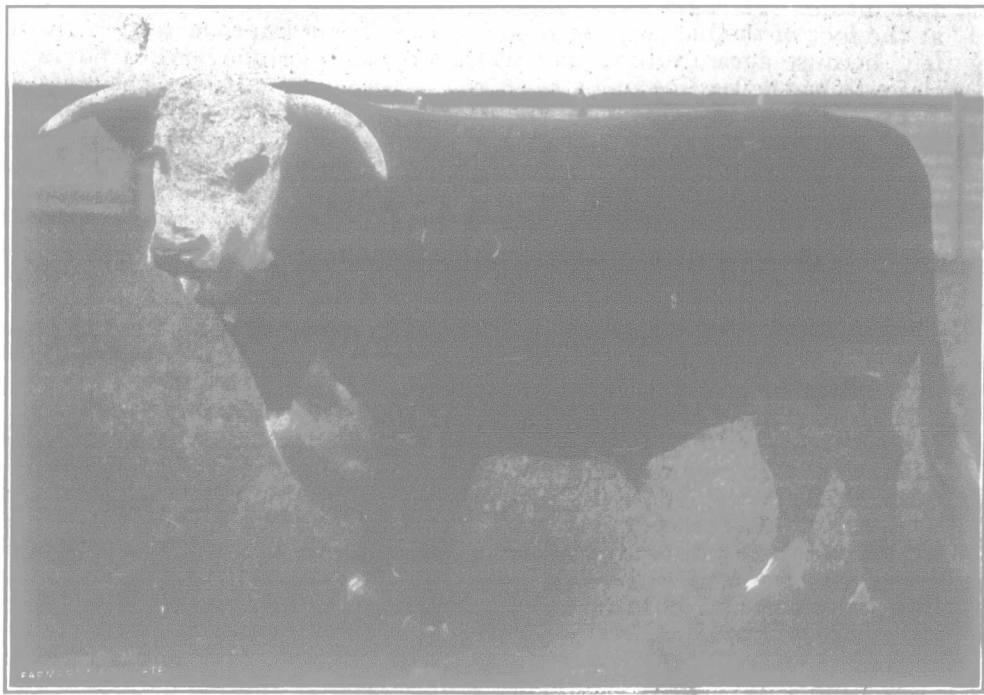
Mr. Horace Craig has recently been appointed to the position of Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in the Province of Alberta. Craig is a graduate of the University of Toronto in the faculty of agriculture. He was a member of the judging class at the International when the O. A. C. succeeded in bringing the prize trophy to Canada, and when at college always took a prominent part in the various local organizations. He has his work cut out for him in Alberta. It needs a man of life and energy to galvanize into activity the semi-comatose Institute organization. There is no broader field for work in agricultural education than the Institutes and in no work is there more scope for originality in methods. We hope and believe that Mr. Craig will prove more than equal to the new position.

* * *

The farmer loading a car, or cars, of wheat needs to stop all possible leak holes, and also to keep an accurate record of the amount going into the car, as well as to have a witness to the relation of the grain level and the load line.



BRAMPTON AGNES 33RD
Two-year-old Hereford Heifer. First and Ghampion at the Royal Show, 1906



ADMIRAL (23250)
Three-year-old Hereford Bull. First at Royal Show, 1906.



What Western Fairs Do For Exhibitors



There is no doubt that glory has something to do with the presence of some exhibits at Western shows, but the average man reflects that 'kudos' is a very poor substitute for food and raiment, without which we cannot hope to be content, therefore a study of the prize-monies hung up by our largest Western shows will be interesting to our readers, as showing not only where prizes may be won but where advertising, which is one of the main reasons for exhibiting, may be had. Not all the monies hung up are won at the shows, some are guilty of padding the lists, putting in classes, which the slightest reflection or knowledge of the country tributary would show, would be bare of entries, and therefore no call on the society funds. Up to the present governments have been slack in the matter of grants to shows, in some cases the lists have been accepted at their face value and grants made on that basis, an erroneous method and one that tends to debauch a community or agricultural society. It is well known that some shows, use the annual grants to pay for their grounds and buildings, instead of distributing those monies among the farmers of the country, for the purposes for which such grants are given, namely the improvement of agriculture. Grants to agricultural societies are given solely for the improvement of agriculture and if used for any other purpose, should be withheld.

Winnipeg received \$1,112.50 (D.S.H.B. Ass'n \$750, D.H.B. Ass'n \$50, D.H.-F. Ass'n \$50, D. Ayrshire \$25, Red Polls \$37.50, D. Swine Breeders \$200); Brandon \$422.50 (D. Clydesdale \$100, Aberdeen Angus (Chicago) \$200, Red Polls \$37.50, D. Swine Breeders \$85); Regina \$320 (D.S.H. Ass'n \$300, D.H.B. Ass'n \$20); Calgary \$475 (D.S.H.B. Ass'n \$400, D.H.B. Ass'n \$50, D.H.-F. Ass'n \$25); New Westminster \$275 (D.S.H.B. Ass'n \$200, D.H.-F. Ass'n \$50, Dom. Ayrshire Ass'n \$25). All these breed society grants are given on the understanding that the fair association to whom such are granted will give at least an equal amount in cash to the particular breed section. Winnipeg and Regina are the only fairs that observe that agreement, and if those delinquent lose part or whole of their grant, they only have themselves to blame. When the total grants to some of the fairs are considered, one is justified in expecting the prize list to be worth more money. (Pet stock, cut flowers, ladies' work and fine arts have not been included in any case). Take for example the two Alberta shows and the smaller Manitoba shows, the latter have larger grants than the former, yet the Alberta shows with a twenty-five cent entrance at the gate smother both Neepawa and Regina, both of which need to increase their prize list fifty per cent. to get into the front rank, and give according to their income from grants. The prize lists reveal some

privileges, which may fairly be questioned as legitimate, for example, gambling and liquor permits and immoral shows, although no permits are granted ostensibly for such purposes. Then too a source of income is obtained as gate receipts, a fluctuating quantity depending partly on the weather and pretty largely on the reputation the fair has for giving value for the money in clean shows, straight races, comfort and ease in seeing the show and a good list of worthy exhibits. The gate money at many western shows has been increased of late years; at Brandon and Killarney men pay fifty cents, women twenty-five, on the coast no sex favoritism is shown, it's 'four bits' to one and all, while at Winnipeg and the other shows of the prairie, the quarter is the 'open sesame.' As will be seen Winnipeg, leads in the amount of prize money given for agriculture; New Westminster ranks second, and leads in her encouragement to horticulture; Brandon is a good third, ranking second in encouragement to horsemen and third to the cattlemen. Edmonton promises to have the big fair of the prairie country outside of Winnipeg, if present indications and a liberal prize list are any indication of the trend of thought of the directors. The lists are worth some study and no doubt improvement can be obtained, even in the big fairs, which are supposed to be more or less models for the less aspiring but useful local shows.

MANITOBA

Fair	Gate Charge	HORSES		Total	Shorthorns	CATTLE		Total	Sheep	Swine	Poultry	Grain	Fruit, Vegetables, Bees	Dairy & Domestic	Totals	Rank
		Heavy	Light			Other	Beef Breeds									
WINNIPEG.....	25 cents	1793	2633	4426	2000	1003	1408	4411	1080	1279	1786	780	389	1000	15141.00	1
BRANDON.....	50 c. men 25 c. women	1512	1010	2622	665	949	920	2534	300	487	857.25	407.50	122.50	275	7605.25	3
KILLARNEY ^a	50 c. men 25 c. women	781	894	1675	257	468	315	1040	179	356	243	18	85.75	174.25	3771.00	6
NEEPAWA ^a	25 cents	840	607	1453	209	285	225	719	118	184	198	22	86.25	108.50	2888.75	8
BRITISH COLUMBIA																
NEW WESTMINSTER.....	50 cents	986	647	1633	382	1244.50	1448	3074.50	1053	1002	933.75	128	2306.50	567	10697.75	2
VICTORIA.....	50 cents	733.50	667.50	1400	209	895	828.50	1923.50	776	765	604.50	307.50	924.75	—	6710.25	4
ALBERTA																
EDMONTON.....	25 cents	1298	677	1975	563	722	1070	2355	164	750	517	320	108.25	122.25	6311.50	5
CALGARY ^b	25 cents	507	807	1314	775	258	114	1147	211	101	267	125	45.50	214	3424.50	7
SASKATCHEWAN																
REGINA ^b	25 cents	504	321	825	661	135	192	988	24.50	173	83.50	113.25	109.25	91	2407.50	9

^a These associations hold a Winter Seed and Grain Fair. ^b These cities have a combination Spring Show and Sale.

The figures submitted in the accompanying table show the relative standings of the various Western fairs and also throw light on the encouragement given, in a measure, by private enterprise to agriculture. In the comparison, the western provinces rank as follows, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. The first named is the smallest of the provinces yet outranks all the others, even her rivals, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the great field of agriculture. Had British Columbia been found at the foot of the list surprise need not have been felt, because agriculture cannot in that province claim to be the leading industry.

The figures serve to show also the abundant need for work on the part of the departments of agriculture in the two newest provinces of Canada, not only in fostering good shows, but in avoiding waste of effort and money by preventing the formation of shows, except in places, under conditions and with support necessary to make such successful. The table, which was compiled from prize lists of this year, will show the departments of each fair bringing out the largest exhibit; in addition, it shows the relative ratings of the shows. In the matter of aid from the public treasury, there is considerable difference, the two Alberta fairs get \$1000 each from the provincial government. In the matter of the same. The B. C. fair gets \$1000 grants, exceeding those previous years. In Manitoba, the two smaller shows get \$1000 each from the province and considerable grants from their respective towns and associations. Winnipeg approximately ten to fifteen thousand dollars, Brandon is supposed to get about seven thousand dollars, and Regina seven thousand dollars from the provincial government.

incongruities, e.g., Edmonton gives more for grade Jerseys than for purebreds, and gives more for grade bulls equal in amount to that given for purebred Jersey bulls; at the northern town the Holstein men have a grievance, the prize list is inadequate to this valuable dairy breed, and the prizes for the bacon purebreds are not uniform. Neepawa gives more money for ponies than for Shetlands, and might well put the Standardbreds and roadsters together, as at the Industrial, and cut out the young stallion. This fair would improve its list by offering more than \$5 for a grade herd, by having a milk yield competition, by increasing the money all round and by cutting down the sections for purebred sheep, making it up by offering for grade flocks, similar to the schedule introduced at the 1906 Industrial. New Westminster offers a prize to the parents bringing out the largest family to the show, the prize being one hundred and twenty-five bars of soap. Victoria also encourages large families.

The bringing out of a good exhibit depends quite largely on the money that is hung up, the equitable arrangement of the prize list and the qualifications of the judges employed.

The larger fairs have a certain field in which it is folly for the smaller fry to attempt to compete, especially with reference to 'attractions.' The amount of money that a fair can afford to hang up depends on its income, because while fairs are not usually granted incorporation or grants, if they pay dividends, yet they must pay their way. The operating expenses are no small matter, and the outgo for the average larger fair for horse races is often out of all proportion to the income derived therefrom. Attractions, such as horse races, are very expensive and in the modern day, there are sources of income from

Under the Harvest's Spell.

The whole country lies under the spell of the master chief Work. The revolutionists in Russia throw bombs and are mown down by the militia; China is reported to be hastily assuming western civilization, Bryan and Hearst are plying the plausible public with excuses to be made president or governor, Cuba has a little revolutionary pot boiling. Grain speculators are frantically struggling to keep wheat where there will be money in it for export and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association haul their conventional caboose up to our very doors and hurl admonitions and fiscal truths (?) at us as though we had never given the tariff a thought. All these things are of course of world wide importance, but they melt into insignificance before the vital question as to when "—"s outfit is going to move up this way." There are about one half million people on the great Canadian prairie whose waking and sleeping thought is wheat for six days in the week and on Sunday, wheat, the weather and post office matter. And what of it? The crop is turning out well, the weather is fine and at present the harvest of 1906 has the promise of being the largest and best ever reaped and of getting to market with less trouble than any hitherto marketed. To many this means a distinct step forward, to others a final cap sheaf to their life's strenuous efforts and to others the first stepping stone to competency, to usefulness and to a full citizenship. What wonder then that the tide of the rush of wheat should drown all other sounds for a time?

* * *

Now is the bachelor farmer a nuisance to his married neighbors. He needs all sorts of help to tide him over the threshers' visit.

DAIRY

Fatal Separator Accident.

Some time ago, in reply to a correspondent, we cautioned against running cream separators at too high speed, as accidents have been known to occur from the bowl exploding under influence of the terrific internal pressure. Shortly afterwards we received a letter implying incredulity, and asking for particulars. We replied, citing two or three instances, though we were unable to recall the dates or places. Lately we noticed in the *New York Produce Review* the following item, describing a serious accident on a dairy farm in Grant Township, north-west of Le Mars, Iowa, brought about by overspeeding a hand separator. Three boys, the oldest over 17, were seeing how fast they could make the separator go when something snapped. One boy was instantly killed, a piece of the machine striking him in the face and penetrating to the brain. Another was struck in the eye by a fragment and will probably lose his sight, while the third was lucky to escape with only a broken arm. The machine was revolving at a terrific speed when the accident happened, and the broken fragments were scattered in all directions with bullet-like velocity. Of course, it is plain that in this case the boys were running the machine away beyond its proper speed, but the incident illustrates the danger, nevertheless.

A Scrap Over the Milk Question.

The subjoined clipping from the letter of a correspondent in *Hoard's Dairymen*, will carry folks back to old-home scenes, till they fancy they hear the conversation and see the mother bending her back over churn handle and butter bowl:

"We had a family scrap at our house this morning," said a sprightly girl while making a call at a neighbor's. "Pa wanted to send the milk to the creamery, and Ma wanted to keep on making butter at home. It ended in a compromise, half the milk being sent and half kept at home for Ma to fuss over. She says she wants to eat her own butter and know how it is made. Besides that, she thinks they don't give fair returns from the creamery, for it always appears to her that she gets more butter out of the milk than they do.

"But the way Ma fusses over the butter is enough to drive you wild! You know, our well is quite a way from the house, and Ma pumps six to eight pails of water and lugs down cellar every time she churns. I don't know what under the sun she does with all of it, but she uses it in some way. And she won't let any of us help her, even refuses to let us turn the churn handle.

"Now, the rest of us know well enough that it's all nonsense for her to do it. We could eat creamery butter as well as other folks. If it tastes good and looks clean, I don't care how they make it. Ma says, too, that the milk we get back ain't fit for the calves to drink. So, taking it all around, we have big times over the cows. Pa says he's going to sell every one of 'em. But I guess he won't do that."

Skim Milk for Calves.

It is sometimes said that sweet skim milk fed directly from the hand separator has caused the death of calves and young pigs (writes Professor H. E. Van Norman), but I know of no specific case in which this is true, or of experiments which indicate that sour skim milk gives better results than sweet; in fact, the evidence is very largely in favor of sweet skim milk.

The skim milk directly from the separator has more or less air in it, as may be seen by the foam on top of it. I have fed this milk within three or four minutes after separating to young calves, and never have had any trouble which might in any way be traced to the skim milk. This would not prove, however, that allowing a young calf or pig to overload its stomach with new milk more or less mixed with air would not prove injurious, though I question very seriously whether this cause alone would produce death. In my opinion, if skim milk is allowed to stand ten minutes or so after separating, the light foam from the top removed, and only a moderate amount of the fresh, warm milk allowed each animal, no injurious results are likely to occur.

Many farmers think that because the fat has been removed, a calf must be given all the skim

milk it can drink, and many calves suffer from too much skim milk; also from feeding cold skim milk and from sour skim milk, more especially if it is sweet one day and sour another.

While satisfactory results are reported from feeding skim milk, I recommend the use of sweet, still warm from the separator.

POULTRY

Suggestions From an Expert Poultry Man.

The following remarks upon poultry keeping were addressed by H. L. Blanchard of the State of Washington to the members of farmers' institutes in British Columbia:

"I deal in poultry chiefly for egg production, and the money I have lost was because I did not start right. What do we find in keeping poultry? Why, some hens don't lay 100 eggs a year; some will lay 200 a year; and doubtless you have proved that it costs as much to keep a poor laying flock as a good one. I am sure you will find it quite a job to buy a good laying flock; people won't sell them any more than they will their best dairy stock, and some of the poorest hens we have might be the highest thorough-breds. It is not a good plan to take eggs for your sittings from your flock promiscuously unless known to be good layers. This matter of selection of hens for egg production is found out only by study. A hen that won't lay in the fall after moulting, is not, as a rule, worth her keep.

"I have hens that are netting me \$3 per hen per year, and a hen that won't yield more than \$1.00 a year is not worth much; and my observation here in British Columbia is to the effect that poultry is more valuable than with us; every farmer should have at least 100 hens; I can see nothing to hinder it; and this amount at \$2 a hen a year profit is quite a nice little thing. The same attention in detail is needed in poultry as in dairying or anything else, to get the best results. Poultry must have good quarters, not necessarily expensive ones. I built a new house last year, at a cost of \$240, for as many hens. This cost covers all the fencing, and a running faucet conveying fresh water clean through. There are eight rooms with a runway for each room of 30 feet wide and 100 feet long. The largest cost was that of labor. Now if I had to build this in the East, according to climatic conditions, why the cost would have been greater.

"It is a bad plan to crowd too many hens together. A cow cannot give milk without feed, nor can a flock of fowls give eggs and not much egg-producing food given. I never allow more than 25 hens in a properly constructed house of 10 by 15 feet. The house I use, and what I find the most convenient, is the continuous one, as against the Cullander plan. I have also experimented several times and find that fowls kept within a moderately limited range have done the best, but they must be supplied with egg-producing food, good scratching places under cover, with plenty of gravel and straw litter, as exercise is indispensable to secure the best results.

"A question was asked here, 'What would people do with their eggs if all were as successful as you?' Mr. Blanchard replied, there was no fear of overproduction in this line for fifteen years at least. The importation of eggs last year was in the neighborhood of, \$300,000. Egg production in Washington is five times higher than ever before, and the price was never better than last year, and I can safely say that persons embarking in this branch can figure on a good trade for the period I have named, and this may not be said of other callings in this age of competition. There is no section so favored in this respect as is this Northwest country.

"Mr. Blanchard here depicted on the blackboard what plans he adopted in building poultry houses, both for cleanliness and accommodation. Wide perches of two by three inches laid flat ways, are good for chest expansion. Now, a few words on vermin. These never, or very seldom, trouble my poultry yards. I wash underneath and both edges of my poultry perches with carbolinum, as well as using a little in the white wash, and I know this will prove effective for two years, and may be for a good many more, if a good dust bath is provided. I adopt the plan of hanging everything from the rafters. The continuous house I just built is one, I say,

of eight rooms, and the inner doors are hung to open each way, with two windows 3x6 feet in each compartment, hung inside to swing back to the wall; and for glass I now use muslin inside, and the outside frames are covered with wire netting. I have observed that these muslin made windows are fully as warm as glass ones. I have tested this by placing buckets of water in various houses, and I had more thickness of ice where glass was used than where muslin existed.

"Mr. Blanchard here stated that his daughter looked after 600 hens, with an average of three hours work a day. Now with my years of experience and profit, I have not bought more than 300 pounds of beef scraps. This is with me quite superfluous though I have nothing whatever to say against beef scraps; they are good if you have to buy anything. A good balanced ration is all that's needed. I grow a good crop of wheat, oats, barley, corn; in fact, sufficient for my purpose; and I feed a mixture of half wheat and barley, and quarter oats and corn all mixed together in these quantities, and all the green food necessary. And with this ration, and the houses kept clean and a pure running supply fresh water, it is rare to have any disease; and if we discover any fowl suffering from an ailment it is isolated and if no response is made for the better, after a couple of days, by a change of diet, its head is chopped off and buried, head and all."

Horticulture and Forestry

Large Fruits at Emerson.

Anent the progress of the fruit growing industry in Manitoba a representative of the *Free Press* writes of the work of one of Emerson's citizens, Mr. Badgley, as follows:

"As an experimentalist in fruit growing Mr. Badgley has rendered invaluable service to the people of southern Manitoba. Records of his experiments have been accepted as authoritative by the governments of the province and the Dominion. His experiments have proved conclusively that many varieties of fruit, hitherto claimed to be non-productive in southern Manitoba, can be successfully grown. Mr. Badgley commenced his experimental work in fruit growing fourteen years ago in a plot of ground adjoining his residence. He set out twelve crab apple trees of the Hislop and Transendent varieties, imported from Crookston, Minnesota; also the same number of hardy varieties of eastern apples. His experiments with the crabs proved eminently satisfactory and they were bearing the third year. Each successive year new varieties of apples were added to the orchard in the following order: Virginia Crab, Martha Crab, Duchess Oldenburg, Hibernial, Autumn Strawberry and Yellow Transparent. Experiments were also made with several varieties of plums and the Compas cherry. Mr. Badgley has now upwards of one hundred and fifty trees and of these fifty-six are bearing fruit this year. Last season he picked over thirty bushels of fruit and this year the yield is slightly in advance."

A Selection of Evergreens.

Recent work with different kinds of plants has about convinced horticulturists that trees that flourish a few hundred miles south of the international boundary line but which do not grow naturally north of it can be induced to do so with very little trouble. This fall in a dozen different parts of Manitoba apples have matured and other so called tender species of trees are yearly becoming adapted to our conditions. Summer cultivation of the soil and a slight attention to protection make possible in tree growth feats that a few years ago were considered impossible, anent this subject the remarks of O. M. Peterson of the Minnesota Horticultural Society upon evergreens are timely. In part he says:

"Of all the different varieties of evergreens now used for windbreaks on the farms in this section of the country the one known as the Scotch pine undoubtedly stands at the head of the list as the best tree for that purpose. This pine has many points in its favor, being very hardy, of quick growth and easily transplanted. It has been more largely planted than any other evergreen and seems to be still gaining in popularity.

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The ponderosa pine is perhaps a hardier tree but is a slow grower and has the disadvantage of being hard to transplant. The Austrian pine seems to be gaining in favor among planters, and justly so, as it is a handsome tree and perfectly hardy. The jack pine is chiefly valuable on dry, sandy soils where no other evergreen can be made to grow.

"The Norway spruce is a very popular tree for windbreaks and has been extensively planted. It is a rapid grower and easy to start. It is not, however, as hardy a tree as the American white spruce, but the latter is difficult to propagate and is always so expensive that it cannot well be used for windbreaks to any great extent. On low, moist ground the American arbor vitae will make a good showing, as it is so closely branched as to form a tight screen. It should be planted closer together than the pines.

"There are some other varieties of evergreens that are desirable for windbreaks, but those here mentioned are the most reliable for Minnesota planters, and there is nothing in the way of every farmer having an evergreen shelter belt around his home and for his stock.

"It should be remembered that evergreens, in order to do their best, should have thorough cultivation and the weeds kept out, during the first few years after planting.

"Any one wishing to beautify a yard or grounds with trees can scarcely do better than to put in a generous number of hardy evergreens of the ornamental sort. Although nearly all evergreens are of fine appearance there are some that are so much more beautiful than others that they may be classed as ornamental. Of all evergreens the Colorado blue spruce is universally admitted to be the finest—the king of cone-bearing trees. For single specimen planting there is no other that can be compared with it, and it deserves a more general planting. Although an expensive tree, it is of more value as an ornamental than half a dozen of other sorts. The white spruce is an excellent ornamental tree, retaining its dark green color throughout the entire year, and is on that account better than the Norway spruce. The Douglas spruce and the balsam fir should be planted for variety. The dwarf mountain pine presents a fine appearance in the front yard, and does not grow high enough to obstruct the view. The Austrian, white and Scotch pines are the best of the pine family for ornamentals, and add much to the appearance of the grounds.

"To secure the best effects evergreens should be planted in groups, as they look better this way and make better growth.

"For hedges the arbor vitae is one of the most desirable, as it can be sheared to any shape desired. The red cedar also does well for a hedge on high, dry ground."

FIELD NOTES

Notes.

Moosomin, Sask., is to spend \$32,000 for water-works and drainage. * * *

The big reservoir that will hold Indian Head's supply of water is completed, the pipes are laid, and the septic tank is almost ready for use. * * *

A car famine at Saskatoon caused a grain blockade that is proving a serious hindrance to the speedy handling of the grain.

