

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

DECEMBER 26, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 744

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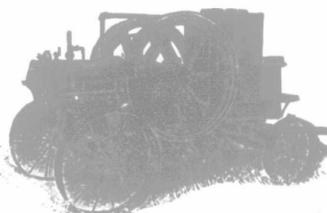
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November 10, 1906

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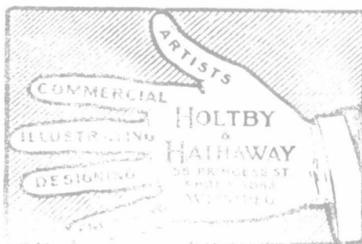
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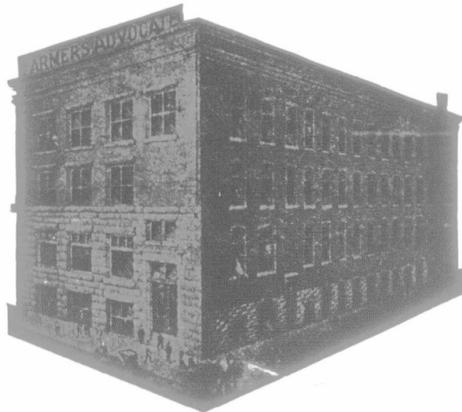
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Thos. B. Coombs
Commissioner



Thos. Howell
Secretary for Immigration
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PARTICULARS RELATING TO WAGES DO NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT, but are required to enable us to judge the current rate of wages in your neighborhood.

1. Can you employ and accommodate a married man with family?
 2. Have you a separate house?..... If not, what accommodation have you for a married man?
 3. Can you employ wife?
 4. Nature of wife's duties
 5. What wages (separate) per month will you pay wife?
 6. How many single men do you require?
 7. Do you require experienced or inexperienced help?
 8. What wages per month will you pay an experienced man?
 9. What is the current rate of wages in your locality for inexperienced men?
 10. If we cannot furnish experienced man, do you agree to inexperienced help being sent?
 11. Can you employ man all the year round?
 12. Probable date on which man will be required?
 13. Did you receive a man from the S. A. Immigration Office last year?
 14. Have you applied to any other Immigration Agency for help?
 15. Should you desire to cancel your application, and your request not reaching us in time to stop your man, will you kindly undertake to furnish accommodation for night and interest yourself in finding him another situation?
- (We take this precaution to avoid unnecessary hardship.)
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P. O. Address.....
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County.....
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State whether North, South, East or West.

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Farmer's Advocate

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December 26, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 744

EDITORIAL

Take no chances with the elements on the treacherous plains.

It is not 'what is best for the country,' but rather what is expedient!

"Whom the gods hate they make a pedagogue."—Old German Maxim.

The impurity of the milk supply is one of the greatest bugbears of the medical profession.—DR. HELEN MACMURCHY.

Handsome Jim Gordon's statement that there is no meat combine ought to prove satisfying to sellers of cattle at 2 3/4c. and buyers of meat at 2.

Pasture is the poorest way known of feeding cattle; the returns from the land are least when used for pasture.—J. H. GRISDALE at the Guelph Fat Stock Show.

Newcomers will bewise to avoid attempting to traverse after dark, the snow covered prairie, especially when a snow storm has partially or totally obliterated the trails.

When one compares the salaries of the Veterinary Director-General with that of the Warehouse Commissioner it would appear that the government does not pay its men according to the importance or the amount of work done.

"Your export steers are not good compared with ours across the line. Your cattle raisers should pay more attention to the quality of their export beef, if they want to compete with American exporters."—JOHN GOSLING at Guelph.

Earl Grey has upset the labor unions, by speaking about the need of foreign labor. If he had advocated assisted passages to worthy English and Scotch laborers he would have been more sensible, but would not have pleased the unions any better.

One thing can be charged to the unions and that is they have encouraged "dishonesty" in men. That vice is shown by dawdling at work, coming late to the job, quitting work ahead of time, etc., and by a total lack of interest either in the work itself or the business of the employer.

The Minister of the Interior's statement that the Ottawa government previous to 1896 is responsible for the valuable coal lands of Canada being owned by private parties, is not a valid excuse for the present government's failure to prevent the continuance of such donations or indifference to suffering in the West.

The Temporary Backset to Up-to-date Coal Legislation.

We regret exceedingly the attitude of a few of the members from Western Canada towards the suggestion that the government should not allow either private parties or corporations to get control of the unallotted coal lands. Governments are supposed to protect the people from corporation greed and to administer, not give away, the resources of the country. Fortunately all on the government side do not allow their minds to become blurred by party selfishness. Witness the following editorial from the *Toronto Globe* on this vital question.

RESERVING COAL FOR THE PUBLIC.

President Roosevelt has not waited the result of his message to Congress urging the reservation of all coal lands now in the hands of the Federal Govern-

ment, but has used his official authority to prevent further alienations till such times as Congress sees fit to protect the remaining coal measures by legislation. The need of similar action is quite as urgent in the Dominion, and, although the debate in Parliament was merely an echo of the strike at Lethbridge and an effort to make political capital out of an affair in which the government acted with commendable discretion, it should serve the purpose of calling public attention to the need of precautionary measures. The position of the Government is eminently sound regarding the immediate need of transportation facilities in bringing all parts of the country into touch with various coal-producing areas. This need, the Government is making every effort to meet. But with regard to the certain needs of the future, it is necessary to take precautionary measures, and to avoid entanglements and complications through the alienation of the coal.

The example of President Roosevelt should be followed without unnecessary delay, for every year will lessen the area of coal land in the hands of the Government and increase the area impaired by private ownership and control. While society shows infinite care for the vested rights of private owners and has no regard for the earlier vested rights of the people as a whole it is necessary to ward off complications by retaining the title of all remaining coal measures. If we allow this coal to pass unreservedly into private hands it may at any time become as inaccessible as if it were at the north pole. Title deeds may become greater obstacles than oceans of ice. Ontario took wise precaution in reserving gold, silver, and white pine for the benefit of the public. Safeguards in the public interest have also been placed around the "white coal" of Niagara Falls. The reservation of coal lands in the hands of the Dominion is a matter of still greater moment, for the future standard of comfort among the people and the development of industry are largely dependent in the west on a permanent supply of fuel at reasonable cost.

It will not be necessary for the Dominion to embark in the coal mining business. No such questionable departure need be feared. Ownership will give the Government a control that will insure a continuous supply at fair prices by the operating companies. This is all the public desire, and it is what they have a right to demand. Such a result will be beset with sufficient difficulties, and even if the Government should act promptly and reserve all the coal deposits not already alienated. It would be a serious mistake to create more obstacles by allowing the remaining coal measures to drift into the hands of private individuals and corporations.

The little band of lilliputian thinkers, who fell in behind the Minister of the Interior in the debate on the question, will, we apprehend, have a nice (!) time explaining their attitude to such of their constituents on the prairie who may have suffered, either for lack of fuel, or from having to pay two prices for this economic necessity. The minister has experienced the hardships of the pioneer in his early days, and we should regret to know that his present-day comparative affluence had turned his head or caused him to forget that the public of Western Canada need a protector. We trust his aberration, for his own sake as well as that of the country and his colleagues is only a temporary one; and that the head of a department noted for its work in forestry preservation for the people of Canada, will become equally solicitous to preserve the coal measures for the people.

Our Plan of Campaign for the Coming Year.

It will not come amiss in this, the last issue for the year of 1906 to say a few words as to the aims and conduct of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* AND *HOME JOURNAL* during the coming year.

Some of us may remember being taught in more youthful days, to look upon the evincing of any especial interest in making money as a manifestation of the work of the Evil One. "The love of money is the root of all evil," was solemnly preached to us, and, unable to distinguish between the inordinate love of money for its own sake, which marks the miser, and that healthful caring for a bank account or property, which must be an attribute of every independent, provident man or woman, we grew up looking askance at all who waxed unusually prosperous.

Nowadays a good deal of that old idea has gone up in thin smoke. The Miser, the man who makes money by trickery, dishonesty, meanness, is as much despised as ever; the man who is so anxious for money that he will sell his vote for it, for instance, gets all the contempt that he deserves. Nevertheless, it has come to be recognized by every level-headed man or woman that it is right to make just as much money as one can by square, honest, honorable means. The bees lay up honey for the winter season; why should not every man lay up also for his winter season, or for the proverbial rainy day which may come either to him or to his children.

The right-minded man, too, does not look even to this only. He recognizes that the possession of money will enable him to do much good—to contribute to the occasional "charity" which may present itself, to help the district, county village or town out at times when some project requiring men of capital at the back of it comes up. Moreover, he is enabled to supply work and an honest living to men less favored or less capable of making money than he; to the young fellow just starting out in life penniless; to the poor "under dog," who has always come out beneath in the fight, and is glad enough to earn an honest dollar when he can be sure of his pay.

So we might go on; but why enumerate? We think it is clear that it is right to make and save money in the right way.

Now, to indicate, so far as in us lies, how this may be accomplished on the farm, is the business of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*. We wish to help every individual reader, how to make money and how to save money in one of the fairest and most honest ways ever devised—from old Mother Earth herself. This is not mere talk. We desire, of course, to extend our circulation and make somewhat ourselves, but to do that successfully we must have the interests of the country and the farmer in particular at heart.

Success on the farm depends on two things: first, The Man; and second, His Conditions, some of which he does not control. For the latter reason, we oppose the imposition of what we deem unjust burdens upon the fruits of the farmer's toil, or discriminations against him.

But, in Canada, more depends upon the man, what he knows and how he farms. Therefore, the services have been enlisted of experts on this subject to help carry out our programme. The best in science and in practice is what we aim to give. Matter does not go into this paper rashly. We do not recommend untried methods, work up sensations for mere sensational effect, or boom fads. We strive to teach common sense, up-to-date farming, live-stock husbandry, dairying, fruit-growing, et al., and the voices of thousands of readers declare that we are accomplishing this.

What of the future? Our purpose is to improve the paper, and make it more perfectly adapted to the real interests of the farmer and his home, and lay before the advanced student of agricultural science such material as will stimulate thinking and research and mark the episodes of real progress. We believe in teaching through the eye, so we shall continue to use good paper, presswork and illustrations.

Our readers have noticed the increasing attention we are paying to report fully and accurately the salient features of agricultural conventions, because of the rich stores of practical information there brought to light.

We do not promise to change the general attitude of the paper. We shall aim to get at the truth, and state it frankly. Betimes, we may tread on somebody's toes, but we desire to be fair on all subjects and to all persons. The paper is not affiliated with any sect, party, institution or clique, and proposes to exercise its independence in publishing what it deems in the best interests of the farmer and his home. We shall not refuse insertion of any article if up to a certain standard otherwise, merely because the senti-

ments differ from ours, hence we are not to be held responsible for the views of correspondents, but we prefer them to write over their own signatures.

Taken all in all, we believe farming to be the best occupation in which the masses of our people can engage. We believe it can and ought to be made more profitable and enjoyable, and if that be done the town will lose somewhat of its fascination. Whatever extends the technical knowledge of the farmer and relieves his burdens improves his chances of success, and whatever broadens his intellectual horizon and elevates his thinking, makes a better citizen. This, then, is our aim for 1907, and, believing in the real brotherhood of man, we ask our readers to co-operate in its fulfilment.

HORSE

The Saddle-Bred Saddle Horse.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been very much interested in reading the articles on the horse by "Whip," especially re the saddle horse and I herewith enclose you a copy of an article written by Charles L. Railey, and published in the fourth volume of the *American Saddle Horse Register*. I am interested in the saddle horse, and if the Kentucky product is good for our neighbors across the line why not for us? For we are entitled to the best to be had.

Rarely is a case more tersely and convincingly stated than is this indictment against the Thoroughbred as a saddle horse, made public by Mr. Railey, whose winnings with saddle horses at the prominent Western and Eastern shows easily class him the most successful saddle horse educator in the country:

"Much was said and written about fixing the type of saddle horses at the National Horse Show last fall, many contending that the English expert had thrown no light upon the subject by his awards at the Garden. *Rider and Driver* quoted the Englishman as leaning toward the Thoroughbred as the best type, but since it takes many other qualities, characteristics and graces besides conformation, to round out the saddle horse, the query becomes pertinent, can these be found in the Thoroughbred? My answer is, no; and for many reasons. First, he is too hot of temper, having since his creation been trained and taught to do but one thing—that is, go (run); therefore, under restraint he frets, fumes, yaws his head; then one's ride for pleasure and exercise becomes a work of labor.

"Second the Thoroughbred fills the eye to look at from the ground; on his back he is all wrong; his neck is rigid and cannot be flexed into good form; as a rule, he is higher over the hips than over the withers, which gives the rider a sense of pitching forward or riding down hill, as it were. He has but little flexion of the knee and hock, and this close-to-the-ground action on the walk or trot causes him to trip more frequently than any other breed of horse. In a life experience I do not recall one high-class saddle horse that was strictly a Thoroughbred.

"I have bought many beautiful specimens of the Thoroughbred and tried faithfully to develop a saddle horse, only to find disastrous failure in each instance. The Kentucky breeder long ago realized that the Thoroughbred horse was the foundation from which to build for fineness of head and neck, obliquity of shoulders, texture of coat, quality of bone and fluted leg, and while retaining these qualities, added to them a higher carriage of head, more action, a more docile temperament and from this idea was evolved the saddle-bred saddle horse of Kentucky. There is no question but the far-sightedness of the Kentucky breeder produced the most beautiful horse known in all the world."

This comes from a man who is himself a breeder of Thoroughbreds and who races a few each year so that no possible animus can be charged. It is merely a statement of facts known to every man who has ever taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the subject. Rarely has such success attended the efforts of breeders bound together in endeavor by a common ideal as has characterized the work of the organized breeders of the American saddle horse.

Mr. Railey has ample reason for saying: "I shall continue to develop and exhibit this type

—it dominates the show ring, commands the top price, gives satisfaction."

Alta. D. P. WOODRUFF.
[Everyone is at perfect liberty to express his own opinion, but if we all decided to breed only from Kentucky saddle bred stock we would soon find that there were not enough of such stock to go around. Availability for breeding purposes very often affects a man's choice of sire more than does suitability to a certain purpose. Breed to the best available and when you can get a Kentucky horse that beats any Thoroughbred horse in the district by all means use him. Ed.]

Some Points on Soundness in Horses.

Generally a balky horse is one that refuses to work. Some will work single only. Others will work only when harnessed with another horse. At public sales a horse is sold to work well double but works a little green when worked single, or vice versa. When this remark is made from the auctioneer's stand, one should always be on his guard and see that the animal is young enough to be unbroken. It is not generally from fear, but from stubbornness or determination to have his own way that he will not work. He is a very dangerous animal if he rears and plunges, as he may fall over backwards, plunge forward sidewise, sometimes throwing himself down. Animals that stand persistently, even with the fearful beating or whipping that is sometimes given, are the least dangerous. The balky horse should not be purchased at any price.

There are some horses that are so vicious and so dangerous that one should use the utmost care and caution in going about them. If they be ticklish or shy, they are not as bad as those that bite and kick. If they cannot succeed in biting or kicking, they may strike with their front feet or attempt to squeeze one against the sides of the wall. While being groomed they may bite the halter strap. Some try to lie down, strike, and in many ways show their dislike of being curried.

Some horses may be perfectly tractable when being handled, but when approached with harness or saddle they begin to rear, plunge, kick, squeeze or bite. Others refuse to take the bit even after they are harnessed. Some will try to swell themselves up when the girth is fastened; others will object to the placing of the crupper. Again, we find horses that will object to being placed in shafts or being mounted.

The feet should receive special attention, not altogether from the disease point of view, but they should be taken up, one after the other, in order to be sure that they will permit shoeing without difficulty or danger to the smith. A horse that makes it necessary to be placed in stocks or to be thrown each time shoes are placed, is a very great annoyance.

Nothing should be left untried, in purchasing a horse, to determine whether this vicious habit be present or not. An animal with such a habit is always dangerous, either in approaching a strange animal or to the owner. He may be tested by leading close to another animal, noticing his behavior, whether he lays back his ears, dil-

ates his nostrils, curls the upper lip, straightens out the head and shows the teeth. Some horses will plange viciously upon their victim. —Bulletin, Perdue University.

Sand Crack—a Troublesome Foot Disease.

The disease in question is called sand-crack, and is a cleft or fissure in the hoof, beginning at the coronet and extending downwards, frequently the whole length of the wall. This condition must, however, be differentiated from the cracks in the horn which have their beginning at the ground surface and extend upwards, but do not involve the coronary band.

The causes of the condition are several. Probably the principal one is the dry condition of the horn. This renders the structure more brittle and liable to crack on violent concussion. Another common cause is an injury to the coronet. With a brittle hoof, such injury will cause a sand-crack, while where the horn is naturally elastic it will not crack so readily. The sudden evaporation of water from the horn, which takes place when a horse is brought in from a moist pasture to a hot stable with a hard, dry floor, renders the horn extremely brittle and very liable to crack.

Sand-crack usually makes its appearance by way of a very slight crack in the hoof. Lameness is present in severe cases which have been produced suddenly, or when the crack has slowly advanced and has been in existence for some time. This lameness is caused by the pinching of the sensitive laminae by the crack as it opens and closes as the foot is in action.

The treatment of the case consists in arresting all movement of the edges of the crack. If the crack is well open, and any dirt or foreign substance has got in, this must be removed before anything else is done, and the whole crack washed out with an antiseptic. The edges of the crack must then be brought together and fixed immovably. There are many methods adopted for effecting this, but probably the one most easily applied by the smith is to attach a brass plate on the hoof directly over the crack, attaching it with small screws. The edges of the crack must, of course, be forced as near together as possible before attaching the plate. A blister is also usually applied on the edges of the crack before putting on the plate.

