

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL
THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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FEBRUARY 6, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLH, NO. 750

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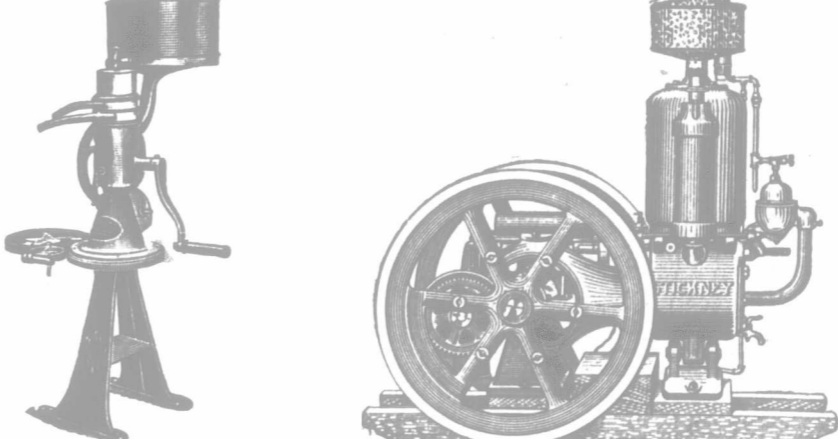
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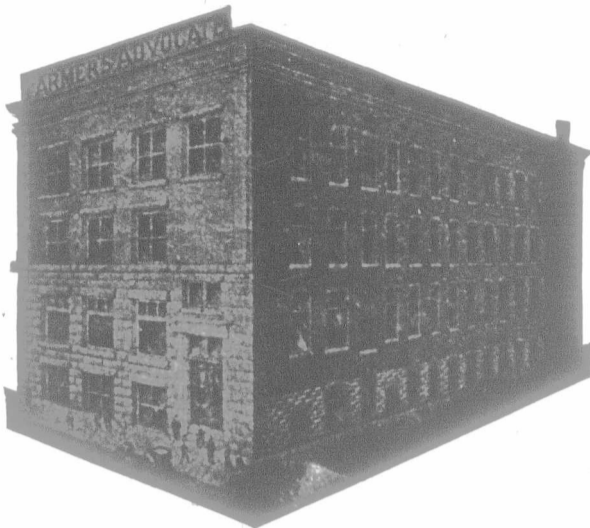
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**FARMER'S ADVOCATE
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THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.
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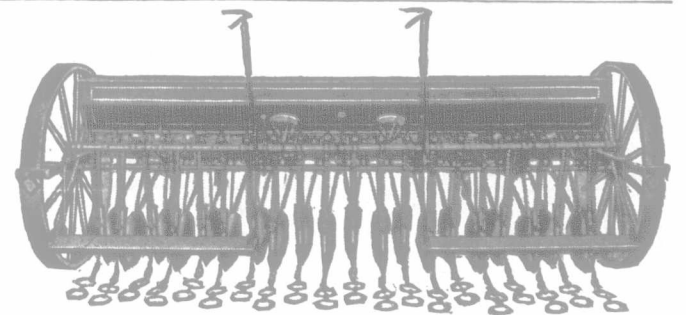
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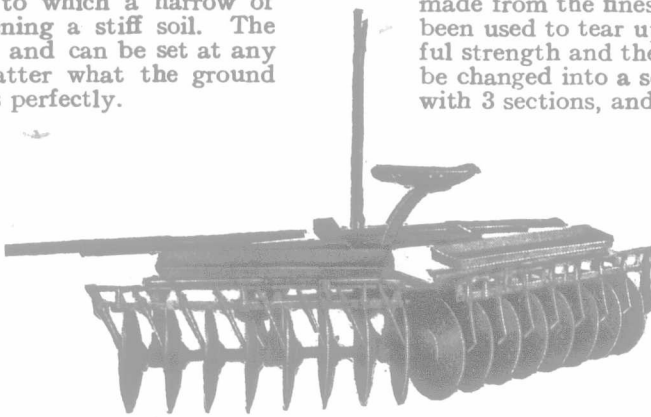
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Farmer's Advocate

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February 6, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 750

EDITORIAL

The Live Stock Associations convene at Brandon the third week of this month. Make it a point to be on hand.

That was a capital suggestion of John Mooney at the Agricultural Societies' convention, that a superintendent of fairs and institutes should be appointed for Manitoba. The other provinces have such an official and find he does useful work.

The University of Manitoba has become alarmed by the application of the Brandon college for degree conferring powers. It is hardly likely that the legislature will grant the request.

If one university be properly constituted and run, such should be ample for the province.

The refusal of a member of the Grain Exchange to make a pact with a concern which he suspected to be a bucket shop does him infinite credit.

Up to date we have not seen or heard any valid excuse offered for the Federal Government retaining an employee of the Grain Exchange in its employ.

The Grain Exchange vainly tried to prove to the Grain Commission that the Canadian Grain and Stock Company was a bucket shop concern.

In a democratic country such as this, it is hard to understand the point of view which thinks a 100,000 bushel dealer (middleman) entitled to a jot more consideration than the 1,000 bushel farmer producer.

For the Old Country man who wants some hunting and shooting, the farm orchards and tree plantations will be just the thing. Rabbits are far too plentiful and are doing an immense amount of damage.

The new word, "cobalted," does not mean that a person is iron or metal-clad, but rather that he has been shorn. It sounds nicer than flim-flammed, but there is little difference in the after-taste. In both cases it is bitter.

The killing of another Shorthorn bull in an Argentine quarantine, on account of tuberculosis infection, has resulted in our Old Country confreres making another onslaught on the tuberculin test. Some chaps will persist in donning a robe which when worn characterizes them either as "knaves or fools".

The evidence before the Grain Commission shows that farmers will do well to ignore the advertisements of grain and stock firms appearing in the daily papers, except such as also appear in the agricultural papers, who it would seem exercise a more rigid censorship of their advertising columns.

Beware!

It is most unfortunate at this time, just when the Grain Growers were pressing home their evidence of unfair treatment by the grain trade towards the farmers, that a bone of contention smelling to high heaven of politics should be thrown into the agricultural arena, merely to show the public that there has been an undercurrent working in the affairs of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan. The conduct of the conventions of grain growers at various points in Saskatchewan has in the past been exemplary, temperate in discussion, fairly econ-

omical in expenditure of time, and withal held under perfect control. The controversy recently appearing in the public press takes the form of letters from Messrs. Millar, Motherwell and Partridge. The grievance of the two former seemingly is that the farmers were a little hasty in taking up the matter of prosecuting some members of the Grain Exchange, instead of waiting until the Grain Commission was all through, and that the latter was the instigator. Under the circumstances it appears to us that the Manitoba Grain Growers are quite well able to take care of themselves; but as to enlisting the Saskatchewan men, they also have a convention the latter end of the month and can then endorse or repudiate the action of their executive, when the little family squabble can then be fixed up. We did not intend publishing these letters, but as such are now public property through the daily press, the letters are inserted. It is rather too plainly evident that the newspapers are not at all averse to seeing disruption in the ranks of the farmers, a consummation devoutly wished for by the Grain Exchange. We do not wish to see such disunion, believing it would wreck the cause of the farmers; hence we cannot endorse the action of Mr. Partridge in introducing the matter on the floor of the Legislature of Manitoba through a mouthpiece, thus giving a political tinge to the agitation against the alleged unfairness shown by the Grain Exchange towards the farmers.

THE DEFINITION OF A BUCKET SHOP.

An office where people may gamble in stocks, grain, or other things which are bought and sold on the exchanges. The bucket shop uses the terms and outward forms of the exchanges, but differs from the exchanges in that there is no delivering and no expectation or intention to deliver or receive securities or commodities said to be sold or purchased.

Rural Highways

The suggestions advanced by Mr. Iverach in another column of this issue on the subject of road building are worthy of consideration. The charges he makes against our system of piecemeal work have been substantiated in all the older settlements of Canada, and the claims for methods of more substantial road building also have many examples to illustrate the economy of such a system.

Probably everyone agrees that a system that would give us more substantial roads with greater expenditure at first hand would be preferable to the present spasmodic attempt to construct highways; but the enormous mileage of roads that is laid out before a municipality presents so large a problem if all are to be made permanent that it seems almost impossible of accomplishment; hence little is done each year and an attempt is made to forget the problem until it arises again the following summer. The public mind seems to be in a state of waiting until some one comes forward with a scheme for road building that will be at once feasible and insure some sort of permanency to the results of work and expenditure of money. The conviction seems to be present that past experiences in other countries will not apply in this new land of ours, and to a certain extent this is true, for our conditions of settlement and methods of opening up the country are exceptional. In the first place we have been allotted too much road space, and besides, roads have been projected upon municipalities before there were settlers to drive over them; add to this that it is confidently expected that a railway will be built through each alternate

section and we have the positive problem of road building. But it is no use denying that we must have better roads as the country becomes older, and while some parts of it are in more particular need of them than others, all must set to work on the problem. Suggestions might be obtained from other parts by the provincial Governments and a policy of road building laid out which would at least show that the public men of the country are cognizant of the need of highways through the rural districts. Ontario has set an example in this respect by appointing a good roads commissioner and by assisting county councils in building main arteries throughout the country. The western provinces have got to come to such a practice sometime—and why should they delay it?

More Light being Thrown upon the Grain Business.

Many farmers have heard from sources reliable or unreliable that they, the producers, were being preyed upon by many grain dealers, and that the grain trade was handled and manipulated in such a way as to get the most money out of the farmer's product, irrespective of the fact that it might be to his hurt. Other farmers have become convinced of this fact and as a result of their belief asked the Dominion Government for a commission to investigate and probe the matter to the bottom. A commission was appointed and has up to date done a lot of good work, and appears to be fairminded and determined to get all the information possible; this was evidenced recently when a witness endeavored to bluff them out of an examination into the books of record of his business, but they insisted and doubtless made the examination.

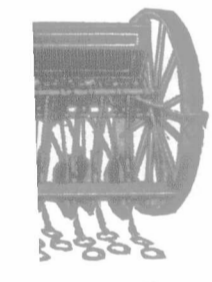
The farmers are dubious, and have been for some time, as to the influence of the Grain Exchange on prices of grain. That organization however, claims that since they took hold the grain business is done better than before, and that the farmers benefit thereby. Years ago the few elevator or mill men made their own prices at the local markets, irrespective of the quotations on the world's markets, and the farmer had to take the local price and be content; all of which is true enough, as those who have been in the West a few years know. As a result of this coming together of the grain men in an organization, it is claimed that the farmers got a better price than they used to get. That the increase in price is due to the philanthropy of the Grain Exchange is doubtful, rather it would appear that organization foresaw so soon as farmers organized and studied their journals, that then they would have to give the producer "a square deal" by paying the legitimate prices for his grain, based on the prices as obtained from the markets of the world. Competition in business nowadays is keen, if permitted to go on, but the volume of the grain business done was not sufficiently large to permit of profits being wasted; hence it was decided to pool receipts. Even this could not satisfy the insatiable greed which dominated some members of the grain trade, and as the farmer did not furnish sport enough, the next move was to start to deal in options—in other words to start gambling in wheat. Some of the brighter minds among the farmers saw the effect that such gambling might have on prices, and protested; but to no avail. This dealing in futures or options was designed to gratify and increase the human appetite for gambling, by which it is hoped to get something for nothing, and as the plucking of the farmers under the old methods was too laborious and so unscientific as to bring protests and cries from the victims, the easier method of selling futures was resorted to. Now the excuse for selling options is, stripped of all quibbling, to enable a man to sell his wheat and get the proceeds and then take a small percentage of the receipts and

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bet that wheat will go up or down as the case may be. This the Grain Exchange permitted and encouraged and we cannot understand the unctuous pharasaical air which it exhibits towards what is alleged to be a bucket shop. A banker appeared before the Grain Commission and gave evidence that the Grain Exchange rendered the grain business more safe—to the banks; and practically certified that gambling was alright so long as the bank lost nothing by it. When one remembers the recent smash of the Ontario Bank due to the speculations of a manager, it will be expected that the certificate of character tendered will cut little figure with the Commission. It may look a little old-fashioned, the request of the Grain Grower's Association of Manitoba that their provincial Government amend the charter of the Grain Exchange to prevent dealing in options or selling futures. Such a request may, however, be taken as showing that public opinion still believes that honesty is the best policy. If the request be granted the volume of business done on the Grain Exchange may suffer; there will undoubtedly be a shrinkage in sales and deliveries of fictitious wheat.

"Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child."

The spectacle of the people coming forward to regulate the grain trade suggests to the mind given to allegory the incident of the widow's young hopeful receiving his first emphatic lesson in decorum at the instance of the long suffering school teacher. When a boy is allowed to grow up to the age of about twelve without the modifying influence of a paternal parent's slipper upon his antipodal protuberance, he is somewhat of a paragon if he be not arrogant, selfish and a thorn in the flesh to those who have to come in daily contact with him. His mother naturally, thinks him the personification of every virtue, and he is quick to take her estimate of himself, with the consequence that the old heresy that "the king can do no wrong" becomes the keynote of his creed and conduct. Fortunately for the boy's future welfare the teacher possesses a different standard for boys' conduct from that to which the widow's son has always measured up, and when the boy's training is committed to his charge there is a readjustment that savors somewhat of a convulsion. Everyone sees the good of such an adjustment (including the widow) except the boy himself, but even he learns in the after years of his saner judgment that his early course would have but resulted in his unfitness to live, and so develops a respect for the opinions of the teacher.

The grain business is comparatively young in the West. The Grain Exchange is through its charter mothered by the Government which is elected to be the instrument and partner of the people whose right arm is the law. The conditions existing in the grain trade the past few years, culminating in the recent police court inquiry, have their counterpart in the conduct and chastisement of a youth whose well developed animal propensities are being checked. The affair will establish more equitable relationships and after the first sting of resentment has died away a few grain dealers will have learned respect for the sovereign power of public opinion.

The Educational Awakening.

There is undoubted cause for congratulation in the awakening of the people of Western Canada regarding education. That awakening has been due to many things on which as a people we are not to be congratulated, but which, as a result of the discussions carried on and the interest aroused, are to be done away with. Considerable correspondence has been received at this office latterly on educational matters, evidencing the fact that considerable dissatisfaction exists and, despite the assertions of "Winnipeggers" to the contrary, that farmers are thinking enough over the matter to fully qualify them for trustee work.

In a previous issue a school platform was presented which up to date has not received any damaging criticism, and it may therefore be taken as satisfactory to the bulk of our readers.

Criticisms of methods of teaching are of less value at this time. The system is the first thing needing improvement, and in that respect, more attention should be given to the country schools and out of town teachers. In Ontario somewhat similar conditions exist to what are found in the West, witness the following pronouncement of Goldwin Smith:

"Mr. Whitney's proposal of a council of

Instruction was wise. Such a body was plainly needed to moderate educational bureaucracy and keep the system in harmony with the practical needs of the country."

Many of our leading (by reason of their position) educationists seem to devote more time and energy to slanging the ratepayers and advocating increase in salaries than in attempts to genuinely improve the system. The low salaries are partly due to the fact that the teaching profession has been overloaded with a class of people lacking energy, originality and forcefulness, or ability to convince the public that any money given for the cause would be well expended. In another column we quote from the address of the principal of the Normal School on the teachers' salaries question which contains so many exaggerations that we wonder at a man in his position giving utterance to it. The schedule of salaries in Winnipeg shows that the teachers here are well paid. He assumes that girls working in stores or as stenographers can get along with far less education than that needed for a third-class certificate. Only tip-top stenographers get the salary he mentions, and many girls in stores do not get ten dollars a week. The teachers can well be excused for saying, "Preserve us from our friends." The remainder of the gentleman's address is of a piece with that quoted and should be read over carefully.

Further, as Prof. Robertson has put it: "The ideals of school training should broaden out to include all the energies and faculties of the boy—heart and mind and hand and eye." Vocational education should go hand in hand with cultural education. It looks abundantly evident that a minister of education is needed, and he need not necessarily be a trained teacher, provided he is possessed of common sense and backbone; further, that a compulsory education law should be passed and enforced, and that some method of providing technical education should be provided.

HORSE

Scratches or Cracked Heels.

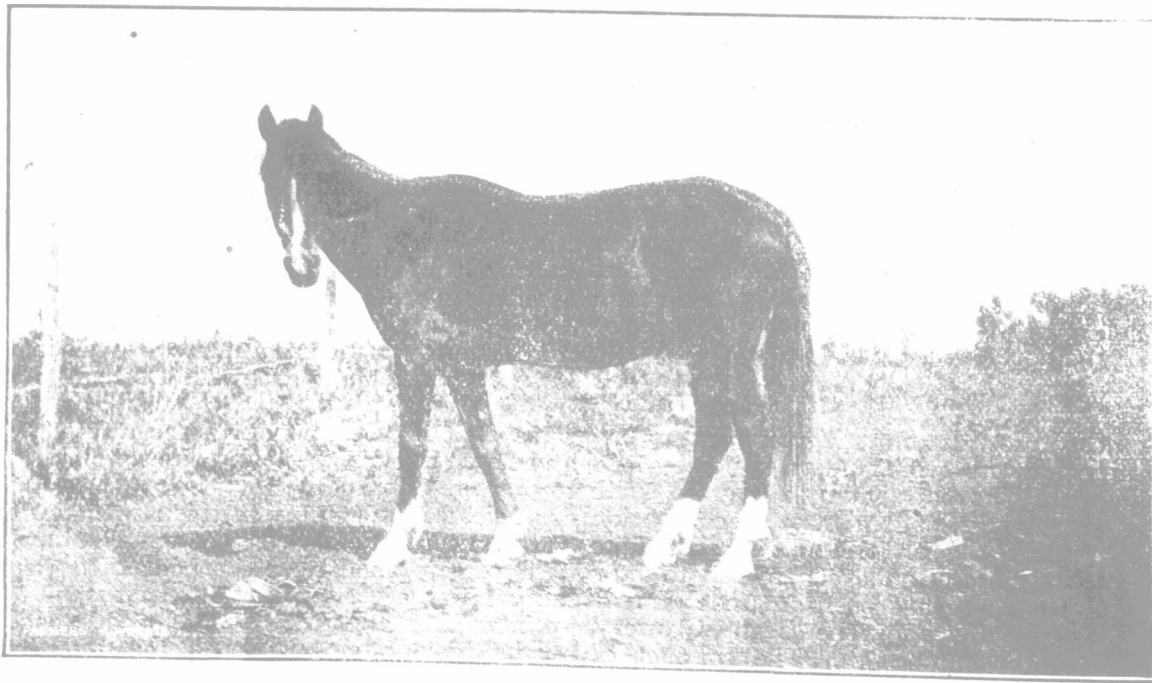
Scratches or cracked heels in horses is an inflammation of the skin. It is characterized by redness (noticed only in horses with white heels), heat, swelling and irritation. It is technically called erythema, and is liable to affect any portion of the limbs. When that portion between the hoof and the fetlock joint is involved it is called "scratches" or cracked heels; when the limb is affected to a greater or less height, probably to the body, it is called "mud fever"; when the anterior surface of the hock is the seat it is called "sallenders"; and when the posterior surface of the knee is involved it is called "mallenders."

CAUSES.

Horses with fatty or beefy legs are predisposed to the disease, but it is liable to occur in horses

of any and all degrees of quality of bone. It may be due to systematic or constitutional disturbance, induced by overfeeding and want of exercise, or by the reverse; i.e., a depleted state of the system caused by debilitating diseases or want of proper nourishment. In either of these conditions slight exciting causes will be followed by the trouble. It is caused by heat and cold operating alternately on the skin; standing in wet, dirty and ill-ventilated stables; friction, pressure, dirt and wet. Probably one of the most frequent causes is the too common habit of washing horses' legs, especially with warm water. During certain seasons of the year, when the weather may be warm during a portion of the day and then turn colder, it is not uncommon for horses to reach the stable in the evening with mud or snow and water frozen to the hair on their legs. The teamster, thinking the horse would be uncomfortable if allowed to stand in this condition, takes a pail of warm water and washes the legs and then leaves them standing in the stalls. During the washing process the hair and skin have been washed, and the air (always colder than the water that has been used) now striking the parts, causes a more or less violent reaction which interferes with the circulation. When this has occurred repeatedly we should not be surprised if cracked heels or mud fever appears. The practice of washing frozen matter off with warm water, or mud off with either warm or cold water cannot be too highly condemned, unless the teamster attends to but one leg at a time, and does it thoroughly; that is, after washing a leg he should rub it with cloths or wisps of straw or sawdust until it is thoroughly dry, then apply a bandage and then attend to another leg, etc. This, of course, takes a long time, especially if the horses have long hair, and few teamsters have either the time or the inclination for such a job in the evening after doing a day's work. The above practice will prevent a reaction and make the horse comfortable. At the same time the horse suffers little or no discomfort by standing with mud or snow, either frozen or not as the case may be. The accumulation is on the hair ends, and it is seldom the skin is wet. Unless the teamster is satisfied to rub until dry and bandage he certainly should not wash. Allow the horse to stand until the ice melts by the heat of the legs and of the stable, when it will drop off, or until the mud dries by the same influences, when it should be brushed off. Supposing the brushing does not take place until the following morning, it is much better for the horse than washing as it is usually done. Hence on general principles we say, "Do not wash your horses' legs, especially in cold weather."

Another fertile cause of the disease is clipping horses' legs in cold weather. When the legs are to be clipped it should be done in the fall, at all events not later than the middle of November. Then they may be again clipped during the winter if necessary, as they have gradually become accustomed to the cold, but it will be noticed when the clipping is not done until after the middle of December, as is often the case, especially when a horse changes hands and the new owner, in order to improve the apparent



The idol of Percy Hardisty's farm at St. Charles, S. D. Prince, in his prime made the trip from Edmonton to Calgary, 200 miles, in twenty-two hours.

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quality of bone, with a view, probably of selling again, clips his legs, that in the course of a couple of weeks he has cracked heels and often mud fever in all his legs. In cases of this kind the reaction is too great; the cold has such an effect upon the clipped legs that have previously been protected by hair that the circulation is partially arrested; then when he is in the warm stable it regains its normal condition, only to be again checked when the horse is taken out, etc., etc., and this usually results as stated. The way to prevent skin diseases of this kind in the legs is to keep the horse in a dry, comfortable place, feed in proportion to the amount of work, and as far as possible avoid the direct operation of heat and cold, wet and dry, directly upon the skin.

SYMPTOMS.

The first symptom is a redness of the skin (noticeable only in horses with white heels), swelling, heat, and tenderness. The swelling is probably the most noticeable, and exercise usually dissipates this. After a while cracks extending across the limb will be noticed, the horse will go lame for a few steps, and if the weather be cold it is probable the cracks will bleed a little. As the disease advances the symptoms become worse; the affected leg or legs swell more when he stands; the cracks exude pus, often of a fetid odor, and the lameness increases. In chronic cases the swelling will not disappear on exercise, the horse goes lame mostly all the time, the parts assume a dirty, greasy appearance, and the odor is offensive.

TREATMENT

If rational treatment be adopted in the early stages, it is usually successful in a reasonable time. The first thing to do is to remove the cause if possible. Let the patient have a few days' rest. Give a purgative of 6 to 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, according to size. Feed bran only until purgation ceases, and even then feed very little grain until he is put to work again. Follow up with 3 drams nitrate of potash twice daily for a week or ten days. Local treatment consists in keeping the parts as clean as possible without washing. I might here state that many cases of scratches are aggravated by washing with soap and water. This is another case in which we say "Do not wash." The local applications depend to considerable extent upon the weather, and this applies especially when the horse is worked or driven when suffering from the disease. Lotions, oils or ointments are usually used. In warm, dusty weather lotions are best, as they have an astringent antiseptic action, and do not gather dust or dirt as oils or ointments do. In cold weather lotions often have such an astringent effect that they dry up and harden the skin, and then the cold weather still further contracts and a case that has apparently done well will crack open again, while oils or ointments have a more softening, and at the same time, antiseptic effect, and tend to prevent cracking. Whatever is used (sometimes they are used alternately, or the lotion applied when the patient is in the stable and the ointment just before he is taken out in the cold weather) should be freely used three or four times daily. A favorite lotion is made of 1 oz. each, sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, half ounce of carbolic acid and a pint of water. Probably the best ointment is the oxide of zinc ointment, to which is added 20 drops carbolic acid to the ounce.

When a case has become chronic, and what is generally called proud flesh is present, it must be removed by applying a caustic, as butter of antimony, applied with a feather once daily for two or three days before the above treatment is adopted. When the parts smell foul they should be poulticed with linseed meal and a little powdered charcoal for about two days and nights; a fresh poultice applied warm about every eight hours before the general treatment is adopted. In cases that are largely constitutional, in addition to the constitutional treatment mentioned, it is well to give alteratives, as one and a half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week.

W.H.P.

Requests Advice on Breeding.

A St. Elmo, Alta., reader writes as follows: "I have a small bunch of mares, average weight about 1,000 pounds, mostly good, straight bays and brown in color. Now what kind of a sire in your opinion would be the best for me to get to mate with them, so as to raise the most marketable horses, on an Alberta ranch? Some advise me to use a Hackney sire, claiming that I

shall get the class of horse mostly in demand. Others advise me to use a draft horse, claiming that I can raise the quality of my bunch quicker than to follow any other line of breeding. I feel sure that a little information along this line, given through your valuable paper, will be of interest to many others who are in a similar position as myself. I should also like to hear the opinions of any of your readers who have had actual experience along these lines."

[We have always advised breeding to type as nearly as possible, irrespective of arbitrary standards such as weight or height; therefore, if the bunch under discussion be light boned and active, we should favor a carriage, trotting or Thoroughbred sire, but if they be somewhat heavy boned we should grade up with a Clydesdale, Percheron, or Shire. Of course certain conditions might affect the judgment in the case, as for instance the demand for different types of horses, but if market conditions were equal we should stick to the type to which the mares mostly inclined.]

We are not unmindful, however, of the rapid transformation that a rather small, fine boned and well bred either Percheron or Clydesdale stallion would work in such a bunch. There are plenty of instances where such horses, bred to small ranch mares, and the resulting fillies bred to heavier horses, have produced geldings weighing from fourteen to sixteen hundred-weight and a class of breeding mares that are a credit to any ranch. That is one of the beauties of these mongrel-bred range mares, that their type is quickly modified by the use of pure blood.

Our suggestion to follow type in this case might lead our correspondent to use a Hackney or Thoroughbred stallion, and it is our impression that he would not be disappointed in the class of horse he would eventually raise, but there is the question as to whether such horses are as readily sold or bring as high a price as the draft grades that might be produced from the other system. Personal taste will also enter into the question. As for the writer, he would pick out a few of the most stylish and active and breed them to a light horse and use a Clydesdale or Percheron on the others.

STOCK

(Contributions invited, discussions welcomed.)

Wants Advice on Cows.

This is the question put to us by a correspondent at Boscurvis, Sask.: "Which is the most profitable type of cattle for a farmer to keep? Does it pay better to raise beef cattle than cattle to make butter? and how much milk can beef cattle be expected to give? Also what is the average weight of beef cattle? About how much milk do Ayrshire cattle give and what is their weight? Should a farmer keep special purpose cattle of either class or just mongrels as they will answer for both purposes?"

It is very evident that there is no one class of cattle that is most profitable for farmers to keep, else there would only be one class, for all would want the most profitable. Each man is helped to a conclusion as to the class of cattle he will keep by several conditions; such as, the nature of the market, the suitability of his farm for a certain kind of stock, his own personal tastes, the amount of help he can readily command, and the class of cattle most commonly kept in the neighborhood.

We have been in the Boscurvis district; it is between Oxbow and the Dakota line, and is an excellent farming community, as far as one could tell by a casual visit. Near the post office there is not much rough land, but if our correspondent happens to be provided with land that is not easily cultivated or that he does not wish to work, this should influence him in his choice of cattle. Wherever a person has considerable rough land we do not hesitate to advise him to put high grade cattle of the beef type upon it. If land of this kind be close enough to the house it is also a useful adjunct to dairy farming, but is more particularly adapted to beef cattle, as high classed dairy cows require a greater variety of food than is generally found on rough land, if they are to maintain their milk flow.