From the Farthest Northwest.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The mail has just arrived and brings news in the shape of musty papers from six weeks to two months old and we note with pleasure the world still moves, that we are still of the same country, and that there is a great deal of railroad talk but as this is not our way some items from this part of the Dominion may be welcome to your readers. Wheat cutting commenced in places on the 1st day of August and by the 4th was general all over the settlement. The grain is of very fair quality and free from weeds or wild barley. There is a great deal of smut, owing to the scarcity of blue stone, in some fields a loss will be sustained of fully 25 per cent. The wheat is shelling badly to-day, even where there is a heavy enough stand to lodge it, but before the 25th it is expected that all of the late sown grain will be cut.

Last winter while in Edmonton it was my privilege to meet the Seed Special and was greatly impressed with some of the things heard and seen, so much so that the ideas obtained were used in trying to obtain better results here. While there I told Mr. Bedford

and others of having grown wheat here and cut the same in 86 days, showing them a small sample of this same wheat. This statement was challenged by some who heard it outside of the seed special and my explanations were ridiculed. So much for that and for last year. For the present year I commenced my seeding on Saturday the 5th of May, on the 31st of July this piece was ripe and should have been cut, but rather than divide the piece in two the grain was allowed to stand until the 4th of August to give the hollows time to mature. When cut part of this grain was shelling badly. All of the wheat sown between the 15th and the 19th is now cut and in stook, some of it overripe, while wheat sown between the 19th and 23rd is now ready to cut in places. This latter too on the open prairie three miles away from the river.

Four acres of Red Fife sown on our farm on the 10th of May was in stook on the 12th of August.

It is not the purpose of these lines to over estimate the capabilities of this country but to show that even in this extreme north those of us who have made these and other experiments have proved beyond a doubt that wheat can be raised, and successfully too. In the carrying out of this experimental work we have labored under the greatest of drawbacks and disadvantages and have had no assistance from the Government beyond the sending of a few samples of seeds. As a result of our efforts the Government can see that the Great Peace River country, even as far north as it extends latitude 58° 28' and farther still is not a vast expanse of valueless waste as was formerly supposed, but a country well adapted to mixed farming and which will in time support a large population. At the present date there is in my garden squash and tomatoes, planted in the open after the middle of May and which are heavy with fruit, green of course, but which have yet to show the slightest sign of frost. There is no reason, however, for people to get excited about the Peace River country, there is lots of land just as good, just as fertile and easier broken within shouting distance of the new lines of railroad, where one need not enjoy the distinction of pioneering in the most inaccessible part of Canada where one pays for what they get at, say to be moderate, 75 per cent over average retail prices, and sell what they produce at what they can get for it. Of course if any wish to be cut off from all communication with civilization, except that afforded by a strictly "bummy" mail service, why fire ahead, and get into the Peace River country as it now is, before the advent of the railroad.

There are several fine farms about Vermilion that are paving propositions. The principle ones aside from my own are those of Sheridan Lawrence, Robert Jones, John Bourassa (halfbreed) and Willie Smith (halfbreed), these are fitted up with up-to-date machinery and good buildings. The H. B. Co. also run a small wheat farm in connection with their post which invariably produces a fine grade of grain.

Wheat will average about 25 bushels to the acre. We have tried fall wheat here and now the Provincial Government are assisting in the carrying out of the experiment. We believe that this will be a success here as the ground once frozen does not thaw and is almost always covered with snow for the winter months. The long days of June and July would develop this grain very rapidly and being well rooted would not be affected by the spring drouth which so frequently delays the spring grain. The experiments in fall wheat are being carefully conducted and will likely be crowned with success.

This will answer the many letters that have been coming re enquiries about this country. Though our papers are old we always look forward to their coming and of those that do run the gauntlet the most entertaining is the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FRED S. LAWRENCE, J. P.

Ft. Vermilion, Alta., Aug. 19, 1906.

[We have not got exact data as to the distance between Edmonton and Ft. Vermilion, but by reference to the map it appears to be about five hundred miles and the fort is in the valley of the river. If good farming land extends for five or six hundred miles north of Edmonton there must be an empire there nearly as large as the wheat belt of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Truly this is a magnificent heritage.]

Grain at Eastern Ports.

Mr. Frank E. Gibbs, Dominion Grain Inspector, forwards complete statistics regarding the total quantities of grain shipped from Port William and Port Arthur during the crop year of 1905, i.e., between September 1st, 1905, and August 31st, 1906. Port William handled 42,587,536 bushels of wheat, 4,766,759 bushels of oats, 528,870 bushels of barley, and 157,390 bushels of flax, while the Port Arthur figures are: 12,922,184 bushels of wheat, 954,056 bushels of oats, 430,676 bushels of barley, and 299,538 bushels of flax. The totals from the two ports were: Wheat, 55,509,720 bushels; oats, 5,720,815 bushels; barley, 959,546 bushels; flax, 456,928 bushels.

The year's grain receipts at the two ports aggregate 56,751 car loads, of which the Canadian Pacific Railway handled 43,976 cars, and the Canadian Northern 12,775 cars. These two roads will likewise take care of the current year's movement, but for the twelve months beginning September 1, 1907, the Grand Trunk Pacific will be in the field, and, perhaps, also, Mr. J. J. Hill's projected Canadian railway.

Of the 56,751 cars of grain shipped through Port Arthur and Fort William during the year just ended 52,125 cars were of wheat alone. The quality of the crop is indicated by statistics, showing that the cars received graded thus: No. 1 hard, 615; No. 1 Northern, 28, 991; No. 2 Northern, 11,641; No. 3 Northern, 1,917; rejected for smut, 6,492; rejected for seeds, etc., 1,559; no grade, 456; sundry, 454.

It is interesting to note the destination of the grain as it was brought down the lakes by vessel. Among the Canadian ports, Montreal took the largest quantity of wheat, viz., 9,321,013 bushels, Depot Harbor coming next, with 8,456,642 bushels and Midland third with 3,900,527 bushels. Other Canadian ports followed in this order. Owen Sound, 2,782,500 bushels; Point Edward, 2,327,864; Goderich, 1,491,207; Meaford, 888,852; Kingston, 870,583; Collingwood, 509,140; Thorold, 447,063; Port Colborne, 135,213, and Prescott, 59,657. Besides 18,431,001 bushels went to United States ports—2,137,976 bushels to Port Huron, 954,576 to Erie, and 15,338,449 to Buffalo. A great proportion of these shipments to American points were due to inadequate facilities through Canadian channels. It will be remembered that last autumn the Grand Trunk was unable to take away the grain as fast as it arrived at Depot Harbor and other Lake Huron ports, and that the elevators became congested. As a consequence vessel owners grew tired of lying to, waiting their turn to unload.

The five Georgian Bay ports handled 16,537,661 bushels of Canadian wheat, besides a good deal of American grain, during the year, and should make a much better showing this season. The railways have been increasing their motive power, rolling stock and elevator capacity, and as a result for this season comparatively little grain may be forced to Buffalo. And for succeeding years still greater preparations are being made. The Canadian Pacific Railway is providing elevator facilities at Victoria Harbor, and will run an air line thence to connect with the main Toronto-Montreal road at Tweed. It is also providing a through grain route from Goderich eastward. Meantime the Grand Trunk is to greatly enlarge its capacity for receiving grain at Midland and transporting it thence to Montreal.

Crops in Alberta.

An Alberta crop bulletin, dated August 20, has been published, in which is estimated the yields of different grain crops for 1906. The estimate is: spring wheat 97,760 acres, 2,332,292 bushels; fall wheat 43,661 acres, 907,421 bushels; oats, 907,421 acres, 13,192,150 bushels; barley 75,678 acres, 2,201,179 bushels. The 1905 figures were spring wheat 75,353 acres, 1,617,505 bushels; fall wheat, 32,174 acres, 680,019 bushels; oats 242,801 acres, 9,514,180 bushels; barley 64,830 acres, 1,773,914 bushels.

Progress of Fruit Culture.

As showing the remarkable strides being made with fruit culture in Northern Alberta, the Alexandra Nurseries near Strathcona set out 750 tomato plants from which fully ripened fruit has already been gathered as follows:—

28 July, 3 pounds,
11 August, 32 pounds,
15 August, 56 pounds.

It is estimated that 600 pounds more will be picked before frost is likely to affect the plants.—*The Plaindealer*, Strathcona.

Saskatchewan's New D. M. A.

A recent appointment to the Saskatchewan staff of officials in the Department of Agriculture at Regina is that of Mr. A. P. Ketchen, B.S.A. (University of Toronto). Mr. Ketchen brings to his important work the maturity incidental to years of experience in agricultural work. Residing on and working a farm in the far-famed county of Huron until over thirty, he in 1903 secured the Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture degree from the University of Toronto for work done at Ontario the Agricultural College, Guelph. Immediately after graduation he went to Ottawa as Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, relinquishing that work for agricultural journalism in Western Canada. Mr. Ketchen has had considerable experience in institute work and should fill the position very acceptably to his chief, Hon. W. R. Motherwell and the people of Saskatchewan.

Erie Railway Reduces Rates.

The Erie Railway issued a notice recently that, beginning November 1, 1906, the maximum one way local fares will be two and one half cents per mile over the entire system instead of three cents as at present.

On the same date the company will place on sale a 1000-mile book at a flat rate of \$20, use not restricted to purchaser. This book will be good west of Hornell, N. Y., and also for through passage between New York, Newark, Olean and points west thereof.

The interchangeable mileage book has been reduced from \$25 to \$15, the purchaser receiving \$5 in return on the cover, instead of \$10 as heretofore.

A Pest Turned to Profit.

Failing in effort to exterminate the rabbit pest, one of the curses of Australian agriculture, he has been turned to good account as an article of food for export to England. Like all other frozen meats, the rabbit does not command the highest price, but he is handled at a profit, and supplies a wholesome change in diet not otherwise obtainable by a large element of the population in England. Good examples of frozen rabbits may be seen in such cold-storage warehouses as those of the Bootle and River Plate Companies in Liverpool. The entrails are removed, but the fur is not, and they are packed 24 in a slatted crate, cheaply constructed of wood. The trade extends chiefly from August to December, and some idea of its magnitude may be gathered from the fact that one steamer will carry from Australia to England as many as 50,000 crates of refrigerated bunnies. They are sold for about 20 cents per rabbit in the shops. This trade is a very good example of the resourcefulness of the Anglo-Saxon in turning a pest into a profit.

New Professors for M. A. C.

Acting upon the recommendations of the Agricultural College advisory board the Manitoba government has appointed two new professors to its staff of lecturers. These are Prof. F. W. Broderick, B.S.A., to the chair of horticulture, and Prof. G. A. Sproule, B.A., to that of English and mathematics. Prof. Broderick is a young man, a native of Lincoln County, Ontario, and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. Since graduation in 1903 he has been in the maritime provinces in the service of the seed division. Mr. Broderick has had a life long experience in gardening and fruit growing and specialized in horticulture while in college. Prof. Sproule is better known to Manitobans, having come to this province in 1901 after graduating from Toronto University. Since coming west Mr. Sproule has been principal of the Gretna and Rapid City intermediate schools in which positions his work has been eminently satisfactory.

This Year's Wheat Supply.

The wheat crop of the United States this year is about 750 million bushels—494 million bushels of winter and 256 million bushels of spring wheat. Estimating the present per capita consumption at 5 1/2 bushels—a figure which seems to be fully justified by the experience of the past two years, the probable distribution of the crop may be calculated as follows:

	Bushels.
Home consumption	495,000,000
Required for seed	65,000,000
Surplus	190,000,000

Total .. 750,000,000
Of the surplus the quantity that will be exported depends on the price and the crop conditions next spring. With a favorable crop outlook throughout the season and fairly remunerative prices, the country probably would export not only the entire 190 million bushels surplus from this year's crop, but also about 25 million bushels of the surplus carried over from last year's production. On the other hand, should prices remain low, or if unfavorable crop conditions should develop, the amount exported might not exceed 150 million bushels.—*Live Stock World.*

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress meeting in Victoria, B. C., approves of raising the Chinese head-tax to a thousand dollars.

Between fifty and sixty young Methodist ministers have been brought out from Great Britain by Dr. Woodworth to supply the pulpit demand in Western Canada.

H. H. Carscallan, K.C., member of the Ontario parliament for East Hamilton, died in Hamilton on the 16th of September.

At the recent Methodist conference at Montreal, the recommendation that woman be admitted to all church courts was turned down, and the clause in the discipline condemning dancing, card-playing and theatre going was left unchanged.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The corporation of London is demanding compulsory inspection of all animals intended for food and the affixing of an official stamp to all meat found without disease.

The Great Northern Scotch express was wrecked just outside Grantham, the train leaving the track and jumping a bridge. Ten lives were lost and many persons injured.

The British Government has commissioned Henry Welcome to begin warfare on the insects of the Nile. Dr. Welcome believes that in destroying the poison-

ous insects of Africa much will be done towards rendering the country free from disease.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva was chosen leader of Zion City by a very large majority. Dowie will return to the colony of the faithful in Mexico.

Little grief and much joy greeted the tidings of the death of "Russia's evil genius," General Trepoff, which took place on September 15. In one sense, his death was due to natural causes, but constant fear of death by assassination must have been a terrible strain on his constitution. Over a hundred persons were arrested in Odessa for making public their joy at the death of their enemy.

A typhoon, a terrible storm which visits the eastern coasts of Asia, broke upon Hong-Kong with great violence. A huge tidal wave swept into the harbor literally lifting vessels into the streets, and returning swamped many crafts or carried them out to sea. No estimate can be made of the loss of life but the latest reports place the number of dead at over five thousand. A British reserve ship, an American sailing vessel and a French torpedo boat destroyer are complete wrecks.

MARKETS

It is not surprising to hear the statement that a day's rain in the growing season is worth millions of dollars to the country, but it is not often that a rain such as we had all over the wheat belt on the 14th inst. is regarded as a blessing. The rain on that date was remarkably heavy and so persistent that it was actually effective in arresting the bearishness in all the American wheat markets, and as a result prices have been moving up and gaining strength ever since. The value of the September rain can scarcely be estimated, nor do millers regard its effects upon the unthreshed crop as harmful. Experienced millers say that the best grinding wheat is that which is subject to considerable changes in the weather, and 1906 crop has had these advantages. Millers also say the wheat this year promises to yield a flour of greater strength than usual, and some have gone so far as to say the hot winds of August are responsible for this by arresting the development of starch and so ensuring a larger percentage of gluten.

The break in the weather has been credited with a change in the scale of prices and it is interesting to note the details of the change. As long as fine weather continued wheat came forward so that when a dealer wanted wheat he could get all he asked for. This condition created a general impression that the crop was as big as the highest estimate, so buyers became cautious and sellers insistent and the whole trade bearish. With the break in the weather and the temporary curtailing of supplies, however, the trade took a calm view of the situation and realized that Europe is about 100,000,000 bushels short and that the shortage had to be made up from America. Then came a change in the market's tone with shorts anxious to cover and longs, aware of their advantage, holding off. Naturally such a condition as this could have but one effect upon prices, although there is just as much wheat as ever.

The conditions in the Winnipeg market are reported as follows by Thompson, Sons & Co. at the close of last week:

In our Winnipeg market Manitoba wheat has been strong and active during the week, under the influence of the advances taking place in Minneapolis and Chicago, but the trade is principally on the option market. From two to three million bushels have been traded in daily, and to people not conversant with the system of trading in the American markets, it may seem strange how this can be done. A great deal of the business now done on the Winnipeg option market is the execution of orders from large traders in other American markets, who deal in hundreds of thousands of bushels at a time. They will send orders to their agents here to buy our wheat for delivery in one month and sell for delivery in another month, or they may buy our wheat and sell their own, and vice versa, the idea being that through the variation that takes place in prices for different months, or between wheat in different markets they may scalp out a profit through the changing differences in prices. This of course is pure gambling on the wheat markets but it has its effect on the prices of actual wheat. While the export demand is small, a little business has been done, and of course the prices for cash wheat have advanced with the option, although not to the same extent, cash wheat having advanced only 1 1/2c. against an advance of 3c. on the option market for future delivery. In the present situation exporters who can provide wheat for immediate shipment are able to make a better bargain for freight with vessels which need cargo, and in this way can work small lots and pay a little more for the wheat even though the export price may not be advanced. The movement of wheat from the country is on a fair scale about 300 cars per day, but an active movement would mean about 500 cars per day equal to say 500,000 bushels. Complaints are coming from many country points on the C. P. R. about scarcity of cars, and on the C. N. R. the movement is delayed

owing to the unfortunate burning down of one bridge, and the breaking down of another, which are taking several days to replace, and in the meantime there are 1500 cars loaded with wheat tied up along the line. The weather over the country since last Friday has been extremely favorable for threshing and shipping, and the movement will probably soon become much larger. The quality of the wheat is of a high average, about 80 per cent. coming under the grades of 1 Hard, 1 Nor. and 2 Nor. So far there is a much larger percentage of 1 Hard than in the crop of 1905. Prices to-day are as follows, viz.: 1 Hard 75 1/2c., 1 Nor. 74 1/2c., 2 Nor. 72 1/2c., 3 Nor. 68 1/2c., spot or past Winnipeg, and future delivery on the option, September 74 1/2c., October 73 1/2c., November 73c., December 72 1/2c., and May 77c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

COARSE GRAINS AND PRODUCE.

OATS	33 1/2 @	34
BARLEY	39	
FLAX	1 06	
BRAN	16 00 @	16 50
SHORTS	17 50 @	18 00
CHOPPED FEEDS—		
Oats and barley	24 00	
Barley	20 00	
OATS	26 00	
HAY, per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg)	10 00 @	11 00
Loose loads	11 00 @	12 00
POTATOES, farmers' loads, per bus	50	
BUTTER—		
Boxes, at factory	19 @	20
Dairy, straight lots at country points	15 @	16
CHEESE—		
Finest, Manitoba at factory	12 1/2 @	13
EGGS—		
Fresh gathered, Winnipeg	20	

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle dull.
Hogs sagging a little.
Stockers and feeders moving to Ontario.
A few horses from the East came up last week.
Jim Scott of Waterloo, Ont., is in the West to buy 1000 stockers for Ontario feeders.
D. Coughlin & Co. estimate the run of Manitoba stockers to Ontario will be about 2000.
S. Cusack of Sheho on the extension of the Yorkton line picked up 136 head which he turned over to Bater & McLean. Mr. Cusack expects to see quite a rush of cattle in about four weeks.
D. Coughlin & Co. sent forward an exceptionally good bunch of 222 head for Sparrow and Johnson of Calgary last week.
A train load of mixed cattle from points along the Deloraine branch arrived last Friday most of which was taken care of by Gordon, Ironsides and Fares.
Harry Mullins had a busy week with western range cattle.
Chas. Kettle of Pincher Creek sent forward 100 head through Bater & McLean last week.
A trial shipment to test the Liverpool, London and Glasgow markets was sent forward for Dixon of Maple Creek by D. Coughlin & Co.
Out of 296 head of T. O. T. cattle from Bater & McLean's ranch in the Macleod country 46 went for butchers.
A consignment of 203 Texas steers of the double triangle brand was exported by Bater & McLean last week. These cattle were raised on A. B. Urnston's ranch in Texas and grazed for the past two years on his Alberta range. Bater says there is no prejudice against such beef, but as this class usually run to lighter weights there is not much money in exporting them.
Receipts of cattle sheep and hogs at the yards for the week ending September 17th were cattle 5884, hogs 518, sheep 447; of the cattle 4920 went for export, 656 for butchers and 308 for feeders.
Prices around the yards are, exporters \$3.50, the buyers assuming the freight from point of shipment. Butchers \$2.50 to \$3.00. Stockers \$2.00 to \$2.50. Sheep \$5.50 to \$6.00, lambs \$7.00, hogs \$7.25 to \$7.50.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—market steady. Beeves, \$3.85 to \$6.95; stockers and feeders, \$2.65 to \$4.60; Texas, \$3.30 to \$4.40; westerners, \$3.75 to \$5.30.
Hogs—mixed and butchers, \$6.15 to \$6.65; light \$6.30 to \$6.57; bulk of sales, \$6.05 to \$6.50.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

A tablet has been placed on the house in Baker street, London, where Lord Lytton, the novelist, was born.

* * *

The navy department has ordered a bronze tablet for the building at Portsmouth, N. H., where the Russian-Japanese treaty was signed.

* * *

The Chinese of Vancouver are preparing to publish a daily paper in their own language. The name will be "Wa-Ying Yat-Po," which being interpreted is "The Chinese Canadian."

* * *

A monument to Sir James Hector has been erected on Mount Hector, near Laggan, B. C., by scientists and railway men. It was Sir James who discovered the Kicking Horse Pass through the Rockies.

* * *

A Sevres vase in the possession of a Winnipeg citizen is a marvel of beautiful workmanship and has also a history attached to it. It is of a graceful shape and is encrusted with opals and turquoises. It was brought to Canada in the early days of the Hudson's Bay Company by a young man sent out from England to be in the company's employ. Before leaving he was presented with a pair of vases of which this is one. The other got broken on the journey and this one was sent to a public auction room, from which ignominious position it was rescued by its present owner.

* * *

To meet the demands of that large and ever-increasing company of Americans who are interested in Canada and things Canadian, a New York publishing house has made arrangements with Miss Agnes Laut to prepare such a volume. No better choice could have been made by the firm of a writer qualified to write such a volume.

* * *

While Canadian-born authors are leaving their native land because of an alleged dearth of material and inspiration, their assertion is disproved by the fact that writers from other countries come here to seek (and find) what our own men despise. George B. Burgin, an English writer, is an excellent example. He spends much of his holiday time in Canada, and has written more books whose scenes are laid in the Dominion than has Gilbert Parker. His newest book "The Only World" has a hero who makes his fortune here, while a scene witnessed by the author in a Trappist monastery in Canada formed the foundation of his best-known book, "The Shutters of Silence."

* * *

Readers of "Nicholas Nickleby" will remember the "little cottage at Bow," where the hero took his mother and sister to live whilst he served the genial Brothers Cheeryble. The Dickens Fellowship, to whose labors the public owe so much of reminiscence, have identified the spot with the Grove Hall estate, which was, until recently, the site of a private lunatic asylum. The estate is surrounded by a high wall, upon which to this day the back gardens of some cottages abut, so that here we have the origin of the comical story of Mrs. Nickleby's lunatic admirer. The Council of the Fellowship, whose address is Whitecomb House, Whitcomb street, W. C., now suggest that the estate, which is in the market, and comprises a dozen acres of nicely wooded land, might be acquired as a public recreation ground. Dickens himself would have been delighted at such a proposal, and crowded Bow would be equally pleased. —London Chronicle.

THE ESSENCE OF BRYAN'S CREED.

Our nation has lost prestige, rather than gained it, by our experiment in colonialism. We have given the monarchist a chance to ridicule our Declaration of Independence.

I return more convinced than before of the importance of a change in the method of electing United States senators. * * * I am within the limits of the truth when I say that the senate has been for some years the bulwark of predatory wealth, and that it even now contains so many members who owe their election to favor-seeking corporations and are so subservient to their masters as to prevent needed legislation.

It is little short of a disgrace to our country that while it is able to command the lives of its citizens in time of war, it cannot, even in the most extreme emergency, compel wealth (by income tax) to bear its share of the expenses of the government which protects it.

As the main purpose of the writ (injunction) is to evade trial by jury, it is really an attack upon the jury system and ought to arouse a unanimous protest. So long as the meanest thief is guaranteed a trial by jury a jury ought not to be denied to wage-earners.

The unlooked-for and unprecedented increase in the production of gold has brought a victory to both the advocates of gold and the advocates of bimetalism—the former accepting the gold standard which they wanted and the latter securing the larger volume of money for which they contended. We who favor bimetalism—are satisfied with our victory if the friends of monometallism are satisfied with theirs.

I congratulate President Roosevelt upon the steps which he has taken to enforce the anti-trust law, and my gratification is not lessened by the fact that he has followed the Democratic rather than the Republican platform in every advance he has made.

If corporations were required to take a federal license the federal government could then issue the license upon terms and conditions which would protect the public.

While absolute free trade would not necessarily make a trust impossible, still it is probable that few manufacturing establishments would dare to enter into the trust if the President were empowered to put on the free list articles controlled by the trust.

OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

I have already reached the conclusion that railroads partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property and be managed by public officials in the interests of the whole community in accordance with the well-defined theory that public ownership is necessary where competition is impossible. * * * Believing, however, that the operation of all the railroads by the federal government would result in a centralization which would all but obliterate state lines, I prefer to see only the trunk lines operated by the federal government and the local lines by the several state governments. * * *

If we can spend several hundred millions on the Panama canal to lower transcontinental rates we can build a railroad from New York to San Francisco to lower both transcontinental and local rates.