Special attention is required in shoeing a foot affected with sand-crack. The shoe should be light, and in case of toe-crack should have two clips, one on either side of the crack, and at a slight distance from it. The horn directly under the crack should be cut out in a semi-circular fashion so as to remove all weight bearing at this point, and the entire foot must have a good solid bearing on the shoe. It is essential that the affected hoof be kept moist and elastic, and any good hoof ointment which has this end in view is recommended. As the horn tubes of the foot are open on the under surface of the hoof, it will be found possible to apply the hoof ointment on a piece of waste or oakum, and to keep this in place on the hoof by means of a leather pad or any other method with which most smiths are more or less acquainted. —*The American Blacksmith*.



THEY COULD SAVE A HORSE FROM SAND CRACK.

STOCK

Believes In Well Bred Cattle for Feeders.

As to my methods of feeding cattle and number fed in winter. I commonly feed about as many as make two carloads, from thirty-two to thirty-seven head.

They are all stall fed as I find that they do better, as each one gets a more equal share than when running loose. I always raise about sixteen or so of my own and purchase the rest. They are all grade cattle, but I *always like to get them with as much breed as possible* in them. I find they are easier fed the better bred they are. The ages range from three to four years old. I never dehorn any of my own cattle as they are always tied from when they are calves, and are never running loose, so they do not require dehorning.

I feed them three gallons of barley chop per day, and oat straw the fore part of the winter; then feed them an oat sheaf a day extra about six weeks before they are ready to go away. I let them out to get water once a day and leave out until the stables are cleaned; this gives them exercise, which makes them more contented. I think they are more restless when indoors the whole winter.

Langford.

ALBERT HUMESTON.

How to Exercise Stock.

While there may be honest difference of opinion as to the necessity of allowing outdoor exercise to feeding cattle in the final months while in preparation for the block, there is no question whatever about the importance of seeing that breeding cattle are abundantly supplied with exercise and fresh air. Even in the case of feeders there are strong champions of the system of feeding loose in boxes rather than tied, the principal advantages claimed being that the exercise promotes digestion, thus insuring health and greater gains than possible in stall feeding. Experimenters have claimed that feeding steers would make about one-sixth better gains loose than tied, and Thos. McMillan, a noted feeder of heaves, has torn out nearly all his stalls and become a strong advocate of loose feeding. Others we are aware, have tried the plan of turning out their stall-fed cattle for a short time daily into the barnyard, though not with very striking results. Possibly some who have tried this plan may discover their mistake by perusing the succeeding paragraphs.

There is a lack of judgment used by most farmers in this matter of exercise. Usually we go to extremes, either keeping the cattle shut up altogether, or else turning them out to shiver in a bleak barnyard. Both practices are wrong. What would be the effect on boys turned out of a warm house to get fresh air on a frigid street? Unless they could find some mischief, they would stand around cold and utterly miserable. But give those boys a chance for skating or tobogganing and they will enjoy themselves to the full, strengthening their muscles and breathing in copious quantities of Nature's pure air to expand their lungs and vitalize their blood.

The same principle will apply to domestic live stock. To turn animals out into a bleak barnyard, expecting them to promenade back and forth for the good of their health, is absurd. Nature's method of exercising animals is to compel them to move about in search of food and drink. This is rational and wholesome. When man takes Nature's charges under his protecting care, he finds it advisable, for convenience and economy, to house and feed them at one place. This is all right, provided he does not forget exercise, but to make the exercise acceptable and helpful he must take his cue from Mother Nature.

Animals, like boys, must be given a pleasurable incentive to exercise. Boys find this in games. Animals lack the means and inclination to organize foot-races, wrestling matches and fights (though the latter are sometimes attempted, with unfortunate results). They don't know enough to go for a walk, and if they did, the familiar scenery of barnyard and lane would not be found very interesting. Stock must be induced to take exercise getting feed and drink. One way of insuring this is the straw stack, round which the animals may rub, romp and eat. Another way is to provide a noonday feed of hay in a rack in a shed or other sheltered spot. Still another way—and not a bad one, either, when practicable—is to have the stock travel some

distance to water, provided they can drink temperate water in a comfortable spot.

A good substitute would be to strew around a few sheaves of corn fodder, provided the situation is a sheltered one, from the keen winds, this we emphasize, and the men with bluffs around their buildings are fortunate, those who have not, should prepare to grow them. This is, we consider a rational way of exercising stock, and if followed would tend to decrease tuberculosis in herds.

It is unnatural and a grave mistake to attempt, in this climate, to keep live stock under hothouse conditions. We do not, of course, believe in reckless exposure for the sake of making animals tough, but in doing as the breeder aforementioned, letting the stock be the judge. A daily taste of our bracing winter air, together with good feed and a comfortable stable at night, is the way to breed a vigorous, profitable herd. Exercise, with judgment, is the word; never turn stock out merely to stand in the yard. See that they have something agreeable to do.

Is Cattle-Breeding a "Mystery?"

Under the caption above writes Samson in the *Live Stock Journal*, and there is much food for thought for all cattle owners in Canada, wrapped up in his words. It has been impressed upon us time and time again that one of the greatest losses is permitted by stockmen in a district where a proved sire is kept, when either due to local jealousy or selfishness it is not used up to the limit of its procreative powers or else is let go to the shambles long before its period of usefulness has expired.

Writing, after half a century's connection with cattle-breeding, it seems to me that English farmers, Scotch farmers, Irish farmers and Welsh farmers, never had such facilities as they have at present of improving their cattle, no matter what the breed, and at so light an expense by means of progressive sires. Why is it that they have not availed themselves of the opportunity to its fullest practical extent? Sometimes I have thought that the glamour of the names of Bates and Booth, in place of proving an incentive, has been just the reverse, and limited enterprising effort. Ordinary farmer breeders have placed these men on a pedestal too high for the rank and file to emulate. They are held to have been men possessed with a specialty of acumen as to what blood and what forms of animals would nick with each other. They were giants in intellect on these points; they have accomplished all that could possibly be done, and they have absolutely left nothing for their successors to do. Folly, simple folly! They were men of sound common sense, and they used it in a sensible way. This recalls an incident of my youth. One of my fellow pupils (who, in a pecuniary sense, had what is styled "a father born before him") was told by the employer to whom his training had been entrusted that he was not making the necessary progress in his work. "Well, sir," said the lad, ingenuously, "you have learnt it all; what is there left for me to learn?" This seems to be the position of too many British farmers of today. Bates and Booth learnt and practised all there was to be learnt in cattle-breeding; what is there left for present-day farmers to learn? With the materials they had then at hand, they accomplished wonderful results, and this leads to the reflection of what higher progress they would have evolved from present-day cattle. They recognized the preponderance of the sin on the outward structure, and that of the dam on the internal. This fact is illustrated in the human family, as well as in the bovine, for how few of our intellectual giants have transferred their gifts of intellect to their sons, unless when allied to an intellectual mother. In view of the present foreign competition in flesh meat, the apathy of so many of our farmers in not striving to perpetuate the work of past breeders is landing us in a most dangerous position. The late Mr. George Drewry realized in what might have proved a fatal turning-point in the world-famed Holker herd of Shorthorns, that some of his females were lacking in shoulder packing. He selected a sire strong in that particular point of good blood, but otherwise not handsome. This choice underwent criticism, but it was justified by results. He used him only where and until the defect was remedied. The late Mr. Robert Thompson, of Inglewood, saw his herd deteriorating. The exclusiveness of Bates and Booth was then strong and a cross between the two was anathema amongst breeders. He saw Beau Benedict he took the plunge, and the result was

the unique Dottingham "Royal" success, in which he won firsts in each of the female classes with animals of his own breeding, a feat no other breeder has equalled, and followed this up by securing the Queen's massive gold medal at the Windsor Jubilee "Royal." Success such as this was mainly instrumental in breaking down the barrier of caste between Bates and Booth cattle, and other breeders more or less followed Mr. Thompson's example. Put the query to farmers generally, as to why so many coarse and indifferent cattle continue to be bred in the United Kingdom, and the reply is: "There have ever been good, bad, and indifferent cattle, and there will always continue to be such." Kismet! No reasons for the why or wherefore of such are forthcoming, and yet the foreign product is daily knocking louder at the doors of our markets with the improving flesh meat begotten by the superior animals they have purchased from us. They are breeding out their "weeds"; why should not British farmers do the same?

FARM

Information Needed on Wheat Marketing.

I would like to see some discussion through your valuable farm journal as to the best method of handling wheat from the stock to the bank. But more especially from the threshing machine to the bank.

The evidence brought out before the Grain Commission goes to show that much as the farmers suspect, and accuse, the elevator men, they still deal very largely with them. There is little doubt but that the car shortage is accountable for a large percentage of the wheat going through the elevators which would otherwise be loaded direct. Also for the reason that from the time harvest starts, till threshing is done, the farmer is a very busy man, he has no time to cavil for special terms with elevators, or to watch carefully how his grain is weighed or docked, hence the reason there is so much passes through the elevators without the necessary precautions being taken to prevent fraud. All kinds of men and boys are pressed into service at that time of the year, many who neither know nor care what the weight or dockage is, yet we do not wish to blame anyone in particular for this state of affairs. We admit if the farmers were willing to take the advantage the law allows them in the various clauses of the grain act, there would be much less strife and contention between them and the elevator men.

Once the grain is loaded on the track it becomes a much better asset, as it can then be sold in keener competition on the world's market; but right here is where a lot more of the trouble comes in. Some shippers have no idea what to do after they have it once in the cars, and are glad to sell to the first man who offers them what they think is a good price for it, basing their opinions on what is offered on the street for similar looking wheat the same day. Many never take the trouble to find out what their car graded, how much it was docked, what the profit price was on that day, or anything further about it, except what the local buyer tells them; others again will take care to get the proper prices, but allow the car to be billed to the order and advice of the firm they sell to, take the local elevator weight and say no more about it; again, others consign their cars to some commission firm in Winnipeg, send their bills of lading by first mail, without even the precaution of registering the letter. Others, after getting proper market, are frequently able to make better terms with the elevator company through which it was shipped, in the way of reduced rates, which means just the same to the shipper as increased prices, so sell to the elevator company. There is little doubt but the man who sells in car lots in any of the above mentioned ways is from \$50 to \$100 per car ahead of the man who sells by the load on the street. The best way to sell car lots is what I would like to see discussed.

I think this would be a good subject for discussion at our local Grain Growers' meetings. If the members would give their experience in dealing with the different firms who bid for the wheat, we might in a short time get on to the names of the firms who give the best satisfaction, by way of full market value, prompt returns, proper adjustments, accompanied by duplicate certificates of weight and grade, in cases where cars are consigned.

Agricultural Legislation in British Columbia

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

If sufficient confidence could be placed in any one firm of millers, exporters, or commission men, that such a firm would protect the interests of the shipper in the way they all profess to do when advertising, then the best method of selling would be to consign to such a firm, and in cases where the shipper wanted to sell immediately he has loaded, he could wire the firm to sell for his account a car of whatever grade he expected it to go; then he could take his bill of lading over to the bank and draw on the firm at sight for 75 or 80 per cent. of the value of the car. The objection I see to this method is that the farmers distrust the grain men. Such distrust being fostered and borne out I am sorry to say by the experience of most of us in past seasons, if not in the present, by the fact that we have lost money where we expected to make it.

If the Grain Growers then would make this a subject of discussion, we might be able to ferret out some of the doubtful, if not disreputable ones, such as a Toronto firm which in the past two seasons has been sending out circulars, soliciting consignments, and offering two or three cents more than the Winnipeg firms. Shippers should beware of that firm in particular. If there are others let us have their names that we may avoid them.

Business men and bankers keep a list of suspicious characters. Why should not farmers, who cannot so well afford to be taken in?

Trusting to see this matter taken up and discussed both in the local associations and in the farm journals.

H. A. FRASER.

[The Warehouse Commissioner is supposed to have a list of reputable firms, all such to be bonded, and if any attempt to do business unlicensed, he is supposed to prosecute.]

Only a few years have elapsed since the Department of Agriculture has been recognized as a part of the Government machinery of British Columbia; yet in spite of this fact much work of real value has been accomplished. In



F. M. LOGAN, B. S. A.

some respects this province has surpassed her older sisters, and several years ago enacted agricultural legislation which some of the Eastern provinces are only now adopting.

HORTICULTURE.

One of the important branches of the department, is that of horticulture. There exists in

this province what is known as a Board of Horticulture consisting of the Minister of Agriculture, the Deputy Minister, the Horticultural Commissioner, the Inspector of Fruit Pests, and two representative fruit growers.

All legislation, prior to its enactment, comes before this board for consideration, as well as all other matters of importance bearing upon the fruit industry.

Upon the advice of this board a system of inspection has been introduced which has done much to prevent the introduction and spread of fruit pests. There is a chief inspector, with a staff of assistants who inspect all the nursery stock coming into the province, and if deemed necessary will have it thoroughly fumigated before it is delivered to the various fruit growers, or if thought advisable, have it destroyed. Fruit imported from other countries is also inspected and very frequently fumigated and often destroyed. It is needless to say that a vast amount of good has been done by these methods and the orchards of the Province kept much cleaner than they would be had these precautions not been taken.

Under the direction of this board much has been done to advertise the fruit growing possibilities of British Columbia. Last year a collection of fruit was gathered from various parts of the Province and sent to the Exhibition held by the Royal Horticultural Society, London, and was successful in winning the gold medal in competition with fruit from all parts of the world.

This proved to be such a valuable advertisement for British Columbia that a collection has been sent again this year, which will be exhibited in various parts of England, and should do much to turn the attention of intending settlers to this province.



TENNIS AT DUNCANS, B. C.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Another useful branch of the Department is that of the Farmers' Institutes. There are about thirty of these local organizations situated in various parts of the province. There is a small membership fee collected in addition to the grant given by the Government, which provides a fund for the purchase of agricultural literature, the giving of prizes in stock-judging competitions and for other useful objects. Under the auspices of these institutes several meetings are held each year, and for at least two of these meetings speakers are provided by the Superintendent of Institutes, and the expenses incurred are paid from the government grant.

There is also what is known as the Central Farmers' Institute, which is made up of delegates from each of the local institutes and which meets once each year. At these meetings matters of importance to the whole province are discussed, and often results of real benefit are obtained. For instance, a system for buying stumping powder wholesale, and distributing among various institutes was introduced and has saved the farmers a good many dollars, resulting in more land being cleared, thereby increasing the producing power of each district. Numerous bulletins have been issued, and valuable publications purchased and distributed among the different members, so it is difficult to estimate the value of the work done through this medium.

THE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Another feature of the agricultural "machinery" is the Stock Breeders' Association. This has for its object the improvement, importation, purchase and sale of pure bred live stock, and its membership is made up of the leading stockmen of the province.

In previous years, this association aided financially by the Government, has been the medium through which a large number of pure bred animals have been imported from Ontario, but the tendency now is to aid the breeders of the province to dispose of the home grown stock rather than to import from outside. A successful sale of pure bred stock was held last March, and the intention this year is to hold a spring fair with an auction sale at the close.

It is the intention of the directors of this association to make this spring Fair as educational in its nature as possible. There will be classes for the different kinds of fat stock. Prizes for the block test competition, as well as for the successful judging of live stock. Besides this there will be a stallion show, and an auction sale of pure bred stock as well as evening meetings to be addressed by the best authorities obtainable on the different subjects of vital interest to stockmen.

In this and other ways the association is doing good work towards improving the live stock conditions of the province.

THE DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

This association is similar in its nature to that of the Stock Breeders', but its objects are especially aimed towards the promotion of the dairying interests of the province. Arrangements have been made by which a company formed of fifteen men in any neighborhood may obtain a loan from the Government to build and equip a creamery, provided a certain percentage of the money necessary has been subscribed by those making the application, and that the milk of three hundred cows is guaranteed by the farmers of that district. This has proved to be of decided advantage to the dairy industry, and has been the means of establishing creameries in districts where they otherwise would not have been started.

A dairy inspector has been appointed with authority to prohibit the sale of any milk, cream, butter or cheese which he considers unfit for human consumption. His duties are to inspect the creameries to see that the milk is properly manufactured, as well as to see that it is properly cared for at the farms.

Besides this there are two veterinary inspectors to examine the cows to see that they are in a good healthy condition. By the pursuance of these methods the butter made in this province should and does rank well with that made in any other part of Canada.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

There are a number of societies bearing the above name under whose auspices the different fairs are conducted. These associations receive a grant from the Provincial Government

of about \$9,000 per year, to be divided among the different societies to aid in conducting the various fall shows. The fairs held at New Westminster and Victoria are the largest, and consequently secure a good percentage of this grant, the other fairs receive funds in proportion to the prizes given, and the membership of the association.

These associations have done valuable work towards the improvement of live stock and agricultural products.