So much for the man with rough land. When we come to consider the situation where the land is all good arable soil, capable of producing a

good crop of grain or grass four years out of five, we have quite a different proposition. Such land is worth from thirty to fifty dollars an acre and is rather too expensive to use for pasturing steers and cows that yield little more than milk enough to raise their calves, unless one has a lot of it and is short of help or buildings, or has a decided preference for cattle of that class which require very little attention. But if one has no particular choice and can get help, then, provided he can get a market, he will make more out of good dairy cattle on the average farm of good land than he will out of the average beef cattle. Beef cattle are essentially the stock of an extensive land owner, and dairy cattle of the smaller farmer who has as large a family to support as his neighbor who has more land.

As to markets there is generally a difficulty when one lives more than five miles from a station or is outside a shipping distance to a creamery. The situation is relieved, however, if several neighbors are selling cream or butter; for then the expense of hauling cream to the town is lessened, and this often makes a difference between profit and loss. Communities should always try to produce as far as possible a bulk of a single product. As our correspondent is situated he can find a market for his cream at Brandon if he can manage to get it delivered at Oxbow. Or if he choose to make butter there is always a good market for such goods.

The beef type of cow will vary as much in milk production as Thoroughbred horses vary in speed. There is more in the inherent tendency of animals to perform certain functions than their outward form indicates. We have, however, alluded to the performance of the average beef type of cow, and to repeat, that is about all that is expected of her; namely, to raise a calf and give a little milk besides. Steers or heifers from such cows should weigh from twelve to fourteen hundred pounds at two and a half years. Nor does it necessarily follow that if all the cows in a herd be Ayrshires they will give a uniform quantity of milk. Good dairy men claim that a cow that will not give six thousand pounds of milk and make over three hundred pounds of butter in a year should not be kept. Ayrshires, however, are good average milkers as compared with other dairy breeds, and are exceptionally hardy and robust cattle.

In answer to the question as to whether or not farmers should keep special purpose cattle we refer our readers to the article on the dual-purpose cow which appeared in our January 23rd issue. The dual-purpose cow advocated there might be called a mongrel, inasmuch as she is not a purebred, but the term mongrel is rather too harsh to apply to a good cow simply because her ancestors have not been recorded in some book. In the present state of our average farms we believe that a two-functioned cow is the one to keep, but as land becomes higher in price and farming more intensive, farmers will have to specialize, and that according as the conditions enumerated above affect each they will engage in either dairying or beef production.

Our correspondent probably has a few cows that would ordinarily be called mongrels, and his questions have probably been suggested through wondering to what type of bull he should breed them. Our reply should throw some light on the question. If he can find a Shorthorn bull that comes of a strain of cows that are known to be good milkers, then we should advise using him; if he still wants to keep to dual-purpose cows and cannot get a milking bred Shorthorn bull breed to another, if he wishes to go into dairying, he should grade up with a Holstein, Ayrshire or Jersey, but he should not try to maintain a dual-purpose cow by mixing all the breeds, for it is part of the inward cussedness of things that the good features disappear and the objectionable ones persist.

Record of Performance for Shorthorns.

At the approaching meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association there is one subject overshadowing all others in importance that should be earnestly discussed, and energetic action taken accordingly. That is, provision for the establishment of a record of performance for milking Shorthorns. Such a record would not take the place of ordinary herdbook registration, nor would it result in the development of a distinct breed. It would merely be a means of indicating those individuals or strains of the breed which have proven under official yearly test their superior capabilities in dairy production. It would be the means of developing the milking

quality of certain strains, without alienating these from the purely beef stock. Every animal entered in the Record of Performance would be of registered pure breeding; hence there should always remain sufficient homogeneity of origin between the beef and the milking strains that a bull of the one might at any time be chosen to strengthen the beef type or the milking quality as the case might be, in the other. We need not pause to restate the arguments for more attention to milk on the part of Shorthorn breeders. It has been neglected too long, and we are already suffering the consequences of having pursued the easy way, which has come all too near leading us to the milkless cow. It is time to retrace our steps some little distance, and endeavor to bring the grand old breed, generally, nearer to the dual-purpose standard. Action to this end has been taken in Britain and the United States, where special records are being kept for milking Shorthorns. Surely Canada will not lag behind!

There is still room for the purely beef type of Shorthorn out on the ranch, and in other places where land is cheaper than labor. Probably there always will be a limited demand for such stock, but it will become more limited in Canada as times goes on. Our main beef supply must be produced under a more economical system than all-beef farming. The general farmer has no use for a cow that will not raise her calf, and unless he can get true dual-purpose sires, he will look with increasing favor on the dairy breeds.

If Canadian Shorthorn breeders are to increase or hold their field, they will be obliged to pay more attention to milk, and it is to the interest of the breeder who goes in purely for beef that some, at least, of his brother breeders, should cater to the dual-purpose standard, thus lessening the competition in his particular sphere. Every Shorthorn breeder is interested in this movement, whether he proposes to go in for milk or not.

Granted that we need more attention to milk, the conclusion follows that a record of performance is the key to the situation. Dairy breeders cannot judge milking quality reliably by appearance. They have to fall back on records. Much less can we gauge by appearance the dairy quality of a dual-purpose breed, for here the selection is complicated by a second factor. We have not even the insufficient guides of the dairymen. If we seek to breed milking Shorthorns according to a dual-purpose type, without relying on records, we shall at best obtain an unsatisfactory compromise. In all probability we should develop a strain of weeds, inferior for beef, and not much better for milk.

What must be done—and experience indicates that by persistent effort it can be done—is to develop the milking propensity in cows approaching the approved beef type. It must be done by careful mating and selection, and by studious development of heifers for several generations. To work intelligently along these lines we require a means of knowing the actual performance of the individuals in the strains we propose to use. The record of performance is the guide to be followed. Let us have it and get to work.

A Suggested Stable Plan.

One of Manitoba's largest stock farmers has asked us to suggest a stable plan for about one hundred cattle and thirty horses, all under one roof and with feed rooms, root houses and facilities for a silo. Such barns are rare and we are not certain that they are more satisfactory than separate horse and cattle stables. However, we have been furnished a plan by an Ontario reader which at least suggests some useful details of arrangement. This barn has been pronounced eminently satisfactory after several years' service, and might be modified to suit our inquirer's conditions by using the drive shed for horse stabling. A feature of the barn is the ventilation system outlined by the dotted lines.

On the peak of the north end of the roof is large cowl, which turns to the wind, connecting with a galvanized iron pipe, 30 inches in diameter, which extends down through the barn to a wooden box 3x6 feet, and about 10 feet deep, which opens into a cement hole 6 feet square below stable floor, marked "air" in cut. From this hole six 12 inch tiles, six inches below floor run out in three different directions, carrying fresh air to all parts of the stables. To raise its temperature it is made to travel as far as convenient under the floors before the big tiles are tapped on the upper sides about every 6 feet with 4-inch tiles through which the air empties in front of every

pair of cattle, and into all the box stalls. Wooden boxes by the walls are provided in the latter for the purpose, with openings on side covered with strong wire netting. The front of the cattle mangers are made of inch boards, inverted V shape, about 3 feet high and the tiles open into this throughout, and the air passes out through openings also covered with netting. The moist heated stable air passes upward through the three large feed chutes. The proprietors think the system might be improved by more exits at the ceiling, but state that as it is, the stable air in the morning appears almost as fresh as when closed up the evening before, although the basement is filled with cattle. Last winter the temperature of the air coming in was raised from 20 below zero outside to ten above at the tile opening. The owners are well satisfied with the expenditure of a couple of hundred dollars to attain such results in ventilation. In the cattle stable three pairs of the large tiles are in use, in order to provide a sufficient volume for the cubic air space of the stables.

The basement walls are built of large bricks very much like our hollow concrete blocks, with a cement concrete footing. It is all under one roof, but a solid brick wall separates the horse and cattle stables, and aids in supporting the superstructure. The space for vehicles ("drive shed" on plan) is 34x36 feet, and the horse stable, 36x46 feet; cattle stable, 48x82 feet. The cattle stable houses 80 head, very comfortably; the stanchions tying 50 head of full-grown cattle, 25 in each row, and the box stalls accommodating about 30 head of yearlings. Except in the "drive shed" all the floors, including gutters and passages are cement. The upper part of the horse stalls is finished with 1/2 in. round iron, which allows a free passage of light and air. For all horses, tilting mangers (hinged at bottom) with one slat opening in bottom to let dirt and chaff work through on to the floor, are used. The cattle box stalls are also fitted with these swing mangers. The horse box stall doors are 4 1/2 feet wide. Manure sled and horses are used to clean out all the stabling. The stables are well lighted, with twenty-nine windows of nine lights, 10x12 inches each, three in the upper sash, every other one of which are hinged at the bottom to be opened if desired, and six lights in the lower sash. Two large chutes from above bring hay and straw into cattle feed alley, and one in the horse feed alley. From the granary above smaller chutes carry chop to the cattle alley and oats to the horses.

The layout of the upper part of the barn is also

simple. One barn floor 21 feet wide runs from west to east, the approach being from the former side. All across the north end of the barn is a bay of 26 feet wide, and south of the floor two bays 14 feet and 21 feet wide, respectively. Out of the middle of these is taken the granary, 24x35 feet. From floor to barn peak is 46 feet, and three car tracks are used for unloading hay and grain. The roof has about one third pitch and 51 ft. rafters, and is supported by four purlines. There are three large house windows in each end of the barn, and two to light the barn floor.

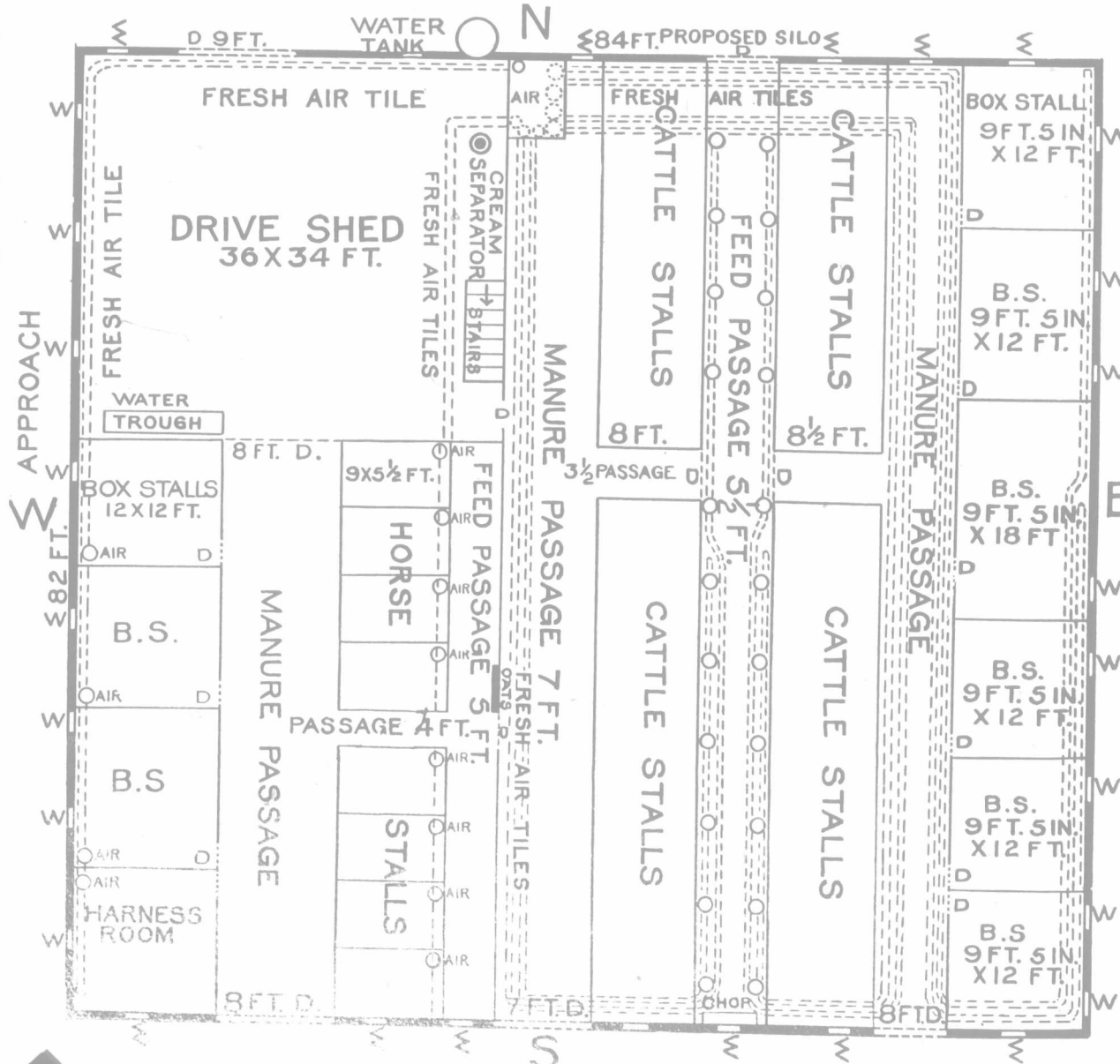
What of the Dead Meat Trade?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The export trade in cattle has been unsatisfactory to the producer for the past few years on account of the comparatively low prices which have prevailed. This is due to market conditions, the presumed existence of a combine among cattle buyers, and the high prices charged for the transportation of cattle on the hoof.

Our present system of sending our beef to the British markets in the form of live cattle is unsatisfactory, because it is expensive, and the cattle, shrinking in weight as they do on the journey, are not in fit condition when they arrive in England to be slaughtered immediately, as provided by law. The result is that whilst paying a high price for the transportation of the live cattle, we place on the British market an article which is not so good as it might be. If we established a dead meat trade, we should lessen the cost of transportation and place on the British market an article which would be a credit to the country. To ascertain whether London butchers would welcome Canadian chilled beef if it were placed on the market, I wrote to a butcher well-known on the London market. This is his reply:

"You ask me a question concerning the dead meat trade; my reply is that any meat is acceptable on the London markets and would sell readily, especially if you be able to compete in any way with the U. S. trade; but it would have to be very good for that. Unless it were good it would fetch only a low price, but should you care to send, we should be pleased to introduce it on the London Smithfield market, but could not promise anything great at first as we have already the Argentine chilled beef, which is steadily improving, to compete with. All would of course depend on the condition and quality. It would sell fast enough, but as I have said, only a low price could be expected unless able to

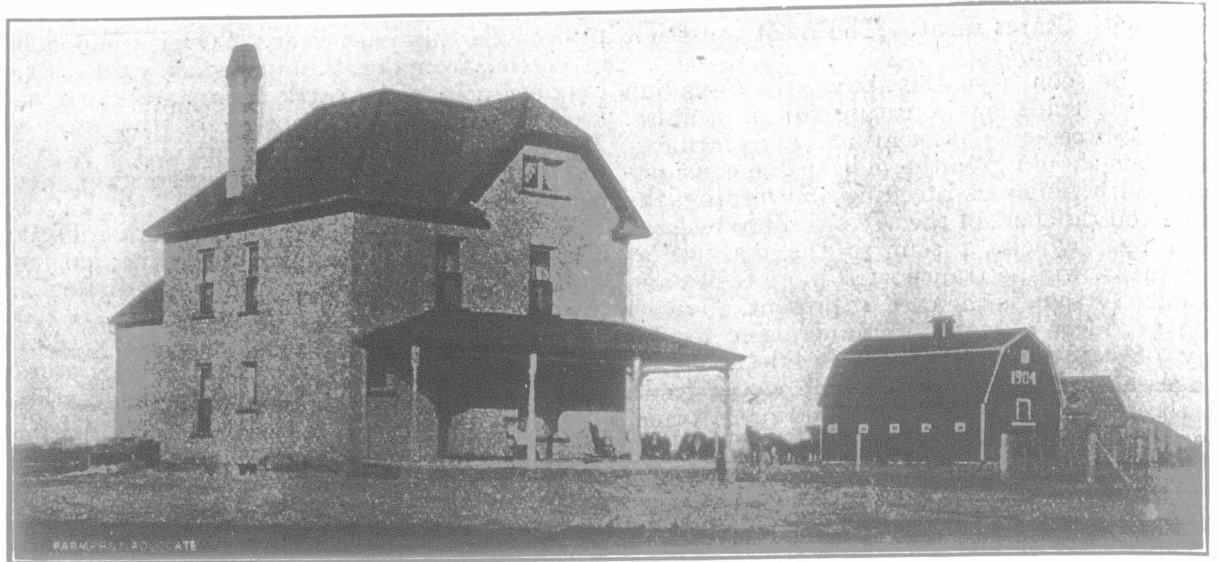


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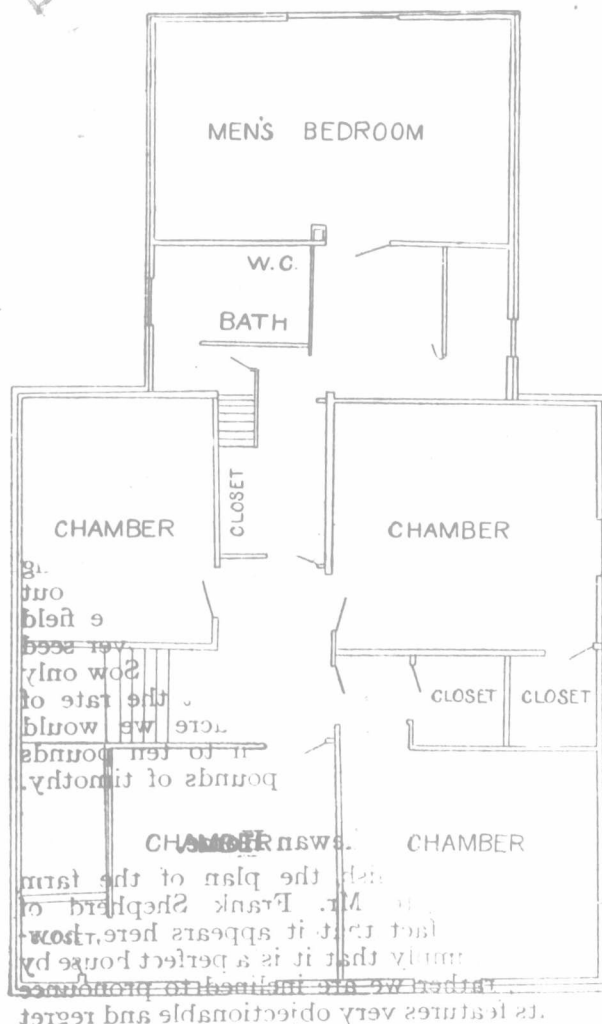
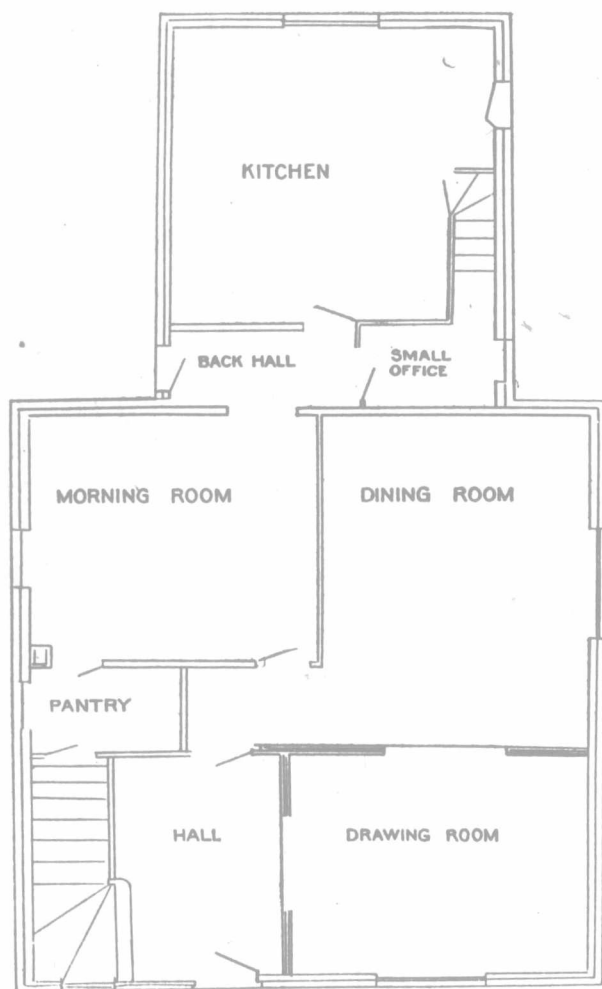
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that they exist in a house so commodious and apparently well constructed. We particularly object to the kitchen being attached to the back part of the main house, and in this case the evil is exaggerated by the distance of the dining room door from the kitchen. By substituting the kitchen for the morning room the house would be much more compact and convenient, and we have a strong suspicion that this has been done this winter since fuel has been so hard to obtain. Even then there is a waste of room between the hall and the rooms behind. We should also recommend that intending builders take care to have the foundations higher than these appear in the picture. We have had some experience with low basements and cannot pronounce them a success. Have the basement at least three feet above the surface of the surrounding land, especially where the soil is a clay and works up into mud.

The style of roof Mr. Shepherd has adopted is to be commended, as is also the simple plainness of exterior. It looks well and is not expensive to maintain in repair.



HOME OF MR. FRANK SHEPHERD WEYBURN, SASK.



Questions on Smutty Seed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of November 21 I noticed and read with the greatest interest your article "Treated Seed but Wheat is Smutty."

Last spring I sowed about thirty acres of wheat after having treated the seed very carefully with blue stone. I used the "immersing process" because it appears it is better than the "sprinkling." Could you tell me what you think about the results? In spite of bluestoning I got very smutty wheat. Why? You state, in your article, "The spores of smut might be brought in contact with seed after treating, from bin or from dust of barn, or from bags," etc. Do you think that the spores of smut coming in contact with wheat quite wet and saturated with bluestone could develop? Why are they not killed?

I did not plough the field where I got this smutty wheat last fall. I intend to plough it this spring and to sow it again. Do I not risk, so doing, to get a smutty crop this year too? Does the frost kill the spores or not? Was it better to plough my field before the winter or not? Would it not be better to burn the stubble before ploughing? Would it not be good to wash the floor and the walls of my granary with a bluestone solution (and of what strength?) to protect my next crop from contagion? Is there something to be done for the same purpose with bags and wagon boxes? Is a good fanning-mill able to clean wheat from smutty grains? What do you think about the Chatham separating machine in this way? This letter is a little long, Mr. Editor, but, however, I think the question is of general interest among the farmers, for everywhere I hear about smutty wheat.

Sask.

C. H.

[In the first place the solution may not have been strong enough on account of the bluestone being low grade or there not having been enough used. This, however, is rather a remote possibility. It is more likely that there were smut spores under the bran of the wheat that did not come in contact with the solution, or that spores gained access to the seed after it was partly dried. If spores come in contact with wheat damp with the bluestone solution it is probable that their vitality would be destroyed, but if the seed wheat were partly dried the spores would probably cling to it and infect the new growth. Certain circumstances have also led us to believe that partly matured smut spores may exist inside the kernel of apparently uninfected wheat and that after seeding these spores germinate and infect the crop.]

Whether the land be fall or spring plowed will affect the growth of smut only as it affects the moisture content and firmness of the soil, which is another matter. There is no particular risk in sowing wheat on land that has raised a smutty crop, provided the seed is good and has been treated. The possibility of a spore coming in contact with the wheat just at germinating time is very slight. Frost, of course, will not kill the spores any more than it will injure the vitality of grains.

We should advise burning the stubble under the circumstances, not alone to destroy any smut spores that might be holding to the straw, but also to kill weed seeds and rust spores—for there was some rust about last year.

Certainly if the granary, wagon boxes, measures, drill box, etc., have come in contact with smut, wash them with a solution of one pound of bluestone to six gallons of water, taking care not

to apply too much of the solution to the metal parts. Bags may be turned inside out and left in the sun for a few days. All seed grain should be well cleaned in a mill, but we are not aware of there being any fanning mill that can be depended upon to absolutely clean out smut balls; besides, the spores will cling to the grain. The Chatham is a good mill for cleaning out light seeds, weeds, etc.—Ed.]

Thistles Become a Nuisance.

Judging from the enquiries which reach us and the results of our rather limited observations, the Canada thistle must be getting to be quite a common weed. A Hartney correspondent is the latest to ask how thistles are to be eradicated. This weed has got its name largely because of its prevalence in Eastern Canada, and the way it is held in check there is by growing hoed crops, clover, grass, and by summerfallowing. We have entirely cleaned a field of Canada thistles by seeding to clover and timothy, taking off two crops. Under our western conditions we should suggest summerfallowing, or late spring plowing followed by barley, or if they be not already spread over too wide an area, seeding to timothy or brome, depending upon the character of the soil. The object should be to keep the thistles from making leaf, and as the root is sappy it soon rots. In summer fallow of course thistles are kept from sending up leaf, and this is effective, but they are also unable to make a growth in a thick sod. In fence rows and about roads and ditches seeding with a persistent grass is the best plan to keep down all kinds of weeds, and if the grass becomes thin a light coat of manure with a fresh seeding will stimulate the growth.

Associations, Not Combines.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I consider the new tariff is a weak attempt to please the Manufacturer without displeasing the farmer and certainly pleasing the former more than the latter. I believe in a square deal for everyone, farmer, merchant and manufacturer, and with these three acting honorably there need be little fear for the workman; it is the avarice of every one that upsets things and especially of those men who willingly use illegitimate means to acquire wealth. I firmly believe that a combination among farmers, such as your correspondent, Mr. W. R. Ball of Strathcona, supports, would be no more of a blessing than one among manufacturers or any other class or body. The farmer is only human like the rest. We hear constantly of the people of all civilized countries trying to find new markets for their products and especially for manufactured articles. If this then be the case is it not a wrong policy to nourish a lot of manufacturers and of course at the same time their hosts of employees on a high tariff, or in fact on any tariff, and then when this country has begun to reach its limit in expansion, as it is bound to do some time (and it is our duty to look to the future) the screw will have to be put on more than ever in order to keep the home market for an overgrown and unnecessary number of manufacturers and their employees. If the farmer be treated fairly in this agricultural country, prosperity will most certainly automatically adjust itself and every one will participate as they are doing now. —I believe in associations of farmers, not combines.

Northern, Alta.

T. F. SWALLOW

A Necessity in the Farm Home.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find \$1.50 to cover my renewal subscription to your paper. The value of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is very material to every farm home.

Melita.

G. F. DOBRYN.

DAIRY

The Need for Cream Grading.

Inferior cream is daily received at the creameries in the summer time and even in the winter, and in some cases is so bad as to deserve the term frequently applied; viz.—rotten.

Competition for business amongst the creameries is so keen, especially the central ones, that rather than protest and reject the inferior distinctly bad article, and thus antagonize a patron and make a loud-mouthed enemy in the district, rotten cream is accepted, and according to the information received, goes down the sewer. City milkmen are pretty well looked after now-a-days, and attempts at adulteration are severely dealt with, yet at present, outsiders are allowed to ship in stuff which if hawked about by a city milkman would land him in the police court and put him out of the dairy or milk business for some time. It appears to us that the legislatures of the western provinces might do worse than pass some dairy and food laws and prohibit under penalty the sale or delivery of impure, unclean or insanitary milk or cream. Some people are instinctively clean in person, others are just the opposite, and in almost every case the filthy person physically is the same mentally, if he possesses any mentality worthy of mention. Much educational work done by many agricultural departments has been directed against filthy methods of producing human food; but the gospel of cleanliness needs a pretty lively revival if the essential cleanliness is to be had.

Creamery men are reluctant to grade (wherein they differ from the man in the grain trade) for fear of losing business. In this case they are entitled to the moral support of governments, which should enact laws to prevent the shipment of impure food materials, in themselves a menace to the public health. The state of Wisconsin has on its statutes laws which enact severe penalties, either fine or imprisonment. Adulterated milk or cream, unclean or insanitary milk or cream are under the ban there; and the statute says:—

"The term adulterated milk shall mean:—Milk containing less than three per centum of milk fat, or milk containing less than eight and one half per centum of milk solids not fat, or milk drawn from cows within eight days before or four days after parturition, or milk from which any part of the cream has been removed, or milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or milk to which has been added or into which has been introduced any coloring matter or chemical or preservative or deleterious or filthy substance or any foreign substance whatever, or milk drawn from cows kept in a filthy or unhealthy condition, or milk drawn from any sick or diseased cow or cow having ulcers or other running sores, or milk drawn from cows fed unwholesome food, or milk in any stage of putrefaction, or milk contaminated by being kept in stables containing cattle or other animals. The term adulterated cream shall mean cream containing less than eighteen per centum of milk fat, or cream taken from milk drawn from cows within eight days before or four days after parturition, or cream from milk to which has been added or introduced any coloring matter or chemical or preservative or deleterious or filthy substance of any foreign substance whatever, or cream from milk drawn from cows kept in a filthy or unhealthy condition, or cream from milk drawn from any sick or diseased cow or cow having ulcers or other running sores, or cream from milk drawn from cows fed unwholesome food, or cream contaminated by being kept in stables containing cattle or other animals, or cream to which has been added or into which has been introduced any coloring matter or chemical or preservative or deleterious or filthy substance or any foreign substance whatever, or cream in any stage of putrefaction.