If any of you question the propriety of my mentioning this subject, I beg to remind you that the President could not have secured the passage of the rate bill had he not appealed to the fear of the more radical remedy of government ownership.

On another occasion I shall call attention to the rapidly growing expenditures of the federal government. It is natural that those who look upon taxation as a blessing should view overgrown appropriations with complacency, yet even the desire to find ways of spending the revenues brought into the treasury by a high tariff cannot wholly account for the reckless extravagance of recent congresses.

THE CHARIVARI—A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

A Manitoba farmer who has just taken to himself a wife found his house surrounded by young men who amused themselves shouting and manufacturing other hideous noises on impromptu instruments. The tone if not the volume of their uproar was changed when the enraged young husband fired on the crowd with a shot gun and struck two of the young men. Fortunately for the young fellow the injuries are not of a dangerous nature, and he will not have to answer for what might have been the most serious consequences of the anger which blinded him to the recklessness of his conduct.

Though his method of ridding himself of his tormentors was unwise and to be severely censured, one cannot help feeling that not only the two who were hurt but the rest of the crowd deserved some punishment for their disturbing intrusion on the peace of a home. The charivari is a senseless practice, vulgar and impudent, and without a single good quality to recommend it, and the sooner it dies out in a community the better. It is a worse than childish custom for its motive is the malicious one of deliberately annoying two people who are peaceably trying to mind their own business. The application of nice cold water through a hose would have a discouraging affect upon the disturbers and do them no lasting injury.

EARL GREY'S WESTERN TOUR.

Mutual enjoyment and satisfaction marked the whole course of the visit of the governor-general with the people of the West. The whole country, a vast harvest field, the people leaving their work to give him a hearty welcome, were sources of pure enjoyment to the visitor. The visited found their source of pleasure in the genuine interest of his excellency in the country's welfare and his desire that not material prosperity alone should be the feature of the greatness of Western Canada.

In speaking to the people of Saskatoon he said: "I am not one that believes that wealth means greatness, and I trust that while you stand girdled round the waist with the belt of plenty you may strive to be crowned with the wreath of excellence."

At Battleford the sight of the school children gathered with their elders to welcome him, inspired Earl Grey to add this to his speech he delivered on that day: "I had heard so much of the historic relations of Battleford and was so interested in the story of its past that I was naturally anxious to see the town with my own eyes. I see a number of boys present, and to them I would say that they are living in the center of British North America, and British North America is the center of the British Empire. In a short time the population of Canada will be even greater than that of the United Kingdom. To-day the handling of the affairs of our great empire is left to a few of the people of Great Britain, but the honor and privilege of such work for the empire can also be for the Canadians, and the time is not far distant when some of these boys before me now will be demanding to be allowed their share. Then it will be a disgrace not to pull an oar in the ship of state. One of these boys before me may some day be the saviour of the empire. It is force of character that builds up a nation. The ideals of the West are high, and with these ideals and in such beautiful air you cannot help but be a race which for vigor and energy can hold its own against all the races of the world."

WOMEN OF OUR WESTERN PRAIRIES.

The development of the West is a much discussed topic of the present day. Small wonder that it is so. Its growth has been so sudden, so rapid, as to appear almost mushroom like. If some of the people who came into Alberta ten years ago, and went out again in a hurry, could pay it a visit now, they would surely be astonished; and the man who went back to Winnipeg, and told his mates that land here would not fetch fifty cents an acre in the next hundred years would now stick his cap on the back of his head, and exclaim, "Howly shmoke, who'd a thot it?"

More credit than is generally admitted, for the present prosperity of the country, is due to those sturdy settlers who first came in and stayed, some because they were forced to, not having the means of exit, and others because they believed in the country, and rightly valued its possibilities. Some of these early settlers have survived great hardships and privations. They deserve all the prosperity that may come to them with the better order of things.

But it is the women of this great western country, that this article is especially to deal with; if the men folk are anxious for a write-up we may give them one later on.

Time was when women were very scarce, and even now, in many places the bachelor seems to predominate, though some of them have been changing their state of "single blessedness (?)" pretty fast lately. This accounts for the number of young housekeepers to be found here, some of them all too young, we fear, for the tasks they are undertaking; but, "Their hearts are young, and their spirits light." We must hope the best for them. Most of them have this advantage, that they are used to the country and the work.

There are a great many more women here now, and they keep coming right along. Almost all types and countries and now represented. They are a band of women worthy of study, many of them possessing those sterling qualities that help to make a strong nation. They are adapting themselves, some to entirely new conditions, and others to Canadian life, ways, and laws, in a manner worthy of their intelligence. One may travel over miles and miles of prairie, and visit dozens and dozens of homes, and hear little but praise of the country, its climate and soil.

One cannot help being struck with the number of well educated women both among the old and new settlers. Many are first class musicians, and good singers, some have been well trained in the arts. A large number are ex-schoolteachers from the old lands, from the eastern provinces and the United States.

There is another type of woman from the east, who bears the impress of the thrifty housewife. They are good housekeepers, those eastern women and girls, and they are very economical. They are full of plans for helping their husbands and of schemes for making money for themselves. They are very hopeful of the future, cheerful and hospitable. They are not afraid of work and they are bound to succeed.

Then there is the American woman. What a number of types of these there are! Every state sends a distinct type in many respects, though like our own eastern women, they are mostly good housekeepers. Some of them are splendid women, bonny and hearty, and outrivalling our own in hospitality and friendship. The life here offers no new nor unforeseen difficulties to them; they seem to fit right in and forge

ahead; no fear but they will succeed. There are a few discontented ones, but they are rare. One type of these is very amusing. She expatiates upon the wretched state of women in this country, because they are only slaves and have no "Rights." The laws are all wrong, and will never be better, until the United States has the making of them for us. This woman's store of historical knowledge is something amazing, and you listen with ever increasing astonishment to the story of the peopling of Prince Edward Island, and of the battle of Waterloo. The "dook," the great Duke of Wellington, of whom you have always been so proud, is stripped of all his glory, and you find that after all he had nothing whatever to do with the victory gained on that memorable day. Well, well, it takes all kinds of people to make up a country, and Canada can afford room even to these. They will forget all these trivial little grievances some day, and become just as loyal and content as their more sensible neighbors, and if not they may—"pass over the line; it is only a step"

Next, there are the new arrivals from England. It is quite refreshing to talk with these women, they are so interested in everything, and all is so new to them. It is good to see how determined they are to learn the Canadian ways. They laugh so heartily at their own mistakes, and try to make the best of them. These women deserve all the sympathy and help we can give them. If we could only look into their English homes, and see how very different the work is of housekeeping and home making, we should have a better idea of the difficulties they have to contend with. They are good cooks and housekeepers as a rule, but they have a lot of new things to learn here. They are splendid needle-women, those that do sew; and have you noticed how clever the little girls are with their needles? They are taught all branches of needle-work in the English schools.

Almost identical with these are the new arrivals from Scotland. We know from their past history what kind of settlers they will make. They with the English are hardy, determined, and industrious. They will make their way.

Of the foreign element, the Germans, Swedes and Icelanders take the lead. These women, those who have been in the West for any length of time, can to-day hardly be picked out from our own, except those who have retained their foreign accent. They are making splendid settlers, and bringing up their children to be desirable citizens, and loyal Canadians. Long may they flourish in their new and better homes.

And now we have a few words to say about the old timers, the women who have nobly endured hardships, and in some cases poverty, but who had the courage to stay with it. They have toiled hard, for they have labored in the house and in the gardens, and some have worked in the fields also. Not a few have sat down day after day to meals of wild rabbit and prairie chicken, the only meat obtainable for them. "Very good meat, too," we hear some one say. Yes, but very tedious when there is nothing else for a month or more. Sometimes these have failed, and they have sat down to dry bread and tea guiltless of milk or sugar. If there happened to be a cow or two, there was sometimes a little milk to spare, but not much, for the calves had to be kept alive, and every scrap of cream had to be carefully converted into butter to exchange for flour. Everything else that they could produce had to be utilized in the same

way; so that the most rigid economy was practiced in the way of living; yet a stranger was always made welcome, and the simple food was offered with as much dignity and good will as you would serve costly cakes or rare wines.

Not all of course were reduced to this, but a very large number were. The men were sturdy, willing workers, but few in the country then could afford to hire, and wages were very low. Add to this the hostility of most of the ranchers, who openly did all in their power to dissuade the newcomer from settling down; and when they failed in this, stubbornly held aloof, and you will be able to form some idea of the trials and utter loneliness of the pioneer farmer's wife. But to-day many of these are living on the best farms in the land, and in far nicer homes than they ever could have got in a city, all the reward of their courage and industry. They laugh now, as they

years whilst they with their husbands have been laying the foundation of the West.

Do they not deserve a tribute of praise? Are they not doing infinitely more for this country than the women who ride in their autos or carriages, and rock away spare hours in an easy chair? Their hands are hardened with toil, their faces tanned with the sun and wind. They have had few pleasures in their lives here, and very little of the society for which they sometimes crave, and which many of them have missed sorely. But they are noble women, and they have done a great work for this country, probably one that will never be duly appreciated. The new settlers are pouring in, and they will soon have built up a great and prosperous Northwest. They also will do their part in developing the territory, but the path is opened for them; they will not suffer or work as their predecessors have done. Churches and schools will follow in their wake, and towns will spring up and flourish near them. They will never have to say as one lady did lately, with tears in her eyes, "It has been so lonely, we have been here twenty years, and the first fourteen we never saw the face of a minister, and in all the twenty we have never had an opportunity to partake of the sacrament of our own church."

Surely this cannot last much longer now. Let us hail with joy the better times coming to these faithful toiling ones. Every country has its heroes,—in years to come the Northwest will speak of its heroines as well. They have not fought and bled, but they have overcome. They have not gone out and gathered their dead from the gory field of battle, but they have laid their dead in ground consecrated only by their bitter tears and their heartbroken cry to the God above; laid them away on the old homestead, in some little spot forever sacred to them, without the aid or comfort of a minister of religion.

They have not given vast sums of money to build up institutions, but they have given up what in many cases they valued far more—home, friends, society, ambitious hopes long cherished in secret. They have opened the way for others to speculate and build up; for if the women had lost heart utterly, how many of the men would have remained? With such mothers as we have here the future of the country is assured, for, "their children will rise up and call them blessed," the children that are now intermarrying, and settling down on farms near the old folks.

They have not asked us for any praise, perhaps they will not see that they merit any; they may say that they have only done their duty to their loved ones and themselves, and that they are well rewarded in their present prosperity; but let us give them the praise they deserve in no unstinted meed; give it them now and make their hearts glad. The world is so prone to do this kind of thing when it is too late. Let us make the tired eyes light up with a joyous smile; let us hear them say, "Lo, we have not labored in vain, we have gained the esteem and respect of our fellow creatures; the world is beautiful, and it is good to have lived and toiled in and for it."

MAVIS ST. CLAIRE.

Fashion Note.—For Western farmers' wear this winter the coonskin overcoat, which made Manitoba famous, has gone out of vogue, and a fur-lined ermine-trimmed overcoat with real pearl buttons and two rows of diamonds around the collar is strictly de rigueur. Watch chains will be large and heavy, pocketbooks to match.



A TRUSTY GUARDIAN.

THE QUIET HOUR

Dear Hope:—I have been much helped by your articles in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, especially the one on "Witnessing for Christ," which would surely be helpful to all Christians who do not make a very definite stand for Christ.

Would you explain the meaning of I Cor. iii: 15? Dear Hope, do you think that a person that is once saved can be lost again?

If you would explain these two matters in the Quiet Hour, it might be helpful to many. May you long be spared to carry on your noble work.

Sincerely yours, E. L.

This letter was accidentally delayed and has only just reached me, so I hasten to answer it, trusting that the writer will pardon my apparent neglect. First, I must thank her most earnestly for telling me that she has received help through the messages I have tried to deliver from God. It is, indeed, a joy to be told that He has reached out through me to help any soul.

And, now, I will try to answer your questions, my dear "paper-friend"—God helping me. After reading your letter, I prayed for the right message to be given, then I picked up a book of sermons by the Rev. W. C. E. Newbolt (which I had not yet read), and glanced through it, hoping that some help might be found there. After searching its pages for about five minutes, I found the following:

"I venture to say 'now' once again, because if we delay we are not only losers in this world, but it is quite possible that we may also be losers in the next. If we put off . . . we are driving God's bounties from our very door; but we are also preparing for ourselves a lower place in heaven? Many of our divines tell us very seriously that from an examination of Holy Scripture it seems quite clear that all places are not equal in heaven. 'In my Father's house are many mansions,' the Apostles are to sit on thrones 'judging the twelve tribes of Israel;' there is a right and a left hand of the throne to be given to them for whom it is prepared of the Father; some are rulers of five, some of ten cities. In the resurrection of the dead, 'one star differeth from another star in glory.'

"And there is a great and terrible passage of Holy Scripture which fits in with these other indications. St. Paul speaks in the Epistle to the Corinthians in this way: 'According to the grace of God, which is given unto me, as a wise master builder, I have laid the foundation and another buildeth thereon. But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon. For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ. Now, if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver precious stones, wood, hay, stubble; every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work abide which he hath built thereupon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire;' the meaning being this: There is one foundation, Jesus Christ; many may build upon it. Some may put upon it gold, silver, precious stones, a good superstructure; some may put upon it wood, hay, stubble, a rotten superstructure; and that a fire is coming to test these buildings at the last day. And then, mark the words, 'If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire.' Even if we are saved, still if it should be that our work for God here is worthless, mere wood, hay stubble, we are saved at a fearful loss. Oh, think of the losses of the saved! Think when we come before God with a wasted life! Think of the shame of seeing what we might have been, and then to know what we are! The Grand Foundation, the Church, our Baptism! our privileges! our education! And then to see some poor ignorant savage, whom we thought, to be lost, preferred to us, and put first;

all our life swept away as a gigantic failure! To see that ease, that enjoyment, that comfortable religion, and the labor of a lifetime turn out so much hay, and we ourselves saved, but so as by fire!

"Then think of the reproach of Christ! Such a Foundation, and such results! Think what He has done! how He has tried to help our ignorance by the light of His truth! how He has strengthened our weakness! how He has wrestled with the deadly love of Egypt, which stays our heavenly path! How He has prepared a table before us against them that trouble us, how He has anointed our head with oil, and our cup is full. But for all that 'saved so as by fire,' our work burnt, and we ourselves suffering loss."

Our offerings are so often spoiled by vanity, love of praise and self-righteousness, and there is too often very little love to God or man to make them valuable. Have we not all reason to fear that much of our work will be too worthless to stand the test of God's examination—for our God is a "consuming fire." Yet we, who believe in Christ, shall be saved, in spite of the poor quality of much of our work. Let us offer up with heartfelt earnestness the prayer:

"Not for our sins alone
Thy mercy, LORD, we sue;
Let fall Thy pitying glance
On our devotions too,
What we have done for Thee,
And what we think to do.
The holiest hours we spend
In prayer upon our knees,
The times when most we deem
Our songs of praise will please,
Thou Searcher of all hearts
Forgiveness pour on these.
And all the gifts we bring,
And all the vows we make,
And all the acts of love
We plan for Thy dear sake.
Into Thy pardoning thought,
O God of mercy take.
And most, when we, Thy flock,
Before Thine Altar bend,
And strange bewild'ring thoughts
With those sweet moments blend,
By Him whose death we plead,
Good LORD, Thy help extend.
Bow down Thine ear and hear!
Open Thine eyes and see!
Our very love is shame,
And we must come to Thee
To make it of Thy grace
What Thou would'st have it be."

Love always seeks to give rather than to get; so works done in order to buy a reward can hardly be inspired by real love,—unless it be the reward of the approving "Well done!" spoken by Him we love. As for our correspondent's second question, I can only say that, as far as I know, we are in the "Valley of Decision,"—at least as long as we stay in this world—and have the power of our future in our own hand for good or for evil. In Heb. x: 26, 29 we are warned of an awful danger incurred by those who—after they have received the knowledge of the truth—sin wilfully, treading under foot the Son of God, despising His atoning Sacrifice, and fighting against the Spirit of Grace. In St. Peter's second Epistle (ii: 20, 22) we are also told of the possibility of those who "have escaped the pollutions of the world through the knowledge of Jesus Christ" being "again entangled therein and overcome." Such persons, he says, are worse off than they were in the beginning. In Heb. vi: 4, 6, we are told of those who "were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost," that they can not only "fall away," but that it is "impossible . . . to renew them again unto repentance." Such falling away is spoken of in the same mysterious way as the "blasphemy against the Holy Ghost," of which our Lord says it shall not be forgiven a man "neither in this world, neither in the world to come." But this cannot mean that God will refuse to forgive anyone who really

repents, for His great glory is to forgive sinners. Christ, we know, endured the Cross on purpose that He might forgive and save to the uttermost all who turn away from the wickedness they have committed and do that which is lawful and right. This He is ready to do, even if—like an apostle long ago—they may have openly denied that they knew Him. But linked closely with that gracious promise—as expressed by the prophet Ezekiel—is the stern warning: "When a righteous man turneth away from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, . . . all his righteousness that he hath done shall not be mentioned: in his trespass that he hath trespassed, in his sin that he hath sinned, in them shall he die."

But, terrible as such warnings are, let us consider for our comfort that God has made the path of the transgressor very hard and miserable. A soul that has once tasted the joy of forgiving sin, and the gladness of walking with God, can hardly bear the misery of serving any other master. People who have never fully tried it may think that the yoke of Christ is hard and His burden heavy, but those who have once loyally served Him know better. Like St. Paul, they have understood what it means to glory in the title, "bond-servant of Jesus Christ."

If God's Word is severe, like a sharp sword that pierces down to the deepest motives hidden in the heart, it is the "merciless severity of merciful love." Sin must not be allowed to lie hidden so that it can poison the whole being,

it must be exposed and repented of, that it may be forgiven and blotted out of existence. If God were less severe He would be less merciful. He is like a wise surgeon who cuts down very deeply into the quivering flesh so that he may remove all the roots of a cancerous growth. If he were not so kind he would not go down so far. Yes, stern as His words are, they are the words of unfailing infinite LOVE.

"I have a message—I have more to say!
Shall Sorrow win His pity and not Sin—
That burden ten times heavier to be borne?
What think you? Shall the virtuous have His care
Alone! O ye good Women! it is hard to leave
The paths of virtue and return again!
What if this sinner wept and none of you
Comforted her? And what if she did strive
To mend, and none of you believed her strife,
Nor looked upon her? Mark, I do not say,
Though it was hard, you, therefore, were to blame.
But I beseech
Your patience!—Once in old Jerusalem
A woman kneeled at consecrated feet,
Kissed them and washed them with her tears.
What then?
I think that yet our LORD is pitiful."
HOPE

CHILDREN'S CORNER

SORRY—I HAVE NONE!

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw my last letter in the paper and was very much delighted. It is so dull to-day for it has been raining ever since yesterday morning. To-day is Sunday but we will have no church until this evening. Our school is having holidays now for three weeks. I was glad when it let out and now I will be glad when it takes up again. Two of your cousins have written to me and I have received their letters with delight. Would you kindly send me one of your photographs?
EVA COWAN.

LIKES THE FARM BEST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I would like to see it in print. I live on a farm five and a half miles north of Minnedosa. We have 200 acres broken on it. We keep ten horses forty head of cattle and five pigs. I like living on the farm better than in town. The crops are looking fine around here, and a great many people are done cutting. I like going to school. We have a mile and a half to go to school. I am in the fifth reader. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a great many years and think it is a fine book.
(Age 13 yrs.) FRANK SANDERSON.

LOVES THE BIRDS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will write a few lines telling about my little pony which I rode to school on. I enjoyed it very much. I have six head of cattle, and two horses. I have three brothers. The baby's name is Vernon. My papa has a big cattle ranch. I help him round the cattle up and brand them. I love birds and I never rob their nest. Here is a piece I have learned about them:

If ever I see
On bush or tree,
Young birds in their pretty nests,
I must not in play,
Steal the birds away,
To grieve their mother's breasts.

My Mother, I know,
Would sorrow so,
Should I be stolen away,
So I'll speak to the birds,
In my sweetest words,
Nor hurt them in my play.
(Age 8 yrs.) JOHN W. WATSON.

A HOUSE FULL OF PEOPLE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write a few lines to you. I am a little girl of eight years old. School started on the 27th of this month. I am in Miss Montgomery's room, in the highest grade. I have a dog that will not let anybody touch me. We have a cat and two little kittens. We have three pigs and had two last year. My mother is keeping boarders, we have twenty-six just now, but in the middle of the summer we had forty boarders. When the mill stops mother is going to move up town near the schoolhouse. I get the Winnipeg Telegram every Thursday. I get the Delmeator every month. The crops are all very nice in Alberta. A Chinaman and a little baby have died lately. Well I guess I will close as it is getting near bedtime.
GABRIELLE PAULY.

THE CANARY'S STORY.

On the Pembina Mountains lived Lucille R., who, having no brothers or sisters for playmates, made friends of the birds and flowers, and pets of some of the animals on her father's farm. She had a dog called Don, of which she was very fond and had taught him some clever tricks. He was always delighted to be with her and no one dare harm his little mistress if he was in sight, else they would find a disagreeable foe with which to contend. Strangers were apt to hesitate to go near Don but Lucille would hold him by the collar and assure anyone that she would not let Don hurt them. Don was obedient to Lucille's every wish and would stand quietly by.

Last summer, Lucille, in her walks through the woods had been watching one little wild canary particularly as she flew about gathering twigs for her nest in the tree. This day the bird came quite close to her and had a chat. "Yes," said the bird, "my mother often cautioned us children to stay near our home and we generally obeyed. Once my brother was lost. All through the long afternoon mother and father searched in vain for Dick. He wandered about but found his way home in the morning. We were all very happy. We made friends with other birds and learned to sing. We often had concerts when all the birds of the neighborhood would attend and assist with the singing.

One day I had wandered a little way from the nest and was busy picking

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some choice bits off the grass when a great, large net was thrown over me and I was a captive. I struggled and tried to escape but I only exhausted my strength. A boy took me out of the net. He handled me very carefully and placed me in a cage and took me home. I was greatly admired and well fed and taken care of, but oh! how I did want to get out and fly. Here I could only move a short distance. If I tried to fly my wings struck against the side of the cage and I only succeeded in hurting myself. I was put out in the sunshine and my friends and relatives visited me, talked to me and often brought me a choice, tasty morsel of some food that would be in the forest and for which I longed as much as I longed for my freedom.

At last, one day the door of my cage was left open and I quickly rushed through the door and out into the glad, free woods again. Such rejoicing as we had. It seemed as if everyone tried to outdo others in singing my welcome home. The weather was getting colder now and we all started southward for our winter home.

One day, I was hovering near some houses in a great city and seeing a window open I watched the inside room for a while and then gaining courage I flew in. All was still and I was rather frightened. I ate some cake that was on a stand by a bed and then sang my sweetest song. A little girl had been sleeping in the bed but awakened when I sang. She had been sick, she told me and I liked her. I came to see her quite often until she was taken away. I followed my companions toward the south. We came back this spring and I am busy now building my own home.

Don was barking and Lucille awoke. She had fallen asleep in the woods and Don was trying to wake her. All the little bird's talk had been a dream. Lucille could still see the bird flying about busy gathering feathers and twigs to make a comfortable nest. Lucille often visited the birds after that and would bring nice, fresh bread and cake for the little bird and her mate. "MARGUERITTE".

A BOY'S COMPANIONS.

"Can" and "Will" are Cousins, Dear,
Who never trust to luck;
"Can" is a child of Energy;
And "Will" is the child of Pluck.

"Can't and 'Won't" are cousins too—
They are always out of work;
For "Can't" is a son of Never-try
And "Won't" is a son of Shirky.

In choosing your companions, Dear,
Select both "Will" and "Can",
But turn aside from "Can't" and
"Won't"

If you would be a man.

—R. C. LANDON.

A WISH.

Do you wish the world were better?
Let me tell you what to do.
Set a watch upon your actions, keep them always straight and true;
Rid your mind of selfish motives, let your thoughts be clean and high,
You can make a little Eden of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser?
Well, suppose you make a start,
By accumulating wisdom in the scrap-book of your heart.
Do not waste one page on folly; live to learn and learn to live,
If you want to give men knowledge, you must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy?
Then remember day by day
Just to scatter seeds of kindness as you pass along the way;
For the pleasure of the many may be oftentimes traced to one,
As the hand that plants the acorn shelters armies from the sun.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Alice—Mamma, I'm going upon the quarter deck.