In 1905 the Royal Agricultural Society with head quarters at New Westminster conducted the Dominion Exhibition which was an excellent show and would have done credit to any province in Canada. Besides the two large fairs mentioned there are about twenty smaller ones held in various parts of the province. There are some who advocate doing away with these small shows, and to center all efforts on the larger fairs instead. If this were done in a province where the population is so scattered as in that of British Columbia there would be hundreds of young people grow to maturity without ever seeing a fair. Then there are many farmers who have one or two animals, or a small lot of fruit or vegetables, good enough to win in a local fair but which would be beaten if exhibited at one of the larger shows, and the exhibitor probably discouraged from ever trying again. The winning of a few prizes at the small fairs often brings out and develops valued exhibitors at the larger ones. In this way I think the local fairs are doing a valuable work which would not be accomplished if they were not held, so, to

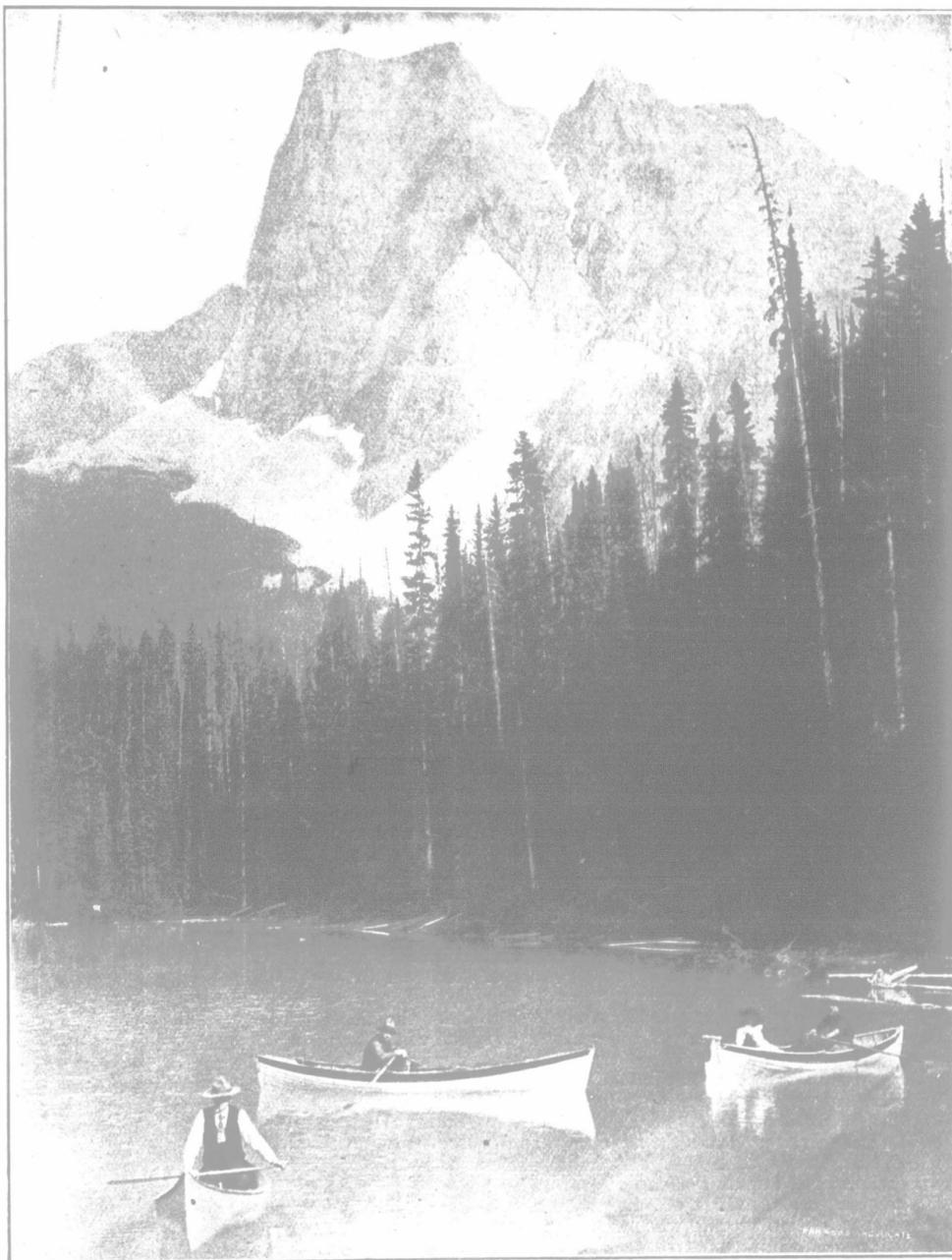
my mind, the time has not yet arrived when they can be properly done away with.

DYKING SCHEMES.

Lying along the banks of the famous Fraser river are some of the richest lands to be found in Canada. But as these lands had been built up by deposited sediment they were subject to overflow when the melted snow of the mountains overtaxed the carrying capacity of the river. This land was, therefore practically valueless, unless these waters were dyked out. During the session of 1897, legislation was passed known as the "Dyking Debenture Loan Act." This act provided for the expenditure of large sums of money for building dykes and draining these otherwise useless lands, and up to the present time the Government has expended in the vicinity of \$1,000,000 in this project. The different districts affected are charged with about sixty per cent. of this amount upon which they pay three and a half per cent. annually, and the payment of the principal is extended over a period of about forty years. This makes a light burden for the owners of these lands, and in many sections beautiful homes are now built and well-to-do farmers are living upon what would otherwise be water-soaked wastes. It is estimated that over one hundred thousand acres have been in this way reclaimed from the sea and turned into the most productive land that money can buy.

OTHER LEGISLATION.

Other acts of more or less importance, dealing with conditions affecting agriculture have, from



ONE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BEAUTY SPOTS.

time to time been passed. Some which I might mention are the Co-operative Association Act which provides for the co-operation of a number of farmers who wish to unite for the purpose of buying supplies, or of selling their farm produce. Several of these associations have been formed and have proven very beneficial in the marketing of fruit, vegetables, etc., carload orders being filled where the individual shipper would not be able to supply but a small percentage of this amount. Then there is the act dealing with the contagious diseases of animals. The act which provides for the branding of the range cattle and horses. An act providing for the destruction of noxious weeds, another dealing with the bush fires, all of interest to those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

British Columbia has sufficient agricultural machinery to meet almost any condition likely to arise. One fact to be regretted, however, is that there are so few members in Parliament who are conversant with the agricultural needs of the province. Frequently questions arise in the house of importance to the province and of special interest to the agricultural classes, requiring the knowledge of intelligent, practical farmers, but, as most of the members are composed of gentlemen of other professions, the country sometimes gets the worst of it.

The agricultural future of British Columbia is difficult to forecast, but I feel safe in saying that the amount and quality of her products will some day surprise the world.

Must Fence to Avoid Weed Contagion.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Seed Grain Special has come and gone. No doubt its mission through this western country was one of good purpose. Good crowds attended the lectures in the various towns which it visited, and we hope they left a good impression on the people of the country. I am not writing this for the purpose of criticizing the Special or the methods employed in drawing the attention of the public to the importance of sowing good seed. However, I think had more attention been directed on the subject of keeping the land clean and free from noxious weeds, it would have done a good deal of service to the western farmer. The object of my writing this article is to draw the attention of the farmers of this country to two facts which I think should more fully be considered by them. That is in building their grain stacks any where on the farm, wherever it comes handiest. Second, farmers may not think it necessary to go to the expense of putting a wire fence around their premises, but I think for one, that unless we take the precaution to put at least one wire around our crop land as soon as it can be possibly done, that a great deal of our hard labor on the land will be expended to no purpose. I know several good farms around here that were four years ago as free from weeds and seeds as the virgin prairie, and much more so. Scarcely anything grew on the land when it was summer-fallowed, with the exception of perhaps a few pig weed. Now those farms are some of them coated with wild oats, some have stink-weed, others wild buck-wheat and blue burrs. A good many farmers will say to this, that there are plenty of things they need worse than a fence around their farm. This perhaps is true in a sense, but those men do not fully realize the danger there is in having their own or their neighbor's cattle or horses walking from one straw pile to another and from dirty farms on to clean ones, or they would give the fence question more consideration. I know of dozens of well-to-do farmers who could well afford to put a fence around their premises and who say they would not consider such a thing. There are others who can not afford it nearly so well, are putting up such a fence. Those men are going to find themselves away in advance of their prosperous neighbors in the course of a few years. It is true that posts are scarce and wire is rather costly in this country, but if a man has got the money I think he could not put it to better advantage. Regarding what I have said about building grain stacks anywhere, I think the practice should be discontinued. Some may build stacks anywhere and not have any trouble with getting seeds scattered, but I have seen many a farmer throw off his load of grain wherever he gets the last stook on, and in all appearances not seem to care whether it is on new land or on old, seeming not to care whether the threshing machine pulls there, loaded with his neighbors wild oats or burrs. Am sorry to say

that a great many will not give any heed to a warning, but will find out for themselves a little later on. At any rate that is the way I see it and I think many a farmer will agree with me on the subject.

HAVE A STACKYARD.

It would be advisable in my estimation to select a piece of old land in a rather level place to be used as a stackyard. Some object to this on account of having to haul a great deal of their grain from too great a distance. This difficulty may be overcome by having two, three or more stackyards at places most convenient for hauling. To those who think that it is too much trouble to haul so much grain to one spot, I would advise them to place their grain stacks on old land at any rate, or preferably a field which has some dirt already in it. I think that wild oats are the most liable of all pests of this nature to be scattered with the threshing machine. They stick in the sieves and wedge themselves in every imaginable crevice and corner, therefore they are there to be shaken out at every setting where the machine pulls until they are all out, which may be a long time indeed. If anyone would rather handle wild oats than stink-weed or Canadian thistle, pepper-grass or yellow mustard, I would certainly like to know the reason why. I believe they can be checked or killed, but it is more of a chore to keep them off the land than anything I have run up against for some time. Can any readers tell me if a wild oat will grow again once the sprout has been broken off? Have usually got the best results in getting rid of them by sowing barley on the land, sowing early to be preferred, so that the crop can be harvested early, plow as soon as the crop is removed and give it two good harrowings in order to get them all started to grow and the winter killing will serve the purpose better than the plow.

HAM.

Some Plot Experiments with Alfalfa and Clover in the Semi-Arid District.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am not a subscriber of the *ADVOCATE* but my son is, that is how I get the pleasure of reading it. We saw an article in your paper a few weeks ago, by Mr. James Munro on Alfalfa, and thought if it was any benefit to others, we would give our experience with the clovers.

ALSIKE CLOVER—We took up our present homestead in March 13, 1905, but to be brief, we had a homestead before. We went down 80 feet for water and could not get it, so I wrote to the Minister of the Interior, explained my case and circumstances and was permitted to make an exchange, so I took up the homestead we are now on on the 13th of March and on the 14th of March we pulled our shack four miles over the prairie and settled where we are now. We had three horses and a wagon, but we had eighty dollars to pay on our horse in October following. After we paid our homestead entry we had very little money left, but we had enough food to last a month. We had no plow, no harrows, nothing to work with except a wagon, it would only do for surface packing. My boy went six miles, and borrowed a plow. I got it fixed and he plowed a few acres, the owner wanted it, so we borrowed another. I got a new point on it, made new braces. We got a few acres more plowed. I had no harrow, so I got three cull railroad ties, hewed the rot off them, then I laid them on the ground, one foot apart, bored holes in the first tie a foot apart, the next tie I set the disks in 4 inches by the first tie and 8 inches in on the third tie, so that brought the spikes 4 inches apart. I got any pieces of iron I could get, put them in the stone, flattened them like a cold chisel. I forgot to state I bored the holes on a slant. I drove the spikes through the old ties, then I put some pieces of scantling across to hold the ties together, hitched a chain on each end of the scantlings. I thought we had a dandy implement, it raked the top of the sod, filled up the crevices, left a little mulch of dirt on top of the sod. You can see how we began farming in Sunny Alberta. We had a little bag of timothy seed my brother gave me from Ontario in the last week in April. I sowed it broadcast and harrowed it in. We paid no more attention to it. Along in the summer, my son showed me the alsike clover; now the same clover was up again this last spring, so it stood last winter's snow and snow. But there was very little snow here when it was called here a dry winter. Early in the

I dug post holes two to two and a half feet and it was as dry at the bottom as it was at the top, we had about 100 plants but we plowed most of them up this fall, but have a few left for next season. This alsike clover was in what you would call a shallow coulee, or in Ontario a swale. It's a clayey soil with a little sand on top, in fact we have seen roots growing in what some call here a gumbo, what we would call in Ontario a heavy clay. The gumbo here is not like the gumbo we saw in Dakota, more like rubber than anything else.

ALFALFA—We bought a pound of seed this spring and we thought we would try and see if we could succeed with alfalfa. It was prairie sod plowed the year before. We borrowed a disk and disked it up the fall before, and were glad we did, because where we had disked up the land as fine as we could there was more moisture than where we had not. We chose this spot because we thought it was a moist spot, sowed the seed with an Everett's Man Push Garden drill in a row about 40 rods long and half of an inch deep, in the last week of May, just before the rains came. About nine days after I went back to see if it was up and found it about two inches high. I lightly cultivated it once a week on both sides, pulling out all weeds. At the end of the third week in June I measured the height from the ground, it averaged from 18 to 22 inches from the ground to the tip of the stem.

RED CLOVER—We found a dozen plants of red clover in the row, one or two plants that stood by themselves when the Alfalfa was 22 inches, were 12 inches high.

A LATER EXPERIMENT.

I had a little seed left over out of my pound, so I decided to try another way, about the last of July, after there had been some steady warm dry weather. I was disking a piece of land plowed in the spring, took the alfalfa I had left and mixed with some fine dust and sowed it as thinly as possible broadcast and harrowed it in. I noticed in harrowing a little hollow in the ground, the harrow did not touch; however, I let it alone, but was surprised a few days after to find in that hollow something coming up, and about a week later that plant was six inches high. I could see none where it was level and the harrow had a clear show, till we got a slight shower of rain, then it was up all over the plot; when the alfalfa was six inches high I wanted to satisfy myself, had the root penetrated the soil? and to what depth? I carefully worked alongside a couple of roots and found that the roots of the six inch plants were a little more than six inches long, so it was below the dust mulch, penetrating the subsoil and getting moisture.

Southern Alberta.

S. B.

Seed Fair at Manitou.

The Manitou Agricultural Society held its second seed fair in the Orange Hall, Manitou, Monday, December 10, and had a successful show. Exhibits were numerous and quality good. A noticeable absence of noxious weed impurities was a most commendable feature of the exhibit. The samples were very uniform in every respect and it gave the judges considerable trouble to place the awards.

In Red Fife, ten entries were forward, eight in any other variety; nine in oats, ten in barley, three in timothy and one in flax. The timothy seed was particularly good and points to the fact that, in this district at least, seeding down to grass has been an important feature in the system of farming followed.

J. Bracken of the Seed Branch and R. C. Henders, Vice-Pres. Man. G. G. A., did the judging. They also addressed a meeting in the afternoon on questions of interest to grain producers. About 125 farmers were present, and everywhere comments on the uniform excellence of the exhibits were heard. A poultry show was also held at the same time.

The winners of the prizes in the seed grain were as follows:

Red Fife:—1st, Jno. Balfour; 2nd, W. Webber; 3rd, C. Foley; 4th, J. C. Smith.

Any other good milling variety:—1st, J. J. Wilson; 2nd, E. W. Robson; 3rd, Wm. Baldwin; 4th, Wm. M. Lees.

Oats:—1st, Wm. McFadden; 2nd, J. C. Smith; 3rd, S. Cramp; 4th, Jno. Crane.

Barley:—1st, J. C. Smith; 2nd, J. Warcher; 3rd, E. Balfour; 4th, Wm. Balfour.

Flax:—1st, W. Webber; 2nd, Jas. McGregor; 3rd, J. C. Smith.

Timothy:—1st, Wm. Hasselfield.

The Test of the Basement Barn.

The winter time is the period when the stone stable demonstrates whether it fills the bill for the general farmer and stockman. A stable is not properly constructed or ventilated when the walls of it are damp in the cold weather. Prof. Day in the following words evidences his belief, which is the same as ours, that it is largely a matter of ventilation.

"There is no doubt that a large proportion of the stables in use are dark, damp and unsanitary. It is difficult to maintain a dry atmosphere in a stone building where there is no dead air space between the stone and the air of the stable. We all know how unsanitary were the old stone houses, plastered directly upon the wall, and the ordinary stone-basement stable possesses in an aggravated degree the faults of such houses. It seems to me that the planning of sanitary stables is a subject worthy of careful consideration by architects of farm buildings. Sanitation seems to be one of the last things considered in the average stable, and yet it is a matter of first importance. I firmly believe that it would pay us to sacrifice considerable in the way of convenience in order to secure the benefits derived from superior ventilation and absence from dampness, and the latter conditions are more easily obtained where wooden walls are used and where it is a comparatively short distance from the ceiling to the roof of the building. The wooden walls give dryness, and the low roof makes it possible to ventilate more thoroughly."

Nothing is so destructive to health either in the domestic animals, or man as a poorly ventilated dwelling. Some hold to the idea that a high temperature should be maintained, but it is well to remember that the temperature for milking cows and swine is better to be higher than that maintained for horses. A warm, poorly ventilated horse stable aids disease to make successful onslaughts on the animal economy.

A Farmer on the New Tariff.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Briefly I am pleased that the new tariff is no worse for the farmer than it is, considering the enormous pressure put upon the Government by the manufacturers of the east, who seem to think their interests the only thing the government has any right to consider. So far as any changes in the tariff go, I think their influence will be slight. Any benefit we may get through reduced duties in implements will be nearly offset by the changes in woolens, for we are very heavy purchasers of the latter and much of them have to come from Britain. The continued bounties on iron will certainly not be in the farmers' interest either. All tariffs must, from the very nature of Canada's industrial situation, be opposed to the interests of the farmer seeing they increase the cost of all he buys while not affecting the price of what he sells, as the price of what he sells is fixed by what he can get for his produce outside the country. Then, too, high tariffs have an uncomfortable knack of adversely affecting the farmer in other ways. The so-called skilled worker is quick to see the profits which the manufacturers are making, so he forms a union and puts up the price of his labor. The manufacturer finds it easier to put up the price of his product than to fight the union, so the farmer has to pay the increased price, while getting no benefit, but in the contrary sustains an indirect injury, for it is evident that if the price of an article is advanced he must do with fewer articles, fewer articles required, mean fewer hands to make them, and fewer people who need the farmers' product. A tariff may be about as good a way of raising necessary revenue as any yet discovered, but I think that is about the only excuse for them. We have to sell in competition with the cheapest labor in the world and the rest of the community then want us to help them into the bargain.

Franklin.

JOHN KERR.

* * *

If there is one thing our cousins to the south have shown their wisdom re educational matters in, it is in not insisting on Latin as the only handle by which to open the doors of the professions.

* * *

Would it not be well for two or three of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers to attend the Tri-State Grain convention at Fargo, January 15-18?