Milk drawn from cows within eight days before or four days after parturition, or milk to which has been added or into which has been introduced any coloring matter or chemical or preservative or deleterious or filthy substance, or milk drawn from cows kept in a filthy or unclean condition, or milk drawn from any sick or diseased cow or cow having ulcers or other running sores, or milk drawn from cows fed unwholesome food, or milk contaminated by being kept in stables containing cattle or other

animals and cream from any such milk, or cream in any stage of putrefaction are hereby declared to be unclean and unsanitary milk or unclean and unsanitary cream, as the case may be."

With similar standards set up and enforced here it would not be long before marked improvement would be noticed in the raw material sent to the creameries. Education can do a great deal, up to a certain point and with the majority of people; beyond that and with the ignorant or careless, compulsion becomes necessary. With such a law and a uniform system of cream grading, and the abolition of discriminations by the transportation companies, the creamery industry would flourish.

Milk Supply of Cities.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

This is the age of imagination. The great benefits to the consumer to be derived from pasteurized or clarified milk, are imaginary. Milk in its normal condition contains all the elements of nutrition and the nearer to this condition it can be produced and delivered to the consumer, the better it will be for the consumer. It can be done. But just so long as professors of dairying recommend artificial methods in the handling of milk for city consumption, we shall see carelessness in the production of milk by the farmer, who will sell to the city milkman for him to doctor. There is no need to adopt any process which will change the consistency of the milk. Pasteurizing milk is not a safe method because it destroys the natural aperient elements of the milk, and puts a premium on filth and laziness in the production of milk. Milk should not be clarified, milk that is not fit for consumption before being clarified is not fit for consumption afterwards. It will also lose a considerable portion of its most valuable constituent, casein. I believe that one of the principle causes of the excessive infant mortality is parents not realizing the importance of feeding food at the normal temperature to children. The principle cause of so much poor milk being sold is that people will not pay the price for a first class article. My experience has been that ninety per cent. of the people will buy anything called "milk" if they can get it a little cheaper, and ten per cent. of the people will buy the best that money can purchase. If the people would insist upon being supplied with pure, wholesome milk, cream and butter, then they could get it. From a sanitary point of view after more than twenty years experience in Manitoba, my opinion is there is very little milk, cream or butter actually fit for consumption. A remedy could be applied. Our Governments should pass stringent laws and enforce them, demanding scrupulous cleanliness in everything pertaining to the production and supplying of milk, cream and butter to the general public. The price of these products might be high, but it would mean healthy people.

Brandon.

JOHN J. WHITE.

POULTRY

Alberta's Show.

Owing to the severity of the weather and the demoralized condition of traffic, the Alberta Poultry and Pet Stock Association has decided to change the date of their show from February 13, 14, and 15, as previously announced, to March 6, 7 and 8. The show will be held at Edmonton and will be contemporaneous with the Provincial Seed Fair. Mr. W. A. Fife is the secretary of the show, to whom all communications may be addressed.

Some Chicken Remedies.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I see in your paper of Oct. 10 in Poultry column a letter from Mrs. A. I. B. re "Arian Tuberculosis." Her description of the disease answers exactly to what our fowls here in Natal suffer from, but we no longer fear the disease, as it can be prevented by giving the fowls Epsom salts in their drinking water; also in their food about once a month; but if the disease breaks out give it twice a week until the fowls stop dying. I have cured lots of sick fowls in the first stage by giving ten to fifteen drops of Mother Siegel's Syrup. I have cured some with cas-

para. Bitter aloes is also an excellent preventive. I always mix it with their food (crushed corn) and allow it to stand so as to thoroughly soak into the food; then let the fowls have as much as they can eat. Do that twice in one week as soon as the disease breaks out and you will find after the second dose they will stop dying. We use the aloes in the green state here, just crush the leaves and pour boiling water on and mix the corn with the aloes and let stand until cool. I have never used the manufactured aloes, but I think it would do just as well. For chicken-pox we find it takes a lot to beat Condy's Fluid. Do not feed fowls on whole mealies or Indian corn unless cooked. There is something about raw corn that always brings on fowl sickness. If allowed to have free access to the corn they get too fat and a large gall.

THOS. L. CLARENCE.

Natal, South Africa.

Horticulture and Forestry

Why Not Plant Trees?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

One logical result of this winter's hard lesson of blizzard swept plain and frost-bitten homestead should be that the farmers will plant for themselves trees which will serve both as shelter-belts and plantations.

Earning lumber which cost \$30.00 per thousand and demolishing stray buildings should enforce upon a man that it would pay to grow his fuel, either in the shape of a windbreak around his buildings or on some low, sloughy portion of his farm.

There is also another demand which the prophetic settler will probably anticipate, and that is the one for fence posts. It will always be necessary for town and country people, except those in the neighborhood of timber reserves, to depend upon the coast timber for much of their building material, but a great deal of the smaller stuff which is required in large quantities, such as fence posts, would be rendered too expensive by the long haul. When the 170 million acres of habitable land fill up, and each 640 acres requires four or probably six miles of fence posts, those who have foreseen this demand and provided against it by planting a few acres of some post producing wood, such as elm or larch, will be amply rewarded. The posts must be had; no satisfactory substitute has been offered for wood, and if tribute must be paid to distant lumber companies and for long railway hauls, fence

In the West the C. P. R. are generally understood to be far from reckless in expenditure and always conservative in investment unless they have a sure thing, yet they, with an assurance of the future relation of supply and demand, are undertaking to plant trees for the production of ties and posts. What is a profitable investment for a railroad which must hire all labor should be profitable to a farmer who is more happily situated; especially so because he will also derive a benefit from the presence of the trees on his farm.

Mr. Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry, showed in a bulletin which he prepared on tree planting, and which has been published by the Forestry Branch, that even at the present prices of timber, it would pay to grow elm posts on such land as that at Brandon and Indian Head, and that a successful plantation could be produced with very little expense and trouble.

With the increased prices which must follow a dense population, a greater demand for and decreasing supply of wood, the returns from such a commercial plantation will be much greater.

Not the least benefit derived will be that the farmer may add to his independence by the ownership of a woodlot. Without one he must depend for fuel, which in winter is life, upon mine operators, railroads and favorable weather, which may fail at any time, as at the present, and result in a painful and expensive wood famine.

H. R. M.

The Housewife's Flower Garden Selections.

In earlier issues of the present year attention was drawn in these columns to the shelter belt and the trees to plant for that purpose. Mention was made also of the pleasure to be obtained from the ornamental shrubs, a list of which was

attached. Following these lists came the fruit trees and bushes, an enumeration of the kinds likely to prove successful in Western Canada. All these take time to procure, even years of continuous effort for which the reward is ample compensation. In the meantime the busy housewife, the home-lover, will want posies for the table and rest for the eye, and will seek to gratify the soul-love for the beautiful and satisfy the artistic feeling by planting some of the annuals mentioned. The perfume-bearing varieties, whose presence, though unseen, is abundantly evident, include the well-known and highly-prized sweet-pea, the sweet scented mignonette, and that eventide aroma distiller, the mathiola. The bloom of the perfume-bearing annuals is not remarkable, excepting that of the sweet pea.

Then for small beds we have the Virginia stock, candytuft, scarlet linum, sweet alyssum, the convolvulus, larkspur, escholitzia, calliopsis, calandula and many others; in fact the seed catalogs rarely contain annuals that will not do well in the gardens of Western Canada, providing some shelter be afforded from the wind; for such purposes a board fence, or even better, a low hedge of caragana, the yellow blooming shrub, are necessary. Order from your seedsmen early and get some of the seeds planted in boxes and started early, so as to permit of setting out, when the weather is warm enough, which is about the middle of May as a general rule.

One of the greatest attractions at the experimental farms to visitors during the summertime are the flower beds and borders. At Indian Head the following annuals were propagated in the hothouse, being sown the beginning of April, and the plants set out May 23 to June 12:

Asters, ten varieties; antirrhinum majus nanum; abronia umbellata; ageratum, dwarf; balsam, camellia-flowered; brachycome iberidifolia; bartonia aurea; chrysanthemum coronarium; clarkia; coreopsis, three varieties; dianthus, four varieties; gaillardia picta; godetia splendens; helichrysum, double mixed; iberis gibraltaria; lavatera rosea splendens; lobelia, Crystal Palace; marigold, Double Royal; mignonette; nicotiana affinis; nasturtium; poppy, six varieties; portulaca; phacelia; phlox Drummondii, four varieties; petunia, three varieties; pansies, many varieties; scabiosa, two varieties; sweet William; salpiglossis; stocks; tagetes, mixed; zinnia elegans. The following annuals were sown in the open, May 10, and bloomed from the middle of June until the middle of October:

Antirrhinum; salpiglossis; gaillardia; nasturtium; phacelia; clarkia; tagetes; godetia; poppy; dianthus; eschscholtzia; bartonia aurea; marigold; maize, striped-leaved; maize, Japonica gigantea; scabiosa; celosia; nemophila; ageratum. Superintendent Mackay recommends phlox and candytuft for borders, sown in the open about April 20.

Considerable success with perennials has been obtained, the following being specially noted as worth planting:

Achillea, clematis, centaurea macrophylla, cactus, columbine, campanula macrantha, delphinium, everlasting pea, hollyhock, helianthus autumnalis, irises, lupins, lilium elegans (orange), lilium tiger lily, lilium (white varieties), lychnis, mint, paeonia tenuifolia, paeonies, spiraea filipendula, speraea ulmaria, sweet William, tulips, veronica, salurgoides.

It will thus be seen that a handsome flower garden is within the reach of all farmers, that the taste for the artistic can be gratified at comparatively little cost and that there are practically no climatic hindrances, in fact the Canadian West is unsurpassed as a place in which to grow sweetpeas. Get good seed by sending to reliable seed merchants, for a list of which we should recommend you to scan our advertising columns.

Seed Potato Facts.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I saw somewhere in a Canadian paper a clipping taken from a Scotch paper relating to the best quality of potatoes for seed and the idea was advanced that potatoes for good seed should be gathered before the leaf on the vine is withered or as I should say, ripe; that such seed would give a much stronger growth and a considerably larger yield of crop. The idea was new to me and I questioned it.

Another writer on improved seed says: "Do not plant the seed end of the potato, but cut it off and take your seed from the remaining part."

I fail to see the benefit of this, but would rather consider it a disadvantage.

My own idea for improved seed is:—Make a selection of as near perfect potatoes as you can from your supply, as to shape, size and quality, of a sufficient amount to grow plenty of seed for another year, and plant them by themselves in a well prepared plot of ground. Let them properly ripen and at digging time select all the inferior quality and throw out and the balance should prove good seed. But if your seed be much degenerated continue the same plan for two or three years if you have a potato that is worth the bother, or discard the whole lot and get a new variety to your liking.

I should be glad if any of the readers of the ADVOCATE who have satisfactorily proved these matters would give their experience for the benefit of others who would like to produce the best potato our Western Canada can give.

When I see the car lots of potatoes that are shipped now-a-days to the market I am led to wonder why there is such a degeneration from twenty or twenty-five years ago, and when I realize that they are one of the large commodities of our food supply it seems to me that this ought not so to be.

HIBERNIAN.

[We have no hesitancy in condemning the practice of selecting seed of any kind from immature or unripe plants. The theory is wrong and the practice is never satisfactory, especially if continued.]

As to planting sets from the seed or stem end of the potato, Prof. Zavitz carried on experiments for several years with equal sized sets from the seed end, stem end and middle of potatoes and found that the average yield for the whole time of the experiment was 162 bushels from the stem end, 167 from the seed end and 174 from the middle, only one eye being used in each case. But ordinarily the seed end sets will contain more eyes than the stem ends, and this might affect the yield, as it actually does. Prof. Zavitz has also given us some data on this subject. For five years he planted sets of equal weight, one ounce, taken from averaged sized potatoes and containing one, two, three, four and five eyes. These sets yielded relatively 140, 151, 154, 161 and 185 bushels. In numbers of marketable potatoes the ratio increased in the same proportion. Our correspondent's idea of selecting seed is alright, as tests go to show that while large seed gives better results than small sets, there is a point where it becomes too expensive to use large seed, and that good average sets are the best for all purposes.—[Ed.]

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Charles McGill, late manager of the Toronto Bank, was sentenced to five years in Kingston, for making and signing false returns.

The contract has been given for the largest grain elevator in the world, to be erected at Fort William, Ont. It will have a capacity of ten million bushels.

Duncan C. Ross has been nominated by the Liberals of West Middlesex, Ont., as candidate for the seat in the Provincial House, resigned by his father, G. W. Ross.

Calgary is asking the Dominion Government to establish a sanatorium there. The citizens are becoming alarmed at the increasing number of consumptives who are taking up residence in the town.

Timothy Eaton, Canada's largest retail merchant, and the founder of large departmental stores in Toronto and Winnipeg, died at his home in Toronto on the last day of January. He was seventy years of age, and his death was the result of an attack of pneumonia.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Japan will build seven new warships during this year.

The Solomon Islands in the South Seas have been visited by severe earthquakes.

Mrs. Russell Snow has given a million dollars to the Public School, New York.

An explosion of dust in the Stewart Colliery, near Fayetteville, West Virginia, caused the death of one hundred and sixty miners.

It is said that the Italian Cabinet will introduce at the next Hague Conference, a proposal to limit the tonnage of warships to 16,000 tons.

A workman in the Baldwin locomotive works of Philadelphia threw away a match after lighting a cigarette. The result was a \$500,000 fire.

General Booth of the Salvation Army will spend a short time in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver on his way to Japan in March.

Germany is demanding the punishment of the Sultan of Turkey's chief of secret police for seizing in Constantinople harbor a cargo destined for Hamburg.

Up to the present over a thousand religious associations have been formed in France in accordance with the State law. Eighty of these are Roman Catholic.

The German Kaiser has issued a birthday proclamation stating that henceforth persons convicted of *lese majeste* will be punished only when the crime has been deliberate and not through ignorance or thoughtlessness.

North Dakota railroads are completely blockaded with snow. Some of the lines will have to remain tied-up until the spring thaw. Lack of food supply will assuredly result in much suffering in the towns on the branch lines.

Teachers' Salaries in Winnipeg.

The minimum salary of the principal of the collegiate institute shall be \$2,200 per annum, with increase of \$100 per annum until the maximum salary of \$2,400 is attained.

MALE ASSISTANTS.

First year, \$1,200; 2nd year, \$1,250; 3rd year, \$1,300; 4th year, \$1,350; 5th year, \$1,400; 6th year, \$1,500; 7th year, \$1,600; 8th year, \$1,700; 9th and subsequent years, \$1,800.

FEMALE ASSISTANTS.

First year, \$1,000; 2nd year, \$1,025; 3rd year, \$1,050; 4th year, \$1,075; 5th and subsequent years, \$1,100.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

The salaries of male principals in charge of schools of up to twelve rooms, inclusive, shall be as follows: First year, \$1,200; 2nd year, \$1,250; 3rd year, \$1,300; 4th year, \$1,350; 5th year, \$1,400; 6th year, \$1,500; 7th year, \$1,600; 8th year, \$1,700; 9th and subsequent years, \$1,800.

PRINCIPALS' PAY.

Male principals in charge of schools of 16 rooms and upwards shall receive the maximum salary of \$2,000 per annum.

The salaries of ladies now in charge of certain schools as principals shall be as follows:

Argyle school, \$1,000; Machray school, \$1,000; Albert school, \$825; Fort Rouge school, \$775; Wellington school, \$725, per annum.

Grade teachers who have not had experience in teaching equivalent in the opinion of the school management committee, to one year's service in the schools of the city, shall receive salary at the rate of \$400 per annum during the first year of their engagement.

AN INTERESTING TABLE.

Other grade teachers in the public schools shall be paid according to the following schedule:

Grade	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year	11 & 12
1	\$500	\$525	\$550	\$575	\$585	\$600	\$615	\$630	\$645	\$660	\$675
2	500	525	550	575	585	600	615	630	645	660	675
3	500	525	550	575	585	600	615	630	645	660	675
4	500	525	550	575	585	600	615	630	645	660	675
5	550	575	600	625	635	650	665	680	695	710	725
6	575	600	625	650	660	675	690	705	720	735	750
7	600	625	650	675	685	700	715	730	745	760	775
8	675	700	725	750	760	775	790	805	820	835	850

Successful Seed Fair at Red Deer.

A very successful seed fair was held at Red Deer on Thursday, the 24th inst. The exhibits were excellent, particularly the wheat, and a large quantity of seed was sold. Many would-be exhibitors were unable to be present on account of the severe weather and very bad roads.

In spring wheat, any hard variety, Geo. T. White won the first prize with a very fine sample of Percy, making 93 points out of a possible 100. John Greening won 2nd and Geo. Demoney 3rd in this class, each with a sample of Preston.

In fall wheat (hard), Jno. J. Richards won 1st with a score of 93 and Geo. T. White 2nd with 93; C. W. Teach won 3rd. In fall wheat (soft), the placing was 1st, A. Pointer; 2nd, C. A. J. Sharman; in oats, 1st, A. P. Olsen; 2nd, J. Lamont; 3rd, A. Pointer; in barley (6-rowed), 1st, A. P. Olsen; in barley (2-rowed), 1st, A. Pointer; 2nd, C. W. Leach; in timothy seed, 1st, J. Bower.

The judges, W. C. McKillican of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and W. F. Stevens, of Clover Bar, remarked on the exceptional purity of the exhibits. These gentlemen addressed a large gathering of farmers on seed selection, clean farming and kindred subjects. Great interest was taken in the meeting and in the fair.

The Problem of Country Roads

Address delivered by William Iverach before the Arrow River Farmers' Institute:

This is such a large subject that I can only touch on some of the more prominent questions, the questions that affect us as a people, not only as a municipality but as a province, or indeed as a Canadian nation. The first question I would ask is, What is a good road? And if I asked each Canadian here to tell me what a good road is, I think we should have a variety of ideas, and I think it is on account of that variety of ideas that we have such a variety of roads. I may say I have traveled much of both Canada and the United States, and must say I have never seen a country road in America yet that comes up to my ideal. Nor is my ideal a dream, because I have seen roads built through peat mosses, along hillsides and through much more difficult places than exist here, in a country where the average dry season would be as wet as our wettest.

A good road should be something that a man can go on with a load any day that it is not covered with snow, a highway of which, excepting snow, no weather conditions could materially affect its passability. In the north of Scotland we often went to town with grain when the fields (although all underdrained) would be so wet that you could not possibly, without doing damage, drive a horse through them. We never dreamed of such a thing as the roads not carrying our loads. Getting mired on one of those roads was simply out of the question. That sort of road suited that country and no other sort would. The very difficulties of the situation demanded the best that could be made. And I think right here is our weak spot—the very ease of making our roads has led to the slovenly ways we have fallen into regarding them, just as the ease with which land may be made to produce crops here has led to such a slovenly style of agriculture. Now besides the carrying capacity of our roads, we have the question of grades to consider. It is not much use fitting a road up to carry loads that you cannot haul up the steepest grades. It is estimated that if a horse can draw on a level, say, 1,000, on a rise of one foot to the 100, he can only draw 900; on a rise of one in 40 he can draw 750; on a rise of one in 25, 540; and in 10 he can draw only 250. So, as the strength of a chain is measured by its weakest link, so you must measure the size of the load you put on by what you draw up the steepest hill or through the deepest mudhole.

You next ask, "How, or with what material are you going to build such roads?" Here, with the grading machines which we have, I would grade it up first; then drain it with a ditch on one side, deep enough to ensure perfect drainage. I would make this ditch cross and recross the road by means of cement culverts wherever necessary; and when it came to a point where you could only drain by cutting through private property I would then acquire the right to do so by some means, but I would see that the road was drained. I would then cut a trench eight feet wide right in the center of the road, the depth of which trench would depend on the size of the stones I could get to fill it up with again. I would fill the trench as I have said, with whole unbroken stones as large as I could get or handle conveniently, then I would cover over with broken stone or gravel, making the first coating about six inches deep; the depth could be increased as required, but the question comes, where can you get the material? I feel quite satisfied we have enough material within two miles of all our main roads. Most owners of the stone will only be too glad when the road-makers will come and take them away.

I can fancy another objector saying, "You would never get the farmers to turn out with their teams and take the time to finish up such roads as you suggest." I would never ask a farmer to undertake such work. It is because we are depending on the farmers now that we are paying five times for our roads what they ought to cost us. Could you fancy the G. T. P., when they came to build through our district, sending someone around to tell you where the road was to be built and saying if you wanted it you would have to put so many teams on, and that you

"For the past twenty-five years we have been paying for roads without getting them, and with our present methods of road-making we shall be no further advanced in fifty years."

might just as well keep the cost of building it in the district it was going through? No, they sent their engineers, men who were capable of estimating the cost, over it first. Then they let their work by tender to men who have figured out long ago how they can get most dirt moved for a dollar. And if the G. T. P. can get such men we can get them too, when we offer them enough work to keep a good outfit going for the whole open season—work that is properly specified so that a man knows just exactly what is expected of him. Why did not our council get the farmers to build the bridges over the Assiniboine? They let that to a contractor, to men who knew how. If the G. T. P. depended on the farmers along it to build from Winnipeg to the Rockies, they would have their line in operation about five hundred years from now; and we should have our tickets purchased for another point long before that time. And if that be true of the G. T. P. it is also true of our municipality.

We have been playing at road-making here now for the past twenty-five years, and where do we stand to-day? Outside of our sand plain, we have not one mile of road that you could haul one load per hour over after a twenty-four hours' rain, without cutting it all to pieces. We have passed through the statute labor stage and pronounced it a failure. We have adopted another style (I was going to say system), and about all that can be said of the present method, if it be fair to use that word, is that it is more expensive. Now, waiting and being without roads is not the worst feature of the situation. Some things we can wait for, but for the last twenty-five years we have been paying for roads as well as waiting, and with any of our present or past methods of road-building we shall be no further advanced in another fifty years than we are now. By that time most of us won't have much interest in roads; but what shall we have done? We shall have spent enough money to have built the roads that we never had the privilege of using; we shall have left no roads to our successors, because they were not built with the money exacted from us for the building of them. Our money is being misspent—I don't mean this to be interpreted as a charge of dishonesty—our taxes are too high for the benefits received; in fact, I know of an instance in this municipality where a quarter section is taxed within five cents of as much as a half in a neighboring municipality, both owned by the one man and both close enough together to be farmed from one homesteading. Such an exorbitant rate of taxation tends to keep people away from the land. Look at the train loads of new settlers coming into our country. Where are they going? I don't think we have had a man buy land in our township and move on to it to make a home from the virgin soil for the last five years; and in the meantime we have lost some of our best families, and their houses are to-day vacant, the complaints of some of them being that they never could get out from spring till fall.

But you ask, "How are you going to improve the roads without raising the taxes which are already too high?" By turning over a new leaf all around; by changing some of our present laws and making new ones; by having our Governments, both provincial and federal, come to our aid and in the first place set a standard that a road must come up to, and then pay a certain proportion of the cost just as they do in education and other matters.

All main roads should be the property of and be built by the Dominion Government, and such roads maintained by the municipality in a state of the very highest efficiency. If our Governments see fit to subsidize railways because they are the arteries of commerce, our country roads are the veins through which that commerce is collected and distributed.

Another reason why the Dominion Government should build the main roads is that we may

not always be at peace with our neighbors. And what is the use of our Government maintaining an army year in and year out in time of peace, if they can't transport both it and its supplies to any inhabited part of the country on shortest notice? We hear a good deal from time to time about increased estimates for the militia, but never a word for a road to move them over. The Romans were wiser in that respect two thousand years ago than we are yet. They realized that the success and indeed the maintenance of their empire depended on their roads, so they built to stay built, and their roads are still in use. Then with all the assistance we could get from our Governments, I would have the borrowing power of the municipalities extended far beyond what they now are. Why should the Government limit the borrowing power of municipalities? The Government in taking this stand assumes that they are wiser, more honest and more capable than the men who compose our councils. And right here I would like to ask you, how do the men we have placed at the head of our councils for the last number of years compare with the men we have sent to Parliament? I think you will agree with me that for integrity and administrative ability, in fact for anything except making useless, long-winded speeches that serve no purpose only to kill time and prolong the sessions, the men at the head of the councils have the balance quite strongly in their favor. I would then locate the main roads, subject to Government approval. I would make this proviso so that if any portion of the rate-payers had, or thought they had, reason to complain of the location, they would have a court of appeal where they could get an outside decision from some source that would be free from local considerations. I would then borrow the necessary funds, all that is necessary at present, and when more is needed, get it, without submitting by-laws to the electors, leave that power always with the council, and let the electors always remember that they have it. Our taxes at present would pay interest on a better system of roads than anything I have seen in America; and there are lots of people willing to lend money on those bonds. Then why not take it and build?

Private debts are a bad thing up to a certain point only. May I ask you, are you worth more or less to-day because at some period in your life you saw fit to go in debt? I am sure you are richer; but you might have left this world at a critical period and left a bad estate for someone else to administrate. In that case it might be worse for your successors that you went in debt, because your business and mine stops with us; but the business of a municipality, like the brook, "goes on forever." A hundred years is a long life, but it is not a large part of the life of a nation: So if it took a hundred years to pay for our roads, would it not be better to have them and let the road help to pay for itself? We are paying for them now and paying more than we should be paying, by borrowing and building. Under the one system we should be using the roads while we were paying for them, and under the other in fifty years we shall have paid for them twice over, and at the end of that time we shall have no roads to use other than we have now.

But you ask, "By what means are you going to get the Government's assistance?" By simply letting the Government know what we want. The day has passed away when countries such as ours are governed from Ottawa and Winnipeg. Who got the Manitoba Grain Act into working shape? Did the idea originate in Ottawa? No, it was born in somebody's head and matured in the grain growers' conventions. When our local Government wants to amend the Municipal Act they will consult the municipal conventions. The Government does not want to find themselves on one side and public opinion on the other. We are fast approaching the time when our Houses of Parliament will simply be places in which to boil down legislation that is handed in to them from such meetings as this.

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Seed Fair at Ponoka.

The first annual seed fair of the Ponoka Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday the 22nd ult. The almost impassable condition of the roads prevented as good an exhibit as there would otherwise have been. What samples were shown were of good quality, however. W. C. McKillican of the Dominion Seed Branch acted as judge and placed the awards as follows:—Spring wheat, 1st, Herbert Stretch, 2nd Ed. Martin, 3rd, W. A. Martin; oats 1st, Herbert Stretch, 2nd, W. A. Martin. There were no entries in the other classes.

During the afternoon, in spite of the bad roads, a large crowd of farmers gathered to hear the addresses by Arch. Mitchell, Chief Weed Inspector for Alberta, W. F. Stevens, a prominent farmer of Clover Bar, and W. C. McKillican, Alberta Representative of the Dominion Seed Branch. The subjects covered by the speakers included the identification and eradication of weeds, seed selection, prevention of smut, and clean farming generally. Great interest was taken and a lively discussion followed the speeches.

The Fuel Problem Enlarging.

The Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, sends us the following copy of a letter he is distributing to the mayors and overseers of a large number of towns, and he asked us to publish it in order that the public may not be wasteful of the fuel already on hand.

Regina, February 2, 1907

TO THE MAYOR OR OVERSEER.

Dear Sir:—With further reference to the matter of fuel shortage, we wish to say that conditions are not improving, but are, if anything, growing more critical. If the present unusually severe and stormy weather continues for any considerable length of time, it will be practically impossible to haul coal into the province as fast as it is being consumed.

