

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL
THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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FEBRUARY 20, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLH, NO. 752

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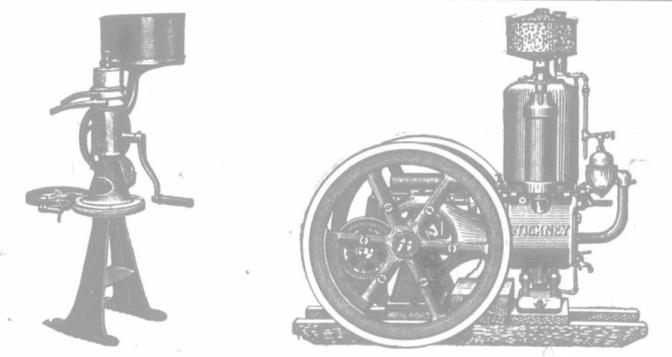
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THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.
M. W. N. McELHERAN, MANAGER. ARTHUR G. HOPKINS, EDITOR IN CHIEF

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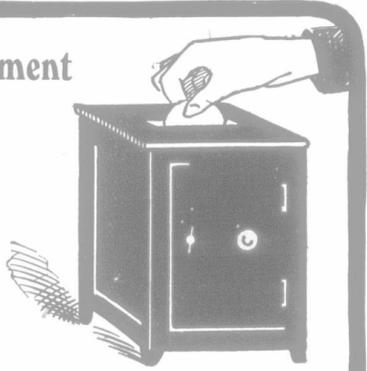
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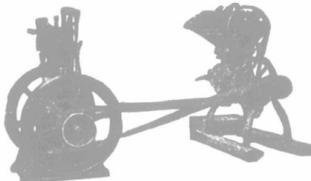
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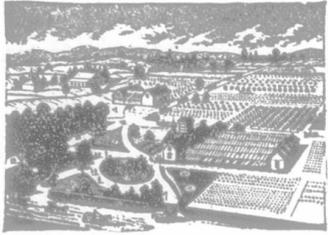
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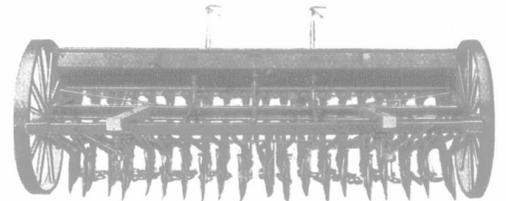
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

February 20, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 752

EDITORIAL

A Grain Growers' delegate said, "Some of the laws our legislators pass are illegal." What did he mean?

* * *

The winter may have been severe, but if Bruin be any authority, its length is not to be excessive.

* * *

Mr. Knowles says business acumen is an endowment of the mind that increases in proportion to the closeness of a person's contact with the heart or gall of the Grain Exchange.

* * *

Manitoba grain growers are prone to consider a convention as a license to expatiate upon their grievances. It was not conduct of this kind that prompted the Minister of Finance to remark upon the intelligent presentation the farmers made before the Tariff Commission. Take a note, grain growers!

* * *

Mr. Fred W. Green of Moose Jaw characterized the relationship of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention to the Manitoba organization's annual meeting as senatorial, but we believe the western convention will be able to give a more acceptable *raison d'être* than does our esteemed upper chamber.

* * *

Wonder what has become of that commission that was going to disclose all the secrets of the meat trade and help to make it worth while raising cattle and hogs?

* * *

There can surely be no object in the continual neglect of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to act upon the annual resolutions of the Grain Growers re the secretary of the Grain Survey Board.

* * *

One could hardly have believed that there is so pronounced an attitude in favor of Government ownership of utilities until the question was put to a purely non-partisan vote. It at least shows that people are thinking seriously and have confidence in governments.

* * *

The Manitoba Grain Growers believe that there is considerable hope for the culmination of their wishes when both political parties embody them in their platforms. Voting then resolves itself into marking a ballot for the man who is believed to possess the best business ability and most sincerity of purpose, so that his policy will be soonest carried out.

* * *

Our Railway Commission is appointed by the Government with the object of regulating the railways and compelling the best possible service; yet can anyone believe that during the past six months the Government has had control of the railways or that the railways have been giving the best possible service? Unless our commission becomes more firm in its attitude and prompt in regulating obvious delinquencies, the Governmental regulation theory will have suffered a severe reverse.

* * *

The accusation has been intimated against us that because we devote most of our space to assisting in the work of providing wealth we are lending assistance to capitalists to the detriment of the producer. To us this argument appears about as intenable as the theory of the manufacturers who claim that by high protection the home markets in towns are built up and thus farmers are more benefited than if they were able to buy their necessities unenhanced in price by protection. There is a process of theorizing that strongly resembles reasoning, but which lacks in breadth and sound logic.

The Widening Circle.

The striking thing about the recent convention in Brandon was the multiplicity of problems that presented themselves for solution. Early in the history of the organization it was the general impression that when the Association had secured some much needed amendments to the grain and inspection acts, had remedied the car distribution evil and had had a few minor resolutions endorsed by legislatures, a certain phase of its work would have been accomplished, and as farmers the members would be able to restrict the sphere of their operations to problems of more immediate moment. How different has been the actual situation! It would seem the farther the executive searches the larger are the abuses perpetrated upon the agricultural interests, so that the ultimate range of the influence of the Association can only be conjectured. Probably if, as one delegate remarked, "The laws the Government pass are illegal," the Grain Growers will have committees at the foot of the throne directing legislation and guarding farmers' interests, and as President McCuaig would say, "Why shouldn't they be there?"

The deliberations of the Grain Growers emphasized as nothing else could the extent of the ramifications of interests which directly affected the farmers and also the wide liberal view which farmers have of national, international, economic and political questions. Much that some contended for was summarily pronounced unattainable on the ground that it might work an injustice to others, and other equally broad reasons were given for not adopting certain lines of policy, the unselfishness of all being unheard of in conventions of any other class or profession.

Who Should Have the Cent?

No person knows better than one who has lived and travelled in the West that the charge of more than three cents per mile per passenger is simply a piece of extortion. This rate is usually charged on new branch lines in Saskatchewan and Alberta because the line has a monopoly of the traffic in the district and people pay the fare very much in the same spirit as they would deliver their valuables over to masked men. Imagine then the chairman of the Railway Commission, a Westerner at that, informing the Minister of Railways that after a careful study of the situation the commission could do nothing more than recommend that rates no higher than three and one half cents be charged on new western branch lines. This should disillusionize anyone who has imagined that the Commission was an institution free from human prejudices and frailties. We further surmise that the farmer's representative on the Commission, James Mills, L.L.D., has forgotten the aroma of the soil in the redolence of business associations. Railway managers and our Minister of Railways should also ponder over the relative effect of the three cent and two cent rate with which the Post Office Department experimented with such positive results. This in itself should be sufficient without opening up the discussion of the duties of our common carriers to those heroic men and women who are enduring the rigors of our climate, the thumb screws of our tariff, and the thousand and one hardships incident to pioneering, in order that the railways may have more freight to move and passengers to transport at profitable rates.

Raising the Average.

The practice of testing cows over a long period is one that is becoming quite general in the dairy districts of Eastern Canada, and in conjunction with this in competitions among herds. Those entering their herds in these competitions have the ambition to raise the average productiveness of their cows to 10,000 lbs. of milk per year. One of the competitors, whose herd won the prize in

the district, in giving his experience to the Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, said that a few years ago he began using a pure-bred dairy sire, and by liberal feeding, testing his cows occasionally, and weeding out the poor ones, he has built up a splendid herd of eleven cows (including a couple of two-year-old heifers) which in nine months of the past year (the competition covered only seven) made an average yield of 7743 pounds of milk, the cash returns being \$76.08 per cow. He lays much stress on the importance of feeding the cows liberally when dry, on succulent feed, so as to build them up for a heavy season's performance. He also feeds his heifers liberally, developing them into milkers. He emphasizes regularity in time of feeding and milking. All the feed is produced on his 90-acre farm; till six weeks ago he had never bought a pound of feed. In the summer, as soon as the pasture began to dry up, he fed silage and meal. He has also used peas and oats; likewise Hungarian grass, which is excellent. His brother, who stood second in the contest, uses alfalfa as a soiling crop, and this the speaker considered probably the very best thing for the purpose.

To obtain results such as these is the object of the scheme which Prof. Carson of the Manitoba College inaugurated last season, and which is to be pushed the coming summer.

This is a work in which every dairyman and dairy farmer should be interested, and one in which self-help is more fruitful of results than in any other line of dairy work.

Poverty and Riches.

Anent the editorial which appeared a short time ago on "The Black Cloud at Cobalt," a reader asks why, if a certain class of investors should lose money down there should it affect the trade and industrial conditions out here? The reason that it should is not sound nor direct, but if industrial history repeats itself again as it has been doing with persistent regularity for ages, the result is inevitable. Canada now is enjoying a period of the greatest expansion she has ever known, and if sane counsels obtain there is no good reason why this period should not be the longest as well as the greatest she has ever had. Doubtless it will be longer than other similar periods carried forward by its own impetus, but it need not have the disastrous ending that other similar periods have had, if people are careful in the matter of purchases, investments and the giving of credits.

The cycle works something like this:—A period of depression limits purchases to necessities and immediate comforts, which in turn results in the accumulation of surplus money in the hands of the consuming public; this in turn demands an outlet, and the country at once begins to feel the magic touch of good times. Under these conditions values advance, profits are made with such regularity that purchasers become reckless and invest large sums in questionable ventures. Some of these fail and people begin to become more cautious; money begins to be called in; manufacturers find they are overstocked owing to the returning conservatism of consumers; and soon all society returns to a state of thrifty conservative living.

That humanity should continue to follow such an uneven course decade after decade is due simply to the fact that our vision and comprehension is limited. If we could but determine the safety line or the average point which our natural conditions would establish between conservative thrift and unwarranted investing, we should be able to avoid the extremes of depression and over inflation of values. Against such a condition it might be argued that existence would become too monotonous and that the averages between expenses of depression and inflation are steady enough, that the price of depression is cheap when bought with the profits of inflation. Such is the philosopher's view. It's a good thing to be a philosopher.

HORSE

Who will be the first to report a 1907 foal? *

No matter what the weather is like get the breeding stock outside for the greater part of day between now and next winter.

Mr. Nathaniel Dymont, one of Canada's best known race horse owners, died recently at his home in Barrie, Ont. Mr. Dymont's horses have been frequent winners of the King's plate and other big purses in recent years.

The elements have seriously interfered with the pushing of stallion sales the past month, but if the weather keeps propitious for the next two months considerable business should be done.

We are hearing quite frequently of the deaths of stallions from inflammation of the bowels. This means that during the cold weather their owners or grooms have been too kind to them and have kept them warm and fed when they should have been out breathing fresh air and stretching their legs.

Why Not Suffolks?

Writing from Dubuc, Sask., a correspondent says: "Can you inform me through your columns why it is that Suffolk horses are not more common in the Northwest for agricultural purposes? Clydesdales, Percherons and Shires are the only breeds represented to any extent, and of them the Shire is a poor third. Why is it that the splendid English breeds are not more common? Surely they are on an equal footing with any other draft breed of the world?"

Well, it is pretty hard to say why certain things are so, especially when their existence is largely due to personal tastes. A Scotchman of course could not be expected to own a Suffolk, and most of our American-Canadian neighbors swear by the Percheron, while our English farmers are about equally divided in their loyalty to Shires and "race horses," (Thoroughbreds). So by this process of elimination we have accounted for the reason why a large majority of our people do not breed Suffolks. Of the remaining farmers, most of whom are Canadian born, a large number are influenced by the opinions of others and by the appearances of the horses on hand. It is not detracting anything from the breed of horses most popular in a community to say that its predominance there is due largely to the personal tastes of one or two men rather than to any particular merit the breed itself might possess. Scotchmen are proverbially good horsemen and are loyal to the Clydesdale, and as there is usually a Scotchman in every community it naturally follows that there is a Clydesdale stallion there also, and as long as a Clydesdale continues to get good stock the community does not want to hear of other breeds. But where a Clydesdale, or it might be a Percheron, is a poor stock getter from whatever cause, then some farmers begin to look for a stallion of another breed.

From this it can be gathered why there are not more Suffolks. The breed is not very numerous at home and its devotees probably not so forceful nor enthusiastic men as champion some other breeds. Besides this the Suffolk has quite a distinct type which is not easily impressed upon all classes of mares, and as few Suffolk stallions are used the Suffolk type becomes assimilated by other rather than the other being moulded by its form.

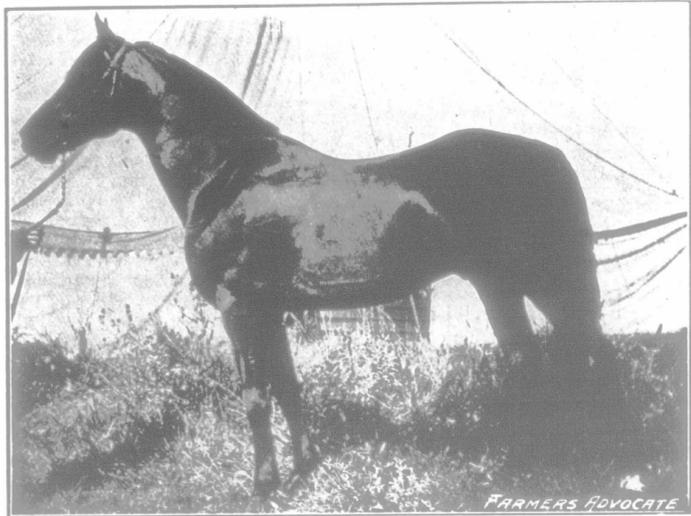
We cannot agree with our correspondent that they are the equal of any other draft breed, but as agricultural horses they can scarcely be surpassed. They average about the right weight for farm work, are active, gentle, and are the best muscled, easiest kept horses we have. They are also exceptionally healthy and long-lived. In some parts of Canada they have been introduced and the first cross has proved quite satisfactory, but for different reasons, chiefly we believe because the stallion owners did not make much out of it, they have not been perpetuated. If, as is probable, there be a Suffolk stallion in our correspondent's community, those wishing to raise good, serviceable farm horses, generally called general purpose, would make no mistake in using him, provided he is a good individual. For those who wish to grade up to

drafters though, nothing could be gained by introducing a cross or two of Suffolk blood where Clydesdale, Percheron or Shire could be had, for it is more than probable that horses of these breeds will be more readily available than will a Suffolk representative.

Naming Horses.

Mr. T. C. Patteson, Postmaster, of Toronto, has recently published an interesting article on the nomenclature of Thoroughbreds, in which he says:—"Students of pedigree who have had to wrestle with the two Champions of the English Studbook, the two Chesterfields, two Clarissas, two Inos, and other cases, as well as with the innumerable repetitions of early American breeders—Diamonds and Diomedes galore, with the prefixes Young and Old ceasing to be a distinction—will hold up both hands for the abolition of any and all duplications.

"Mr. Robert Davies, another Canadian breeder named a colt by Imp. Farthing, from King Ernest's daughter Thistle, 'Farmer's Foe,' and about the same time Mr. Seagram chose 'Far Rockaway' for a colt by Paraday—Slipaway. This year he named the Watercross—Baby colt 'Babbling Brook.' The obvious has acknowledged advantage over what may be called the far-fetched derivative, but is not always available. Recourse must then be had to association. Colt by Imp. Morpheus (God of Dreams and Sleep), out of Homelike, becomes, under Mr. Seagram's winter meditation, 'Cosy Corner.' Another by Havoc, out of the same Homelike, is known by the hunting-cry of 'Have-a-Care.' St. Blaise is a witness that some little playfulness is permissible in such matters, as when the president of the Ontario Jockey Club called a son of Egmont and Bonnie Ino 'Ego Noso,' though neither the dead nor the foreign languages should be employed except in the last extremity. What the ring will



BRYSON.

One of the best known trotting sires in Western Manitoba.

"It is a very usual thing when a horse bears a name which is a synonym for that borne by his sire, to read of 'the well-named son of So-and-So,' in the words of the gushing reporter. But a horse is not well named unless a suggestion of both parents is offered and a clue given which is of vast assistance in future research and even in present mention. In many instances it takes a lot of time to find such a name, and after much anxious brain-twisting, reference to the studbook only shows that somebody else has taken that name, and very generally, has misappropriated it; that is to say, no sort of connection exists between the names of the parents and the name that you so fondly thought was just the very one to meet your own case. To take an example. A youngster, destined to be a very famous one in Canadian racing, was born to the marriage of Marauder and Bonnie Ino. Mr. Seagram, owner of the leading stable in the Dominion, and a gentleman who rightly insists on his horses bearing appropriate names, sent down to New York the name of Maraschino. The registrar said it was a duplicate, and time being up, called the unfortunate mare Bon Ino, involving what the grammarians term a false concord, and an empty nothingness as well. She won the King's Plate, and is therefore for all time in the forefront of Canadian turf history. She had a better named son—Inferno—who also won the Plate, and is by Havoc, his name containing the 'ino,' while indicating the state of things Dante's great work pictures in the nether regions. Canadians, in fact, have set a good example in this line to Americans.

"The late Mr. Hendrie called a colt by Imp. Derwentwater, out of Lamplighter's sister, Spark, 'Firewater.'

"Mr. Adam Beck has given the name 'Photographer' to a colt by Imp. Phaeton, from Snapshot. This belongs to the 'obvious' class of names, and it is amazing that it had remained at Mr. Beck's disposal. The clue to patronage may be given by alliteration, association, or application. 'Photographer' covers the whole field of vision, and it is to be hoped he may stand out as pre-eminent on the course as he does in the register.

make of it should be an ever-present consideration. They made Chat-and-no-go out of the roarer, Chattanooga, and Abscess-of-the-jaw, out of Lord Randolph's Oaks winner, L'Abbesse de Jouarre. Barcaldine, inappropriately named after an old place near Oban, N. B., and known in Argyleshire as Bar-cauldin, in the mouths of the bookies soon had the accent thrown back to the first syllable, and it is no outrage on euphony.

"Instances of happy nomenclature in England are more numerous than in America, the educated classes there furnishing as yet a more numerous contingent to the turf, but barring Persimmon and St. Blaise, it is six and thirty years since the name of a Derby winner gave a clue to his parents, though Common comes near it.

"How was the ridiculously named Volodyvoski bred? Prior to Kingcraft's day the proper principle had not been recognized. Americans have named well-known mares Semper Idem, Semper Paratus and Beatus, while the offensively neuter name of Nasturtium was given to the excessively masculine son of Watercross and Margerique. Saragossa was decidedly an improper name for a colt. To match these anomalies, the feminine name Cyllene has been given to one of England's proudest stallions, to perpetuate, I suppose, the error of calling his sire Bona Vista.

A meaningless compound of the first syllable of the sire's name with the last syllable of the dam's, is, to my mind—but tastes may differ—the most objectionable of all ways of meeting the difficulty.

"I sat next to a titled English lady the other night at a dinner, who seemed to have a pretty wit in turf nomenclature, and was addicted to naming the horses of her racing friends. She told me that just before leaving home she had christened a colt, by Wise Man, out of Acceptable, 'Wise Child.' She then paused, expectant. I caught on—then I caught my breath, and blushed as I murmured, 'very good, indeed.'

"Perhaps the farthest-fetched derivative name for a colt was Bad Potato, given to a son of Badsworth and Beehive. Give it up? Well, eventually the etymology was explained. A beehive is a bee-holder. A beholder is a spectator. A speckled 'tater is a bad 'tater. See

Dear Sir
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V. M.

STOCK

The Bad was legitimate, and the rest bad enough. Poverty of thought and imagination is responsible for the dearth of good names, but indolence and indifference have a good deal to do with it.

"It must have taken some thought—or perhaps it was a timely inspiration—to fit the name of Amberley, a colt who has been running this year, to the offspring of Russel and Out-scramble. The name betrays a conscientious endeavor that may elude the casual reader. When the Prime Minister of England, who let the Alabama escape, and who had led the Commons as the—by courtesy—'Lord' John Russell, son of a Duke, was elevated to the House of Lords as Lord Russell, he chose for his second title Lord Amberley; and thence a happy combination exactly commemorating this colt's genealogy. I only quote it to show what may be done with apparently unpromising materials."

Advises Ranchers to Use Clydesdales.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In answer to the correspondent who asks how he shall mate his bunch of average weight mares so as to raise the most marketable horses, the following remarks are offered for his consideration:

At the present time and probably for some considerable time to come, there is a strong and growing demand in this Western country for agricultural horses. With the impounding of settlers, and the accompanying increase in farming operations, together with the great activity in the construction of railways and irrigation works, the draft horse will in all probability continue for many years to enjoy the boon of a constant strong demand, and good prices. By mating your mares with a good draft stallion a very useful type of agricultural or light draft horse could be produced.

There are several features that make the raising of draft horses more suitable for the average ranchman with a bunch of mares than the raising of light horses. In the first place the draft horse requires but little breaking and handling before he can be marketed to good advantage, while the light horse has so many qualities, such as style, action and gentleness, to be developed by careful training. In the second place, if the draft horse has the conformation that indicates ability to work and shows a mild disposition, he possesses the principal elements to make him valuable; while the light horse requires many additional qualities, such as beauty of form, freedom from all blemishes such as often occur by accident and a gay, stylish gait. It will be seen, therefore, that a larger percentage of good marketable draft horses could be produced than of light horses.

As to the breed of draft sire, it appears that, in Canada at any rate, the Clydesdale is the most popular. Horsemen from other countries have commented upon the marked similarity of the draft horses as seen in our Canadian cities. They say that the horses look as though they were turned out of the same mould. Surely it is a tribute to the Clydesdale breed that such remarks are called forth. Very similar qualities are claimed for each of the draft breeds by their various enthusiasts, but for good strong feet that will endure great wear, for sloping pasterns that lessen the concussion and wear upon the foot, for quality of bone that can endure severe strain in pulling, and for activity and grace in motion, there are few who will attempt to gainsay that the Clydesdale excels the other draft breeds, in these respects at least. It is just these qualities that are particularly desirable in the sire, as it is claimed by successful breeders and by authorities in stock breeding, "that the locomotive organs of the sire are far oftener transmitted than those of the dam."

It must not be understood that any Clydesdale has these superb qualities of locomotion. Far from it. Only the good representatives of the breed are desirable and the most profitable to use in the stud. A purebred scrub is the worst kind of a scrub, and great care should be taken in selecting a stallion of any breed. The least risk is run in selecting a stallion where his progeny proves his value.

HAMESTRAP.

That's Its Object.

Dear Sirs:

Allow me to say how much I appreciate your valuable paper. I believe it holds a unique place among its contemporaries, and is a means of education to the young farmers of the country. I find the poultry and dairy notes to be very practical and helpful. The Children's Page is also much appreciated by the young people.

Yours sincerely,
J. A. HALLAM.

Waseja, Sask.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders in Session.

The twenty-first annual report was presented by the directors to a large and enthusiastic gathering of breeders of the reds, whites and roans, in the I. O. F. Temple, Toronto, on February 6. The report as presented by the directors was adopted, although considerable discussion ensued over some clauses of it, and some new business. President W. G. Pettit presided over the directors' meeting held at the King Edward Hotel, February 5th, and also at the annual general meeting. The following officers and directors were present at the directors' meeting:—President Pettit; 2nd vice-pres., Capt. Robson; Gerald Wade, registrar; Hon. J. Dryden, Arthur Johnston, Robt. Miller, James Russell, Wm. Linton, Peter White, Jr., C. A. Archibald (Truro, N. S.); John Gardhouse, J. W. Gardhouse, Thos. Russell, John Davidson, Harry Smith, J. T. Gibson, W. D. Cargill, John Isaac, C. M. Simmons, from Ontario; Western representatives being Senator Talbot, Lacombe, Alta; Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg, Man.; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; and F. W. Brown, Messrs Yule, manager for Sir Wm. Van Horne, and J. H. English were also present as visitors, and contributed to the discussion, the main one at the directors' meeting arising over the allotment of monies to the different fairs. It was agreed by a vote at the directors' meeting to allot the monies similarly to the previous year; viz, the grant to be from the Association to the leading fair of each province, provided that every fair puts up an equal amount for cash prizes. The Manitoba allotment furnished a bone of contention, Messrs Brown and Barron taking sides for Winnipeg and Brandon respectively, the latter suggesting a division of the amount in any case between the two shows. The other Manitoba representative, Dr. Hopkins, opposed any division, and advocated giving the entire grant to either Brandon or Winnipeg, believing it to be in the interest of the breed that one strong exhibit would be of most benefit. Next day, however, showed that some of those voting for the precedent of last year had experienced a change of heart over night, which change was sustained at the annual meeting next day, but why one province only was singled out for division this way we are unable to explain. At the annual meeting the retiring president read his report, and the directors' report was adopted, the clause below being a contentious one.

"We have also had it brought forcibly to our notice that large numbers of so-called purebred animals are being brought to Canada and sold for any price that can be obtained for them. Such animals are often of low quality, not recorded in books that are recognized even in the countries from which the animals come, but they are sold as being purebred. They have in many cases misled Canadian breeders and in few cases have they been of a class to do good in this country. We therefore ask you to memorialize the Dominion Government to make it necessary that all animals must be owned by British subjects resident in Canada before they can be imported free of duty."

The last sentence caused the controversy, some taking objection to the words "resident in Canada." The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner pointed out the objection that could be raised from the standpoint of the parliamentarian.

Volumes 22 and 23 are now out, and may be had by members, vol. 24 of the herd book being in preparation. We believe the Association might do worse than condense the pedigrees of the next book as decided upon by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and also save expense.

The following is a tabulated statement of receipts and expenditures testified to by the auditor.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION	
JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.	
RECEIPTS.	
To balance as per previous statement.....	\$ 8,687 17
Amounts received for registrations	
Dec. 1905, not previously credited.....	12 70
Registrations Jan. 1st. to Dec. 31st. '06	9,891 35
2106 Members at \$2, 2018 for 1906, 88	
for 1907.....	4,212 00
Balance for refund credit.....	50 00
Books sold.....	62 00
Interest.....	273 30
	\$23,188 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Printing Volumes XXI and XXII....	\$ 1,970 50
General Printing.....	276 25
Binding Volumes.....	1,714 05
Salaries—Ottawa \$3,086.13; Secre-	
tary-Treasurer \$550.00.....	3,636 13
Auditor—Ottawa \$130.00; Toronto	
\$5.00.....	135 00
Committee and Directors' Expenses..	700 95
Hire of Hall for Annual meeting.....	10 00
Reporting Meeting and Clerk at same..	25 00
Prizes at Provincial Exhibitions.....	3,998 50
Insurance on Books at Ottawa and	
Toronto.....	30 87
Volumes purchased.....	15 40
Banquet to Mr. Duthie.....	347 15
Expenses of Mr. Duthie as Judge at	
Toronto.....	130 27
Telegrams.....	27 31
Freight on Books to Ottawa.....	22 53
Refunds (for overpayments for regis-	
tration).....	361 80
Repairs to typewriters.....	3 75
Postage.....	41 91
Sundries.....	19 02
Balance.....	9,721 63

TORONTO, January 28th, 1907.

\$23,188 52

The cash balance for this year is better than last, in spite of the increased expenditures incurred by publishing two volumes of the herd book.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; 1st vice-pres., Capt. T. E. Robson, London; 2nd vice-pres., Peter White, Jr., Pembroke; sec.-treas., W. G. Pettit, Freeman; registrar, H. Gerald Wade, Ottawa; assistant registrar, R. G. T. Hitchman, Ottawa. W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont., was made a life member.

Vice-presidents by provinces:—W. D. Cargill, Cargill, Ont.; Jno. Richards, Bideford, P. E. I.; T. W. Patterson, Ladner, B. C.; W. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, P. Q.; Bliss Fawcett, Sackville, N. B.; R. K. Bennett, Calgary, Alta.; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.; Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Sask.; John G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

A list of directors came up for election, and resulted in J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; Thos. Russell, Exeter, Ont.; Jas. Snell, Clinton, Ont.; and F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Man., being elected. Paul Bredt, Regina, Sask., was elected to fill the vacancy on the C list resulting from W. D. Cargill's election for vice-president for Ontario.

The following are the executive and finance committee elected from the officers:—A. W. Smith, T. Robson, Peter White, Jr., Robt. Miller, H. Smith; the directors also elected W. G. Pettit secretary at a salary of \$300.00 per year; \$600.00 being paid in the past to the late secretary, but the duties since the nationalization of the records have become almost nominal.

Hon. John Dryden gave a reminiscent address, referred to his Old Country trip and rapid methods of selling by auction over there, and said that the breeders should steer more bull calves, and should not overlook the milking qualities which have in the past been neglected.