DAIRY

Discrimination in Freight Rates and its Effect on Country Creameries.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The question is often asked "How is it that so many country creameries do not pay or are entirely closed down?" Another question more often asked is "How is it that the country creamery cannot pay as much for fat as the Winnipeg creamery?" The principal, if not the only reason, is found in the first four words of the heading of my letter. With regard to some creameries it is the only reason. Let us look into this question for a moment and make a few comparisons. As an example we will take Langenburg where there is a first class, well-equipped creamery, owned by farmers in the locality and one or two business men in the town, and is being operated by the Government of Saskatchewan. Every morning you will see many cans of cream being shipped by express to Winnipeg creameries, and, strange as it may appear, a large proportion of this cream is owned by shareholders in the local creamery, which is only a stone's throw distant from the railway station. This being so there must be some good inducement for them to ship their goods to Winnipeg instead of to the factory in which they have an interest, and which depends for its support on the supply of cream received from the neighborhood. The inducement is simply that they can get a higher price for their cream in Winnipeg than at the local creamery, and this after paying freight on it to Winnipeg.

The Express Company charges 70 cents for a can of cream from Langenburg to Winnipeg, which weighs on the average over 100 pounds and carries the empty can back free of charge. If the country creamery ships any supplies in they must pay 2.25 per 100 lbs. We take express rates in both cases. As an instance in point; we recently had occasion to ship by express from Winnipeg to Churchbridge, a small valve for use in the local creamery. The valve would weigh about two pounds and the express charges were 55 cents. If the local creamery wishes to ship butter by express to Winnipeg they are forced to pay at least \$1.75 per 100 lbs. and so on in proportion.

This is one reason why the Winnipeg creameries can pay more for butter fat than the country creamery. Another reason is, of course, the ready market they have for fresh churned butter. The butter they put up for this trade would not keep a week. The country creamery must so manufacture theirs that it will keep for months. If the Express Company gave the country creameries the same rate on butter that they do on cream they could land butter in Winnipeg from Langenburg or Churchbridge within twenty-four hours of its being churned, and that would at least give them a chance to compete with the Winnipeg creameries, for this trade, and they could pay a better price for cream.

But the question arises "Why should not these farmers take advantage of these rates and so obtain better prices for cream?" If the advantage was shared by the whole community of farmers there is absolutely no reason why they should not. But we must look further and consider for what reason the Government is establishing these creameries and spending thousands of dollars annually. We take it that they had several reasons:

- 1st. To encourage mixed farming.
- 2nd. To encourage local industry.
- 3rd. To give the farmer a market for the product of his cows.
- 4th. To encourage co-operation among the farmers to obtain these ends.
- 5th. and by no means least. To be of equal benefit to all.

If these objects were attained they would of course exert a large influence in other directions, such as a better breed of cows for dairy purposes etc., the raising of pork and poultry, and in many other ways. How are all these objects being defeated? Again I say, by this discrimination in freight rates. We will take an average radius of ten miles from which a country creamery draws its supplies of cream and the majority of creameries are located, for obvious reasons, near a railway station. All the farmers (owing to this discrimination in rates) within a radius of

3 to 4 1/2 miles are near enough to the station to draw their cream and ship it to Winnipeg, while all the farmers living within the 6 to 7 miles of this radius find that it does not pay them to haul in their cream, consequently they look to the local creamery to help them out. The creamery starts out to get some one to haul this cream and they find that they cannot get any one to do it except at a price at which they cannot afford to do business, because the hauler says, "I have to haul all my cream from six to ten miles. When I get to within three to four and a half miles of the creamery I can't get any to haul because the farmers living within that radius send their cream to Winnipeg, and haul it themselves." Many times I have heard farmers say that it does not pay them to raise dairy stock for the reason that they cannot get their cream to market. This defeats the mixed farming proposition at once, also local industries as well as a ready market for dairy products, and the same may be said in regard to co-operation. The effect of the whole thing is that a couple of creameries in Winnipeg and a small fraction of farmers are being built up and encouraged at the expense of 99/100 of the farmers and country. Were it not for this discrimination in rates the local creameries could pay a price approaching much nearer the price obtained by shipping to Winnipeg, and the sooner the whole question is taken up and adjusted on a fair basis the better for the country. We are of the opinion that the sooner the Express Companies are brought under the control of the railway commission the sooner these abuses will be done away with. BUTTERMAKER.

POULTRY

Believes Up-To-Date Methods are the Most Profitable.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reference to Sandy Frasier's letter I would like to gladden his heart with the assurance that neither the ADVOCATE nor any other paper seems capable of causing the farmers in this locality to abandon the ready to hand, reaper and hen roost combined. As they have improved somewhat in regard to the lifting of cattle it might be of benefit to remark right here that they put a little pine gum on their hands and if the cows live to meet the flies they have still a bunch of hair left on the end of their tails to fight with as the gum prevents the hand slipping the entire length of the tail. But seriously do you think it proves the truth of the old adage that familiarity breeds contempt, when farmers who have read and discussed all the many useful opinions and advice of experts on poultry raising which you have published, still continue to do as they have done years ago. I fail to see one hen house constructed on either scientific or common sense principles. The water still continues to be put in a dish with nothing to prevent the fowl getting both feet and wattles wet, and as a natural consequence, frozen. There is no attempt at fixing nests. Oh, no, a nail keg set up on end with a wisp of hay in the bottom is good enough and it is grand exercise for a fat hen to jump in and out of a two and a half foot keg. If you have one, those in a flock of thirty-five can keep it warm in zero weather, that is, if they are doing as they ought and repaying the care expended on them. What if the accumulated refuse of months are under the roosts and they are fed once or twice a day, just as the whim of the owner decides, a small matter like that ought to make no difference. One small square of glass is enough to put in as it only makes the house cold and when you add to this that they are fed in the small space they roost in and grain and refuse are mingled in one common mass you have only a limited and charitable view of the cruel and filthy condition of the average, yes, I may say, the entire hen houses of this vicinity. The men are not too busy to attend to them, oh no, but they will tell you they are all right, no need for all the silly labor which fools talk about. If I felt that way about it I would not pay for a paper which upheld such nonsense and so you see you have reason to be thankful that not all persons feel as I do or there would be a shrinkage in your list of subscribers. I value your paper and only wish I could compel the farmers to adopt its suggestions. What can be done that has not yet been done to arouse them to the fact that they are

standing in their own light, when they refuse to adopt new views which even the least intellectual must admit are at least worthy of trial? Wishing you all prosperity in the coming year and a more general interest in and adoption of your valuable comments, I remain your

WESTWARD HO.

Oat Hulls in Bran.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of October 31st I observe that the oat hull question has been mentioned. I think that this grievance should not be allowed to rest. It strikes us poultry breeders very severely, as the oat hulls cause impaction. It stops chickens laying at once. We cannot grow all our feed on a new bush farm, though we have managed each season to buy less and less. I have had to sell my flock of Buff Orpingtons down to a low ebb and am at present rearing hogs and geese as these graze. I enclose a sample of high priced bran (sic?). The ground barley is much worse. It is very disheartening after paying dearly for a few sacks of meal and hauling it three miles, on opening the sacks to find them entirely worthless as poultry food.

OCTAVIA ALLEN.

[There is an act respecting the adulteration of foods that, if it were enforced, should tend to decrease the amount of mill hulls sold in bran. The necessary steps would be to first send a sample of the adulterated good to the department of the interior to be examined, then upon the sample being pronounced adulterated lay information against the dealers. In such cases, unless the municipality or some other organized body takes the initiative a private citizen must bear the cost of prosecuting the offender.—Ed.]

Horticulture and Forestry

Notes on the Fruit Crop of 1906.

The winter of 1905-6 was not an unusually severe one and bright hopes were entertained of a fruit crop at least fully up to the average of the past years, but the extra early fine spring weather blasted all our hopes and turned a promising spring into one of the most disastrous as regards a fruit, we have experienced during the past ten years.

The warm weather in April swelled the fruit buds and started the sap to flow, the trees looked fine and promised well for a fine crop of apples, but a heavy frost during the first week in May killed nearly all the fruit buds and blossoms and, in a number of instances the trees also. It was noted that apple trees over seven years old suffered no injury outside the loss of their fruit crop but trees from three to six years were cut back in some cases to the snow line. It was also noticed that hardy trees such as *Pyrus Paccata*, that had been top worked within the last two years, with such varieties as *Wealthy* and *Peerless*, had all their top worked scions killed out. Those top worked with the same varieties three years had suffered no injury, which shows that *the critical time in the life of an apple or crab tree in this country is when three to six years old, and the winter after bearing its first full crop of fruit.*

THE PLUM CROP did not suffer from the effects of the early spring to the same extent as the apples, a half crop was gathered, principally of such varieties as *Cheney* and *Aiken*, *Wood*, *Wyant*, *Bixley* and a number of other varieties, only giving a few specimens. The two first-mentioned varieties are extra early; the blossom was gone and the fruit set and of the size of a buckshot before the frost came. The other varieties are later in blooming and, in consequence, were just in the stage to be injured by the late frost. We are not increasing our plantation of late plums.

The "Compass" is the only thing in the shape of a cherry worth planting in this country. For years it has given us good crops of fruit. It is, without doubt, the most highly priced stone fruit in our orchard for eating out of hand. The crop was a failure and all young trees under four years old lost all their last year's wood, the older trees carrying a few specimens of fruit and the wood showing no apparent injury.

A few years ago we received from Director

Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms, three specimens of the hardy Japanese quince; these bore some fruit this year for the first time. The fruit is as large as a Transcendent crab apple and is used principally for preserving. It ripened with us about the 20th of Sept. It is not a tree but a bush, and, at the present time, is about three feet in height, and as an ornamental shrub is one of the most admired, on account of its bright green foliage and large, handsome, scarlet flowers, which are borne close along the stem of its slender branches.

All small fruits were a light crop, including strawberries, although the Senator Dunlop gave a few fair pickings, but too many dark centers showed among the blossoms to spoil the hopes of a fair crop. The bad effects of the fine early spring weather could have been overcome had we not been too hasty in removing the winter covering or mulch. We shall know better next time.

THE GRAPE CROP was fair. The only variety fruiting at the present time is the *Beta*. It is a cross between the native wild grape and the Concord. The fruit is a decided improvement on the wild variety, both in size and quality. We find it necessary to take the vines from the trellis in the fall and lay down on the ground so that they can be covered with snow. The fruit begins to ripen from the 15th to the 25th of September.

ROSES—The question of successfully wintering outside, the hardy hybrid perpetual roses, is one that is full of interest to all lovers of a garden, and, as we had at one time last summer fully one thousand roses in bloom and all wintered outside, it might be of interest to some of your numerous readers to know how this is accomplished. Our plan is not at all an elaborate one. It has been practiced with us for years with good success. Just before freezing up we gather some leaves and place under the bushes, then bend the latter over and, with a pin, peg down to the ground, put a few more leaves over the bushes as they lie flat on the ground, then gather brush or evergreen boughs, place them over the leaves in order to hold a good depth of snow over the bushes. We have, in this manner, wintered such tender varieties as *Crimson Rambler* and *Baron De Bronsetten*.

It is to be regretted that blight has attacked some varieties of crab and apple trees in this locality, and has caused considerable loss in some young orchards already, and appears to be on the increase. There is no known remedy for this trouble. It thrives best on trees planted on deep rich soil, and when the summers are warm and moist with abundance of rain—conditions that have existed in this district for the last three years. Cutting off the affected limbs as soon as noticed, and burning them is advised as a check to the disease. Plum Rot has also shown up with increasing strength among some varieties of our plum trees and has almost entirely destroyed the crop. This is a fungous disease and all trees affected should be sprayed before the buds open and after the blossom has fallen, with a solution of copper sulphate and Paris green or what is known as Bordeaux mixture.

All varieties of fruit trees have made strong, healthy growth this year, and apple trees such as *Hibernal*, *Blush Calville* and *Simrisk* and a great many others, are full of fruit spurs, giving promise of a full crop next year if the spring proves a favorable one. Generally speaking, the fall was not a favorable one for fruit trees to stand a severe winter; the new wood ripened up well, but the ground was very dry, thus leaving the roots of the trees in poor shape to stand a severe freeze. However, the extra heavy snowfall, coming so early in the season, will counteract any evil effects that may have arisen as a result of the dry fall. I would earnestly advise everyone having fruit trees to stamp the snow well around the trunks of the trees. This will greatly lessen the danger from mice gnawing, which is liable to occur any winter, but more especially when the snowfall is unusually heavy.

Nelson, Man.

A. P. STRYERSON.

If the C. M. A. members would only put as much energy into manufacturing and hustling for business in the West as they do in seeking tariff concessions at Ottawa, they would have little cause to complain. You cannot say some, the leech 'tis said is always crying, 'thine give.'

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

J. H. Ashdown was elected mayor of Winnipeg by a majority of 2,701 votes over his opponent. The by-law for municipal telephones was voted on and carried by a majority of two thousand.

Hon. Sydney Fisher has introduced a bill for the supervision and inspection of canned and uncanned meats, fish, fruit and vegetables.

Dr. George Duncan of Victoria, B. C., died there on December 12. He went to China with the Japanese army during the China-Japan war as a medical volunteer.

Colonel Pinault, Deputy Minister of Militia, is dead. He saw active service in the North West in 1885, and also served for some time in the Quebec Legislature. He will be buried with full military honors.

Peter Veregin, leader of the Canadian Doukhobours, has gone to Russia. The purpose of his visit is reported to be the engaging of 10,000 Doukhobours to come out and work on the railroad construction in Canada, on a two-year contract.

The *Monarch*, one of the largest passenger steamers on the lakes, was totally wrecked on Isle Royal in Lake Superior. After great difficulties, crew and passengers reached the island, but suffered much from cold and hunger before a rescue party from Port William could reach them. The watchman lost his life in trying to reach the shore.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Anti-foreign riots have broken out in the province Kiang-Se, China.

President Roosevelt has received the Nobel peace prize for 1906, from the Norwegian parliament.

Mrs. McLaren, sister of the great statesman, John Bright, died at her home at the age of ninety two. She took part in the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws half a century ago.

A fierce storm has visited San Francisco causing the death of one man, the wreck of many newly-built structures and the downfall of ruined walls.

Letters patent have been issued by the British government granting a constitution to the Transvaal.

A Southern Albertan on the New Tariff.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your request for an opinion from us as to the revision of the Tariff finds a very much interested community, but one that is so taken up with solution of many problems that this subject is not discussed as much as it ought to be. As far as the British Preference is concerned, unless the British manufacture the sort of implements we desire, their trade will not affect us to such a very extensive degree, but, personally, I consider until the high tariff wall erected by the U. S. A. is somewhat lowered we should consider our own before catering to their trade, even if it did cost us a little. If the American suffers in trade relations with us it is because of his own selfishness, and crawling on our part will not help him to be more generous. The farmer welcomes the tariff as it is in Southern Alberta, especially as there is no rise that will injure his interests. We in this district have all we can carry with high labor, high freight rates, distance from market and the high prices of everything, and in order that the new provinces shall develop to their best the farmer must not be put upon too much at this stage of the game. Taken as a whole, we consider the tariff changes moderate and better than we expected, and possibly the fact that not any very excessive changes were made is the best after all. It is up to the United States now to do something for us before we go to meet them, for it is very doubtful if we can raise our tariffs higher for some time, and many of us think that to lower it would be even better. *The freer the intercourse we can enter with all countries the better for the West,* which will be an exporting country for some time to come and until agriculture is brought up to its proper level and our lands are developed and worked *it would be unwise to put any further burdens upon the farmer.* Of course freer intercourse with the States in the matter of agricultural implements might be to our advantage, but even then the injury we receive from their tariff wall might be worse than ours. I am in favor of fighting out the battle upon our own ground and unless we can get equality of treatment for Canada as a whole I believe in all of our interests to be burdened together until we obtain even treatment. E. N. BARKER, Southern Alberta Branch, Alberta Farmers' Ass'n.

Wants a Square Deal for the Farmers.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I read with some interest, and I confess a little amusement at the way you take a correspondent to task for his criticism of your attitude re The Society of Equity, and while said correspondent may not claim any kinship to the fatwold, specie mentioned, still I think he has been guilty of a little narrow-mindedness. He must at least accord to the views and opinions held by others. The same generosity we hope to receive for ours, even if said opinions and views are the exact opposite to our own. Nor would I accuse you of backing speculators, or being in league with capitalists, for knowing as the readers of your paper do, the whole souled manner in which you have denounced the "Bucket Shop" and otherwise pointed the finger of scorn at corruption and cupidity, I think you deserve not only the thanks but the confidence of your readers as well. Let me say at the outset, I am not a member of the U. S. of E. or connected with that "grand movement" in any way nor do I hail from "God's own Country" still I would not throw cold water upon it for two reasons; first, I think that a solution of the many troubles that beset the "tiller of the soil" lies in some way by obtaining control of markets and to that end the Society of Equity is laboring, if we in Western Canada are going to make the best of this grand heritage which is ours, production and marketing must go hand in hand, do not in promoting the first neglect, or sacrifice the latter. Second, any movement that enables the farmer across the line to get a better price for what he produces will eventually work out for the benefit of the producer here, even if the conditions here are not yet favorable to promote such a movement, and further I venture to say there are few men in the U. S. of E. to-day who have the interests of the farming community more at heart, or who is working harder to relieve the burden under which this class have so long suffered than I. A. Everitt, president and founder of the U. S. of E. I do not shut my eyes to the fact that the export market in his country plays a second part, while here it is the predominating one in price making; the influx of new settlers, Bonanza, and one-sided farming, together with frozen up water ways, all these things work together to glut the grain market at certain seasons of the year, each in its turn raising serious obstacles in the way of controlled marketing. I do not say unsurmountable ones. What the intelligent Western farmer wants is a "square deal," nothing more and he will be satisfied with nothing less. I would second what your correspondent says the papers that cry production the loudest are apparently dumb when it comes to selling these crops at a profit to the farmer. There are times sir, when the producer is forced to ask himself the questions, does this doctrine of the "two blades of grass" work out to the farmers' financial advantage under present market conditions? Are we after all just merely machines to produce? This latter is sufficiently answered when he draws a load of grain to the local buyer and asks him the price it is worth. This farmer with perhaps twenty years' experience in grain growing is told by a man of half the experience probably not that, that his wheat is only 1 Nor. when he, the farmer, expected 1 Hard, and if he has the courage to make a kick about being cut down this way in grade, and still further in price, what redress has he got? Does it lighten his load of grief to be told it is because of the big crop throughout the country? Will the ADVOCATE legion of readers answer where this insane doctrine of big crops will lead us to if by growing them we are only playing into the hands of our menagerie acquaintance in the "pit." The whole thing might be regarded in the light of some huge joke if it was not a matter of such serious moment to the farmers. Is this then to be the reward of the man who slaved to grow that crop, getting out of bed at 5 a.m. facing hot, blinding sand storms, swallowing dust and dirt, following a high tariff drill mark, whose dust besmeared features and tear-blurred eyes is not a thing to be laughed at and forgotten with cold raw winds and frost of a backward spring. Then the periods of anxious waiting—fought, too much rain, thunder storms and hail. Is this going to be the reward of the man, who together with his wife and children, kept home from school, slaved from before the first peep of dawn till long after dark, when harvest came—to save that crop? That big crop which speculators are making so much of now. "I made a thousand that time" mutters the young, nervous speculator to his associate when he has sold "short" and the market has been manipulated so that the price of wheat has tumbled, so the game is played, and the farmer is forced to take a hand with the cards all stacked against him to be plundered and exploited at the hands of speculators, as they sit within the protecting and invincible arms of their respective Exchanges, and Boards of Trade. In the face of conditions like these "Attach yourself to the soil young man" becomes a meaningless phrase, and the independence of the farmer a dream. Yes sir, there are times when we can be intolerant with impunity. There are times when intolerance becomes a virtue. Will it be any satisfaction or national pride to become the "Bread Basket" of the Empire at the expense of a degenerate husbandry? Therefore would I gladly welcome any society or organization whatever its name so long as it works in the interests of liberty and freedom to forward the fulfillment of that promise recorded in ancient story "The cry of the reapers will be heard."