The Government and the railways have done and are doing everything possible in the circumstances; but we have come now to the point when we must appeal to every man in Saskatchewan to do his part. Citizens are asked to be as economical as possible in the use of fuel. People living within twenty or twenty-five miles of wood are asked to make an organized effort to break roads and haul wood. This cannot very well be done by individual effort; but with organized companies of men and teams it can be accomplished, though it may occasion a great deal of inconvenience and even hardship.

This Department is in possession of information regarding the following points that leads it to believe that they may assist themselves in the matter of securing wood, which may be had within a reasonable distance; and we confidently appeal to them as humane and patriotic citizens to do all in their power to assist in tiding over the present crisis:—

1. All points from Strassburg to Welwyn, inclusive, on the Kirkella Branch.
2. All points from Fleming to Grenfell and from Qu'Appelle to McLean, inclusive, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
3. All points on the Arcola branch from Forget to Manor, inclusive.
4. All points on the Prince Albert branch from Rosthern to Prince Albert, inclusive.
5. All points on the Erwood, Prince Albert Canadian Northern Line.
6. All points on the Canadian Northern main line east of Vonda and west of Battleford, within the province.

It is altogether probable that some of the districts above mentioned may object to being so classified, but let me respectfully point out that coal on the open plains with no other fuel in sight for forty or fifty miles becomes an absolute necessity; and every stick of wood that is secured by those living in the partially wooded localities, renders available a corresponding amount of coal for their loss fortunate fellow citizens.

The long continued cold weather has so crippled the railways that they are losing instead of gaining ground as time goes on. The Canadian Pacific Railway authorities are also hampered by the fact that in the early part of the season they sent out most of their reserve stock of coal for relief purposes and they are now obliged to haul coal from the mines to operate their road. This accounts for the large number of cars consigned to different points that have been confiscated by the railway.

The Canadian Northern Railway has had to contend with even greater difficulties in the way of snow blockades than the Canadian Pacific, and conditions are such now that their train crews are scarcely able to remain at their posts. This is more especially true of engineers and firemen. Many of these men have had their faces and hands frozen severely. Driving an engine for hours through snow drifts is no child's play. The fine snow drives back into the cab in clouds and melts there, saturating the clothes of the men. Then when they have to get out to make repairs or adjustments to their engines, their clothes freeze stiff and as a result they suffer from colds, la grippe, and other kindred ailments, until the men are practically forced to give up, especially in the worst weather.

We have been told of some heroic acts on the part of engineers who got out of bed when they were suffering from severe colds and when they were not fit to leave the house, and have taken out their engines and made their regular trips in the face of almost

unendurable weather. We also know that in many instances the men have gone out on these runs actuated by no other motive than consideration of the people whom they knew to be suffering for want of the fuel that they were endeavoring to haul. It is only fair that the strenuous efforts of the train crews to operate trains under these adverse conditions should be duly recognized and acknowledged.

It is natural for those not familiar with the actual conditions, as they are known by this Department to exist, to doubt the necessity for, or the wisdom of making the above appeal. But, to avert a common danger, the people must first be apprised of its existence; and this is what we have believed it our duty to do.

Strange as it may appear, we seem to be suffering from a plethora of development and prosperity; and growing countries, like growing children, suffer from growing pains.

The good things that this province has to hold out to intending settlers in the way of successful homemaking has induced immigrants to pour in in such numbers that transportation and other necessary facilities cannot be supplied quickly enough to meet the bare necessities of the case.

As to who is to blame, or as to whether or not anyone is to blame, for this failure on the part of the people and the railways to keep pace with the requirements of this rapidly growing country, this is not the time to discuss.

Under the present anxious—not to say dangerous—condition of affairs, it would appear to be every man's duty first to take such action (besides that suggested above) as will tend to tide over the present difficulty—that accomplished, to take such further action as may be deemed necessary to avert, as far as possible, its probable recurrence.

We would respectfully advise you to call at once a public meeting of the people of your town and adjoining country for the purpose of laying before them the condition of affairs as herein set forth. The points above mentioned as being reasonably convenient to wood might take such concerted action towards securing a supply as the local conditions seem to warrant; while other points might well consider the advisability of proffering assistance towards keeping the railway lines open so as to avert the probability of having even the present meagre supplies cut off altogether.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. MOTHERWELL.

DELUGED!

Carberry, Man., 29th Jan. 07.

Farmer's Advocate,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen: Since putting wood ad. in your paper, I have been deluged with orders. The scarcity of fuel has changed conditions so that it looks as though Brandon and Carberry will require my whole supply. The road to the wood is blocked, and it is hard to say when it will be open, and there is no use in attempting to fill orders until the line is clear. Will you kindly make this explanation to your readers, and oblige.

Yours truly,
John D. Hunt.

The above gives some idea of the pulling power of a Farmer's Advocate ad. The moral is plain: If you want to sell anything advertise in the columns of the Farmer's Advocate. It is cheap, certain, and effective.

MARKETS

All signs point to higher prices. Argentina and Australia are about at the highest point of shipment, and still supplies do not increase to any appreciable extent in Europe; in fact they decreased 8,000,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 5,000,000 bushels in the same period last year, while the American visible is 4,500,000 bus. smaller than a year ago. Added to this the Argentine crop is not yielding so well as promised, and that Russia is not shipping to any extent, and we have good reason to look for higher figures in America, especially as quotations this week are almost identical with those of a year ago.

The whole tone of the market is that of personal nerve gathering. Sentiment is largely of a bullish nature, but there is a distrust of sentiment. On the appearance of strength plenty of buyers appear, but just as soon as a little scare news is spread quick selling follows and prices recede to previous levels. In the meantime the demand for wheat for the mills and export keeps up, and consumption is steadily gaining upon supply. Both Canadian and American mills must have wheat. This is the real key to the

strength in Winnipeg; the mill elevator companies cannot get sufficient wheat from their country points to keep machinery going and are buying from commission men who ordinarily find a market elsewhere.

The controversy between the producers' interests and the Exchange continues. The Manitoba Grain Growers, through their solicitor, R. A. Bonnar, have asked for certain amendments to the charter of the Exchange, and the Exchange has replied that they will allow their charter to be cancelled before they will submit to the proposed amendments. In certain circles it is believed that the Exchange would welcome a cancellation so that they could proceed to secure a Dominion charter.

At last week end Thompson Sons & Co. reported: "The markets instead of holding firm every day and advancing gradually, are subject to sharp reactions, because when a fair advance has taken place, and then on some day the news and gossip of the markets come forward less bullish than the previous day, those who have previously bought will throw their holdings on the market in order to secure the moderate profit they have in them, and under present circumstances the market declines again. Thus on Saturday last the markets were slightly easier on this profit taking, and on Monday there being some news considered bearish in character, the easiness of Saturday was followed by a sharp decline, prices losing 1c. to 1½c. in the two days. The shake out on Monday has, however, been followed by renewed strength since then, and the loss in prices has been regained, so that to-day's closing prices show a gain of ¼ to ½c. on the week.

Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market follows very closely the fluctuations in the U. S. markets. The railway movement does not improve and business for immediate export is at a standstill. The big mills buy all the wheat en route they can, in order to keep up the supply for daily grinding. Prices are 1 Hard 76c., 1 Nor. 74½c., 2 Nor. 72½c., 3 Nor. 70c., No 4 67c. spot or en route and futures, May 77½c., July 78½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur."

OTHER GRAINS.

Rejected 1-1 Hard	71
Rejected 1-1 Northern	70½
Rejected 1-2 Northern	67½
Rejected 1-3 Northern	65½
Rejected 2-1 Northern	68½
Rejected 2-2 Northern	65½
Rejected 2-3 Northern	63½
Rejected for seed 1 Northern	70
Rejected for seed 2 Northern	68
Oats	34½
Barley	42½
Flax	1 19

MILLFEED, PER TON—

Bran	17 00
Shorts	18 00

CHOPPED FEEDS—

Barley and oats	22 00
Barley	20 00
Oats	26 00

HAY, per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg) 9 00 @ 10 00

PRODUCE (WHOLESALE)

CREAMERY BUTTER—		
Fresh made bricks	35	
Second grade bricks	25 @	30
Boxes	24 @	25
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Prints in small lots	25 @	26
Tubs, selected	23	

CHEESE—		
Manitoba	14½	
Ontario	15 @	15½
Ontario, twin	15½ @	16

EGGS—		
Fresh laid	50 @	75
Ontario, storage	27	
Manitoba, gathered	35	
Pickled eggs	25	

POULTRY—		
Spring chickens, f.o.b. here	10 @	11
Spring ducks	10	
Fowl	7	
Old ducks	7	
Old turkeys	13	
Young turkeys	15½	
Geese	9	
Live fowl 1c. less		

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, off cars, per cwt—		
Choice bacon	7 25	
Rough, over 250 lbs.	6 75	
Dressed	8 75	
Choice steers	3 00 @	3 75
Heifers	2 50 @	3 25
Cows	2 25 @	3 00
Sheep	5 00 @	6 00
Lambs	6 00 @	6 50

TORONTO.

Exporters, \$4.75 @ 5.30 per cwt.; bulk, \$5 @ 5.12; butchers prime, \$4.75 @ 5.00; good, \$4.50 @ 4.75; canners, \$1.50 @ 2.00;

Export sheep, \$4.75 @ 5.00 for ewes; rams and culls, \$3.50 @ 4.00; lambs, choice quality, \$6.50 @ 7.00; common, \$4.50 @ 5.50.

Hogs, \$6.75 for selects; lights and fats, \$6.50.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The smallest book known to be in existence has just been published in Padua, Italy. It consists of eighty pages, each of which is ten by six millimeters in size and contains nine lines. The lettering is clearly visible, and reproduces a letter of Galileo to Christina of Lorena.

A statue of Joseph Jefferson, as he appeared when representing Rip Van Winkle, is to be placed in Central Park, New York.

Old-fashioned papyrus, such as Greeks and Romans used for manuscript writing centuries ago, is to be cultivated and used by the Italian Government, for bank notes. They say it can not be counterfeited.

Fifty-eight languages at the end of his tongue was the number of which the Cardinal Mezzofanti was a thorough master, and the most wonderful thing about it was that nearly all of these different languages had several separate dialects. Mezzofanti was probably the greatest linguist the world has ever known. To hear a language was with him to speak it. He was a man with three score words for every idea, and he laid his great attainments to his excellent memory and to the fact that once hearing a word he never forgot it.

An almost priceless collection of Lincoln relics, including the library of the Martyred President and several hundred manuscripts written by him, belonging to Major William H. Lambert, of Germantown, Pa., was destroyed by fire last week. The relics included 1,000 volumes of Lincoln's own library, his private desk, three office chairs once belonging to him, and 5,000 books treating of his whole career. There was also a number of oil paintings, pictures, etchings, etc., all of real historical value, as well as a collection of original manuscripts written by Thackeray.

SELF-RELIANCE.

Healthful physical and moral environment is not only the desirable heritage, it is the right of every child, a right of which too often he is deprived. Proper environment is a support for the tender human plant until it is strong enough to stand alone, the protection of the sapling against the jolts and blows of the life around it.

But one day the props should be removed, when childish things are put away, and then the child grown to manhood must be a man, no longer needing to be upheld and protected and thought for by his fellows, no longer a leaner but one who has courage and strength enough to live his life unhampered by an unworthy regard for how that life will appear in the eyes of his neighbor; not only strength and courage enough for that, but enough to provide a leaning place, a strong sure refuge, to some little child.

No man liveth to himself is the statement of Holy Writ, and in seeming paradox the life which most influences others is the one that follows the straight course approved by his Creator and his own conscience, drawn neither to right nor left by the magnetism of another's views. It is not selfishness. It is better for all concerned that you make a straight path of your own than that you follow a winding one laid out by some one else. As the wise Polonius said to Laertes:

"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the day the night,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

In the minds of many people the phrase "a law unto himself" is synonymous with "lawless-

ness." To be one's own law-maker requires all the manly qualities of wisdom and judgment in the making and determination in the carrying of them out, but when with the use of all these qualities a code of life has been worked out that satisfies not one's instincts or tastes or desires, but one's soul, it must be a course worth following, even if it wins disapproval.

"By thine own soul's law learn to live;
And if men thwart thee, take no heed;
And if men hate thee, have no care.
Sing thou thy song, and do thy deed;
Hope thou thy hope, and pray thy prayer,
And claim no crown they will not give."

AN OUTGROWTH OF THE JAMAICA DISASTER.

Great crises are often instrumental in bringing to the front the finest qualities a man possesses, and are equally effective in exposing the weak points that have lain hidden in the soul unknown to the man himself. The latter is a pitiable thing, for the greater the event which laid bare the weakness, the greater publicity it receives, and a man's whole career is wrecked through a moment's indecision or rash judgment.

To Governor Swettenham of Jamaica the critical moment came in the earthquake which destroyed the city of Kingston and its environs. At the time of the disaster two American warships floated off the shores of the island. Immediately Rear-Admiral Davis landed his troops and started to aid in keeping order and rescuing the wounded without the formality of offering his assistance or having it accepted. The population of Jamaica, which is largely black, became panic stricken at sight of the awful destruction, and their natural fears increased by superstitious terror and the madness induced by the rum which many obtained. For a short time excess ran riot and the garrison of British soldiers was not of sufficient strength to cover effectually the large area in need of their ministrations. All witnesses of the event agree that in this time of extreme peril the services of the bluejackets of the republic were deserving of Britain's gratitude. It is highly improbable that Admiral Davis played the good Samaritan with a view to receiving gratitude, but he can scarcely have looked for the censure rudely expressed that fell upon him from Governor Swettenham. He was asked to re-embark his troops at once, as their presence was not only unnecessary but savored of ill-advised interference in a situation which the home forces could easily control. Admiral Davis and his men were not the only people to be amazed at this summary dismissal. Wherever the news has gone it has caused indignation and surprise. Granted that it was not the most satisfactory arrangement to have the armed forces of another nation actively engaged yet entirely independent of the power in possession of the territory. Granted, also, that the representative of British authority was incapable through nervous strain and excitement of considering how uncalled for this abrupt dismissal would appear to the world at large. Still after every argument in its favor has been brought forward, it remains an ungracious, discourteous act in return for kindly assistance, whose only motive as far as can be discovered, was to lend a helping hand in time of need. Courtesy which cannot stand the stress of disaster is only an imitation, not the genuine article.

I like your paper and its independence of tone, and general principles. One may safely rely upon the sentiments contained, as being unbiased and free from partyism.

Alta.
A. C. HARE.

THE ANTI-SUICIDE BUREAU.

However prejudiced the unreflecting mind may be against the methods of the Salvation Army, thoughtful persons recognize the fact that this body of devoted, earnest men and women is doing a work in the world—A sorely needed work—with a success that no other institution has approached. They carry the message to those who need it but do not feel their need.

The latest branch of the great work making the great world happier is the establishment of the Anti-suicide Bureau in London, England. The idea can be traced to the credit of the London *Daily Express*, but the Army is doing the work. Opened but a few weeks ago, this unique bureau has already handled several hundred cases, with at least temporary success.

It is a mistake to suppose that only weak-minded people commit suicide and that the world is better off without these mentally unhealthy citizens. Sudden clouds of darkness and sorrow overwhelm a normal minded man and he yields to the temptation of the moment as naturally as another man yields to the temptation of the moment and swears at his oxen or kicks the dog. If the critical point when death looks better than life can be passed the life goes on to its destined end; and death never looks better than life when the hand is grasped in the warm clasp of a friend and the ears filled with the music of cheerful speech. There is the opportunity to tell someone—to unburden the mind of the load which weighed upon it in secret until too heavy to endure. To voice a woe is to lose the half of it.

The establishment of this haven for the mentally distressed is being widely made known throughout London, and branches are being opened in other large cities. Charity, in the limited sense of the word, is not dispensed to the applicants directly, though indirectly steps are taken to relieve the want that in many cases brings the sufferer to the brink of despair. But it is the encouragement, the sincere interest, the assurance of having found a friend that draws him back, that takes him up out of the miry pit of hopelessness and plants his feet upon the solid rock again.

This new form of philanthropic effort is arousing much interest among the city people. Cases where help can be given are reported daily; employers offer positions to those out of work; physicians give free treatment where physical weakness has preyed upon the will. Many have offered assistance who refuse the ordinary appeals for charity.

A PROPHECY OF LORD DUFFERIN.

"She (Canada) knows that he (the United States) is stronger and more muscular than herself; has lots of pocket-money, can smoke cigars and loaf around in public places in an ostentatious manner forbidden to the decorum of her own situation. She admires him for his bigness, strength and prosperity. She likes to hear of his punching the head of other boys. She anticipates, and will be proud of his future success in life, and both likes and laughs at him for his affectionate, loyal, though somewhat patronizing friendship for herself. But of no nearer connection does she dream, nor does his bulky image for a moment disturb her virginal meditations. In a world apart, secluded from all extraneous influences, nestling at the feet of her majestic mother, Canada dreams her dream and forbodes her destiny—a dream of ever-broadening harvests, multiplying towns and villages, and expanding pastures; of constitutional self-government and a confederated empire; of a perpetuation for all time upon this continent of that temperate and well-balanced system of government which combines in one mighty whole as the eternal possession of all Englishmen, the brilliant history and traditions of the past, with the freest and most untrammelled liberty of action in the future."

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THE QUIET HOUR

NO ONE AT CHURCH.

One Saturday morning I had availed myself of the privilege of private prayer within a beautiful old church, but upon rising from my knees and gaining the door, what was my astonishment to find it locked, and no one within call to come to my assistance! The woman who cleaned the church would, no doubt, soon come in to prepare it for Sunday's worship, so I reconciled myself to my position, and returned to my seat and my meditations. After a time, becoming somewhat weary, I collected some cushions, and, resting more comfortably, enjoyed the stillness and repose.

But soon it seemed that already I was present at an early celebration for which I had prepared. I thought that it was Sunday morning; the priest was at the altar, and I had a consciousness of keen regret at the fewness of the worshippers—six in all; a priest on his holiday, a young couple (husband and wife), a doctor from a neighboring village, a young servant girl, and one poor old woman.

It was a large well-taught parish, yet there were present none of the leading people, none of the business men, none of the farmers, none of the candidates at the last Confirmation.

My own thoughts certainly seemed to wander, quite without any check. Perhaps I was following up the train of thought of all these lost opportunities, when I felt a soft hand placed across my eyes, and heard a whisper in my ears of "Judge not: the scales shall be removed from thine eyes: Behold!"

Was it the touch and the voice of an angel? I bent low in trembling humility and awe. Venturing presently to raise my eyes, great was my astonishment at finding the hitherto empty church full of living beings. At the gates of the screen leading into the chancel stood two angelic sentinels, their white, glistening raiment contrasting with the rich tints of the painted windows. Above the altar, high up in the vaulted roof, were myriads of cherubim; round and about the altar were groups of angels holding "golden censors," with incense within "which they offered up with the prayers of all saints, and the smoke of the incense, which came with the prayer of all the saints, ascended before God out of the angels' hands."

That was not all. Near at hand I saw mysterious angelic forms mixing with a crowd of worshippers I had not seen before. The latter was somewhat shadowy and indistinct, but it was gradually revealed to me that they were linked in some way to the six worshippers already referred to.

When looking at the little servant girl more closely, I observed that she was leading by the hand one who, I concluded, was her sweetheart; he seemed clad in the uniform of a soldier, then fighting on the veldt; and for an instant I seemed to catch a glimpse of an ambulance and the red cross of the attendants; and by the other hand she led one who I fancied might be a dearly-loved brother. By his garb I supposed him to be a factory hand, amid, perhaps, dangerous surroundings; and as she reverently entered the chancel, the little maid seemed to take these shadowy but much-loved forms to the foot of the altar, and I seemed to hear her cry:

"And then for those, our dearest and our best,

By this prevailing Presence we appeal,
O fold them closer to Thy mercy's breast,

O do thine utmost for their souls' true weal;

From tainting mischief keep them white and clear,

And crown Thy gifts with strength to persevere."

I noticed that the chancel was crowded by quite a motley throng. The sitting priest had gone up first to communicate, and he was earnestly commending all his parishioners—toilers in a manufacturing city, gaunt, harsh-

looking men, poorly clad women, and little sickly children—truly all sorts and conditions—and his guild workers, his choir, and his sick. He took them all and laid them down before the altar, and I remembered, "He helpeth them to the uttermost who come unto God by him."

The doctor had brought his sick and the dying, and the cases of suffering which were perplexing him; and also the households he visited, to whom he longed to breathe a message of peace and unity, but found it a task too difficult and delicate.

Then I turned and saw the young husband and wife, and they brought with them two curly-headed golden-haired darlings just clinging round their parents' knees, and these they presented at the altar steps, in mutual faith and joy for the blessings on their wedded love and happiness.

And lastly came the old woman, hobbling up the chancel steps; very poor and very feeble she appeared; but what a crowd attended her! First an old, bed-ridden husband, then a string of middle-aged sons and daughters, respectable, hard-working people they appeared, and a cluster of grandchildren of all ages and conditions, winding up with one little baby girl of the fourth generation—very dear to granny's heart. And the old lady knelt with difficulty, but her wrinkled face was illuminated with holy love and joy as she brought all her worldly treasures and laid at His feet who accepts our meanest gifts and hears our humblest prayers, especially when offered Him united with that "mystic sweet Communion." And I thought of holy Job, who "rose up early in the morning and offered burnt offerings, according to the number of them all. Thus did Job continually."

The mystic service seemed to end, the shadowy forms melted into obscurity, the worshippers dispersed, and I knelt on in silence with the angel-guard still around the altar—realizing that virtue from the precious Blood extends far and wide, "for there is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few."

And while I thus pondered over this wondrous revelation, I heard the key turning in the lock and my friends coming to release me—but, following the example of the Blessed Virgin, "I kept all these things and pondered them in my heart."—*The Watchword.*

THE SET OF SOUL.

One ship drives east and the other drives west

With the self-same winds that blow;

'Tis the set of the sails,
And not the gales,

Which tells us the way they go.

Like the winds of the sea are the ways of fate,

As we voyage along through life,
'Tis the set of the soul

That decides its goal
And not the calm or the strife.

—*Ram's Horn.*

Japan is once again to astonish the nations. This time it will be by peaceful methods. A great international exhibition is to be held in Tokio in 1912 and it is to be so comprehensive in character that it is hoped to eclipse that of Paris. Huge hotels, theatres, and music halls are to be erected, in view of the expected influx of visitors to Japan, while there is a prospect that a new line of steamships will be built for the purpose of taking travellers from and to the country.

"Dear, I wish you would lay down your novel and come and button my shirt for me."

"Dear me! I never saw such a helpless man! I'd like to know how you buttoned your shirts before you were married?"

"My shirts had buttons on them in those days."—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE HUNGER OF THE CHILDLESS.

"Lucretia:

Bitterness—am I bitter? Strange, O strange!

How else? My husband dead, and childless left,

My thwarted woman-thoughts have inward turned,

And that vain milk like acid in me eats.

Have I not in my thought trained little feet

To venture, and taught little lips to move

Until they shaped the wonder of a word?

I am long practised. O those children, mine!

Mine, doubly mine: and yet I cannot touch them,

I cannot see them, hear them—Does great God

Expect I shall clasp air and kiss his wind

For ever? And the budding cometh on The burgeoning, the cruel flowering;

At night the quickening splash of rain, at dawn

That muffled call of babes how like to birds;

And I amid these sights and sounds must starve—

I, with so much to give, perish of thrift!

Omitted by His casual dew!

Giovanni:

You are spared much; children can wring the heart.

Well, well.

Lucretia:

Spared! to be spared what I was born to have!

I am a woman and this very flesh Demands its natural pangs, its rightful throes,

And I implore with vehemence these pains,

I know that children wound us, and surprise

Even to utter death, till we at last Turn from a face to flowers; but this my heart

Was ready for these pangs, and had foreseen.

O! but I grudge the mother her last look

Upon the confined form—that pang is rich—

Envy the shivering cry when gravel falls.

And all these maimed wants and thwarted thoughts,

Eternal yearning, answered by the wind,

Have dried in me belief and love and fear.

I am become a danger and a menace, A wandering fire, a disappointed force,

A peril—do you hear, Giovanni?—O! It is such souls as mine that go to swell

The childless cavern cry of the barren sea,

Or make that human ending to night-wind.

Why have I bared myself to you?—I know not,

Unless, indeed, this marriage—yes, this marriage—

Near now, is't not?—So near made me cry out.

Ah! she will bring a sound of pattering feet!

But now this message—and those papers, I

Must haste to see the banquet-table spread—

Your bride is yet so young."

A WOMAN'S ANSWER.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing

Ever made by the Hand above— A woman's heart, and a woman's life,

And a woman's wonderful love? Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing,

As a child might have asked for a toy—

Demanding, what others have died to win,

With the reckless dash of a boy?

Equality.

You have written my lessons of duty out;

Man-like you have questioned me. Now, stand at the bar of my woman's soul

Until I have questioned thee. You require your bread shall be always good,

Your socks and your shirt should be whole—

I require your heart shall be true as God's stars,

And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef—

I require a far better thing; A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and shirt—

I want a man and a king; A king for the beautiful realm called home,

And a man that the Maker, God, Shall look upon as he did the first, And say, "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade

From the soft young cheek one day; Will you love me then 'mid the falling leaves,

As you did 'mid the bloom of May? Is your heart an ocean, so strong and deep,

I may launch my all on its tide? A loving woman finds heaven or hell On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are good and true,

All things that a man should be; If you give this all, I would stake my life

To be all you demand of me. If you cannot do this—a laundress, a cook

You can hire with little to pay; But a woman's heart and a woman's life,

Are not to be won that way.

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Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from issue of January 30)

The little man whipped round. "Are ye so sure he is there o' nights, ma lad?" he asked with slow significance.

"He was there when some one—I dinna say who, though I have ma thoughts—tried to poison him," sneered the boy, mimicking his father's manner. M'Adam shook his head.

"If he was poisoned, and noo I think aiblins he was, he didna pick it up at Kennuir, I tell ye that," he said, and marched out of the room.

In the mean time the Black Killer pursued his bloody trade unchecked. The public, always greedy of a new sensation, took up the matter. In several of the great dailies, articles on the "Agrarian Outrages" appeared, followed by lengthy correspondence. Controversy raged high; each correspondent had his own theory and his own solution of the problem; and each waxed indignant as his was discarded for another's.

you and Tupper and Saunderson." The little man leant forward and tapped the other on the arm.

"Or Kennuir, ma friend," he said. "We've forgot Kennuir."

"So I have," laughed the smith, "so I have."

"Then I'd no' anither time," the other continued, still tapping. "I'd mind Kennuir, d'ye see, Kirby?"

* * * * *

It was about the middle of the lambing time, when the Killer was working his worst, that the Dalesmen had a lurid glimpse of Adam M'Adam as he might be were he wounded through his Wullie.

Thus it came about: It was market-day in Grammoach-town, and in the Border Ram old Rob Saunderson was the center of interest. For on the previous night Rob, who till then had escaped unscathed, had lost a sheep to the Killer; and—far worse—his flock of Herdwicks, heavy in lamb, had

It was not to be, however. For Long Kirby was standing at the door with a cup of hot coffee in his hand. Barely had he greeted the gray dog with—

"Ullo, Owd Un!" when hoarse yells of "Ware, lad! The Terror!" mingled with Red Wull's roar.

Half turning, he saw the great dog bounding to the attack. Straightway he flung the boiling contents of his cup full in that raged-wracked countenance. The burning liquid swished against the huge bull-head. Blinding, bubbling, scalding, it did its fell work well; nothing escaped that merciless torrent. With a cry of agony, half bellow, half howl, Red Wull checked in his charge. From without the door was banged to; and again the duel was postponed. While within the tap-room a huddle of men and dogs were left alone with a mad man and a madder brute.

Blind, demented, agonized, the Tailless Tyke thundered about the little room gnashing, snapping, oversetting; men, tables, chairs swirled off their legs as though they had been dolls. He spun round like a monstrous teetotum; he banged his tortured head against the wall; he burrowed into the unyielding floor. And all the while M'Adam pattered after him, laying hands upon him only to be flung aside as a terrier

prayer, "Wullie, Wullie, let me to ye!" and, in a scream, "By—, Kirby, I'll be wi' ye soon!"

Jim Mason it was who turned, at length, to the smith and whispered, "Kirby, lad, yo'd best skip it."