The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, then addressed the breeders and stated that he believed that the ranchers' losses this year, following on the curtailment of the range by incoming settlers, had dealt that industry a death blow, and in referring to the losses, expected live stock prices to increase, and stated that the *Eastern men* should look to the Western market, but in order to get it, *should be more liberal in their use of printers' ink.* It was to the interest of the country as a whole to improve the cattle of the country, and thus render more valuable our export cattle; by selling the best bulls to the U. S. we were practically putting a weapon into the hands of our opponents with which to beat us in the Old Country markets.

The Winnipeg representative introduced a motion which is to be provided for by the executive when remodelling the constitution now necessary. The resolution suggested that the date of the annual meeting be changed to the time of the Ontario winter fair at Guelph, and in speaking to the question Dr. Hopkins stated that to come all the way from the West for a one or two days' meeting was rather unprofitable; too much time was lost; whereas if the annual meeting were held at the time suggested, people could attend the Winter Fair and profit thereby, visit the O. A. C., and get down on excursion rates in force in December. Under the present system Western men are practically prohibited from attending the Clydesdale and Shire Society meetings, such things being held a month hence. The horse breeders rather favor the change to

December for their show and meetings, as it means more Western men to look at their horses, which would undoubtedly result in sales, and would also save them keeping their horses keyed up all winter.

Nothing was done in the way of taking steps to improve the milking qualities of the breed.

On motion of Harry Smith, the prize for a breeders' young herd will be substituted for exhibitors' young herd in the Toronto classification.

A resolution of condolence with the widow and family of the late secretary, Henry Wade, was passed by the meeting.

Suggestion for Brands.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in your issue of January 30th, an article on the above subject, in which you state that in branding the cattle in this country the object is to utilize the letters of the alphabet and the nine numerals, that the whole of the combinations from these letters and figures are now exhausted, and that the idea is under discussion to cancel the existing brands and establish a new code. If this be the case I would suggest that Pitman's system of shorthand be used. The resources of this system for branding purposes would be inexhaustible, and would not only make the brand perfectly legible, but could also be so arranged as to identify the owner of the cattle, either by using the rancher's own name or the name of the ranch or any sobriquet or *nom de plume* which the rancher might select.

In case of two or more names being the same, this difficulty could easily be overcome by an omission or an addition to the name without losing the identity of the rancher or ranch to which the cattle belonged.

I trust this suggestion will not be taken as being a frivolous one, as to my mind it is quite practicable.

Manson, Man.

WALTER PARKES.

An After Effect on the Range.

If the present winter's losses on the range emphasize the precarious nature of the cattle raising business as it is carried on without food supplies and shelter, they will be somewhat mitigated. Ranchers have known better probably than others the hazards of the business, but have continued to take chances on the weather. Some, now that we have had a severe winter, will continue to take chances, believing that two such cold winters do not follow in succession. Others will prefer to insure against a repetition by modifying conditions. Few of us can realize the amount of work involved in putting up hay for thousands of cattle, and not all ranchers can detect any profit in the work, but regard it as an addition to the cost of production which is already so high as to leave only a small margin over the selling price. Nor would it be profitable to put up hay for range cattle if at the same time nothing were done to mould the type of the cattle so that they would make better use of the food put up for them than the long-horned, narrow-backed, slab-sided, light-quartered steers which a wild and open range is able to make.

Cattle ranging in Canada has come to a stage where more domestication must be practiced. Gaunt, leggy, hard-feeding cows must be cut out of the herds, and bulls set nearer the ground, wider on top, heavier in the quarters and with a general capacity to make meat, put in. True, these cattle may not make so good rustlers on bare pasture as some others whose ancestors learned to endure the privations of the range, but with the more favorable conditions which must come with the growing of grasses and alfalfa, such cattle respond more readily and in the end make cheaper beef than the long horns. The question evolves itself into this: The cold weather this winter emphasizes the fact that a rancher must be a cattle breeder and feeder as well as a herder.

Wide Range.

Dear Sirs: I am not a farmer, neither do I ever expect to be, but I think your paper is worth the money from an educational standpoint as a clean, wholesome and patriotic paper; also on account of your loyalty to the Old Flag from which we receive so many benefits yet do not seem to realize it.

Wishing you every success for the year 1907, I remain,
Edmonton

Geo. Pack.

FARM

(Comments upon farming operations invited.)

Errata.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Sir,—Re your article entitled "The Western Grain Trade of the Season of 1906," I beg to inform you that there is an error of (10,000) ten thousand bushels in the total number of bushels of grain for the year 1905.

STANLEY S. SANDERS.

[Isn't it strange how careless we get when the crops are large?—Ed.]

When Should a Binder Be Bought?

A correspondent writes as follows:—I should be pleased to know how many acres must be in cultivation to necessitate the purchasing of a binder instead of renting one; and, should that binder cut the same number of acres every year, how long about can it last?

Man.

F. N.

Ans.—When our correspondent says "instead of renting one" it is to be assumed that a binder can be rented, and this eliminates one of the great reasons why farmers buy binders; namely, because they cannot rent them. The only question, therefore, to decide, is the amount of rent that is equivalent to the cost of a binder. If a man had

of doing his own work would buy a binder to cut thirty acres. Our calculations are simply approximations from arbitrary standards.

Some Neglected Farm Crops—Roots (continued)

The order *Cruciferae* is of interest to farmers, as it numbers amongst its members, weeds and such useful plants as the turnip. It comprises about 1200 species, mostly of herbaceous or slightly shrubby character; practically all are non-poisonous and extensively represented in temperate and cold regions.

Many plants belonging to the *Cruciferae*: such as cabbage, kohlrabi, turnip, swede, rape, and white mustard, are very valuable to the farmer.

Acrid, pungent compounds are present in various parts of mustard, charlock, radish, and many other cruciferous plants.

Instead of starch being stored as reserve-food-material for the young plants, the tissues of the embryos of nearly all the *Cruciferae* contain considerable quantities of oil.

The seeds of several species belonging to the genus *Brassica* furnish oil which is sold under the name of Colza oil or Rape oil.

A number of plants, such as charlock, wild radish, shepherd's purse, and hedge mustard, belonging to the order are common weeds of the farm, while others, such as the wall-flower, stock, and candy-tuft, are ornamental plants of the garden.

So far as the farmer is concerned, the most important genus of the *Cruciferae* is the genus *Brassica*, which includes the turnip, swede, rape, and the cabbage and its varieties.



PERCY SWITZER'S FARM BUILDINGS NEAR LACOMBE, ALTA.

but ten acres of crop and could get it cut for a dollar an acre with twine or fifty cents an acre providing twine and a binder costs \$160 it would take thirty-two years for the binder to pay for itself, and besides there would be its care, repairs and the interest on the money invested in it, for the manufacturers could not be expected to wait until the binder had earned its value before it was paid for. Then suppose a man has fifty acres to be cut. To hire a binder will cost him twenty-five dollars, he paying for his own twine. At this rate he would pay in rent in six years just a little less than the price of a binder. On an average we suppose binders are not used more than ten years, although many last longer and all should. It does not make so much difference how much they cut as the treatment they receive between seasons. So therefore the amount of crop a man would require to justify him in buying a binder, assuming for the sake of estimate that he can hire one for 50 cents per acre, is somewhere below fifty acres and above ten. What we want now is to get at the amount of rent in the life time of a binder that would be equal to its cost. If a binder costs \$160 in two installments we should find that with the first cost of the machine and interest on the money invested in it for ten years the money expended for cutting crops would be about \$247, not estimating compound interest. This will figure out between twenty-four and twenty-five dollars per year, which as we have seen before is just a little less than the rent of a binder to cut fifty acres. But of course there are other considerations, such for instance as the convenience of getting the machine just when it is wanted, and besides, it is probable that a farmer would not split hairs on the cost of cutting and for the sake

TURNIP.

(*Brassica Rapa*, L.) This name is applied to a biennial plant grown extensively for its thick fleshy so-called "roots," which are produced during the first season of growth and used as late summer, autumn and winter food for various kinds of stock.

SEED AND GERMINATION.—The seed is almost round, with a reddish purple cover, and contains an embryo which resembles that of white mustard in general form.

The swollen fleshy "root" of a turnip possesses essentially the same arrangement of tissues as is common in ordinary roots and stems. The relative proportion and composition of each tissue is, however, very different.

VARIETIES.

Turnips may be classified according to their shape into the following groups:

LONG, in which the fleshy "root" is three or more times as long as it is broad.

TANKARD OR SPINDLE SHAPED, in which the greatest diameter of the "root" is between "top" and "tail."

ROUND OR GLOBE, in which the "roots" are almost spherical.

FLAT, in which the shortest diameter is between "top" and "tail."

Many intermediate forms are prevalent, but the above represent the chief most distinct groups, so far as shape is concerned.

Turnips may be also placed in groups according to the color of the upper part of the "root" which is exposed to the light and air above ground and the color of the "flesh."

The WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES are generally of low feeding-value, many of them with soft flesh liable to be injured by frost.

Their growth is rapid, and a considerable amount of produce is yielded in a short time. They are chiefly adapted for feeding in the fall and early winter, and are conveniently divided into "white tops," "green tops," "purple or red tops," and "greystones," according to the color of the upper part of the "root." The greystone variety has its upper part mottled with transverse green and purple streaks.

MANY YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES are supposed to be hybrids between the turnip and swede. Their leaves are rough and grass-green in colour like the turnip, but the flesh resembles that of the swede in colour and firmness. These varieties are more robust, of slower growth and superior feeding value to the white-fleshed turnips; they are, moreover, less injured by frost and keep sound for a longer period during winter.

Yellow-fleshed varieties are conveniently divided into (1) "yellow tops," (2) "green tops," and (3) "purple tops" according to the color of the upper part of the "root."

SWEDE TURNIPS OR RUTABAGAS (*Brassica Rutabaga* L.—*Brassica campestris*, var. *Napobrassica*, D. C.)

This plant is grown for the same purpose as the turnip. It differs from the latter, however, in the following points:

The first foliage-leaves of the seedling swede are rough like those of the turnip, but sea green with a bluish white bloom in color, never grass-green. The leaves developed later are smooth.

The swede has a distinct short stem or "neck" on the upper part of the thickened "root" with well-marked leaf-scars upon it. The "roots" are rarely so perfect in form and outline as those of the turnip; there are fewer distinct varieties of swedes. The "flesh," which is yellow or reddish orange, is firmer, more solid and more nutritious than that of the turnip. The "roots" keep much better during winter and are easily stored for use in spring.

The flowers are larger and buff-yellow or pale orange color. The seeds are usually larger and of darker color than those of the turnip.

For perfect development, both common turnips and swede turnips require a somewhat damp, dull climate. Where the air is dry the yield of "roots" is small.

The best soils for their growth are open loams, such as may be found in Western Canada, the common turnips being grown on the lighter kinds, swedes upon the stiffer loams. Neither of them can be grown very satisfactorily upon stiff wet clays, nor on dry sands or gravels.

Turnips are drilled in rows on ridges where the rainfall is considerable (At Indian Head the roots are sown with the ordinary grain hoe drill), and on the flat in warm, dry climates.

The distance between the rows varies from eighteen to twenty-five inches for white and yellow turnips, and twenty to twenty-seven inches for swedes. Common turnips being of more rapid growth are usually sown later than swede turnips. At the Experimental Farm, Brandon, the early sown turnips always gave the best results, the sowing usually being done May 15 to 20.

The sowing of the main crop of swede turnips usually takes place from the middle to the end of May in the north; the yellow-fleshed turnips are sown somewhat later, and the white turnips last of all, about from June 1 to 3. Mr. Bedford states that: "As usual two sowings were made of each kind, two weeks intervening between each sowing. Previous to this year all escaped injury from spring frosts and the average gain for five years from early sowing was in the case of turnips, 6 tons 1,515 lbs.; mangels, 2 tons 1,164 lbs.; and carrots, 3 tons 1,090 lbs. per acre."

The amount of seed used is from 2 to 3½ lbs. per acre; the plants are singled so as to stand from eleven to thirteen inches apart in the rows.

The average crop of white turnips weighs from 20 to 25 tons, yellow-fleshed turnips about 20 tons, and swedes from 15 to 20 tons per acre. At Brandon yields are reported from 18 tons 1124 lbs. (620 bushels 24lbs) to 33 tons 792 lbs. (1113 bushels 12 lbs), such being pulled October 4, at Indian Head, the turnips were not taken up until Oct. 23rd, the yield being slightly heavier than at Brandon.

COMPOSITION.

White turnips usually contain from 91 to 93 per cent. of water, swedes about 89 per cent., although in well-grown crops of the latter the water-content is often as low as 87 per cent. A great deal of variation exists: even "roots" growing near together in the same field sometimes vary widely in water-content, and the

particular variety, or "strain" of seed, manuring, width of row, soil, climate, and ripeness, all influence the composition.

The amount of soluble carbohydrates, the greater part of which is sugar, averages about 5½ per cent. in well-matured white turnips and a little over 7 per cent. in swedes. The fat-content is usually the same in both; namely, 2 per cent., the albuminoids in white turnips average 0.5 per cent., in swedes about 0.7 per cent.: the fibre 0.7 and 0.8 per cent. respectively. Large size does not imply a corresponding increase in value: rather the reverse.

"Roots" of large size almost invariably contain more water, and are therefore poorer in dry matter than smaller ones. The difference is most marked in white-fleshed turnips, but swedes, and we may say all "roots," exhibit similar variation in composition.

It is instructive to note that in two "roots" crops whose water-content is 87 and 92 per cent. respectively, every hundred lbs. of the former contains 13 lbs. of dry substance, while 100 lbs. of the latter yield 8 lbs. of solid substance when completely dried; in other words, 20 tons of the former are equal in dry weight to more than 32 tons of the latter. Differences in water-content similar to these ordinarily exist between average crops of swedes and white turnips, and even the same variations in composition have been met with in two swede crops, one composed of somewhat small well-matured "roots," the other consisting of very large immature "show roots."

As the turnip "root" matures the percentage of water in it decreases, and the percentage of carbohydrates, principally sugars, increases.

The dry substance of the "root" also alters in composition as the ripening proceeds: in unripe roots much of the nitrogen exists in the form of amides, compounds which are of little nutrient value, whereas in mature roots the amides have largely disappeared, being transformed into useful albuminoids.

The following points are important in determining the value of a turnip or swede:

The yield should be high.

The feeding quality, so far as composition is concerned, should be good: roots of high specific gravity are generally more valuable in this respect than those of low specific gravity.

Their resistance to frost is to be considered. It is to some extent dependent on inherent vital differences, and also to the manner of growth of the "root," varieties which grow mainly buried in the soil are usually more resistant to frost than those whose "roots" are mainly above the surface of the soil. Varieties which stand well out of the ground are, however, more easily pulled up.

Turnips should have no "neck" and that of the swede should be thin. The "skins" of the fleshy "root" should be as thin, smooth, and tender as possible. Both the tap root and leafy top should be single and small. Turnips or swedes with several tops and fang like roots are generally of poor feeding quality, and involve much waste in their consumption.

The upper part of the "root" should be convex: when concave, rain-water is liable to be held in the depression and decay thereby encouraged.

Pushing Alfalfa Northwards,

We cannot fail to commend the enterprise of Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Station in his efforts to secure clovers that are adapted to the semi-arid lands and low temperatures of Northwestern America. Prof. Hansen's first real success in this effort was the securing of what is known as "Turkestan alfalfa," a variety much more suited to the above conditions than the ordinarily cultivated variety, which came from western Europe. In the following letter which Prof. Hansen sends us, the public can gather something of his methods and results.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to your inquiry concerning the prospects of the alfalfa which I have just brought over for the United States Department of Agriculture, will say that the existence of alfalfa on the prairies of Siberia was not known in America until I had the good fortune to find it out this fall in my trip through the entire length of Siberia. I have received numerous letters concerning the matter and so wish to say that there is not an ounce of the seed for sale anywhere in the world; and that the seed I brought over was picked from wild plants on Siberian steppes; that it is found to be good feed for horses, cattle, sheep, in sections with light rainfall and extremely cold winters and hot summers, ranging at times in winter from 40 to 50 degrees below zero, sometimes with no snow on the ground; that it is not cultivated in Siberia, any more than buffalo grass in the western prairie sections, being a native plant, and as yet abundant enough for the sparse population.

On January 2nd I returned home from the third trip to Russia. In 1897-8 I endeavored to trace the northern distribution of alfalfa in Asia, and found that in central Asia, east of the Caspian Sea, was a hardy form of the common blue flowered alfalfa, which has been chief fodder crop of Turkestan from time immemorial. As a result of that journey, Turkestan alfalfa was imported to this country for the first time. The seed was secured from eight different sources. Careful tests have shown this to be superior in its ability to resist drought and cold to the common alfalfa brought over by the Spaniards of South America from northern Africa or further south-east.

The search involved an overland trip of 1300 miles in a wagon and 700 miles in a sleigh from Tashkent, Turkestan, to Omsk, Siberia, via Kuldja, western China. The endeavor was to trace the plant to its northern limits; further search was necessarily postponed, owing to a severe blizzard, in which I had some interesting experiences. On the 28th of last June I started on another trip to Siberia and returned January 2nd. The broken trail was taken up where I left it nine years ago and continued where it led me, which proved to be clear through Siberia to the Pacific coast, so that the return journey was via Japan, thus completing the circuit of the world. The interesting fact was established that the blue flowered alfalfa was replaced, as I went north, by the yellow flowered alfalfa; this gives a promise that the alfalfa belt on the American continent will be carried northward from one to two thousand miles.

It is my opinion that the alfalfa I found on the plains of Siberia will help solve this problem. That this new plant will in all probability help our Canadian brethren as well as those in the United States, is a cause of congratulation to all. And you will find your brethren south of the line as free to help you as you are to help us.

Brookings, S. D.

N. E. HANSEN.

To Give Variety in Diet—Sow Roots.

Any discussion on some neglected farm crops would be incomplete without mention of the carrot, a member of the natural order, *Umbelliferae*. Farmers of all people balk at a Latin name or long word, and in some instances their objection is well taken, e.g., when a shorter word would serve the purpose equally well. There is no possible way however of avoiding the Latin family names for plants. In previous issues dealing with mangels and sugar beets the family *Chenopodiaceae*, with the turnip, the family *Cruciferae* have been referred to. We also have other families of economic value; *Gramineae* containing the cereals, the *Leguminosae* containing the clovers, beans and peas; the *Solanaceae* of which the potato is of main interest, while in the *Rosaceae* are included the major portion of the fruit we know, such as the apple, pear, plum, strawberry, etc. Thus will be seen the value of the general discussion on the various members of each family, before proceeding to the particular individual.

The *Umbelliferae* is an order comprising about 1300 species of plants, generally herbaceous, and most largely represented in temperate regions. A common characteristic of umbelliferous plants is the possession of secretory canals, which become filled with essential oils, balsams, or gum-resins. These canals are not only met with in the pericarp of the fruit, but are frequently present in the stems, roots, and leaves, and it is from the substances secreted in these canals that many of the plants derive their strong aromatic odour and taste. Many of the representatives of the order, such as hemlock and cow-bane, contain poisonous alkaloids; the dangerous compounds are not present in any special canals or ducts, but are common in the cell-sap of all parts of the plants, but sometimes more especially present in their stems, leaves, or roots.

The only plants cultivated on the farm belonging to the *Umbelliferae* are the Carrot (*Daucus Carota* L.) and Parsnip (*Peucedanum sativum* Benth.); also included in this order are Celery (*Apium graveolens* L.), Parsley (*Carum Petroselinum* Benth.).

A number of species of *Umbelliferae* are important on account of their poisonous qualities; a few are weeds of the farm, but practically none of these need serious attention.

WILD CARROT (*Daucus Carota* L.) is a well-known plant, common in dry pastures and on roadsides. It most frequently behaves as an annual, though it is occasionally biennial. With the exception of its root, which is comparatively thin and woody, it resembles the cultivated forms in stem, leaf, flower, and fruit.

The wild carrot affords one of the best examples of the possibility of rapid modification of plants by special selection and improved cultivation. M. Vilmorin raised passable garden varieties with thick fleshy "roots" and of biennial habit in four

generations from the wild species, and there is no doubt that all the cultivated forms of carrot have been derived from the same source.

THE CULTIVATED CARROT. On good soils the primary root extends to a considerable depth, but only the upper portion of it becomes thickened; the lower part, which is left in the ground when the "carrot" is pulled or dug up, is long, thin, and cord-like, and bears many fine branching rootlets.

As in the case of all fleshy farm "roots," except kohlrabi, the "root" of the carrot, for which the plant is cultivated, consists of hypocotyl and root combined, the relative amount of each varying in different "races" or "strains" of the plant. On the outside of the "carrot" are seen delicate secondary roots which are arranged in four longitudinal rows; but on account of irregular growth the rows do not always remain straight. The thickened fleshy "root" of the carrot, like that of the turnip, presents the same general arrangement of tissues as is met with in ordinary typical dicotyledonous roots and stems; the differences consist in the abnormal development of the elements composing its tissues. A transverse section of a carrot shows a layer consisting of parenchymatous bast and secondary cortex which is wide in comparison with that of the turnip "root," and of red or scarlet hue in red varieties. In the center is the "core" of wood, generally yellowish or dull white in color.

The relative proportion of wood to bast varies in different "races" of carrots; the endeavor of the plant breeder is to obtain a relatively wide cylinder of bast and a small core, as it is in the former that the greatest amount of sugar and other nutrient materials is stored. It is on account of the spiny projections that the mericarps cling together and prevent the "seed" from being sown evenly without previous rubbing and mixing with sand or dry ashes. Each mericarp contains a single seed, with a minute embryo. Within the walls of the pericarp in each secondary ridge is one, rarely two, *vittae*, containing an oil which gives the ripened mericarps a characteristic odour most easily recognized when the latter are rubbed vigorously in the hands.

Carrots vary much in the length, rapidity of growth and color of their "roots." They also differ in their feeding value, and the proportion of "rind" or "core." Moreover, some varieties grow with a considerable proportion of their thickened "root" (*hypocotyl*) above ground, while others have their "roots" entirely buried in the ground. At the Brandon farm the average yield of carrots for 1906 was 19 tons 148 lbs. per acre, ten varieties. At Indian Head the average yield for five years ran from over 12 tons to over 16 tons 113 lbs. Superintendent Bedford reports improved results from deep plowing. At Agassiz, B. C., the yield (1906) was 28 tons 427 lbs. per acre.

The White Belgian is a good cropper, but not easily harvested. The upper part of the "root" is pale dull green, the lower part and flesh, white. The "roots" are of moderate length, very thick, and grow with the upper parts about six inches above the ground; from two-thirds to three-quarters of the white root is below ground. It is a hardy variety, adapted to almost all soils. *The feeding quality is low compared with the red varieties.*

Of slightly superior quality, but smaller yielding capacity, is the Yellow Belgian, with yellow flesh, but otherwise resembling the white variety.

The following are the varieties relied upon at the experimental farms:—Ontario Champion, New White Intermediate, Mammoth White Intermediate, Giant White Vosges, White Belgian, Long Yellow Stump-rooted, Improved Short White, Half Long Chantenay, Carter's Orange Giant, Early Gem. The white varieties are considered to be the heaviest croppers. At the experimental farms, so far as the reports reveal, white varieties are those planted.

Of red varieties the best cropper is Red Altringham. It possesses thick, long roots ending somewhat abruptly; the upper part grows slightly above ground and is of greenish-purple color; the rind is pale orange red; the rather small core is yellow. It needs good, deep soil for proper growth and is superior in feeding value to the White Belgian variety.

For growth upon shallower soils the "Scarlet Intermediate" varieties are best. They are very thick, usually only about two-thirds the length of the Red Altringham, and of excellent feeding quality. Some of them are adapted for market-garden purposes.

Long Red Surrey is a variety with tapering roots of great length in proportion to their thickness; the rind is deep red, core yellowish. For field cultivation it is not so good as Altringham.

Stiff soils and those which are very shallow are unsuited to the growing of carrots. The long varieties of carrots require a deep, well-pulverized sandy loam: on shallow soils, especially where the subsoil is stony or imperfectly broken up, the deep-growing varieties lose their symmetrical shape and become irregular, "fanged" or "forked", some of the secondary roots becoming thickened as well as the main primary root. To some extent the variety can be adapted to the character of the soil; a few of the short, thick kinds some times produce a fair crop on comparatively shallow soil.

SOWING.

The "seed" of the carrot germinates somewhat slowly, and the young plants, on account of their small narrow leaves, are liable to be smothered by annual weeds. To avoid this it is advisable to damp the "seed" and allow it to remain in a small heap for seven or eight days until signs of germination are apparent before drilling. Experiments have shown that large seed gives the best results; in fact the large seed of roots surpassed the small seed, in a five year test of yield per acre, over sixty per cent. The "seed" is best mixed and rubbed with dry sand or ashes previous to sowing. The crop is generally drilled in rows from eighteen to twenty-four or even thirty inches apart on the flat, on well-cleaned and finely pulverized soil. The superabundant young plants are subsequently hoed out, and the remainder singled and left about six or eight inches apart. From the end of April to the middle of May is the best time for sowing; earlier than this the temperature is too low to promote vigorous growth of the carrot and the plants are liable to be smothered by annual weeds if germination and active growth is delayed.

The amount of good, new, well-cleaned seed necessary for one acre is three to five pounds, depending on the state of tilth the land is in.

COMPOSITION.

In a wild state the carrot stores up starch in its "roots"; the cultivated forms, however, rarely or never store this carbohydrate in them, its place being taken by sugar.

The amount of water in white carrots is on an average about 88 per cent.; the red varieties contain from 86 to 87 per cent. The soluble carbohydrates, of which the greatest proportion is sugar, average 9.2 per cent., the nitrogenous substances generally reach 1.2 per cent., of which a little more than half are albuminoids. The "fibre" is rather high; namely, 1.3 per cent.

With the exception of parsnips and potatoes, red carrots contain more nutritious dry matter per ton than any other root crop ordinarily grown as food for stock; the leaves or "tops" are excellent, as well as the "roots." Carrots are splendid feed for horses and milch cows, but are being largely supplanted by mangels and sugar beets for cows, the latter being more easily harvested and kept; carrots are easily injured by frost.

Peace, Not War, Essential to Trade in Grain.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been trying to follow up this vexed question on the grain trade and read with interest your very fair article in the *ADVOCATE* of 30th ult., headed "Are Grain Dealers Necessarily Antagonistic to Farmers?" It appears to me that the whole trouble has its origin from the early days, the matter of weights and grade being very much the same as now; i. e., entirely in the hands of the buyer. Many years ago I, like some others, advocated the system of grading by weights as a solution, which I think yet would go far in the direction of farmers and dealers joining hands, and as you say it is only through both parties coming to a common understanding that the trade can thrive. It has been argued that grading by weight is not practicable because some wheat, say, weighing 62 lbs. to the bushel (measured) is not so good as wheat weighing 60 lbs. I confess my ignorance in not believing any such argument, but if it be so, surely there should be no objection on the dealers part to having public weights at all shipping points controlled by the Government, which would forever put down this everlasting doctage cry.

As you say, Mr. Editor, there are many in the grain trade whose honesty is above suspicion. In fact I know more than one member of the

Exchange who is so honest that if he were to cheat you he would tell you so—good enough for any farmer to deal with; but something has to be done to keep the other fellow in the straight furrow, and without encroaching further on your space I would, like yourself, say to dealers and farmers, "Get together and have the matter settled for good" now that the Government Commission is at work, I presume for this purpose.

I should also add to get all the light possible, let my farmer friends air their ideas through the press, and never mind although they get laughed at, as doubtless has been the case with yours truly,

Oak Lake.

JAS. GILLESPIE.

POULTRY

Breed Tells.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A friend of mine remarked one day that he "could make hens lay, no difference how they were bred—the feed would tell the tale." Well, he is different from me in that regard. If he is right, what is the reason that in the same flock we will find one hen laying three and four times as many eggs in a year as another, with the same feed and housing?

My experience goes to prove that like produces like. A heavy producer's offspring, while they may not all make big records, will show a large percentage of heavy producers, and they will average up far ahead of the ordinary flock chosen merely from their appearance. During the season of 1905 I saved the pullets from my best Barred Rock hen, Queen, who laid 229 eggs in one year. There were ten pullets, and they were carefully trap-nested. They began laying from November 1st on to February 18th (there were two July pullets). Up to September 11th, 1906, they had laid 1,500 eggs—an average of 150 each. At that time I had to remove three of the number to another pen to make room for young pullets. There was not a really poor layer in his lot. The lowest number was from one stunted when young. She made 118 to time when removed, and continued laying in the other pen, but not trap-nested. The best one has beaten her mother by eight eggs, and has the record of 237 eggs during her first year. Am I not correct in the belief that she holds the championship record of all Canadian hens to-day, any breed? At Maine Agricultural College, Prof. Gowell had one to reach 251, and another 240, but not more than four or five equal to this Canadian hen, and he has a good many hundred under trap-nests. My hen is in pink of condition, and fully moulted. Her work was as follows: December, from 25th, 1905, 5 eggs; January, 1906, 30; February, 24; March, 27; April, 26; May, 19; June, 17; July, 15; August, 17; September, 15; October, 8; November, 19; December, 1906, to the 24th, 15. Her eggs were worth, at Hamilton prices, when produced, \$5.17, but some were sold and some used for incubation purposes, adding to the value of her year's produce.