Gascoigne Farm. G. W. SPLXER.

School Teacher's Salaries in Ontario.

A few farmers according to the public press of the East have protested against the Ontario Education Act, especially that section dealing with minimum salaries which leads the News to say editorially as follows:

"Protests against the new Education Act continue. Certain rural trustees object strongly to the clauses providing a minimum salary for teachers and increasing the authority of the Inspectors. At a meeting of trustees in Dufferin county one of the speakers said that the sense of injury was strong in the rural districts, not because of the extra taxation the law would impose, but because the Government was trampling on the rights of the public. It was thought unbearable that the school trustees would not have a word to say as to the amount of the teacher's salary. It must be said, however, that most of the other speakers at the meeting dealt with the extra tax, and plainly stated that this was the objectionable feature of the Act. Under all the protests there seems to be an underlying feeling of resentment because the Government considered rural trustees sinners above all their generation. "Why were the towns not included?" is the constant query. The answer is that 90 per cent. of the third-class teachers are employed in the country. Generally the salaries in the towns are higher because the trustees insist on a higher qualification. It cannot be doubted that in the main the children in a town or city are better taught than those in the rural districts. This is unjust. The country boys are deserving of as much consideration as the boys in a town. In other days they secured it, for the salaries were more on a level with the returns from other activities in life. Certainly the new law is drastic, certainly it seems harsh and extraordinary, but it must be remembered that the Government had to deal with an extraordinary situation. When nearly all the poor teachers are in the country and the good ones in the towns something is needed to awake the rural trustees to an appreciation of the bad conditions under which the children are being educated. At the meeting in Dufferin county to which we have referred one of the speakers pointed out that the new law would mean an addition of \$5 in his annual tax-bill, and that if it affected everyone as heavily the law was pretty bad. If a farmer could get a good normal-trained teacher by paying \$5 a year extra his children would benefit, and he ought not to complain. Supposing this farmer has 100 acres worth \$5,000, for Dufferin is a good farming county, and land is valuable, his five dollars is only one mill additional. We cannot think that the people of the rural districts intend to "protest with the utmost vigor" over a one-mill increase. Trustees of Ontario, whether in town or country, should understand that the scarcity of teachers is becoming alarming. The low salaries have driven men out of the profession, and the young women are beginning to learn that an office position at \$7 a week is preferable to teaching at \$5, or even \$4. The News recently published an advertisement for a teacher where the salary was announced to be \$210. No man or woman should be asked in these days of high prices to accept such a miserable pittance. The law is drastic, certainly; but desperate diseases require desperate remedies."

We cannot help but agree with the Toronto man; so many people have as yet failed to grasp the fundamental idea regarding Education, namely, that it is Quality not Quantity that counts. Many an Old Country parent far poorer off financially than many farmers, have not only paid their taxes, but have paid sums ranging from \$15 to \$45 a year, in addition to purchasing books and buying railway or street car transportation for their children, so that they may get a first class education. The English semi-public schools afford hundreds of such instances, clerks with salaries ranging from \$1250 to \$2000 a year, with families of three to seven children, residing in cities where it costs considerable money to live and bring up a family, yet they do it because they consider it right to do so, that it pays, that it ensures the child against want and that a good education is the best legacy a parent can leave a child with. We believe that the piece of legislation objected to was necessary to bring some people to a proper sense of their duty to their families, the community in which they live, and the nation.

Thinks Farmers Lack Executive Ability.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to take exception to the suggestions of one, Slow Coach, writing you under the heading "Organize the School Trustees," on the ground that they are too revolutionary and are dangerous to the established order of things, which should not under any circumstances be disturbed.

It may be as he says that the clause in the Bill of 1890 providing for the representative of school boards on the Advisory Board was side tracked, but is it not better so. What use would the ordinary farmer be on the Advisory Board? What does the ordinary Moss Back know about the selection of text books or the construction of a programme of studies for the schools? The Advisory Board consists of College professors and leading educationists of the city who do not need to be debated to by Hobbs, the farmer.

Slow Coach would gather together delegates from school boards at the Provincial Teachers' Association.

To me that seems a dangerous policy. Better "let sleeping dogs lie." The farmer is not asking for voice in the management of educational affairs, and why should he? It would be a dangerous thing to add a trustees' department to the Provincial Educational Association. They would be meddling with things they know little about. Their part is to pay their taxes. To invite the counsel of outsiders is an admission of weakness and failure on the part of those who have steered the ship of learning in the past and a reflection on the leading educationists of the country.

WINNIPEGGER.

The Tariff Much too High Even Yet.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Yours of Dec. 7th re the Tariff, to hand. I must confess that I am not familiar enough with either the old or the new tariff to offer any criticism upon the same from the fact I do not have the schedule of either.

But from what little information I have from general discussions at Farmers' Meetings and Conventions, I am convinced that the Tariff that has been and is now in existence is much too high to be of great benefit to the farmer, and we, the farmers of this Western Province would like to see a much greater reduction on general principles. We of the prairie country would like to see lumber placed upon the free list, for we don't see why the lumberman of British Columbia and other parts of the Dominion of Canada cannot compete with our cousins just over the line. Lumber, here, is already too high. Just who is getting the benefit of high priced lumber, the millman or the Railroad companies, I cannot say, but I am convinced that nearly everything the farmer has to buy is too high according to the prices he receives for his products.

This I think is due to some extent to the high freight rates to and from the points of production. Time, I think, will relieve Alberta from some of this, as she has many natural resources to draw from, such as coal, gas, coal oil, water power to generate electricity, mineral in abundance. We lack only population and that is coming our way. Together with better prices for our products.

In regard to British Preference, I don't quite understand whether you mean those implements manufactured in England, or both England and Canada, but I think quality, durability and adaptability, together with price would be self adjusting.

S. Alta. THOS. H. WOOLFORD.

[The British Preference is mainly one on woollens, and it has been made less favorable to the Canadian consumer and British manufacturer.]

The New Tariff a Disappointment from Western Farmer's View Point.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As one of the delegates that went before the Tariff Commission at Brandon, I thought I would give my opinion on changes made from a Western Farmer's standpoint. Like all the Tariff changes made by the present Free Trade, Tariff for revenue only Government in the interest of the Western farmer they consist of taking a dollar out of his pocket and returning 75 cents into his other pocket and trying to persuade him that he is better off because he is making the country more prosperous by benefitting the Home Market, not his own Home Market but some other fellow's, some hundreds of miles away. Take the duty on moving machines and binders reduced 2 1/2 P.C. Now that the International Harvesting Co. has its factory on both sides of the boundary and are allowed to import most of their raw material free and as the Universal Harvesting Co. are nearly the only importers of these machines. It will be a very sanguine farmer indeed who expects to get that reduction. Just 2 1/2 per cent. more for the combine I figure it out at. Then to offset this, sugar up 72 cents per 100 lbs., and the farmer by far the largest user of sugar in the West, means at least \$1 per 100 lbs. of a raise, taking the average farmer's family using from four to eight hundred pounds of sugar per year for six years, will be an increase of from \$24 to \$48 per farmer. Contrast this with the doubtful decrease in price of mower of 2 1/2 per cent and taking the life of a mower at six years at first cost \$50, 2 1/2 per cent of this \$1 25 for six years, \$7.50, leaves the farmer to the bad between \$16.50 and \$40.50 not much to rejoice over here. Again take lumber that the farmers made such a good case of at Brandon and elsewhere, no change, although we have been repeatedly promised that when a combine on any article to increase its value is proven, the Government would admit that article free, surely a lumber combine was proven by the lumbermen themselves before the commission in British Columbia and elsewhere.

The duty reduced on spades, shovels, hoes, axes, scythes reduced 2 1/2 per cent. I venture to make the statement that the only people who will benefit by this reduction is the Railway Company and Railway Contractors, who use more of these articles than the farmer and who contract for them in large quantities and get the reduction, not the farmer who buys a shovel once in two years and a scythe once in a life time, but suppose he bought a shovel every year at a cost of say, \$1, would the hardware man throw off 2 1/2 cents for cash, and if he did what would we do with it if we got it, ridiculous! There is an increase

on wire, now here is something that runs a farmer into money, and it is increased, but the duty on paints is reduced and to help the Canadian paint manufacturer out the duty is also kept off flax to help the Wisconsin farmer market his flax to the Canadian Oil manufacturer and help the paint man get cheap linseed oil. There is a reduction on rice of 2 1/2 per cent, and undoubtedly rice is largely used by the farmer in the summer time and the duty in the general tariff is reduced from 75 to 73 1/2, will some school teacher kindly work out how much of a benefit this will be on rice at 3 lbs. for 25 cents? There will be a raise of 1/4 a cent on lamp chimneys. I suppose this includes lantern glasses, which have gone up 2 1/2 per cent, no more three lantern glasses for a quarter, just a straight 10 cents each and we will be fortunate if it is not 12 1/2 cents or two for the quarter, so nothing here to shout Hurrah about, and please don't get mad when the hired man breaks another chimney, only 2 1/2 cents more and we'll save it on the next shovel we buy, perhaps.

Cotton goods reduced 2 1/2 per cent, but the preferential duty raised two per cent and have most of the cotton goods come in under the preferential tariff and the rural population who are by far the largest users of cotton goods, there again get it in the neck. Taken altogether the Tariff has rather increased the cost to the farmer and it is a great disappointment to an old Liberal and the well advertised saying of Mr. Laurier, that the Liberal's policy would be a "Tariff for Revenue only and the goal of their ambition to be Free Trade as they have it in England" still seems to be a long way off from the Western Farmer.

Emerson. T. W. KNIGHTS.

Suggestions to Facilitate Business at Grain Growers' Convention.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
Following the suggestion of the association at Brandon last year, re simpler, shorter or better method of electing officers for next year, I beg to submit the following as a suggested outline, which may either be adopted or lead to some similar scheme, or better one:
Badges to be provided for every delegate (design golden sheaf of wheat) and to be worn at each session, if not all the time of convention.

Nominations for President and Vice-President to be made by writing names on ballots, to be handed in at the beginning of third session, each candidate to then address the meeting, after which elections for President and Vice President to be proceeded with by ballot.

Province to be divided into ten groups by the secretary beforehand, for the election of directors, each group allowed to select and elect if desired one officer. Any group failing to select an officer from among their own members, to be allowed to elect any other member.

These nominations to be handed in at beginning of fourth or fifth session, and names of candidates to be read over by secretary. Any candidate wishing to withdraw his name must do so immediately, remaining names to be handed in on ballots at the door before opening of next session, not more than two officers to be elected in any one group.

Printed programs to be prepared and distributed at beginning of convention, and followed as closely as possible. Said program to show which associations are included in each group. This method should have the effect of scattering the officers through the province. It would give the delegates more chance to elect the best man, as they should know more about the man near their own districts.

Would like to hear from others members on this important subject.
GRAIN GROWER.

Moosomin Seed Fair.

The Moosomin Agricultural Society held a successful seed fair on Dec. 4. The lecturers for the day were Messrs. H. McFayden and E. D. Eddy.

In the class for pure hard wheat, for which \$16 in all were offered, there were fifteen entries, all of which were of excellent quality. Thomas Ross landed first and has 1,000 bushels of equally good Red Fife seed. John Paul obtained second and has 500 bushels of Preston wheat; E. Connor got third, has 1,000 bushels, and Joseph Johnston, who has 500 bushels Red Fife, was given fourth place. The oats were not very well represented, only three entries being on exhibition. On account of the presence of wheat, a first prize was not awarded. Jerry Anderson was second and John Paul third. There was also one exhibit each of timothy, rye grass and barley. The former was badly infected with wild seeds. The rye grass was exceptionally good while the barley, which was large, plump and weighed well, was thrown out on account of wild oats. The judging was done by Harris McFayden, representative in Saskatchewan of the seed branch of the Dominion department of agriculture, and by John Bracken, who occupies a similar position in Manitoba. Addresses were delivered on weed eradication, smut, good seed, etc.

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

Ontario's Winter Fair.

Ontario has a winter fair each December at Guelph which is a model of such institutions in this country. It is a combination fat stock show, poultry show, farmers' convention, dairy cow competition and educational demonstrations. It has been a pronounced success for years, and this season exhibits were forward in larger numbers than ever before. The fat stock and poultry departments aim particularly at improving quality in live animals and carcasses, and the demonstrations and lectures point the way to economic production.

The winter fair demonstrates that Ontario is essentially a live stock and dairy province. Every detail of the fair is critically and intelligently examined by large crowds of farmers, college students and city folk. The Dominion and Provincial officials whose work has to do with agricultural affairs attend all sessions, and visitors from other provinces and states go to Guelph to imbibe something of the enthusiasm and tact evident on every hand.

The poultry show is, without doubt, the largest and most representative in the world. The best specimens of practically every breed of domesticated fowl are on exhibition this year, to the extent of four thousand birds.

The poultry show is supported liberally by the Ontario government but it seems rather strange that breeds which are purely a financier's fad should be so substantially encouraged by people so essentially practical as are Ontarians.

Prominent visitors to the fair from across the line were Prof. Hays, assistant to Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. John Gosling who judged fat cattle and gave demonstrations upon the same and upon carcasses. These gentlemen are both well up in their respective vocations but it was evident that Ontarians preferred the hard sense of home talent to the loquacious eloquence of the visitors.

The accommodation for stock was seriously overtaxed by the exhibits, that of hogs being particularly large. Prizes were given for pure breeds in beef cattle classes and for grades. Naturally the Shorthorn section was well filled, the first prize animals in each class being of quite superior quality. Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus showed together with Galloways and Devons, forming another class. The grades made a much stronger showing than the pure breeds, a yearling with Shorthorn ancestry being made grand champion of the show.

Many of the sheep that had been successful the previous week at the International were also shown at Guelph, and the swine exhibit was made up chiefly of Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths. The championship for best pen of bacon hogs was won by Yorkshires and for best bacon carcass by the same breed.

In future issues we shall have occasion to refer to some of the discussions which took place upon different topics, the chief of which this year was that of the milking machine.

Things to Remember.

- Alberta Farmers' Association, Calgary Jan. 9
- Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Toronto Feb. 5-6
- Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention, Brandon Feb. 6, 7, 8
- Manitoba Live Stock Conventions, Fat Stock and Stallion Shows, Brandon Feb. -
- Saskatchewan Live Stock Conventions, Regina Mar. 20, 21, 22
- Alberta Live Stock Conventions, Calgary Apr.

MARKETS

The holiday season makes slow and indifferent markets, unless for turkeys, and other seasonal eatables.

Wheat receipts have dropped away off because of the failure of transportation companies to get the crop away, and latterly on account of bad roads due to the heavy snowfall.

Gossip from the Grain Exchange has been largely devoted to what have been termed the conspiracy cases.

The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association report shows nearly twenty million in store at country points and estimates that there still remains in farmers' hands to be marketed some fifteen million after having deducted eighteen million for seed and country millers' requirements.

A grain firm states that it believes that exports to be 5,000,000 bushels short.

WINNIPEG CASH GRAIN PRICES.
1 Hard, 75c; 1 Northern, 73 1/2c; 2 Nor., 72c; 3 Nor., 69 1/2c; No. 4, 66 1/2c; rejected 1-1 Nor., 63 1/2c.

rejected 1-2 Nor., 66 1/2c; rejected 1-3 Nor., 63 1/2c; rejected 2-1 Nor., 67c; rejected 2-2 Nor., 64c; rejected 2-3 Nor., 62c; scoured 1 Nor., 69 1/2c; scoured 2 Nor., 69c; scoured 3 Nor., 68 1/2c; rejected for seed 1 Nor., 68 1/2c; rejected for seed 2 Nor., 66 1/2c; oats, 31 1/2c; Barley, 12 1/2c; Flax, \$1.17.