The big man obeyed and ran. The stamp, stamp of his feet on the hard road rang above the turmoil. As the long legs vanished round the corner and the sound of the fugitive died away, a panic seized the listening crowd.

A woman shrieked, a girl fainted; and in two minutes the street was as naked of men as the steppes of Russia in winter; here a white face at a window; there a door ajar; and peering round a far corner a frightened boy. One man only scorned to run. Alone, James Moore stalked down the center of the road, slow and calm, Owd Bob trotting at his heels.

It was a long half hour before the door of the inn burst open, and M'Adam came out with a run, flinging the door behind him.

He rushed into the middle of the road; his sleeves were rolled at the wrist like a surgeon's; and in his right hand was a black-handled jack-knife.

"Noo, by—!" he cried in a terrible voice, "where is he?"

He looked up and down the road, darting his fiery glances everywhere; and his face was whiter than his hair.

Then he turned and hunted madly down the whole length of the High, nosing like a weasel in every cranny, stabbing at the air as he went, and screaming, "By—, Kirby, wait till I get ye!"



SAFE FROM HER ENEMIES.

The Terror had reigned already two months when, with the advent of the lambing time, matters took a yet more serious aspect.

It was bad enough to lose one sheep, often the finest in the pack; but the hunting in the flock at a critical moment, which was incidental to the slaughter of the one, the scaring of these woolly mothers—about-to-be almost out of their fleeces, spelt for the small farmers something akin to ruin, for the bigger ones a loss hardly bearable.

Such a woful season had never been known; loud were the curses, deep the vows of revenge. Many a shepherd at that time patrolled all night through with his dogs, only to find in the morning that the Killer had slipped him and hawoked in some secluded portion of his beat.

It was heartrending work; and all the more so in that, though his incrimination seemed as far off as ever, there was still the same positiveness as to the culprit's identity.

Long Kirby, indeed, greatly daring, went so far on one occasion as to say to the little man: "And d'yo' reck'n the Killer is a sheep-dog, M'Adam?"

"I do," the little man replied with conviction.

"And that he'll spare his own sheep?"

"Niver a doubt of it."

"Then," said the smith with a nervous cackle, "it must lie between

been galloped with disastrous consequences.

The old man, with tears in his eyes, was telling how on four nights that week he had been up with Shep to guard against mishap; and on the fifth, worn out with his double labor, had fallen asleep at his post. But a very little while he slumbered; yet when, in the dawn, he woke and hurried on his rounds, he quickly came upon a mangled sheep and the pitiful relic of his flock. A relic, indeed! For all about were cold wee lambkins and their mothers, dead and dying of exhaustion and their unripe travail—a slaughter of the innocents.

The Dalesmen were clustered round the old shepherd, listening with lowering countenances, when a dark gray head peered in at the door and two wistful eyes dwelt for a moment on the speaker.

"Talk o' the devil!" muttered M'Adam, but no man heard him. For Red Wull, too, had seen that sad face, and rising from his master's feet, had leapt with a roar at his enemy, toppling Jim Mason like a ninepin in the fury of his charge.

In a second every dog in the room, from the battered Venus to Tupper's big Rasper, was on his feet, bristling to have at the tyrant and wipe out past injuries, if the gray dog would but lead the dance.

flings a rat. Now up, now down again, now tossed into a corner, now dragged upon the floor, yet always following on and crying in supplicating tones "Wullie, Wullie, let me to ye! let yer man ease ye!" and then, with a scream and a murderous glance, "By—, Kirby, I'll deal wi' you later!"

The uproar was like hell let loose. You could hear the noise of oaths and blows, as the men fought for the door, a half-mile away. And above it the horrid bellowing and the screaming of that shrill voice.

Long Kirby was the first man out of that murder hole; and after him the others toppled one by one—men and dogs jostling one another in the frenzy of their fear. Big Bell, Londesley, Tupper, Hoppin, Teddy Bolstock, white-faced and trembling; and old Saunderson they pulled out by his heels. Then the door was shut with a clang, and the little man and mad dog were left alone.

In the street was already a big eyed crowd, attracted by the uproar; while at the door was James Moore, seeking entrance. "Happen I could lend the little man a hand" said he; but they withheld him forcibly.

Inside was pandemonium: bangings like the doors of hell, the bellowing of that great voice; the patter of little feet; the sliethering of a body on the floor; and always that shrill, beseeching

CHAPTER XVIII.

HOW THE KILLER WAS SINGED.

No further harm came of the incident; but it served as a healthy object-lesson for the Dalesmen.

A coincidence it may have been, but, as a fact, for the fortnight succeeding Kirby's exploit there was a lull in the crimes. There followed, as though to make amends the seven days still remembered in the Daleland as the Bloody Week.

On the Sunday the Squire lost a Cheviot ewe, killed not a hundred yards from the Manor wall. On the Monday a farm on the Black Water was marked with the red cross. On Tuesday—a black night—Tupper at Swinsthwaite came upon the murderer at his work; he fired into the darkness without effect; and the Killer escaped with a scaring. On the following night Viscount Birdsaye lost a shearling ram, for which he was reported to have paid a fabulous sum. Thursday was the one blank night of the week. On Friday Tupper was again visited and punished heavily, as though in revenge for that shot.

On the Saturday afternoon a big meeting was held at the Manor to discuss measures. The Squire presided; gentlemen and magistrates were there in numbers, and every farmer in the country-side.

To start the proceedings the Special Commissioner read a futile letter from the Board of Agriculture. After him Viscount Birdsaye rose and proposed that a reward more suitable to the seriousness of the case than the paltry £5 of the Police should be offered, and backed his proposal with a £25 cheque. Several others spoke, and, last of all Parson Leggy rose.

He briefly summarised the history of the crimes; reiterated his belief that a sheep-dog was the criminal; declared that nothing had occurred to shake his convictions; and concluded by offering a remedy for their consideration. Simple it was, so he said, to laughable-ness; yet, if their surmise was correct, it would serve as an effectual preventive, if not cure, and would at least give them time to turn round. He paused.

"My suggestion is: That every man-jack of you who owns a sheep-dog ties him up at night."

The farmers were given half an hour to consider the proposal, and clustered in knots talking it over. Many an eye was directed on M'Adam; but that little man appeared all unconscious.

"Weel, Mr. Saunderson," he was saying in shrill accents, "and shall ye tie Shep?"

"What d'yo' think?" asked Rob, eying the man at whom the measure was aimed.

(To be Continued)

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Billy Ryan's Wife

"I am convinced, my dear, that you keep indoors too much," said Frank Holland to his wife as he settled himself for his after-dinner pipe. The hired man had gone out, and so it was a capital opportunity for a husbandly lecture.

"You are looking quite pale and jaded," he went on. Now if you were to lay aside that everlasting broom and duster and get out into the field with me some times, you would soon get back your roses. Look at Billy Ryan's wife! Why, I have seen her out in the field all day, helping with the hay or picking up potatoes, and what a big, bonnie woman she is!

"Quite true, but I hardly thought you admired that type of woman, Frank." A tinge of color came into Mrs. Holland's pale cheeks, and her voice was a trifle scornful as she went on quietly clearing the dining table. "I know I am looking jaded. I feel it; but that is the rush to get my morning work through and the dinner ready by twelve. A little rest this afternoon will soon put me right."

"There I do not agree with you, Dora," persisted her husband. "A brisk walk or ride would be more to the purpose. Why not follow Billy Ryan's wife's example and herd the cows in this evening? She is out in all weathers morning and evening."

"Frank why do you always call Mrs. Ryan, Billy Ryan's wife?" asked Dora, laughing though tears were very near her bright eyes, "and Frank," she added with some spirit, "have you ever been inside the Ryan's house? If so, what is it like?"

"Of course I have been inside; they kindly asked me to supper twice before you came out," he replied loftily, but preparing to knock the ashes out of his pipe somewhat hastily.

"That was kind of them, but was the house clean and dainty, say, as—this?" looking around her pretty spotless little home with pride.

"Well, scarcely, of course, but then they have not the pretty things you have to make the home dainty."

"Humph!" remarked Dora, beginning to enjoy herself, "and the supper—what was it like?"

"Not bad, but rather rough and ready of course."

"Why 'of course'?" murmured his wife, "surely such a paragon as Billy Ryan's wife—"

"Anyhow, she is the wife for a farmer out here," retorted Frank as a parting shot, as he rushed into the kitchen.

"Say, Frank, cannot we manage a divorce?" called out naughty Dora, but her husband had found his hat and had bolted, leaving his wife in triumphant possession of the last word. However, as she deftly washed and dried the dinner things, Dora thought the matter over carefully. This continual quoting of "Billy Ryan's wife" was getting a serious matter and must be put a stop to by some means or other. She knew it was useless arguing with Frank; it was simply waste of breath to try and convince him by mere words. By the time she had finished her mind was made up, and not waiting to wash or change her dress as was her custom in the afternoons, she put on a disreputable old hat of her husband's and sallied into the potato patch where Frank and the hired man were at work.

"I've thought it over, dear, and I really think an hour or two's work out here will do me more good than writing letters home, so tell me how to begin."

Scarcely knowing whether to be flattered or vexed at being taken at his word, her husband showed her what to do, and she fell steadily to work. It was a disagreeable, dirty job, and her back soon ached ready to break whilst the fine black dust got into her eyes and throat in a very unpleasant manner. She worked away, however, without complaint, until the short October afternoon showed signs of drawing towards sunset; then emptying her last pail of potatoes into the pit, she said to her husband:

"I guess I'll saddle Black Bess now and hunt the cattle up. I daresay I shall be back by supper time, but if I am not, please don't wait."

Her husband stared, but only sarcastically remarked, "Let's hope you will wash your face first or you will scare the cattle."

Dora laughed, "That sounds like the pot calling the kettle 'blackie', Frank. I may meet Billy Ryan's wife and ride home with her."

She not only washed her face but also hastily changed her dress and in a short time was galloping up the hills on her pony. She thoroughly enjoyed the ride; the air was soft and balmy, the touch of rain in it reminding her of the dear, little Island across the sea where she had lived all her life until the last six months. The cattle were some

ly attracted her, and, as they cantered side by side down the hills, she frankly related the history of her first attempt at outdoor work, and Mrs. Ryan's big laugh rang forth.

"Billy Ryan's wife! well, if that don't beat all! I guess I'd be mad in your place, but," she added seriously, "don't you go on with it, you'll be sorry for it if you do. I began it twenty years ago. I was very much in love and was real sorry for my Willie because he had so much to do. I had been used to outdoor work all my life too, for I had been raised on a farm down in Ohio and we girls had to work same as the boys. But what a young girl can do without harming herself a married woman can't, and that's why I say don't go on with it."

She bent suddenly over her horse

expecting the threshers soon, and says I may have any of her pans or dishes when they come to us."

"Very kind of her," sarcastically remarked Frank still looking sulky. "Yes, isn't it? By the bye, dear, I intend getting up to-morrow as soon as it is light to get through my washing before dinner. Billy Ryan's wife says that is how she does it; the same on churning days."

Frank uttered something that was not altogether polite, and the hired man, after choking over his tea cup, beat a hasty retreat and left them alone.

"My dear boy!" exclaimed Dora in hurt tones, "I thought you admired Billy Ryan's wife and wished me to imitate her in every way."

"Oh! hang it—I am sick of her name!" "So was I a day or two ago," replied



A STREET SCENE IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

distance away, and by the time she had their heads turned towards home, the dusk had fallen and big raindrops splashed heavily upon her face. By the look of the sky it was evident they were in for a storm, perhaps a wet night. It was a worry, but Dora smiled as she thought of Frank's concern if she happened to get wet through. A cheery shout from the rear made her turn her head hastily, and there was Billy Ryan's wife herself at the back on her rough pony, her cattle some distance down the hills plodding soberly homeward.

"Pears like a wet night," she remarked cheerfully, drawing alongside of Dora's horse. She was clad in a raincoat that had once belonged to her husband, but was now cut down and very much the worse for wear. On her head she wore a battered felt hat, from under which her brown face and kindly dark eyes showed friendly and inquisitive.

"You are Frank Holland's wife aint you?" she went on as Dora replied to her greeting.

"Yes, I am, and you are Billy Ryan's wife, are you not?"

"Right you are. Have been for these last twenty years," Mrs. Ryan replied with a great laugh; "but say, you will be getting wet. If you are going in for herding cattle you will have to dress as I do. What has made you take to this anyway, a gal like you in a raincoat?"

"At first Dora rather regarded the thing as a novelty, but something in her neighbor's strong pleasant face strange-

ly attracted her, and when she straightened herself again, Dora saw her face was flushed, her mouth trembling.

"If I had stuck to my house work and left the field work to the men, my baby would have lived and I should be the same as other women. Now I am a childless, middle-aged woman and—a wreck."

Dora's blue eyes expressed her sympathy, also surprise, which Mrs. Ryan was quick to notice.

"Ah! you, like others, think I am a big, strong woman, Willie thinks so too, and would be struck all of a heap if I was to say I felt sick. Yet one day the old hoss will go down never to rise again."

A savory smell of fried bacon and potatoes greeted Dora as she entered the kitchen, and her husband looked up with a heated and scowling face. Her quick eyes noticed both this and the disordered room, and table on which the supper things were flung just anyhow.

"Having supper in the kitchen for a change?" she cheerfully remarked, as she shook her wet skirts. "I'm sorry I was not home in time to see to supper. I met Billy Ryan's wife and we had a lovely talk; I think she is a very nice woman."

"Humph!" grunted her husband, recklessly splashing bacon fat upon his wife's shining stove. She winced, but managed to keep on smiling, and later at supper brought up Mrs. Ryan again.

"She gave me some splendid pointers and is coming down one afternoon to have a cup of tea with me. She is

his wife quietly, "but now I have met her, I am proud and pleased to know her."

The little woman kept to her resolution and as soon as day broke was up and about her work, much to her husband's disgust. At dinner time she met him with a smiling but tired face.

"I am through with my washing, Frank. Now I can help you with the potatoes again."

"No you will not," he replied, savagely ungrateful. "We can do without your help. You can just rest this afternoon, for you are looking like a little ghost."

Instead of resting, however, she folded her clothes, made biscuits for supper, and rode off early for the cattle so that she might be home by six o'clock. She did not meet Mrs. Ryan, perhaps she was too early, and it was a very used up young woman who sat down to supper that night. The result was, as she lifted her cup to her lips it fell from her hand, and she quietly slipped off her chair on to the floor in a dead faint.

The following afternoon Mrs. Ryan paid her promised visit to her young neighbor. To celebrate the event she had carefully brushed her black and silver hair into a tight little bunch on the top of her head, and had donned the best dress she possessed; namely, the one she had been married in twenty years before. Perhaps it was its pale grey color that made her usually brown and ruddy face look more refined and less weather beaten.

"I am pleased to see you, why you

look real nice!" cried Dora as she took her visitor's hat and coat.

"It was my wedding dress, smart aint it?" smoothing the silvery folds with proud and loving fingers. "My, but aint you fixed up cosy here, lace curtains, pictures, books and—a piano!" Her eyes dwelt eagerly upon the latter.

"I guess you sing and play now!" "Oh yes, just a little. I was a music teacher in England, and I simply could not live without my piano. If you wish it, I will sing to you after we have had some tea."

There was a far-away look in Mrs. Ryan's brown eyes as she rocked herself gently and drank tea out of the dainty English china cups.

"This reminds me of when I was first married. I just was proud of my home, was always dancing round with a pail or broom or duster. But after my baby died, I hated it all. I could not stay in the house for long together. Out of doors, working in the fields, or looking after the young, dumb things, I got used to the loss of my little one, but even now I feel stifled if I am in the house long together."

When the little repast was over, Dora went to the piano and sang all the melodies Mrs. Ryan had known in her youth, "Way Down upon the Swane River", "My Old Kentucky Home," and a host of others. Then in her sweet, fresh voice she carolled one or two

English ballads. They were enjoying themselves so much that they were greatly surprised when the clock chimed five.

"Lands sake! but I must be going. It has been the finest time I have had for years, and thank you, Frank Holland's wife."

"Come again soon and bring your sewing or knitting," said Dora as she kissed her good-bye. "It is good to have a woman friend."

That same evening after the hired man had taken himself off to bed, the young husband and wife had a quiet little talk.

"She is a dear woman, and I am very glad to know her," Dora was saying. "I am sure she is if you say so, darling, but I do not want you to grow like her."

"Yet, Frank, you know you said—" "Yes, I know I did, and I was a silly idiot. These last few days have opened my eyes though, and I would rather have you as you were—a busy little bee singing and humming about the house. I do not want a repetition of last night. Field work is no work for a woman, and you shall do no more of it."

In a few words Dora told him Mrs. Ryan's story, and his arms tightened about her.

"Poor thing! Thank God my eyes have been opened in time. You have found a friend, dear, and I have learned a lesson from Billy's Ryan's Wife."

LIKES HUNTING EGGS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have had a pleasant Christmas and I hope you have a happy New Year. My father takes the *Advocate* and finds it a great help to him. I am staying on the farm of Mr. William K. and I like it very much. I like to go and gather the eggs and fetch the cows. Sometimes I have to go a long distance. One day Mrs. K. and I travelled four miles after them and the cows got home before us. I have read the *Children's Corner* and I like it very much.

VIOLET MARSHALL.

A SMALL GIRL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a small girl and this is the first time I ever wrote a letter to a paper. My auntie reads the *Children's Corner* to me. I had a very nice time on Christmas and hope you did too. I got a work-box and some other little things. We had a Christmas tree in our church. My papa went to town to-day and got a coyote.

(Age 6 yrs.) LUCILE BUTCHER.

A YOUTHFUL ORGANIST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have seen so many other little girls' and boys' letters in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* I thought I would write one too. I am in the fifth reader at school and study geography, grammar, history, reading, spelling and arithmetic. I have a dog, a cat, sixty hens, five horses and one colt. I was disappointed when I did not see Cousin Dorothy's picture in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* of the Christmas issue. I have played the organ in the Methodist church Sunday school for a year.

(Age 13 yrs.) MADELINE NICHOLSON.

STARTED MUSIC LESSONS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I enjoy reading the letters of the boys and girls of *Children's page*. I have read six books. My father has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for about three years and we like it fine. He has three-quarters of a section of land. He keeps two hired men in the harvest and one all the rest of the time. My father has eight working horses. My brother has a pony, and we have two other ponies besides. They are both grey and are named Jenny and Daisy. We have other two colts. The smallest one is a nice little mare. It goes out for fresh air every day and kicks up its heels. I take music lessons from Miss C. and I like her fine for a teacher but I have not had many lessons yet. I cannot play a tune but I hope I can learn.

(Age 8 yrs.) ARCHIE M. RANKIN.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

NO BROTHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and I enjoy reading the *Children's Corner*. I have one sister but no brother. My sister is six years old. We have six horses and two colts, twenty head of cattle and twenty-eight pigs. I have a pony named Buck. I have a pet cat.

(Age 9 years.) LUCY ISEKO.

(You did not give any post-office in your letter. C. D.)

PLENTY OF SNOW.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We had a very happy Christmas. I got a nice doll for Christmas. I am going to learn to sew for it. We came from Nebraska six years ago, and like it very much here in Canada. My mother raised eleven gallons of cucumbers, and about a gallon of ripe tomatoes, and we raised quite a little corn.

(Age ten years) RUTH MEAYS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write this to send in with my composition. If I see that this one is accepted I may send another on "A Threshing Scene." You asked if my eastern home were in Walkerton. Yes, that is where we came from.

A WINTER SCENE.

The winter brings the white, frosty snow, and covers the grass over just as we should cover the plants over for the night from the cold. It freezes all the streams and brooks and ponds into glassy ice which will hold up a heavy weight. It decks the large, waving branches of trees, which hang over the once musical stream, with the white, woolly snow.

The young people look about for their skates and wraps for a delightful afternoon and evening on the smooth, glassy ice. The moon is bright and sparkling and the shining stars twinkle as if dancing to the singing and laughter of the young folks on the ice.

MARGUERITE WHITEHEAD

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BRINGING FRUIT INTO THE CITY.

WHEN 6 REMEDIES HAD FAILED He Tried Bileans.

NOW HE HAS DYSPEPSIA NO MORE. Strange why people should not try the very thing which would do them good until last! Mr. Geo. La Portwin, of 36 St. Paul St., Toronto, tried six different remedies for dyspepsia, headache and heartburn before he tried Bileans. The six did him no good. Bileans have cured him! He says: "I had heartburn, dyspepsia and wind after food. The nourishment I took seemed to do me no good, and the pain I suffered was very acute. I tried six different remedies before Bileans, but they did me no good. With Bileans it was quite different. I found they relieved the flatulence and the pain within a few hours and a short course resulted in a complete cure."

In every country where they have been introduced, Bileans have quickly taken first place because of their rapid and lasting cure of indigestion, liver and kidney complaints, anemia, headache, debility, constipation, piles, female ailments and irregularities, rheumatism, liver chill, etc. Purely herbal and containing no alcohol, they are an ideal family medicine. All stores and druggists sell at 50c. a box, or from the Bilean Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes sent for \$2.50.

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Isn't that better than the hard work on the farm, with the big investment on a section or half section, with expensive buildings, machinery and stock, not to mention the cold, the distant neighbors and a score of disadvantages.

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- Do you wish to dispose of your Farm for City Property? "Write us for particulars."
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- Wanted:—A Block of Lots anywhere in the city. Price must be right.
- We have a very choice block of Fruit Land in East Summerland, B.C., which we will sell in five and ten acre blocks. These lands are in the Peach Belt. Write for information.

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it contains a large percentage of tannin," says an eminent physician.

Every particle of "chaff" (the light colored inner fibre of the coffee berry) is removed by a special process from

Gold Standard Java & Mocha

"THE - CHAFFLESS - COFFEE"

It is therefore the most healthful of coffee, besides being the finest flavored. Cheaper than other coffees too, for in buying others you pay for "chaff" as coffee, but in Gold Standard you pay for just what you get—16 ozs. good, pure, wholesome coffee to the pound.

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WINNIPEG

INGLE NOOK CHATS

A KINDLY OFFER—WILL SOMEONE ACCEPT IT?

Dear Dame Durden:—I wish you a happy New Year. The Ingle Nook has done much to make the past year happy for me. I always look for letters there and if none appear feel disappointed; therefore I argued it was my turn now to send one if I expect others to do so.

I like the recipes you publish. I must tell you about my Canadian parkin. I did want to try one of those parkin recipes but could get no oatmeal, so I took "Nellie's" recipe and substituted cornmeal for the oatmeal. It was pronounced excellent by my men folk who wanted to call it "Johnny gingerbread" because it resembled both Johnny cake and gingerbread. However I said Canadian parkin sounded more "genteel," and if we can't be genteel, let's be as genteel as we can. I am going to try more of them, when I get the oatmeal.

The severity of the weather this winter makes me sorry for the women from the Old Country who are having their first experience of Canadian winters. So many of them will be in such cold shacks and will not understand how to keep themselves warm. There have been so many come into this neighborhood—people of culture too—who seemed not to have any sense in providing for and against cold weather, and who, when their money was gone or nearly gone, have left in disgust what we should call a good thing. It makes my heart ache to think of women and perhaps little children suffering so; others again suffering for necessities they cannot obtain. And that reminds me, I haven't got much myself—have lived in a shack for three years—but I still have a few things which are only in my way. The following might be of use to some one you know; viz., three each of baby's shirts, bonnets, jackets and booties. All are of wool either knitted or crochet work and are in good repair though my two children have worn them; but my babies both grew so fast and went out so little they never wore such things out. If you could tell me, Dame Durden, where I could send them I would be glad to do so.

I wonder if any of the chatters try my plan of making children's underclothes and stockings out of those discarded by grown-ups? Indeed I make most of their outer clothes out of old ones too. My boy is over three years old, and has never had an absolutely new thing—except a few blouses of muslin—since he wore his first baby clothes. Of course his boots and this winter's cap were new, but I mean nothing I could make was new.

We do not get our paper very regularly, but I hope it will do better now, and if this does not get into the waste paper basket I may write again and tell you how I manage to be the happiest woman in Canada while living in a shack 11 x 14 ft.

NAMELESS.

A RECIPE FOR HONEY WANTED.

Dear Dame Durden:—May I come to the fireside again? This time I am going to give you one or two of my grandmother's recipes in return for your kindness about the peanut butter. Thanks, so much.

But I want to ask you if you or some kind friend will give me a recipe for honey. There is, I am told, a very good one in the "Toronto Cook Book," but unhappily we do not possess a "Toronto Cook Book."

Is this not a dreadful winter? We are nearly snowed under and cold! But that will keep.

Here is my grandmother's recipe for fruit cake:—Three pounds of raisins, two pounds of currants, two pounds of sultana raisins, twelve eggs, one pound butter, two pounds brown sugar, one quarter of a pound of citron and orange peel, half pound of blanched almonds, one large cup of strawberry jam, one wine glass of brandy and one of sherry, enough flour to thicken—usually about

two pounds. Steam three hours and bake 2 hours. This is exceptionally good. And here is a cheap but good sponge cake:—Three eggs, one and a half cups of flour, one and a half cups of sugar, one and a half teaspoons of baking powder, the juice of one lemon, one half cup of boiling water. Beat whites and yolks of eggs separately until light, place them together and whip in the sugar lightly. Add the lemon juice and flour, in which the baking powder has been sifted; beat all well and add lastly the boiling water. Bake forty-five minutes.

I hope these will be useful. I shall come again if I may.

MADELINE.

(Any one wishing to make the fruit cake after "Grandmother's" recipe, and yet not wishing to use the brandy and sherry, may find a satisfactory substitute in the juice of a lemon or orange to each glass of the liquor.)

Of course you may come again Madeline. It isn't laziness altogether that makes me almost glad when my own "stuff" gets crowded out by the number of letters from the members. Make your letters longer and as often as you can find time.—D. D.)

COUNTRY LIFE CARRIES THE DAY.

Dear Dame Durden:—I saw a request for fruit cake from "Autumn," so thought I would write and send one which I have used with success. In answer to "Ethel May," about the white specks in butter, I have noticed it is sometimes caused by the cream getting too ripe and by not stirring it properly. I live on a farm and do milking, feed chickens and calves, and look after the garden in summer time. But I like country life very much, although, never having lived in a town or city I could not say which I would prefer. Still, I think country life would carry the day, for I like solitude. I intend to try that recipe for roast rabbit. It sounds so good. I enjoy reading the Ingle Nook chats very much. I am the only girl at home. Mother died several years ago.

Recipe for "Autumn":—Take one cup butter, two cups sugar and work together. Add two cups thick sour cream, one teaspoon soda, one pound raisins, one pound currants, about three cups flour, spice to suit the taste and a little molasses if liked. Leaving out the molasses and using sweet cream with baking powder will make a white cake.

ZELBYR.

A BACHELOR'S VISIT.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have not even a recipe to excuse my intrusion among your guests; but the door was ajar and I pushed in. Now I am a bachelor—really it is not my fault; I was brought up that way—and I have a grey felt hat which has grown somewhat dusty and smoky. But if you or some of your guests will kindly tell me how to clean it, you will at least for a time save it from the ultimate fate of being stuffed in the next broken window pane. (Believe me there is one whole glass yet.) I feel that some of your careful housekeepers are glaring at my unwelcome self, or I'd venture to relate some exploits of married men when trying to cook. You know they ken less of the noble science than bachelors. Isn't that right, boys?

PIE-FACE.

(Never mind being bashful, Pieface! You are not the only bachelor who has visited the Ingle Nook, and received a welcome. The door is always ajar and the late string out for the male creatures who know how to appreciate the Ingle Nook. By the way, it was unkind of you to even imagine that "glare". It certainly existed only in your imagination, and we dare you to come on and tell the rest of your tale of married male helplessness. Perhaps some one of them will give his experience of bachelor cooking in reply to

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SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Bowl. Simple, light, durable, easy to wash.

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MADLINE. make the fruit ther's' recipe, use the brandy satisfactory sub-emon or orange uor.

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Pieface! r who has eceived a ways ajar the male appreciate y, it was ine that l only in e you to ur tale of Perhaps is exper- eply to

you. You speak apologetically of your own bachelor condition. You forget that it is never too late to mend—or to get some one else to do your mending.