It is readily seen from the numbers laid each month that she not only gave a very large yield, but at a time of the year when worth the most money. I may just add that she was housed throughout the year in a curtain-fronted house, and the curtains were thrown wide open every day of the year.

J. R. HENRY.

* * *

Chaucer seems to have been the first to call special attention to the great distinguishing physical trait of the miller, the peculiar conformation of the thumb of the right hand. The poet chose to designate it by an appellation which has never been forgotten:

"He had a thumb of gold pardie! . . ."
Well could he steal and tullen thrice—"
suggesting, for reasons which he himself knew best, that customers' flour adhered in large quantities to the wonderful thumb.

Splendid Isolation!

Dear Sir: Enclosed find amount to cover my renewed subscription to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*. I think your paper is the best farmer's paper on the 30th of the money. Yours very truly,
GEO. CADWELL.

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Manitoba Dairymen's Convention

Manitoba Dairymen held their Twenty First Annual Convention at the Agricultural College Winnipeg, on the 13th and 14th inst. The convention was the largest and most enthusiastic held in recent years, if not ever before, and reflected the growing importance this industry is acquiring in the province. The dairymen are fortunate in having the affairs of their organization in the hands of a live executive and being looked after by a capable secretary, Prof. Carson. The work of exploiting dairying in Manitoba is difficult on account of many peculiar conditions, notwithstanding that there is a good market for the product and many locations which appear to be adapted for nothing else. In the opinion of many the industry has not been properly fostered until the appointment of Prof. Carson as chief of the dairy department of the college, but much is now expected of him.

It is gratifying to know that advanced steps are to be taken the coming year, and also that good initial work was done last season in the inauguration of cow testing stations and in the visiting of creameries and cheese factories by an instructor. We are more than delighted to see that the provincial Government has acquiesced in the introduction of travelling dairies, an institution this paper has been contending for for some years. On the whole the convention was optimistic, and with energetic men, good markets and changing conditions of agriculture dairying should forge well to the fore in the next few years.

The first address of the convention was a discussion of the care of engines and boilers by Prof. Greig, in which he reviewed the work of looking after and manipulating these appliances.

This paper was followed by an address on grading cream by Mr. J. M. Carruthers of the Crescent Creamery of Winnipeg. The paper raised the question as to whether a creamery should pay according to the quality of the cream it receives. The speaker opined that the Government should establish grades of cream so that the creamery owner would not have the onus of refusing unfit cream. In discussion Prof. Carson pointed out that we already have laws making it an indictable offence to furnish impure and sour cream, and that the creamery which enforced this law, even though it lost patrons, would eventually be the gainers; for the quality of the butter would then be raised and the producers would then be paid a higher price.

Considerable discussion followed, Mr. Whitelaw of Brandon claiming that the creamery owners would be safe in taking a firm stand against receiving poor cream. It would be one of the most forceful methods of impressing upon the producers the necessity of improving the conditions in the keeping of milk and cream on the farm. The most direct method of convincing people that it was worth while to produce only clean, pure cream he thought was by affecting the pocket. The travelling dairy had done considerable to arouse interest upon the dairy question and he thought that it was unfortunate that more of this sort of work had not been carried on.

Mr. Lindback did not believe in trying to raise good cream by legislation, but urged that more attention be given to the education of the producer in the handling of cows, milk, and cream.

BUTTERMAKER AND PATRONS.

L. A. Gibson, assistant to Prof. Carson, read an exhaustive paper on the subject of the relationship of buttermakers and their patrons. Mr. Gibson began by pointing out that the makers' duty did not alone consist in making up the cream delivered to him, but also lay in helping his patrons to know the best methods of putting clean, sweet cream into his hands.

Mr. W. B. Gilroy of McGregor told of the difficulty a creamery man had in pointing out to his patrons the defects of their cream. It did no good to tell people their cream was bad, for that only made one patron less; but considerable tact should be displayed and the result could be more effectively obtained.

Mr. Lindback gave it as his personal experience that a maker had first to get on good social relations with all his patrons before he could

offer any suggestions with regard to keeping the cream.

Mr. Whitelaw regretted that the makers were not in close enough touch with their patrons, and when this is the case circulars are never even looked at.

Prof. Carson outlined the work the dairy department has been doing to educate the patrons. An instructor is employed to discover the patrons who are not supplying good milk and then visit them and offer suggestions toward better care. At present he said there is a good demand for first-class buttermakers at salaries from \$75 to \$90 per month. Only first class men are wanted and no other need apply. Mr. Gibson suggested that the buttermaker had too little time; a cheap man could be hired to clean up and the maker could go out and offer individual suggestions.

Prof. Carson announced that it was his intention to put on travelling dairies, to visit different parts of the province to offer instruction in dairying.

R. Robertson, a brother of the noted professor, expressed the opinion that in fostering the dairy industry of Manitoba we needed to get back to first principles. As a handler of butter in a commercial way he knew it was true that there is a lot of very inferior butter made and that this butter had an outlet in the demand from the Old Country, but since Russia has again begun to ship low grade butter he did not expect that there would be such a demand. The great need of the dairy business in Manitoba to-day is more uniformity. Alberta and Saskatchewan have achieved more in this direction and had no trouble in selling their product, but often wholesale lots of Manitoba were unmarketable.

MASS MEETING.

The convention went into an open meeting for all visitors in the evening, and had presented some valuable ideas on different phases of dairy work. The first address was that of Prof. Rutherford on dairying and its relation to Manitoba agriculture. The Professor outlined the nature of dairy work and contrasted its stagnant condition in Manitoba with that of other provinces. In this country he said there is a tendency for men to delay the pursuit of dairying until their farms begin to show the ill effects of cropping. Such conditions are already evident, and many farmers have apparently made up their minds to do something—stock raising or dairying. The number of cattle has increased and also the number of other classes of domestic animals. During the past year dairying has made considerable advance although there are fewer creameries now than previously. The net returns for dairy products last year were \$3,377,746, an increase of over a million since 1895. The development of dairying was naturally slow on account of the scarcity of labor, but the rapidly increasing population should have its effects in stimulating this branch of agriculture.

The dairy cow is essentially an economical producer of food products as compared with the beef animal; for the food she consumes she gives six times as much nutriment and six times as much ash element and an equal amount of heat forming substance. She also makes use of all the food stuffs on the farm. She requires a large amount of roughage; she increases the fertility of the farm and provides continuous work the year round for hired labor. Dairying itself is peculiarly adapted to small farmers, and co-operative work among neighbors. There is absolutely no danger of the revenue failing, as the farmer always has some return. Crops suited to the needs of dairy cows are necessary. Corn can be grown very largely and all kinds of roots are easily raised.

The professor also outlined a system of grading up a herd and emphasized the importance of starting with a high standard. As a basis he said a cow that did not give 6,000 pounds of milk per year did not pay, and that all cows should be tested to know what their exact performance is.

An address by George Steele, M. P. P., Glenboro, on "The Dairy Cow and How to Know Her," proved quite interesting. Mr. Steele dwelt upon

the importance of an owner becoming perfectly familiar with every cow in his herd by milking her, weighing and testing the milk. He also dwelt upon the importance of well ventilated stables, but did not believe that it was possible, as many farmers advocated, to give the cows so much of the outside air in the winter as to closely approach natural conditions. He knew that lots of people claimed that lack of ventilation is largely responsible for the spread of tuberculosis in our dairy cattle, but did not see how we could avoid that in a country where the climate is so extreme as in Manitoba. He had heard considerable about weeding out the non-producing cows in a herd, but to his mind there are just as many dairymen who should be weeded out. He did not advise people to keep so many cows that they could not attend to them properly, especially when the treatment was to let them run about a straw stack and travel half a mile for water.

The president of this association, Mr. D. Munro, took as his subject "Supplying of Milk for Towns and Cities." Mr. Munro's address was, in detail, of cleanly methods about the stables and in the handling of milk, the necessity of a man making a study of the requirements of the trade and of keeping healthy cows free from tuberculosis, which is quite difficult under our climatic conditions. The milk should contain four per cent. of butter-fat, and not less than three. An excess of fat, however, is not desirable. The bright prospects for our milkmen outside of Winnipeg were described, and the opinion expressed that it would not be long before a large amount of milk would have to be shipped from a distance.

BUSINESS.

With the opening of the morning session the minutes of last year were read and adopted, together with the minutes of the various executive meetings held throughout the year. The business of the convention was opened by motion from W. B. Gilroy to rescind a resolution passed at last year's convention, which requested the exhibition board to pay the prize money for dairy exhibits in equal parts to the maker and the proprietor of the factory where the goods are produced. Considerable discussion was created by this suggestion, but eventually a resolution was carried, to the effect that the exhibition board be asked to pay the prize money only to the exhibitor, but the exhibitor must be either a buttermaker or owner of a creamery.

As representative to the Winnipeg exhibition board Professor Carson gave a report of his duties at the fair. Briefly he commented on the improvements made by the exhibition authorities in regard to housing and accommodation. He also reviewed the changes and additions in the prize list and pointed out that there were several special prizes given for various classes. Professor Carson also read the financial report, which showed the association had a balance of \$208.00 on hand and the membership of 39 during the past year, and that already this year the membership of the association has been more than doubled.

The resolution committee brought in their report, which contained but three resolutions. The first read as follows:—"In view of the fact that a large proportion of our butter is inferior, it is resolved that we should urge upon the managers or the buttermakers of the various creameries the necessity of visiting their patrons with the purpose of making suggestions as to the best methods of handling cream intended for creameries."

The resolution was carried after approbatory discussion, except that a few butter makers wished to make their position plain by stating that they had no time for such visits and that it was clearly the duty of the proprietor to do such missionary work.

The second resolution dealt with the matter of travelling dairies, and read as follows:—"It is resolved that we believe that the dairying interests of this province can be better served by the introduction of travelling dairies throughout the province, and we therefore urge upon the provincial Government the necessity of taking up this work

at an early date." This was somewhat of the nature of Professor Carson's policy, as he stated that it was his intention to put on a travelling dairy in the province and possibly a dairy special train.

The third resolution brought out a large amount of discussion, but the fact that it was carried by the convention does not prove that it met with the popular opinion and only went to show that almost any sort of a resolution, if talked on long enough, can be carried through such a meeting. The resolution read as follows:—"That in order that the dairying interests of the province be furthered, this convention expresses its approval in regard to the grading of cream throughout the province in order that the quality of our butter may be uniform, and that the provincial Government, through their instructors, use all their influence in the matter, in not only informing those who are in the dairy business, but that creamery men be also urged and instructed how best to carry it out."

As this resolution reads there is practically no person or institution committed, and it is probable that its chief effect and advantage was served in the discussion. The resolution resulted in bringing out some plain confessions

from the creamery men, one of whom claimed that 90 per cent. of the cream he accepted last year and paid for would have gone rejected under a system of grading.

Mr. Moore suggested that only a moderate standard be set for cream, and when a consignment was received that was pronounced unfit for churning, that the patron be only allowed what the cream was worth for other purposes than for butter making.

Mr. Whitelaw of Brandon was certain that a change would have to be made in the methods of buying cream and that the patron who furnished poor cream was not entitled to the value of good cream, as he receives under the present custom, and that the person who supplies good cream should receive more encouragement.

Mr. Robert Robertson, of the J. Y. Griffin Co., suggested that the manufacturers should get together and arrange some system of grading. Because of the fact that creamerymen are too anxious to buy cream of all kinds they are consequently forced to accept much that is not of any value whatever. The great difficulty of the whole situation was to be found in getting the inspector to be present when the cream was received in order to do the grading. Professor

Carson pointed out that it was practically impossible to devise a scheme whereby a Government official could act as a grader of cream at creameries, but that the creamery men should stand together and reject any consignment that was not up to the standard.

The last feature of the convention was a discussion of judging dairy cows by Professor Rutherford, in which four of the college herd were used for demonstration purposes.

The officers for the ensuing year are:—President, S. Munro; 1st vice-president, J. M. Caruthers, Winnipeg; second vice-president, W. B. Gilroy, McGregor; Prof. W. J. Carson was selected as secretary-treasurer without opposition; directors, W. M. Champion, Reburn; R. Robertson, Winnipeg; A. Whitelaw, Brandon; S. H. McColl, Winnipeg; J. Regher, Otterburn.

The following were elected:—Messrs. Champion, Robertson, Whitelaw, McColl and Regher.

The representative to the Winnipeg exhibition board will be Professor W. J. Carson, while A. Whitelaw will represent the association at the Brandon exhibition.

W. S. Jacobs and J. Albert Hand were appointed auditors.

Western Horticulturists' Convention

The Western Horticultural Society held its annual convention in Winnipeg on February 12th and 13th, and although the attendance was small, papers and discussions of considerable interest were presented to the gathering. So far this association has exerted its influence upon the horticultural interests of all of Western Canada, but since the organization of the two new provinces it has begun to restrict its operations more particularly to Manitoba, and as soon as societies have been organized in Saskatchewan and Alberta, each province will then be able to look better after the work within its town boundaries.

The first session of the convention was held at the Agricultural College, where the president, Mr. W. G. Scott of Winnipeg, extended a welcome to the delegates, and then called for the reading of the minutes. These were adopted and committees appointed, after which the convention received an address from Professor Roderick on the principles of plant growth. One of the most interesting papers of the afternoon was that prepared by Mr. Mackay of Indian Head, on the growing of vegetables. Mr. Mackay's address more particularly dealt with the methods of growing potatoes, celery, carrots, parsnips, onions, turnips, lettuce and tomatoes. Mr. Mackay recommended the planting of potatoes in fallow soil neither too damp nor too dry, and also commented upon the size of the sets. Early and medium ripening varieties were recommended for general use. Tomatoes, he said, invariably required protection of some kind in order to ripen in Saskatchewan.

W. H. Tomlin of Kildonan gave as his experience that since the potato-bug had arrived, the late varieties were more apt to escape attack than were the early or medium ones. Several delegates commented on the appearance of blight in potato crops in the province.

An address on "Wind Breaking and Shelter Belts" was presented by John Caldwell of Virden, in which he advocated the setting out of willow plantations, as these in a few years would make it practically unnecessary to buy fuel. The foliage of this tree also has a pleasant appearance, and the variety is adapted to the Manitoba soil.

Mr. Arch Mitchell from the Forestry Department of Alberta sent forward a paper which was read to the convention. This paper dealt among other things, with the general effect of the Alberta climate upon the health of trees, and explained that the Chinook winds of Alberta invariably did considerable damage to trees by drying out the soil and sap, and when very warm encouraged the movement of sap when it should be stagnant. In Alberta the co-operative planting of trees was proving a great success and people were learning how to handle the soil and so produce in a very few years a good growth in a climate which is naturally adverse to tree-growing.

On the evening of the 12th, the association held an open meeting in the Y.M.C.A. building downtown, at which some exceptionally good papers and addresses were presented. At this meeting the president gave his annual address, in which he referred interestingly to the development of horticulture in the West. He regretted the fact that the horticultural exhibition scheme had to be abandoned, but the funds intended for this were expended in spreading horticultural literature. After Day, he said had fallen into almost entire disuse and suggested that some effort should be made to teach

children the real purport of that day, so that they might make better use of it than simply to take a general holiday. The conditions in some Western Canadian towns were contrasted with those in other countries where tree planting and horticultural work were more general.

The convention was fortunate in having a paper prepared for them by Mrs. A. B. Underwood of Lake City, Minnesota, on the subject of "A Year's Work of School Children among Flowers." The work outlined was particularly intended for towns of less than 5,000 population. This paper emphasized the fact that individual effort was necessary to improve the appearance of towns, to add to their attractiveness, by stimulating local pride in the municipality. One of the first duties is to emphasize the ill effects of mud-holes, rubbish of all kinds, weeds in vacant lots, broken down fences, etc., and when people had become fully educated to the odium such conditions create, then some work for its improvement can be introduced. Illustrations were given of how the work is conducted in the State of Minnesota by developing discussions and inaugurating competitions for the best appearances of streets and blocks. In some places horticultural clubs can be organized, and these could collect monies and offer prizes for gardens, lawns, etc. In every case the newspapers should be utilized for advertising the schemes of the horticultural clubs, and eventually the work can be carried into the public schools.

A paper which aroused considerable discussion was prepared by Dr. H. M. Speechly of Pilot Mound and read to the convention by Mr. Geo. Batho. The subject of the paper was "Perennial Flowers." These plants, it was claimed, are the backbone of the amateur florist, as they are hardy, vigorous, produce bloom almost all season, can be easily transplanted, and require very little care. The perennials are divided into two classes: those having bulbs or bulbous roots, and those having fibrous roots. The former are the earliest bloomers on the prairie as everyone knows; such for instance, as the Hyacinth, the Iris, Tulip, etc. Methods of planting and caring for bulbous plants were outlined and many varieties described. This paper we hope to give in full in the very near future for the benefit of our readers.

The closing session of the convention was held on the morning of the 13th at the college, where the real business of the association was taken up. The secretary read his annual report, which showed that there was a membership of some 188, and that there was a fair balance of cash on hand owing to the fact that the intended expenditure for the horticultural show was not required. With regard to the assistance that the association receives from the provincial Government, it was decided this year to ask for a very much larger grant. In speaking of the resolution to this effect, Mr. Buchanan of St. Charles pointed out that Minnesota and Dakota States, which are in very much the same condition as Manitoba, do not hesitate to spend from five to ten thousand dollars on a single item for horticultural purposes. In Manitoba, it was claimed, did about as little to encourage the commendable work of horticulture as it was possible to do, but it was felt this was largely because the association had not asked for the assistance. A few years ago Mr. Buchanan of Minnesota was no farther ahead in horticultural matters than is Manitoba to-day, yet in the past few years that state had taken the

highest award in America for apple production; namely, the Wilder medal at the Boston show. The resolution to apply for a grant of \$2,000 was unanimously carried. Another resolution asked for the establishment of a botanical garden in Manitoba, preferably in the Agricultural College. It was also recommended that testing stations should be established at different points throughout the province, and also that more attention be given to the teaching of flower culture on the school grounds to the children.

Another resolution asked that the provincial Government offer prizes for the seedlings of plums and apples grown in this province. The convention then took up the question of revising the list of trees, shrubs, fruits, plants, which it had recommended for general culture in the West. Very little addition was made in the list which has already been published and circulated this winter, except that two new varieties of raspberries were added; namely, the Shipper's Pride and Minnetonka Ironclad. All the members were unanimous in protesting against the tendency of buyers to ask for several varieties of any particular tree of fruit. The question of the varieties of poplars was raised by a delegate who wished to know exactly what Carolina Poplar is. In reply, Mr. Stevenson of Nelson said it was simply a sterile form of the cottonwood, and as a tree for Manitoba planting it was altogether unsuitable as it invariably froze down to the ground during winter. This tree has been considerably boomed throughout the West by nurserymen, but it is felt that it could not give general satisfaction.

Mr. Robt. Aitken of Elmwood read a paper on ornamentals, in which he described the many varieties that could be used to advantage in setting out plants or ornamenting a lawn. A paper was also received from Mr. Norman Ross of Indian Head, entitled "Suggestions as to Planting for Landscape Effect." All the papers and addresses received by the convention are to be printed in full in order that those desirous of horticultural information may receive the full benefit of them.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Honorary presidents, Angus Mackay of Indian Head; N. Wolverton of Brandon, and Principal Black of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Directors: W. G. Scott, Geo. Batho, Rev. Dr. Baird, Geo. H. Greig, Winnipeg; Robt. Aiken, Elmwood; A. B. Stevenson, Nelson; John Caldwell, Virden; D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles; Dr. S. J. Thompson, St. James; S. A. Bedford, Brandon.

Secretary-treasurer, F. W. Roderick, Manitoba Agricultural College.

* * *

The great writers had all eccentric methods of working. Racine composed his work while walking about, and said his lines aloud. Luther sat at his desk for hours at a time when the inspiration was upon him, leaving it neither for food nor sleep. La Fontaine preferred to be in the open air while writing; and Calvin, like Mark Twain, did a great part of his reading and writing in bed. Byron and Poe burned the midnight oil, while Rousseau found his brain clearest early in the morning.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Captain Nixon, a veteran of the Crimean war, died at Yorkton, Sask.

Dr. Flood, surgeon of the R. N.-W. M. P. at Fort Churchill, was found frozen to death. He had been missing since the end of November.

The Canadian Northern has asked the Ontario Government to aid in building the section of the proposed Toronto to Edmonton road. The strip for which they desire Ontario's help is from Port Arthur to Sudbury.

The new Nurses Home for Toronto nurses has been opened. It was erected and presented by John Ross Robertson as a memorial to his wife. The cost was over \$150,000, and authorities say that it is surpassed by no building of its kind on this continent.

W. H. Cushing, Minister of Public Works for Alberta, has stated the provincial Government's telephone policy. It will take over the installation operation and maintenance of a system to extend over the whole province, both long distance and local.

The federal Department of the Interior states that an error was made in the announcement recently sent out that two months absence will be counted as actual residence. This was not the intention, the period of absence being allowed, but not counted as residence.

The new Nova Scotia Legislature is planning an active campaign to increase the immigration to Nova Scotia, and to induce those who have left to return.

The following special committee was appointed to investigate the charges made in the House of the existence of an alleged lumber combine in the West, introduced by Herron of Alberta:

Thos. Greenway (Lisgar), Wm. Sloan (Comox-Atlin), Dr. McIntyre (Strathcona), G. H. McIntyre (Perth), Geo. W. Fowler (Kings and Albert), John Herton (Pincher Creek), F. A. Schaffner (Souris); Knowles.

Seed Testing at Manitoba Agricultural College.

Owing to the fact that noxious weeds are a menace to the growing of cereal crops in Manitoba, and that the greater number of the most noxious weeds enter the province in seeds—wheat, oats, barley, flax and the grasses and clovers—the Seed Department under Prof. Rutherford of the Manitoba Agricultural College will examine free of charge samples of seeds sent in by the farmers of the province as to the weed seeds and other varieties they contain, and test the germinating power of the seeds, and report the findings to the sender of the seeds.

Make sure that the sample sent is representative of the whole lot by taking a little from different parts. Send a double handful of wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, brome grass, and rye grass, and a tablespoonful of smaller seeds, such as clovers, alfalfa, grass seed, and garden seeds in a cotton or strong paper bag.

Mail sample to the seed department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man., and look for reply as soon as examination has been made.

Prepare now for spring seeding. Sow only pure seed of high germinating power. Send sample at once.

Seed Fairs in Saskatchewan.

SASKATOON.

The Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society held its fair on the 19th ult., and although the weather was rather adverse there was a fair showing of grain. The first prize for Red Fyfe was won by Peter Cameron, second by Herman Schmidt, third W. A. McVroy. The awards for white oats were made to W. A. McVroy, Jas. Case and M. Schmitter, and for barley M. Schmitter and Jas. Caswell.

BATTLEFORD.

The North Battleford Agricultural Society held its seed fair on the 22nd and 23rd ult., and in addition had interesting discussions on seed, soil, dairying, and general and legal topics. The speakers in attendance were Harris McFadden, W. A. Wilson, Andrew Mair, R. F. Chisholm, and J. C. Ready. This society is one of the youngest in the province, and is holding the record for the largest membership. The people of Battleford have taken hold of their agricultural society, and are determined to make it of every possible value to the farming community. Mr. Wilson's lectures and illustrations on dairying

subjects were exceptionally well received. There were thirteen entries for the class for Red Fyfe wheat, first prize going to A. Lawrence on a sample grown on breaking, which weighed sixty-four pounds to the bushel. Mr. Lawrence has 600 bushels to sell for seed. W. J. Wearing won second and C. E. Hicks third. For oats Mrs. Pabman won with a sample of banner, forty-two pounds to the bushel grown on breaking. A. G. Brokovski was second with Storm King, thirty-nine pounds to the bushel, and F. Macneil was third with Banner. There was one entry of barley which won second prize, J. D. Mair. A. G. Brokovski won first for flax and D. O'Connor second. The first prize flax was grown on breaking. There were also prizes offered for wheat and coarse grains in the sheaf. Mrs. J. G. Walker won a prize of \$10.00 for five pounds of butter. J. E. Hoover won the same amount for milk. A prize of \$10.00 was won for an essay on butter making by Mrs. J. A. Nelson. Altogether the fair was considered a decided success and reflects credit on the president, D. M. Findlayson and the secretary, E. W. Drew.

MILESTONE

The Milestone Agricultural Society held its first seed fair at which there were some 1,115 bushels of grain represented and \$52.00 awarded in prizes. Entries were not very numerous although the classes were filled, but the audience was of a fair size and much interested in the lectures, especially a discussion upon noxious weeds. First prize for Red Fyfe was won by Chas. Houston for wheat grown on fall plowing without any treatment for smut. Second went to George Garrood. The remaining entries were thrown out on account of weed seeds, purple cockle and wild oats. George Garrood showed a sample of barley; other entries of this class were rejected. There were four entries for oats, out of which one was rejected, and the remaining awards went to Albert Ross, George Garrood, Daniel Reid.

ALAMEDA.

On February 6, a one day seed fair was held at Alameda where about 725 bushels of grain were represented by samples. A short discussion was also held on seed and soil cultivation. There were nine entries of Red Fyfe wheat, out of which four were rejected for weeds. J. Dugell won first, George T. Anderson, second, and J. S. McCaughey third. For oats R. Shepherd, George T. Anderson, R. J. Emerson won, and in barley two out of four were rejected for wild mustard, J. S. McCaughey and R. J. Emerson winning. Samples of brome grass seed were exhibited by Mr. Jerry Coffee of Daleboro.

CARNDUFF

The Agricultural Society of Carnduff held its seed fair on February 7. There were samples of 2,500 bushels of grain exhibited. This was one of the best fairs in the province so far held, and considerable interest was displayed in discussions of good seed and in the enforcement of weed laws. Out of ten samples of Red Fyfe, four were rejected for weed seeds. First prize went to W. F. Peck on a sample weighing 63½ lbs. to the bushel, second to John McKillok, third to P. Timmons. One sample of oats was rejected, and the remaining prizes went to W. F. Peck and P. Timmons. No barley was shown and the single samples of flax and timothy were rejected for weed seeds.

OXBOW SEED GRAIN FAIR.

The most successful seed grain fair in Saskatchewan to date was the one held at Oxbow on February 9 under the auspices of the Oxbow Agricultural Society. Though scarcely a year old this society has a membership of two hundred and thirty four. Since organization it has held a summer fair, offering nearly seven hundred dollars in prizes and boasts of over two hundred entries in horses alone. The seed fair has been none the less successful and a good deal of credit is due to Mr. Harry Gleiser, the president, and to W. R. Noble, the capable secretary.

The seed fair was postponed from the sixth to the ninth of February because of the severe weather and the railway blockade. By Saturday, however, the weather had moderated and traffic was restored just in time to allow the placing of a large entry, including exhibits of wheat, oats, barley, peas, flax and timothy, there being eighteen entries in wheat alone. The prize winners were as follows:—Wheat, first, J. H. Winteringham, second, Arch. Riddell, third, Hugh Himmel; oats, first, Fred Amos, second Geo. Ryan, third, Wm. Languish.

The afternoon program consisted of two addresses by J. C. Ready, B.S.A., of Tisdale, who also acted as judge. "Seed Grain Selection" and "The Principles of Soil Cultivation" were the subjects discussed. The addresses were listened to attentively by over two hundred farmers, and judging by the feeling manifested there will be a good deal of improvement in the Seed Grain business in the district. The addresses were sandwiched with a good program of bright, well-rendered music and readings provided by local talent.

CARLYLE.

The Moose Mountain Agricultural Society held their first seed fair at Carlyle on February 12, at which were exhibited samples representing 4,895 bushels of seed. This is one of the oldest societies in the West, having been organized in 1884, and ever since has been militant in its efforts. The report of the judges, Harris McFayden and J. C. Ready, states that the grain shown was comparatively free from weed seeds and that those attending

were strongly impressed with the necessity of using better and cleaner seed. There were eleven entries of Red Fyfe wheat, two of which were rejected for weed seeds. The winners were W. H. Bryce, Arcola; G. T. Anderson, and G. Findlater. The second prize grain was taken from the fields which were first in the field competition and was grown on breaking. The class for any other variety had seven entries, with two rejections. The awards were made as follows:—J. Hewett, P. Coffee, J. A. Cameron.