Millfeeds are very high, especially when wheat prices are considered. Bran is a good investment for any farmer to feed his stock at from \$10 to \$14 a ton, present prices are; bran \$17 per ton, shorts \$18 a ton.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

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

CREAMERY BUTTER	
Fancy fresh made bricks	35
Second grade bricks	27 @ 32
Boxes	27
DAIRY BUTTER	
Prints, fancy, in small lots	25 @ 26
Tubs selected	23 @ 24
CHEESE	
Manitoba	14 1/2
Ontario	15 @ 15 1/2
Ontario, twin	15 1/2 @ 16
EGGS	
Ontario, fresh gathered	28
Manitoba, fresh gathered	27
Pickled eggs	25
POULTRY	
Spring chickens, local here	10 @ 11
Spring ducks	10
Fowl	7
Old ducks	7
Old turkeys	13
Young turkeys	15 1/2
Geese	9

LIVE STOCK FIGURES.

Choice steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Choice steers, 1,100 and over	3 @ 3 1/4
Choice heifers, 1,050 and over	2 1/2 @ 3 1/4
Choice cows, 1,000 and up	2 1/2 @ 3
Common cows, 1,000 and up	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fat bulls	2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Lambs	5 1/2 @ 6

CHICAGO.

Chicago, December 21.—Cattle—Estimated receipts \$4,000; market steady; beefs \$4 to \$6.90; cows and heifers, \$1.60 to 5.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.50; Texans \$3.75 to \$4.60; westerns, \$3.90 to \$5.50; calves, \$6.00 to 8.00.

Hogs—estimated receipts, 30,000; market lower mixed and butchers, \$6.00 to \$6.35; good heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.35; rough heavy, \$5.85 to \$6.10; light \$5.90 to \$1.30; pigs, \$5.90 to 6.30; bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.25.

TORONTO.

The general run on export cattle was at \$4.50 to \$4.75, while choice quantities brought 10c to 15c more.

Good butchers' cattle were worth \$1.25 to \$1.50 and very nice stock were 15c to 20c higher.

Heavy feeders were worth \$3.65 to \$3.75, short keep steers \$3.75 to \$4.10.

Best mixed cows were \$4.90 to \$5.00. Calves were worth 5c to 6 1/2c per pound.

Hogs \$6.00 off cars; \$6.15 fed and watered. A new packing house is owned in the Queen City with ability to kill three thousand hogs per week.

PHOENIX.

Salted in good condition	9 @ 10
Frozen hides	8
Sheepskins	15 @ 55
Second root, good, clean and dry, per lb.	33

The West is well said to be a country of "Promises." Mechanics promise to do work by a certain time but they don't; men promise to pay at a certain date but they don't, and so on. These promises are made so easily, and without weighing the consequences as to lead one to the suspicion the promiser never had an intention of fulfilling that promise. It is a pity that immortal old adage "that which is promised is best" were meant to be broken. The West is well said to be a country of "Promises." Men promise to do work by a certain time but they don't; men promise to pay at a certain date but they don't, and so on. These promises are made so easily, and without weighing the consequences as to lead one to the suspicion the promiser never had an intention of fulfilling that promise. It is a pity that immortal old adage "that which is promised is best" were meant to be broken. The West is well said to be a country of "Promises." Men promise to do work by a certain time but they don't; men promise to pay at a certain date but they don't, and so on. These promises are made so easily, and without weighing the consequences as to lead one to the suspicion the promiser never had an intention of fulfilling that promise. It is a pity that immortal old adage "that which is promised is best" were meant to be broken.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

A beautiful and valuable fresco, done by Della Robbia, and representing the Madonna and Child was stolen from a palace near Florence, Italy.

* * *

The Reverend Arthur Bell Nicholls has just died in Ireland at the age of ninety years. He was the husband of the famous English novelist Charlotte Brontë, who died fifty-one years ago, after one year of wedded life.

* * *

Ruins which are thought to be the tomb of Cicero have been discovered at Formia, near which place Cicero was assassinated nearly two thousand years ago.

* * *

Two curious old books—a "Bug" Bible and a work which cost its author his ears—have just been sold in a London auction.

The "Bug" Bible, published in 1549, is so called from a misprint in the ninety-first psalm, fifth verse, where it says: "Thou shalt not be afraid of buggies by night," the intended word being "bogies"—in the modern version "the terror." The "Bug" Bible was sold for the low price of \$20.

A defective copy of Prynne's "The Player's Scourge or the Actor's Tragedy," 1633, was sold for \$15. For writing this work the famous Puritan received a savage sentence in the star chamber. The book was taken as a libel on Queen Henrietta, who, while it was in press, took some part in some private theatricals. The book was burned by the common hangman, its author was fined \$25,000; he was ordered to stand in the pillory in Westminster and Cheapside and to lose an ear in each place, and then be imprisoned for life.

A Winter's Reading.

It is difficult to plan out a course of reading for the winter, not for lack of material with which to fill the program, but for the abundance of it which makes it hard to choose. In this attempt to outline a course, more will probably be given than any reader will be able to accomplish. But it is hoped that the outline given will be suggestive, and from it the student can branch out on those lines best suited to his taste and the time at his disposal.

There are two books that are essential to the beginning, the end, and all through any course of reading—a good atlas and a standard dictionary. They are the tools for the work. A pencil or pen should be used a very great deal for marking underlining and making marginal notes on important paragraphs. If the margins are too narrow for notes, paste in a sheet of thin paper at the page where the difficulty occurs.

The book of all books with which to begin any course is the Bible—quite apart from the question of its inspiration. In it you get early history, of Egypt, of Syria, of Persia, Babylon, Greece and Rome, interwoven with the history of God's peculiar people. Where will you find sweeter music than the Psalms, more sublime and majestic language than in Job or Revelation, a sweeter love story than that of Ruth, or more tenderness and pathos than in the Gospels? No one can lay claim to literary culture who does not know his Bible from at least the standpoint of literature.

The English literature like the English language is a composite one. We have borrowed much. It is surely then that a student should know of the literary achievements of those nations to whom we owe so much. The majority

of us, "with small Latin and less Greek," would derive no satisfaction from attempting works in these languages, but there are splendid translations of the writings of these ancient masters, who remain yet unsurpassed. Get Chapman's or Pope's translation of Homer's *Odyssey* and *Iliad*, Conington's version of Virgil's *Aeneid* and the odes of Horace, and one of the many good translations of Caesar's *Bellum Gallicum*. Read with these George Grote's "History of Greece" and Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Coming to the literature of our own race it is not easy to arrange a satisfactory course when the ground to be covered is so vast. Perhaps an historical arrangement will answer the purpose best. Beginning with our earliest great writer, Chaucer. Get his prologue to the *Canterbury Tales* and read it first. Willoughby has edited one in which are copious notes and aids to the pronunciation which give the key to the music of the early English. Read then "Le Morte D'Arthur," by Sir Thomas Malory, who was born, it is believed, in the same year that saw the death of Chaucer. And for a modern version of these same adventures of King Arthur and the Round Table, read in conjunction Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

Fifty years later Sir Thomas More, then Henry VIII.'s Lord Chancellor, published his wonderful little book "Utopia," that dream of the beautiful country where neither laziness nor avarice were found, where poverty was unknown, and the temptation to crime was taken away. With "Utopia" it might be well to read Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," not so much for its value as literature, but to compare the vision of the sixteenth century ideal with that of the nineteenth.

As an introduction to the study of Shakespeare, who is next in order of time in English letters, but first in order of merit, it is well to get a copy of the *Chronicles of Raphael Holinshed* (or *Ralph Hollingshead*); for from these chronicles of the old historian the dramatist obtained the material for *King Lear*, *Macbeth*, *Cymbeline*, and almost all the historical plays. In fact, in some of the scenes the speeches are almost identical. In addition, Edmund Spenser's "Faery Queen" and Francis Bacon's essays should be read to get a more complete knowledge of the marvellous intellectual awakening in the reign of Good Queen Bess.

John Milton, the poet of the Puritans, was a little boy of eight when Shakespeare died. His works are the stern stuff of a stern age, but the poet was in him in spite of his environment. "Paradise Lost" is a splendid work of poetic art, and a reading of the sonnets and shorter poems will give an appetite for the longer works.

Still following the chronological order we come to John Bunyan and his "Pilgrim's Progress." It forms a happy contrast to the works of Milton—the naturalness of the tinker against the culture and education of the Puritan, the simplicity of his language against the majesty and dignity of Milton's stately verse. Strangely unlike in every point, neither could be improved upon.

In the eighteenth century, Samuel Johnson and his biographer, Boswell, are the most conspicuous figures. Johnson's dictionary may not appeal to you, but you will enjoy "Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia," and you will enjoy Johnson himself when you have finished reading Boswell's life of him. That finished, you will take up "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "The Deserted Village" and thank Oliver Goldsmith for his cheerful, happy, natural pictures of everyday life

and for the same pictures as well portrayed, you will be grateful to Jane Austen who is next on our list. Read "Mansfield Park," "Pride and Prejudice" or "Northanger Abbey."

At the close of the eighteenth century, Scotland makes two additions of the utmost importance to our literature—the songs of Burns and the romances of Sir Walter Scott. Get a complete volume of Burns and read a little every day. To begin Scott read "The Heart of Midlothian" and "Ivanhoe." You will not be satisfied then till you have read all.

Follow this with "The Ancient Mariner" and "Christabel" which are the product of a day of genius in the life of a second rate poet. These two keep the memory of Coleridge green. Many authors of note lived and wrote during this period (the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries). Charles Lamb wrote "The Essays of Elia," Keats and Shelley lived their brief lives, and Byron gave his good and evil to the world. Then comes Thomas Carlyle, that bitter, wholesome Scot, paying no attention to the conventionalities of language or style, but eager to get his thought expressed no matter in what form. For a beginning in Carlyle read "Sartor Resartus" and "Heroes and Hero Worship." You will not stop there.

With Thackeray and the entering in of the nineteenth century, fiction begins to play a far more prominent part on the literary stage. "Vanity Fair" is the best known. "Esmond" is the finest in quality. "The Newcomes" the most pathetic of his books. Thackeray was not quite a year older than the man whose name seems naturally coupled with his—Charles Dickens. Don't put off reading "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Our Mutual Friend," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Bleak House" and "David Copperfield." You will make many acquaintances, and bless the day you were introduced to Sidney Carton, the Boffins, Dame Durden, Saurey Gamp, and Peggotty. Every book is written with the purpose of exposing some evil from which humanity suffered, and the righting of many of them has followed as a result.

Tennyson and Browning are the poets of the latter half of the nineteenth century, as Ruskin and Arnold are its masters of literary style in prose, and George Eliot the highest name in fiction. If you have not read any of Ruskin, begin with "The Crown of Wild Olive" and "Sesame and Lilies"; read Arnold's "Sweetness and Light," and read "Silas Marner," the best of George Eliot's books.

To aid in following out of this course or any part of it, have at hand a good English history. Green's "Short History of the English People" is one of the best, but it closes with the battle of Waterloo, 1815. Justin McCarthy's "Short History of Our Own Times" will be found to make a good completion.

MORE COMMON SENSE, LESS JINGOISM NEEDED.

Some people with the best intentions, no doubt, are laboring to import militarism into our public schools. If they think that military symbolism, show, and parade are necessary, or even certainly conducive to the production of warlike valor, facts seem hardly to bear them out. Of the English peasants, whose stubborn bravery triumphed on so many famous fields, few probably before their enlistment had seen anything of military show or undergone any warlike cultivation. Many of them, probably, had never seen a battle-flag. Over these playing fields of Eton, on which Waterloo is said to have been won, no battle-flag waved, nor was there at that time the slightest tincture of militarism in the system of the school. On the other hand, the National Guard of Paris seem to have been well fed with military show. Yet, when the Germans came, Trochu failed to get it under fire, and could only thank it for its moral support.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE QUIET HOUR

A SECRET SOURCE OF POWER.

Enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.—St. Matt. vi. 6.

The monk was preaching: strong his earnest word,

From the abundance of his heart he spoke,

And the flame spread—in every soul that heard.

Sorrow and love and good resolve awoke:—

The poor lay-brother, ignorant and old, Thanked God that he had heard such words of gold.

"Still let the glory, Lord, be Thine alone,"

So prayed the monk; his heart absorbed in praise:

"Thine be the glory: if my hands have sown

The harvest ripened in Thy mercy's rays,

It was Thy blessing, Lord, that made my word

Bring light and love to every soul that heard.

"O Lord! I thank Thee that my feeble strength

Has been so blest; that sinful hearts and cold

Were melted at my pleading—know at length

How sweet Thy service, and how safe Thy fold;

While souls that loved Thee saw before them rise

Still holier heights of loving sacrifice."

So prayed the monk; when suddenly he heard

An Angel speaking thus: "Know, O my son,

Thy words had all been vain, but hearts were stirred,

And saints were edified and sinners won,

By his, the poor lay-brother's humble aid,

Who sat upon the pulpit-stair, and prayed."

—A. A. PROCTER.

That old legend may be—indeed, surely is—true in many instances. The wonderful power and privilege of prayer is in our hands. If we are not using it—and which of us does use it to the full?—we shall surely be called to account. This great talent has been placed in the hands of every Christian to be used for God's glory and the service of men. When the Master returns He will find that we have left it lying useless until it has become rusty or is buried out of sight and forgotten? Probably, in such a case as the one described above, a man who felt himself gifted with the power of reaching and inspiring men with his eloquence would feel bound to use that gift for good; but the lay brothers and sisters, who form the congregations, or who are forced by circumstances to remain at home, may not realize their power and responsibility so clearly.

Prayer is not as easy as it looks on the surface—indeed, it is very difficult. It is not only that time may be very limited, and that there are many other duties claiming attention—duties which at the moment seem far more pressing than the duty of prayer. There are meals to be got ready, the children to dress, the everyday "chores" to be attended to. Prayer can be pushed to one side to wait for a more convenient season, and, too often, that season grows more and more infrequent. But even if we do insist in keeping to our regular time for prayer, making other less important duties wait, fresh difficulties pile up to hinder us. It is hard to shut out the visible world around us, and to realize the Presence of the Invisible God. It is hard to concentrate one's mind on the praises and petitions offered, when the thoughts are so inclined to wander.

"I cannot pray; yet Lord Thou know'st The pain it is to me,
To have my vainly struggling thoughts

Thus torn away from Thee.
Prayer was not meant for luxury,
Or selfish pastime sweet;

It is the prostrate creature's place
At his Creator's feet.

Had I, dear Lord, no pleasure found
But in the thoughts of Thee,
Prayer would have come unsought
and been

A truer liberty.
Yet, Thou art oft most present, Lord,
In weak distracted prayer;

A sinner out of heart with self
Most often finds Thee there.
And prayer that humbles, sets the soul
From all illusions free,
And teaches it how utterly,
Dear Lord, it hangs on Thee."

But, though distractions in prayer are not always our own fault, too often they prove that we are not particularly interested in that duty and privilege. If we find that our spiritual growth is slow, probably a little self-examination would show that neglect of prayer is at the root of the trouble. It is not that we have given up the daily "saying of our prayers." Such a deliberate omission as that would wake us up with a shock to a sense of danger, but our prayers may have grown formal, and have ceased to be real, quickening communion with the Living God. When prayer is only a duty to be performed, and when we rise from our knees and forget the next moment that we have been speaking to God, of course prayer is not the source of power that it should be. But the real difficulty lies still deeper down and springs from want of faith. If we have a living, practical belief in God as our Father, if we know that He is ready and able to fill our out-stretched hands with every thing that is really good for us and for our friends, it will be impossible to give prayer an unimportant place in our lives.

Dean Hodges tells us of an ingenious kind of prayer that was invented in the middle ages. The letters of the alphabet were reverently repeated, and then the suppliant asked that—as very perfect prayers had been formed out of these 26 letters—God would take them and construct such devotion as might please Him. Such an easy way of manufacturing prayers would probably be as effectual as the attempt to paint a great picture by simply flinging on the canvas the colors used by great painters. A picture needs soul as well as paint, and a prayer needs soul as well as words. We may smile at the absurdity of the idea, and yet are not some of our prayers just as lifeless? How often we rise from our knees and go about our work, forgetting instantly that we have been in the audience-chamber of the King of Kings, never looking for an answer to our petitions nor relying on His strength and protection. Yesterday a little blind woman was telling me that several years ago she fell down stairs and sprained her ankle. She said, in the most matter-of-fact way: "I got up in a hurry that morning to attend to my sister who was sick, and I forgot to say my prayers; so I thought God did not take care of me because I had not asked Him."

She evidently put a good deal of faith in her daily commending of herself to God's care, though she apparently thought His Fatherly Watchfulness depended altogether on her remembrance of Him. Happily for us, He loves and cares for His children even when they are entirely forgetful of Him, but that does not lessen the power and responsibility of prayer which we hold in our hands. My blind friend also told me how the day before a murderer was to be executed—she was praying for him all day! Even at the Lord's Table she could think of no one else. Surely her loving, unselfish pleading not only strengthened and beautified her own soul, but—God only knows how—really helped that poor, darkened

spirit which has now passed out into the mysterious life beyond death.

It is strange that we should treat prayer so lightly when it is so infinite in its possibilities. Swifter than lightning it can reach the boundaries—if they have any boundaries—of time and space. We long to be brave and strong and holy, and, in spite of many failures, we still struggle on after perfection. But do we always pray with all our strength, earnestly and persistently, for the indwelling spirit of God, Who only can transfigure our lives and make our souls bright with the beauty of holiness? It is short-sighted folly to struggle on alone, when Almighty Power is pledged to help us if we look to Him for help. Or, perhaps, we are trying to bring help or comfort to others. God wants to send many messages through us; He wants each Christian to be, like John the Baptist, a "voice" speaking His words. It is a great honor and privilege to be used by Him, to be the channel through which He touches other souls; but how can God speak through our voice unless we are living in continual touch with Him? As the Word of God came into the world, through a lowly, holy maiden so He is constantly coming into the world, and reaching man, through men and women and children, who, like Mary of Nazareth, have offered and presented their souls and bodies willingly to His service, and, with pure hearts and steadfast wills, say unreservedly: "Be it unto me according to Thy word." God can do great things through such consecrated human instruments. If He is not working mightily through us—and He only knows whether He is making use of our powers for His own purposes—then it must be because we are not entirely consecrated to His service, or are not keeping always in touch with Him. St. Paul's influence for good was, and is, inconceivably great, and why?—He explains it very simply by saying: "I also labor, striving according to His working, which worketh in me mightily."