Now to save that felt hat which was designed to be filled, not to fill. If it be only smoke and dust that have soiled it, take a pound of oatmeal or cornmeal and heat it. Then with a flannel cloth or soft brush rub the meal well into the felt changing when it gets soiled. If there be any grease spots upon it, a few drops of liquid ammonia in half a pint of warm water will sponge them off. If it be a light grey hat, a stiff paste made of pipe clay and water spread on the hat and allowed to dry will prove a good cleaner. Brush it off carefully when dry.

I hope this will help solve your problem and prolong the usefulness of the hat in that sphere to which it was called. We shall expect to hear from you again.—D. D.)

RECIPES.

Macaroni Croquettes.—Break macaroni into half-inch lengths until you have half a cup. Cook until tender in boiling salted water. Drain in a colander and rinse in cold water. Spread out on a clean dry cloth while you make a sauce of two tablespoonfuls melted butter, three tablespoonfuls of flour, a teaspoon of salt and a cup of milk. When this sauce is cooked add the macaroni and two tablespoonfuls of grated or creamed cheese. A quarter cup of chopped cooked ham or tongue is an improvement. Mix all together thoroughly and turn into a shallow pan until cold. Then form into balls, dip into beaten egg, roll in fine bread or cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat.

Plum Duff.—One quart flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt sifted together, to which is then added one cup of finely chopped suet, a cup of raisins and enough water to make a very stiff dough. Tie up in a cloth, leaving room for the pudding to expand, put into a kettle of boiling water and boil for one hour. Serve hot with brown sugar or syrup.

Drop Cookies.—Cream half a cup of butter and to it gradually beat in a cup of sugar, a beaten egg and half a cup of sour cream into which a quarter teaspoon of sifted soda has been put. Then add two and a half cups of flour which has been sifted with three and a half level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Drop the mixture from a teaspoon on to buttered tins, sprinkle with granulated sugar and bake in a moderate oven.

Chocolate Cream Cake.—Beat one quarter cup of butter to a cream and add gradually to it half a cup of cream. Beat yolks of two eggs well and add to it half a cup of sugar. Put these two mixtures together and then add four ounces of grated chocolate which has been melted over hot water. Add alternately a cup and a half of flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder and a half cup of milk. Stir in the whites of the two eggs beaten dry and a teaspoon of vanilla. Bake in two layers for about twenty minutes. Use the following recipe for both filling and icing this cake:—Two cups granulated sugar, one teaspoon butter, two-thirds cup of rich milk, put in a bowl and set in a saucepan of boiling water until melted. Then set over the fire and stir constantly while it boils for six minutes. When thick as cream remove from the fire, let cool a little, then beat until thick enough to spread. Flavor with vanilla.

NUT LOAF.

When no variety in the meat supply is obtainable, this dish from the menu of the vegetarian is not to be despised. It makes an excellent supper dish to set before guests. They will like its flavor as well as that of a fine roast, and will enjoy the novelty of the dish. This recipe of nut loaf is borrowed from the *Cooking School Magazine*.

Nut loaf.—Crumble the inside of stale white bread, and cut the crust fine. Then dry the whole slowly for two hours in a warm oven. Use a granite pan and stir the crumbs occasionally. Dry the crumbs without browning them. To three pints of crumbs, measured before drying, add one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of dried sage leaves, one tablespoonful of dried sage leaves, crumbled fine before measuring, half a

teaspoonful of black pepper, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cayenne, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of summer savory, one pint of celery (cut fine or ground), and one sour apple in thin bits. Melt one third of a pound of butter, and in it fry for five minutes one onion of medium size, chopped fine. Pour this over the other ingredients; mix thoroughly. Beat three eggs. Add one pint of milk, and pour over the mixture. Let stand to soften the crumbs while three cups of nut meats—peacans, filberts and Brazil nuts—are ground fine. Reserve one tablespoonful of the ground nuts for the sauce, and mix the rest into the crumbs. When the whole is well mixed, shape it into a loaf four inches wide and three or more inches thick. Butter a perforated tin sheet, set the loaf upon it, and set to cook in a rather slow oven. Bake one hour and a half, basting often with butter melted in hot water. Serve on a hot platter. Garnish with slices of orange and parsley. Serve the sauce in a separate dish. This will serve about a dozen people.

Sauce for Nut Loaf.—Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter in a hot omelet pan. Add a teaspoonful of chopped onion and half a sour apple cut in thin bits. Then add two rounding tablespoonfuls of flour, and cook to a clear brown. Add a pint of milk and a cup of hot water in which the glaze from the baking pan has been melted. Stir until boiling. Then add the tablespoonful of chopped nut-meats, left for the purpose, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, and half a teaspoonful of salt.

Book Reviews

Every time Charles Gray, secretary of the American Galloway, Breeders' Association generously adds a new volume of the herd book to our library we have a regret that there are so few breeders of these hardy, thrifty, beautiful cattle in Canada. We have just received Volume XVI. of the herd book which contains the pedigrees of 2,000 animals and is presented in a most attractive form. Last year the U. S. Government sent a consignment of Galloways to the experiment station at Sitka, Alaska, where it is expected they will be as much at home as in the corn-belt states.

A STUDY OF FARM STOCK.

Another new agricultural text book is placed before the public. It is entitled "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," and is the work of Prof. Plumb of the Ohio Agricultural College. Students of the literature of domesticated animals have often observed the tendency of authors to begin the discussion of a subject in the middle of it, or to assume that the reader is familiar with certain phases of the subject, and proceed to a discussion upon this assumption. No such criticism can apply to Prof. Plumb's work. He begins with the prehistoric ancestors of domesticated animals and gives a short, concise dissertation of types, followed by descriptions and illustrations of breeds until he has covered all the prominent strains and breeds of farm animals.

The publishers, Ginn and Company, have furnished us with a volume the mechanical work of which is well nigh perfect if we except some of the half tones, whose imperfections are obviously due to the original photo. There are 550 pages in the volume and for the price of \$2.75 we can supply it to our readers. It is worth every cent of the price as an addition to an agricultural library, and should be accessible to every student of farm animals.

MAKING MONEY OUT OF PIGEONS.

One could scarcely have believed that a book could be written on the handling of domesticated pigeons, yet such has been done and in a style that holds the attention from first to last. It is a neat little book of 100 pages, beautifully printed and illustrated by the Orange Judd Co.

The authors are Wm. E. Rice and Wm. E. Cox, both practical poultry men. Their volume is called "Squabs for Profit" and deals almost exclusively with the commercial side of squab raising. The first chapter recites how

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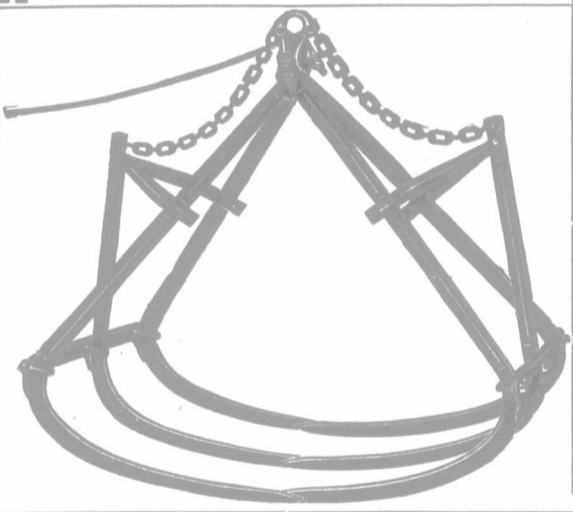
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KNOWING ABOUT SOILS.

For comprehensiveness of treatment including a discussion of every phase of a subject, commend us to the works published by the McMillan Company of Canada. We have had occasion before, to refer to certain of their publications, and therefore turned with pleasure to scan the latest volume they have placed on our desk. This is entitled "Soils" and only a student of agriculture could realize that so much that is useful and interesting could be written about common soils. The author of "Soils" is E. W. Hilgard of California, who has gathered into the six hundred pages enough information on the practical knowledge and treatment of soils to suffice any farmer or student. He even takes up the treatment of alkali lands, and his suggestions upon this subject alone will repay many a man for the price of the volume. It is not by any means a cheap volume either; it is well printed and bound and every subject is carefully indexed. The study of soils is one of the many features which the farmer of to-morrow must take up; consequently we are prepared to place this volume before our readers for \$4.00.

Trade Notes.

HAVE YOU made her acquaintance? After much trouble and expense, the Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa., have succeeded beyond their hopes in reproducing from life, in the softest and daintiest colors, one of the sweetest dairymaids that ever graced a cream separator calendar or was ever offered by a cream separator company as a free picture suitable for framing. This calendar and this free picture are like the Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator—you can't appreciate either of them until you see them. The Sharples people will send the calendar with this picture on it to you, free, for the names of two neighbors who keep cows but have no Tubular Cream Separator. Or they will send free the same picture made larger for framing and without the calendar pad attached, for the names of five neighbors who keep cows but have no Tubular Cream Separator. Calendar and picture both sent free for names of seven neighbors who keep cows but have no Tubular. Write at once before the supply is gone, sending two names for the calendar with smaller picture on it, or five for the large picture without calendar pad attached, or seven for both. You must mention the name of this paper to get them. Address The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Toronto, Can.

THE TEST OF TIME is well emphasized in the A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd. Catalog, showing beyond a doubt that the "Brandon Seed House" is fast becoming the "Gibraltar" of the Great West. Situated right in the heart of a great and fertile country where the harvests are abundant, the results of their products are rewarded in rapidly increasing customers.

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An interesting event which took place in Toronto a few days ago was the laying of the corner-stone of the new Dr. Chase building at the corner of Adelaide and Duncan streets.

The stone was laid by Mr. W. J. Edmanson assisted by Mr. Ira Bates, the proprietors of Dr. Chase's medicines. The new home of this enterprising firm will be a handsome five-story structure of stone and brick, in which every modern safeguard against fire has been provided and the comfort and convenience of the employees consulted.

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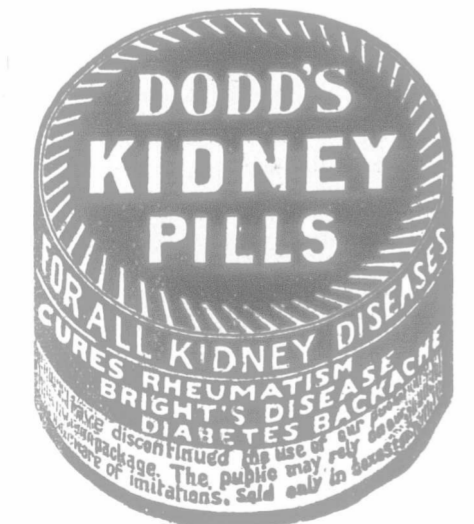
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was for many years fearful of a stroke of
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at a brilliant banquet, he startled the
guests by arising and remarking:
"Brethren it has come at last—that
which I have feared for forty years—a
stroke of paralysis. I have been pinch-
ing my knee for the last twenty minutes
and can't find the least sensation there."
"Pardon me," said the Countess, "but
it was my knee that you were pinching."
—Boston Transcript.



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mailed on request to Edmanson, Bates
& Co., Toronto, and on page 27 you will
find full particulars about the diary
contest. ¶

COMMISSIONER COOMBS, Commander
of the Salvation Army in Canada, is
arranging for the transportation and
distribution of about twenty-five thou-
sand and immigrants during the coming
season, many of whom will be coming
to the North-West.

This will no doubt be a great boon to
the farmers, as the Army are putting
forth all their efforts to secure a desirable
people who will come to the country
intent on engaging in agricultural work.

Some difficulty was experienced last
year in getting the immigrants here as
early the farmers needed them, owing to
the insufficient accommodation on the
steamers. To overcome this difficulty
several large steamers are being char-
tered by the Army, which will arrive
early in March and the beginning of
April, and the prospects are very
favorable for the farmers being supplied
at an early date.

Major Creighton has been appointed
to this branch of the Army's work, and
with his staff is making extensive pre-
parations for dealing with all matters
relative to immigration.

Farmers who desire help will do well
to write the Major, who will supply
application forms and give all particu-
lars. Letters addressed to him at
Rupert street, Winnipeg, Man., will
have prompt attention.

Tim—There goes a man who has
done much to arouse the people.
Bim—Great labor agitator, I sup-
pose?
Tim—Naw; alarm clock manufactur-
er.—New York Times.

GOSSIP

ALBERTA'S GREAT STUD.

Mr. John A. Turner of Balgreggan
Stock Farm, Calgary, Alta., has just
returned from Scotland with an ex-
ceptionally high class shipment of Clydes-
dales and Hackneys. As the *Scottish
Farmer* says: "Mr. Turner is a keen
supporter of the Clydesdale and ex-
hibits at the leading fairs, and his ship-
ment includes a large number of ani-
mals likely to win in the Canadian show
yards. During the past season Mr.
Turner won two of the Clydesdale
Horse Society of Great Britain's Gold
Medals at fairs in the Northwest, and he
has material for repeating the perform-
ance in this shipment."

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might be mentioned: Baron Lee, a
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Baron's Pride, out of the champion
mare, Bessie Lee; Gallant Gold, six
years old, by Gold Found, out of the
good mare Scottish Lily; Baron Royal,
another very well bred good four-year-
old. Amongst the three-year-olds are
Brown Spots, a magnificent large dark
brown horse bred by the late T. Smith
of Baloch Point, sired by Drumflower,

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on the
Farm**



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and towns, when the farmer was cut off
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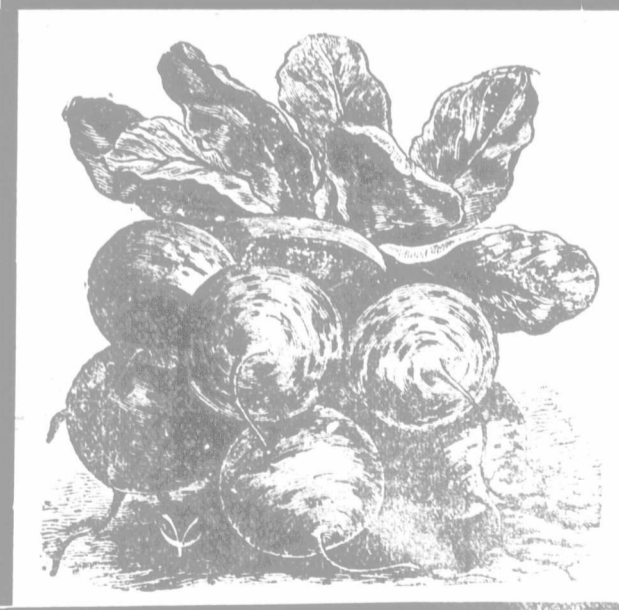
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| Brooken, G. E. | Clan William. |
| Bryant, P. W. | Neepawa. |
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| Coxe, S. A. | Brandon. |
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| Dand, J. M. | Deloraine. |
| Dunbar, W. A. | Winnipeg. |
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| Irwin, J. J. | Stonewall. |
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| Kennedy, M. S. | Elm Creek. |
| King, Thomas. | Souris. |
| Lake, W. H. | Morden. |
| Lawson, R. | Shoal Lake. |
| Leduc, L. | Montreal. |
| Leslie, W. | Melita. |
| Lipsett, J. H. | Holland. |
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The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable for prosecution.

FREDERICK TORRANCE, Registrar.

dam a noted prize mare, Village Beauty one of the high priced mares at the Blacon Point sale, granddam, Baroness another noted prize mare, and his great-grandam is the dam of Baron's Pride. This colt Mr. Turner is filling an order with to Messrs. Shannon Bros. of Cloverdale, B. C., and he should prove an exceptional breeding horse as well as a show animal. Another three-year-old is King's Crown, a very compact, thick, good colt by the H. and A.S. winner, Lord Harry, imported by Mr. Turner two years ago; Shipmate is another of the same age, sired by the large Sir Everard horse, Argosy, his grandam is the good show mare, Countess, by MacGregor. Another exceptionally good colt is Ross Romeo, described by Mr. MacNeillage as "a grand type of a Clydesdale cart stallion," and is without doubt one of the best of his age on this side of the Atlantic to-day, and is sired by the H. and A.S. winners Baron Romeo, and his dam is Jess of Ross, by MacGregor, full sister to the well known Ross MacGregor; another one, as his name denotes is Choice Descent, a perfect model sired by the renowned Everlasting, dam the show mare Roseleaf, by MacGregor, grandam the £1000 (\$5000) Highland Society winning mare, Queen of the Roses, by the \$15,000 horse, Prince of Albion, while his great-grandam is the famous unbeaten mare, Moss Rose. Amongst others are Adzill, Wenlock, Cretown, Mayor, Chenils Pride, Everard's Prince and others. Two fillies in the shipment might be mentioned: Butterfly by Baronson and in foal to Silver Cup, the winner of first three times at the H. and A.S. show. Butterfly won first at Edinburgh and Linlithgow several times. The other is Polly Chattan, in foal to the good horse Acme and her grandam is the dam of Sir Everard. Both these fillies will be hard to beat in the show ring. These, along with Barons Lassie winner of the grand championship at the Dominion Fair at Westminister in 1905, over stallions and females for the best draft animal on the ground when she was only a yearling; while the great Baron's Pride mare Proud Beauty won the same coveted honor last year at the same show for Mr. Turner, which will make a strong combination of females to compete against the Balgrogan stud in any show ring this season.

In the shipment was a beautiful hackney stallion, Gold Galore, winner of numerous prizes, including first at Peterboro, first at Norfolk, first at Cambridge, first and Cup at East Dereham, first and medal at Boston, fourth at the Hackney Society Show at London in a class of forty-two. This horse will fill an order for Mr. Sangster of Sidney, B. C. The beautiful filly Lady Jubilee, by Jubilee Chief, champion at World's Fair, Chicago, and her grandam is the champion mare, Miss Baker, winner of fifteen champion prizes at New York, Toronto and London. Lady Jubilee won first at London in a strong class last year and is safe in foal to the champion Warwick Model. Mr. Turner purchased her from Mr. Sorby of Guelph—See advertisement in ADVOCATE. Visitors always will be welcomed.

THE SASKATCHEWAN PROTEST.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
In the interest of organized agriculture in the West, as well as in the public interest generally, the undersigned feel constrained to make public certain facts in connection with the proceedings recently taken against certain Winnipeg grain dealers by parties who deem themselves aggrieved. Incidentally we might say at the outset that had the Royal Grain Commission now taking evidence, of which one of the undersigned is chairman, completed its labors, reported to the Government and then nothing had been done to remedy the grievances complained of it would then have been perfectly in order for those who asked for the commission to take such further action as the circumstances of the case seemed to warrant to compel required reforms. But almost at the outset to practically take the matter out of the hands of the Commission was surely a step as illadvised as it was unnecessary, besides being an open affront to the Commission, though it was probably not intended as such. And further, when

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Here is a simple and effective remedy for coughs and colds: Mix a half ounce of the Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) with two ounces of glycerine and half pint of good whiskey. Shake well and take in teaspoon doses every four hours.

This formula is said to be very effective, being the prescription of an eminent specialist in the cure of consumption. It will break up a cold in 24 hours, and cure any cough that is curable.

The ingredients for this prescription can be found at any good drug store, but care should be taken that only the pure Virgin Oil of Pine should be used. This is put up only in half ounce vials for dispensing, securely sealed in a round wooden case with engraved wrapper, having the name "Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)" plainly printed thereon.

The cheaper oils that are sold in bulk only create nausea and have no effect whatever upon the bronchial tubes.—Adv't.

It is remembered that the private prosecutor with the undersigned were the parties who, acting on behalf of the Western farmers, requested the Federal Government to appoint a Royal Grain Commission, the prosecution proceedings seem all the more regrettable. It is also worth considering the possible effect of this injudicious action upon the standing of our Association, should we have occasion in future, as we doubtless shall, to make further requests for the appointment of tribunals of enquiry into

matters effecting the Western farmer.

But it was not of this that we wished to speak particularly, as it is readily recognized that however unfortunate, what is done, is done, and, that the matter has now passed out of the hands of the private prosecutor into those of the Attorney General of Manitoba. It is in explanation of the part that Saskatchewan farmers have played in this impetuous action which, while apparently laudable, is really, in our humble judgment, unfortunate, and the means by which they were induced to play it, that we feel in duty bound to disclose certain facts that in justice to ourselves and brother farmers in Saskatchewan, the public have a right to know. In doing so, however, it will be necessary to refer to Mr. E. A. Partridge and the Grain Growers' Grain Company much more frequently than it is our desire to do, as we recognize that the latter is now a commercial concern that we have no wish to unnecessarily advertise either one way or the other. The reading public are all quite conversant with the perseverance, earnestness and assiduity with which Mr. Partridge for the past two years has worked up this Grain Company, and how eager and determined he was in having the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba, and Saskatchewan actively identified therewith. But both Associations as such positively refused, in accordance with their previous policy, to allow themselves to become mixed up with commercial transactions. It is also a matter of common knowledge that Mr. Partridge during the past two years has lost no opportunity in the press or platform of denouncing the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in the most lurid and vigorous language conceivable, as being everything bad with a "gambling hell thrown in" (See March 5th issue of *Nor'west Farmer*), and yet he in his capacity as provisional president of this newly formed commercial enterprise, among whom are many prominent farmers, deliberately led his followers into this alleged gambling hell, paying \$2500 of the Company's money for the privilege of getting in. Subsequently certain rules of the Exchange were admittedly broken by Mr. Partridge's Company (See published correspondence between Company and Exchange in Jan. 9th issues of the *Free Press and Telegram*) for which expulsion from "Hell" ensued. Then the Company by divers and questionable methods tried to force their restoration to that "bad eminence". It will thus be seen that with Mr. Partridge it was not so much a case of "Paradise Lost" as "Hell Regained".

In the meantime the Royal Grain Commission had sat in Winnipeg, before whom certain evidence had been given by several members of the Grain Exchange admitting pooling of receipts at many points, besides other practices that might well be considered carefully with a view to future legislative action. At this juncture Mr. McQuaig in his capacity as President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, instituted criminal proceedings against certain members of the Exchange on the strength of the evidence referred to above. Mr. Partridge and his Winnipeg associates now got busy in the direction of working the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to join him in this quarrel with the Exchange. And the manner in which the task was set about and successfully consummated is testimony to his undoubted skill in matters of this kind. To succeed in the prosecution the best counsel in Saskatchewan must be secured, and the best of counsel was secured. How was it gone about? Was a meeting of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan called for careful consultation, selection and probable action; or was each member thereof merely consulted by correspondence or otherwise individually? Nothing quite so old-fashioned as either of these courses was taken. Mr. Partridge, from his Winnipeg office and entirely off his own bat wired Mr. Haultain at Regina soliciting his services, and they were granted. And yet not even a single member or the president of Grain Growers' executive in Saskatchewan knew until after Magistrate Daly's decision, who employed Mr. Haultain or how and on what terms he was so employed.

In the meantime, however, everyone else was carefully informed, or rather

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Just mail us today a postal card asking for "Construction Catalogue No. 110" and learn all about a machine that will get more cream—more money—for you.
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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 Petting, Olds, Alta. 27-2

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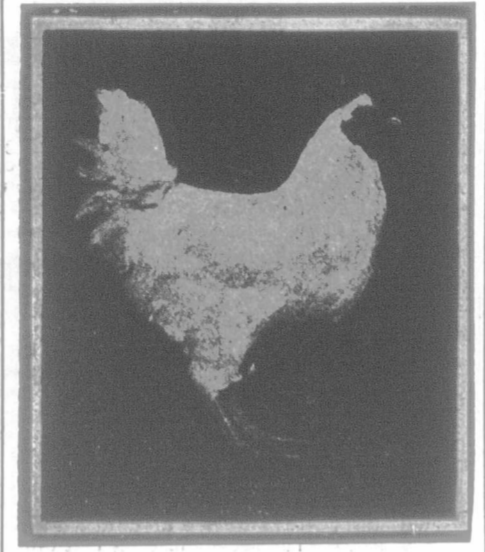
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In some instances 3,000 bushels have been raised in one acre. These new potatoes are of South American origin and began their remarkable transformation six years ago, in the hands of the French Scientist, Mr. Labergerie. They thrive best in wet soil, 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.

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

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

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

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

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O. KING, Wawanessa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and white Rock Fowl and Toulouse geese.

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

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

STRONSA 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.

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

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

POULTRY PAYS Our Book, "Poultry for Profit" showing 35 best paying varieties mailed for 10 cents. Delavan Poultry Farm, F. E. E. Goets, Manager, Box 22, Delavan, Wis. 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. F. STAHL, Quinsay, Ill.

misinformed through the press and the court proceedings, that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association had retained Mr. Haultain; and the undersigned were obliged to accept joint responsibility in common with other members of the executive for such alleged action, and in consequence also responsibility for the before mentioned prosecution.

But even this masterly and diplomatic stroke was not sufficient. The toiling and distressed farmer, away out on the Saskatchewan plains, suffering from a famine in fuel and a surfeit of unmarketed wheat, must have his pent-up feelings worked upon and be deceived into believing that this fight is his fight, with a view of securing financial contributions towards this seemingly laudable end.

Mr. Partridge again proved himself equal to the occasion. He wrote to President Hopkins and all the other members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' executive, except the undersigned, advising the former to get out a circular letter to all branch associations informing them of the before mentioned fight, and recommending joint action with the Manitoba Association in the matter of financial aid. He also suggested in the same letter to Mr. Hopkins that for the sake of convenience all such funds contributed for such purposes might be forwarded direct to R. L. Richardson of Winnipeg as joint treasurer. He said in this letter that doubtless the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association would adopt the same plan of administering this fund; but this for good and sound reasons the Manitoba Association declined to do. Thoughtlessly and doubtless with the best of intentions, President Hopkins caused such a circular letter to be issued and distributed, over his official signature and that of the acting secretary. The following extract from this circular will doubtless be read with peculiar and wondering interest:

"Your Executive expects the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan to co-operate in a practical manner. Mr. R. L. Richardson, editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, the one paper which dared to urge the prosecution of the alleged combine, has consented to act as treasurer of all funds subscribed by the Grain Growers for the prosecution of this law suit. Either personally or through the secretary of your sub-association remit what you feel disposed to contribute for this purpose to him." The reader is at once led to enquire why those contributing were not advised to pass such funds through the usual association treasury channel to be accounted for and recorded in the annual report in the usual way. Why appoint R. L. Richardson or any other outside party who is not in any way responsible to us organizable to our

High Grade Grain Blucher. Warranted Solid Leather. \$2.75. Stock No. 622. Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best. If Amherst make is not sold in your town write E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man. If sent by parcel post 50c. extra.

the press and the hat the Saskatchewan Association had in; and the under- to accept joint re- mon with other ecutive for such consequence also before mentioned

ly and diplomatic ent. The toiling , away out on the suffering from a surfeit of unmar- ave his pent-up and be deceived s fight is his fight, ng financial cons- seemingly laud-

proved himself id all the other atchewan Grain cept the under- mer to get out a nch associations before mentioned ing joint action ociation in the l. He also sug- r to Mr. Hopkins venience all such such purposes direct to R. L. z as joint treas- r that doubt- rain Growers' t the same plan nd; but this for s the Manitoba do. Thought- h the best of Hopkins caused be issued and ficial signature ecretary. The his circular will peculiar and

ects the Grain a to co-operate . Mr. R. L. the Winnipeg which dared to f the alleged o act as treas- ried by the prosecution of personally or of your sub- pose to him." o enquire why ot advised to h the usual nnel to be rded in the l way. Why or any other in any way nable to our

control to administer and become custodian for funds subscribed under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association? One wonders why!

It is needless to add that this circular lauding the *Winnipeg Tribune* and its modest proprietor, originating as we have shown with Mr. Partridge and purporting to speak for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, appeared at the proper time in display type in the front page of the said *Tribune*, accompanied by such running commentary as the editor with becoming modesty seemed to think the circumstances warranted.

But it is not our purpose or desire properly to describe this extraordinary conduct of Mr. Partridge as above set forth, believing it fairer to leave to each reader the privilege of using his own descriptive language. We simply wish to disclose the naked facts. Indeed we personally would much rather spread the mantle of silence and charity over the whole regrettable proceedings, but we are firmly convinced that the time has arrived when further silence on matters of such present general interest and importance has ceased to be any longer a virtue but rather in the nature of a crime. It is unquestionably someone's duty to speak out, although all naturally shrink from doing so.