Banner oats had three entries, one rejected: First W. Laird, second, G. T. Anderson; Scottish Prolific, W. Laird; barley, W. Laird; potatoes, W. J. Moore, second, J. Anderson.

MARKETS

The markets last week followed the course of those of the past five or six weeks; namely, strength on Tuesdays, higher on Wednesdays and Thursdays, when profit taking begins and falling markets follow for two or three days. This has been the trend for some weeks, but notwithstanding this there has been considerable gain in prices and much strength in the trade. The speculative dealers of course have been responsible for the fluctuations. In actual trade conditions we can only emphasize the report sent out last week end by Thompson, Sons & Co., to the effect that Argentina and Australia have no more wheat than they had in 1906, and less corn, that India's crop is normal and Russia is entirely out of the field as a contributor to the world's needs. It therefore falls to America and Canada to fill the continuous demand from Europe and as most of the American wheat is in the farmer's hands with weather and railroad facilities adverse to marketing, it can scarcely be surmised how the markets keep down.

Acting upon the suggestions contained in a resolution adopted by the Manitoba Grain Growers the provincial Government have agreed to call a conference of all those interested in the grain trade on the 27th and 28th inst.

The improved weather conditions have enabled roads to get more wheat forward so that there has been more doing in the local market.

Prices are 1 Hard 76½c, 1 Nor. 75c, 2 Nor. 73c., 3 Nor. 70c., spot or February delivery. Futures, February 75½c, May, 78½c, July 78½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

OTHER GRAINS.

No. 4.....	66½
Rejected 1—1 Hard.....	71½
Rejected 1—1 Northern.....	70½
Rejected 1—2 Northern.....	68
Rejected 1—3 Northern.....	66
Rejected 2—1 Northern.....	69
Rejected 2—2 Northern.....	66
Rejected 2—3 Northern.....	64
Rejected for seed 1 Northern.....	70½
Rejected for seed 2 Northern.....	68½
Oats.....	35
Barley.....	42½
Flax.....	1 18½

MILLFEED, per ton—

Bran.....	17 00
Shorts.....	18 00
Oat chop.....	26 00
Barley chop.....	20 00
Mixed barley and oats.....	23 00
Rolled oats, 80-lb. sacks.....	1 90
Rolled oats, 40-lb. sacks, two for.....	1 95
Rolled oats, 20lb. sacks, four for.....	2 00

HAY—

Baled in car lots, per ton.....	21 00
Loose, per ton.....	10 00 @ 12
POTATOES, per bus.....	90

PRODUCE (WHOLESALE).

BUTTER—

Creamery, in pound prints per lb.....	38
Dairy, in pound prints, No. 1, per lb.....	35
Dairy, No. 2, per lb.....	30
Dairy, in rolls, No. 1, per lb.....	27
No. 2, per lb.....	25
Dairy, in tubs, No. 1, per lb.....	26
No. 2, per lb.....	24

EGGS—

Strictly new laid, per dozen.....	60
Pickled, per dozen.....	35

POULTRY—

Chickens, dressed, per lb.....	16
Ducks, dressed, per lb.....	16
Geese, dressed, per lb.....	16
Turkeys, dressed, per lb.....	20

LIVE STOCK

Cattle—Steers, per lb., 3½ to 3¾c; choice heifers, 1,051 lbs. and over, per lb., 2½ @ 3¼c; cows, 2½ @ 3c; fat bulls, per lb., 2 @ 3c; dressed beef, choice, per lb., 4 @ 4½c.
 Veal—Calves, live, 125 to 200 lbs., per lb., 3½ @ 4c; Sheep—Wethers, per lb., 5½c; choice ewes, per lb., 5 @ 5½c; lambs, per lb., 5½ @ 6c.
 Hogs—125 to 250 lbs., per cwt., \$7.20; rough, over 250 lbs., per cwt., \$6.20; light, 125 lbs and under, per cwt., \$6.00; dressed, 125 to 200 lbs., per cwt., \$8.75.

Bob, Son of Battle

The Literary Society

(Continued from issue of February 13)

A pause, and careful scrutiny.
 "There's blood on your coat."
 "And on yours."
 Together they walked back into the little moon-lit hollow. There lay the murdered sheep in a pool of blood. Plain it was to see whence the marks on their coats came. M'Adam touched the victim's head with his foot. The movement exposed its throat. With a shudder he replaced it as it was.
 The two men stood back and eyed one another.
 "What are yo' doin' here?"
 "After the Killer. What are you?"
 "After the Killer."
 "Hoo did you come?"
 "Up this path," pointing to the one behind him. "Hoo did you?"
 "Up this."
 Silence; then again:
 "I'd ha' had him but for yo'."
 "I did have him, but ye tore me aff."
 A pause again.
 "Where's yer gray dog?" This time the challenge was unmistakable.
 "I sent him after the Killer. Wheer is yer Red Wull?"
 "At hame, as I tell'te ye before."
 "Yo' mean yo' left him there?"
 M'Adam's fingers twitched.
 "He's where I left him."
 James Moore shrugged his shoulders. And the other began:
 "When did yer dog leave ye?"
 "When the Killer came past."
 "Ye wad say ye missed him then?"
 "I say what I mean."
 "Ye say he went after the Killer. Noo the Killer was here," pointing to the dead sheep. "Was your dog here, too?"
 "If he had been he'd been here still."
 "Unless he went over the Fall!"
 "That was the Killer, yo' fule."
 "Or your dog."
 "There was only one beneath me. I felt him."
 "Just so," said M'Adam, and laughed. The other's brow contracted.
 "An' that was a big un," he said slowly. The little man stopped his cackling.
 "There ye lie," he said, smoothly.
 "He was small."
 They looked one another full in the eyes.
 "That's a matter of opinion," said the Master.
 "It's a matter of fact," said the other.
 The two stared at one another, silent and stern, each trying to fathom the other's soul; then they turned again to the brink of the Fall. Beneath them, plain to see, was the splash and furrow in the shingle marking the Killer's line of retreat. They looked at one another again, and then each departed the way he had come to give his version of the story.
 "We mucked it atween us," said the Master. "If Th' Owd Un had kept wi' me, I should ha' had him."
 And—
 "I tell ye I did have him, but James Moore pulled me aff. Strange, too, his dog not bein' wi' him!"
CHAPTER XIX
LAD AND LASS
 An immense sensation this affair of the Scoop created in the Daleland. It spurred the Dalesmen into fresh endeavors. James Moore and M'Adam were examined and re-examined as to the minutest details of the matter. The whole country-side was placarded with huge bills offering £100 reward for the capture of the criminal dead or alive. While the vigilance of the watchers was such that in a single week they bagged a donkey, an old woman, and two amateur detectives.
 In Wastrel-dale the near escape of the Killer, the collision between James Moore and M'Adam, and Owd Bob's unsuccess, who was not wont to fail, aroused intense excitement, with which was mingled a certain anxiety as to their favorite.
 For when the Master had reached home that night, he had found the old dog already there; and he must have wronged his foot in the pursuit or run

a thorn into it, for he was very lame. Whereat, when it was reported at the Sylvester Arms, M'Adam winked at Red Wull and muttered, "Ah, forty foot is an ugly tumble."
 A week later the little man called at Kenmuir. As he entered the yard, David was standing outside the kitchen window, looking very glum and miserable. On seeing his father, however, the boy started forward, all alert.
 "What d'yo' want here?" he cried roughly.
 "Same as you, dear lad," the little man giggled, advancing. "I come on a visit."
 "Your visits to Kenmuir are usually paid by night, so I've heard," David sneered.
 The little man affected not to hear.
 "So they dinna allow ye indoors wi' the Cup," he laughed. "They know yer little ways then, David."
 "Nay, I'm not wanted in there," David answered bitterly, but not so loud that his father could hear. Maggie within the kitchen heard, however, but paid no heed; for her heart was hard against the boy, who of late, though he never addressed her, had made himself as unpleasant in a thousand little ways as only David M'Adam could.
 At that moment the Master came stalking into the yard, Owd Bob preceding him; and as the old dog recognized his visitor he bristled involuntarily.
 At the sight of the Master M'Adam hurried forward.
 "I did but come to ask after the tyke," he said. "Is he gettin' over his lameness?"
 James Moore looked surprised; then his stern face relaxed into a cordial smile. Such generous anxiety as to the welfare of Red Wull's rival was a wholly new characteristic in the little man.
 "I tak' it kind in yo', M'Adam," he said, "to come and inquire."
 "Is the thorn oot?" asked the little man with eager interest, shooting his head forward to stare closely at the other.
 "It came oot last night wi' the poulticin'," the Master answered, returning the other's gaze, calm and steady.
 "I'm glad o' that," said the little man, still staring. But his yellow, grinning face said as plain as words "What a liar ye are, James Moore."
 The days passed on. His father's taunts and gibes, always becoming more bitter, drove David almost to distraction.
 He longed to make it up with Maggie; he longed for that tender sympathy which the girl had always extended to him when his troubles with his father were heavy on him. The quarrel had lasted for months now, and he was well weary of it, and utterly ashamed. For, at least, he had the good grace to acknowledge that no one was to blame but himself; and that it had been fostered solely by his ugly pride.
 At length he could endure it no longer, and determined to go to the girl and ask forgiveness. It would be a bitter ordeal to him: always unwilling to acknowledge a fault, even to himself, how much harder would it be to confess it to this strip of a girl. For a time he thought it was almost more than he could do. Yet, like his father, once set upon a course, nothing could divert him. So, after a week of doubts and determinations, of cowardice and courage, he pulled himself together and off he set.
 An hour it took him from the Grange to the bridge over the Wastrel—an hour which had wont to be a quarter. Now, as he walked on up the slope from the stream, very slowly, heartening himself for his penance, he was aware of a strange disturbance in the yard above him; the noisy cackling of hens, the snorting of pigs disturbed, and above the rest the cry of a little child ringing out in shrill distress.

(Continued.)

A SUCCESSFUL COMPETITION.

The impossibility of printing all the answers sent in for the third literary society contest is readily seen. It would have been possible to give space to the complete papers sent in by the three prize winners, but in examining the others, so many good things were found that it seemed a pity to miss. So a compromise was effected and good answers were culled from all the papers to be presented before the whole society.
 The judging was not an easy task where so much merit was displayed, but the final decision gives the prizes for this contest to Mrs. Fred Webster, Mr. Clarence R. Wilkie and Mrs. W. J. Bonner.

If these members will drop us a card stating their choice of prizes, the same will be promptly forwarded.

THE CONTEST IN DETAIL.

(a) Answered by Miss Elkerton:
 "John Milton was born in London, England, Dec. 9th, 1608. He was carefully educated at St. Paul's School and Cambridge University. In 1649 he was appointed Latin Secretary of State, and when the Protectorate was established, Milton became secretary to Cromwell and remained so till 1658. Five years before leaving his office Milton became blind, deliberately and heroically preferring, as he says, the loss of sight to the desertion of his duty. The last short intervals of sight allotted him were devoted to the composition of the "Defense", "Paradise Lost," the greatest epic in the English language, and "Paradise Regained" were the work of his darkness and were published within four years of each other, the latter being given to the public in 1671."

(a) Answered by Murdo Cameron:
 John Milton (1608—1674), an English poet, statesman and philosopher, the glory of English literature, the champion and martyr of English liberty. He was a profound and elegant classic scholar; he was intimately acquainted with every language of modern Europe. His two best-known poems are "Paradise Lost" (1655) and "Paradise Regained." The general opinion has placed the first named in the highest class of known productions. He had been unfortunate in ambition and in love, he had survived his health and his sight (1654), the comforts of his home, and the prosperity of his party. But the strength of his mind overcame every difficulty, neither blindness, nor age, nor gout, nor penury, nor domestic afflictions, nor political disappointments had power to disturb his majestic patience. Without doubt he was England's greatest poet."

Answered by Clarence Wilkie:
 "John Milton was born in London in 1608 and died in 1674. At twelve years of age he was sent to St. Paul's School, and at sixteen entered Christ's College, Cambridge, to study for the ministry. He soon abandoned that purpose for authorship. He was quick of temper, somewhat haughty in spirit, of urbane manner, a fine musician and a noble scholar. During the Commonwealth he was made Secretary of State and nobly defended the Puritan cause and civil liberty. In 1654 he became completely blind. He beheld the cause which he had advocated and defended hopelessly defeated, himself loaded with shame, and shocked by the profligacy of his time, the blind man yet meditated and dictated his glorious and deathless epics, "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained."

(b) A Sonnet.
 Miss Hamilton:
 "A sonnet is a short poem of fourteen lines working out one theme or thought. Each line is an Iambic Pentameter, meaning a poetic verse of five feet, each foot being made up of two syllables with the accent on the latter."

Mrs. Ramsey:
 "A sonnet is a short poem of fourteen lines falling into two divisions consisting of the first eight lines and the last

six. Its form originated in Italy. Besides these peculiarities the sonnet must obey these two conditions:—
 (1) Unbroken continuity of form.
 (2) Continuous sonority."

Mrs. Fred Webster:
 "A sonnet is a brief poetic form of fourteen rhymed verses arranged according to a prescribed form. It consists of two parts, the octave and the sestet, running usually upon four rhymes. When the poet's emotions are too deeply charged with thought to pass spontaneously into the movement of pure lyric, they are embodied in a single metrical flow and return. It is not merely the number of verses, it is also their arrangement as to rhyme—an arrangement leading the ear to expect a prescribed sequence and then satisfying that expectation—which entitles a form of fourteen verses to be called a sonnet. The sonnet has had a peculiar fascination for poets of the first class. It would seem that the very fact that the sonnet is recognized a structure suggestive of mere art, has drawn some of the most passionate poets of the world to the sonnet as a medium of their sincerest utterances."

(c) Explanation of reference in line 3.

Mrs. Bonner:
 "In line 3, Milton refers to the parable spoken by Christ in Luke 19: 12-27. The servant who had received one talent did not use it to advantage and so did not live to the glory of God. Milton's one talent he knew was the gift of writing. When he became blind he thought his one talent "lodged with him useless," and feared the punishment which had been meted out to the unprofitable servant."

(d) Correct meanings given by Miss Thorburn, Miss Potter, A. C. Bookless, Mary E. Watson and Lol:
 Hide - reprove.
 Exact - demand.
 Fondly - foolishly (old meaning).
 His mild yoke - His guiding hand to direct. Milton had in mind, "Take My yoke upon you, and learn of Me, and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For My yoke is easy and My burden is light."

Post - travel with speed.
 (e) Explanation of line 14.

Clara Heidt Bryan:
 "To every creature who will be accountable at the last day, God has given a certain talent or talents. Those gifts we are commanded to use for the Master's service. That special gift may be to go among the heathen and preach the word, to remain at home and bring up our children, to go to the factory, to go to war, or to act as sentinel—all is useful, and all is accepted according to our several ability. If our part be only the smallest seemingly unimportant duty, if done well we shall hear the glad "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

Emily Hemming:
 "It is not only those who do great deeds of bravery, or who become martyrs who serve God. They who are able to stand quietly by, knowing it is impossible for them to do the things they see are necessary for the cause, serve Him too if they bear this without a murmur. If prevented by affliction from doing what they would, they can still keep their lives pure and free from complaining, they may set an example which may do more good than many works."

Bert Gugin:
 "Those who are joyously doing the work God puts into their hands like loyal, loving children, are influencing the world. True power lies in character rather than in circumstances, and the people who help us most are helping us by what they are, and not by what they do."

(Continued, Feb. 27)

In the Habitant Country

By E. Maud Graham.

"That man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet
sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and
spoils."

One feels instinctively that a grain of truth underlies Shakespeare's words; yet, one deprived by nature of the power of enjoying music is worthy of pity. Doubtless few are in so sad a plight as the old colonel who could distinguish but one tune, "God Save the King," because the men stood up for it with their hats off. Similarly, a Canadian who, blinded by ignorance, prejudice, or racial pride, is incapable of appreciating the good qualities of his French compatriots, is deserving of pity. He cannot see that the French-Canadian, with his vivacity and love of color, is to Canada as poetry is to literature. Nor does he realize that without the valor and patriotism of the French there would be no Canada at all to-day.

The most cursory study of our history reveals a long list of illustrious Frenchmen—men who suffered martyrdom to bring Christianity to the savages; men who explored the wild regions of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, and claimed them all for France, before the New Englanders ever thought of crossing the Alleghenies. Cartier, Champlain, Frontenac, De Brebeuf, Radisson, Marquette, Joliet and La Salle were founders of empire and in the front rank of world heroes. History shows, further, that only because of the avarice and immorality of the court in France did the fruits of these men's labors pass into alien hands and in 1760 Canada become a British possession.

The loyalty of the new subjects was soon tested by the revolting New England colonies. The latter, knowing that the English in Canada were chafing under the Quebec Act, imagined that the Canadians could be easily induced to join in the revolution. But the French colonists, rendered happy by that same Act, refused, and even took up arms to defend their native land from the invaders under Montgomery and Arnold, thus saving Canada for the Empire. Again, in 1812, Canada would have been lost without the active loyalty of the French, for, while Brock gave his life in the victory of Queenston Heights, De Salaberry saved Quebec by his brilliant success at Chateauguay.

Moreover, while it is true that in 1837 the French rebelled, so also did the English, and with no more reason. Yet to-day William Lyon MacKenzie is commonly lauded as a patriot who fought for British liberty, while Louis Joseph Papineau is still referred to as a rebel. The generation of 1837, however, has passed away, and at the present time a score of brilliant French-Canadians are winning honor for Canada in literature, art and statesmanship.

But one notices that the eminent men of early French Canada belonged for the most part to the seigniorial or aristocratic families, who copied the culture and the customs of the French Court; and while to-day many of the leaders have come from the habitant class, yet, for some reason or other, an educated Frenchman never returns to the farm, preferring even starvation in a lawyer's gown. Westerners ask constantly why this is so; why, with so many illustrious examples before him, the average countryman is content to remain essentially the same credulous peasant of the days of Champlain and the Company of the Hundred Associates. The summer visitor to Quebec is more willing to hazard an answer than the old resident of the place.

To anyone familiar with the French, it seems futile to recommend compulsory education as a cure-all, as so many Westerners do. The French-Canadian regards it as an impertinent interference with the rights of the family and of the individual. Even of those who have

been to school, it is well known that many have speedily forgotten their knowledge of reading and writing, have married very young and have settled down into the rut worn by their ancestors. Why do they not wish to get out of this rut? What are the ideals of this people, bound to us by the ties of patriotism, and separated by language and customs?

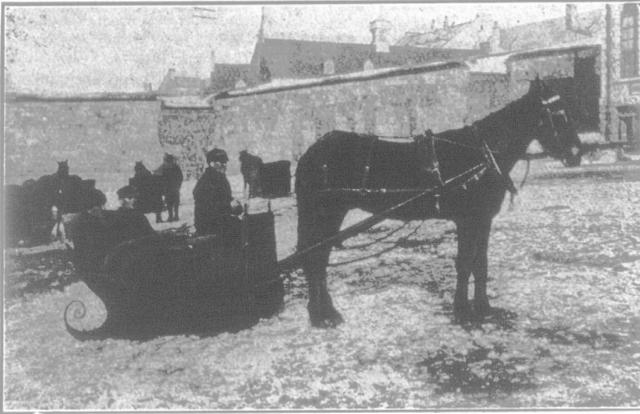
In the first place, the Western idea that the rut is something quite objectionable, is largely the result of prejudice. Since the abolition of the seigniorial tenure in 1854 brought freedom from the irksome feudal duties, a considerable number of the farmers

ing from Quebec to St. Anne de Beaupre. There one finds the houses built close together, while the farms, of the width of a town lot, stretch back for miles towards the Laurentians. This odd arrangement results from the desire of the early settlers to live by the water, their only highway both summer and winter. A few of the houses date back to those early days, with thatched roof and stone walls two or three feet thick, often plastered or clap-boarded outside for better protection against the frost. The newer houses are usually of the same pattern—one storey, surmounted by a very high red roof, curved pagoda fashion to shed the snow, and broken by

spun cloth. Near this is a deep box cradle—homemade, as is all the furniture—and usually occupied, for the habitant does not believe in race-suicide. The rush-bottomed chairs which line the room have an almost modern "mission" simplicity. On the walls there is certain to be a colored picture of the Virgin with a prie-dieu before it, some gay wool-work, and a photograph or two of a stiffly-conscious bridal couple. The children clatter about their play, happy, in wooden sabots; and should it be Friday, the mother probably skinning eels for dinner. In the newer houses, naturally one finds more luxurious—and not always more tasteful—furnishings.

In disposition, the habitant is thrifty, vivacious, fond of his home, reverent, if inclined to superstition, and very polite. It is delightful to ask him questions, just to see his eager attention. He is honest too; one needs to go to Quebec to get maple syrup with the genuine tang. Generally he is temperate; in many a Quebec county prohibition has proved to be practicable. And he is social to a degree; every wedding, baptism and birthday is made an occasion of festivity. In love-making he is still a child of Nature. Country walks are full of quaint surprises in the number of young couples one meets strolling along, quite unabashed, with their arms about each other; and when a wedding takes place, the bridal party drives merrily about the country with horses and carriages decked out with ribbons and flowers.

In the workaday life of the habitant, the Saturday-morning market is a big institution. The Bonsecours Market, of Montreal, is the largest, but the Champlain, of Quebec, is the Frenchiest. There the women still cling to the homespun dress, with bright scarf over the shoulders and broad-brimmed, black-straw hat tied under the chin. They spread out their goods on the ground or on low tables all over the square, and usually ask more than they expect to get, considering it quite a matter of course that a customer should haggle over prices. The city ladies go regularly to market at the fashionable hour of 8 a.m., and it is very funny to see them stepping gingerly about amongst the piles of vegetables, carrying heavy



FRENCH CARIOLE, QUEBEC.

have paid off the amount entailed by the Government on the land, as a sort of mortgage; others have kept the interest paid up; and all have used their increased freedom and prosperity to improve their buildings and buy machinery. The progress may not be revolutionary, but it is nevertheless real. And while one does not yet find any farmhouses to equal the best in Ontario, yet one does find even the poorest kept with thrift and neatness.

Of all the habitant country, the best known is the Beauport Shore, stretch-

ing from Quebec to St. Anne de Beaupre. The walls are usually whitewashed or painted pale yellow, and the wooden shutters green. This carnival of color is frequently given the finishing touch by the cotton window shades, which are usually sky-blue, spangled with stars, or sometimes show a gay landscape.

The interior of the older houses is only less picturesque than the exterior. One enters a large living-room, with a great cavernous brick fireplace and oven built in the opposite wall. At one side stands a loom, still used for the home-



HABITANT CARTS AT MARKET IN QUEBEC.

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baskets or bulky bags. Outside the square is a barricade of two-wheeled habitant carts in charge of men, who gossip until their better halves are ready to go home. One never sees a four-wheeled wagon, and probably never will, because of the steep hills.

When winter sets in there is less to do on the farms and more time for social pleasures. There are endless sleighing parties, and on moonlight nights the air is gay with the jingle of bells and the quaint old songs with numberless verses. One favorite ditty, "La Rose aux Bois," says that it is not a girl's business to kiss the boys, but to sweep the floor, but once the house is made clean the boys may tiptoe in, after scraping their heels, and should then sit down and sing. There is also plenty of skating, tobogganing and other amusements. At all these sports, and indeed throughout the winter generally, the men are clad most pictures-

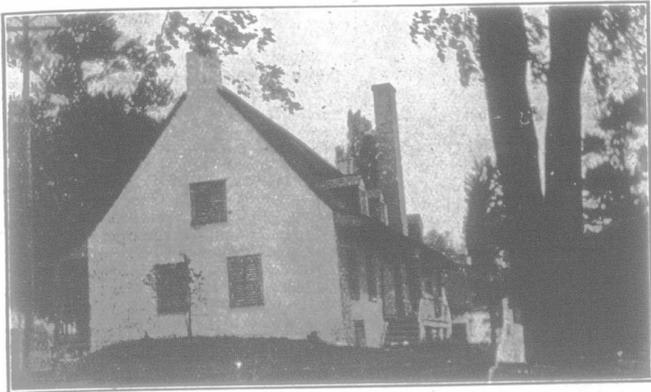
quely. They wear thick coats of homespun, tied round the waist with the gayest of gay sashes, warm caps with ear-muffs, grey leggings with red tassels, and red mitts.

The winter's fun comes to an end on Mardi Gras, or "Fat Tuesday," the day before Lent. Above all others, that is the night for masquerading and serenading, and dignified folk are better indoors. Then, "Oh, what a difference a few hours make," says a popular song. Before dawn everyone is up and away to church, resolving one knows not what for the next forty days.

Thus, we are led back to the first impulse of French colonization—the wish to bring Christianity to the heathen. Whether it be the influence of those early martyrs working through the ages, or whether it be some other force, no man can tell. Certain it is that here church and people form an unit unparalleled in the world to-day.

are not being sanctified then we must be putting obstacles in the way of the Holy Spirit. The thing we need for our good and happiness God provides for us, though it may cost Him the awful agony of Gethsemane and Calvary. And yet we can throw His gifts aside in sullen discontent, and act as though we thought our short-sighted provision for our own wants would have been far better than the treasures of love He has, in infinite wisdom, provided. Someone has said that "discouragement is an act of unbelief," and if that be true, then discouragement is a sin against God, a sin we are bound to fight to the death. To trust God when we have our own way in everything is very easy and requires no fighting at all. But how pleased He must be when one of His children trusts on and walks forward joyously with uplifted head through the hard bits of the road of life. We all know what those hard bits are like—the times when, if we are faithless cowards, we feel as though life were hardly worth living. Then joy is not only a duty—it is always that—but it becomes a triumph as well, a victory over the dark spiritual foes that are trying to drag down our souls with heavy weights.

itself to the grace of God, to do holy, loving will." "Think of the tremendous value of the hard bits of life and of the weary stretches of monotonous duty. How poor we should now be if we had not gone through them. At least, these may be of incalculable value if we make the most of them. The daily exercise of patience, the faithful doing of work which appears to be unnoticed by all but God and the angels, the contemplation of one's own little pains and worries—these things which seem trivial when taken singly are building strength and courage into the character. And this strength won, is a personal possession which cannot be taken away from the victor. We ask God for strength and He knows that we can only win them by hard fight; so He gives the victory to those who are over weariness and discouragement. As Christ Himself is the Rock, and some souls mount on Him to a higher life, while He is also a stone of stumbling and rock of offense to others, so is it with the events that trials and the difficulties, duties, and petty vexations of every day. If we allow them to conquer us, we grow weaker and more cowardly with each encounter. But if we take them as gifts from God, as intended for our reflecting in the beauty of holiness, then we can find good reason to be glad and rejoice before God; yea, to exceedingly rejoice not only in the sunshine, but also in the cloudy and dark day. God wants us to do great things for Him, but let us not doubt His love if He first prepares and makes us strong by daily drill and exercise. It would not be real kindness to order a man forward to a difficult and glorious task when his strength is so small that he must surely fail. Strength for a hard strain is built up day after day, quietly and unconsciously. And it may even be that in God's eyes the joyous service poured out ungrudgingly as a willing sacrifice to Him in quiet homes, without show or vainglory or praise of man, is far grander than the acts which win the applause of the world. Whichever way it may be, at least one thing is certain—we ought to conquer "the blues." The servant of God is commanded to rejoice in tribulation, to rejoice in hope of the glory of God, to rejoice in the LORD always. What time



TYPICAL HOUSE ON THE BEAUPORT ROAD, QUEBEC.

THE QUIET HOUR

THE SIN OF "THE BLUES."

Let the righteous be glad; let them rejoice before God: yea let them exceedingly rejoice.—Psalm lxxviii: 3.

"If I have faltered more or less In my great task of happiness; If I have moved among my race And shown no glorious morning face, If beams from happy human eyes Have moved me not; if morning skies, Books, and my food, and summer rain Knocked on my sullen heart in vain; Lord, thy most pointed pleasure take And stab my spirit broad awake; Or, Lord, if too obdurate I, Choose Thou, before that spirit die, A piercing pain, a killing sin, And to my dead heart run them in."
—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

It is a strange thing that so many good people should settle down comfortably to indulge in a fit of "the blues" without knowing that it is a sin at all, or that happiness is a real duty. When they look gloomy or low-spirited, and someone asks: "What is the matter with you to-day?" the sufficient answer seems to be, "Oh, I have the blues." But is it a sufficient answer? Surely conscience has something to say on the subject. In the 28th chapter of Deuteronomy we find a long list of the blessings which are poured out by God on those who obey Him. Then follows a fearful description of the misery which is the natural result of disobedience and which falls on those who do not serve the LORD "with joyfulness and with gladness of heart."—Deut. xxviii: 47.