The Church of Christ is marching on like a great victorious army. Rev. R. H. Starr says: "There never was a time when art and science and literature and travel and research and investigation of every kind were bringing all their treasures and laying them at the feet of Jesus Christ as they are doing to-day, never a time when the cold pessimistic thought of despairing Agnosticism was being met as it is to-day by the living and quickening faith in the old-time verities of Christian creeds; never a time when the Church of God, aided and supported by this omnipotent faith, was taking the thistle of a thousand difficulties in her hand and crushing it, as she is doing to-day."

But, though Christianity is beginning to take its rightful place as a great world-power, are we individual Christians taking our rightful place as channels of power, channels along which the power of God may flow? If God has lighted us with the fire of His indwelling Life He intends us to do our part in the great work of lighting the world. Let us put more life and energy and enthusiasm into our prayers for the growth of His Kingdom, and then we can reach out in the night of those secret prayers to sweeten, brighten and strengthen the souls around us. God will keep His promise, and when an obedient disciple goes to Him in secret for help he is always rewarded openly. The only way to really help others is to press close to Christ, and stay there. Then both hands can be stretched out in eager service. You may have little time, money or world-influence. Well, what of that? The great Life which has transfigured millions of souls, filling them with power, and joy and beauty, was very short, and had neither money nor worldly influence behind it. The world would have been poorer rather than richer to-day if Jesus had reigned in a palace instead of working in a village shop. True power, the power of a teacher rather than in circumstances, is the people who help us in our darkest things are helping us by what they do, not by what they say. Behind a man nothing, and behind a woman nothing, and behind a child nothing, and behind a man nothing, and behind a woman nothing, and behind a child nothing. To-day we can see that the great and glorious, but so awful Good Friday, it was not like an utter failure. No, it was the day of death can any one

results of his life and work. We all may be conquerors—through Him that loved us—but don't let us aim so low that we can possibly win satisfying success here.

"A man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Or what's heaven for?"

HOPE.

THE "GREAT WEST"

O give me the horses, wagons and whips—
And the straw that is well filled with grain,

I'd mount my "Great West," that beautiful ship,
And thresh be it sunshine or rain.

I have travelled this earth from the east to the west

I've threshed many fields through the land.

Machines I've had many, but this is the best,

The "Great West" in its beauty doth stand.

Its belting, its gearing, its cog wheels—are strong,

And smoothly it goes to its work.

It gratefully cheers with a "Harvest Home song,"

The farmer, be he Christian or Turk

Then the "Great West" we will have in every man's mouth,

No wonder, as its work to be seen,
Eclipses all others from the north to the south,

In threshing both rapid and clean.
W. W.

THE NIGHT AFTER CHRISTMAS.

'Twas the night after Christmas and all through the flat

Every creature was wide awake—barring the cat;

The stockings were flung in a heap on a chair,

Quite empty of candy St. Nick had put there.

The children were all doubled up in their beds

With pains in their 'tummies' and aches in their heads.

Mamma heated water, while I, in my wrapper,

Was walking the kid (who is not a kid-napper);

When out in the street there arose a great clatter,

And I put down the child to see what was the matter;

Rushed out in the entry, threw the door open wide,

And found an old gentleman standing outside.

I looked at him closely, and realized then

'Twas the doctor I'd sent for that morning at ten.

He was dressed in an ulster to keep him from chills,

And his pockets were bulging with boxes of pills.

He came to the nursery and opened his pack,

Full of fresh paregoric and strong 'peacae,

Rhubarb and soda-mints, calomel oil,

And pink sticking-plaster rolled up in a coil.

He felt all their pulses and looked at their tongues,

Took all their temperatures, sounded their lungs,

When he'd dosed all the children and silenced the kid,

He put back his medicines, down the stairs slid,

Jumped into his cab and said to the driver,

"In excellent humor—he'd just made a 'cure'!"

"I'm twelve hours behind my appointment," I said,

But I wish it was the same each day of the year!"

ANON.

TO THE NEW YEAR.

As dawn's first light is breaking,

Oh, be glad to see the morning,

It with its light and warmth,

Though success may for a moment come,

Not a sad, nor a gloomy

As morning's light is breaking,

Oh, be glad to see the morning,

It with its light and warmth,

Though success may for a moment come,

Not a sad, nor a gloomy

As morning's light is breaking,

Oh, be glad to see the morning,

It with its light and warmth,

Though success may for a moment come,

Not a sad, nor a gloomy

As morning's light is breaking,

Oh, be glad to see the morning,

It with its light and warmth,

Tommy Norry and the Dwarf of Capilano
(Continued from issue of December 19)

figures of bird and butterfly and flower. Without waiting to see if the dwarf will return the magic fish to the river Tommy climbs quickly into the saddle. The moment he is seated the donkey starts upward through the underbrush. In a short time they reach the road and his little friend is lost to view. Once here, the animal rapidly increases its pace. Tommy, who has never before been astride a saddle, feels sure that nothing can equal this for real, downright pleasure. The jungle-jangle of the bells, and the rapid patter of the donkey's feet are sweetest music to his ears. In the space of a few minutes the river and the canyon are left far behind. It matters not whether the road is rough or smooth, level or hilly, the surefooted creature keeps straight on with undiminished pace. At length, they climb a short rise. At the top of this there comes to view a wide garden, with an unfenced path running along its margin. Here, quite of its own accord, the donkey comes to a stand. So suddenly is the action that Tommy almost slides over its neck. He looks around almost as if he expected to see some one. The place is a marvel of fragrance and beauty. On every side the flowers and trees are blooming, and there is a murmur of a hidden stream near at hand. Here the lovely pink of the peach mingles with the rose-red of the almond. Here the yellow iris raises its banner, and there the flaming poppy, the cornflower and the oxeve daisy jostle each other in airy rivalry. Everywhere, indeed, as far as the eye can see, is a tangle of greenery and a riot of blossoming trees and vines. An old man stepping from under a cherry tree, rich with fruit, approaches along the path. He looks at the donkey curiously, but has hardly a glance for the rider. "Well uncle," says Tommy cheerfully, "this is a fine place you have gotten here." Whereat the farmer smiles.

"A dandy place, and all my own doing," he says. "But it is nothing now to what it will be when I have done all I have planned to do. I have just bought another piece of land on the east side, and as soon as that is cleared and fenced I will set about putting it in fine shape. I could barely afford to purchase this extra piece, but I was bound to have it all the same."

"I would have thought," says the rider, with a sweep of his hand, "that you had quite enough here to tend, without doing any more."

"If it were only for myself," the old man explains, "there is ten times more than enough. But I have a granddaughter, Ena she is called, and it is for her that I have been working all these years. When she is married and has children of her own how she will bless this old head and these old hands! You are only a boy yet, Tommy. When you are an old man you will know that the only true happiness on earth, is the happiness that comes by working for those we love."

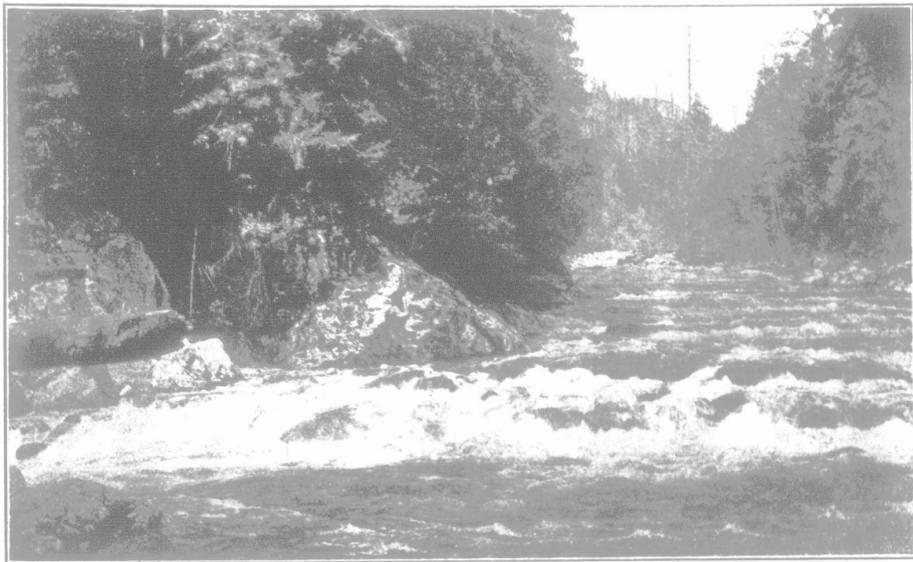
"That's a good word, uncle; and I will try to remember it." Tommy

answers manfully. He is about to ask how he knows his name is Tommy, but the donkey now taking it into its head to back out to the further edge of the pathway, he is unable to say more. Indeed, he is scarcely able to do more than wave his hand to the old man before the creature starts at full gallop down the other side of the ridge. They keep going thus for about half an hour, the road winding round and round the hill till Tommy feels sure he is in close

unusually large nostrils and a long unkempt beard of a dirty rat-brown color.

"Ach! You are vundering mein goot boy," he exclaims, "what brings Zacob into dish vild country? Vell I vill tell you; I vill make it known unto you; I vill inform you. Yea, verily, myself vill eggspain. I have left mein store in de city to come and see yun man who has a fruit farm along dish road. A long time ago he come to me, he borrow

nay, David vill sell de farm, mid de peach trees and de plum trees and de cherry trees and de tinkle-inkle brook. He vill sell and spare not. He vill trade; he vill make monish. Ach! have I not told you, have I not inform you, it is goot to live in dish land flowing mid milk and honey—when you have got de monish to buy. For behold, I Zacob, speak it unto you. I veer dish great coat, nod because I am poor, nod because I am needy, bud zust to let de



RAPIDS IN CAPILANO VALLEY, B. C.

touch with the river again. Directly in front of him the rider now sees a road forking out to left and right. He is not sure which path he ought to follow, and tugs at the lines first with one hand and then with the other. But the donkey never hesitates a moment. He selects the trail on the left and precipitates himself down a steep bank which ends suddenly in a wide flat piece of land. There is a wealth of alder and willow and checker-berry all around, with here and there clusters of trientalis and twinflower and cornel peeping out. Tommy is wondering why the donkey has called so sudden a halt again, when his eye catches sight of the form of a man sitting on a rock only a few feet away. Although it is a hot day the stranger is dressed in a huge overcoat and a round fur cap of uncertain age and nationality. By and bye, the wayfarer becoming aware of Tommy's presence rises to his feet rubbing his hands and bowing obsequiously. Like the farmer, this man shows signs of great age, but there is not the same sparkle of health and good living in his countenance. Tommy thinks, with a just smile, that he is like an old ledger with all the corners of the pages turned down, except a few at the end. He has a receding forehead; large brown eyes, deep-set and watery; shaggy eyebrows; a hooked nose with

monish. Himself vont to make vone big ranch. Vell now is de time to pay; and Zacob he come forth mid his loins goit to receive de monish. Bud, all de same, nevertheless, nodurstanding, I dink de ole man, he not pay, he not got de monish. Vell, now is Zacob's chance. If de ole man mid de soft voice, vill not pay, den Zacob vill accommodate; Zacob vill assist. Bud first, vill de ole man be so good as to sign dish leetle blue paper? He vill object, he vill protest? Ach! it is nodings, myself vill say; it is conform to de law, dat is all. And so presto! de trick is done. De fly is caught, de fish is hooked, de ole man is treed! Den vill Zacob put on de screw. He vill squeeze the lemon, he vill pluck de chicken. Yea, verily; he vill conquer to de uttermost. Ven de time is ripe, de Zew is dere mid de basket. Den de farm, mid de peach trees, and de plum trees and de cherry trees dat de ole man is planting for his leetle Ena, vill become de proberly of David, who is de beloved son of Zacob. Yea, verily, it shall be given to him as an inheritance. Behold Tommy, I have spoken, I have opened my mouth and made it known unto you. And as I have spoken so shall it come to pass. Not dat I vant to see mein leetle David to plow and to sow, to reap and to mow, for dat is one great hard life. Nay,

people see dat I can live all de week, and all de month, and all de year, midout taking it off at any time."

Ere the money-lender is quite finished speaking, Tommy motions to the donkey and the faithful creature immediately starts again upon its journey.

"I think you're a bold, bad man," says the boy over his shoulder as he leaves.

"Nod at all, mein friend, nod at all I am only Zacob the Zew."

Away the donkey gallops, as fleet of foot as before. Tommy does not look back. He has not the least doubt the Jew is determined in his purpose. If it were in his power, he would gladly spoil the money-lender's scheme. His hopes are raised when he discovers, at length, that the donkey is making a detour. The beautiful orchard on the side of the hill may rise before him at any moment! Soon, however, a familiar turn shows that he is on the river-side road again, with the canyon only a little distance away. A new thought strikes him. The end of his delightful ride is at hand! However, another adventure awaits him. Coming suddenly round this particular curve, he spies a young girl swinging in a hammock, stretched between two alders. The moment her eyes alight on him and his gaily decked steed she springs to the ground and greets him with a bow and a smile.

"You ride a lovely donkey, sir," says she, like a princess. "Such a beautiful white head, and such coal-black ears! So daintily girthed too! Who ever saw such leather, such glittering bells or such a magnificent cloth of gold? Why, it is fit to carry the Queen of Fairyland on a mission to the moon!" And she looks at Tommy's bare feet and brown legs in a way to make him wince. "See," she continues, pointing in the direction of the hammock, "I have two sturdy little Shetland ponies hitched to a buggy over there. Will you trade your white donkey for them?"

Tommy feels the gentle creature beneath him quiver, and observes it raise its ears, in much the same fashion that some persons raise their eyebrows when any alarming proposition is made. "No," he answers softly.

"I will add this gold necklace," the girl says persuasively.

"No," Tommy firmly replies.

"And this arinlet, see, it is shaped like a serpent."

"No," the boy reiterates with greater decision, whereat the donkey throws back first one ear and then the other,



A COOL SPOT IN CAPILANO VALLEY, B. C.

and, like a child that has discovered a new trick, repeats the action again and again.

"Stay a moment," the damsel cries, rushing over to the hammock and returning immediately with a small satin-lined box, in which are several crystal bottles of perfume and such things as girls love to have beside them, though their names and uses are entirely unknown to Tommy Norrey. "See! I will give every thing I possess, even these, if you will only consent."

"No," the lad again says, this time with a disdainful wafture of the hand. The maid appears first distressed and then angry at his obstinacy.

"Let me tell you, unkind boy," she exclaims with some degree of heat, "that you are the first who has refused to gratify a wish of mine to-day. Probably you think I have not come by these things honestly?"

"If I do," Tommy retorts in a provoking voice, for he resents her accusing tone, "it is because you seem even more anxious to be rid of your property, than to acquire what even is not mine to give."

"Well, I will tell you," she quickly answers.

"I don't want to know," Tommy says, and would proceed on his way but the donkey is not to be urged.

"Nevertheless, you shall hear," the girl replies with spirit. "I left for the city this morning on grandpa's old cayuse. On crossing the ferry I went immediately to a liveryman, who for the ancient horse gave me this dandy little team of Shetland ponies. There was a balance of two hundred dollars, of course. For this I gave him a written promise which I will redeem when grandpa dies, as I am to inherit the farm and buildings and everything that is his. Having succeeded so easily in this, I bethought me that I had long desired to possess a really nice necklace and armband. These I persuaded a jeweler to sell me. A mortgage on the team and buggy satisfied him. The other things I purchased on the strength of the jewelry. But what makes you frown? Pray, is not this the twentieth century method of purchase?"

"I don't know," says Tommy, his brows still puckered. "Jacob the Zew may be able to tell you."

"What!" cries the maid. "You know that oily old wretch then?"

"Yes I have met him. He is a snake in the grass. Yet, with your help, Ena, his little son David is like to inherit your grandfather's farm."

The girl gives him a startled look when he pronounces her name. Tommy on his part watches her keenly. He has been so frequently puzzled by strangers addressing him familiarly that he cannot resist the temptation to spring the same surprise on another. A crimson flush rises to Ena's cheek. She is on the point of protesting, but Tommy's donkey suddenly starting forward, it is as much as she can do to get out of the way in time.

"There goes a lad that I could love," she says instead. "And I have wasted time showing him what a poor silly girl I am."

The rider moves rapidly up the road, never once looking behind him, or so much as waving his hand. A short distance along he leaves the trail and enters the brush. Here he would dismount, but, as if anticipating his thought, the donkey dashes down the steep pathway that leads to the log at the head of the canyon. Nor does it pull up till it reaches the blue-berry bush from which it started. Descending, Tommy is surprised to find the dwarf waiting almost on the spot where he left him. The little man greets him with a merry laugh, the final chuckle sounding even more pleasant than before. He asks Tommy about his adventures.

"Did you meet anyone who admired the donkey?" he says.

"Yes," answers the boy, "a very old man and a young girl. Jacob the Zew I also met, but he never looked at it at all."

"Ha!" cries the dwarf, "you met the wicked one, did you? Mark my words, Tommy, that same Jacob fellow will come to a bad end."

"He deserves no better," Tommy Norrey stoutly replies. "I would myself like to cook the broth for him." As he says the little man laughs.

"You may," he answers

knowingly. "But look! The donkey has disappeared!"

True enough, the animal has vanished. There is a faint rustling among the checker-berries above them, but to Tommy, at least, nothing is visible. A moment later, something white shows for an instant high up on the mountain side. But what it is, and whither it is going, he cannot tell.