At this particular period of disquiet, unrest and more or less heart-burning throughout Saskatchewan, owing to present acute transportation shortage and incidental difficulties and when all thoughtful men are casting about for some solution of our common—too common—troubles, it is surely a time for sober, earnest, thoughtful, broadminded leadership, rather than the present reckless bomb throwing which is being indulged in, and this view of the situation seems all the more reasonable in view of the fact that at the present time a constitutionally appointed Royal Grain Commission is at work (at the request of the grain producers) with the avowed object of looking into every possible phase of the grain trade, with the view of correcting by legislative enactment such abuses as may have crept in or making such alteration in our grain laws as the constantly growing and altering conditions of the trade may warrant.

Apart from the very obvious injury to the general weal of the country it should be quite apparent that this heedless, reckless rushing in an open switch direction can, if pursued much longer, bring nothing but disaster to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, as the history of similiar leadership in similiar past agricultural organizations abundantly testifies.

As we were both privileged to assist in the building up of this powerful organization, we would fain stretch forth a hand, even at this late hour, and also at the risk of being misunderstood, to avert such an untoward calamity.

In thus placing the facts and present outlook fairly and squarely before the farmers of Saskatchewan we do so with the utmost confidence that they in turn will give the various questions herein set forth their best consideration and then take such remedial action as the danger and urgency of the situation seems so warrant.

Regretting the length of this letter and indeed regretting the circumstances which rendered the writing of it necessary at any length.

We beg to remain, with all respect,
Yours faithfully,
W. R. MOTHERWELL,
Honorary President Sask.
Grain Growers' Association.
J. NO. MILLAR, Secretary.
Jan. 26, 1907.

E. A. PARTRIDGE'S LETTER.

W. R. Motherwell is the honorary president of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan. The honorary position does not entitle him to speak as a member of the executive of that body. It is a title of courtesy and stands for no executive powers. He complains that he was not consulted with respect to the action taken by the directors of the Association, but since he is not one of the directors this can scarcely be made a cause of complaint.

John Millar, the chairman of the Royal Grain Commission, is a member



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will never develop a pupil into an accomplished artist, or even a decent concert player, if he teaches with a piano which has an unflexible action, hard, uneven tone, or which does not stay in tune with itself. But the

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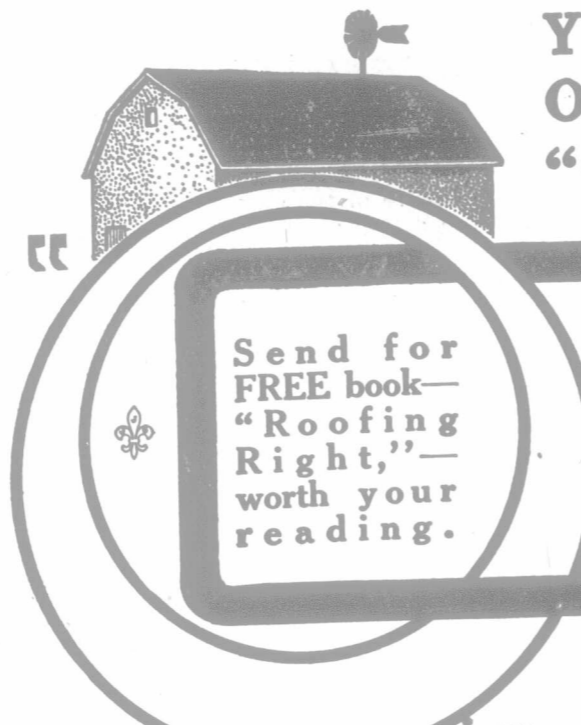
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make roofs water-tight, wind-proof, weather-proof, rust-proof, fire-proof for a century,—our plain guarantee keeps it so for 25 years without a cent of cost to the man who buys it.

Made in ONE QUALITY ONLY,—of 28-gauge, semi-hardened STEEL double-galvanized

They lock on all FOUR sides—the ONLY METAL shingle that need NO CLEATS. Easy to put on—a hammer and a snips (tinnern's shears) are tools enough. Cost LESS and last longer than any other roof. Tell us the surface area of any roof on your place and we will tell you exactly what it will cost to roof it right.

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MY PLAN WILL SELL Any farm on earth. Send description and price. **CUSTOMERS WAITING** if you want to buy a farm anywhere in U.S. or Canada, tell me what and where, and receive my "Locator" Magazine free. **NO COMMISSION TO PAY** H. H. HARSHA, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS AT AUCTION

17 Fillies, one to four years old
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At my Farm 1 1/2 miles from Ingersoll, Ont.
WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 13th
Sale to commence at 1 p.m.

TERMS CASH unless arrangements are made before sale.
Ingersoll is on the G.T.R. and C.P.R.
Catalogues on application.

S. J. PROUSE
Proprietor, Ingersoll, Ont.

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My New Importation of CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS



Has just arrived at my stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prize-winners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

SIX YEARLING BULLS, fit to head herds. Sired by Nobleman, Meteor and Topsman's Duke. Also some cracking BULL CALVES by Meteor. Some females (Cows and Heifers) in calf; just the stuff to lay the foundation of a herd with.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty.

JNO. G. BARRON

CARBERRY—C.P.R. and C.N.R.
FAIRVIEW—C.N.R.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale
Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners of the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT
Regina, Sask.

of the executive by virtue of his election to the post of secretary. Since his identification with the Royal Grain Commission his position has been temporarily filled by Mr. Stevenson of Indian Head. This accounts for the fact that Mr. Millar was not notified of contemplated action by the executive. Five out of six of the members of the executive, including Mr. Hopkins, the president, were in favor of the action taken in the issuance of a circular calling upon the sub-associations to support the prosecution inaugurated by Mr. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Association.

MR. MILLAR'S FEELINGS.
Mr. Millar's feelings have been apparently worked upon by members of the Grain Exchange who have led him to believe that the dignity of the Commission of which he is chairman, has been outraged by action being taken in the police court against members of the Grain Exchange before the report of the Commission had been handed in at Ottawa. Mr. Motherwell, however, has no such excuse for his conduct, unless it be that his feelings have been outraged by the naming of Mr. Richardson as treasurer of the prosecution fund. Mr. Richardson has often, no doubt, said ungentle things of Mr. Motherwell. At the meeting of the executive Mr. Motherwell wanted the treasurership taken from Mr. Richardson. Since Mr. Richardson only took charge of the fund at request, the executive could not permit anything so ungracious to be done to humiliate the spleen of a personal antagonist.

Had Mr. Millar been fulfilling his function as secretary it is not probable that anyone but himself would have been thought of, but he being engaged on the Grain Commission, convenience suggested someone else. There are many precedents for the appointing of an editor-treasurer of a fund created to support a cause which he has championed through his papers. Mr. Richardson has been conspicuous for years in his fights for better conditions.

Mr. Motherwell's antagonism to Mr. Richardson and myself has led him to become a willing instrument in the hands of the Grain Exchange to try and discredit the Association and the Grain Growers' Company, and to give the impression that the farmers of the West are not solidly united in their desire to secure legal and legislative remedies for conditions surrounding the grain trade.

SUPPORTED IN SASKATCHEWAN.

At a meeting of the Saskatchewan executive held a short time after the issuance of the circular complained of, the action of the president, Mr. Hopkins, was supported by all the members present with the exception of Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Millar. I presume that the letter signed by them will have to be taken as their minority report.

I believe Mr. Motherwell is alone responsible for the appearance of this letter, as Mr. Millar has never been more than an echo of the former gentleman's views in Association matters and his appointment to the Royal Grain Commission on the recommendation of Mr. Motherwell would be an added cause for giving him his support.

Mr. Motherwell knows he is uttering an absolute untruth when he states that I have endeavored to cause the Association to become mixed up with commercial transactions. I have repeatedly stated in his presence and on the public platform that it was not desirable for the Association to engage in trade, and it was for this reason that the Grain Growers' Grain Company was organized. It was felt and stated by me that the Association had many important functions to perform in connection with the securing of legislative enactments required in the farmers' interest, and that it would weaken them in their request for legislation to be a trading concern, as they could then hope for no greater recognition from legislative bodies than would be accorded to any other corporation. It was pointed out, however, that it was to the interest of the farmer to establish a trading company separate and distinct from the Association, which, by actual experience obtained in the world's markets, would secure an intimate knowledge of the conditions surrounding trade, that would be of incalculable service in dis-

WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed.

They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

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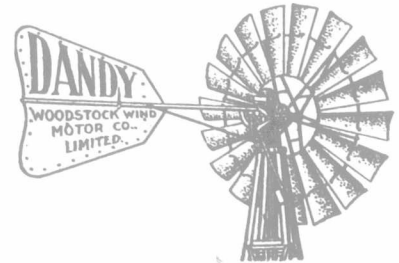
Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's** **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in **Fleming's** **Vet-Pocket Veterinary Advice**—write for a free copy. Fifty-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

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THOSE WHO use it are being quickly and permanently cured of all forms of throat, chest, lung and stomach troubles.

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All these diseases are serious in themselves, and if not promptly cured in the early stages are the certain forerunners of Consumption in its most terrible forms.

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covering to the farmers what legislative remedies were requisite to enable them to secure the full returns for their labor.

The working out of a satisfactory grading system and a satisfactory administration of the same, a first-hand knowledge of the prices ruling in the ultimate markets and of the demand for the various types in those markets, the administration of the terminal elevators and the question of the efficiency and cost of transportation from the terminals to the old country markets, were all questions of which the farmer on his farm could know but little.

Mr. Motherwell, goaded on by his hostility to Mr. Richardson and myself, has been made an instrument in the hands of the Grain Exchange to strike a blow at the Grain Growers' Association and Grain Growers' Grain Company.

The farmers of Saskatchewan are solid in their support of Manitoba in her fight to deprive the Grain Exchange of its vicious characteristics by legal and legislative means.

No fair minded man will deny that the action of the Grain Exchange in refusing to admit the Grain Growers' Grain Company to its privileges, after the alleged cause for its expulsion had been removed, indicates a desire to exclude the farmers as organized sellers of their product from trading with their members for a very different reason than their proposed co-operative method of dividing profit.

The Grain Exchange bitterly resents any attempt at the curtailment of their powers to coerce their members, or to exclude those whose views differ from those of the dominant interests of the Exchange. It appears a most unwarranted interference with the freedom of trade that a body which embraces all the exporters and all the large millers malting companies and elevator interests west of the Great Lakes should exclude a large body of producers of grain from trading with them on equitable terms.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association will be held on Wednesday, February 20 at 3.30 p. m.; and the annual meeting of the Canadian Red Polled Association on Thursday, February 21st at 4 p.m.

BREED SOCIETY MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association will be held on Wednesday, February 20 at 3.30 p. m.; and the annual meeting of the Canadian Red Polled Association on Thursday, February 21st at 4 p.m.

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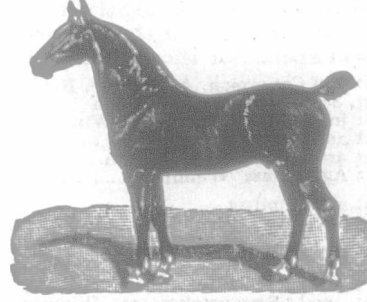
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HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE Clydesdales —and— Hackneys

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Regular auction sales every Wednesday thereafter. 1,000 Head will be sold, including large draft horses, delivery horses, driving horses, farm chunks, farm mares and mules.

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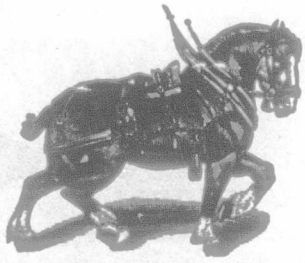
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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

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:

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

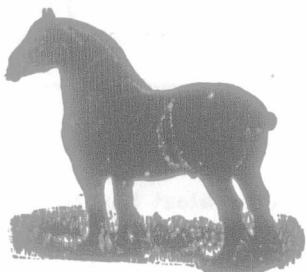
And Numerous Other Prizes.

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

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

Percherons and Shires

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



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

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

JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.

Alex. Galbraith & Son

BRANDON, MAN.

ARE OFFERING

CLYDESDALE
STALLIONS and MARES

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

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



A few choice Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys on hand

EVERY ANIMAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

26 YEARS in the front rank of importers.

SASKATCHEWAN POULTRY FANCIERS TO HOLD A SHOW.

At a recent meeting of the executive of the Saskatchewan Poultry Association it was decided to hold the first Annual Provincial Show on March 20th, 21st and 22nd. All the members of the executive are active poultry enthusiasts and the prospects are bright for a large and successful show. Not only is a good exhibit anticipated from different parts of Saskatchewan, but we are informed that a large number of Manitoba exhibitors will be well represented. In all probability the city hall will be secured for the show and will be fitted up with the most modern coops for all exhibits. Mrs. Page of Moosomin reported that the town council at that point had promised for competition a shield to be known as the "Moosomin Challenge Shield," and valued at \$100.00. The president, Mr. S. Chivers-Wilson and the vice-president, Mr. Seymour Green, Moose Jaw, have also offered silver cups as prizes, and several other equally valuable trophies, received from different sources will be included in the prize list, which will indeed, compare most favorably with those of old established shows. The association is anxious to stimulate farmers to take a keener interest in the production of market poultry and winter eggs and as a means to this end special prizes will be offered to be competed for exclusively by them.

The Minister of Agriculture for the province has promised to help along the good work in every legitimate way, and it is expected that the Department of Agriculture will provide an expert judge to place the awards.

The prize list is being compiled and will be supplied to those interested on application to the secretary, Fred Bradshaw, Regina.

QUIT YER GRUMBLIN'.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Again the time o' year has come when we will a' be turnin' over the new leaf in oor lifebook, an' makin' up oor minds as tae what we will be writin' on it.

The last page has dootless sae many blots that ye canna' weel mak' oot onything mair, but nevertheless the maist o' us are gaein' tae get anither chance, an' it's up tae us tae mak' the maist o' it. An' maybe a few words frae an auld sinner like mysel', wha has had considerable experience in the makin' an' breakin' o' gude resolutions will no come amiss at the present time, when we should a' be thinkin' o' makin' a fresh start on this new page we hae bin talkin' about.

It's an easy thing tae give gude advice but an unco' hard thing tae tak' it, an' sae ma friends ye ken noo why I like tae dae the former. "It's mair blessed tae give than tae receive," the wee laddie said when his mither was gie'in' him a skelpin', and the same is true as to advice. So wi' yer permission I'll just be giein' ye a few pointers for the comin' year, which ye may tak' of leave, as suits ye best, an' na harm will be done, especially gin ye tak' them.

An' noo, in the first place I want tae say something on the subject o' grumblin'. Ye ken that we farmers hae considerable o' a reputation as grumblers an' some things I hae been listenin' tae lately maks' me think we weel deserve the name. We hae been gettin' fancy prices for a gude mony o' the things we hae been sellin' the past year, but if, for instance ye say to ane o' oor dairymen that thirteen cents a pound for cheese is no sic' a bad price, ye may depend on it he'll say: "O, aye, but ye ken there's na grass the summer ava, an' its no' muckle we'll hae for oor work onyway." An' it's the same way wi' onything else. Gin there's ane bright side there's twa black sides to everything they hae. They are muckle like the mon frae Boston, wha they say cam' tae the gate o' heaven an' asked for admittance. St. Peter made some inquiries, an' when he ken't he was frae Boston he said, "Weel, ye may come in but I'm almaist sure ye will na' like it." Sae, my friends, let us gie up this habit o' grumblin' an' fault-finding, an' let us mak' the best o' what we hae, an' gin we will just but get the habit o' contentment we'll hae' solved the problem of hoo tae become rich.

Of coorse we may gae to the ither extreme an' get intae the habit o' braggin' about a' we hae an' a' we are daein'

"IT'S ONLY A COLD, A TRIFLING COUGH"

Thousands have said this when they caught cold. Thousands have neglected to cure the cold. Thousands have filled a Consumptive's grave through neglect. Never neglect a cough or cold. It can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

Dr. Wood's
Norway
Pine Syrup

is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of all throat or lung complaints, relieving or curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. It contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other pectoral remedies. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and subdues inflammation, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucous, and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations. Don't be humbugged into accepting an imitation of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cts.

Mr. Julian J. LeBlanc, Belle Cote, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with a bad cold and severe cough, which assumed such an attitude as to keep me confined to my house. I tried several remedies advertised but they were of no avail. As a last resort I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured me completely."

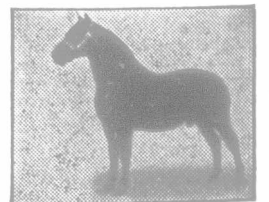
ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling, Cures Lameness, Allays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Syphilis, Weeping Sore, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Induces Varicose Veins, Yaws, Hydrocele, etc. Sold only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 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

The Imported
Suffolk Stallion



DEPUTY (3203)

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

Mossom Boyd Co. Bobcaygeon, Ont.

For Sale

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

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

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Solicitors for Farmer's Advocate

R. FERGUSON W. W. RICHARDSON

Y A COLD, NG COUGH"

id this when they usands have filled a through neglect, r cold. It can have ves the throat or

ood's ay yrup

ed. It strikes at all throat or lung r curing Coughs, ma, Croup, Sore ; Pneumonia and

r many years, and ed than ever. It ling virtues of the Wild Cherry Bark ies. It stimulates l organs, allays s inflammation, irritated parts, mucous, and aids s the morbid ac- humbugged into Dr. Wood's Nor- it up in a yellow the trade mark,

Belle Cote, N.S., with a bad cold assumed such an confined to my edies advertised As a last resort way Pine Syrup mpletely."

RBINE

Enlargements, s, Infiltrated f or Swelling,) Always Pain se up. Does not o the hair. \$2.00 a det 1-C free. for mankind, \$1.00 Weeping Sinew, amatic Deposit, welle, Hydrocele (o' only by I, Springfield, Mass. anadian Agents. ne Co., and Fulford al Drug & Chem. Co., s. Co. Ltd., Vancouver



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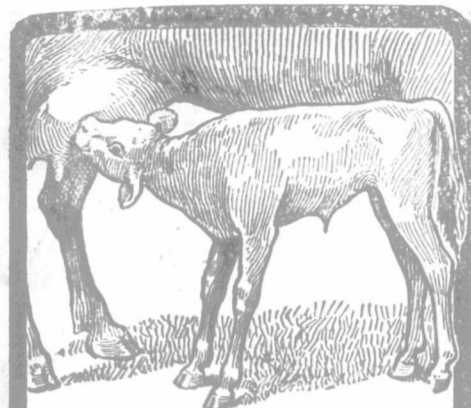
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association, Clydesdale (4341), by Prince of sregor, by ay, plenty on list at also first s colts re- id see him elsewhere. ber of his ble. anager, roy P.O.

ARDSON

Es. ipege, Canada route PHARDSON



STOCK INSURANCE.

Dr. Hess Stock Food insures a healthy condition of both dam and offspring; it also counteracts the danger of over-feeding. Think of the vitality given off in milking and the strain on the system due to calving. Then you can form some idea of the necessity for tonics. Stock fed for market are also over-fed continually and need something to assist digestion. Professors Winslow, Gullman, Finlay Dan, and all noted authorities, recommend bitter tonics for improving digestion—iron for the blood, nitrates for assisting nature in throwing off poisonous waste material from the system. Such ingredients are incorporated in

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

The Prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), and besides it is

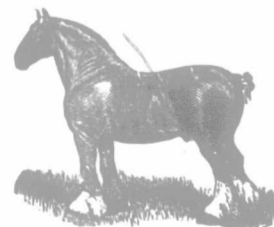
Sold on a Written Guarantee. 100 lbs. \$7.00 25 lb. pail, \$2.00 Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic, and this paper is back of the guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A. Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-co-a and Instant Louse Killer.

The "STAY THERE" Aluminum Ear Markers are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address: WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 104 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

TO STOCKMEN A GOOD PICTURE Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock-artist in Canada is with TORONTO ENGRAVING CO. 92 BAY ST. TORONTO

Shire Horses



We breed the very best and so select, which in birth are kept in their natural condition, neither breeding nor over-feeding for showing purposes. Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have. No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool ending stage. Correspondence invited. Station: Aithorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry. JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, Holdenby, Northampton, England

I heard some men the ither dav tellin' ane anither about the weight o' their turkeys, an' ane o' them called one o' the ither a liar. "Hoots, mon!" said an old chap wha was standin' by. "Ye canna' expect a mon tae tell the truth when he's talkin' about the weight o' his turkeys, but ye mauna' ca' him a leear, he's an optimist."

An' noo for the second pointer, an' it is ane that is of no sma' importance either. Hoo mony o' oor farmers are daein' what they can to mak' their eddication continue through life? Maist o' us got a start in the little auld school-house, which was mair o' a tannery than onything else, but hoo mony o' us are keepin' up the process o' eddication in a way that we might easily dae if we had ony ambition. The trouble is that too mony o' us hae the habit o' workin' an' putterin' around late an' early, an' never a minute do we hae' for onything better than the makin' o' the almighty dollar, so that we may be sure to hae enouch to supply oor bodies wi' food an' cles, while at the same time oor minds are on the verge o' starvation. Noo, the mon wha is daein' this is off the track. Get yer farm work done in the day time, so that ye will na' need tae be prowlin' around the barn half the nicht wi' a lantern, an' then ye will hae the time tae spend on some gude book or magazine or paper, or gin ye are an auld bachelor ye may write a letter tae yer lassie, which will be a gude lesson in composition for ye, an' composition is a branch o' muckle importance in eddication. I m' afraid as a class, we dinna appreciate the importance o' feedin' the mind as weel as the body, for if we did we wud spend mair time on its development, an' on the buildin' up o' a weel-balanced character, which is the only w'y to mak' a true success o' life.

An' noo tae change the subject we'll pass on tae the next pointer I wad like tae gie ye. It has bin pit intae mair mind by some things I hae seen in the course o' my life, an' forbye, maybe, by my ain actions. It is juist concernin' oor treatment o' oor cattle an' horses. Noo, I ken that the majority o' oor farmers are guid stockmen an' dinna need ony advice. An' to such I wad say, if the cap disna' fit, pit yer ain hat on again, but frae personal experience I ken that we hae' still some farmers that dinna treat their stock juist quite in the w'y they wad like tae be used themselves. Noo, for instance, I hae seen a mon hammer his horses over their heads wi' a fork handle till the pair brutes didna ken which way they were gaein', much less did they ken what they were being hammered for, an' I hae seen a mon, not satisfied wi' using a handle o' his fork this way, tak' the ither end an' come sae near killin' the horse that he had to gae for a horse doctor as quick as he kened how an' I heard a mon say not lang since that the best and only sure way to cure a coo o' pickin' was wi' a club. It may be, but ve hae to keep it up in some cases till ye kill the coo.

An' so I might gae on an' tell o' ither things o' the same kind, an' o' seein' cattle shiverin' on the lee side o' an auld barn durin' six months o' Canadian winter, an' so on, but what's the use. Ye hae all seen these things for yersels. All I want to say is, that if ye are in the habit o' lettin' yer temper lead ye intae abusin' the animals that dae yer wark an' mak' yer money, it's muckle waur for ye than for them. First get control o' yersel, an' ye will hae a muckle better chance to control yer beasts.

An' noo for my last pointer, which is gaein' to be juist a word in private tae the farmer wha is marrit, an' is the father maybe o' a family o' bairns. I'm juist wantin' tae speak tae ye about yer wife. Farmers' wives in this country hae na' been getting a fair shake if I'm ony iudge. They get up early an' they gae tae bed late, an' they wark like slaves, an' half o' the time they hae a cryin' bairn to carry around on ane arm, while they do their never-endin' wark wi' the ither. Na' wonder that sae mony o' oor farmers' wives are in the asylum, an' sae mony mair wishin' they were acre. An' the pity o' it is that this state o' things is a' so unnecessary. In the case o' the farmer wha is comparatively weel off the remedy is easy to prescribe, but apparently hard to tak' judgin' by the few that do tak' it; namely, get yer wife a

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Shorthorns

ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT.

offers for sale at moderate prices:

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



Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.

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

Sittyton Shorthorns

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

Special Offering of

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 2 just past 2 years old. 15 just over 1 year old. 7 just under 1 year old. The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue John Glancy H. GARGILL & SON Manager. Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

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

The Regina Veterinary Stock Food

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

HEREFORD If you want feeders that will graze you must have the best for sale. Shetland's and White Leghorns JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale. Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, ONT

YORKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF High-Class Scotch Shorthorns Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. Herd Catalogue on application. Address: JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT W C EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om

Brampton Jersey Herd

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

AT Maple Shade

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds and some that will produce prime steers. We have a bull catalogue—send for one. JOHN DRYDEN & SON Brooklin, Ont. Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

CLENDENING BROS. Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE The Beef and Dairy Breed

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

YORKSHIRE HOGS Herd Headed by Woodmere Premium.

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

We can save you the seed man's profit.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp) 44875-2 and General 19399-1 Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

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

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.

and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

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GRENFELL, SASK.

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Take my Poultry-for-Profit Outfit Without Spending a Cent of Cash

Tell me to ship you a **PEERLESS** incubator and a Brooder, and you take three years to pay for them in



You never saw an Incubator so certain to hatch strong chicks—nor a Brooder so sure to raise them

You can start raising poultry for profit without spending a cent for the important part of your outfit.

Simply tell me to ship you a **PEERLESS** Incubator and a Peerless Brooder—you need them both to start right.

Promise to pay for them in three years' time—that's all I ask you to do.

I will tell you exactly what to do to make a success of poultry raising. I will work with you as your expert advisor, if you want advice. I will see you through—show you just how to make most money quickest.

I will even find you a good high-paying buyer for all the poultry you want to raise.

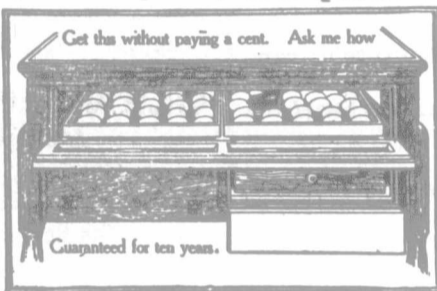
And I will put a Ten-Year **GUARANTEE** behind the incubator and the brooder—an absolute, plain-English guarantee that puts ALL the risk on me, where it belongs.

I can afford to, because I know for sure you can make money if you go at it right,—and then I will sell you more incubators and more brooders—

So I can afford to give you a ten-year guarantee—and three years' time to pay for the outfit in.

It will earn its whole cost and plenty besides in the very first year, if you will do your part—and it's no hard part, either.

I know every incubator that's sold on this continent. I don't hesitate to say that the Peerless has them all beaten a mile as the foundation for a poultry-for-profit enterprise.



Unless I can prove that to you beforehand I won't be able to sell you a Peerless. What I ask you to do is just to let me submit the

proof for you to examine.

You do your own thinking, I know. Read my free book—it's called "When Poultry Pays"—and think over what it says. Then make up your mind about my offer to start you raising poultry right—


Remember that the risk is on me. The incubator and the brooder will easily earn you much more than their cost long before you pay me for them.

Suppose you send for the free book anyway—and send now. That commits you to nothing and costs you nothing

To save time and freight Western orders will be shipped from our Winnipeg warehouse; but all letters ought to be sent to Pembroke

The Lee-Hodgins Co., Limited
194 Pembroke Street, Pembroke, Ont.





SMITH'S OVARY TONIC

MAKES HENS LAY

It makes hens lay in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Every month is a good month for hens that are kept in prime condition with Smith's Ovary Tonic.

It costs only 8c. a year per fowl to give each hen the required amount every week. When eggs are selling for 50c. a dozen, this 8c. a year is paying a big profit.

At dealers everywhere. 25c. and 50c. a bottle.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

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Guaranteed by the Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.,
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Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

FRED. W. PAGE SUPERINTENDENT.

hired girl. Where the farmer canna weel afford this expense, he can still mak' the wark o' his wife less if he wad be juist as thoughtful o' her weel fare as he was before he married her. There is na' happier existence on this earth than life on the farm gin the wife and husband are conseederate an' thoughtful o' ane anither, an' dinna' be tryin' to dae all the wark so as to leave naethin' for their children to dae after they're deid. But gin a mon an' his wife will na' use common sense they can mak' farmin' intae a very purgatory. Young man, when ye marry see that ye tak' yer wife intae partnership an' not intae slavery. Let her share yer affection an' yer money as weel as yer troubles. an' ye'll be mair than likely to find her a gude partner an' as necessary to the weelfare o' the firm as yersel'.