If you don't understand why "a fit of the blues" should be a sin against God, look at it from His point of view. Suppose that you are keeping the birthday of a dearly-loved child, and have planned to make the day as happy as possible. You have heaped every gift on the child that heart could desire, invited his little friends to play with him, and surrounded him with loving care all day. How disappointed you would be if he refused to play, and sat down in a corner looking gloomy and miserable. It would show want of

gratitude for all you had done for him, want of love to you, and want of faith in your wisdom. Perhaps he wanted a knife or a gun, and did not believe that you knew best when you considered him too young to be trusted with such dangerous playthings.

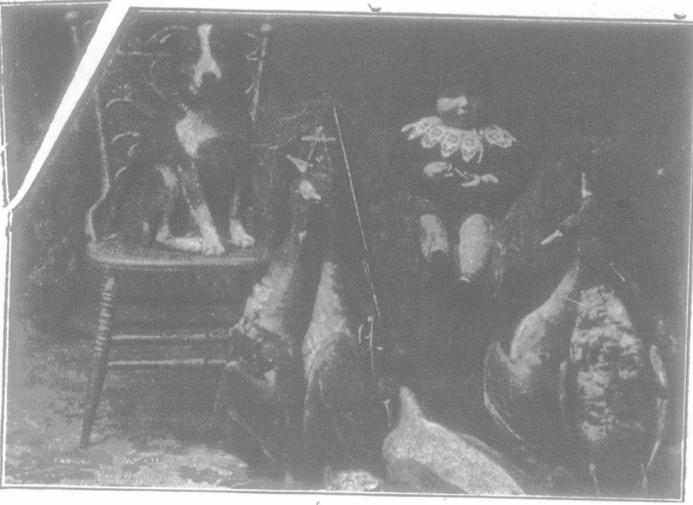
I think God must be disappointed when we refuse to find pleasure in health and friends, sweet air, sunshine, prosperity and His other numberless gifts, just because He holds out of our eager grasp some coveted pleasure. When we stop to think about it we know certainly that He does it because He loves us, and we really would choose that His will should be done rather than our own. How can we know what is for our lasting happiness? Often it is only by wise denial that we can gain the most desirable gifts—patience, courage, faith and that high joy which can shine unflatteringly through cloud and storm.

Love, infinite love, not only endured to the uttermost to save us from sin, but is watching over us every moment. The Story of the Cross may grow dim to our eyes, in the far-distant past, and we may find it hard to realize that the Saviour of the world really cared for our special needs when He offered the Great Sacrifice. But His watchful care to-day is more easily comprehended and goes home to our consciousness more readily. When He has planned each moment of the day for our highest good and real happiness, think how disappointed He must be if we refuse to be happy and move with listless step and gloomy face, letting all the brightness die out of our voice. Let us never forget that God loves us so much that He chose to become one with us, and has lifted our human nature higher than anything else in the boundless universe. Each soul is set on an infinite height of glory and greatness, being one with the Infinite God. The Father who never makes mistakes is training, beautifying and perfecting our souls each moment—or will do so if we let Him. It is an awful thought that we have the power of resisting God's will. His Will is our sanctification, and if we

"Then is the time of test, when faith Cries to the heart which only fails: 'Courage! nor let thy forces dim. Although He slay thee, trust in Him Who giveth good and tempereth ill, 'And never fails, and never will, To be the refuge of His saints. To yield to grief without a blow Is to doubt God: with Him for Guide The pleasant pathway, and no less The hot and thorn-set wilderness Alike are roads to heaven, and He Even where thou waitest beside the sea, Can with a word recall the tide."

The prophet Isaiah, in telling of the coming Messiah before-hand about the coming Messiah, says "He will brighten and beautify dull and flavorless lives. Instead of figuring "ashes" they are to be "beauty," instead of "mourning" they are to be anointed with "oil of joy," and they are to put off themselves in the radiant "garment of praise"—"that he might be glorified." Let us never forget that by offering thanks and praise we honor God, and when we are sullen, contented we dishonor our Master and bring contempt on our

high calling. All the people around us should know that we are soldiers and servants of the Most High GOD, and that we are confident in His willingness and ability to provide for all our needs and satisfy all our holiest desires. "Mark, then, how joy springs out at once as the unfailing token of the Holy Spirit's presence, the first sign that He is having His Own with a man's heart. The joy of the Lord, the joy that is strength, the joy that no man taketh from us, the joy wherewith we joy before God, the abundant joy of faith, and hope and love and praise—this it is that gathers like a radiant, fostering, cheering air around the soul that yields



GUARDING THE SPOILS

then can we have for the luxury of hugging our woes and making much of any little discomfort? "From every point on earth we are equally near to heaven and the infinite." "So out of sunshine as of deepest shade, Out of the dust of sordid everyday. We may look up, and, glad and unafraid, Call on the Lord for help, and give Him praise; Nor time nor fate nor space can bar us from His face, Or stand between one soul and His exhaustless grace."

H. E. G.

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INGLE NOOK CHATS

HOUSEHOLD SANITATION.

By Mary E. Allen Davidson, M.D.

SURROUNDINGS OF THE HOME.

CHAPTER I.

Before beginning the talk on home surroundings I must ask my readers to remember that if what is said is to be helpful, it must be frank. Insanitary conditions must be exposed, and to do so subjects that are usually ignored must be discussed plainly. I shall try to speak as clearly, as earnestly, and as faithfully as if I were your own trusted family doctor, pointing out danger to the health of the household and hoping that at least enough heed will be given to ensure a careful consideration of your own home conditions, to find out if anything could be bettered. Also let it be understood that I am quite assured that farmers' children are by far the healthiest, so that when insanitary conditions of farm homes are pointed out, do not say, "All fudgel farm children are healthy," and dismiss the subject from your minds. They have certainly the best chance to be healthy, with God's gifts of fresh air and sunshine lavished so prodigally. But these are sometimes nullified to some extent, and the little ones on the farm could be saved from many illnesses that these gifts of nature help to render less lastingly hurtful. But why not always work with nature, instead of against her? Does it not behove parents to think about these things and see if some anxiety to themselves and suffering to the children could not be prevented, and all rendered more comfortable by a little more attention to surroundings? Let it be not forgotten either, that the farm contributes quite a large percentage of the victims of consumption and typhoid.

The ground on which the house stands should be well-drained. The cellar should never be damp, nor water allowed to lie in it. This will be dealt with fully when the inside life of the home is considered. No stagnant water should be allowed to lie near the dwelling, such as ponds, sloughs, etc. Hurtful gases are constantly rising from decaying animal and vegetable matter. These not only are hurtful in themselves, but the healthful oxygen in the air in the region of the water is used up in their making, so that the air is vitiated in several ways. It loses its tonic properties, is not so buoyant and exhilarating, and is loaded with gases that are poisonous to the system when inhaled. An open drain from house or out-building is especially dangerous, because of the large amount of decaying matter it is likely to carry. Such drains should always be closed in, at least until a point is reached where the air surrounding the home will not be contaminated. Just here, let me refer to drains in towns. In some, where waterworks and a sewerage system have not yet been installed, some of the larger hotels have their own system. The sewers in connection are allowed, after a short distance, to discharge into the open. In one case that I know of two of these sinks of filth come from large buildings in the same locality, and are discharged almost at right angles to, and within a short distance of each other; and that not away out on a common, but right in the town with dwelling houses near enough for the inmates to be at times very cognizant of the stench. In the hot summer days when the wind is unfavorable, the odors rising off these drains are carried right into the homes in its direction. Swarms of flies, which can not be fought out, are constantly coming from them too. Such a crime against the public health should be most severely dealt with. The people in the neighborhood say they have complained time and again, yet the thing goes serenely on, and typhoid and diarrhoea hold high carnival. Such things should not be submitted to. The owners of buildings so drained should be compelled to provide for the safe disposal of such a breeding filth.

How about the disposal of garbage? Let us consider first house garbage, and as that is more abundant in towns by reason of the closeness of dwellings to each other, town garbage will be dealt with first.

In summer this is hauled away to the nuisance ground in the larger towns; in the smaller, little attention is given, and every family is a law unto itself, except when the nuisance becomes too flagrant and annoying.

When slops are stored in barrels and these emptied into a huge tank once a week and hauled away, the great body of the nuisance is disposed of. But how about the time of its accumulation, and the manner of taking it away?

During all the week there is a hot sun pouring down in these barrels. They are not provided with covers. They stand in the back yard, or in the lane off it, quite near the kitchen door. The flies cluster thick around them; nauseating odors steam off into the surrounding air. But the day they are emptied! Whew! One has often to vacate the back premises during and for some time after the operation. The tank and wagon can be smelted when it is rods away, but at close range it distils the quintessence of foul odors. While emptying the barrels the contents are scattered all round them for several feet, and a good modicum left in the bottom of each to supply plenty of disease germs and foul odors till the filling process begins over again.

The heaps of solid garbage that accumulate all winter are allowed to stew and steam for weeks under the spring sun, and when it is finally melted the heap is removed, but the place where it has been is left just in its original state. Now I am not fault-finding, I am describing actual conditions. Can these be bettered? Somewhat, surely! Household should cover the barrels or tanks for slops. When these are emptied, quicklime or other effective disinfectant should be scattered round the barrels over the ground sprinkled by the spilled slops, and a generous amount should be thrown into the barrel and on the cover. This would not make this a clean way of disposing of the slops. Nothing can be so good as a closed drain, but it would improve present conditions and make these barrels less of a camping and feeding ground for flies, if indeed they are not a breeding place for them.

When the life-history of the house-fly is as thoroughly investigated as that of the mosquito has been, its connection with many diseases as a causative agent will be demonstrated, not in the same way by direct insertion of the disease germ into the body; but I believe it is even more active in the spread of disease, because the mosquito has only one way of infesting its victim, and only a portion of the mosquitos find a chance to sting. But every fly that lights on our table or crawls over the children is a menace. When we know where they breed and how, that is, the conditions favorable, and destroy these, we shall have gone a long way towards the elimination of certain diseases for which they are partly, at least, responsible; such as typhoid, dysentery and other diseases caused by food contamination.

The fly and the mosquito belong to the same order of insect life. Stagnant water is the offending agent in the case of mosquitos; also swamps. So I believe it is in the case of the house-fly. I have found the maggots (larvae) thick round the slop barrel, as well as on decaying animal matter. So I think quicklime should be used to destroy these, as well as to destroy decaying matter.

The heaps of solid matter should be covered with quicklime in the spring or with a thick coating of ashes, and after removal the ground should be also sprinkled with lime and dug up if possible, the earth itself being a great purifier.

The same applies to the disposal of rubbish on the farm. No garbage should be thrown out that can be burnt.

The farm animals will dispose of potato peelings and other vegetable refuse, also table refuse, but where not so used, these should all be burnt. The furnace or kitchen stove should be amongst our most patronized house cleaners.

Do not throw slops and garbage near your kitchen door. At least do not have it so that in the spring you will have a semi-solid conglomerate round your door, through which you have to wade every time you go in and out, and of which you must carry in a load on your boots to be deposited on your floor, dried into dust and inhaled. This will be a slough of despond to your children, of which the worst consequences may not be wet feet or soiled clothes. So carry all slops and refuse well to the unfrequented side of the yard. In the spring deal with it promptly as described above.

While shade trees are very desirable, both for shade and ornament, they should not be so close to the house or so thickly planted as to exclude most of the sunshine or to interfere with the free circulation of air. This would not be likely to obtain in Manitoba, except occasionally in towns where the trees have been planted too thickly at first, have grown and the branches spread out and thickened, more shade has resulted than was desired or intended. This shuts out the purifying influences of sun and wind to a large extent, and has a tendency to cause dampness. As before mentioned, thick shrubbery forms a harboring and breeding place for flies, and also mosquitos.

Where houses on the farm are built in or close to bluffs, the trees should be thinned out immediately round the house and the whole bluff underbrushed to prevent dampness or the lodgment of stagnant water. Many times I have noticed these bluffs made a dumping ground for manure and household refuse. This of course should never be done, as they are the play grounds of the children and such matter is more harmful decaying slowly in shade and dampness than if out in the open, where sun and wind could do their cleansing work upon it.

Out-buildings on the farm should be far enough away from the house to prevent barn-yard excrement from being tramped into the house, to be dried and inhaled, loaded on to the clothing and hands and so rubbed into the children's eyes, or swallowed with their food.

The house should never be supplied from the barn well. *It is always dangerous.* Even when the greatest care is taken the water runs great chances of being contaminated by animal excrement.

Farm animals should not be allowed to run near the house. There should be a large well-fenced area round every dwelling. On many farms the domestic fowl run in and out of the kitchen at will. Dogs lie round the stove or under the table, bite for fleas, shake off all accumulations of their hairy coats, regardless of its nature, and lick the children's hands and faces, no matter what abomination they may have nosed over a short time before. Cats also are often tolerated, when they should be disposed of. Children pet and hug and kiss their mouths and noses. Shall we then do away with dogs and cats? By no means; but do not allow them to sleep in the house. Have a comfortable place for them in some out-house. Dogs should never be allowed to live with children in the house, nor should cats be fondled by children or allowed to sleep with them, as cats are specially subject to throat disease and may infect human beings. Children should be taught not to allow dogs or cats to lick their hands or faces, for obvious reasons.

Pigs are often allowed to squeal round the door, and in fact any of the farm animals will gravitate to the house yard, and manure is scattered all over it unless they be prevented by a fence. The children play round, get this excrement on hands and clothing. They do not know enough to avoid it, their busy mothers cannot watch them, yet they wonder sometimes where the sore eyes, sore throats, boils, ringworms, or other body sores come from, or what causes the fevered tossing and vomiting of a transient sick stomach. It is only the protest, "Trespassers not allowed on these premises."

So fence in a good yard. Have a nice front lawn, with a border of flowers and a gravelled walk to your front door. At the rear or side have a large yard. Use plenty of gravel round the door for some distance. If you have gravel walks leading to pump and water closet, all the better. Your vegetable garden may also be in the same enclosure with the house. An acre fenced in and planted round with trees, and so divided—into front lawn, flower garden, back yard and vegetable garden, will give ideal home surroundings, will afford a clean shady playground for the children, and a place where the grown-ups can rest brain and body, or find a pleasant change of work in garden or flower culture. It will pay to make the home surroundings beautiful and attractive as well as healthful. Every farmer can have such a home with very little cash outlay. Just a little time and thought and personal work and the result will be a gratification to himself, an inspiration to others, and a lasting benefit and pleasure to all the family.

The yards of town houses also should be kept clean. No accumulation of rubbish should be allowed either in yards or back lanes. Animal refuse should be carefully excluded and a plentiful use of gravel made. A load or two of clean sand for the children to play in, with a shady plot of grass, will be a great help towards keeping them healthfully employed. If the sand can be dumped in a great heap of clean shifting possibilities under a big tree in a specially clean corner where the air is pure (away from the closet or the slop barrel), the questions of clothes and amusement and exercise are solved for the greater part of the day, as far as the younger children are concerned, anyway.

Of course dogs and cats are as great a menace in town as in the country, and the same restrictions should be applied to them everywhere.

The next talk will deal with the question of wells and pure water.

Children's Corner

LOST PIGEONS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We spent a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and I hope that you spent yours the same. I have just added up the names in the C. C. and I think that you have a good number of members. I am not going to school now as it is too cold. In the summertime I ride. We live about two miles and a half from school and I am in the third class. I like best reading, writing, history, arithmetic, composition and geography. We have five horses, forty-five head of cattle and about one hundred chickens. I had two pigeons, but one day a hawk got after them. They flew away and I never saw them any more and never heard anything of them.

(Age 12 years.) GARDIE ELPHICK.

LIKES SUMMER BEST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken this valuable paper for quite a number of years. We are having very cold weather now. I do not care much for winter. I think summer is the nicest of the four seasons. I have a pony I think quite a lot of, and a side saddle, and have very pleasant times riding in the summer. I wish Cousin Dorothy would get her photo taken and put in the Advocate. I like reading very much and my favorite books are the "Elsie" series. I have read fourteen of them. I intend going to Franklin and Neepawa this winter as I have cousins at both places. Our school opened on the 22nd of January. Our teacher's name is Miss G.

(Age 15 years.) ELLA PAFF.

STUDIES ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live on a farm half a mile south of the little village of Plum Coulee. I go to school and am learning English, German, arithmetic and singing. I had a little sister Dorothy. We have two Shetland ponies whose names are Polly and Lucy.

(Age 6 years.) WILLIE KLASSEN.

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MANY DOROTHYS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write a letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I live on a farm half a mile south of Plum Coulee. We have twelve horses, twenty-two head of cattle, and thirty-four pigs. In poultry we have about two hundred hens, six geese, and nine ducks. I am going to school regularly. My studies are English and German, reading, spelling, grammar, and composition. I have a grandmother Dorothy, two cousins Dorothy and a sister Dorothy. I have two sisters and three brothers.
(Age 13 years.)

MARY L. KLASSEN.

SNOW THREE FEET DEEP.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Though I have never written to the Children's Corner, I have been very interested in it. I go to school every day that is fine, but we are having bad weather now. The snow is three feet deep on the level. We have one dog, whose name is Carlo. I have a little pony named Buttons, on which I ride to school. My teacher's name is Mr. MacD. I like him very well. I am in the second grade.
(Age 8 years.)

LORNA M. BERNARD.

CANDY PEANUTS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We keep a store and sell candies and peanuts. I go to school and am seven years old. My father has one horse and two cows and a pig.
(Age 7 years.)

WILLIE SHARPE.

A GOOD SLEIGH DOG.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have forty head of cattle, twenty-two head of horses, and one hundred and ninety hens. I have one brother and one sister. My brother is only two years old. My sister and I drive two and a half miles to school. I am in grade four and in the third reader. My teacher's name is Mr. Y. and he boards at our place. We live five miles from the city. The name of our city is Moose Jaw. We have four dogs, one of which is a Newfoundland dog. I can hitch him up in my hand sleigh, and he will pull me all over. His name is Bruno. I have a pony and his name is Captain. My father built a barn this summer.
(Age 11 years.)

WILLIE HARRIS.

TWO MILES FROM SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like reading the Children's Corner very much. I have two brothers but no sister. My brother's names are Earl and Willie. My brother and I go to school every day. I am in grade four and in the third book. We live two miles from school, five miles from the city of Moose Jaw and five miles from church. The name of our church is Wesley.
(Age 9 years.)

JAMIE HARRIS.

TOO COLD FOR SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was very much pleased to see my first letter in print, so I thought I would write again. We are having cold weather at present and quite a bit of snow. I had a good time during Christmas, and got a lot of nice presents. We have no school now, and I am glad of it as it is so cold. I have half a mile to walk to school. We live four miles from Ohaton and eight miles from Camrose.
(Age 10 years.)

OLAF OPPEN.

A CANADIAN GIRL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live in Canada with my father and mother. I have three little sisters. We live on a large farm, five miles from town. I go to the McCoy school, two miles from our place but do not go to school in the winter. I am in grade two. I am ten years old on the 8th of February. My father is a thresher. My grandpa was 77 years old on the 19th of January. Papa has eighteen head of cattle, six pigs and twelve horses.
(Age 10 years.)

RUTH SCHIEFNER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the Children's Corner and as I have not seen any letters from Rose

Plain I thought I would write one. My papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and thinks it a fine paper. We live ten miles north of Regina on a farm of 960 acres. I have four sisters, whose names are Bessie, Lillie, Violet and Ivy; and two brothers whose names are Hill and Reggie. Ivy is the baby. She is only four months old. I sometimes have great fun with her.

We have sixty-one head of cattle, twenty horses and a hundred and twenty hens. Papa bought us a lovely new piano for a Christmas present, but the winter is too cold for the music teacher to come to us. For pets I have two cats and a little colt. My brother has a pony. I had some fine rides on her in threshing time when the men and boys were too busy to go for the cows at night. Our school is about a mile and three quarters away, but the winter is so cold that we cannot go.
(Age 14 years.)

DAISY BREDIN.

Matrimonial Agent—Allow me to introduce you to Mlle. Lucie Jobard, daughter of a naval officer, highly educated, excellent temper, delightful physiognomy, born at Marseilles, 300,000—

Would-be-Bridegroom—I am sure medemoiselle would suit me. Indeed, there can be no doubt about it if she has got 300,000 francs.

Agent—Pardon me; not too quick. Let me proceed. I was about to say, "Born at Marseilles, 300,000 inhabitants."

Trade Notes.

THE FAT STOCK SHOW which is to be held in Regina, March 20, 21 and 22, is the third of its kind in that province. Here, it is comparatively a young institution, but in other provinces fat stock shows have demonstrated their utility. Some districts of the province are better adapted to the raising of stock than the growing of grain, and even in the sections that are known as being adapted to grain growing many farmers are finding it advantageous to devote more attention to live stock in order to keep up the yield and quality of grain. The Fat Stock Show is one of the prime factors in fostering the cordial support of all farmers. The meetings held during the show are always helpful and instructive, more particularly on account of the object lessons available as illustrative material.

The Saskatchewan Poultry Association is holding its First Annual Show on the same dates as the Fat Stock Show this year, and this should serve as an additional attraction to many farmers. It is being demonstrated every day that poultry, if properly managed, is one of the most profitable branches of the farm.

SEED CATALOG.

Steele Briggs' Western Catalog for this year is worthy of notice by every one living in this prairie country. It has been compiled with unusual care. The varieties listed and information given testify to a thorough knowledge of what this country needs. The cultural directions are very valuable being the experience of the best Western gardeners. Any one going carefully through this catalog will be well repaid and cannot but conclude that as a catalog for the West it is distinct from any other list and stands entirely on its own bottom. The front page of cover shows how vegetables grow in the Yukon—the last page gives results of Field Root Trials for 6 years at Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms.

DO HEALTHY ANIMALS NEED A TONIC?

This question is often raised among stock feeders when considering the use of stock foods. They ask the question, "Does a person in health need medicine?"

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Mix half an ounce of Pure Virgin Oil of Pine with 2 ounces of glycerine and half pint of whiskey. Use a teaspoonful doses. A famous throat and lung specialist, whose camp for consumptives in the pine-woods of Maine has attracted great attention, declares the above formula will break up a cold in twenty-four hours, heal the lungs and cure any cough that is curable. The ingredients can be secured at any drug store at small cost.

Care should be exercised in securing the best quality of glycerine and whiskey, while the Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased only in the original half-ounce vials, which are securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper with the name Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) plainly printed thereon. Cheap or adulterated oils which are sold in bulk always create nausea and never effect the desired results. —Advt.



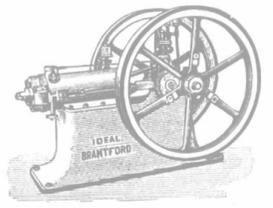
Steedman's SOOTHING Powders

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. CONTAIN NO POISON

IDEAL GAS and GASOLINE ENGINE

Stationary and Mounted



Manufactured by Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd. BRANTFORD, Can. MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR Co. Winnipeg Agents Western Provinces.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

We have most of us learned by experience the evil of over-eating, and endeavor to select foods most agreeable to our digestion. Furthermore, we exert an effort to consume only sufficient food to sustain life and repair waste. In fact, we do not aim at putting on weight, and in many cases just the opposite result is hoped for, but if the cow, steer or hog would be given only sufficient food to sustain life and repair waste, no gain would be perceptible; we fully realize that the food consumed that doesn't produce additional weight or milk is entirely wasted, the profit, therefore, being derived from the food consumed in addition to that which is required to sustain life and repair tissue.

Over-feeding, therefore, is a necessity; and the results similar as in the case of the human. Then again, the animal has the opportunity of selecting the foods most suitable to its digestion.

Medical stock tonics, therefore, must be entitled to a place in the economy of skilful feeding, and the stock preparations that contain the ingredients that have been tested in the medical institutions of our country and found valuable are being sought after by a large percentage of expert feeders.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the product of science; it is the result of Dr. Hess' twenty years' experience in the study and practice of medicine, both human and veterinary.

It contains the bitter tonics long known in medicine for improving the appetite and increasing the flow of juices necessary to assimilation; it furnishes the animal system with iron, the greatest of blood and tissue builders; together with the nitrates of sodium and potassium, which assist nature in eliminating poisonous waste material from the system, and laxatives which regulate the bowels.

Anyone doubting the virtue of a formula of this character has only to refer to the medical authorities of the country or to his own physician or veterinarian.

If you have never used Dr. Hess Stock food, write to Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

If Dr. Hess Stock Food fails to increase growth and milk production sufficient to pay for itself many times over, your money will be refunded.

This newspaper indorses our guarantee.

GOSSIP

CARDSTON SEED FAIR.

The Cardston Seed Fair on Feb. 5, the first ever held there, created a great deal of interest and is destined in the future to be an event of the winter, and it is expected next year that a poultry show will occur about the same time. The seed fair was chiefly remarkable for the good exhibit of hard wheats, both spring and winter varieties. The judging of Messrs. W. C. McKillican of Calgary, and A. Mitchell of Edmonton, gave good satisfaction and many who did not exhibit this year will be on hand next year. The country to the west of Cardston, especially Leavitt, held the good reputation it has obtained for good crops, and it was a pleasure to see them win. The exhibit of oats was light to what it should have been. There were ten samples of Alberta Red winter wheat shown, pretty close together, and eight two-bushel lots of hard spring wheat and eight entries in oats. Barley had four exhibitors and there was a nice exhibit of grass seed. The farmers will do better another time with the practice obtained at this show. Mr. Perrey made a good exhibit of six varieties for the collection prize. The winners in Alberta Red who also took the second prize in hard spring wheat have good reason to be proud of the work they have done.

The lectures were well attended. The Brass Band, Mandolin and Guitar Club as well as the Cyclone Glee Club assisted very materially to round out a pleasant evening.

THE AWARDS.

ALBERTA RED WINTER WHEAT. 1st, Wm. and Thos. Leavitt, 98 1/2 points, weight 63 1/2 lbs.; 2nd, T. H. Woolford,

GIRLS ENTERING WOMANHOOD. FINDS BILEANS A BOON.

Mothers who have daughters just on the critical borderland over which the girl passes into the fuller life of womanhood, will find Bileans a great boon. They make rich, red blood, and strengthen and invigorate the internal organs involved in the great change. Mrs. T. Beadle, of Home Place, Toronto, says: "My daughter, Elsie (13), was feeling far from well this winter. She complained of frequent headaches and was always weakly, tired, and drowsy. She seemed altogether without energy or strength. Each morning her tongue was coated and her appetite failed. She was sometimes so dizzy that on stooping she almost fell, and she was also troubled a great deal with constipation. One single box of Bileans made a world of difference in her, and so I continued to give her this remedy. Within a few weeks they built her up wonderfully and they are keeping her in the best of health."

Bileans also cure anemia, green sickness, debility, sick headache, constipation, piles, rheumatism, sciatica, and all liver and kidney ailments. They tone up the system and enable it to throw off colds, chills, etc. All druggists and stores sell Bileans at 50c. a box, or obtainable from the Bilean Co., Toronto, for price. Six boxes sent for \$2.50.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.



The Paying Hen

is the one which contributes 150 eggs or more in a year, toward the family grocery bill. The sure way to have such hens, eggs in abundance, and a lot of ready cash is to give a little of

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

with the morning feed every day in the year. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic, the sole purpose and action of which, is to assist nature in the performance of necessary functions. It aids digestion, prevents disease, and sends the proper proportion of each food element to the organ most in need. It also contains germicides which destroy bacteria, the usual cause of poultry disease. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.), and is a guaranteed egg-producer. Endorsed by leading poultry associations in United States and Canada. Sold on a written guarantee, and costs but a penny a day for 30 fowls.

1 1/2 lb. package, 35c. 12 lbs. \$1.75, 5 lbs., 85c. 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.



COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Agents Western Canada

One Chance is All We Ask

That is a chance to tell you of the ideal life of the fruit grower in the

KOOTENAY

If you knew what it was like you would go no matter what the obstacles. The best way to know is to investigate. Go out if possible (if you do you'll buy) but if you can't go, at any rate get our

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED BOOK

It's free. It tells all about this Valley.

The FISHER-HAMILTON CO. Dept. A Box 374 Ashdown Block, Winnipeg

Deafness Overcome

Conquered by the Way Ear Drum



For 25 years I was deaf—was practically denied the pleasure of social intercourse with my fellow men. One day when the noises and buzzing in my head were almost unbearable, I experimented with some cotton waste in my ears and obtained some relief. That was the first of a long series of investigations and research that led to the discovery and development of my ear drums (which I have patented), delicate, sensitive little devices, easily applied, painless and invisible. You can not feel them in your ears. By means of these I now hear perfectly—even low whispers. Perhaps I can do as well for you. I can if you are not totally deaf—nor born deaf. At least you can write me about it. If you are discouraged or hopeless about your hearing writing me may be the turning point of happiness in your life. GEO. P. WAY, 235 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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.