Mrs. Newrich—No, no, child; nothing so cheap—go on the dollar deck.—*Boston Transcript.*

INGLE NOOK CHATS

A DREAM REALIZED.

Dear Chatterers:—I have recommended in these columns the long-handled scrubbing-brush as a strength-saver. It was not a perfectly satisfactory weapon of offence against dirty floors, but it was an improvement on the bent back and the old-fashioned scrubbing brush. However, when one has learned to labor (with the tools obtainable) and to wait (for better) the laboring and waiting usually receives its reward in due time.

With joy but without surprise we hail the new scrubbing device which has been granted the Canadian patent and has applied for the American. The instrument is made somewhat on the plan of the carpet sweeper, with a rotary brush, but with two compartments, one for clean and the other for dirty water. The inventor is a Canadian,—a western man—H. Coape Arnold of Saskatchewan. I wonder if his device is the happy result of a painful course of bachelor life on a ranch or homestead? Necessity is the mother of invention and it seems impossible that anything but stern necessity would impel a man to invent an implement of such a domestic nature.

DAME DURDEN.

TEACH THE BOYS TO PATCH.

Dear Dame Durden:—The summer has been extremely hot this year and it has been hard at times to keep cool. Now the weather is delightful but the nights are cool and remind us that the cold season is approaching. The next item on the programme will be to try to keep warm. Good, warm clothing will be needed. The best clothes are the cheapest in the long run. Imported woollen goods are taxed in proportion to their value. This is unfortunate as it favors the introduction of inferior goods.

When I first came to this country and asked people what I should wear for the winter, they told me to put on all the clothes I had and buy some more. As I had more than one suit, I did not take the advice but just wore my warmest suit. Smocks and overalls are all very well for the summer but for the winter, heavy woollen clothes are indispensable. Mine are lined with tweed and I seldom wear an overcoat except for driving.

I am of the opinion that it pays to buy the very best of clothes. If you find that your means are small and that you have a lot to buy, it is better to wait until you can afford them than to buy the "cheap and nasty" clothes offered to you.

Repair your old clothes and make them last a little longer. It has been whispered to me that patching is a lost art in this country and that it does not pay. Well, some clothes are not worth wearing when they are new and are certainly not worth repairing when they get old. Good clothes are worth repairing unless the wearer is a millionaire, in which case, he need not trouble.

Let me tell you a story which contains some truth. The Czar of all the Russias recently had a visit from Admiral Whatshisnamecki, admiral of the invincible Russian fleet. The latter explained to his sovereign that as the naughty little Japs had sunk their best war ships, it was necessary to buy new ones.

"I wish we could," replied the Czar, "but we are on the rocks just now and Rothschild has refused to lend us any more money. Still we have a few cents left and could afford a few wash tubs."

The admiral gave it as his private opinion that wash tubs might be all right for navigating on the sloughs of the Canadian West but would hardly do for a long trip on the ocean. The Czar then told the admiral to rustle all the old boats he could find and get them patched up in case of emergency. They both finally came to the conclusion that it was no disgrace but very inconvenient to be short of cash.

If we, the czars of all the 160 acres of our homesteads, cannot afford to buy
(Continued on page 1510)

Cancer Cures Cancer.

Dr. L. T. Leach, of Indianapolis, Ind., reports the discovery of Cancerol which readily cures all forms of cancer and tumor. It has cured many very bad cases without pain or disfigurement. His new books with full report sent free to the afflicted.

French, Holland and Japan Bulbs

Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Seeds for Fall Planting, Greenhouse Plants and Cut Flowers
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3010 Westminister Road, Vancouver, B.C.

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

The Canada Tailoring Co.
TORONTO

An Ideal Farm For Sale

The whole section is fenced around and cross fenced. 450 acres cultivated, 80 acres summer fallow last year. Pasture with 3 wells, also a pond with always lots of water. Fine sheltering bluff in the pasture, beautiful grove of trees around the buildings. Windmill and plenty of water connections for the house and barn. Barn on stone foundations, high loft fitted with patent track and carriers. Power windmill for grinding. Stalls for 13 horses and 49 cows, and also large box stalls. Complete system for feeding, cleaning and ventilation. Also a large cattle shed 24 x 48 well fitted. A granary that holds 10,000 bushels divided into 8 bins. Also a fine implement shed, etc.

The house is built on a stone foundation, full sized basement, plenty of room and comfort.

A well fenced garden with an abundance of currant, gooseberry and lilac bushes. Telephone connection. Only 10 miles from Brandon, situated in a town that has 4 elevators, lumber yards, stores, etc. Mail every day. Station right on farm, train each way every day.

For full particulars and terms, address:—OWNER.

P.O. BOX 194, WINNIPEG, MAN.

VANCOUVER

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

The Ideal City
of Canada

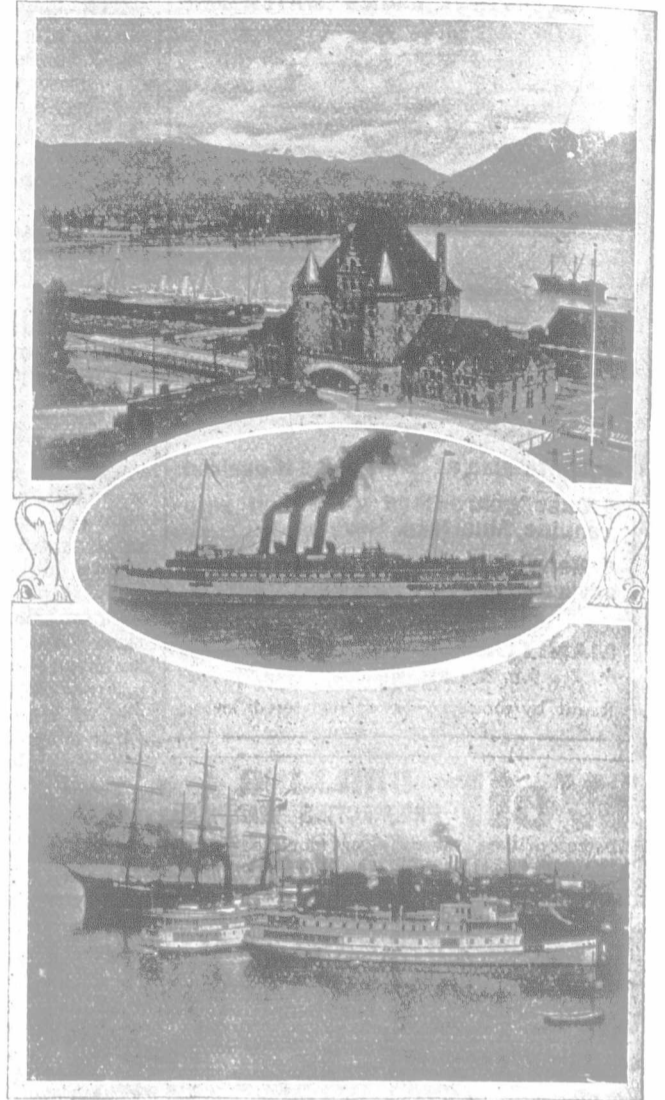
In the development of the Canadian West no city has made vaster strides, nor come into greater prominence, than Vancouver, the commercial capital of British Columbia. Within six years her population (now 55,000) has doubled itself, and a healthy prosperity is manifest in every department of trade.

SHIPPING.—The finest harbor north of San Francisco—land-locked and ice-free the year round—is perhaps the greatest, or at any rate, was the first, factor in attracting business to her doors, and determining her importance on the map of British North America. Geographically, as far as Canada is concerned, Vancouver holds the key to the trade of the Northern gold fields, whose resources, steadily fostered by corporations of wealth and influence, can scarcely be estimated; of New Zealand, and the Commonwealth of Australia, big with possibilities; of the wide-flung valleys of her own country, rich beyond compare, fed by league-wide rivers and inland seas, no longer things of splendid isolation, but by steel rail and steamer-whistle brought into vital contact with the bustling world of to-day.

Direct steamship communication with Chinese and Japanese ports is maintained by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's "Empresses," three in number, which, latterly, owing to in-

creased traffic, have been augmented by three more trans-Pacific liners. The Canadian-Australian Royal Mail steamers give a monthly service to Honolulu, Suva, Brisbane and Sydney, with connections to New Zealand and Tasmania; and by recent arrangements the governments of New Zealand and Canada have established a direct steamship connection between their countries. The enormous freight carriers of the Ocean Steamship Company, Ltd., and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, sail regularly for Vancouver from London, Liverpool and Glasgow. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's vessels leave every five days for San Francisco, and the Canadian Pacific, Union Steamship and Terminal Steamship Companies maintain fleets for coast-wise purposes. The customs returns for the port of Vancouver, for year ending 31st March 1906, were \$1,801,138.25, as against \$992,462.53 for 1901. The inland revenue returns for year ending 31st March 1906 were \$344,333.18, showing an increase of \$51,821.37 over 1901.

RAILWAYS.—The next three years will see great railway activity throughout British Columbia, with several new terminals established at Vancouver. The Grand Trunk Pacific has definitely announced that it will build to this point, where the chief revenue of its Western terminals



VANCOUVER.

C.P.R. Station.—Steamer Princess Victoria.—Waterfront.



RESIDENTIAL VANCOUVER. BURNABY STREET.



GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER. TOURIST ASSOCIATION BUILDING IN FOREGROUND.

must be derived for years to come. Mr. J. J. Hill has a line in project between Vancouver and Winnipeg, and already the Great Northern has a branch line in operation between its main line and Vancouver. The Northern Pacific does business between Portland, Seattle and Vancouver. The Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon is rushing construction through the fertile valleys of the Souamish and Pemberton meadows; and there is every chance of the Canadian Northern entering the field, besides half a dozen local lines. At present the Canadian Pacific does the bulk of the business, but its day as the only comer is at an end.

By a recent arrangement for the handling of the Imperial Government mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, the Canadian Pacific has established a record for speed. It undertakes, by means of its own steamers (the "Empresses") and line of railway to cross two oceans and a continent in less than a month. Under this schedule mails landed at Quebec from Liverpool will reach Vancouver ninety-three hours later—all of which will popularize this line to a considerable extent.

INDUSTRIES.—Industrial Vancouver has been growing apace with the needs of the country, and a complete list of profitable manufactories at present operated would be too long to enumerate without tedium. In addition to salmon canneries, lumber and shingle mills, whose success is too well known to require comment, there are sash and door and box factories, engineering works, sugar refinery, foundries, ship-building yards, marine ways, sheet metal works, cooperages, pipe works, biscuit and candy factory, breweries, fruit-canning and coffee-roasting plants, brick-making plants, stone quarries, etc. etc., and it is safe to say that there is not one well established industry which has not doubled its capacity, or at least, added to it materially. For further manufactories there is an excellent opening, by reason of the increased demand, and the ideal sites at present available, with the additional inducement of water power in abundance. Since the completion of its power station at Lake Buntzen, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company has a large amount of electric energy for distribution, and this is only one source of the many available. Following the first grain elevator established this year are two more in prospect, which will undoubtedly bring in their wake flouring mills for the Asiatic trade. Pulp mills, too, are being built, and will be a source of wealth to the province, with the inexhaustible forests

The fishing industry, apart from salmon canning, is capable of large development, and assuredly has a great future. Deep-sea fishing has been practically ignored up to this time, and offers a fair field for enterprise. The halibut trade, for example, pays handsomely. During fifteen months, ending 31st March 1906 8,098,000 pounds were brought to Vancouver, the greater part being shipped through to the Eastern States, where a ready market is found. Small steam vessels engaged in the trade sometimes clear \$80,000 in one season, after paying the expense of several trips, and when retailed, the fish would bring even more than this. The herring industry has only commenced, and a greatly improved brand is now turned out as a result of the instruction given at Nanaimo last year by Scotch experts under the auspices of the Dominion government. The demand for frozen salmon for Europe and salted salmon for Japan increases steadily as the product becomes known. Another neglected industry is the canning of oysters, crabs, shrimps, and other shell-fish which abound in local waters. A large amount is imported into Vancouver each year from the United States, and a paying industry neglected from lack of enterprise, or more likely, lack of capital.

AGRICULTURE.—The impression has gone abroad that British Columbia is a romantic combination of mountain peaks, rushing torrents and impenetrable forests, leaving its agricultural possibilities entirely out of the case. Therefore, it came as a surprise to the world beyond the Rockies when, at the Royal Horticultural Exhibit in London last year, British Columbia fruit won the gold medal from all competitors. This was the best advertisement possible, and has opened a market in England, the United States and Australia for the orchards of the West. This year the Canadian Pacific Railway has promised free transportation for a carload of B. C. fruit and vegetables for exhibition purposes throughout England, which should dissipate still further

stantial figure of \$3,500,000. The returns of the Land Registry Office show an increase of 100 per cent. last year. It may give outsiders some idea of the volume of business transacted to know that eleven chartered banks and seven branches are at present operating successfully in the city. The clearings for week ending August 9th, 1906, were \$2,812,247, and for the month of July this year, \$10,565,706, bringing Vancouver, still in her twentieth year, up to the fourth rank among Canadian cities.

An excellent lighting and street car system is maintained by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company. The streets are clean and well paved, which, with the substitution of brick and stone business blocks for the wooden structures of the early days, has created an air of wholesome solidity.

RESIDENTIALLY.—To live in surroundings of beauty appeals to the most prosaic; when to this is added a thermometer that never drops to zero throughout the winter, nor rises beyond 80 degrees in summer; furthermore, twentieth century comfort, with amusement and recreation in plenty, then, for the average individual, life begins to be worth living. For her beauty Vancouver is indebted to nature; for her genial, balmy air, to the Japan current; for the rest of her attributes, to herself. A water supply, practically inexhaustible, is brought across the Inlet from clear, unpolluted mountain streams. Pure water, good drainage, and consequent freedom from epidemic, have given her an advantage over older cities, and established her fame as a healthy place of residence.

In addition to this, it is interesting to find that in the mild atmosphere of the Pacific Coast (according to people who know) the amount of vitality expended within a certain time is only one-half of that used up in the rarer climates of northern British Columbia, the Northwest and Manitoba. At this rate the much-discussed man of sixty, if he forsook the snows of the East, might, by reason of his renewed vigor, put to flight the cherished facts of science, and break the record, so to speak, for juvenility.

EDUCATION.—Educationally British Columbia is not below the high standard of the other provinces, and expands her institutions according to the needs of the situation. Vancouver has some fifteen schools, with an average daily attendance of over 5,000. The Vancouver College and new Model School are included in this number. The lack of a university west of the Rockies limited the educational system to a certain point. However, fortunate affiliation arrangements were made between Vancouver College and McGill University, whereby two years of the four-year course at McGill could be taken at Vancouver, shortening the time in Montreal by two years. This year there is a full equipment for applied science, and the complete arts course (third and fourth years) will be added as soon as the number of students desiring to take the degree warrants the step. The fact that this higher education costs nothing is a great incentive to the ambitious young people of the province, and the high average obtained by them at McGill is proof of the thoroughness and efficiency of the work done by the faculty of the college.



ENGLISH BAY BATHING BEACH, VANCOUVER

AMUSEMENTS.—When the cool days of autumn set in, theatres, libraries and clubs of all sorts afford diversion, but summer sees on the broad waterways of Burrard Inlet and English Bay white-winged pleasure craft heading for sapphire bays and enchanting islands, where, cool and mossy, redolent of pine and cedar, thick-strewn with ferns and flowers and trailing vines, the world is nothing, and nature reigns alone.

The best bathing beach on the coast has been put in order at English Bay, skirting the residential district, and there is scarcely an hour of the day that does not find a crowd laughing and splashing in the heave and roll of the surf. Here, too, is the place of sunsets, for it faces the west, where the sky flames gorgeous crimson, and melts into faintest rose.

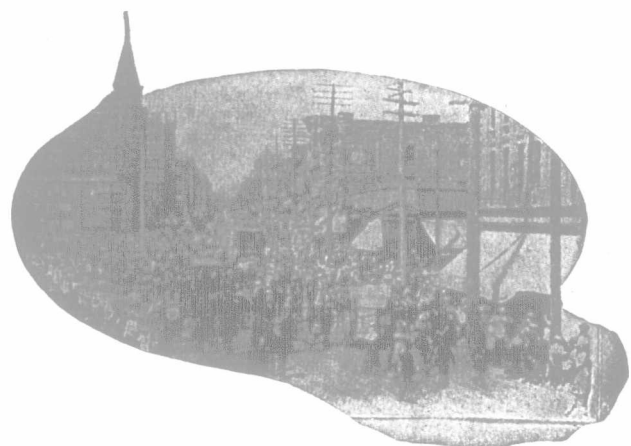
Overlooking the blue expanse of English Bay is the dearest possession of the city, a natural park of a thousand acres and as many delights, where a nine-mile drive winds through unspoiled forest, broken by glimpses of shining sea and majestic mountain.

Good fishing and shooting are found within easy reach, and mountain-climbing in the immediate vicinity has been popularised by the pony trail up Grouse Mountain carried out by the Tourist Association. This association, besides fulfilling the duties of a general information bureau, has been foremost in aiming to beautify the city and provide means of entertainment for tourists and transients. Among the latter are the tally-ho and the "Seeing Vancouver" electric car, which, as its name implies, is for the purpose of bringing visitors to all points of interest.

"L'ENVOI."—This is the greatest grievance of the Pacific province—that few people, comparatively speaking, know her, except through photographs and printed books—and when did not pictures and print fall short? A personal acquaintance is the thing. So, let him who has a mind to exchange uncompromising winters for perennial summer, blistering droughts for ever-green fields and the shade of sweet-smelling cedars, brief days for lengthened, go, with eyes upon the future, to see for himself. Then shall the lure of the West steal over him, ensnaring, so that his face shall be turned toward the East no more, but, marvelling greatly that he came not before, he shall pitch his tent where the salt breeze blows, within the splendor of the Sunset Gate.

THE HUMAN SHIPWRECK AT THE FAIRS.

Vogue, in the Women's column of the *Toronto News*, has the following trenchant and charitable words: "The Midway claimed us next. It seemed a little incomplete, for there were no lovely ladies clothed in all the colors of the rainbow, scattering painted smiles with sweeping impartiality. And, somehow, one was glad to miss them. They are pitiable spectacles, these poor wrecks of womanhood, tossed and buffeted by the relentless tide of publicity upon which having once embarked, they seem doomed to remain until the Great Pilot himself takes the helm."



A BUSY DAY IN VANCOUVER.

the false ideas existing as to the climate and agricultural output of this part of the Dominion. In the suburbs and districts around Vancouver small fruits are found very profitable, as well as certain apples (many varieties weighing twenty ounces each) pears, plums, prunes, cherries, and in particularly choice locations, peaches, grapes and nectarines, and nuts of several kinds. Marvellous growth and quick returns are distinct features of ranching in British Columbia, and are unsurpassed in any country in the world, except California. The rich valleys of the interior and fertile districts tributary to Vancouver have at last won recognition for the quality and quantity of their yield, but there are millions of acres, capable of immense returns, still unoccupied and untouched. Dairying, too, in all its branches is most profitable, and, like poultry-raising, the supply rarely keeps up with the demand.

REAL ESTATE.—The men who showed their faith in Vancouver by investing in real estate ten and fifteen years ago are proud of their good judgment to-day, and eagerly seeking re-investment of the reward of their foresight. A certain amount of English capital has been interested in the city from its earliest days, and latterly, in addition to a flattering increase from the British Isles, American money in considerable sums has been finding its way in, from a speculative point of view, as well as to secure locations for commercial and industrial purposes. From the investors standpoint there are few places so interesting, and few which give such ample returns for every dollar expended. A vacant store or house is something one does not find in a day's search, the problem being to secure business premises and houseroom for newcomers. The outlay for building purposes this year will reach the sub-

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Ask your Grocer for
a package of

**Gold Standard
Jelly Powder**

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"

Take it home and prepare it according to directions. If you do not find it to be richer in flavor, clearer in appearance and better in every way than any jelly powder you have ever used, return him the empty package and he will refund your money.

Demand Gold Standard Goods from your Grocer

bad idea. Bachelors should cultivate the noble art of patching. The man who has a small wife and a large family should also learn. What a fine time he could have patching up Tommy's clothes and answering his questions while his wife would be nursing the twins!

Let the ladies give their views on these important questions!

I know that visitors are always welcome to the Ingle Nook as long as they don't come on washing day and I will call again some day. ALLAN.

(You evidently do not agree with the proud but poverty stricken southern gentleman who held that "a hole is the accident of a day, but a patch is premeditated poverty". You are right in believing that good clothes pay best though they cost more. I hold with the public speaker that boys should be taught to patch, especially those that expect to "bach". That is rhyme, but it was quite unpremeditated, I assure you. Our western boys should learn with the girls the first principles of sewing and cooking. It would increase the longevity of their garments and their digestions when they leave home. Come to the Ingle Nook any day. If it happens to be washing day you can turn the wringer for some of us. D. D.)

HELP WANTED FOR MORNING GLORY!

Dear Dame Durden:—I am also a reader of the *ADVOCATE*. I live on a farm, and I can enjoy farm life.

I read about the death of your father. I am sure I can sympathize with you in your sorrow for mine also died last spring, the loss was terrible to realize. But we all must face sorrow with a cheerful heart for we each have our share.

I wonder if some one of the readers could give me the recipe for carrot marmalade. I have asked several and they didn't know so I thought I would try and see if some one would send it to Dame Durden, wishing to see it soon. I won't take up any more space.

MORNING GLORY.

(Carrot marmalade is new to me. Have examined several standard cook books and consulted good housekeepers with no success. But one good cook and I sat down and evolved a recipe out of our inner consciousness that she thought she would be daring enough to try in small quantities. Will you care to risk it? And if you do, will you please tell us how it turned out? Then, according to your verdict we can recommend the recipe to others or warn them against using it.

Wash and peel a dozen medium-sized carrots. Cut them into very

small pieces or grate on a coarse grater. Barely cover with cold water and let stand over night. In the morning add a cup of sugar to each cup of carrot, the juice and pulp of three lemons and a teaspoon each of ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Let cook gently but steadily for an hour.

Perhaps it would be safer to try half the quantity first. I'd like nothing better than to do the experimenting for you, but when one is away from home these adventures are forbidden. D. D.)

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

It is not overstating the matter to say that our grandfathers, lay and medical alike, regarded alcohol, especially in the form of spirit, as the prime resource in cases of severe illness or injury. Even to-day the majority of householders look upon the brandy bottle as a fetish to charm away disease and death. Slowly and reluctantly, but none the less surely, this monstrous superstition is yielding in the light of modern scientific knowledge. Yesterday we were taught that shock was to be counteracted by large doses of brandy; to-day those who have studied the problem most carefully in the laboratory and by the sick bed, and who are entitled to direct professional opinion on the matter, inform us that to administer alcohol to the individual suffering from shock is to increase the danger of life. Thirty years ago the leaders of professional opinion in this country thought it was iniquitous to withhold alcohol from patients suffering from typhoid fever. Now, as we learn from a paper written by Dr. Dawson Burns for presentation to the international congress against alcoholism, which meets at Budapest this week, the London Temperance hospital is able to show for a period of thirty-three years a mortality of only 14.4% in all cases of typhoid fever treated in the hospital, the mortality for the last ten years being 12.27%. The majority of these patients were not given alcohol. It will be seen that the results are not inferior to those obtained at other metropolitan institutions. For example, the mortality among cases treated in the metropolitan asylums board hospitals during the year 1904 was 14.58 per cent.—*The Hospital*.

'What a lovely collection of old cups,' exclaimed a guest, peering into the china cabinet. 'Did it take you long to get so many?' 'Oh, no,' said the hostess; 'those are samples of the sets we have had in the last two years!'—*Detroit Free Press*.

(Continued from page 1501)
good clothes for next winter, let us patch up the old ones! Our clothes must be suitable to the season. I once heard a public speaker say that boys ought to be taught to mend their clothes. That would not be such a

PIANOS & ORGANS

Highest grades only.
Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

HANLEY LANDS

200,000 acres in Goose and Eagle Lake districts.

A few snaps in improved farms near Hanley.

Homesteads located.

Correspondence solicited.