An' noo I'm thinkin' I had better come tae a stop, as there's naething worse than givin' too much guid advice unless it's not takin' it. But if ony o' ma brither farmers get ony material for guid resolutions for the New Year in what I hae said, my object will be gained. Ye can tak' it for what ye think it's worth onyway, an' ye can pay me when ye hae na ither use for yer money.

An' sae, wishin' ye all success durin' the comin' year in the carrying on o' ye business an' the carrying out o' yer guid resolves, I am as ever.

Yer friend,
SANDY FRASER.

RAILROADS COME IN FOR ATTENTION AT THE HANDS OF U. S. LEGISLATORS.

The measures introduced at the opening of the Illinois legislature cover a two-cent fare, reductions in sleeping car rates, reciprocal demurrage and the establishment of a commission to investigate railroad accidents with a view to drafting new laws for the protection of the traveling public.

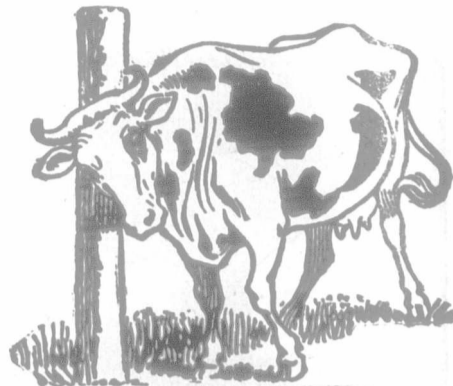
The reciprocal demurrage bill compels railroads to provide cars to shippers within forty-eight hours of the time of request, to remove all loaded cars within the same period, to forward cars received from connecting lines at a rate of seventy-five miles a day, in case of delay the railroad to pay a penalty to shippers of \$1 a car for every twenty-four hours after the first forty-eight. Consignees are also compelled to unload cars within forty-eight hours or suffer a penalty. It is also mooted for the statute books that no sleeping car rate in Illinois shall be greater than \$1.50 each twelve hours ride in a lower berth and \$1 for each twelve hours' ride in an upper. In addition the sleeping car companies are to equip each coach with a safe where passengers may deposit valuables.

In Congress, Representative Hepburn (Iowa) declared that it appeared to him as if the railroads deliberately engineered the car shortage, with the idea of punishing the public, and that the railroad men took this way to express their disapproval of the railroad rate law by causing inconvenience to shippers. The *Live Stock World* says there is room for grave suspicion for Mr. Hepburn's statement, and thinks that perhaps a new set of railroad managers would relieve the car shortage.

FAT STOCK SHOW BUILDING FOR REGINA.

We are informed by Jas. Murray, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes for Saskatchewan, that the Regina city council has taken a step which will assist greatly in insuring the success of the Fat Stock Show, Horse Show and Cattle Sale, to be held March 20, 21 and 22, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association. The building, 144 ft. by 101 ft., to be erected, is to be used as a show and sale ring and for stabling accommodation. In the center will be a show ring 80 by 39 ft. which will be admirably adapted to judging the horses and cattle, and make a first class sale ring.

Surrounding the arena will be seating accommodation for over 2,000 and underneath the seats thirty-two box stalls 12 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 6 in. for the accommodation of horses, with a 5 ft. 6 in. passage to allow entering the show ring without going outside. The building will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000 and will be completed in time for the show.



The Louse Question

When your animals rub incessantly at this season of the year, look out for lice. This is especially true of calves and colts. To meet this condition Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) formulated the famous Instant Louse Killer, which kills lice on stock and poultry.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

(Powder or Liquid)

kills ticks on sheep. It, being a powder, can be applied in zero weather. Do not wait for warm weather; do not let the tick eat up your profits; kill him on the spot with Instant Louse Killer. Put up in round cans with perforated top, full pound 35 cts. Sold on a positive written guarantee. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can; there are 25 imitations.

1 lb. 35 cents
3 lbs. 85 cents

If your dealer cannot supply you send your order to us.

Manufactured by
DR. HESS & CLARK
ASHLAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

FREE to the RUPTURED

A QUICK NEW CURE



I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture, and for the next thirty days will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable home cure. **FREE.** Mark on the picture the location of your Rupture, answer the questions, and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 85 CHURCH ST., BLOCK 305, TORONTO, ONT.

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

SEE ANNABLE

If you want to Invest in a

FRUIT RANCH

In British Columbia

200 different lots, from 5 to 200 acres, for sale on Kootenay Lake, Kootenay River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit district in British Columbia. **BUY NOW** when you can get on the ground floor. Prices range from

\$15 to \$100 per acre

Your Money will Double in Two Years
Write for Particulars

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



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

A Western Bank for Western People

In many quarters there is a prejudice against the West which is a decided handicap to the credit of Westerners, as well as a positive hindrance to them in business. Needless to say there is none of this in a bank which is itself an entirely Western institution. The Northern Bank has every confidence in the West. The Northern Bank is for the West. The Northern Bank is the only bank with head office in the West. The Northern Bank has forty-six branches and everyone of them is in the West.

Mail Banking

You can do your banking with us by mail at our head office or at any of our branches: Alameda, Brandon, Bin-scarth, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton, Fort William, Fleming, Glenboro, Glen Ewen, Hanley, Langham, Melita, Manor, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Saltcoats, Somerset, Stonewall, Sperling, Vancouver, Victoria and other places.

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

THE NORTHERN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
Capital Authorized - \$2,000,000
Capital Subscribed - \$1,500,000

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb Tins.

CUSHING BROS. CO., LTD.

THE GREATEST SASH AND DOOR HOUSE IN THE WEST.

Doors
Windows
Plate Glass

Shingles
Lumber
Lath

FACTORIES: Calgary, Edmonton, Regina
BRANCHES: Strathcona, Red Deer, Fort Saskatchewan

Don't Forget that you can get your own subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE FREE for one year by securing two new subscribers at \$1.50 each.

THE U. S. FINAL CROP REPORT.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued its final report of the acreage, production, and value of the crops of the United States for the year 1906. The acreage of corn is given at 96,737,581 acres; production, 2,927,416,001 bushels; farm value, \$1,166,626,479.

The acreage of winter wheat is given at 29,590,961 acres; yield 492,888,004 bushels; farm value, \$339,435,081. Spring wheat, 17,705,868 acres; production, 242,372,966 bushels; farm value, \$153,897,679. Total wheat, 47,305,829 acres; production, 735,260,970 bushels; farm value, \$590,332,760.

The acreage of oats is given as 39,958,768 acres; production, 964,904,522 bushels; farm value, \$306,292,978. The acreage in hay is given as 42,476,224 acres; production, 57,145,959 tons; farm value, \$392,539,671.

As compared with 1905 there is an increase of about 2,725,000 acres in corn, an increase of about 225,000,000 bushels in production, and an increase of about \$50,000,000 in farm value. As compared with last year, there has been a reduction of 550,000 acres in wheat; but on account of the superior yield an increase of 42,000,000 bushels in production, and an increase of \$72,000,000 farm value. Compared with last year, there has been an increase of nearly 3,000,000 acres in the acreage of oats, an increase of about 12,000,000 bushels in production, and an increase of over \$29,000,000 in farm value. It will thus be seen that the increase in production has been largely due to increase in acreage.

A WARNING TO FARMERS AND ELEVATOR MEN.

Two cases were recently tried at Claresholm which ought to be of interest to every farmer and elevator man in Alberta.

A farmer who had rented a piece of land from another went to one of the elevators and procured a quantity of screenings containing seeds of noxious weeds which he proceeded to throw out as feed for his stock.

The owner of the land very naturally objected to having his land polluted with samples of all the weeds in the country and requested his tenant to desist. This the latter refused to do; whereupon the objector informed the N. W. M. P., leaving a sample of the screenings with them. These were examined by the Chief Weed Inspector of the province, who found in them several species of weed seeds classed as noxious and made affidavit accordingly. The case was tried before Mr. Hotchkiss, J. P., who found the delinquent guilty and fined him \$10.00 and costs.

The other case grew out of this one, for the police promptly laid information against the manager of the elevator from which the screenings had been taken, for allowing screenings containing seeds of noxious weeds to be removed from his premises without having been crushed. He was fined \$20.00 and costs.

GRAIN GROWERS LEAD OUT.

Grain Growers at Boissevain have passed a series of resolutions favoring:— Government control of all line and terminal elevators.

Government weighing of all grain offered for sale.

Demurrage against railways for delay in filling orders for cars.

Amend law to permit warehouse commissioner to appoint agents at siding where no agents exists.

A penalty for taking cars not allotted to applicant.

A deposit for each applicant for cars, such deposit to be forfeited in case applicant does not cancel order before car is spotted, or does not accept car.

Railway to furnish car of capacity ordered, or to charge only for capacity ordered.

For abolishing all free passes on railways.

For a reduction in passenger rates to two cents per mile, and also for a second class passenger rate.

They also protest that owing to the liberal aid given to the railways in this province the people are entitled to better service and cheaper rates. It is claimed that a flat rate of 5 cents a bushel from all Manitoba points to Lake Superior is high enough.

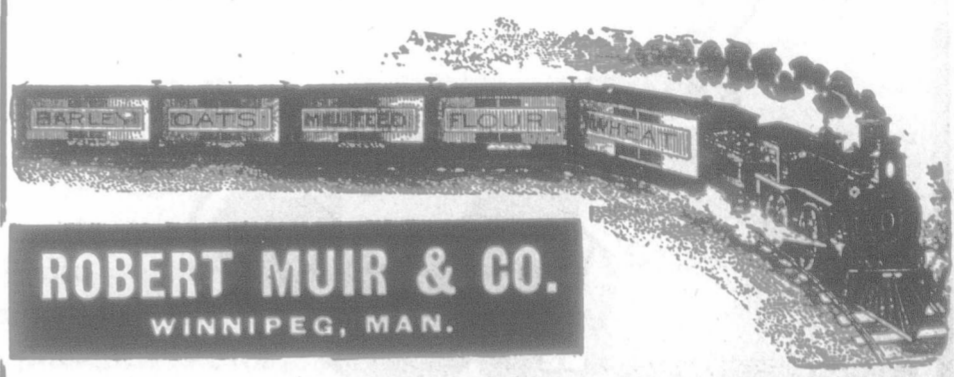
THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

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

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US



ROBERT MUIR & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

From a Friend ——— To All Friends

One Time, Bargain Day, **HALF-PRICE OFFER**
The Best Sort of Life Insurance for Only \$1.00

Ignorance kills—knowledge saves—be wise in time.
Men weaken, sicken, die—not knowing how to live.
"Habits that enslave" wreck thousands—youth and old.
Contagious (avoidable) diseases destroy as many more.
Fathers fail prematurely, mothers are "bed-ridden," babies die.
Family feuds, marital miseries, divorces—even murders—
All could be avoided by self-knowledge, self-control.



We can have lots less "hell on earth" and discount heaven if you (and others) will wake up, know thyself, live right, love wisely, live well, marry, prosper and quit race suicide (or "born better babies").
"Here's to your good health and your family's" by reading and applying the wisdom in Dr. Foote's HOME CYCLOPEDIA of Sanitary, Social and Sexual Science.—the celebrated, popular book of 1,200 PAGES, 400 ILLUSTRATIONS, 30 LITHOGRAPHS on 18 COLOR PLATES, OVER 250 PRESCRIPTIONS and 1,000 HYGIENIC SUGGESTIONS for COMMON AILMENTS.

Nearly a million "Plain Home Talks," sold in 30 years, and this is the author's latest, ripest fruit of long study.
"There are others! Yes, but Dr. Foote led for 40 years, where others follow—and no other one book gives as much for the dollar. This would make 10 of McFadden's. Why pay \$8.00 for Medicine by \$6.00 for "Family Medical Guides," \$2.00 for Sexology, and \$1.00 for "What You Ought to Know" books, when you can get it all, own it all, know it all—as much as any ordinary person needs to know—for only One Dollar. Take this chance now; the offer may never again come to you.
Get the latest, best, biggest, fullest, plainest book ever, or your money back! If all this is not true, THE REGULAR PRICE IS \$2.00, but we wish to get out 10,000 sample copies quickly, so make this bargain counter offer. Send \$1.00 money order, with this adv. clipped or the other dollar, and we ship the book. (If you want it by mail, send 20 cents to repay postage, as it is a big, heavy book.) Agents wanted; liberal terms. **MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 East 28th St., NEW YORK**

"The above firm is reliable and the book gives general satisfaction. We consider it a very liberal offer."—Publisher of "The Pilgrim."

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

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 414 Grain Exchange
Winnipeg
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

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



Louse tion

rub incessantly 30 year. Look out specially true of to meet this con- (L.D., D.V.S.) for- is Instant Louse lice on stock and

ANT KILLER

Liquid) being a powder, weather. Do not do not let the tick him on the spot r. Put up in round, full pound 35 cts. written guaran- d "Instant" on the

cents cents supply you send

by **CLARK U. S. A.**

TURED / CURE

made new and im- discoveries in the future, and for thirty days will ruptured per- follows these di- a chance to try risk's home care. Mark on the sure, answer the R. W. S. RICE, TORONTO, ONT.

ABLE

t in a **INCH**

200 acres, Kootenay finest fruit ia. BUY he group

er acre

Two Years

on, B.C.

MEN! I WANT TO TALK TO YOU



I Want to Give My Reasons for the Popularity of My DR. McLAUGHLIN BELT

This is the electrical age. We are passing through a period which is prolific of invention upon the lines of electricity, and it is fitting that great improvements should be made in the adaptation of electricity for the cure of disease and many weaknesses from which men suffer. No branch of electrical research has offered so great inducements, such marvellous possibilities for the betterment of mankind, as the improvement of the methods of applying electricity to the human body for the restoration of its vitality. Experience, coupled with faithful and constant study, observation of the needs of the sick and weak, combined with the ardent ambition to produce the means which would most effectively battle with the elements which create distress of mind and body, have enabled me to produce a most wonderful method of applying electricity to the human system, and I am gratified with my success, not only having perfected an appliance which overcomes all objections to the use of electricity, and which absolutely cures, but by plain and honest statements of facts, by appealing to the judgment of suffering people, I have built up the largest business of the kind in the world. I take every case that comes to me individually, and arrange my Belt to suit the demands of that particular case.

You may say, as many others have said, "Doctor, your arguments sound good, but show me evidence of cures to back up your statements." That is my strongest argument. Every man or woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of treatment. After seeing original letters from prominent people (letters which I am permitted to exhibit), their doubts are dispelled, they are convinced that the claims I have made are true. You can see these patients and secure from them verification of my statements. Hundreds of my best testimonials cannot be published, as the patients, though recommending my treatment privately, object to publicity.

TAKE THIS LETTER FROM BRANTFORD, ONT., BOX 196

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir,—I purchased one of your strongest Belts for Nervous Debility about four years ago. I had been taking medicine when I first got sick, and they did me some good; but they did not give me the results I desired, and I did not want to get my system full of medicine, so I thought I would try one of your Belts. Before I commenced to wear it, I would wake up in the night with bad spells with my heart, which caused a deadly feeling to come over me. I would get up and open a window and rub myself, but I have not had any of those spells for over two years, and do not want any more. I believe the electricity cured me. I am feeling well generally, and doing hard work every day.

WM. BOWERS.

I have for years contended that old age was nothing but the freezing of the blood when there was no longer sufficient vital heat in the body to keep the blood warm and the organs active. I have said that years did not cause decay, and proved it by citing cases where men have been made vigorous under my rejuvenating treatment. I have men at seventy years of age who will tell you that the manner in which I apply electricity made the warm blood bound through their veins.

Take time to read this letter from Jno. Becker, Ipswich, Alta.:

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I am more than pleased with the results of your Belt. My general health is greatly improved. I feel like a new-made man. My digestion is perfect; my bowels move regularly every day; the piles are almost gone, and the catarrh is getting better. To be free from such a disagreeable, loathsome disease as catarrh I consider is worth the price of the Belt itself, and to be cured of torturing piles, I cannot tell what a relief that is to me. All scrofulous affection of the skin has disappeared. I will recommend your belt to anyone that is in bad health, as I consider you worthy of it, because you tell the truth in your advertisements as well as in your letters. So many nowadays can give one a whole lot of smooth talk, but in the end they do not live up to it. In conclusion, I thank you ever so much for being the means of bringing a cure about in my case. I consider your Belt is the greatest invention of this age. May success attend your endeavors to cure suffering humanity is the wish of your friend.

Decay in old men is similar to general debility in young men. Years have nothing to do with it. In each it is the failure of the stomach to generate sufficient energy to supply the demands made by the vital organs.

A great many wealthy men are suffering tortures and dosing themselves with drugs without relief, who never try a remedy like mine because they repose entire confidence in their family physicians, who believe that electricity is a remedy of the future, not of today, and so advise their patients.

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative powers of my Belt all-as-me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk, and they can

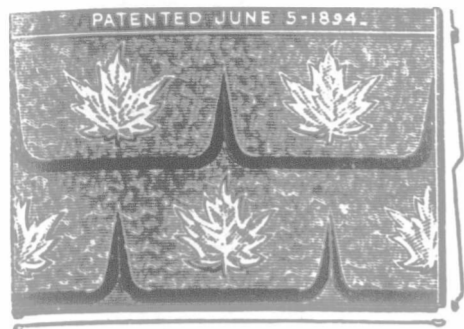
PAY WHEN CURED

Send for this Book To-day

Do you want to feel big, happy and powerful, with your eyes full, youthful fire, your eye clear, and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to me, and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's best specimens of strong and healthy beings. Cut out the coupon and send it to-day, and get this book free, sealed, by return mail. Call for free consultation.

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. We Tuesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

Cut This Out	DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.	Send It To-day
	Please send me your book for men, sealed, free.	
	NAME	
	ADDRESS	



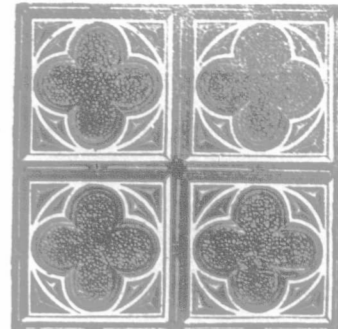
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Metal Building Goods

Metal Shingles
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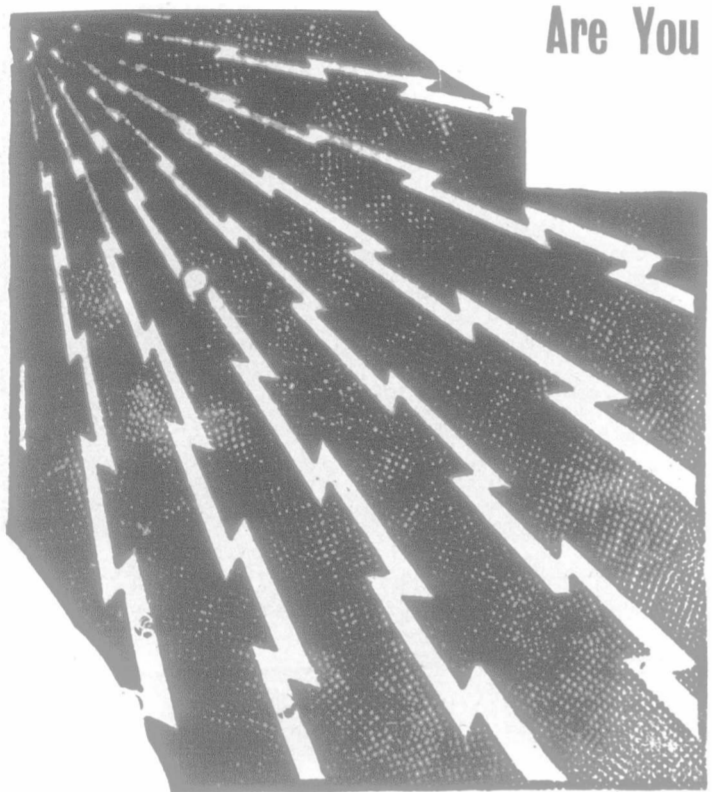
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Ceiling Plate.

CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg



Are You Tired of Drugs?

The Remedy of To-day Given to Sufferers upon Absolute Free Trial Until Cured. Not one Penny in Advance or on Deposit.

This is the age of Electricity. To-day the accepted light is Electricity. To-day we can talk with a friend in any town in Canada through Electricity. To-day we can reach China with a message within five minutes, through Electricity. To-day we know that the whole planetary system is absolutely controlled by a vast Electric current. To-day we know that life itself cannot exist without Electricity, and hence the thinking man of to-day also knows that health is directly dependent upon Electricity. A sufficiency of it in the body means health—a deficiency, sickness, weakness and disease.

Less than a hundred years ago none of these facts were known. To-day they are all accepted as indispensable necessities except the last, the most important of all—THE FACT OF ELECTRICITY BEING HEALTH. Upon this great living truth some people are still sceptical, but the day is fast approaching when the sick will as naturally look to Electricity for relief as the thirsty look for water. I have carefully watched the trend of Electrical progress in this direction for the past forty years, and I assert that there will be a constant increase in disease and suffering until Electricity is as freely adopted by the sick as medicines and drugs now are. I claim that as there are no mistakes in nature, she has a remedy for every discord, whether it be in the elements or in the human body. She uses Electricity to clear and purify the atmosphere when congested or out of harmony. She would do the same for the sick and disordered human body if allowed.

Most of the diseases that afflict mankind are due to a lack of electricity in the system. In these strenuous days, who is there who has not wasted his vitality or natural electricity by overwork, worry, excess or some disobedience of nature's laws? If you are weak or ailing and have not found a cure through the old-fashioned methods of treatment why not turn to this great natural source of life and strength, and give Electricity a trial? My newest Herculex Appliance, patented March 7th, 1905, is worn about the waist either day or night, and gives a prolonged, mild, soothing, vitalizing current, which so fills your body after a few hours' use, that a feeling of glowing, sparkling vitality, strength and confidence immediately takes possession of you. I invite you to try this Appliance at my expense and risk, for I am confident a cure will result. A call or letter will bring you one on absolute

Free Trial Until Cured.

You ought to be cured in about 60 days, and when well I expect you to pay me the price of the Appliance—in many cases as low as \$5. If not well or satisfied, simply return the Herculex to me and the transaction is closed. Should you prefer to buy outright for cash, I give a liberal discount.

I give the Herculex on the above terms to all sufferers from Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, and Stomach Trouble, Varicocele, Kidney and Liver Complaint, etc.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many and I am flattered by many imitators, but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. My advice is given free to all my patients until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed for at least one year.

Call or send for one 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, to all who apply.

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

The New York American says: Carl Fredericks of No. 200 Clinton street, Hoboken, nine years old and incorrigible, whose brain is to be operated upon in the hope of reforming him, will be committed to the Rahway Reformatory on Thursday, where scientists will have the lad under constant observation prior to the operation. The doctors say the brain's size must be reduced.

Tests made yesterday showed that boy has no sense of right or wrong, and by the operation, which will probably take place within a week of the boy's commitment to the reformatory, it is hoped to overcome the criminal tendencies which have so far defied

the corrective attempts of his parents. The boy's head is of abnormal shape, the skull coming almost to a point. The ears are small and protruding, and eyes are as sharp as a ferret's.

A strange feature of the boy's behavior is that at times it is good, but never for more than an hour. His offences, usually thefts, appear to Carl to be nothing wrong, as he has frequently robbed his parents, once making a most desperate attack upon his mother when detected by her.

The boy was subjected yesterday to an exhaustive examination, and the tests showed one final result, an abnormal brain growth, which it is hoped the operation will reduce, and thus make Hoboken's bad boy good.

A RECIPE FOR SANITY.

Are you worsted in a fight? Laugh it off.
Are you cheated of your right? Laugh it off.
Don't make tragedy of trifles, Don't shoot butterflies with rifles— Laugh it off.
Does your work get into kinks? Laugh it off.
Are you near all sorts of brinks? Laugh it off.
If it's sanity you're after, There's no recipe like laughter— Laugh it off.
—H. R. ELLIOT, in *The Century*.

CHORE TIME.

When I'm at gran' dad's on the farm,
I hear along 'bout six o'clock,
Just when I'm feelin' snug an' warm,
"Ho, Bobby, come and feed your stock."

I jump an' get into my clothes;
It's dark as pitch an' shivers run
All up my back. Now I suppose
Not many boys would think this fun.

But when we get out to the barn
The greedy pigs begin to squeal,
An' I throw in the yellow corn,
A bushel basket to the meal.

Then I begin to warm right up
I whistle "Yankee Doodle" through,
An' wrastle with the collie pup—
An' sometimes gran'dad whistles too.

The cow-shed door, it makes a din
Each time we swing it open wide;
I run an' flash the lantern in,
There stand the shorthorns side by side.

Their breathin' makes a sort of cloud
Above their heads—there's no frost here.
"My beauties," gran'dad says out loud,
"You'll get your breakfasts, never fear."

When I climb up into the loft
To fill their racks with clover hay,
Their eyes, all sleepy like and soft,
A heap of nice things seem to say.

The red ox shakes his curly head,
An' turns on me a solemn face;
I know he's awful glad his shed
Is such a warm and smelly place.

An' last of all the stable big,
With harness hanging on each door,
I always want to dance a jig
On that old musty, dusty floor.

It seems so good to be alive,
An' tendin' to the sturdy grays,
The sorrels, and old Prince, that's five—
An' Lightfoot with her coaxing ways.

My gran'dad tells me she is mine,
An' I'm that proud! I braid her mane,
An' smooth her sides until they shine,
An' do my best to make her vain.

When we have measured oats for all,
Have slapped the grays upon the flanks,
An' tried to pat the sorrels tall,
An' heard them whinny out their thanks,

We know it's breakfast time, and go
Out past the yellow stacks of straw,
Across the creek that used to flow,
But won't flow now until a thaw.

Behind the trees the sky is pink,
The snow drifts by in fat, white flakes,
My gran'dad says: "Well Bob, I think
There comes a smell of buckwheat cakes."
—JEAN BLEWETT.

"And only a narrow grave at last!"
sighed the dramatist. For a little
his lip quivered, and then there dawned
a new hope. "If the amateurs
will only let my works alone, a narrow
grave will answer," he exclaimed,
intensively.—Puck.

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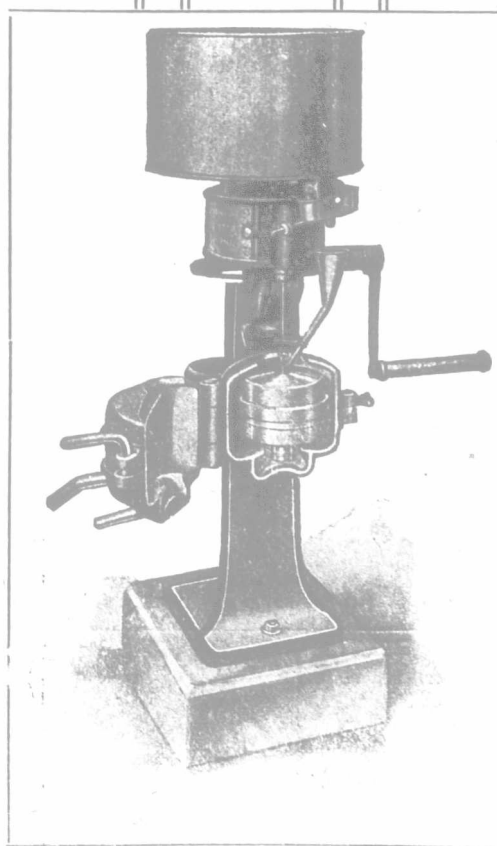
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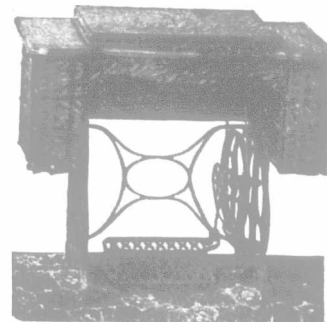


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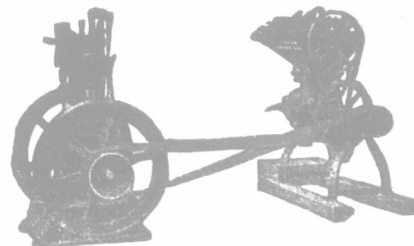
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