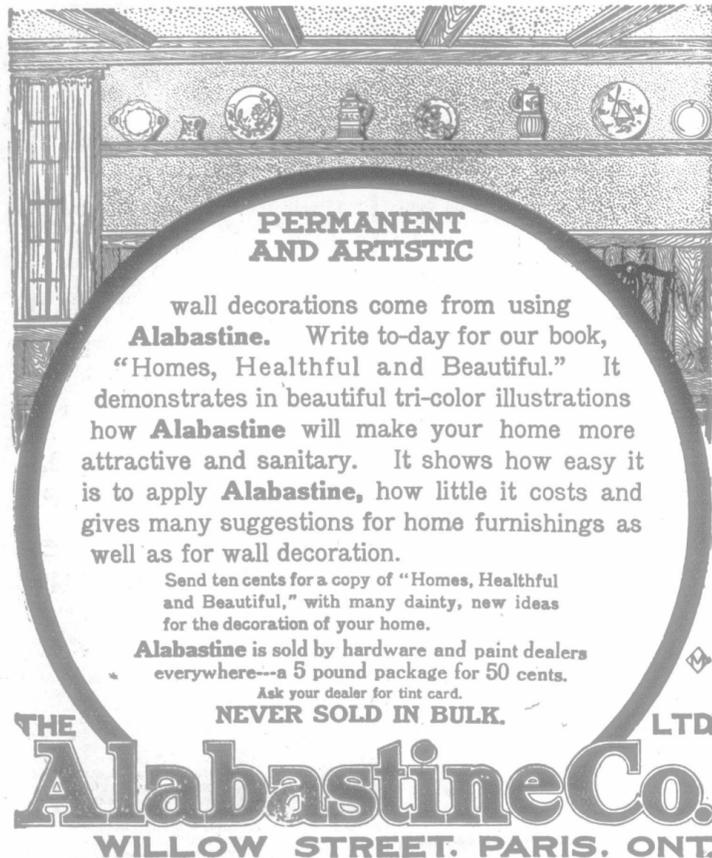
Write at once for descriptions and full information to

WOLVERTON & Co., Nelson, B.C.

CHOICE FARM LANDS IN SASKATCHEWAN

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

Nay, Anderson & Co. Regina, Sask.



**PERMANENT
AND ARTISTIC**

wall decorations come from using
Alabastine. Write to-day for our book,
"Homes, Healthful and Beautiful." It
demonstrates in beautiful tri-color illustrations
how **Alabastine** will make your home more
attractive and sanitary. It shows how easy it
is to apply **Alabastine**, how little it costs and
gives many suggestions for home furnishings as
well as for wall decoration.

Send ten cents for a copy of "Homes, Healthful
and Beautiful," with many dainty, new ideas
for the decoration of your home.

Alabastine is sold by hardware and paint dealers
everywhere—a 5 pound package for 50 cents.
Ask your dealer for tint card.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

THE Alabastine Co. LTD
WILLOW STREET. PARIS. ONT.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES BY AUCTION

30 FILLIES AND MARES 30

from 1 to 6 years of age

The property of MR. T. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

IN THE VILLAGE OF MARKDALE ON THURSDAY, MARCH 7th, 1907

Representing Scotland's richest blood.
Many of them winners last year. A big,
flashy, quality lot. Part of them bred
in Scotland and safe in foal. Several
matched pairs. Terms—Cash or 12 mos.
on Bankable paper with 5% interest.

Capt. T. E. ROBSON and RUDD MATHEWS
Auctioneers.

Careful attendants will be sent in charge of horses purchased for
west of Winnipeg free of charge.

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

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality
Right on Price

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

95½, weight 63 lbs.; 3rd, Cahoon
Bros., 94 points, weight 62½. A
strong class, sample even. Ten exhibits
many of which went 63 lbs. per bushel,
and competition was very keen.

WHITE WINTER. Only two exhibits,
which were awarded second and third
prize; first withheld.

SPRING WHEAT, HARD. 1st, J. Y.
Card, White Fyfe, 93 points, weight
64 pounds; 2nd, Wm. and Thos. Leav-
itt, Preston, 92½ points, weight 61½
lbs.; 3rd, W. Sorrenson, Preston, 87
points, weight 62 lbs. A good class
with competition keen. Several sam-
ples including some of the winners
could have been improved had a little
more work been done on them; eight
in the class.

OATS. 1st, H. J. Bowden, Tartar
King, 92½ points, weight 42 lbs.;
2nd, Arthur Perrey, Dodd's White,
91½ points, weight 39½; 3rd, J.
Anderson, Improved Ligowe, 90 points,
weight 40 lbs. This was a fairly good
class of eight exhibits. The Cardston
district exhibitors have not taken the
same trouble to obtain good seed oats
that they have taken with their wheat,
and can improve on this exhibit. It
will be noticed that pure seed won the
prizes, unknown or unnamed samples
going behind.

BARLEY (two-rowed). 1st, T. H.
Woodford, Chevalier, 90 points, weight
53 pounds; 2nd, A. Perrey, 85½ points,
weight 48½ lbs. Two good samples,
but cut for purity and presence of other
grains.

BARLEY (four rowed). Two nice
looking samples but prizes withheld
for one contained wheat and the other
wild oats.

TIMOTHY SEED. 1st, Frank Leavitt.
A fine exhibit.

BROME GRASS. Four exhibits. 1st,
Jas. Anderson; 2nd, S. O. Anderson.

COLLECTION. 1st, A. Perrey-Dodd's
White Oats, Black Oat 50 lbs., Stanley
Wheat, Chevalier Barley, Alberta Red
Winter Wheat and Corn Wheat.

REGULATIONS RE IMPORTING HORSES.

The Veterinary Director General
has sent us the memorandum re changes
in quarantine regulations, reasons for
new regulations re importation of
horses:

As recently announced a number of
important changes have been made in
the quarantine regulations governing
the importation of horses from the
United States.

During the last few years numbers
of horses have been brought into West-
ern Canada from the south, and while
there is no doubt that owing to the
rapid settlement now going on and the
consequent constant demand for a
supply of horse flesh, these importa-
tions are actually required, the experi-
ence of the officers of the Department
of Agriculture engaged in the enforce-
ment of the Animal Contagious Diseases
Act has shown that it is necessary to
impose upon this trade certain restric-
tions having for their object the preven-
tion of the introduction of contagious
disease.

South of the international boundary
the control of animal diseases is, gener-
ally speaking, vested in the various
state-authorities and while some of these
are making strenuous and intelligent
efforts to enforce veterinary sanitary
measures, the policy followed by many
others, especially in the West, is, to
say the least, very rudimentary and
ineffective.

Owing to the conditions under which
animals are kept on the western ranges,
it is exceedingly difficult to maintain
anything like a complete and satisfac-
tory supervision of health conditions,
with the result that in some of the
western states diseases such as glanders,
maladie du coit and mange prevail to
such an extraordinary and alarming
extent that a very large number of the
outbreaks which are taking place in
Canada can be traced directly to im-
portations of American horses.

For several years the Health of
Animals Branch of the Department of
Agriculture has been endeavoring to
enforce a close and systematic inspec-
tion of imported animals and insisting
upon the production by importers of a
satisfactory health certificate, signed
by an American official veterinarian.
These measures have, however, proved
entirely inadequate, as is shown by the

Minister Speaks to Mothers

**Tells His Wife's Experience for the
Sake of Other Sufferers.**

The following letter has been sent
to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Ltd., for pub-
lication.

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited—Dear Sirs: Within
the last two years my wife (who is of a delicate
constitution) has had two severe attacks of the
grippe, both of which have been speedily corrected
by the use of Psychine. We have such faith in the
efficiency of your remedies that as a family we
use no other. For toning up a debilitated system,
however run down, restoring to healthy action
the heart and lungs, and as a specific for all wast-
ing diseases, your Psychine and Oxomulsion are
simply peerless. Yours sincerely, Rev. J. J. Rice,
61 Walker Avenue, Toronto.

PSYCHINE, Pronounced Si-keen,
is a scientific preparation, having
wonderful tonic properties acting
directly upon the Stomach, Blood
and weak organs of the body,
quickly restoring them to strong
and healthy action. It is especially
adapted for people who are run
down from any cause, especially
Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, LaGrippe,
Pneumonia, Consumption and all
stomach or organic troubles. It
has no substitute.

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Is for sale at all dealers, at 50c and
\$1.00 per bottle, or write direct to
Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179
King St. W., Toronto.

There is no other remedy "Just
as Good" as **PSYCHINE**.

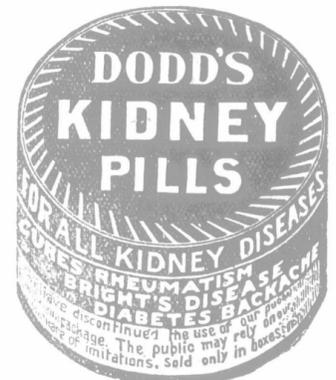
Dr. Root's Kidney Pills are a sure and
permanent cure for Rheumatism, Bright's
Disease, Pain in the Back and all forms
of Kidney Trouble. 25c per box, at all
dealers.

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should be used to the best advantage.
Employ yours in taking a course with us.
We teach Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Pen-
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Electrical Engineering, Steam Engineering,
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School Course, High School Course, High
School Entrance, Matriculation, Teachers'
Certificates (any province), Special English,
Spelling, Composition, or any subject.
Full information on request. Clip out and
send this advt.

The HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
of Canada, Limited
Dept. F, TORONTO, Canada
In consolidation with the
Canadian Correspondence College Limited

fact that in the Northwest Territories
and Manitoba since March 1st, 1905,
three hundred and forty-seven (347)
horses have been slaughtered for glanders,
which has been traced directly
to American importations, these latter
being also undoubtedly responsible for
the appearance of *maladie du coit* in



FELL DOWN FLIGHT OF STEPS.

PROVED ZAM-BUK BEST IN THREE DIFFERENT EMERGENCIES.

One of the most valuable points about Zam-Buk, the herbal-balm, is the variety of uses to which it can be applied.

Mrs. A. Livernois, of 131 Sydenham St., Toronto, says: "I have used Zam-Buk for colds on the chest and found when rubbed well in it gave almost instant relief to the "tightness." One day I slipped when descending the stairs and fell to the bottom. My right arm was terribly discolored and swollen and became quite stiff. As I still had a supply of Zam-Buk I rubbed some on the bruised limb and it was really surprising how quickly it removed the discoloration, cured the stiffness, and restored the arm to its proper form. Since that time I have had occasion to use Zam-Buk for rheumatism, and I have found it equally good."

Zam-Buk is so uniformly good because it is composed of the finest herbal balms, essences, and juices known to medical science, compounded and refined in a special and peculiar way. It has such high germ-killing power that it is unequalled as an antiseptic. Its healing virtue is very great and as a household balm Zam-Buk is absolutely unique. It is a sure cure for eczema, itch, blood poison, ulcers, chronic sores, ringworm, children's rashes, spots, etc. It also cures cuts, burns, bruises, chapped hands, enlarged veins, piles, and all diseased or injured conditions of the skin and subjacent tissues. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes sent for \$2.50. Send one cent for dainty trial box.

\$1.00 A POUND

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SOLANUM COMMERSONI VIOLET
OR
URUGUAYAN POTATO

The New Wonder—The Finest Tuber

It beats them all in productiveness and in quality, as can be seen by the reports of the French National Society of Agriculture.

In some instances 3,000 bushels have been raised in one acre.

These new potatoes are of South American origin and began their remarkable transformation six years ago, in the hands of the French Scientist, Mr. Labergerie. They thrive best in wet soil, the wetter the better, in marshy land where no other potato will grow. But they will do well in any soil, as has been proved in France in the very dry season of last year.

Any quantity will be sent postpaid to any address at one dollar per pound. I shall not send them before April, but to encourage early orders I will give a discount of 10% till the 1st of March.

E. CHEYRION

Agent for Canada. St. Laurient, Man.

FARMERS.

Fire your Gasoline Engine with a Henricks Magneto.

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

Canada, the history of the animals in many cases showing that they were suffering from disease in a latent form at the time of crossing the boundary.

Mange has also been introduced in this way, there being no doubt that the existence of this disease in the Canadian West is entirely due to importations from the range states. The Department of Agriculture has in recent years been making strenuous efforts to secure control of the contagious diseases above mentioned, with a view to their eventual eradication and the establishment of a clean bill of health for the Dominion and for this purpose the Government has authorized the expenditure of large sums of money in paying compensation to owners of horses, which, in the public interest, it was found necessary to destroy.

Since the adoption of this policy in 1904, the large sum of \$268,829.17 has been expended for this purpose alone in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, of which \$50,874.51 was spent in connection with cases traceable to United States importations.

Since no policy of this kind exists in the United States it goes without saying that the Canadian authorities cannot be too watchful or insistent in their endeavors to prevent the importation of diseased animals.

Owing to conditions existing on the ranges, health certificates have not been found of any great value, while inspection by our own officers at boundary points has, for various reasons, failed to discover the presence of disease.

In the case of glanders, as is now well understood, many animals which have been exposed to contagion are affected with the disease in a latent or internal form, the existence of which cannot be detected by any clinical examination, however careful, the only certain diagnostic agent being the mallein test, for the application of which there has hitherto been no provision, except in cases actually suspected, these latter being in the nature of things comparatively few in number.

As many of the outbreaks of glanders in our own West have been traced directly to the large bands of unbroken broncos, brought in from time to time, principally by speculators or professional dealers and as it is quite impossible to submit such animals to the mallein test the new regulations prohibit entirely after March 1st, 1907, the importation of horses, other than those broken to saddle or harness, or in other words, such horses as can be submitted without undue difficulty or danger, to a careful personal inspection, and where so required tested with mallein.

The same argument applies to an almost equal degree in regard to the serious and loathsome disease known as *maladie du coit* or dourine, which, directly traceable to American importations, prevails to some considerable extent in various parts of southern Alberta.

The average Western man scarcely needs to be told that it is not possible to subject ordinary unbroken range horses to a careful and comprehensive inspection. Such animals, when placed under the restraint necessary for the safety of the inspector and those cooperating with him, become as a rule so excited as to render the examination worse than useless as a means of determining the existence or non-existence of disease, while the application of the mallein test to such animals is of no practical use whatever.

The prohibition of the introduction of unbroken horses means in effect that the animals which have hitherto composed such importations must be broken and rendered gentle before, instead of after their entrance to Canada. This will probably increase to some slight extent the price which will have to be paid by the settler, but the latter will in most cases be much better off in the long run, inasmuch as while he may miss the diversion and amusement of busting his own broncos, the saving of broken bones and smashed implements will as a rule offset the loss.

Further, the new regulations will to a considerable extent ensure purchasers against a misfortune which to the absolute knowledge of the veterinary inspectors has befallen many Western farmers; i. e., the infection of a valuable



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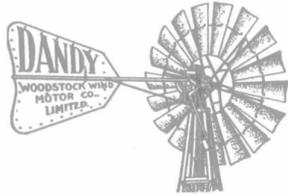
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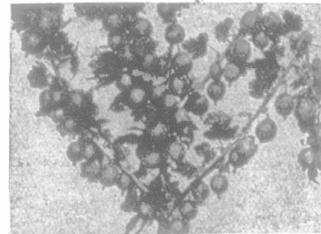
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Woodstock, Ont.



KOOTENAY

Situated on the Slocan Lake and adjoining the town of Silverton. The projected railway between New Denver and Slocan City will pass through this property.

A ten acre tract in this district will give you a better income, with less labor, than the average farm in Western Canada.

These tracts are limited and quite a number are already sold. Price to be raised shortly.

Price \$80 per acre. Easy Terms.

G. H. WALTON, 408 McIntyre Block. Phone 778
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**BRITISH COLUMBIA
SPRING FAIR**

AND

AUCTION SALE

of PURE BRED

**HORSES, CATTLE,
SHEEP and PIGS**

to be held at

New Westminster, B.C.

March 20, 21 & 22
1907

PRIZES are being offered for all classes of Stallions, Beef and Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Pigs

BLOCK TESTS AND JUDGING COMPETITIONS will be conducted

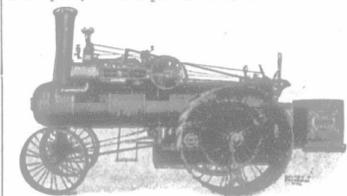
An AUCTION SALE of all kinds of Pure Bred Stock will take place on March 22nd. A good opportunity for those who have stock to sell—a better one for those who wish to buy.

For further particulars apply to
F. M. LOGAN, Sec.,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Waterloo Threshers and Engines



Superior quality! Engines 16 to 25-h.p. Heavy Gear Plowing Engines. Separators— "Champion" and "Manitoba Champion."—Sizes 33-42 to 40-62.



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Branch Office and Warehouse: WINNIPEG, MAN., and REGINA, SASK.
Write for Catalog and mention this paper.

Waterloo M'fg Co., Limited
PIANOS & ORGANS

Highest grades only. Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

200 more improved farms wanted in Man., Sask., and Alberta for cash buyers from the States. Also wild lands in tracts of 5000 and upwards from owners only. Address at once V. C. Maddock & Co., Farm Land Dept. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE when answering advertisements

IF THEY COME FROM MCKENZIE'S THEY MUST BE GOOD



BEETS ALL

How **PODDER**, **CITRONS** (sits round) as **OLEEK** and **MELON**-choly as a **KOHL RABBI**, when he should **LETTUCE** **SQUASH** this **SEED** proposition while there is **THYME** and before **(Cu)** **CUMBER**-ed with other things.

We have **BEAN** working on our Catalog with **CELERY**-ty and have taken **MUSHROOM** (much room) to **PEPPER** you with **SEED** knowledge.

You better **CABBAGE** one quick for it is worth more to you than the best **18 CARROT** **TURNIP** you ever had.

If you will accept the suggestion to **BUY MCKENZIE'S SEEDS** you will soon have **CORN**-ed enough to put you in **CLOVER** for the rest of your life. Then you can walk through the **TIMOTHY** and sing coming through the **RYE** to your heart's content.

With your bins full of **WHEAT** to make **CAULIFLOWEK** (all the flour) (essential to this **(s)** **PARSLEY** settled country) your **OA(T)**sis is reached.

Taking it for granted you are married (for in **(u)** **ONION** there is strength), it will give you leisure to **POP CORN**, eat **GUMBO** and turn the **MANGEL** to **ap-PEAS** your wife, who in turn will **C(s)** **RESS** and love you, feed you on **POTATOES**, **TOMATOES**, **RADISHES**, **PUMPKIN**, **RHUBARB** and **CHICOPY**.

You will eat so much of these nice vegetables grown from Gold Standard Seeds that she will say you **ARTICHOKE** if you dont buy **MCKENZIE'S SEEDS** all the rest of your life.

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stud of work horses by the introduction among them of one or more of these cheap, infected broncos.

Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent the regulations from interfering to any serious degree with the importation of broken horses.

In the case of animals imported for commercial purposes the following provisions apply:

Sec. 35:—Horses, mules or asses, other than those comprising part of settlers' effects shall be inspected and must be accompanied by:

(a) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or

(b) A similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian, provided such certificate is endorsed by an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry; or

(c) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Section No. 34:—When not so accompanied, such horses, mules or asses must be submitted to the mallein test, either at the quarantine station where entry is made, or under certain restrictions, at point of destination.

Section No. 35:—When tested at the port of entry, if any reactors be found they shall be slaughtered without compensation, or definitely marked and returned to the United States, and must not again be presented for entry. All horses, mules or asses in the same consignment shall be returned to the United States, but the non-reactors may again be presented for entry and further test after the lapse of a period of not less than fifteen days after the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not during the said period been in contact with affected animals. When tested at destination points, all animals reacting to the test will be slaughtered without compensation, while those comprising the rest of the shipment will be detained in quarantine until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Director General that they are free from disease.

It will be seen that a number of alternatives are offered, so as to lessen as far as may be the possibility of annoyance, delay or friction.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for the granting of certificates referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section No. 33, while in the case of proposed large importations by Canadians arrangements may be made with the Department of Agriculture for the services of a Canadian veterinary inspector, who at the expense of the importer may accompany him to any definite market for the purpose of examining and testing animals purchased for importation to Canada.

In the case of settlers' horses the provisions are even more liberal, it being found that bona fide settlers seldom bring in diseased animals, while the provision prohibiting their subsequent sale furnishes an additional safeguard. The clause providing for a test, subsequent to importation, of all animals accompanied by any of the three forms of certificate mentioned in the regulations, and the slaughter of such animals without compensation if found to react, is likely to act as a deterrent on any settler contemplating the importation of animals as to the health of which he is not absolutely certain.

The interests at stake are very large as the horse population of the West is constantly increasing with the rapid settlement and the development of our agricultural lands. In this connection it must not be forgotten that while the figures given above as to the number of horses in the Western Provinces slaughtered in the last two years and the amount paid in compensation therefor are decidedly startling, they do not begin to convey any idea of the actual losses which have been sustained by owners of horses during that period, nor of the loss to the country through the financial crippling of settlers and the disorganization of their farming operations. Further, while the figures quoted refer only to the two years past, it must be born in mind that similar losses had been sustained by Western settlers in previous years previous to the time when the Government



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

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

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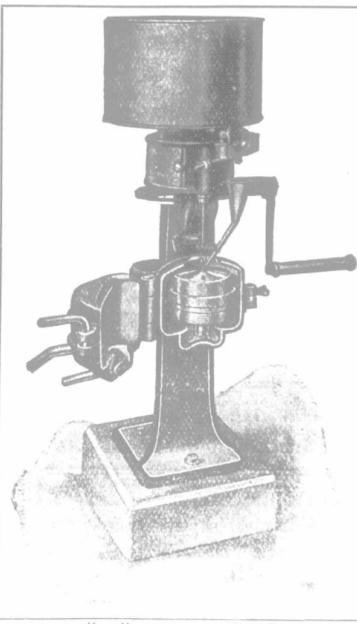
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interests of the country at large to stamp out disease if possible, and at the same time relieve the individual by providing for the payment of compensation for all horses slaughtered by the order of its inspectors.

Under the conditions existing prior to the adoption of the new regulations, the stamping out of disease in the Western Provinces was rendered practically impossible by the fact of its constant reintroduction from the United States. Under the new regulations the outlook is more hopeful, and while these will doubtless cause some inconvenience to individual importers and especially to those who have been in the habit of bringing in large numbers of unbroken horses, the effect on the horse industry generally will be beneficial, inasmuch as it will put a check on the operations of unscrupulous dealers and restore public confidence in reliable operators.

MONEY IN WOLVES.

The Saskatchewan Government have made an appropriation for the purpose of reducing the number of wolves in the province, and have provided us with the following particulars of obtaining the rewards:—

The undermentioned amounts are offered for competition with a view to inciting the people to the killing of wolves, which are such a tax on the sheep, poultry and cattle industries, and so destructive to the game birds and large game of Saskatchewan. The coyotes represent dollars to be had for the taking.

- 1. Greatest number of coyote skins shipped \$100 00
- 2. Second greatest number of coyote skins shipped..... 75 00
- 3. Greatest number brush or timber wolf skins shipped. 100 00
- 4. Second greatest number brush or timber wolf skins shipped. 75 00
- 5. Greatest number of coyotes killed by one person 100 00
- 6. Second greatest number of coyotes killed by one person..... 85 00
- 7. Third greatest number of coyotes killed by one person..... 70 00
- 8. Fourth greatest number of coyotes killed by one person..... 55 00
- 9. Fifth greatest number of coyotes killed by one person..... 40 00
- 10. Sixth greatest number of coyotes killed by one person..... 25 00
- 11. Greatest number of brush or timber wolves killed by one person 150 00
- 12. Second greatest number of brush or timber wolves killed by one person..... 100 00
- 13. Third greatest number of brush or timber wolves killed by one person 50 00
- 14. Fourth greatest number of brush or timber wolves killed by one person 30 00
- 15. Fifth greatest number of brush or timber wolves killed by one person 20 00

In awarding the prizes numbered 1 to 4 certificates of receipt by one of the following firms will be accepted as proof:

Revillon Bros., Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; Hudson's Bay Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.; MacMillan Fur & Wool Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba, A. Carruthers & Co., Winnipeg, Man.; the Lightcap Hide & Fur Co., Winnipeg, Man.

In shipping skins to these firms state that they are for this competition.

For the prizes numbered 5 to 15 the skins must be displayed before a Justice of Peace or Commissioner for taking affidavits and an affidavit sworn that the applicant had killed the animals himself after the 1st January, 1907. The right ear of each skin counted must then be split.

Number 11 will not be paid unless at least 10 skins are shown.

Applications accompanied by proofs must be received by this Department previous to 10th April, when the prizes will be awarded.

Address all communications on this subject to T. N. Willing, Chief Game Guardian, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

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The following brief extract from the Great-West Life Report for 1906 indicates the solid foundation of the Company's great success:

"It is both gratifying and refreshing to learn that the Great-West Life has not only exceeded its estimated profits on the Five-Year Deferred Dividend Class, but that the Surplus accumulated already guarantees the payment in full of dividends estimated in the case of the Fifteen-Year Deferred Dividend Class maturing this year (1907)."

Low premiums, high profits to Policy-holders, and liberal conditions have given the Great-West Policies a vogue that in 1906 placed the Company second for new business in Canada.

A copy of the Report will be mailed on request. It contains much information of great importance to those interested in Life Insurance.

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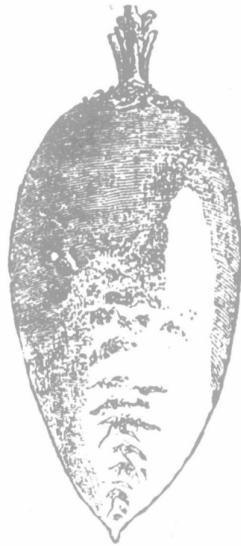
The past season the Caledonia Agricultural Society offered 3 prizes for the best acre of Sugar Beets for feeding and Mangels, open to their district. All 3 prizes were won by farmers with the product of Bruce's Giant White Feeding Beet, with yields of 1663, 1557, and 1343 bushels per acre, respectively.

BRUCE'S GIANT FEEDING SUGAR BEET

These grand Feeding Beets introduced by us lately, combine the fine rich qualities of the sugar beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangel. The roots are clean and tops small, white flesh, solid, tender and very sweet, and on account of the bigger part of length growing out of the ground they are easily harvested. They will easily out-yield all the other kinds of Sugar Beets and Mangels. The roots are the largest, handsomest, most uniform and cleanest of all Sugar Beets, and this, combined with their great richness and easy harvesting quality, makes them the "beau ideal" of a root for the farm.

We offer in two colors, White and Rose, each 1 lb. 10c, 2 lb. 15c, 4 lb. 25c, 8 lb. 40c. Postage extra 5c lb. to Canadian points, and 10c lb. to U. States and Newfoundland.

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



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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. Cash 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.