HAROLD DANBROOK
Hanley Sask

**Kootenay Fruit
Land**

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

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

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

Write at once for descriptions and full information to

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



DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY'S EXHIBIT AT WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL 1906

EE EE

Steedman's
SOOTHING
Powders

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

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

Our New Catalogue
ON APPLICATION, WRITE THE

*Central
Business College*

100-101, MAN.

HE WAS LAID UP FOR OVER A YEAR

Till Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Kidney Troubles.

Now He's Perfectly Healthy and Able to Work—Gives all the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

WAPPELLA, Assa., N. W. T., Feb. 5th. —(Special.)—Cured of Kidney Disease that had laid him up for over a year, Mr. Geo. Bartleman, a well known man here, is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills, for to them and nothing else he claims he owes his cure.

"Yes, I had Kidney Trouble," Mr. Bartleman says. "I had pains in my back and in other parts of my body and though the doctor did what he could for me, I grew worse until I was unable to work."

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work. I took in all twelve boxes, and now I am perfectly healthy. My pains are all gone and I am able to work. I heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys strain all impurities all seeds of disease, out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure such a wide range of diseases including Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and Urinary Troubles.

A SURGEON IN THE PULPIT.

On a recent Hospital Sunday in London, Sir Frederick Treves, the distinguished surgeon, spoke in one of the churches. The occasion is reported in the *British Weekly* as follows:

"Sir Frederick settled his note-sheets quietly on the small, high reading-desk, placed specially for him. He was perfectly at home in the pulpit. His speaking produces, like his writing, an effect of ease, certainly, intellectual competence. If every clerical doctor could speak as he does, the clerical profession might cheerfully abdicate on Hospital Sunday, with immense advantage to the funds. Not a word was thrown away, not a moment wasted. Sir Frederick Treves, we understood at once, belongs, like Ambrose Pare, Sir James Simpson, and many another pioneer of the art of healing, to that company whose supreme praise is that they loved their fellowmen. How different was this address, with its up-leap of passionate feeling, from the bald statistical statements which leave so many offertory bags half empty. There were two passages which deeply affected the hearers. One was the story of the Norwegian sailor. 'If I had to choose a text,' said Sir Frederick 'I think I should take this gold coin which I hold in my hand. It is a Norwegian twenty-kroner piece, in value, perhaps, fifteen shillings.' A Norwegian sailor, who had been incapacitated by illness from following his employment, had drifted into the London Hospital, and so into Sir Frederick's care. An operation restored his health and working power, and some time

afterward he called at the surgeon's house. He looked very ill, very poor, and Sir Frederick naturally supposed he had come to beg. But no. He took out the gold piece and told its history. His wife had sewn it into his belt when he left Norway three years earlier, and had made him promise never to part with it unless he were starving. That coin had stood all these years between him and hunger. Since he left the hospital, he had been in dire straits, without work, or food, or shelter. But he had kept the gold coin. 'And now,' he said, 'I have found a ship, and I want you to accept this from me.' 'Can you wonder,' said Sir Frederick, 'that such a gift is more prized than the most costly piece of plate or showy ornament?' There can have been few dry eyes at Union Chapel while he spoke of the gratitude of the poor.

"The other story was that of a little girl he had seen while passing through the hospital ward, who had gone through an operation to the head, and was now lying in bed with her eyes bandaged. She was a very little child and knew only that she had been put into a strange, terrifying sleep, from which she had awakened in pain and in the dark. She was too horrified to cry but I saw her stretching out her little hands, seeking for some human clasp. When the nurse clasped the terrified fingers, the child sank back on the pillows and fell asleep. The poor of London are asking you to hold out such a hand to them."

"The address of Sir Frederick Treves was a piece of literature. The contrast between our present hospitals and those of thirty years ago was drawn out with startling emphasis, and nothing could have been more convincing than the argument, addressed to 'this influential congregation,' on the debt that the rich owe to the hospitals. But when he spoke of his poor we were drawn nearest to him, and saw the angel writing in the book of gold."

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The tenth annual convention of the Central Teachers' Association will be held in the Portage la Prairie Collegiate Institute on the 4th and 5th of October. A public lecture will be delivered by Professor Baird of the University of Illinois on the first evening of the convention, and he will also take part in the day sessions. Besides the business to be transacted the following papers will be read and discussed: "The Teaching of Spelling," by J. D. Duncan, Westbourne; "Geography," by W. Clark Sandercock, Carberry; "Habit and Heredity" by Prof. Baird; "Relation of School to the People," by M. E. Boughton, Arden; "Discipline in the School," by D. W. Yuill, Minnedosa; "Memory," by Prof. Baird.

Teachers are requested to ask the station agent for a Standard Convention Certificate when purchasing their railroad tickets, as these certificates when signed by the secretary will entitle them to reduced return rates.

"Say, Briggs," said his chum, "do you know what women are wearing this spring?"
"My wife for one," replied Briggs, sadly.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

How much did your Seed Wheat Cost?



"Oh! I have forgotten. It don't concern me now. I have thirty bushels to the acre, anyway."
You may forget the price it cost because it paid you so well. You will not think of the cost if you buy an

Empire Queen Range

THEY GIVE SATISFACTION

Your money will be well invested because the Empire Queen will bake well, save your fuel and your labor in cleaning. These are the essentials about your next range, and you must have one this fall. Send for our catalogue or see your dealer. He handles them. Dept. A

THE CHRISTIE BROS. CO., LTD.
238 KING ST., WINNIPEG



Winchester Rifle 45-70 Calibre Hotchkiss Model



PRICE
\$12.50
EACH

This rifle made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. is a six shot repeater and shoots the 45.70 Government cartridge. It is a splendid arm for big game shooting and every rifle is guaranteed. We only have a limited number of these to dispose of so if you wish to secure one you had better order at once.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO. LTD.
Fire Arms and Sporting Goods. WINNIPEG

\$345,600 OF BUSINESS IN ONE WEEK

To mark their confidence in the Management of the Company they represent, the Agents of the Great-West Life arranged amongst themselves to present to the Directors all business written in the week ending August 31st.

Such a ready response from the insuring public was experienced that applications for \$345,600 were secured. Many were from persons already insured in the Company, and many from the Agents themselves.

No more convincing testimony to the care with which the Company's affairs are conducted could be given than this tribute from those most nearly concerned.

Information as to the many attractive Policies issued by the Company will be mailed on request.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

We Do Job Printing

- Right on Time -
- Right on Quality
- Right on Price -

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Limited

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

McLAUGHLIN AND ELLIS

FORT WILLIAM OR PORT ARTHUR.

Send Bill of Lading to our office in Winnipeg

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ORDERS IN OPTIONS EXECUTED IN ALL EXCHANGES

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

WINNIPEG

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

CANADA

INFORMATION RE GRAIN DEALING.

The following information is being sent out by the warehouse commissioner, C. C. Castle, with the request that it be posted up in every post office throughout the grain belt. Its suggestions are valuable and should be preserved. Readers are advised to cut out this notice and keep it in possession.

NOTICE.

All licenses issued under the provisions of "The Manitoba Grain Act, 1900," and Amendments thereto, expire annually on August 31.

Persons before delivering grain for sale or storage at any Public Country Elevator or Warehouse, should first ascertain that the owner or lessee thereof is duly licensed to operate such elevator or warehouse during the current license year—September 1 to August 31 following.

Every such license is required by law to be kept posted up in a conspicuous place in the building to which it applies.

According to law every person delivering grain at any such elevator or warehouse can demand either a cash ticket, storage receipt, or storage receipt for special binned grain (as the case may be) for each load of grain delivered at such elevator or warehouse, dated the day the grain was received, and each such receipt shall show upon its face the kind of grain, the gross and net weight of such grain, the dockage for dirt or other cause, the grade of such grain when graded, or the special number or numbers when special binned.

Each such receipt shall be signed by the Warehouseman.

In cases where "grain is cleaned before being weighed," at any such elevator or warehouse, and any dockage for dirt or other cause be taken the cash tickets, or storage receipts or storage receipts for special binned grain issued therefor are in every case required to show the gross and net weights and the dockage.

Elevator and Warehouse operators are required by law to guarantee the net weights as shown on their cash tickets, storage receipts, or special bin storage receipts. Therefore, in order to save possible future trouble, persons delivering grain should check over the elevator weights at the time of delivery. The right of so doing is established by law.

SALE OF GRAIN IN CAR LOTS ON TRACK.

Persons desirous of selling grain in car lots should, before doing so, ascertain that the car lot purchaser whom they propose selling to is duly licensed and Bonded as a Track Buyer of Grain in car lots. This should be ascertained before making such sale—not afterwards. Write the undersigned for information.

Contracts for sale of grain in car lots on track should always be made in writing, in duplicate, and signed by both parties.

Persons should avoid using in such contracts, technical Trade terms, the significance of which is improperly understood by them.

Where shippers prefer to enter into "basis 1" contracts, each of the higher or lower straight grades deliverable under such contracts should be distinctly stated in the terms of the Contract. The time fixing the "spread"

should also be embodied in the contract. Thus: "spread" to govern date of shipment; or, date of inspection; or, date of delivery at terminal, or, as otherwise may be agreed upon.

N.B.—A license to sell grain on commission does not include or authorize the purchase of grain on track in car lots, and vice versa. And a license to operate a Public Country Elevator or Warehouse gives no authority to such Licensee either to purchase grain on track in car lots, or to sell grain on commission.

Therefore to operate a public country elevator or warehouse, a public country elevator or warehouse license is required. To operate as a Track Buyer of Grain in car lots, a Track Buyer's license is required. To operate as a Grain Commission Merchant, a Grain Commission Merchant's license is required.

It is customary for the Track Buyer to make an advance to the shipper upon his handing the properly endorsed bill of lading to the Track Buyer (Bonds are made out on the basis that this rule is always followed between the parties) and the balance paid immediately upon receipt of out-turns.

CONSIGNED GRAIN

Before consigning grain to a Grain Commission Merchant, for sale on Commission, it should first be ascertained that such Grain Commission Merchant is duly licensed and bonded. (This information will be cheerfully given upon application to the undersigned.)

It is customary for an advance to be made to the consignor (shipper) when he surrenders the properly endorsed shipping bill to the commission merchant, and the balance should be remitted the consignor by the commission merchant immediately upon sale of the shipment, and his receipt of all proper documents, viz.: shipping bill, certificates of weight and grade, and railway expense bill.

Consignors should send definite information to their Grain Commission Merchants at time of shipment, at which time similar instructions should be sent to their bankers in cases where shipping bills are forwarded through the banks with sight drafts attached thereto. Copies of all such instructions should be kept by the shipper as well as of the car number, date and point of shipment, grade received or expected, etc.

ENDORSEMENT OF SHIPPING BILLS.

Upon sale of a car lot of grain to a Track Buyer all shipping bills should be endorsed only to the "order of such licensed Track Buyer of Grain in car lots," and not to the order of one of his agents or employees, as in this latter case the title of ownership becomes vested in such agents or employees; and upon instructing a duly licensed and bonded Grain Commission Merchant to sell a shipment of grain on commission, the shipping bill should be endorsed either "to the order of such licensed Grain Commission Mer-

MEMBERS OF WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

References: BANK OF MONTREAL

BONDED AND LICENSED

DUNLOP-MICHAUD GRAIN CO.

(INCORPORATED)

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

TRACK BUYERS

Consign Your Grain to Us

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

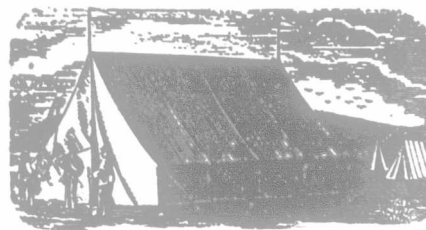
¶ If instructed to do so we sell immediately car is inspected and obtain the highest price offering, or hold for further instructions.

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

We wire bids if requested

HAGUE ARMINGTON & CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers of



Shirts, Overalls, Smocks, Club Uniforms, Tents, Awnings, Sails, Flags, Wagon, Stack, Binder and Separator Covers.

Ask for estimates.

HAGUE ARMINGTON & CO. LIMITED

Phone 679

143 Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg

Use Carnefac Stock Food

for that thin horse

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, 433 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.

chant," or else if forwarded through a Bank then "to the order of the Bank," accompanied with full instructions to the bank also.

ADJUSTMENTS.

In every case of shipments for immediate sale adjustments should be made between buyer and seller, and elevator operator, or shipper and grain commission merchant, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of "proper documents," viz., the endorsed shipping bill, certificates of grade and weight, and the railway expense bill.

N. B.—As almost all car lots of grain which are sold on track, are sold subject to the shipper's guarantee of weights and grades, it only creates confusion to sell the "commercial grades," or the "no grade," "condemned" or "rejected" grades under a basis 1st contract, and by so doing it often makes it impossible for the dealer to properly handle the shipment.

Further information will be given upon application to the undersigned.
CHARLES C. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg.

Trade Notes

SASKATCHEWAN PEOPLE are particularly anxious to see the centers of trade within her boundaries develop. They believe that by patronizing enterprises in their own towns they will benefit themselves. Such is the situation in the piano and organ trade of J. Murphy & Company of Regina. They handle the highest grade of instruments and are prepared to give the best of terms. Write them or call and see their stock on Cornwall St. in the capital city of Saskatchewan.

AMONG SHEEP OWNERS throughout the world it is now generally known that William Cooper & Nephews, manufacturers of the well-known Cooper Sheep Dip, have reached a very high position as sheep breeders and their

success at the recent Royal Show of England certainly places them in a foremost position, their Shropshire sheep capturing on the occasion six first premiums, practically sweeping everything before them and establishing a prize-winning record never approached by any other exhibitor. From the Cooper flocks last year sheep were shipped to every part of the world to the value of nearly half a million dollars.

THE FARMERS who visited the Toronto fair this season paid more than the usual attention to the display in the dairy building. Things pertaining to the dairy are, of course, close to the hearts and pockets of a great portion of what we call "country" population of a nation, and increased interest is to be expected from year to year in exhibitions calculated to appeal to them, but the prosperity that is everywhere in Canada, and especially amongst the agricultural classes, was strongly manifested to any close observer in the interest with which farmers and their wives went through the dairy, produce and machinery building at Toronto's great fair. Special interest was shown in the various makes of cream separators and of these the U. S. Separator, manufactured by the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., seemed to be given a full share and to appeal very strongly to those who examined it, an exceptionally large number of orders being reported. These machines are manufactured on a very strong and simple plan, superior workmanship is evident in every part of their mechanism and this mechanism is on a simple scale, for instance, there are only two simple parts on the inside of the bowl and it therefore may be easily and quickly washed, the gear being enclosed is entirely protected from dirt and dust, all the working parts run in oil and are accurately made and fitted, ensuring an easy running machine.

THIS WEEK we have pleasure in introducing the Dunlop Michaud Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man., whose advertisement appears in the present issue. The company enjoys the wide experience of men familiar with every detail of market work and is backed with sufficient capital to not only guarantee absolute responsibility but put it in an enviable position. Both Mr. J. Dunlop and Mr. D. R. Michaud are possessed of great versatility and a knowledge of all important as well as minor details in the grain business. Farmers who have grain to ship cannot do better than

CLOVER & TIMOTHY
WRITE FOR PRICES
Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd. : : Winnipeg

GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

TO YOUR ORDER **Frank G. Simpson, A.T. Hepworth.**

Fort William or Port Arthur

ADVISE
SIMPSON-HEPWORTH COMPANY, Ltd.
Winnipeg

MEANS DOLLARS TO YOU
No Delay in Settlements Advances on Bills of Lading

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

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.

G. G. G. CO., Ltd.

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

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

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

Write us for application forms for shares. Thirty per cent. of par value, that is, \$7.50 per share, must accompany your application. No further call will be made before the annual meeting in February next and not then if the shareholders so decide. Though only in operation two weeks the business is already self supporting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We want you as a shareholder, shareholders share in the dividends, non-shareholders do not. Become a shareholder, but in the meantime ship your grain to us. Fill in your Bills consigning to Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., at Fort William, if you are on the C.P.R., Port Arthur if on the C.N.R. Across the Bill write "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg," that we may be able to look after your grading.

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

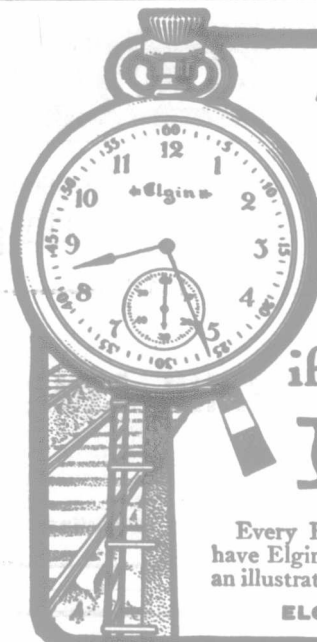
Address all communications to

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

advise this new firm. Uniform courtesy will be extended to all customers and transactions of every kind handled with accuracy and promptness. The well appointed officers of the new company are located in the Commonwealth Block, Suite 16, Winnipeg, Man.

IN BUYING A FARM from the actual owner the purchaser avoids paying for the services of an expert salesman or

middle man, but he seldom knows just where that farm is. Occasionally, however, the owner advertises his farm where thousands can learn of its location and character. Such an advertisement appears in this issue of a farm with all modern improvements and commercial facilities. Why pioneer when terms are so advantageous? Write the owner, P. O. Box 194, Winnipeg, Man.



There are times when lives hang on the hand of a watch - at such times it is well if the watch be an **ELGIN**

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to **ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.**

For Fall and Winter Plastering

Hard Wall Plaster

is indispensable.

THE EMPIRE CEMENT HARD WALL AND EMPIRE WOOD FIBRE PLASTERS

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

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

The Prince Albert Real Estate Agency

BUSINESS CHANCES ARE GOOD IN PRINCE ALBERT

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

McMILLAN and HUNTER

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Near Vancouver, population 55,000)

FARMING & FRUIT LANDS

DELTA OF THE FRASER

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

BURNABY FRUIT LANDS

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

Maps and further particulars on application to

MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON

Real Estate, Insurance and Loans

VANCOUVER, B.C.

NEVER BEFORE in the history of the International have the management been able to present to the visitors more convincing facts as to the usefulness of the great exposition than during the present year. In nearly all cases of market toppers in cattle, hogs and sheep they have been put on the market by the one car load man, demonstrating the object lessons of this exposition. In this line of practical work there will be some interesting exhibits in the car load and single fat animals, as the promoters of the different breeds of cattle, hogs and sheep are conducting some useful experiments in feeding, which they hope will endorse their claims as to the meat-producing qualities of their favorites.

Dean Wm. Liggett, of Minnesota College of Agriculture, on being interrogated, replied to a student in the following manner concerning the International: "What do you regard as one of the great achievements of modern animal husbandry?"

"I believe it is the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, which has for several years been conducted with so much success and satisfaction. The reputation it has won for itself and the disinterested support it receives, bespeaks its indisputable educational value. Its well equipped buildings, its efficient board of managers, its unlimited supply of materials and live stock, constitute a veritable university, for the breeder, the feeder, the dealer, and the student alike may there, free of cost, secure for himself a knowledge of breeds, types, and characteristics elsewhere impossible outside of colleges of agriculture. It gives an impetus to the live stock industry each year that is felt the world over and that expresses itself in revived interest in the improvement of live stock. Much of the activity that to-day reveals itself in all lines of breeding and feeding is, I believe, directly traceable to the enthusiasm aroused and the knowledge imparted by the great International Live Stock Show. I believe I am expressing the sentiment of all Minnesota when I say that I hope the show will continue and be even more successful, if possible, in the future and that it will serve as a great beacon light in the live stock world."

IN THE ABSENCE of a sample market at Winnipeg the great milling companies and some others who have storage facilities at their disposal do, at many shipping points, make distinctions in price between wheats of the same grade but of varying qualities for milling purposes, which intelligent farmers take advantage of. The establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg would obviate the necessity of this species of competition to secure desired types of wheat at country points where the farmers can do their bargaining in person. This work must then be entrusted to a commission man of whose good faith his client is not always assured and who, however inclined to be honest, is set the difficult task of serving two masters—the farmer remotely situated on his farm and the Grain Exchange at his elbow dominated by the hardly to be resisted influence of the great milling and export firms acting in concert. Therefore a sample market without the presence of a representative of the organized sellers of wheat to look after their interests holds out no promise of immediate benefit to producers, and would only accentuate the necessity for the proposed organization if equitable relations between seller and buyer are to be set up and maintained.

The presence of a sample market at a point which is not a great milling center and hence relies on the export demand, means the establishment of great sorting and mixing elevators and the removal of present restrictions on terminal elevators. All the better! Every line elevator is to-day in practise a sorting and to some extent a mixing elevator, and this is especially true of the elevators belonging to the great milling companies.—Excerpt from the G. G. Co. circular.

CASH VALUE OF A REPUTATION.

Something of the value of a reputation to a man and the uses to which he can put it is gleaned from the following statements regarding the ex-leader

of the Democratic party in the United States:

"From his labors on his trip abroad Mr. Bryan will net at least \$65,000. He was away from America eleven months and during that time made \$1,000 a week by writing articles on his travels for a syndicate of American publications. He will earn approximately \$50,000 by his articles, and they will be reproduced in book form later, which will undoubtedly net him at least \$25,000 more. His expenses while away are estimated at \$200 a week, or about \$15,000, leaving the above amount as net gain. Mr. Bryan's wealth now reaches nearly a million and has mostly accumulated since he came into national prominence, ten years ago."

WILL KEEP THE FLAG WAVING.

"I do not say that there is a cause for alarm, but I do say that there is no cause for congratulation, when a flag of a foreign nation can be hoisted over the city hall of this city (hear hear)—when the flag of a foreign country can be hoisted over the city hall on the day that celebrates the defeat of British arms, and the matter be treated by the citizens as a joke. It is time, at least for those who love and those who know what the protecting folds of the Union Jack mean, to take serious thought.

"And any trustee or any school teacher, who neglects or refuses to hoist the flag over the school house, when the school is in session shall not receive \$1 of public money.

"The government, in order that there may be in the initial introduction of this particular policy, no financial responsibility upon the trustees or school teachers, will provide the first flag and give it to everyone. We hope by this means to create such respect and love and enthusiasm, at least in the minds of the children, as will make impossible that which we have witnessed in this city within the last twelve months."—PREMIER ROBLIN.

"So they married in haste. Did she repent at leisure?"

"No, she repented in haste, too."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HAY MEASUREMENT—GEOLOGY.

1. What is the rule for measuring hay in the stack in Alberta?
2. What property held by a homesteader, who has not got his patent, is exempt from seizure for debt?
3. How can we get a post office in our township?
4. What is the best book for a beginner in the study of geology, and where can it be obtained and what price?

HOMESTEADER.

Ans.—1. See August 29th issue, page 1376.

2. (1) The necessary and ordinary clothing of himself and family.

(2) Furniture, household furnishings, dairy utensils, swine and poultry to the extent of five hundred dollars.

(3) The necessary food for the family of the execution debtor during six months, which may include grain and flour or vegetables and meat, either prepared for use or on foot.

(4) Three oxen, horses or mules, or any three of them, six cows, six sheep, three pigs and fifty domestic fowls, besides the animals the execution debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for the same for the months of November, December, January, February, March and April or for such or these months or portions thereof as may follow the date of seizure, provided such seizure be made between the first day of August and the thirteenth day of April next ensuing.

(5) The harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow, one set of barrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper and binder, one set of sleighs and one sled.

(6) The tools and necessary implements to the extent of two hundred

dollars, used by the execution debtor in the practise of his trade or profession.

(7) Seed grain sufficient to seed all his land under cultivation not exceeding eighty acres, at the rate of two bushels per acre, defendant to have choice of seed, and fourteen bushels of potatoes.

(8) The homestead, provided the same be not more than one hundred and sixty acres; in case it be more the surplus may be sold, subject to any lien or incumbrance thereon;

(9) The house and buildings occupied by the execution debtor, and also the lot or lots on which the same are situate, according to the registered plan of the same to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars.

3. Get up a petition and present it to your member of parliament and ask him to act as quickly as possible in the matter.

4. There is a very good edition by Geikie, we do not know the price but you could write the Russell Lang Co., Winnipeg, and they would get it for you.

UNSATISFACTORY HORSE DEAL.

I have some trouble with a horse I bought from a neighbor. I bought him last April and they guaranteed him alright in every way. I did a few days plowing with him when he showed a sweeny on the right shoulder and since then I let him rest a couple of months to get over the sweeny, I blistered him besides. The horse is a confirmed runaway, so the fellows said to a neighbor of mine, after they having guaranteed him alright to me. What I want to know is: Can I compel them in any way to take the horse back and return the money paid for him? How should I go about it?