WANTED—To rent, good clean farm, half a quarter section. Apply T. Willot, Glendale, Man. 20-2

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

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

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

FOR SALE—An Ontario farm, only 35 miles from Toronto, very suitable for city milk trade. 10 acres in orchard, 2 good barns, 150 acres in the farm, splendid house. Price, dead right. S. Snowden, Bowmanville, Ont., or A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alta. 24-4

WANTED—A man to take charge and work farm of 400 acres, on share basis, 320 acres fall plowed. Supply own machinery, horses and help. Good house and stables, near railway, school, etc. Located on Roseau River. Willing to sell. Address for particulars, J. H. Baskerville, Dominion City, Man. 20-2

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

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

FOX AND MINK Trappers—I teach you eight secrets free. No fake. I buy the furs at highest prices. Enclose stamp. E. W. Douglas, Box 44, Stanley, N. B. 20-2

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

WANTED—Man for general ranch work, must be good teamster, steady job, wages thirty dollars, thirty-five haying and harvest. Apply Canon Rancho, Claresholm, Alta. 20-2

RED PRESTON WHEAT—Prepare for late spring by growing Preston. It is positively necessary to book your orders now or you may be too late. From 1st prize seed, \$1, very large, plump improved seed \$1.50 per bushel. Bags free. S. Major P. Coles, Moffat, Sask., Canadian Seed Growers' Association. 20-2

WANTED—Position, manager of a grain farm, thoroughly experienced. Want entire charge responsibility. Accustomed handling inexperienced men. Careful horseman, unmarried, age twenty-eight. Manager, Box 33, Elkhorn, Man. 20-2

WANTED—To buy good oats in car load lots on track. Write at once, stating lowest cash price. Address R. B. McGregor, Macoun, Sask. 20-2

WANTED—Man and wife, for ranch. Must have had experience on farm. Wages forty dollars per month. Write for particulars. Canyon Rancho, Claresholm, Alta. 20-2

LOOK HERE—I have for sale one of the finest grain and dairy farms in Alberta, \$20 per acre, with just a small payment down, balance on long time payments. Best chance you ever heard of. This is a money making farm, good building, 40 acres broken, well fenced, fine spring, \$3,000 worth of fine timber, nine miles from Olds. Write Otto Fetting, Olds, Alta. 27-2

AGENTS wanted for every town and vicinity, and school section, for "Digest of Canadian Business Laws." Every home needs it, peerless seller, splendid profit. Rare chance for professional agents, farmers' sons and teachers after hours. W. H. Anger, Brunswick Ave., Toronto, Ont. 20-2

TO RENT—Swan River Farm, five quarter sections of best wheat land, 300 acres under cultivation; buildings and good spring water. None but a first class man need apply. Will rent for cash or for one third of crop. Possession given March 1st, 1907. Apply at once stating experience, financial standing, etc., to Mrs. N. Gable, 181 Canora street, city. 27-2

WANTED—Reliable agents during the fall and winter months to sell a selected list of hardy fruit trees, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, forest seedlings, small fruit bushes, etc. We offer hardy, tested varieties approved by Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms, and grown expressly for our Western business. A good opportunity for farmers and other reliable parties wishing permanent or part time employment. For terms write the Palham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 27-2

VALUABLE STORE property for sale in the thriving village of Halbrite, Sask., until March 14. Must be sold. Situated 150 feet from Canadian Pacific Station, corner lot, two story, 24x32 shelves and counters, large addition. Splendid hardware opening. Immediate occupation. Only two-thirds cash required. Apply C. A. Moore, Weyburn, Sask. 27-2

FOR SALE—Half section of good wheat land, two miles from thriving town, seven elevators; 110 acres cultivated, eighty ready for seed, thirty of stubble, balance can easily be broken. Eight-horse hog stable and also lean to shanty. Price thirteen dollars per acre, easy terms. For further particulars apply Box 138, Wapella, Sask. 20-2

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

WANTED—At once, four young pure bred Barred Rock roosters, to be delivered at Starbuck. Write stating prices to R. Greenway, Blythfield, P. O., Man. 20-2

KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS for sale in ten acre blocks, Lake frontage, first class soil. Price \$75 per acre. Terms to suit purchasers. A. Campbell, Blythfield P. O., Man. 20-2

\$5.00 FOR LOCATION of a good, improved, level quarter or half section, open, without stones, within fifteen miles of line or sure projected branch. Give description, price, nearest water and neighbors. H. L. Grenfell. 20-2

FOR SALE—160 acres, 20 acres broken, 2 1/2 miles from town. Price \$2,150.00, stock and a few implements at valuation. Kennev, Stockholm, Sask. 27-2

FOR SALE—Milk business in thriving town on C. P. R. main line, no competition, 14 cows, one horse and conveyance, dairy utensils. Address THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 10-4

WANTED—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid; send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal. 20-2

WANTED—Farm to rent with horses and implements, by married man, or situation as manager on a good farm. Five years' experience. Good with all kinds of stock. Address, Y. Z. FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 27-2

GOOD OPENING for intelligent young business man. In every town in Canada not already covered you may secure appointment as our permanent representative. You will be building up a publishing business for yourself while earning good pay. Apply giving full particulars. The McLean Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto. 20-2

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Canadian and other railroads. Age 20 to 30; over 140 pounds and 5 1/2 feet. Experience unnecessary. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen, \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Care FARMER'S ADVOCATE, 27-2

PURE SEED OATS—New Early Storm King and Tartar King, 75 cents and 60 cents per bushel respectively, reduced prices on large quantities. W. T. Thompson, Box 124, Grenfell. 6-3

POULTRY & EGGS

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Stock and eggs in season. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwick, B. C. 27-2

FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorn and Wyandotte cockerels \$1.00 and up. Parrots \$10.00. F. Hogg, Souris. 27-2

C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, Eggs for setting. 27-2

W. F. SCARTH & SON, Box 706, Virden, Man. Buff Orpingtons, utility and exhibition stock for sale, half price. 27-2

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Buff and Barred Rock choice birds. Cockerels \$2.00; trios \$5.00; eggs in season \$2.00 setting. Tucker's Poultry Yards, Pincher Creek, Alta. 27-2

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MAPLE LEAF Poultry Yards, Oakville, Man.—Purebred Rhode Island Reds, greatest layers on earth, and Mammoth Buff Rocks, imported and bred for western climate. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Order early. Choice cockerels \$2.00 each. J. J. Buchanan, Prop. 27-3

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from imported first prize winning toms, weighing 45 and 41 pounds. The young toms will weigh over 30 pounds at ten months old. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont. 20-3

PURE BRED—Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons and Golden Wyandottes, bred from imported stock. Cockerels \$3.00; Pullets \$2.00 each. Great laying strains. A. Cresswell, Clearwater, Man. 20-2

FOR SALE—A few choice Mammoth Bronze Toms; large boned healthy fellows. Also, one two-year-old Toulouse gander. Mrs. Jas. McPee, Jr., Headingly, Manitoba. 20-2

ADDRESS YOUR CORRESPONDENCE to the Eden Rest Poultry Farms, P. O. Box 333, Lethbridge, Alberta, when you want eggs for hatching from pure bred, barred white and Buff Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorn and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. E. J. Cook, Mgr. 26-6

DAVID BERTIE Poultry Farm, Forfar, Scotland. Forfar is the home where all the champion Game Bantams of the world have been bred. Black Reds, Duckwings, piles for sale. Also Wyandottes, all varieties; Rocks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Cochins, Brahmas, Orpingtons, Langshans, Indian Game, Malays, Houdans, Modern Game, Old English Game, Dorking's variety, Bantams, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons all varieties; Rabbits, etc., etc. Eggs booked any above varieties, state price prepared to pay and I will do my best for you. Birds from four to hundred dollars; Eggs from two to five dollars a dozen. Bankers, Commercial Bank, Forfar. 20-2

THE EDEN REST Poultry Farms at Lethbridge are of the largest and best equipped pure bred Poultry Farms in Western Canada. During the past year we have imported over 300 pure bred birds from Ontario. Write us and we will tell you about any of our matings. P. O. Box 333, E. J. Cook, Mgr.

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

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN. Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatcher made. GEO. H. STALL, Quincey, Ill. Send for free Catalogue.

POULTRY PAYS "Poultry for pleasure and profit" showing 35 best paying varieties mailed for 10 cents. Delavan Poultry Farm, F. E. R. Goets, Manager, Box 25, Delavan, Wis.



Spring is coming! Are you prepared? Do you want to buy or sell Seed Grain? Have you Land for sale? What about Poultry and Eggs? A "Farmer's Advocate" ad. brings results.

Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, Man. Phone 35, Wawanesa.

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

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

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

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. I. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1906, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants.

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We have good connections throughout the East and South, and have foreign capital for investment. We advertise your property free, and make no charge unless we find a customer.

REFERENCES GIVEN Meneray, Rollins & Metcalfe 447 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

Humorous.

The monument of London was built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1671-77. The pedestal is 40 feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the great fire which it commemorates commenced. It is the loftiest isolated column in the world, and its erection cost about £14,500.

At a certain concert a young man persisted in whispering loudly to the lady who accompanied him—telling her what the music "meant", what sort of a passage was coming next and so on. Presently he closed his eyes and said to his companion:

"Did you ever try listening to music with your eyes shut? You've no idea how much better it sounds!"

Hereupon a gentleman who sat in the seat in front of the young man twisted himself about and said gravely:

"Young man, did you ever try listening to music with your mouth shut?"

Thenceforth the silence in that part of the hall is said to have been almost painful.

The Youth's Companion says that one of the suburbs of Chicago is the site of a well known school of theology, from which go out each week end many members of the senior class to try their voices as "supplies".

A passenger on a Monday morning train was surprised at the number of them who got off at the station.

"What are all those chaps getting off here?" he asked the brakeman.

"Them?" asked the brakeman. "Oh, they're returned empties for the college."

Irving G. Wadsworth, of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of New York was describing professional beggars and their ways.

"There was a beggar with a wooden leg," he said "who for many years plied his trade near the battery. The old fellow is dead now. He left a good bank balance behind him."

"They say of this very successful beggar that one afternoon a delivery man, seeing him unbuckling his wooden leg in the cheap lodging house where they both lived, said in a reproachful tone:

"'Wot, Bill, knockin' off work already? It's only two o'clock.'"

"The beggar continued the unbuckling of his ligneous limb.

"'No, ye dolt; I ain't knockin' off, I'm only changin', he said. 'Ye can't expect me to beg all day on the same leg, can ye?'"

"Gentleman named Jones down in the office wants to see you," said the bell boy.

"All right. Show him up."

"Show him up! D'you think I'm a magazine writer?"—Cleveland Press.

"The Emperor, not long ago," said a German editor, "was taken ill. Two physicians were called in. They examined the patient, decided that he had influenza, and advised that he remain in bed three days.

"In the midst of their advice and talk the Imperial bodyguard drew up before the palace. Loud hurrahs sounded from the crowd outside, and the Emperor rose and ran to the window.

"One of the physicians remonstrated, but the Emperor interrupted him.

"'It is necessary,' he said with a laugh, 'for me to show myself at this window, for it is stated in Baedeker and the other guide books that I may be seen here from the street about this time every day.'"

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "A del food. econ main healt" and "Sold I".

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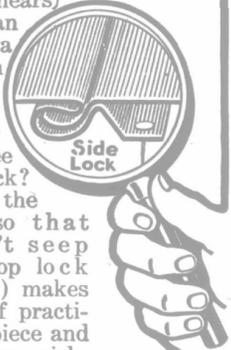
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DEWPONDS AS WATER SUPPLIES.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Here is a clipping from the *Christian Guardian*. I should like your opinion on it. If you think it is a practical scheme you might publish it in the *ADVOCATE* for the benefit of your readers in places where water is scarce. For my part I feel a bit sceptical about it.

Man. A. LOVATT. "There is still in England at least one wandering gang of men who will construct for the modern farmer a pond which in any situation in a sufficiently dry soil will always contain water—more in the heat of summer than during winter rains.

"According to an account given by A. J. and G. Hubbard, and published by Longmans, this water is not derived from springs or rainfall, and is speedily lost if even the smallest rivulet is allowed to flow into the pond.

"The gang of dewpond makers commences operations by hollowing out the earth for a space far in excess of the apparent requirements of the proposed pond. They then thickly cover the whole of the hollow with a coating of dry straw. The straw in its turn is covered by a layer of well chosen, finely puddled clay, and the upper surface of the clay is then closely strewn with stones.

"Care has to be taken that the margin of the straw is effectively protected by clay. The pond will gradually become filled with water, the more rapidly the larger it is, even though no rain may fall. If such a structure be situated on the summit of a down, during the warmth of a summer day the earth will have stored a considerable amount of heat, while the pond, protected from this heat by the non-conductivity of the straw, is at the same time chilled by the process of evaporation from the puddled clay.

"The consequence is that during the night the moisture of the comparatively warm air is condensed on the surface of the cold clay. As the condensation during the night is in excess of the evaporation during the day, the pond becomes, night by night, gradually filled. Theoretically, we may observe that during the day, the air being comparatively charged with moisture, evaporation is necessarily less than the precipitation during the night. In practice it is found that the pond will constantly yield a supply of the purest water.

"The dewpond will cease to attract the dew if the layer of straw should get wet, as it then becomes of the same temperature as the surrounding earth, and ceases to act as a non-conductor of heat. This practically always occurs if a spring be allowed to flow into the pond or if the layer of clay (technically called the crust) be pierced."

"[It might be interesting to know what success would attend such a scheme in a climate like ours, where there is so much sunshine in the late summer and so little precipitation. In England we imagine there are heavier dews than in Manitoba and shorter hours of sunshine during which evaporation takes place. Theoretically the scheme should be feasible wherever dews are heavy and evaporation light. We also suspect that the straw and puddled clay checks the escape of moisture from the soil beneath, and possibly this water might contribute to the supply in the pond.—Ed.]

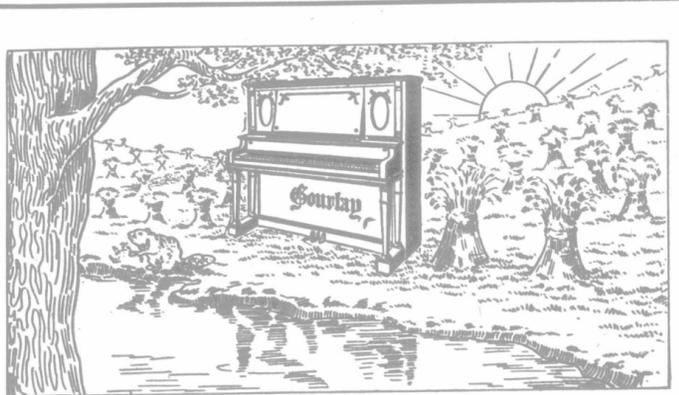
DOES THIS WINTER FILL THE BILL?

A constitution nursed upon the oxygen of our bright winter atmosphere makes its owner feel as though he could toss about its pine trees in his glee; whereas, to the sluggard shivering over his stovepipe, it is a horror and a nameless hardship to put his nose outside the door.

He—I suppose it would be a great trial to you, dear, if, after all, our engagement were broken off.

She—You bet it would, dear. A great breach of promise trial—Pick-Me-Up.

Cassidy—"Hello, Casey, how's things wid ye these days?" Casey—"Oh, busy, very busy, indeed." Cassidy—"Ye don't tell me!" Casey—"Aye. Sure iv'ry time I'm at laysure I hov something to do."



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SOME RADICAL CONCLUSIONS ABOUT VENTILATION.

"Stable Ventilation" is the title of a recent bulletin by M. H. Reynolds and C. C. Lipp, of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. It is announced as the preliminary one of a series of bulletins giving the results of a study of certain important and perplexing problems in connection with the wide subject of stable ventilation. The author is to be congratulated for having hit upon an important line of work and prosecuted it in an original manner.

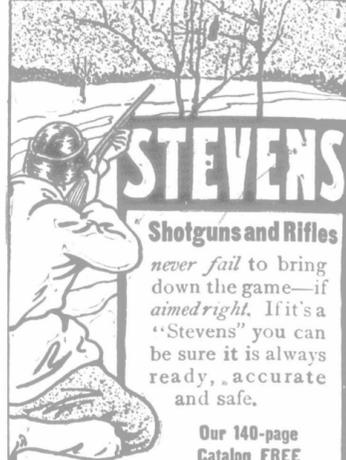
The real problem at issue is, "How little air is compatible with normal health and comfort of live stock, and with economic feeding, in northern climates during midwinter? The question of stable ventilation during the summer season requires little consideration." Readers of the bulletin are warned not to take it as an argument against the wholesomeness of fresh air. The aim simply is to ascertain how much fresh air is actually needed, and what, if any, are the effects of comparatively foul air. The results of the whole consideration seem to indicate that light is more important than abundance of fresh air; that the bad effects commonly ascribed to bad ventilation may be due, in part, to influences commonly associated with but not necessarily attending bad ventilation; that the animal system has a wonderful power of adaptability to conditions, and can thrive fairly well in an atmosphere containing much greater quantities of carbon dioxide and other products of respiration than admitted by most writers on the subject.

The objections to the conclusions reached, however, are that the small amount of evidence cannot take cognizance of the effects of continuous unfavorable conditions, for the reason that the animal begins at once to adapt itself, and the effect of this adaptability upon the general health may take generations to become noticeable.

In carrying on this work, two specially-prepared stalls were utilized, so that ventilation could be controlled and known within very close limits. The stalls used had cement flooring on concrete, with sewer connections, hard brick walls, and board ceiling covered with heavy muslin, the walls and ceilings being painted. There was one closed stall, 9 ft. by 10 ft. 8 in. on the floor, and 8 ft. 2 in. high, containing 784 cubic feet of air. It had one window 22 in. wide by 44 in. high, and facing south, the door fitting very tight. Arrangements for feeding and watering were such that not very much air could enter. So complete was the provision for keeping the stalls close, that the percentage of carbon dioxide ran up as high as 2.67, which is very much greater than found even in badly-ventilated stables. The air was saturated with moisture, which gathered freely on ceilings and walls, and even ran down here and there in tiny streams.

The open stall was in the south-west corner of a building, and had two windows, which were kept open about 16 inches each.

Three animals were used, being kept in turns in the closed and the open stall, and the results studied at the end of periods varying from six hours to twenty-one days. The animals used were Yellow Jim, a grade Jersey steer, 12 months old when the experiments began, in April, 1904; Red Jim, a grade Shorthorn bull, 8 months old when the work began; and, later, a third animal, Brindle Jim, a grade Guernsey, was used when needed to vitiate the air of the closed stall before putting one of the other animals in. Just here it may be well to emphasize that not too much reliance should be placed upon the experiments summarized below, for the reason that neither of the animals was kept in the closed stall continuously for more than a few weeks at the outside. Subsequent and more complete research may lead to somewhat modified



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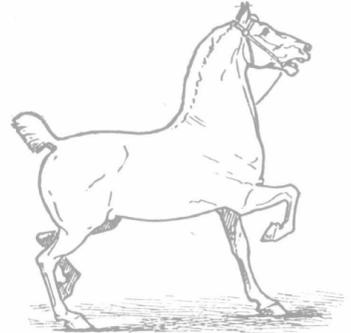


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inferences. We append the author's summary:

The problem in this present study is: How little air is compatible with normal health and comfort of the stock and with economic feeding in northern climates during midwinter? The question of stable ventilation during the summer season requires very little consideration.

Stable air, according to various authorities, shows a variation of CO2 (carbon dioxide) between .057 per cent. and 1.07 per cent. It is difficult to estimate the value of these figures because of lack of important details. In our own work we had stable air containing as high as 2.67 per cent. CO2. Ordinarily, in this work, when closed-stall conditions were very bad, the per cent. would range between .52 and 1.09.

The CO2 content of the air increased during varying periods up to a maximum, then did not increase further, but very frequently decreased without added ventilation.

Respiration, as related to ventilation—a physiology study, especially of the condition under which gases are taken from the air, held in the blood and released to the tissues, or to the air. This is mainly a question of chemical combinations, assisted or hindered by varying partial pressures and tensions.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF FOUL STABLE AIR.

A survey of the teachings on the subject gives a reasonable conclusion that the popular impression concerning the general harmfulness of foul stable air may be, in a general way, correct; but the explanations may be very gravely doubted.

A study of available evidence on this point shows that animals may utilize, to good advantage and frequently without harmful effects, atmospheres varying widely from the normal in either oxygen or CO2, and perhaps in both.

A report in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1904 contains a report of work on the human by Dr. Atwater, on "The Respiration Calorimeter," which strongly supports this conclusion, and also corroborates our results in original work in progress at the Minnesota Experiment Station for several years.

ORIGINAL WORK.

It seemed necessary, first of all, to define the injurious effects of ordinary chemically-foul stable air, and to establish, if possible, some standard or method of measuring such physiological effect. We wish to establish, also, if possible, a range of permissible impurity above which contaminations become distinctly harmful; also to establish a standard of normal health for purposes of comparison; and to determine the least amount of air compatible with normal health, comfort and profit.

METHOD OF WORK.

Certain specially-prepared stalls were utilized so that ventilation could be controlled and known within very close limits. Laboratory data with blood and urine were taken at certain intervals, and results carefully tabulated for comparison. This feature is to be published in subsequent bulletin.

Work with the blood included counting the red and white cells, estimating hemoglobin, period of coagulation, and specific gravity of the blood. In later work urine was taken up, making analyses and comparisons under similar conditions as for blood, and still later intravenous urine injections for rabbits. This laboratory work, together with tables and conclusions, will appear in the next bulletin on this subject.

The only records materially varying in a long series of averages, as between open and closed stall conditions, as stated for the closed stall, were: Pulse slightly increased, respiration slightly increased, average period for blood-clotting materially increased. Changes in the red and white blood-cell counts were not uniform, and the results are given no special significance.

Our results show that the adaptability of the animal organism is very great, corroborating statements of Claude Bernard and others. When animals were confined in a slowly-contaminated atmosphere there was no appreciable effect, even though the atmosphere varied very widely from a normal air, and contained large pro-

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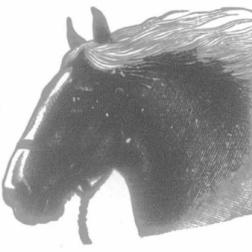
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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

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

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

And Numerous Other Prizes.

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

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

portions of substances which had been supposed to be actively injurious. One steer was confined in the closed stall for 37 consecutive days, and seemed to be in perfect comfort, showing every symptoms of being at ease, and there were no variations from the normal that could be detected by laboratory and clinical methods used.

SUGGESTIONS IN THE NATURE OF PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS.

Normal health is defined.

1. Historical statements concerning the unwholesomeness of badly-crowded and unventilated stables are conceded to be, in the main, correct as to actual facts, but the accepted explanations may be seriously questioned.
2. That when animals confined in unventilated stables are injuriously affected, it is so because of other conditions and causes than those usually accepted.
3. That the amount of CO2 present in any ordinary stable, or any probable lack of oxygen, is not seriously important.
4. That the amount of CO2 present in the atmosphere is a very unreliable guide, as to hygienic conditions.
5. That the mysterious and oft-quoted "organic matter," if harmful, may be so because it furnishes favorable conditions for disease-producing bacteria.
6. That a well-lighted stable with poor ventilation is superior, from a sanitary standpoint, to a well-ventilated but poorly-lighted one, since the injury if any there be, apparently comes from disease-producing bacteria and various other causes, rather than from harmful gases.
7. That the ventilation plans for a stable need not be made with any special consideration for CO2

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN.

ESTRAYS.

PENSE—From Gordon's ranch, one red cow, some white on belly, age six; one steer, red, 2 years old; one two-years old heifer, grey, all branded A on left hip. Suitable reward for recovery. Philip G. Arthur (18-18-22).

BALCARRES—Since December 22, 1906, horned roan heifer, 2-2 years old, no brand. James Booth.

LIPTON—Since November 1, 1906, white and red cow, branded W. Morris Neuman (34-23-13 w 2).

LAST MOUNTAIN—Since end of November, 1906, red ox, dehorned, three or four years old. Red cow, dehorned, white face; red heifer, white face, rising 2 years old. Heifer, mostly white with red spots, rising two years old. Red steer, white spot between the horns, rising two years old. A. McFarlane (10-26-19 w 2).

MONTGOMERY—Bright bay mare, large star on forehead, well broken, one front foot and right hind foot white, branded indistinctly on both hips. Jno. Hawkins (30-13-3 w 2).

MILESTONE—Dark red yearling heifer, spotted face. Bright red yearling heifer, white star. Jamer Ritchie (34-11-19 w 2).

INSINGER—Pair of red oxen, about seven years old, no visible brand. Peter Surkan.

BEAVERDALE—Red heifer, rising two in spring, white under belly, no brand. Wm. Skeat (1-27-7 w 2).

WINGARD—Red steer, white back, five years old, no brand. Red steer, turned down horns, indistinct brand on left shoulder. C. A. McKay (20-43-3 w 3).

FILE HILLS—Grade Hereford steer, coming two years old in spring, red, white head, white under breast and belly, a little white on all four legs, no visible brand. Isaac Martin (25-11 w 2).

WELDON—Spotted one-year-old heifer, Fred Anderson (S. E. 2-47-22 w 2).

DUCK LAKE—Red Steer, rising two years old, white face, hind feet white, belly white, no visible brand. Louis Bonnet (22-43-2 w 3).

FILE HILLS—Red cow and calf, branded LL on left hip, been round place since November 1, 1906. Anton Berner (5-25-12 w 2).

GREENFELL—Red muley yearling heifer, white on face, no visible brand, been round place since November 10, 1906. Wm. Welch (31-2-31-10-7 w 2).

PEACOCK—Since September 28, 1906, buckskin cow, two years old, branded CWL on right shoulder, four red white. J. P. Elbert (7-28-21 w 2).

Warranted to give satisfaction.



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diptheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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

FOR SALE

The Imported Suffolk Stallion

DEPUTY (3203)



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

Mossom Boyd Co. Bobcaygeon, Ont.

Tuttle's Elixir

Well nigh infallible cure for colic, curb, splint, spavin and other common horse ailments. Our long-time standing offer of

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for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it. Tuttle's Family Elixir, the great household remedy. Tuttle's American Worm Powder cures. American Condition Powders, White Star and Hoof Ointment. 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Be your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,
61 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.
Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

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

ABSORBINE

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

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00, delivered. Cures Gout, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., and Palford Leonard Drug Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chem. Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

For Sale

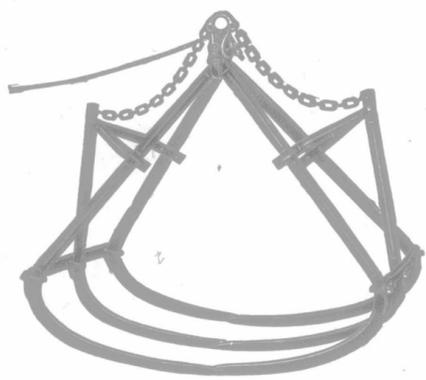
by the Pomeroy Clydesdale Association, the seven-year-old imported Clydesdale Stallion, Pride of Glasnick (4341), by Prince Sturdy, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales (673), dam Elsiebeth Macgregor, by Macgregor, by Darnley. Dark bay, plenty of size, a sure foal getter. Won 1st at Carman in strong competition,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

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

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 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
 FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

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LOUDEN'S GRAPPLE FORK

will handle short, wild hay or straw better than any other fork.

LOUDEN'S HAY CARRIERS, BARN DOOR HANGERS, LITTER CARRIERS, Etc., are THE BEST.

Write for information.
Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
 937 Logan Ave., Winnipeg

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
 CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000 REST, - \$5,000,000

B. E. WALKER, President ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager
 A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT BRANCHES IN CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

BRANCHES IN THE CANADIAN WEST:

<p>BAWLF, Alta. A. E. D. Band, Manager</p> <p>BRANDON, Man. A. Maybee, Manager</p> <p>CALGARY, Alta. C. W. Rowley, Manager</p> <p>CANORA, Sask. G. G. Bourne, Manager</p> <p>CARMAN, Man. D. McLennan, Manager</p> <p>CLARESHOLM, Alta. W. A. Cornwall, Manager</p> <p>CROSSFIELD, Alta. James Cameron, Manager</p> <p>DAUPHIN, Man. D. H. Downie, Manager</p> <p>EDMONTON, Alta. T. M. Turnbull, Manager</p> <p>ELGIN, Man. H. B. Haines, Manager</p> <p>ELKHORN, Man. R. H. Brotherhood, Manager</p> <p>GILBERT PLAINS, Man. E. J. Meek, Manager</p> <p>GLEICHEN, Alta. F. J. Turner, Manager</p> <p>GRANDVIEW, Man. A. B. Stennett, Manager</p> <p>HIGH RIVER, Alta. C. R. W. Pooley, Manager</p> <p>HUMBOLDT, Sask. F. C. Wright, Manager</p> <p>INNISFAIL, Alta. H. L. Edmonds, Manager</p> <p>INNISFREE, Alta. W. P. Perkins, Manager</p> <p>KAMSACK, Sask. G. G. Bourne, Manager</p> <p>KINISTINO, Sask. E. R. Jarvis, Manager</p> <p>LANGHAM, Sask. W. J. Savage, Manager</p> <p>LASHBURN, Sask. S. M. Daly, Manager</p> <p>LEAVINGS, Alta. Thos. Andrews, Manager</p> <p>LETHBRIDGE, Alta. C. G. K. Nourse, Manager</p> <p>LLOYDMINSTER, Sask. S. M. Daly, Manager</p> <p>MACLEOD, Alta. H. M. Stewart, Manager</p> <p>MEDICINE HAT, Alta. F. L. Crawford, Manager</p> <p>MELFORT, Sask. E. R. Jarvis, Manager</p>	<p>MOOSE JAW, Sask. E. M. Saunders, Manager</p> <p>MOOSOMIN, Sask. D. I. Forbes, Manager</p> <p>NANTON, Alta. C. F. A. Gregory, Manager</p> <p>NEEPAWA, Man. C. Ballard, Manager</p> <p>NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask. A. S. Horsion, Manager</p> <p>NORWOOD, Man. W. H. Switzer, Manager</p> <p>PINCHER CREEK, Alta. W. G. Lynch, Manager</p> <p>PONOKA, Alta. E. A. Fox, Manager</p> <p>PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man. A. L. Hamilton, Manager</p> <p>PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. C. D. Nevill, Manager</p> <p>RADISSON, Sask. C. Dickinson, Manager</p> <p>RED DEER, Alta. D. M. Sanson, Manager</p> <p>REGINA, Sask. H. F. Mytton, Manager</p> <p>SASKATOON, Sask. W. P. Kirkpatrick, Manager</p> <p>STAVELY, Sask. Thos. Andrews, Manager</p> <p>STONY PLAIN, Alta. C. S. Freeman, Manager</p> <p>STRATHCONA, Alta. G. W. Marriott, Manager</p> <p>SWAN RIVER, Man. F. J. Macoun, Manager</p> <p>TREHERNE, Man. J. S. Munro, Manager</p> <p>VEGREVILLE, Alta. W. P. Perkins, Manager</p> <p>VERMILION, Alta. A. C. Brown, Manager</p> <p>VONDA, Sask. J. C. Kennedy, Manager</p> <p>WADENA, Sask. W. E. D. Farmer, Manager</p> <p>WATSON, Sask. A. L. Jensen, Manager</p> <p>WETASKIWIN, Alta. H. I. Miller, Manager</p> <p>WEYBURN, Sask. J. D. Bell, Manager</p> <p>WINNIPEG, Man. John Aird, Manager</p> <p>YELLOWGRASS, Sask. C. Hensley, Manager</p>
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BANKING BY MAIL

Business may be transacted by mail with any of the branches of this Bank in Canada and the United States, accounts being opened, deposits made or funds withdrawn in this way with equal facility. Every possible attention is paid to out-of-town accounts and general farmers business. Notes discounted, sales notes collected, etc.

77

Advocate advertisements for prompt results.

ALIX—Since November last, steer, red with white face, about 3 years old, branded NT Bar over, on right hip; steer, red, with horns, age about 4 years, blurred brand resembling 94 monogram bar over on right hip; cow, red, with horns, about 4 years old, branded lazy T on left hip; heifer red, with horns, one year old, branded 4H on left ribs. H. W. Boyd (16-39-22).

STEWARTWYN—Heifer, red, white star on forehead, white belly and end of tail white, one year old, no visible brand; heifer, roan, short and stumpy horns, yearling, no visible brand; cow, light red, white star on face, right ear cropped, calf at foot, no visible brand; steer, black, with white on face, no visible brand; of left, left ear split, no visible brand; steer, dark red, left horn drooped, 2 years old, indistinct brand on left ribs; steer, red, left horn drooped, 3 years old, indistinct brand on right ribs; steer, roan, dewlapped on breast, right ear split, two years old, no visible brand; steer, red and white, muley, 3 or 4 years old no visible brand; steer, red, left horn slightly drooped, 2 years old, indistinct brand on left ribs. John Stewart (S. E. 4-38-20).

CAMROSE—Two spring calves, one being a heifer, the other a steer. One white, 2 year old steer, one grey 2 year old steer, no visible brand on any of them. S. Bamack (30-47-19 w 4).

YARROW—One black mare between 14 and 16 years of age, unbranded. Chas. Age (S. E. 29-30-4 w 4).

WOSTOK—Since Jan. 1906, steer, 2 years old, red and white, cow, red and white, three years old; also red steer calf and cow branded 38. Leon Pershinshi (S. W. 34-55-18 w 4).

ALIX—Steer, black, four white legs, 5 years old, indistinct brands on right and left sides. Steer, black, four years old, one short horn, no visible brand. Walter Pariby, Dartmoor Ranch (15-40-23 w 4).

EVAKIS—Since October 1, 1906, steer, three years old, red and white, no visible brand. John Sogge (N. W. 6-39-3 w 0).

NOBLTON—Since last spring, steer, red with white spot on forehead, skin cut on left jaw, four years old, branded 110 bar over on left ribs. Geo. F. Hope.

TINDASTULL—Since December 18, 1906, heifer, 2 years old, white, horned, with small round heifer calf at foot, no visible brand; also red and white heifer, yearling, horned, no visible brand sigger Johansson (52-36-1 w 0).

OLDS—One red cow, branded AL on left hip; one grey heifer with indistinct brand on left ribs. 1. 1. nebe (24-33-1 w 0).

HEATHER BRAE—Since November 1, one light red cow with rope around neck and nose, punctured in right ear, no visible brand, also black heifer calf at foot. Jas. C. Wilcox (50-49-19 w 4).

FERKAY—Since July 1, one bay mare about 5 years old, one chestnut gelding about 2 years old; since November 1, one red and white steer, one and a half years old, no visible brand. C. K. McNay (S. E. 28-44-19 w 4).

SEDEGWICK—One dapple grey gelding; three bay mares; one black gelding; one yearling bay gelding, all branded curb bit on the lower part of left hip. A. M. Badger (N. W. 22-44-12 w 4).

FERRY POINT—Two heifers, red and white, with notch in right ear, rising two years old, also one black steer, no visible brand. George Bowie (4-44-18 w 4).

NEW NORWAY—One red, muley heifer about 3 years old, indistinct brand on right hip. O. M. Adams (28-45-20 w 4).

SEDEGWICK—One grey gelding, branded M quarter circle over, on left jaw and 3 over C over bar on left hip. W. I. Sharpe (S. W. 6-44-12 w 4).

RIMBEY—Since last fall, one calf, red with white spots, about eight or nine months old. James Kimbey.

PONOKA—Heifer, red, with a few white spots, muley, one year old, indistinctly branded on right hip; steer, red, intermixed with grey, one year old, horned, indistinctly branded on right hip. T. W. Hutchinson (N. E. 33-42-26 w 4).

CALGARY—One brown gelding, weight about 900 lbs., branded 7L on right hip; one bay mare, star on forehead and one white foot, weight about 1400 pounds, branded 1F on right shoulder. George Shortt (28-22-2 w 5).

HILLSDOWN—Steer, white, 2 years old, indistinct brand on right hip; one white yearling steer, no visible brand, one roan yearling steer, indistinct brand on right hip; one spotted yearling steer, unbranded; one spotted yearling heifer, indistinct brand on left hip; one heifer 3 years old, branded lazy 3 over half diamond with half diamond at side on right hip, and goose egg on right shoulder. A. P. Metcalf (24-37-24 w 4).

BLACKFALDS—Since Jan. 1, steer, nearly all red some white on belly, coming three years old, no visible brand. Peter H. Love (N. W. 27-39-28 w 4).

SUNNY SLOPE—Since last fall, one roan cow, rope around neck, about 4 years old, unbranded; one yearling heifer, split in right ear, unbranded; one red yearling heifer, branded 9UT on right side; one steer calf, branded compass 6, bar over, on left ribs. John M. Bogart (6-31-25 w 4).

RAYMOND—Cow, red, some white on belly, right ear cropped or frozen off, left hind leg crippled, four years old, unbranded, has a red unbranded calf ten months old at foot. G. W. Brimhall.

CARSTAIRS—Heifer, red with large white spots, slit in left ear, swallow fork in right ear, rising 3 years, unbranded; heifer, mostly red with small white spots, slit in left ear, swallow fork in right ear, rising three years old, unbranded. A. M. Lucas (S. W. 13-30-29 w 4).

WETASKIWIN—Since December 1, 1906, cow, dark red, two white spots on right side and white under body, long horns, branded B inside of square on right hip. Theodore Badsby.

OLDS—Red and white steer, branded reversed JL on left hip and indistinct brand on right ribs; also one dark brown steer with indistinct brand on right ribs; both animals rising 4 years old. J. H. Johnston (18-33-28 w 4).

OKOTOKS—One cow and steer calf, both red; calf has bit out of ear below jaw, branded on right hip and on left side. R. J. S. S.

LEWISVILLE—Since August last, cow, heifer, red, feet and end of tail white, horns, branded reversed B on right side of right hip. A. Schinder (N. E. 20-44-12 w 4).

Liver Trouble From Overeating
 THE KIDNEYS AND BOWELS ALSO DERANGED AND CURE ONLY OBTAINED BY USE OF
DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Hurried eating and lack of proper mastication of the food are among the most common causes of indigestion, and overeating is undoubtedly the beginning of trouble with the liver and kidneys.

Kidney disease and rheumatism are not usually the first indications of a deranged system, but these troubles follow unheeded headaches, constipation and bilious attacks.

Because of that direct and combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are effective in whatever stage of such derangements they may be used, except when the structure of the kidneys has been wasted away by Bright's disease.

What we would emphasise, however, is the advantage of beginning this treatment at the first indication of trouble with the liver. It is the liver which first feels the result of overeating because of its difficulty in filtering the blood. Keep the liver right by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and you not only prevent headaches, biliousness and constipation, but entirely escape derangements of the kidneys, which are at once so dreadfully painful and fatal.

Mr. P. B. Reimer, Steinbach, Man. writes:—"I used to be subject to headaches, but the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has entirely cured me as they have never returned since I used this treatment. I always keep these pills in the house in case of sickness but do not have to use them oftener than about once a year. I am recommending Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to my friends."

Mr. Duncan McPherson, Content, Alta., writes:—"I was for many years troubled with indigestion and headache and derived no benefit from the many remedies I used. A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and after taking four boxes I am once more in the full enjoyment of the blessings of good health."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Will you accept a FREE copy of a book that tells facts you need to know about poultry for profit? Better send for your copy to-day—there are few left, and you want to read this book if you are interested in poultry at all. It is different from any poultry book you ever read; it tells plain truths that not many people really know about. Written in plain English, and sensibly illustrated,—interesting, every page of it. Send your name and address on a postcard—the book will come post-paid, free. Send for it to-day—NOW. Address:

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DAYSLAND—One red cow, branded O. B. on left hip, one red cow, branded W on right hip, two red cows with indistinct brands on right shoulder. Also three calves. One white gelding, weight about 1,200 pounds, branded Z O on left shoulder. One brown gelding, weight about 1,100 lbs.; no visible brand. Quarrel Lake Branch, A. J. Hills, (31-43-16 w 4).

HIGH RIVER—One cow, branded wine glass, T P quarter circle over on right hip. Wm. Cook.

RED DEER—Steer, red and white, three and one half years old, branded script Y 5, bar over on right ribs. Donald McLure.

BEAVER LAKE—One pinto, weight about 700 pounds. John Libigda (N. W. 6-52-10 w 4).

SALTAUX—One roan cow, branded 7 6 monogram, twice on ribs. M. Cackle (22-48-7 w 4).

GILPIN—Since September last, heifer, roan, two years old, part of tail and ears frozen off, blind in one eye, and can scarcely see out of other, no visible brand. A. P. Mood (36-49-13 w 4).

LAMERTON—Steer, black, Hereford marks, 4 years old, branded A B on right ribs. Steer with a little white, 3 years old, branded X over reversed Y, monogram P B on left ribs. Steer, muley, black, white on belly, wire tag in left ear, 1 year old. Heifer calf, red head, nearly all white. B. S. Cairns, Glencairn Rancho.

EARLING—Steer, red, white star on forehead, white hind feet, white under belly, about 3 years old. Adam Doran (N. W. 20-48-16 w 4).

VEGREVILLE—Roan heifer, white face, 2 years old, no visible brand. S. J. Cunningham (S. W. 32-51-15 w 4).

HASTINGS COULLE—Horse, bay, white face and three white feet, weight about 800 lbs. James Campione (28-15-42 w 4).

HARKERVILLE—Since December 14, 1906, heifer calf, red, with white spots on tail and belly. J. N. Johnson (26-36-2 w 5).

STURGEONVILLE—Since November 15 last, mare, bay, with white on feet and nose, no visible brand. A. P. Gagnon (14-56-22 w 4).

CONTENT—Since November 15, steer, red and white, about 3 years old, no horns, branded inverted reversed J bar on left hip, end of left ear either cut or frozen off. M. E. Guss (10-39-22 w 4).

BLACKFOOT HILLS—Since October 1, last, heifer, red, with a few small white spots, about 13 months old. George Truscott.

BOWDEN—Steer, dark red, tendency to roan, white on right side, black muzzle, tip of left horn broken, 2 years old, unbranded. Wm. Campbell (20-34-28 w 4).

STONEY PLAIN—Mare, brown, with white face, both right feet white, tail trimmed off and halter on, 5 or 6 years old. Michale Stekes (10-53-2 w 5).

CLARESHOLM—Red and white Ayrshire milch cow with calf. Cow is branded reversed F 5 inverted quarter circle over on left ribs. E. H. Quail.

CHIGWELL—Black mare, white spot on forehead, about seven years old, branded arbitrary sign resembling incomplete circle on right shoulder and B on left shoulder. Jonathan Wickham (S. E. 18-41-25 w 4).

LAMONT—Cow, red, about 3 or 4 years old, some white on lower side of body, unbranded. John Dunajski (18-57-18 w 4).

STETTLER—Two red muley cows, branded O followed by arbitrary sign, quarter diamond over on left ribs, also one roan cow with horns, brand indistinct. John Par, Jr., (21-38-19 w 4).

BRUDERHEIM—Steer, red, spotted white, large star on forehead, no horns, unbranded. August Barte (N. E. 34-55-20 w 4).

SPRING LAKE—Steer, red, about 2 years old, branded O E on left ribs. One muley cow, black, white on belly. J. K. Anderson (N. W. 28-43-15 w 4).

ARTHURVALE—Steer, red and white spotted, 3 years old, branded 3, two pronged fork and line curved at lower part on left shoulder and half circle with small mark inside on left hip. S. Peacock (S. W. 2-35-25 w 4).

ESTRAY ENTIRES.

FERRY POINT—Bull, red, 2 years old, no visible brand. William Johnston (N. E. 16-44-19 w 4).

BAKAMS—Since October last, one dark red bull with white spots and large horns, rising 2 years old, no visible brand. James G. Easmus, River Lot No. 17, Lebstick Settlement, township 58-18 w 4.

DELNERTE—One black bull 1 year old, with horns, branded O or buckle brand. One black bull, one year old, without horns, branded O or buckle brand. W. H. Clarke (N. W. 24-50-11 w 4).

IMPOUNDED.

RAYMOND—Steer, red and white, 1 year old, branded reversed inverted F. L. quarter diamond under on left ribs. Steer, red, 3 years old, branded N P on left ribs. Cow, aged, blue stripe on back, dehorned, branded T. R. on right ribs. J. B. Wasden.

RAYMOND—Since January 10, steer, red, brockled face, one year old, branded 7 reversed E on right hip; since Jan. 6, cow and calf, white spotted calf, newly branded RS on left hip; steer, red, 3 year old, branded 7 half circle on left ribs and C on left hip; heifer, spotted red and white, 2 years old, branded shepherd's crook, reversed shepherd's crook, half circle on left ribs; heifer, red and white, two years old, branded inverted F reversed L, half diamond under L on left hip. J. B. Wasden.

DIDSBURY—Steer, black, muley, 3 or 4 years old, branded bd quarter circle under on shoulder. S. J. Miller (30-31-1 w 5).

ARTHURVALE—Steer, red and white, 2 years old, branded 2n quarter circle under on right ribs; steer, 4 years old, small horn on right turned down, no visible brand; small heifer, yellow, one horn and half of tail off, 3 years old indistinct brand on right ribs. Archie Lusk.

WETASKIWIN—Northeast of city limits, cow, black, tip of one ear frozen off, one horn broken, weight about 1,000 lbs., 4 years old, no visible brand. W. A. Howard (25-46-24 w 4).

LOST.

COOKING LAKE—Since June last, bay mare weighing 850 lbs., 5 years old, white stripe on face, feet on left side white, small lump on right front leg near fetlock, long black mane and tail, had halter and small rope on when last seen, unbranded. Fifteen dollars offered for information leading to recovery. Frank Doherty, owner.

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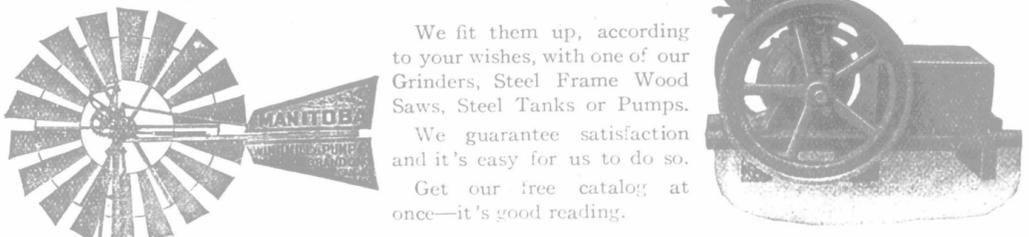
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AND NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE
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A few days ago I received the following letter from MR. GEO. A. MULLETT, Elm Springs, Assa., who states his whole family were cured by my belt:

Dear Sir,—I purchased one of your Belts four months ago, and though I have only worn it half of the time since, I find it all you claim for it, and more. I suffered for over twenty-five years with dyspepsia and indigestion, as bad as a man could and live at all. I have lived for weeks upon dry wheat bran and a few mouthfuls of other food once a day, and my friends thought me near my last. With this I became badly run down, and suffered from lost manhood and rheumatism. After wearing your Belt for a few days my appetite returned, and I began to improve, and to-day I can eat anything any other man can. I am strong and weigh heavier than I ever did before. I have not tasted a single drop of medicine since using the Belt, whereas before I was constantly taking something. I was able to walk very little, and laid in bed nearly all the time. My wife has also used the Belt, with splendid results, for lame back and rheumatism, and two of my boys who were run down with hard work and felt themselves getting weak and poorly, are all right again after wearing my Belt.

It will do the same for you. If I fail to convince some people it is because they will not use their own judgment. I do not ask you to take my word only—ask those who have used my Belt. Every man or woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of treatment; when they see how the cure is made, it appeals to their common sense. There is no mystery about it. I give a free test to all who call.

After you have read the letters published in this space, write to me, explaining your case. I will at once tell you whether I can cure you or not. To prove the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to take your case, and

AFTER I HAVE CURED YOU PAY ME

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

I want a test case for my New Belt. I will pay \$1,000 in gold for a case of Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Weak Kidneys, Sciatica, Lumbago, Varicocele, Prostatic Trouble, Torpid Liver, Indigestion or Dyspepsia that my Belt will not relieve in one month's use according to my directions.

There is no evidence like that of the cured, and I make a friend of every man who wears my Belt. I only wish I knew of some plan whereby I could reach every man or woman who is sick and suffering. You go on from day to day in torture, paying doctors' bills (without benefit), bringing unhappiness to yourself and those with whom you are associated. As I say, if I could only reach you I could furnish you with evidence and proof sufficient to convince any human mind that Electricity as I will apply it will cure almost any disease mankind is subject to. I have volumes of it, which I will send to you if you will only tell me where you are. Get the evidence of what my belt is doing and judge for yourself. I don't want you to take my unsupported word. Let me send you the names of some of my patients and communicate with them. Space will not permit me to publish even a small portion of it through the papers.

I have used your belt for thirty days, and find that it is helping me. I feel better when I get up in the morning, and I can walk steadier. I have gained two pounds in weight. Roy B. Stuart, Sussex, N.B.

I am pleased to be able to tell you that I have derived great benefit from your electric Belt. When I started to wear it I was very much run down and felt weak, but after using it for three months I must say that I feel perfectly restored to my usual health and vitality. Thanking you for the great benefit received from your treatment, I remain, R. L. Harris, Trenton, Ont.

Your belt cured me of rheumatism and sore back a year and a half ago, and I have had no reason to put it on again. You know how bad I was before I got it; I had such a soreness across loins and kidneys I could not turn in bed without catching hold of something. The first night I had it on it was a little better, and I used it as directed by you. This, I think is part of the cure. I do not state these few lines as a person who does not know what he is talking about. I am not built that way. Robt. Cameron, P. O. Box No. 68, Port Hood, C.B.

Tell Me Where You Are and I'll Give You The Name of Somebody You Know That I've Cured

Free Book, Consultation Free I want you to call and examine my Belt. I will talk over your case with you. I will prove to you that electricity, when properly applied, will cure. You can test the Belt. For those who cannot call I have a Free Book, which gives many hundreds of letters from men and women whom I have cured. Tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they best appear, the way the vital force is wasted, and how all these troubles are cured by Electricity. It inspires a man to be "60 years all over." For all of it closely sealed, free. All correspondence strictly confidential.

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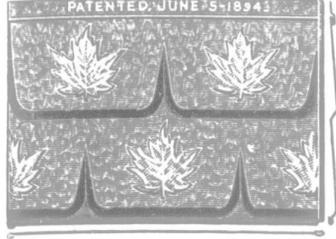
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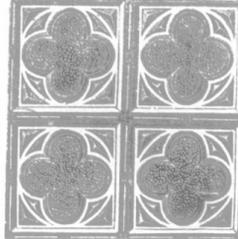
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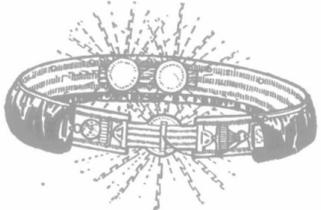
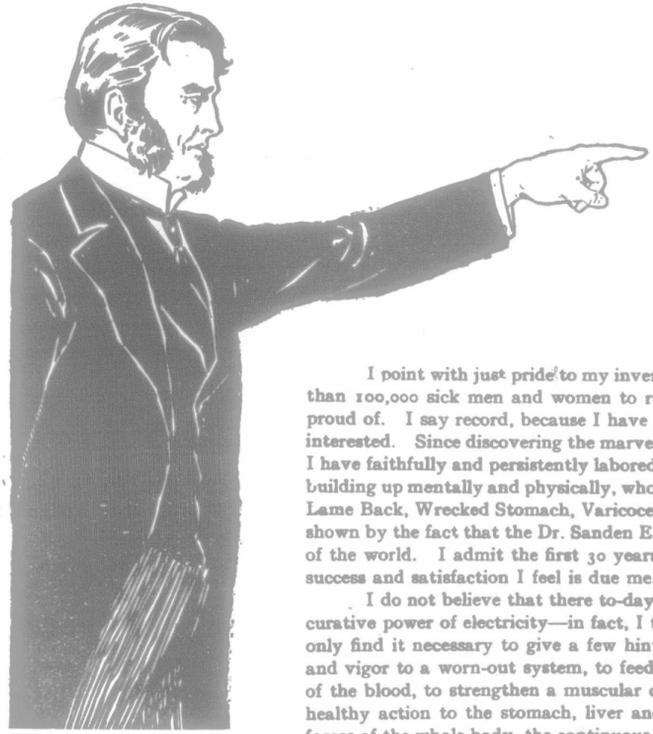
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I point with just pride to my invention, which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested.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

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

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The price is as low as \$5.00 in many cases, and you get a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way. As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year. Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

**DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

Miscellaneous

The press of India, both Anglo-Indian and native, is protesting vigorously against Mr. Bryan's criticism of British rule in India, contained in an article he wrote for a New York newspaper. The *Times* of India says Bryan's article is made up of emanations of blustering ignorance. "Bryan came to India," says the *Times*, "as he came to the Philippines, intending to condemn what he saw, and in carrying out his preconceived intention to discredit Imperialism he has appended his name to state-

ments of violent mendacity, such as no honorable and fair-minded statesman would be guilty of uttering." The *Indian Spectator*, a native weekly, commenting on Bryan's statement that the government of India is as arbitrary and despotic as that of Russia, says it is trash. "How long will it be before the quickened conscience of Britain's Christian people will apply to Britain's greatest colony the doctrines of human brotherhood which have made the Anglo-Saxon race so great?" The *Indian Spectator* inquires whether Mr. Bryan has ever asked himself when a negro will become President of the United States of America. Preliminary to that stage, it ob-

serves, his conscience must be sufficiently quickened not to tolerate hyperboles. A stock broker whose mind was always full of business was asked a few days ago how old his father was. "Well," said he abstractedly, "he's quoted at eighty, but there is every prospect that he will reach par and possibly be at a premium." "Your honor, our client cannot be guilty. We contend that he is insane." "But the defendant himself says he is of sound mind." "It is largely on that circumstance, your honor, we base our claim that his sanity is advanced and apparent."

SONG OF THE PLOW.

I'll sing you a song of the plow; deep with my tempered share I furrow the earth, the rich brown earth, paving the way for spoil. With joy I bend to my task, guided with sturdy care— From dawn till dusk I follow the way through loam and fragrant soil. And I sing as I go my way, From dawn till the sunset's gold, And I sleep when the world is gray— Deep in the morn's enfold.

I come with the lark and thrush, and my good steel shimmers bright, Steady I turn my furrows deep that fields may grow and wave; The bread of the world is mine reared by my strength and might, And I scatter it wide, from land to land, that all may say I gave. And I sing as I go my way, From dawn till the sunset's gold, And I sleep when the world is gray— Deep in the morn's enfold.

My share came from the earth, and so to the earth I cleave, And I shall cling to its breast forever, To serve my master man; And never shall I forsake, and never my master leave, Till the world and Time are old and gray in this, God's earthly plan. But I sing as I go my way, From dawn till the sunset's gold, And I sleep when the world is gray— Deep in the morn's enfold. —*The Milwaukee Sentinel*

Waiter (presenting a plate before an old man from the country)—"For the music sir." Old man (gathering the coins up off the plate)—"Thank you; the music was pretty bad."

Mrs. Hicks (relating burglar scare)—"Yes, I heard a noise and got up, and there under the bed I saw a man's legs. Mrs. Wicks—Mercy! the burglar's?" "No, my husband's—he had heard the noise too."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Say!" cried the passenger, angrily "you've took me past Tremont Street." "If you'll pardon me," replied the Boston street car conductor, "you mean 'taken,' not 'took.' Now then, move expeditiously, if you please."—*Philadelphia Press*.

Farmer—"So you've had some experience, have you?" Youth—"Yes, sir." Farmer—"Well, what side of a cow do you sit on to milk?" Youth—"The outside."

It was in a down-town restaurant that the short little woman and her tall husband went for dinner. "Will you have oysters?" asked he. "Yes," said the short little woman, as she tried in vain to touch her toes to the floor. "And, John, I want a hassock." John nodded, and, as he handed his order to the waiter, said, "And bring a hassock for the lady." "One hassock?" asked the waiter, with what John thought more than ordinary interest. The waiter did not go, while his face got red. Then he came around to John's side, and speaking sotto voce said: "Say, mister, I haven't been here long, and I'm not on to all these things. Will the lady have the hassock broiled or fried?" —*The Pilot*.

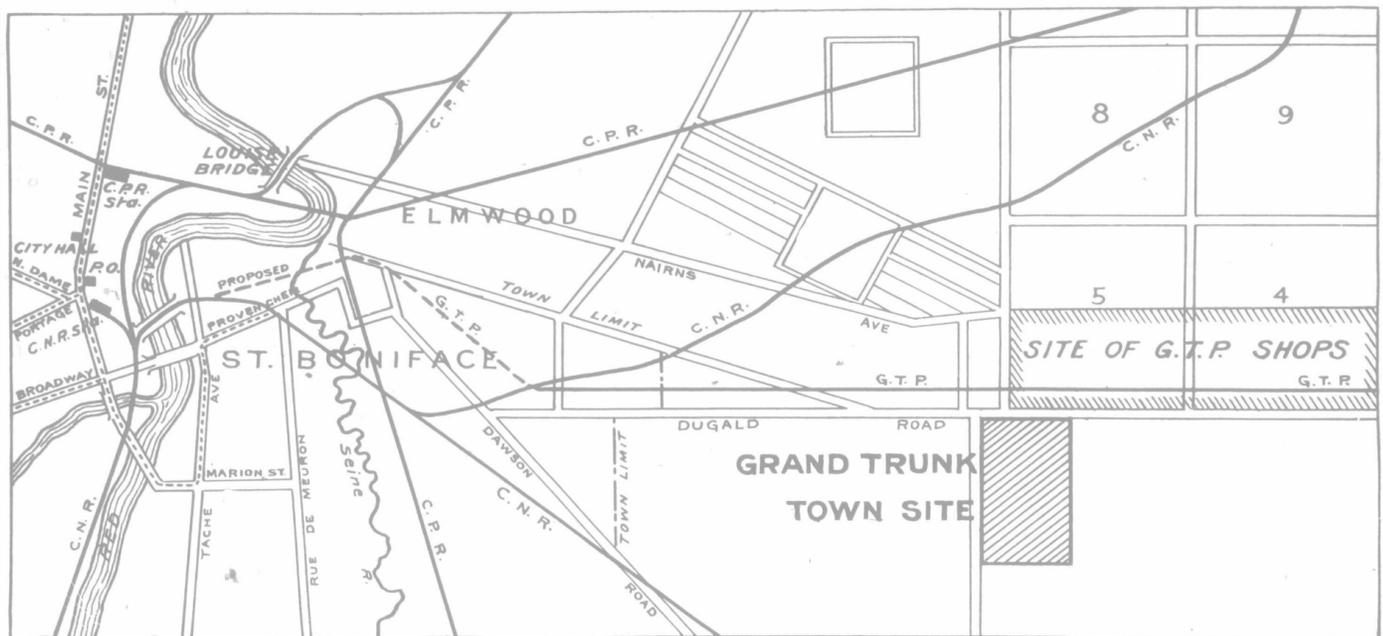
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