Alberta. E. M. A.

Ans.—You have kept the horse too long to return it. Your remedy now is to bring suit for breach of warranty. You are entitled to recover what you paid for the horse less what he was actually worth at the time you bought him. For example, if you paid \$100 for the horse and he was only worth \$40 you should recover \$60. If you want to prove how much he is worth advertise him well and sell him at auction, then you will be entitled to recover what you paid for him less the amount you received for him on the sale.

WIFE'S PROPERTY RIGHTS.

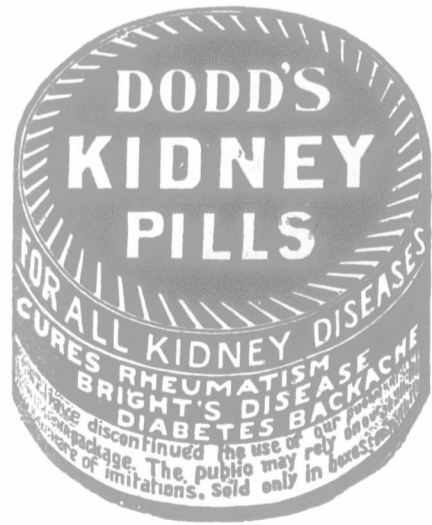
Has a wife any right of dowry in a husband's homestead or other land? Can he by will or deed convey such land independent of his wife or must a deed have her signature bearing down to make it valid?

Alberta. M. N. O.

Ans.—A wife has no right of dowry in her husband's property in the province of Alberta. The husband can deed, transfer or will away his property in any way absolutely independent of his wife and without obtaining her signature to any document.

DESERTING HIRED MAN.

I hired a man for a year for \$225 for the year. He worked about three months when he asked for money. I gave him \$50. When he got the money he left. He got his money under false pretense. He said that there was some trouble at home, (his people are in the



old country) and he wanted the money to send home. What punishment should he undergo according to law? He has, since he left, hired with a neighbor.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Cases of this kind are becoming annoyingly common. Justices of the Peace have begun to take a firm stand in the matter and there are several cases upon record where deserting hired men have been fined or imprisoned. You had better bring suit before a magistrate; and by the way when writing for information do not neglect to sign your name and address. This also is all too common a violation of journalistic etiquette.

MAKING STRAW FUEL.

Could you tell me anything about a machine for compressing straw for fuel?

Alta. G. E.

Ans.—There are at least two such machines in the west and we understand have given good satisfaction. The process consists of rolling the straw into hard rolls, of any desired length. Such fuel is of course more suitable for large boilers or furnaces than for stoves as it is impossible to handle it without making a little. These machines are made at Alliston, Ont.

DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

Another party and myself own and operate a two hundred acre farm in equal shares of undivided interest in B. C. The partnership money is to be used as a general fund to operate the place and bring some wild land into cultivation. Each party is living up to his agreement, but my partner is wishful to sell out and has a chance to sell out if partnership is dissolved. I consider it against my interest to dissolve partnership. Can he compel me to dissolve the partnership in order to enable him to sell? Or can he compel me to sell in order to enable him to sell? I am not wishful to dissolve or sell.

B. C. PARTNER.

Ans.—If you and your partner have signed an agreement of partnership good for any period of time, you are both strictly bound by its terms. If you have no such written agreement of partnership you constitute merely a partnership at will, and such a partnership may be dissolved at any time by the retirement of any one of the partners. Upon such dissolution of partnership property whether real or personal becomes subject to division among the partners.

SHARES OF CROP.

Kindly inform me upon the different methods of renting farms on shares. Sask.

W. J. G.

Ans.—The profits from the cultivation of the soil should be allotted to three agencies, first labor; second seed, stock and implements; third the land. Where this is done matters are simplified. If the person working the land furnishes labor, stock, seed and implements he should have two thirds of the grain threshed, the owner of the land to make arrangements to have his share looked after at threshing time either by his tenant or some other party. The renter in such a case must furnish twine and bear the actual expenses of threshing. This system is not the most profitable especially as farms can be bought on the crop payment plan which eventually leaves the worker the owner of his land.—A. W. McLure, Moosomin.

In a case where a man furnished nothing but his labor we presume he would get but one third, the owner of the land furnishing twine and bearing threshing expenses but the first party would require to hire any extra harvest help.

PAYMENT FOR COW.

I sold by public auction on July 23 last a cow, the purchaser being represented by an agent. After the sale the agent hired me to deliver the cow, which I did. After about one month the purchaser notified me that the cow was sick, he supposed with tuberculosis and asked me to replace her

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00 FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

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

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

The Alberta Farmers' Association

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

W. F. STEVENS, Secretary

Clover Bar, Alta



J. HOWE BENT

OHILLIWAOK, B. O.

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

STANLEY MILLS & CO. LTD.

Hamilton, Ont.

The "Grand Jewel" Violin Outfit

\$6.50

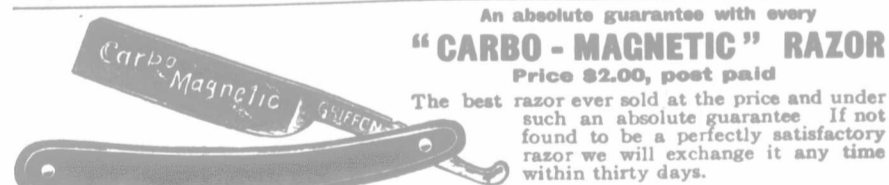
A WONDERFUL VALUE

Terms: Cash with order.

Guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

We pay Express charges to any station in Canada, except the Yukon Territory, at this price.....\$6.50 for the Complete Outfit This offer only good till Dec. 31st, 1906

READ THIS DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY: The "Grand Jewel" Violin Outfit consists of a rich brown, pearl inlaid violin of splendid, full, rich tone and excellent finish, a fine French hair bow (inlaid also) to match, a set of extra strings, a box of specially prepared resin and a violin mute, all in a handsome well made leatherette case. The design of the violin is particularly graceful. The price, with Express charges paid to your station is only.....\$6.50



An absolute guarantee with every

"CARBO-MAGNETIC" RAZOR

Price \$2.00, post paid

The best razor ever sold at the price and under such an absolute guarantee. If not found to be a perfectly satisfactory razor we will exchange it any time within thirty days.

Address all communications to

STANLEY MILLS & CO. LTD., Hamilton, Ont.

The only medium published which conveys weekly, to the Farmers of Western Canada, the Advertisers' place of business, 52 times a year, is THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL. It's effectiveness is a factor with over 20,000 Farmers. Subscription \$1.50.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart Mich. 14-34f

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

SCOTCHMAN, experienced farmer, desires situation with Grain Merchant or Elevator Company.—Apply Box 55 Farmer's Advocate. 26-10

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

WANTED—Married couple for farm, no more than two children. Man with some experience to hire for one year, wages \$250 per year. Apply, F. G. Martin, Crescent Lake, Sask. 19-9

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

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

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

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

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

WINNIPEG REAL ESTATE—Wire or write us particulars of any city property you own. We can sell it. Have \$20,000 for immediate investment. No delay. Address: Lyon & Gladstone, 254 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 26-9

FOR SALE—Good farm in well settled district, 100 acres, nine miles from Calgary, one mile from school, easy terms. Price \$23,000 per acre. The proximity to a good city makes this a very desirable property. Jas. McElroy, Calgary. 26-9

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Mixed farm or small ranch, 1850 acres, excellent shelter, wood, water and hay, land rolling, soil chiefly deep black loam suitable for grain, excellent crops on adjoining lands, about two-thirds can be plowed, 7 and 1/2 miles river frontage and one and a half miles of picturesque Jumping Pond Creek, with open springs ensuring a never-failing water supply, first class trout fishing, 300 acres can be irrigated. The ranch is fenced into pastures all connected by subways with 12 miles of four-wire cedar post fencing. There are two small houses and out-buildings on the property, situated within half-a-mile of the School, Church, Post Office and shipping point of Cochrane, Alberta. Price \$12.00 per acre. G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta. 26-9

ALBERTA FARM—Buy direct of owner, don't rent when an opportunity like this is offered. An improved section farm, 6 miles from Lavooy and 8 miles from Vegreville, Alberta, in school district with good neighbors, about 80 acres in cultivation, 300 to 400 acres can easily be broken, with little bush, abundance hayland, and wood, 4 miles wire fence, water in pasture year round, house cost \$1,800, comfortable set of barns, granaries, good well and new wind mill, over \$3,000 worth of farm equipments, machinery, cattle, horses, hogs, and grain. Price \$25 per acre for all. Terms \$4,000 cash and the balance in equal annual payments covering a period of forty years. Interest 5k per cent, payable on or before due. Call or write, L. S. Box 24, Lavooy, Alberta. 19-9

FOR SALE—63 acres, high state of cultivation, 9 room house, barn and stable, 700 peach trees, 2,000 blackberries, 3,000 strawberries, all bearing. Stock, crops, implements, possession. Price \$3,950. Terms easy, catalogue free. Clark and Son, Dover, Delaware. 19-9

FOR SALE—Farm near Brandon and situated on railway, 450 acres cultivated, large barns fitted with modern improvements; house with stone foundation. Splendid opportunity. For particulars apply P. O. Box 194, Winnipeg, Man. 26-9

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

POULTRY & EGGS

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

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS for quick sale also Buff Orpingtons for sale in October, good stock. Allan McEwen, Clearwater, Man. 19-9

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

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

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

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Stock for sale. H. J. Terry, Whitewood, Sask. 24-9

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

Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BASKIER BROS Napinka, Man. — Clydesdales for sale.

H. V. CLENDENING, Hardino, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual purpose breed. H. V. Clendenning.

J. COFFEY Dalesboro, Sask. — Shorthorns Yorkshire sows of all ages and both sexes

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

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

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

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

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire sows, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

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

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

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

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

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta.—Herd Shorthorn Breeder. Grand View Stock Farm.

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded.

ALBERTA. LOST.
STRATHMARTIN—Gray mare, six years old, weight about 1,300 pounds, branded 2 quarter circle over on right thigh, no person has a right to an animal of this description, disappeared from off range near Stirling. Reward for information. Joe Mitchell.

with another cow. I told him the cow had no appearance of disease but as he insisted I offered to let him have a heifer on condition that he get me a statement from a qualified veterinarian that the cow had tuberculosis on the 24th of August. I sold the cow in good faith as she was never sick while in my possession. The purchaser threatens to sue. What should I do? Can I be prosecuted if the cow proves to have tuberculosis?
Alta. E. K.

Ans.—After the purchaser bought the cow she was at his risk and having accepted her he signified his willingness to pay. He has absolutely no case against you and all you need to bother about is the collection which he may try to avoid. Be sure your note is properly drawn and either discount it or wait till it is due before collecting. No, there is no law against selling cattle affected with tuberculosis.

WANTS DUROC-JERSEYS.

I would like to get some Duroc-Jersey hogs. I don't see any advertised in your paper. Could you tell me the name of a breeder?
G. H. CHARLTON.

Ans.—If it were not for the fact that we know there are not many breeders of Durocs among our readers we would not expose our correspondent to the danger of being overwhelmed by correspondence in reply to his question. We do not need to mention names as it is almost certain some breeders' eye will catch this. We confess also to some conscientious qualms in abetting the interests of a breed of hogs that are not best suited to the production of this class of pork in most active demand. Without wishing any breeder of Duroc-Jerseys harm we recommend our correspondent to raise hogs that produce a larger proportion of lean meat and which forage more easily for their living.

IDENTIFY CATERPILLARS.

Under separate cover I am sending you a specimen of caterpillar which I found on my Manitoba maple trees. What are they called and are they very harmful?
Alta. J. Q.

Ans.—The caterpillars referred to are about one and one half inches long, densely covered with hair, the central part of the body being reddish brown and the front and hind segments are black. These caterpillars are quite common this year and may be seen crawling about this time. They eat almost any kind of green food but have never been known to be very troublesome. If they should begin to do damage they are easily checked by Paris Green or any other arsenite poison that will stick to the leaves. The moth is brownish yellow and flies at night. The name applied to this species by scientists is *Pyrrharchia isabella*.

LIVING ON HOMESTEAD.

I succeeded in getting a homestead in this locality on the 20th day of April, 1906, I have to go and live on it on the 20th day of October, 1906. I have done nothing whatever yet. If I build on it and live on it six months will I have to break it on it next summer or can I wait until

the third year and then break what is required by the homestead regulations?
Alta. J. H. B.

Ans.—No, the regulations plainly says six months residence and cultivation of the soil in each year.

Veterinary.

LUMPY JAW — WILD PARSNIP.

Have a cow which I have failed to get with calf so decided to butcher her in fall but now find she has lumpy jaw; am about to try iodide of potassium, to effect a cure by this treatment would she still be fit for human consumption?

2. Is wild parsnip cut with hay dangerous to cattle? Have been informed that it is only dangerous in the early spring when green.

G. W. S.

Ans.—1. If the disease is confined to the jaw, the general good health not affected and the animal is in beef condition, the flesh will be wholesome and fit for human food.

2. The poisonous portion of the wild turnip is the root. The tops or stems, although not poisonous in the usual meaning of the term, are somewhat indigestible and if eaten in large quantities might cause acute indigestion which would probably terminate fatally.

SORE FOOT.

A horse I brought out last spring, was troubled with heaves. A few weeks after he stumbled into a badger hole, I could see no mark, but he was slightly lame, the rope he was tied with also rubbed the foot a few times. The foot swelled and then holes appeared from which pus came, the whole front of the foot came into one wound, and then holes came towards the back, a new hoof is now growing, but the old one is still on. I poulticed it, and then used a carbolic wash, and applied sulphur and lard, I have also used creolin and dry sulphur. It has improved, but is a long time healing, and there is still some pus, which has a very offensive smell. Would his blood being in poor condition cause it to spread so? Or what is the cause of it? What should be done to heal it as it has been sore since about the 10th of May? The horse looks well and is in good condition otherwise, he has worked a little lately.

J. P. H.

Ans.—Inject the hole from which the pus issues at least once daily with peroxide of hydrogen, using a glass syringe for the purpose. Apply to the sore parts the following powder: burnt alum and boric acid, of each four ounces; iodoform, two ounces, mix. Keep the dressing in place by a layer of cotton batting and a light bandage. Give internally, in food or water, for ten days, morning and evening: hypsulphite of soda, four drams.

LUMPY JAW.

In May last one of my cattle (oxen) developed a lump on the upper jaw just below the eye. In about two weeks pus formed so I lanced it, and it discharged freely. After which it became a hard lump again and has remained so ever since. It is cone shaped and the skin has adhered to the bone. It does not appear to have enlarged nor to cause pain or inconvenience but I cannot sell him because of it. Do you think it lumpy jaw, or what?
Sask. ASHFORD.

Ans.—The symptoms are not those of a typical case of the ravages of the ray fungus (actinomycosis) which causes what is known generally as lumpy jaw. There are two courses open to you, one is an attempt at surgical interference, to be performed by a professional; the other which we would recommend to you, namely, the administration of four sized doses of potassium iodide for a couple of weeks. Give the iodide in the drug daily, dissolved in half a pint of cold, boiled water, mixed in a little feed, oat chaff, or some other food. Treat with the drug for a month or more, recognised by the disappearance of the lump and a tendency to the formation of a new one.

GROWTH ON KNEE.

What is the matter with my horse? About three months ago I noticed a hard flat lump or growth forming on front of her right knee joint. It seems to be growing and now is as large as palm of one's hand. From the time she was four years old there has been a little hitch in her gait and twice after a hard chase has been quite lame. Has that anything to do with this growth? The growth seems to be bone.

Alta. A. S. Ans.—This growth of bone is the result of a bruise or other injury. The growth interferes to some extent with the action of the joint and is, no doubt, the cause of the noticeable lameness. Such growths when of long standing are often difficult to remove. Try the following blister: biniodide of mercury and powdered cantharides, of each, 1 dram; lard, one and a half ounces. Mix. Clip the hair closely from the part and rub the blister well in with the fingers, let it remain for forty eight hours, wash off and apply lard to the blistered surface. Repeat every three weeks for three or four times. Tie animal's head up for twelve hours after applying the blister.

PARALYSIS.

Have a fine young cow that calved all right and was milking well for two weeks when she lost the use of her hind legs and has now been down for three weeks. Please prescribe. Have been rubbing her with turpentine and oil on back and loins. She is hearty and bright but am tired of keeping her this way.

B. C. S. C. Ans.—Your cow is suffering from paralysis caused by a lesion of some portion of the spinal column. The case is probably hopeless. Try the following treatment: Give morning and evening in one pint of water sweetened with half a teacupful of molasses; fluid extract of nux vomica, two drams; continue for ten days. Rub well in along the spine once daily: Methylated spirits, 8 ounces; tincture of cantharides, four ounces; liq. ammonia, two ounces; tincture of opium, two ounces. Mix. Attend to the comfort of the animal by keeping clean and giving a good bed and turning her two or three times daily. Keep bowels open with laxative food.

LOSS OF CUD.

Cow has lost her cud, puffed up at times, on left side hard; was milking but let her go dry, getting very poor.

E. M. R. Ans.—Loss of cud is merely a symptom of some derangement of the digestive organs. From the symptoms you have mentioned we consider that the condition of your cow is somewhat serious, especially so if the animal is up in years. Would advise you to give morning and evening, until the bowels become quite loose, the following drench: Epsom salts, four ounces; carbonate of ammonia, 2 drams; ground ginger, four drams; molasses, one teacupful; dissolve all in one quart of hot beer. After this give morning and evening for ten days, in food or dissolved in one pint of water: Sulphate of iron, bicarbonate of soda, of each, 2 drams; nux vomica, one dram; molasses half teacupful.

TUMOR ON HEEL.

Early last winter while running out a horse four years old got one side of his hind heel cut off. As he did not get any attention and was left run out I think it must have got frozen. Early in the spring a growth started. There is now a bunch on his heel as large as a man's two fists. Can this be taken off? If so, how may it be done?

F. H. H. Ans.—The tumor may be removed with little danger or difficulty. Throw the horse with side line ropes and secure the horse, especially the foot to be operated on, as your best judgment may direct. Take a sharp, strong knife and remove the tumor about half an inch from the heel proper. Have at the same time an iron red hot, ready and with it sear the stump well; this will stop any bleeding that may

occur and will insure a healthy wound which will quickly heal. If convenient employ a veterinary surgeon.

SWEENEY.

In April last, breaking in a three-year old filly, I hitched her to a drill.

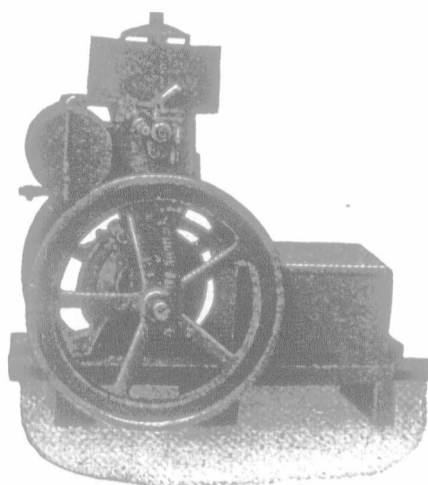
In three days she was very lame on right foot and much swollen over shoulders. I turned her loose for about three weeks then, rounding up the horses found her badly sweeney. I made a blister from biniodide of mercury and Spanish flies, then used Kendall's blister. Mare is not lame

now but has deep hollow in shoulder. I. E. Ans.—The wasting of the muscles of the shoulder blade generally known by the meaningless name of "Sweeney" is the result of a sprain or bruise caused by over heavy drawing, jerking, etc. It usually takes six months or

PLENTY OF POWER AT THE PROPER PRICE

IF YOU GET A

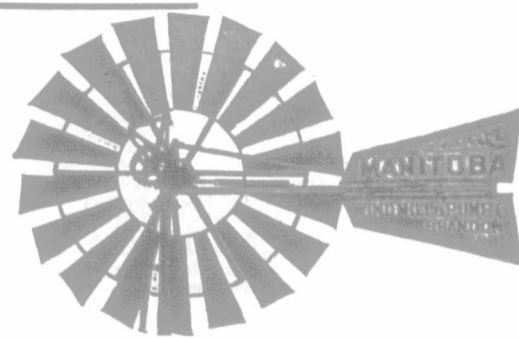
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2, 3 and 4 H.P.

IF YOU WISH, IT WILL FIT EITHER MACHINE WITH A

Grinder, Steel Frame Wood Saw Steel Tank or Pump



All Sizes for Pumping and Power

Let us send you our catalog. It's the best ever.

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Gourelay Pianos High-Priced But Worth the Price.

BUT do not misunderstand us. The price is neither prohibitive nor extravagant; it is as low as the high standard of our pianos will allow.

Remember, it is possible to be foolishly economical in buying a piano. It is easy to save fifty or more dollars, only to find in a short time that the purchase is dear at any price.

A Gourelay piano is worth all it costs. Indeed, it does not cost all that it is worth.

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Gourelay Winter Learning

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

JUST think of the steps you take in your kitchen every day in the preparation of one single meal—running to the pantry—running to the cellar—running back and forward across the kitchen getting cooking utensils and supplies together. A CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET simplifies all this.

A place for everything and everything in its place—handy, compact, convenient. It keeps household supplies clean and fresh. You can sit at this Cabinet, and everything necessary for baking and cooking are within reach without rising.

No housewife will be without one after she has once used it.

THE CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINET is mouse-proof—rat-proof—dirt-proof. It's the most convenient piece of furniture ever put into a house—and the price is within the reach of all.

CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINETS are



Sold On Time

Our easy terms of payment make it possible to own one of these Cabinets without noticing the expenditure.

I want you to know about this—I want you to have our booklet, which tells you about our Cabinets and quotes special prices. This book is FREE.

Write to me for it and I will send it to you at once. I carry a full stock of the different sizes and styles of CHATHAM KITCHEN CABINETS—

factory—and I want to show them to every housewife that is interested.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO. LTD.

Dept. 6 A

(Branch Office) Brandon, Manitoba.

THE WORLD'S

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Use Royal Household Flour

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG

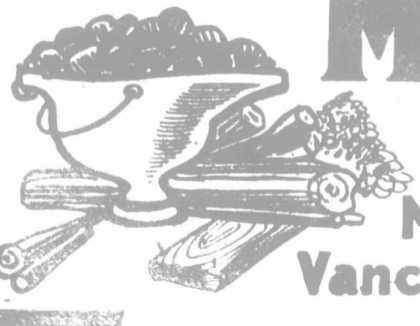
FAMILY

FLOUR

Kootenay Range

Kootenay Steel Ranges
Burn all kinds of fuel

M'Clary's



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

even longer for the atrophied muscles to regain their normal size and tone. All that is necessary for you to do is to give the animal rest from all kinds of heavy work, and to apply to the shrunken parts three times a week, by rubbing well in with the hand, the following liniment: Soap liniment, four ounces; tincture of cantharides, two ounces; liq. ammonia and fluid extract of belladonna of each one ounce. Mix.

BLIND FILLY.

Filly foal went blind in both eyes about three weeks after it was foaled. The pupil of the eyes turned white and a vet. said it was a weakness of the nerves of the eye. What was the cause of it and would it be safe to put the mare in foal again or would the next foal go the same way? Is there any remedy for the foal or will it always be blind?

Edmonton.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The blindness in the case of your filly is probably caused by paralysis of the optic nerve and its terminal expansion technically called amaurosis. This disease sometimes results from standing in a very dark stable, also from injuries of the brain, and it occasionally follows excessive hemorrhage. Its appearance is sometimes sudden and the cause very obscure. It is usually incurable and possibly, in some cases, may be hereditary. We cannot possibly say that it would be entirely safe to put your mare in foal again; but we do think that the risk would not be exceedingly great.

LAME MARE—SEROUS ABSCESS.

1. We have a young bronco mare which we broke in the early spring, since spring's work we let her stand in the stable and she has become quite lame on right fore foot, and we can find no cause whatever. Can you assign any cause and treatment?

2. Also have mare six years old, working all the time. There came on her shoulder a lump larger than two fists which we think came from a fill of the buggy striking her as there was a black spot under it. It decreased more than half its size, we bathe it twice a day with warm water, salt and vinegar but it does not go down any. Is there a better solution and what advice would you give?

Sask.

G. A. W.

1. You have located the lameness in the right fore foot, but, as you have not mentioned the symptoms which lead you to do so, there is a possibility you may be mistaken as to the seat of the disease. Without receiving a fuller description of the case we would not be in a position to give an opinion as to its nature, cause and cure.

2. The lump is a serous abscess, the result of a bruise. When it was first noticed it should have been freely opened at its lowest part and the watery contents allowed to escape. If upon pressure with the fingers, the lump still fluctuates, would advise you to open it with a very sharp knife so that the pus or fluid contents, will have free exit. Keep clean and syringe into cavity once daily a portion of the following lotion: Sulphate of copper, alum and aloes, of each half ounce dissolved in one pint of hot water.

SORE MOUTH.

I have a horse usually in poor condition, and has lately taken sore mouth, lips swollen badly on one side, and is apparently going blind, all that I can see in his mouth are some very small sores just inside his lower lip.

Bradworth, Sask.

W. J.

Ans.—You do not mention the age of your horse. The irritation of the mouth may proceed from some local cause such as defective teeth or the lodgment in some part of the soft tissues of the mouth, of "foxtail grass" etc. Examine the mouth thoroughly and if you find the cause, remove it and gargle the mouth three times a day with alum and borax, of each one ounce dissolved in one quart of water. This quantity will suffice for two days. The animal appears to be in other respects in a very unthrifty condition. Would advise you to, if possible, engage the personal services of a qualified veterinarian practitioner.

Saves Hours of Cleaning

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

12 1/2 lbs 12 1/2 lbs 8 1/4 lbs 10 1/2 lbs 6 1/2 lbs



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

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-146 and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

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

FARM LANDS IN SASKATCHEWAN

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

NAY, ANDERSON & CO.
Regina, Sask.

The Angle Lamp



The Light that Never Fails

As proved from experience. The Best Coal-Oil Lamp. The Cheapest. Easily Managed. Burns Less Oil. Gives Best Light. No Under Shadow. Non-Explosive. When Turned Low, no Odor. Suitable for Home, Store or Church. Write to—

W. TON-GIBSON COMPANY,
Box 391, Winnipeg, Man.
For Illustrated Catalogue, etc.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES
 Dyspepsia, Bolls, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
 Mrs. A. Lethangue, of Ballyduff, Ont., writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely move about the house. I was subject to severe headaches, backaches and dizziness; my appetite was gone and I was unable to do my housework. After using two bottles of B. B. B. I found my health fully restored. I warmly recommend it to all tired and worn out women."

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Why Are You Deaf?

Don't you know it is now possible to help at least 90 per cent. of those whose hearing is defective.

And in some cases to restore completely lost hearing?

George P. Way is the man who has made this possible. For 25 years Mr. Way suffered from deafness. Finally, after much study and experimenting, he perfected a small artificial ear drum. Mr. Way wears these drums all the time. Without them he is deaf. With them he hears perfectly.

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Remember you are not asked to take any "treatment," you run no risk of using something which might leave you worse than before its use. You are simply asked to investigate a mechanical device perfected after years of study, by a deaf man who by his own skill and research now hears perfectly. Address your letters to GEO. P. WAY, 907 Majestic Building, Detroit, Michigan.

FIDO WENT ASTRAY.

Lady (staunch teetotaler)—Oh! please, would you mind fetching my little dog, Fido, out of that public-house?

Obliging 'Ostler—Yes, mum. Certainly, mum. Which bar was you in? —The Sketch.

A DISTINCTION OF SEX.

"Pa," said Bobby, as he leaned over the deck rail, "what kind of a boat is that out on the lake?"

"That," replied pa, as he raised his glass, "is a sister ship to the one we are on."

Bobby watched the big funnels for a while and then said:

"Pa, I think that must be a brother ship."

"Why so, my son?"

"Because it smokes so much"—Chicago News.

MY ORPHAN CHICKENS.

I had long intended to go into the business of chicken-raising. Each morning, on the way to school, I passed Joe Henderson's fine establishment. From the road you could see the low houses, and the poultry-yards enclosed in wire netting; they seemed fairly crowded with chickens. All summer long the ducks quacked there. They quacked more than ducks usually do, because they didn't have any pond to swim in. Mr. Henderson said that swimming was simply a gratification, and not a necessity, so they quacked until the people in the next house complained.

Now on our place we had a beautiful chicken house. It had cement floors, and was all windows on the southern side, like a greenhouse. Since we had owned the place it had never been used. You see my father was once a sea-captain, so he doesn't take the interest in gardening and poultry-raising that he should.

Well, one morning at breakfast, I broached the subject. I simply asked if I might have the use of the hen-house. "Hear the child!" said Eleanor (she is nineteen, and acts as if anyone of thirteen were the merest infant). "Father," she went on, "I should think you would have had too much bother last summer with Betty's pigs, to have any patience with any more of her business schemes."

I gave Eleanor a glance of serene indifference, and turned again to father. "If you are not going to use the hen-house, father," I repeated, "may I have it?"

"Of course you can use the hen-house, Betty. But what do you want to do with it?" he asked.

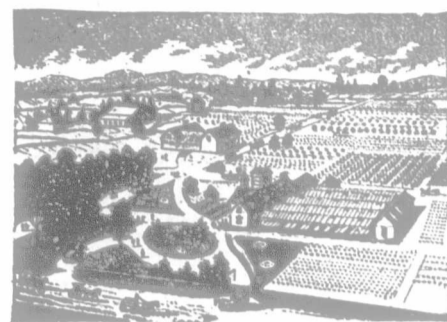
Then I explained my idea: Joe Henderson would hatch the eggs for me in his incubator, and I would raise the chicks and sell them for "broilers" when they were big enough.

Eleanor sniffed (that is, she would have sniffed if she hadn't been so old that she thought it wasn't "proper"), and then tried to remind father of how he advanced money last summer for my pigs, and a few other unpleasant details; but father and I were talking business, and paid no attention to her; I told father I needed no capital; that Mr. Henderson would only charge three dollars for furnishing the eggs and hatching the chickens, and I had that much saved up. One hundred and twenty chickens would be enough for a beginning. "Besides," I said, "it is not wise to put too much into one investment." Father thought so too.

Coming home from school I stopped at Mr. Henderson's. The incubator was full just then, but he told me the chickens would be out in a few days, and then he would put the eggs in for me.

We were having our Easter vacation just then, and during the three weeks I had to wait for the eggs to hatch. I spent all the time I could in the hen-house, arranging it. I got it lovely and clean. I even scrubbed the cement floor. Mr. Henderson had told me I must be sure to have the place warm, so I bought some building paper (a pretty terra-cotta), and tacked it on the walls, covering also the lath partition which separates my compartment from the one beyond. There were two joists about three feet apart which came through the wall just above my wainscoting, and ran the length of the room. On these, in earlier times (as you would say in poetry), the hens were wont to perch. These roosts naturally took up a good deal of space, and I did think of sawing them off; but I decided, instead, to utilize them, and made a kind of table by nailing three boards across. Since I intended to spend so much of my time in the hen-house, I thought it ought to be made attractive; and I want

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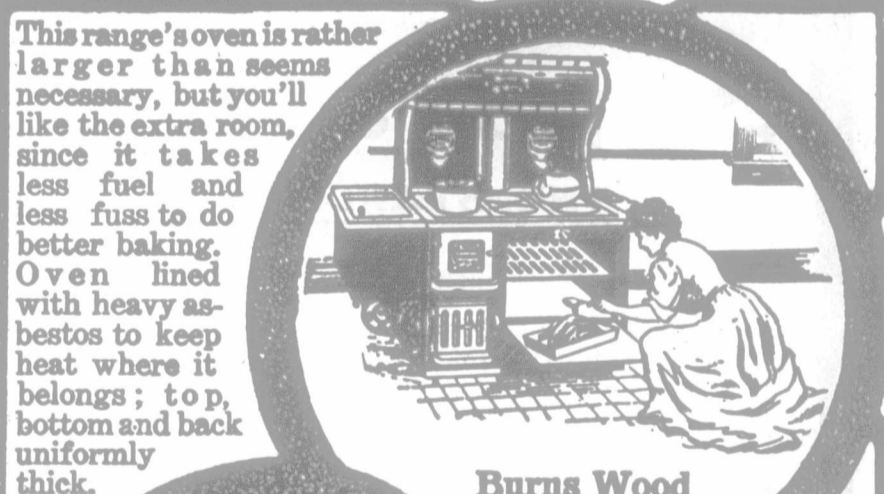


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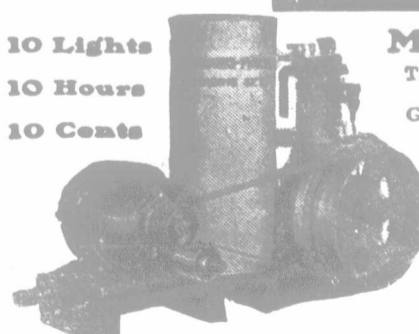
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a place to keep books and magazines. Besides, if you ducked under the first roost and seated yourself at this table, it made a very convenient desk. In the attic I found a very pretty chromo of three newly hatched ducklings. This I hung up on my terra-cotta wall.

About this time Eleanor began to take a languid interest. She used to sit on the door-sill, or lean against the apple-tree just outside, and make suggestions. She said I ought to have cribs, or a divan on which the chickens could take their naps; that if I wasn't going to have rugs, I ought at least to put down matting, for the cement would be too cold for their feet,—and other suggestions equally irrelevant; but I continued to maintain an air of indifference. My sister has dark hair and dark blue eyes—the kind that are called "dreamy" or "soulful." She plays Chopin, and looks melancholy and artistic, and only people who live with her know how truly wearing she can be. Tom McDonald thinks her lovely, and told me once he would take her off my hands, but I like Tom too much to wish him to endure what I have endured. So we still have Eleanor.

Besides washing the windows and decorating the interior while waiting for my chickens, I devised a letter-head. When you are in business you must have a letter-head, so I made this one:

CONSOLIDATED CHICKEN AND EGG FURNISHING CO.

"How interesting!" said Eleanor, when she caught sight of it on my desk. "An egg is a consolidated chicken, certainly; and your chickens are as yet so consolidated. But what are 'egg furnishings,' Betty? There are 'men's furnishings' and 'house furnishings'; are 'egg furnishings'—?"

But Tom McDonald came just then and took her off, which was very kind of him. I suppose Eleanor bothers him as much as she does me.

After a while I discontinued using the letter-head; it took a good deal of time to stop and draw it every time I wanted to write a letter.

School began before the chickens were hatched, and then I had to save every minute. There really was not much more to do; but I mended the wire-netting of the chicken run, and raked the yard, and the place really looked very nice. When any of the girls came home with me, they were crazy to see my chicken-yard and thought it just lovely. Once I made some chocolate for them out there; father didn't like that, though. Two or three days after, just as I was going upstairs to bed, I heard him ask Eleanor if she had seen his alcohol heating-thing—he said he had been looking all over for it. Suddenly I remembered. I slipped out and ran to the hen-house, and found it on the floor in the corner. I had to stop in the kitchen and wash it, and I hoped father would not ask any questions; there are times when questions seem out of place; but father had looked for it so long he was curious to know where I had found it.

"Chicken-house, I suppose," said Eleanor; "that's where mother found her scissors."

"Nonsense, Eleanor!" said father "Where was it, Betty?"

"I had it in the chicken-house," I answered, without looking at Eleanor. Father sank back in his chair with a kind of resigned expression.

"I couldn't find the hammer to-day, nor my two-foot rule. Are they there, too?"

"I was using them a little while this morning," I said pleasantly; one should always speak pleasantly, I think.

"Did you bring them back?" insisted father.

"I—I believe not," I admitted. "The door of that chicken-house, father," put in Eleanor, "is like the gate of the Inferno; if anything once passes it, there's not much hope of return."

"Elizabeth," said father, still with an air of resignation, "there is such a thing as a business being too comprehensive. That alcohol heating-thing belongs in my room, and you know it. Now the first thing in the morning, go out to that emporium of yours, and bring in everything that doesn't belong there, and put it back where you found it."

"Yes, of course, father," I said; and then I went and kissed mother good night, for the conversation was altogether pleasant.

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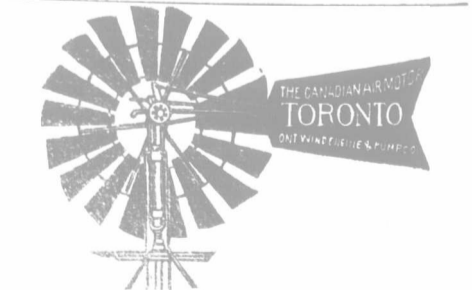
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The next day, when I stopped at Mr. Henderson's to see how the chickens were coming along, the eggs were beginning to hatch. That was Wednesday; and on Saturday morning Mr. Henderson drove in through the gate, and in the bottom of his wagon, in a big market basket, were my precious chickens. Such darling, fluffy little things they were! There were seventy-five of them; that was all that had hatched out of the hundred and twenty-five eggs. Father was really interested, and even Eleanor forgot to be superior, and said they were "Perfectly lovely,—and do let me help you take them out to the hen-house, Betty!"

"Got everything ready for 'em, I suppose," said Mr. Henderson, as he picked up the reins again.

"Oh, yes!" I answered, "everything's ready!"

"All right; sure you keep 'em warm enough. G'day, Cap'n," nodding to father as he clucked to the horse. Then he drove out the side gate, and the chickens were left to me.

It was not until Eleanor and I set down the basket on my desk, that I realized that I had omitted to make ready a place for the baby chickens. They seemed too little to be let run on the floor. Anyone coming in might step on one, besides, it was too cold for that, and they ought to be cuddled a little. I remembered the "mother" Mr. Henderson had made out of dangling strips of red flannel that the little chickens ran under and rubbed against. Eleanor, however, was sitting balanced on the roost at the side of my desk, watching the baby chickens with perfect unconcern as to their future.

"Shall I speak of you to them as 'mother' or 'auntie, Betty?'" she asked, "You're saving some tired hen a lot of trouble."

"Just watch the chickens till I come back, Eleanor," I said; and I ran into the house to see what I could do toward making the little things more comfortable. I found a small low table (it used to be a tea-table), and in the barn I got a box about three feet long and a foot deep. We put the table in front of a window where the chickens could have the most sunshine, and set the box on it.

"You'll have to put something on the bottom of that box," said Eleanor, as we lifted it in place.

I thought so, too; so I went in the house again and found (you always say "found" in the How-to-Do-It-out-of-Nothing articles, even if you have to borrow the thing); so I "found" the red ship's blanket that once belonged to father's "Nancy Lee," folded it the right size, and laid it in the bottom of the box.


"Did you ask mother if you might have that?" inquired Eleanor.

"I didn't have time to," I answered, "but she won't mind. Of course I shall put it back in the linen-closet when the chickens have done with it."

"Um-m-m," said Eleanor; but, as I said before, she was too interested in the chickens to very superior just then. We put a small pan of drinking water in one corner of the box—a shallow one, so that the chickens couldn't drown themselves in it; and then I gave them some cornmeal mixed with water. This I put in the box on a strip of board, quite long and narrow, so that they could all get at it at once. I wanted them to learn to eat off this board as if it were a table, instead of musing with the meal all over the Nancy Lee blanket; one can never begin training too early. While you are waiting and thinking about it the time will pass and then the training isn't early any more.

I sat with my chickens nearly all that first afternoon, and in the evening I brought out an old blanket which I had found in the linen-closet, and laid this over the box, loosely, so it sagged down in the middle and made something for the chickens to cuddle against. I left the box uncovered a little at each side, so the air could get in; I could hear the dear little things give such cunning "cheep, cheeps!" as they settled down to sleep.

But next morning there was a sight that froze my blood! I was out at the hen-house before six, and heard the dear little "peep peeps!" as soon as I opened the door. Then I lifted the blanket and there in the corner of the box, in a little heap where the pan of water had upset, and scattered here and there about the box, were eleven of the



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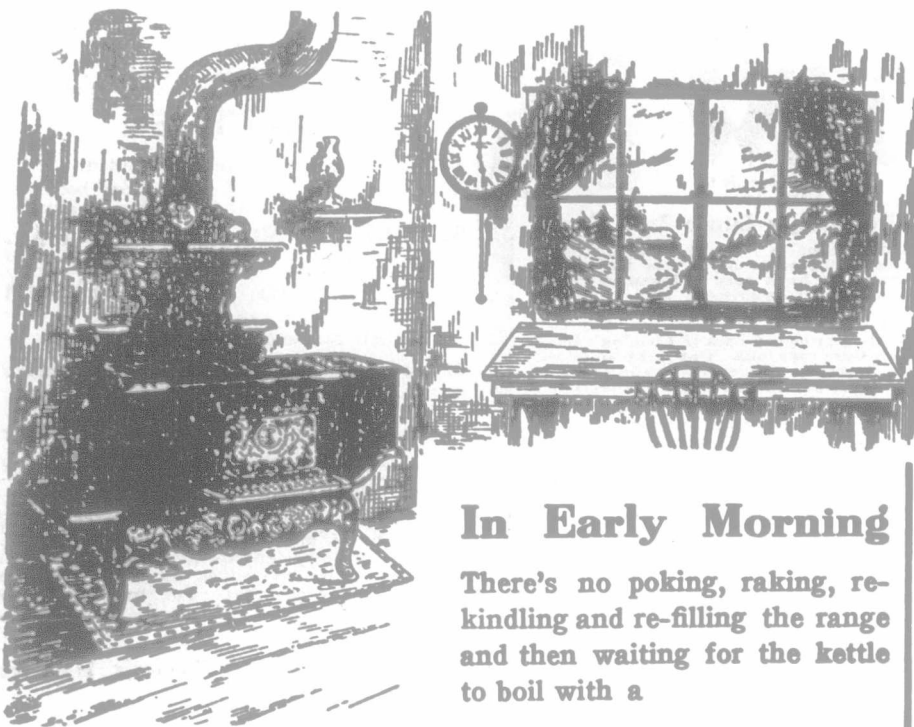
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baby chickens lying dead! Some of the sixty-four live ones were walking about very shakily, but the others were running about and "cheeping" as if there hadn't been a death in their family. I suppose they were too young to understand the calamity that had befallen them.

I lifted them out one by one. It made me think of the burial of Sir John Moore. "Slowly and sadly" I "laid them down," and I "spoke not a word of sorrow." There was no one to speak to, except John, who was sweeping out the barn and singing "Paddy Dear" at the top of his lungs, I buried them under the apple tree near the chicken-yard because I thought my live chickens like the little Cottage Girl, might wish to have their dead brothers and sisters adjacent.

May 4th—Ten deaths to-day. I am afraid it is not warm enough in the hen-house, so I found an oil heater in the attic and have taken this out to the

chickens. It feaks a little, but I put a plate underneath to catch the kerosene that drips so that it won't stain my floor. I buried the dead, this morning, and then gave the survivors their breakfast.

May 5th—Nineteen deaths to-day. I think I foreboded something yesterday. I begged father to let me have a cot in the hen-house, or even let me sleep on a blanket out there, so I could be with my chickens all night; but for once he was inexorable. I am sure now I foreboded something, but, unfortunately, I didn't forebode the oil-stove. I stayed out in the hen-house as late as I could, and did my algebra examples, and when I had to go to bed, I took the kitchen alarm-clock upstairs with me, and set it for four o'clock. I thought that was early enough, but it wasn't.

No one was awake when I stole down stairs and hurried out to the chicken-house. Then, when I opened the door, I thought the place was on fire, such a

cloud of black smoke came out, and I couldn't see a thing in the room! But it was just the oil-stove that must have smoked all night. I had to open the doors straight through, for, although I was afraid the cold would kill the chickens, I knew the smoke was killing them anyway; then I felt for the stove and put it out. When I could see a little, I found there were nineteen chickens lying dead, and a dozen of the live ones were staggering feebly about, and all the white chickens had turned blue! It was a most harrowing spectacle.

I laid the little dead chickens (as many as I could at a time) on the narrow board they had used only last evening for their dining-table, and carried them out to the grave-yard under the apple tree. I thought of the Pilgrim Fathers, and that first winter in New England when they died so fast. Then I washed off the bier, gave the survivors their breakfast on it and hoped that this would be the last of sorrow.

May 6th—Nine deaths. I wonder if I am feeding them right. Everyone tells me to do something different, so I got a poultry book from the library to-day, which ought to help. I wonder if they have the "pip"; but the symptoms don't seem quite right for that. This morning there was another accident. One poor little fellow somehow climbed out of the box, and not only tumbled to the floor, but fell into the plate with the kerosene drippings. I could find nothing in the poultry-book that bore on such a case, but he "peeped" as if he were all right. Perhaps the kerosene bath was invigorating. They use kerosene spray on roses.

May 7th—Eight deaths. This death-rate is terribly depressing. I understand how a young mother feels with forty twins and no nurse girl, and cholera infantum in the family.

The kerosene chicken is in his bare skin; all his down and feathers have come off. I was afraid he would be cold, so I found a baby's sock, cut a section of it, made two holes for the legs and gathered it around the end that the neck was to go through. I dusted the unhappy chicken with baby powder and put him into this. He seemed very comfortable.

Eleanor has no feeling. She sat down on the roost and laughed when she saw the kerosene chicken, and said his night-gown was a brilliant idea, and why didn't I make pajamas for all of them, as they probably missed them at night. I wonder if it would be better?

May 8th—Six deaths. I am awfully tired. I am out in the hen-house now from four o'clock in the morning till nine at night. I don't see how the hens can take care of chickens and yet seem so unconcerned and cheerful.

The stove has to be cleaned every day or it won't go, and then my face gets as black as if I were a darkey. I got so tired of scrubbing it—I take kerosene and a nail-brush and sand soap and hot water to get the black off—that I wanted mother to just let me be a darkey until the chickens were bigger; but she wouldn't. I don't see why the little Ruggleses minded plain brick-dust on their faces. Harry Denslow was at our house over Sunday. He is a kind of a cousin of ours, and Eleanor says she can't stand him, so she had a headache and made me take him to church; and my face looked as if I had scarlet fever.

May 9th—Five deaths. Last night I wanted mother to let me put the survivors in a basket, and place them beside my bed; I thought both the chickens and I would feel better, but she wouldn't.

Father is very sympathetic, but Eleanor has no feeling. She sings about the house and plays her old Chopin just as if there wasn't a tragedy going on. Yesterday she reminded me that I had promised to send cards to my friends "to meet the chickens." "Better make the at-home day soon, Betty," she said, "and put 'Step lively' on the cards." Still, I had promised, so I took some of my cards (I have cards now with "Miss Elizabeth Patterson" on them) and I wrote underneath:

"At home at her Hen-House from 4 A.M. until 9 P.M. (If you want to see the chickens you must come very soon, for they are dying as fast as they can)"

I sent these only to my most intimate friends, for I felt it was no time for joking. One I sent to Prof. Brown, who was very kind in inquiring about



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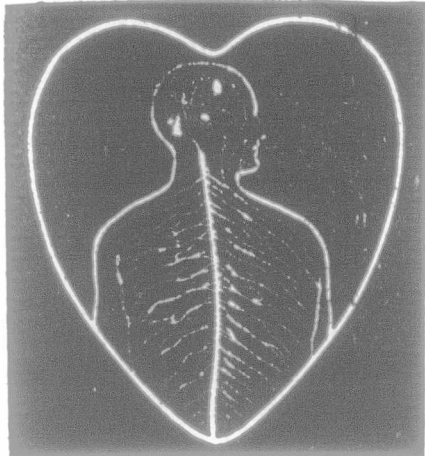
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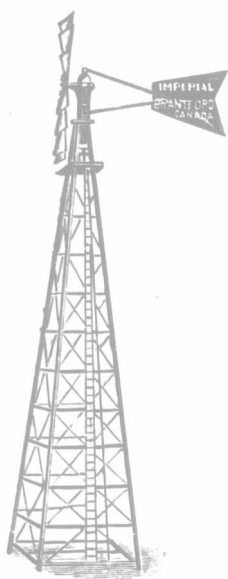
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my chickens; and one to Tom McDonald for he has helped me very much with Eleanor. If the chickens only wouldn't die so!

May 11th—Two deaths. This is the last entry in my diary, but I remember that afternoon very well. Father came out to see my chickens. He only put his head inside the door. "Goodness, child!" he said, "why on earth don't you open a window? This air is enough to kill the chickens and you too!"

I had never thought of the effect of bad air on the chickens, though it had made my head ache dreadfully. Mr. Henderson had only talked about keeping the place warm.

"Do you truly think the bad air has hurt them?" I asked.

"Bless your heart, Betty, I don't know a thing about chicken culture but it seems likely these chicks would do better with air to breathe than without it. I know I'd like to breathe, if I were a chicken."

It was borne in upon me that father was right. "I believe I'll open the ventilator," I said and began to climb the apple tree. It is just outside the hen-house door, and from a branch I could easily reach the tiny door almost at the roof of the hen-house.

"Look out for that branch, Betty!" father called out sharply, then the hen-house flew past me.

The next thing I remember I was in bed feeling horribly weak and something was queer about my shoulder. I saw father sitting beside me, and then I remembered everything.

"Father," I said, "it was a land lubber's grip. But the chickens—did you—?"

Father always knows what you want. "Yes, I opened the ventilator, dearie. The chickens are all right; John is taking care of them. Now we'll let Dr. Warden patch up the broken spars."

That was the last of what might be called my residence at the hen-house.

When I got well I found father had bought me six half-grown ducks as a consolation. "They seem to have their sea-legs on, Betty, and I think they won't tumble over so easily," he said.

The ducks used to follow me 'round like Mary's little lamb, and every afternoon they waddled across the lawn to look for me. Before the Summer was over one suffered from rheumatism and another had developed a spinal curvature—but that is another story.

Three of my chickens grew to maturity, but John took care of them. It is two years since that anxious epoch in my life, but I have not again tried to bring up orphan chickens. I would rather leave it to the hens.—FRANCIS DUNCAN, in *The Delineator*.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

LOST.

ST. LAZARE—August 19, 5 year bay mare, 14 hands, weight 800 pounds, branded on right shoulder, off hind foot white; when lost carried English saddle, halter and bit. Keenward for reliable information. G. T. P. Engineers, St. Lazare, Manitoba.

SASKATCHEWAN. ESTRAYS.

BELLE PLAIN—One white mare pony, about 11 years old, no visible brand, mane clipped, weighs about 500 pounds, on premises Wm. Brown (14-16-24 w 2).

ESTERHAZY—Roan steer about three years old, piece cut out of left ear, no brands. W. G. Gudnason (N. W. 6-20-32 w 1).

MOOSE JAW—Since July, bay pony, old, white star, collar and saddle marked, hind foot white, branded large heart on right shoulder. Thomas Franks (12-20-27 w 3).

PRAIRIE ROSE—Black steer with white hairs, horns natural curve; white steer, horns natural curve; red brindle steer, white spots, horns turned down. R. Bieberdorf (S. E. 22-32-20 w 2).

SPY HILL—Gray mare, about eight years old, piece off right ear, branded S low down on left shoulder and lazy S low down on right hip, right front leg lame. John A. Brown (35-18-31 w 1).

KAPOSVAR—For about two years, two steers, now about three years old, one is spotted red and white, the other is red with little white under belly, both are horned, both are branded on right side with brand that is not deciphered. John Cselle (36-19-2 w 2).

BETHUNE—Since June, 1906, gray pony mare, branded Z or lazy N with bar below on left flank and left shoulder. Black pony mare, branded on left flank and left shoulder Z or lazy N with bar below. Bay gelding, branded on left flank and left shoulder Z or lazy N with bar below. John Hummel.

ZORRA—Bay mare, three years old, white stripe on face, lame when she came, branded O or U (not distinct) on shoulder. Jas. McBain (22-26-30 w 1).

STOCKHOLM—Since August 20, 1906, mare, (color not stated), weight about 900 and 1,000 pounds, branded on left shoulder bar over inverted V, also an indistinct brand on right shoulder, white spot on forehead, rope round neck. Andrew Zwick (S. E. 18-20-2 w 2).

BATTLEFORD—Came to Sweet Grass Reserve, brindle and white ox, horns turned straight up, no brands; red ox, star in forehead, tip of tail white, small white spot on right thigh, three years old, no brands. Came to Moosomin Reserve, white cow, now six years old, branded indistinctly on left ribs. Winter 1903, and came to Red Pheasant Reserve, red muley cow, about six years old, white star in face, white hind legs up to hocks, little white on front feet, white tail and belly, had halter on made out of old straps and rivets, no brands. J. P. G. Day, Battleford. Spring 1905.

MOOSE JAW—Bay mare and colt, both have white stripe on face, mare weight about 1,300 pounds, branded JCS with triangle above. Dark bay mare, weighs about 1,400 pounds, heavy black mane and tail, both hind feet and right front foot white, white star in forehead, branded E with half circle over it on right

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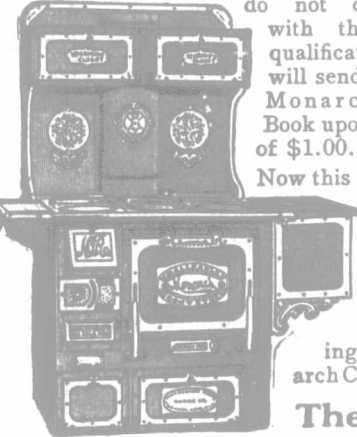
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shoulder. Light bay mare, two years old, white stripe in forehead left hind foot white, no brands. Roan mare, white face, white feet, glassy eyes rope on neck, branded C on right shoulder also indistinct brands on left shoulder and thigh. Wilhelm Bros. (S. W. 5-16-26 w 2).

DAVIDSON—Bay horse, five years old, weighs about 1,000 pounds, white feet, had front shoe on. A. A. French (36-26-4 w 3).

FRENCH—Dark roan horse, about eight years old, weighs about 1,000 pounds, branded on left hip and fleshy part of ham L flag above XW. A. W. Morton (22-35-3 w 3).

IMPOUNDED.

MORTLACH—Heavy horses—one about 12 years old or more, one 2 years old, two yearlings, one colt, one sorrel, three bays, one mouse colored, branded JUI on left hip. Wm. Stoneman (N. E. 32-16-1 w 3).

SASKATOON—Two aged brown mares, one has a shoulder out of place, lumps on both knees,

the other has a small star on face, both weigh about 1,200 pounds, no brands. W. A. McInroy (S. E. 26-36-6 w 3).

NEW HILLSDALE—Black mare colt, about three years old, branded with a design resembling Q lazy 3. Ira M. Burrows (N. W. 22-35-11 w 3).

HAGUE—Red bull, about three years old, white spot. Isaac Heinrich, poundkeeper.

EARL GREY—Two two year old fillies, one cream and one bay, branded XJ on shoulder. Wm Green (S. E. 22-23-20 w 2).

BATTLEFORD—Two bull calves or yearlings, one steer calf, one black bull calf, and one white mully bull calf, one red yearling, one white roan yearling, one roan calf, no visible brands. R. Hampton (S. W. 28-44-18w3).

WAPPELLA—Heavy bay horse, star on forehead, eight years old and halter on. Heavy bay mare, white stripe down face, about 13 years old, little white on left hind foot, no brand visible. Wm. Johnson (N. W. 18-15-1 w 2)

STRASSBURG—Roan or iron gray mare, six years old, 12 hands high, lame on one front foot, hoofs on front feet are badly cracked, branded on right shoulder W quarter circle joining top of R on a left hand slope, and XC combination on left shoulder. August McKay (N. E. 18-25-20 w 2).

KILLALY—Eight calves—six red with a little white and two brindled, ages four to eight months, no brands. Phillip Goll (S. E. 10-22-6 w 2).

BROADVIEW—Four spring calves—one red, one spotted and two red and white, no brands. Jos. R. Bird (N. W. 20-15-5 w 2).

MOOSE JAW—Aged bay pony, white face, one white foot, 900 pounds, has halter, bridle and saddle on. John I. Weber (S. W. 22-16-27 w 2).

SOUTHEY—Black and white pig, sow, eighteen months old in good condition. Bull, white with red patches, about two years old, short horns, quiet, no visible brands. H. B. Chandler (N. E. 6-23-18 w 2).

FULDA—Bay mare, 10 or 12 years old, small star on forehead, halter on, four feet white. Bay mare, 10 or 12 years old, small star on forehead, halter on, three white feet. August Moormann (S. W. 12-39-23 w 2).

BATTLEFORD—Red cow, branded inverted 5 on right shoulder, ID high up on left shoulder, 5 low down on left shoulder, bench or lazy bracket design on left ribs, also an indistinct brand on left hip. R. Hampton (S. W. 28-44-18 w 3).

DAVIDSON—Bay mare, four or five years old, hipped on right side, branded bar with circle under it on right thigh, indistinct brand on left thigh. Light buckskin mare, about 12 years old, branded circle FV monogram also Z or lazy N bar below wagon rod on left thigh. Bay mare, four or five years old, branded Z or lazy N on left thigh and triangle on right thigh. F. E. Kohls (N. E. 16-27-1 w 3).

HILL FARM—General purpose bay gelding, 9 years old, white star on forehead, branded X double Y with HC monogram on left hip, weight about 1,000 pounds. H. Chapman (S. W. 5-19-9 w 2).

YORKTON—Red cow, 8 years old, turned down horns. Red and white yearling steer, short horns, branded SEG on left side. R. H. Lock, poundkeeper.

HYDE—Five spring calves—four red and white and one roan, two are heifers, red with white markings, two steers, red with white markings, one roan steer. Norman McLeod (S. E. 21-19-7 w 2).

ROCANYVILLE—Gray mare, thistle brand on left hip. Wm. Skinner (10-17-30 w 1).

WEYBURN—Bay mare, weighing about 1,000 pounds, branded on left hip with a design resembling 7L and a faintly marked lazy or inverted 7 or L immediately below the first two characters. Alfred E. Thomas (N. W. 32-5-14 w 2).

WOLSELEY—Brown mare, 3 years old, white spot on face, little white on right hind foot dark points. Two year old mare, white spot on face little white on right hind foot, dark points. M. Schuster, poundkeeper.

ROSTERN—Red cow, with bob on horn. TA Klippenstein, poundkeeper.

LANGENBURG—Light dappled bay mare, about 3 years old, white stripe down face. Bay mare, about 3 years old, white stripe down face, hind feet white. Alfred Hartung (N. W. 21-21-31 w 1).

ENTIRE ESTRAYS.

FOAM LAKE—Red bull, dehorned, ring in nose, broken tail, no brand, piece cut out of left ear. Olson Bros. (N. W. 30-30-12 w 2).

STOCKHOLM—Red yearling bull, no visible brands. J. D. Gale (17-19-2 w 2).

STRATH-CARROL—Mulleigh bull, no visible brands. T. W. Carroll, (36-19-14).

LOST.

MCLEAN—Bay gelding, four years old, large star in forehead, weighs about 1,100 pounds branded 99 on left shoulder and brand resembling star on right hip. T. McMichael (30-17-15).

CUPAR—Bay mare, white stripe on face, off hind leg white, 10 years old, large teats, branded with an indistinct brand on right shoulder J. C. Roper.

NEW HILLSDALE—Dark bay horse, weighs 1,100 pounds, white spot on each side from saddle, branded K on left shoulder, had leather halter on also rope on neck. C. H. Brooks (35-11 w 3).

ALBERTA.

ENTIRE ESTRAYS.

TINDASTOOL—Since April, 1904, one sorrel mare, small white spot on forehead, weight about 1,300 pounds, about 4 years old, branded T inverted T monogram on right shoulder. G. W. Spurgeon (36-18-1 w 5).

CROSSFIELD—Black gelding, hind feet white, some white on face, bobtailed, branded D M monogram on left shoulder. D. E. Rife.

CALGARY—One mare, chestnut, three white feet, white stripe on face, 4 years old, branded lazy H 11 on left hip. S. E. Beveridge.

DIDSBURY—Since June 15 last, small bay pony, mare with halter on, branded indistinct E monogram on left thigh. A. McNaughton.

DIDSBURY—One bay mare, no visible brand, S. Starkton (36-34-4 w 5).

EDMONTON—Since April 15 last, one red cow, white star on forehead, horn partly sawn off, bobtailed, wearing a bell attached by a heavy leather strap. G. E. Morn (N. W. 1-4 8-5-25 w 4).

CLARESHOLM—Since June 10 last, gray mare, weight about 700 pounds, branded L 9 on right thigh. M. A. Mackay (24-12-28 w 4).

ENTIRE ESTRAYS.

MANNVILLE—Bull, white faced, one year old, no visible brand. Gess. H. Whitson (N. W. 1-4 18-5-8 w 4).

DAYSLAND—Since June 1 last, one red yearling bull, branded 3 on right shoulder, also one cow, branded 1 on right ribs, and one triangle over on right ribs. John Harris (N. E. 1-12-15 w 1).

RED DEER—Since June 1 last, one red yearling bull, branded 1 on right shoulder, also one cow, branded 1 on right ribs, and one triangle over on right ribs. John Harris (N. E. 1-12-15 w 1).

LEITH—Since June 1 last, one red yearling bull, branded 1 on right shoulder, also one cow, branded 1 on right ribs, and one triangle over on right ribs. John Harris (N. E. 1-12-15 w 1).

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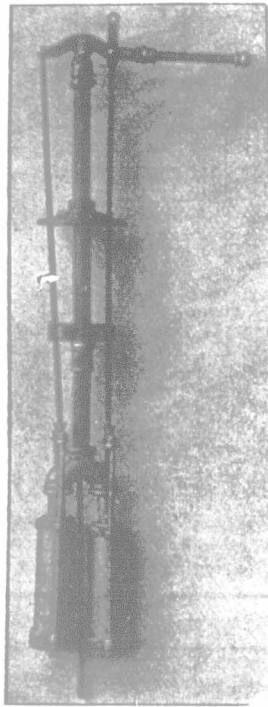
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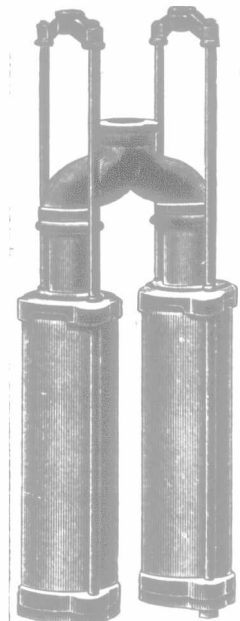
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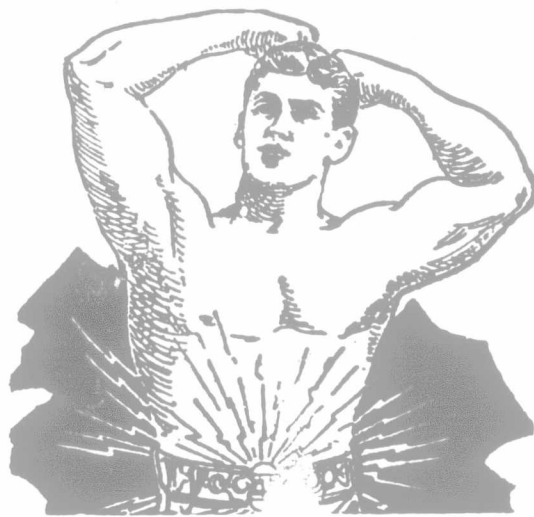
Pump for 12 ft. well \$13.50; for 20 ft. well \$15.50, &c.
Double handle 50c. extra.

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WEAK MEN DO YOU WANT TO BE STRONG?



To feel as vigorous as you were before you lost your strength? To enjoy life again? To get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you went to bed? To have no weakness in the back, or "come and go" pains? No indigestion or constipation? To know that your strength is not slipping away? To once more have bright eyes, healthy color in your cheeks, and be confident that what others can do is not impossible to you? In short, do you want to be healthy, strong and vigorous? I can make you all this, because I have done it for others.

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has restored health and strength to thousands of weak people. If you use it as I direct, it is a positive cure, and cannot fail. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity, without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing the full vigor of manhood. It removes all the effects of dissipation forever. I want every weak person who is not what they should be to wear one of my Belts, and, when cured, tell their friends of its wonderful effects. My Belt is also an absolute remedy for Nervous Debility, Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder troubles. It is arranged for women, as well as men, and cures female weakness.

Pain in Back Cured in Two Months.

Dr. McLaughlin: Brantford, Ont., Oct. 30, 1905.
Dear Sir,—Having suffered with a pain in my back for over twelve months, I sent for one of your Belts last April, and after wearing it for two months the pain left me altogether, and I have not been troubled with it since. I would have written before, but I was away from home. I remain, yours very truly,
Jas. O. Sullivan, 65 Oxford St.

Varicocele and Kidney Trouble Cured.

Dr. McLaughlin: Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1905.
Dear Sir,—I used your Belt three years ago for varicocele and kidney trouble, and was cured in two months' time. I had been troubled for many years, but am now sound and well, and have had no return of it since. I am now seventy-one years old, and am thankful for the results from your Belt, and shall always recommend it.
Yours very truly,
Wm. Volk, 711 Virginia St.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

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It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in the old style belts.

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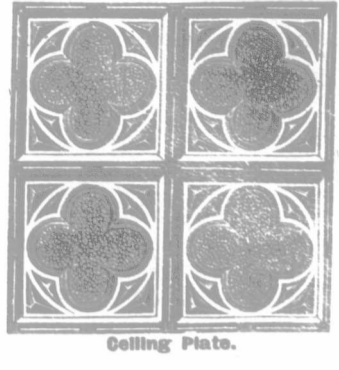
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WHY HEATING TAKES PLACE IN STACKS.

The term "heating" signifies the evolution of heat which may be very sensibly felt by any one who plunges his arm into the shoulder in an affected stack, or be visibly perceived by the vapory cloud to be seen issuing from the top. This "heating" is in reality a form of "fermentation," but differs from true fermentation in this respect that the latter term is chiefly confined to chemical changes effected through the action of micro-organisms or their products. The precise cause of this change which takes place in the compressed heap, and the considerable rise in temperature that accompanies it, was for a long time a subject of much speculation, and numerous theories were put forward by way of explanation. The idea that the work of bacteria

accounted for the process met with considerable support and acceptance, but the researches of Messrs. Babcock and Russell, Wisconsin investigators, who have contributed much to the modern development of scientific agriculture completely set this aside; on the other hand, experimental observation went to show that in a simple physiological process, which depended on facts long recognised by botanists, lay the partial, if not the complete, explanation.

"The living plant cell is always carrying on the physiological process of respiration, a process quite similar to that in animals, and resulting in the use of oxygen, and the evolution of carbon dioxide. In this respiration carbohydrate bodies are used, with some albuminoids as well, and a certain amount of heat is evolved. Now the plant cells do not die when the plant is

cut down, but continue for some considerable time to carry on this process of respiration. Cutoing the plant to pieces appears, indeed, to increase temporarily rather than to decrease the respiratory changes. These may go on for several days until, indeed, the plant cells are fully dead."

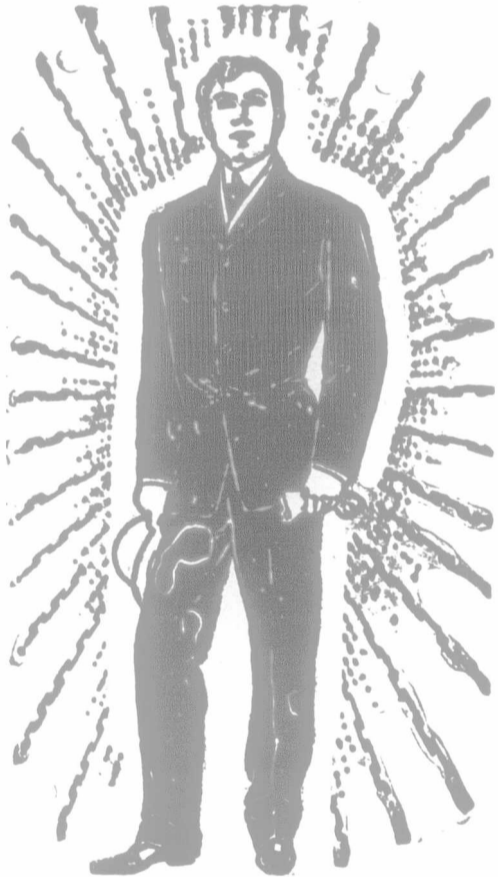
From the account can be seen what takes place in the compressed heap; the cells of the plants are still living and breathing; oxygen they must have to carry on their functions; pressure has made a supply of this impossible, and hence to compensate for the external want, they oxidise a portion of their own substance; now, this oxidation, as all oxidation means an evolution of heat, and at the same time a giving off of carbon dioxide. So long as air is deprived and respiration continues heating proceeds, but once the

compression is relieved and air is admitted, as the practical farmer knows, the process stops, and after a time the material may be put together again with impunity. From this explanation then, it will be seen that the ultimate cause of heating is the fact that the grass or grain plants, as the case may be, are not sufficiently saved, and that the vital activities are too vigorous to admit of compression.

The saving of hay or grain or any green form of plant life is in reality a *dying* process; but it is also a *drying* process, and the latter precedes the former, inasmuch as the loss of moisture increased by the action of sunshine and air, robs the individual cells of moisture, and this hastens the suspension of their respiratory functions. Once the dying process has gone far enough to check any farther respiratory activity, the plants are sufficiently killed to be put together safely; henceforth there will be no danger of heating; grain once killed may be drawn to the stack wet with the morning dew, or, as we have often seen it, well damped by a passing shower, and yet no ill effects on its keeping in the stack followed. It is well to have this in mind; make sure that the plants have been sufficiently robbed of life by the drying effects of sun and rain; once this has been sufficiently proceeded with, the presence of a little dampness due to rain or dew need not be dreaded. To quote the recently expressed remarks of Professor McConnell:—"The whole matter is a question of greenness and moisture; if the moisture is natural sap then there will be heating, if the moisture is derived form rain then mouldiness will be the result." In Western Canada the latter process is the common one in case stacks or mows go wrong.

FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED

My offer to all who lack Strength and Vigor, who have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, etc., is:—Use my Invention until Cured, then pay me. I ask not one Penny in advance or on deposit.



A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkle with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought after by all. Could electricity be seen he would appear as in the illustration—emanating "something" you instantly feel as you approach him. This "something" is simply his natural electricity. We call such men "magnetic." Are you one? If not, don't you want to become one? During 40 years practice in Electricity I have aided more than a hundred thousand to become so. Men have come to me broken down from overwork, worry, or abuse of nature's laws, having exhausted all medical and drug treatments and apparently past aid, suffering tortures from Nervousness, Exhaustion, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, etc., and even these I have helped to regain their health and strength—made them men like the above. I can do the same for any man who will use my invention, and who is not too far gone for help.

I Cure you before you pay me One Penny

My treatment is very simple. I use Electricity as given by my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex Body-Battery (latest patent, Mar. 7, 1905). Worn only during time you sleep, it fills your body full of the soothing, strengthening current, and in the morning you awake full of life and vigor, prepared to face the world however you find it. Two months' use generally cures the worst cases. Use the Herculex for that length of time, and if you are well, pay me. If not, return it—price when cured from \$5 up. Liberal discount if you pay cash for it.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my 40 year's 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. It is given free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last 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.

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WHAT FORM OF POTASH IS BEST?

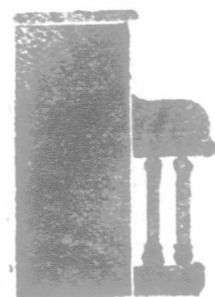
Kainit is the cheapest form in which potash is offered for agricultural purposes, but it is not suitable for application to all soils nor for all plants, on account of the large proportion in it of chloride of sodium (common salt), of which it contains more than 40 per cent., or nearly twice as much as of sulphate of potash.

Its use can be recommended for light soils, which are apt to suffer from drought in dry summers, because the large quantity of salt in it has the effect of attracting moisture, and thus hindering the soil from drying off so quickly. On the other hand, in heavy soil, the salt may have an injurious effect, as it has a tendency to harden and cake the surface of the land, making it impervious to air, light, and gentle rains, and spoiling its physical condition. Therefore, in such case, the application of kainit should be avoided, and preference given to sulphate or muriate of potash.

The salt in kainit has the further drawback that it uses up the available lime, and therefore when applying kainit it is essential to see that there is plenty of lime present in the soil.

Kainit contains an appreciable percentage of magnesia, the fertilizing value of which is becoming more recognized.

Reverting now to the question as to what crops kainit, in consequence of its large proportion of salt, is suitable, or the reverse, it may be said that its action is decidedly favorable for roots, oats, clovers, and mossy pastures, but it is not so suitable for potatoes, and probably also not for hops. If it should be desired to use it for potatoes, the application should be made to the preceding crop. For tobacco cultivation it would not do at all. Both for potatoes and tobacco the proper form of potash is beyond doubt sulphate of potash.



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