"I only waited to see you safely across the river, Tommy, and to ask you to come up some fine day and visit me in my cabin in the mountains," says the dwarf. "You will know it by the two porcupines that sit with their bristles erect at the gate. My father, who was a man of greater means than I, used to keep two mountain lions, but returning one day, he found that while they slept the squirrels had carried away his winter store of nuts, so in his wrath he drove the lions to the top of the mountain, where they were turned into stone. They sit with their feet in the snow to this day."

On Tommy expressing his thanks and giving a promise to search for the dwarf at the cabin of the porcupines, they proceed across the log towards the flume. Here the little man places the fishing-rod and line in Tommy's hand, and producing from a hole in the rocks a small coracle of the shape and size of a sleigh, launches it on the fast running water of the flume. While he holds it for a moment the boy mounts and balances himself on the two slippery edges of the stream. Tommy seats himself in the little boat and away she goes. He has barely time to whirl his rod above his head in token of farewell, when he is shot like an arrow under the towering black wall of the canyon. If the ride on the donkey was enlivening, this has the effect of stirring his blood to an uncommon degree. The flume makes a long curve high above the roaring cataract of the river, and round this the coracle swings with increasing pace. Never, surely, was there anything so delightful. The boat is a perfect marvel and rides the stream as lightly as a feather floats in air. The long, straight stretch is reached and the voyager careers down it with feelings of utmost delight. In another moment the lower end of the canyon is reached and the roar of its water is left behind. But what is this? Straight ahead the flume appears to have broken in two, and the water is pouring in one great stream on the rocks below! A sinking feeling creeps over Tommy's heart. He gasps for breath, and clings feebly to the sides of the coracle. Nothing can save him now! The aperture yawns before him! He will be dashed to pieces on the gray stones beneath the flood! Down! Down! he goes. A frightened cry breaks from his lips. There is no hope now. He is falling, down, down, down!

Tommy Norrey suddenly awakes, sits up and rubs his eyes. The water, reaching the broken lip of the pitcher, has run over on his bare feet, reminding him that it is time to be up and doing. Something almost like a sigh escapes him when he realizes that the dwarf and the magic fish, and the donkey, and the old rancher, and Jacob the Zew, and Ena, and the coracle, and all the rest are but a dream. As he raises the pitcher in his two hands and prepares to ascend the hill some big drops of rain spatter loudly on the shrubs beside him. "Ah!" he cries joyfully "rain at last! In an hour the brook at the cabin will be running strong. To-morrow, I shall go up the river in real earnest, who knows I may then catch the magic trout and meet the dwarf of the Capilano."

Christ is come to be thy light,
Shining through the darkest night;
He will make thy pilgrim way
Shine into the perfect day.
Take the message! let it be
Full of Christmas joy to thee!

... old hopes for Christmas,
And old dreams of days gone by,
Hard to see the bells are clanging,
Beneath the frosty sky;
The world is full of gladness,
Greetings and clasp and song,
And in our hearts a music wakes
That has been silent long.

Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from issue of December 19.)

"Th' Owd Un!" went up in a roar fit to split the air as the hero of the day was recognized. And the Dalesmen gave a pace forward spontaneously as the grey knight-errant stole across the green.

"Oor Bob'll fetch him!" they roared, their blood leaping to fever heat, and gripped their sticks, determined in stern reality to follow now.

The gray champion trotted up on to the bridge, and paused again, the long hair about his neck rising like a ruff, and a strange glint in his eyes; and the holder of the bridge never moved. Red and Gray stood thus, face to face; the one gay yet resolute, the other motionless, his great head slowly sinking between his forelegs, seemingly petrified.

There was no shouting; it was time for deeds, not words. Only, above the stillness, came a sound from the bridge like the snore of a giant in his sleep, and, blending with it, a low, deep, purring thunder like some monster cat well pleased.

"Wullie," came a solitary voice from the far side, "keep the bridge!"

One ear went back, one ear was still forward; the great head was low and lower between his forelegs and the glowing eyes rolled upward so that the watchers could see the murderous white.

Forward the gray dog stepped. Then, for the second time that afternoon, a voice, stern and hard, came ringing down from the slope above over the heads of the many.

"Bob, lad, coom back!"

"He! he! I thocht that was comin'!" sneered the small voice over the stream.

The gray dog heard and checked.

"Bob, lad, coom in, I say!"

At that he swung round and marched slowly back, gallant as he had come dignified still in his mortification.

And Red Wull threw back his head and bellowed a pean of victory—challenge, triumph, scorn, all blended in that bull-like, blood-chilling blare.

In the meantime, M'Adam and the secretary had concluded their business. It had been settled that the Cup was to be delivered over to James Moore not later than the following Saturday.

"Saturday, see! at the latest!" the secretary cried as he turned and trotted off.

"Mr Trotter," M'Adam called after him, "I'm sorry, but ye maun bide this side the Leat till I've reached the foot of the Pass. Gin they gentlemen" nodding toward the crowd—"should set hands on me, why—" and he shrugged his shoulders significantly.

"Forbye, Wullie's keepin' the bridge!" With that the little man strolled off leisurely; now dallying to pick a flower, now to wave a mocking hand at the furious mob, and so slowly on to the foot of the Murk Muir Pass.

There he turned and whistled that shrill, peculiar note.

"Wullie, Wullie, to me!" he called.

At that, with one last threat thrown at the thousand souls he had held at bay for thirty minutes, the Tailless Tyke swung about and galloped after his lord.

CHAPTER XIII

THE FACE IN THE FRAME

All Friday M'Adam never left the kitchen. He sat opposite the Cup, in a coma, as it were, and Red Wull lay motionless at his feet.

Saturday came, at last! the two never budged. Toward the evening the little man rose, all in a tremble, and took the Cup down from the mantel-piece; then he sat down with his arms crossed, and waited.

"Eh, Wullie, Wullie," he called, "Ha! they took her!"

He hugged it to his breast, and rocking to and fro, he looked up on his hunches, and then he turned side to side in sympathy.

As the dark was falling, the little man

At the sound of the opening door the little man swung round noiselessly, the Cup nursed in his arms, and glared, sullen and suspicious, at the boy; but seemed not to recognize him. In the half-light David could see the tears coursing down the little wizened face.

"Pon ma life, he's gainin' daft!" was his comment as he turned away to Kennuir. And again the mourners were left alone.

"A few hours noo, Wullie," the little man wailed, "and she'll be gane. We won her, Wullie, you and I, won her fair; she's lit the hoose for us; she's softened a' for us—and God kens we needed it; she was the ae thing we had to look to and love. And noo they're takin' her awa', and 'twill be night agin. We've cherished her, we've garnished her, we've loved her like oor ain; and noo she maun gang to strangers who know her no!"

He rose to his feet, and the great dog rose with him. His voice heightened to a scream, and he swayed with the Cup in his arms till it seemed he must fall.

"Did they win her fair, Wullie? Na, they plotted, they conspired, they worked ilka ain o' them agin us, and they beat us. Ay, and noo they're robbin' us robbin' us! But they shallna ha' her. Oor's or naeboddy's, Wullie! We'll finish her sooner nor that."

He banged the Cup down on the table and rushed madly out of the room, Red Wull at his heels. In a moment he came running back, brandishing a great axe about his head.

"Come on, Wullie!" he cried. "Scots wha hae!" Noo's the day and noo's the hour! Come on!"

On the table before him, serene and beautiful, stood the target of his madness. The little man ran at it, swinging his murderous weapon like a flail.

"Oor's or naeboddy's, Wullie! Come on! Lay the proud usurpers low!" He aimed a mighty buffet; and the Shepherds' Trophy the Shepherds' Trophy which had won through the hardships of a hundred years—was almost gone. It seemed to quiver as missed, and the axe-head sank into the wood, clean and deep, like a spade in snow.

Red Wull had leapt on to the table, and in his cavernous voice was grumbling a chorus to his master's yells. The little man danced up and down, tugging and straining at the axehandle.

"You and I, Wullie! Tyrants fall in every foe! Liberty's in every blow!"

The axe-head was as immovable as the Muir Pike.

"Let us do or die!"

The shaft snapped, and the little man tottered back. Red Wull jumped down from the table, and, in doing so, brushed against the Cup. It toppled over on to the floor, and rolled tinkling away in the dust. And the little man fled madly out of the house, still screaming his war-song.

When, late that night, M'Adam returned home, the Cup was gone. Down on his hands and knees he traced out its path, plain to see, where it had rolled along the dusty floor. Beyond that there was no sign.

At first he was too much overcome to speak. Then he raved round the room like a derobed ship, Red Wull following meekly behind. He cursed, he blasphemed, he screamed and beat the walls with feverish hands. A stranger, passing might well have thought this was a madman. At last, exhausted, he sat down on the bed.

David Wullie, who could depend on that's public house, the house, and he had a grand old dutiful head in his hands.

David, indeed, had come back to his father's absence, the Cup from its grief-stricken way to its own evening at Kennuir. He had said to him.

The Literary Society

A GLIMPSE OF THE PAST.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
 When we read the current literature of the day we are apt to think that we live in an age of corruption, deception and deceit. Some have even expressed the idea that Democracy is a failure and that the people have failed in the effort to govern themselves. Not that I wish to have the reader imagine that a "holier than thou" attitude is an advantage, but simply that by historical perspective we may know whether we are drifting, I record these few facts from the history of old England to show that after all we are headed for the harbor and to prove that

"The thoughts of men are widening,
 With the process of the suns"

In the early days of English government the king was all powerful. For that reason it is needless to look for political corruption among the common people. There was not even a distribution of the functions of government. Everything of that nature legislative, judicial, and executive was vested in the King. Offices were bought and sold with perfect freedom, and in the days of the Normans we read that the Bishop of Nigel paid £400 for the Treasurership for his son. A goodly price it was when we consider the value of money in those days!

You have all heard of Magna Charta. It is the basis of many a bit of flag-flapping oratory. But aside from that some of its provisions give us an idea of the free way in which place and power changed hands for coin of the realm. Act forty-five of the famous charter reads "We will not make any justices, constables, sheriffs, but of such as know the law of the realm and mean truly to observe it." There is abundant indication in this that law and justice had been traded in as bits of merchandise and that those who dispensed justice reached their positions in a way that must have caused some tearful moments to the blind lady with the scales.

In 1377 Wat Tyler headed a rebellion. No doubt this was caused by the debauchery of the nobles and the King at that time. It did not fare very well for Wat but in 1387 we have a new law finding its way onto the statute books and that law reads "None shall obtain office by suit of reward but upon desert." This was surely an effort to correct existing abuses.

After a time kings assumed the doctrine of divine right. This further complicated matters and corruption ran riot. Even positions in the Church were bought and sold and the reign of James I is outstanding for its reckless corruption. In 1628 Sir John Eliot made the following arraignment of the corrupt practice of his time: "The ignorance and corruption of our ministers where can you miss of instances? If you survey the courts, if you survey the country; if the Church, if the city be examined; if you observe the bar, if the bench, if the ports, if the shipping if the land, if the seas—all these will give you variety of proofs; and that in such measure and proportion as shows the greatness of the disease to be such that if there be not some speedy appliance of remedy our case is almost desperate." Surely this is enough! Not even Tom Lawson could wield his caustic pen with more trenchant force than did the good Sir John, nearly three centuries ago.

Later we find constituencies bought and sold right and left. "Rotten boroughs" existed where the patronage was a question of cash and these existed until a much later date in English history. The year 1800 marks the beginning of a reform epoch. Measures for the prevention of bribery followed every few years; the franchise was broadened; the people began to rule and English political and commercial life is as clean to-day as that of any country in the world!

Even where corruption is rampant in democratic countries there is always

a rift in the clouds somewhere. There are certain functions of government that escape this bacillus of decay. We rarely hear charges of malfeasance in connection with the expenditures of money for educational purposes. Justice is pretty clean handed. The administration of the fire departments of our large cities is generally beyond dispute and no one imputes dishonesty and extravagance to the post-office department. Certain functions of the government stand free. They are above reproach. And why should this not be said of every sphere of government and commerce within our fair Dominion until it can be said of Canadians:

"Twas glory once to be a Roman
 They make it glory now to be a man."
 L. E. CARP.

A CHANCE TO SPEAK YOUR MIND.

The following article, contributed by one of the brightest and most faithful members of our Literary Society, serves to call attention to one feature of our work that has perhaps failed to receive its proper emphasis. We do not wish to confine ourselves to the prize-giving contests alone. Often the subject given does not appeal at all to some member who has bright ideas on some other subject. Does this member has done,—write on some topic that is of interest to you at the time. Discuss topics presented by others, criticize them—in fact, talk back as you would in a conversation. "Breadwinner," by his timely article has presented a splendid opportunity for someone to do some talking back. Let us have it. These friendly discussions need take nothing from the regular prize contests. Every one is free to take part in them all.

EQUALITY OF REMUNERATION.

Should men and women receive the same amount of wages for the same kind of work?

First of all I want to say that, as I expect others to follow me, I have not taken up what I believe to be the stronger side of the question. Having conceded that much, I now proceed with my argument. If I were to view the subject from the individual standpoint alone perhaps my answer would be in the affirmative. But the subject under consideration is a very much broader question than that. It is one that embraces the welfare and happiness of the whole human race, and should therefore be given the broadest interpretation possible. I grant that, up to a certain period of life, young people of both sexes may be upon an equal footing in respect to earning a livelihood. But it should be borne in mind that there is a vast difference in the aims and purposes of each. There comes a period in the life of a man when he takes unto himself a life partner, and upon that alliance depends the problem of the perpetuity of the human family. Broadly speaking I grant that the sexes should be upon an equal footing in everything—wages excepted. Bear with me while I say that to place the sexes upon the same standing here might possibly defeat one of the ends of our creation, by placing a premium upon single blessedness. The trend of my argument may be made plainer, if we take for an example a young couple who are employed in a factory, or office, each doing the same kind and amount of work. By and bye (bless their hearts) these young people fall in love with one another (the most natural thing in the world), and at length get married, (not at all an uncommon occurrence). Before the young couple formed a life merger there were two wage earners and each probably spent upon their precious selves every cent they earned. Now there is but one. The young lady ceases to be a wage earner. Her efforts to procure a living which were only transitory at the best, are now, let us hope, at an end. You will observe under this new alliance

the young man's proposition has apparently doubled, while his wages probably remain stationary. Whatever views these young folks may have had before their marriage on the wage question they would now agree with the view, that what is best for the breadwinner of the nation is best for all. I shall rest my case here and I wait with impatience to see what others may have to say.

BREADWINNER.

ANSWER TO CONUNDRUM.

The answer to the poetical conundrum, given in the issue of December 12th, is the letter "H". Read it over again after learning the answer and see how well worked out it is.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

During the summer I read an article written by a well known clergyman describing pastoral visiting in the West. One paragraph I did not forget. In it he stated that the farmer's wife required you to admire the family photographs, to learn the family history, described the diseases of all the children and that you were fully instructed in the manner of raising babies. If this be true of the farmers' wives in the West it would be well to have a Literary Society to give us something more to think and talk of than the family photos and the diseases of the children.

MRS. J. B. CROOKER.

OIL PAINTING ON THE FARM.

Sometime ago it was suggested by a member of the Ingle Nook that we should exchange hints on art with the other members. I gave a few suggestions for taking short cuts to art when time was pressing, and hoped to receive some others from busy would-be artists. Have they been engrossed with their pencils, or have they not discovered any means of making art less long? I think the most time-saving contrivance that I know of is that of keeping your nicely set palette in a bowl of water when interruption prevents its being used; for I will imagine that the farmer artist is painting in oils. I should like to make a few more suggestions for the encouragement of art in farm houses. First I should recommend painting in oil colors for these reasons: It is more economical, it makes handsomer decorations for the home than watercolors drawing, it does not require the born gift of touch that must accompany a watercolor, to make it enduring. The actual material will do so much for you in oil painting. A neatly planed piece of board will make a nice foundation for an oil picture if nothing else be handy, and if it is successful a piece of moulding—plain house moulding nailed round the edge with tiny brads will make it into a handsome ornament, suppose for instance that the farmer brings in a beautiful basket of apples. He would like to keep a record of these apples; but even a photograph cannot give any idea of the glowing color. You can arrange a few of the finest on a piece of polished wood or oilcloth. The reflection will greatly help the composition. A blue jug or cup will make the color scheme perfectly gorgeous. A tumbler or wineglass will give a pleasing transparent touch. A leaf

may be added in the front of the picture lying across the reflections. An experienced artist would almost finish a study of this kind in one or at most two "sittings" but the apples will not wither for some time and will allow of patient and painstaking study. Make the shadows soft and deep with only a few sparkling highlights. Keep all outlines soft, broad and bazy. Avoid any kind of hard line. It never looks well. Use only thin flat, bristle brushes. Never indulge in a "Smectner" or any kind of soft brush. You will soon grow to like the strong, firm touch. As a medium use only miguilp. Avoid linseed oil as it messes up the brushes and makes them stiff. Clean the brushes in a mixture of turpentine and coal oil in between the brushfuls of color, and wipe them on a soft rag. Wash them thoroughly in warm soap and water before using, as it makes them pliable. In making pictures of still life it is not necessary to make a sketch beforehand, as the simple forms are easily put in with a brush; but in ordinary figures it is better to make exhaustive studies in charcoal on paper and transfer it to canvas when satisfactory. If one is content to paint on board a good outfit can be purchased for \$2. The paint tubes should not be more than ten cents each, and the bristle brushes the same. The best colors are flake white, No. 1 chrome, burnt sienna, Vandyke brown, Prussian blue, Indigo, crimson lake, scarlet lake, or vermillion. Bitumen is a beautiful finishing glaze color, and there are many others, but with these few and one tube of miguilp, almost any color may be made. It is better not to put the paint on thickly. Birds, flowers and simple still life studies, and pre-raphaelite bits are the most restful and delightful pictures for busy people, and make the most beautiful room decorations.

OCTAVIA ALLEN.

CHRISTMAS WITH TWO MOLLIES.

Mollie Brown Speaks.
 What did I have for Christmas?
 Oh, some bonbonnières and a doll,
 A watch, an upright piano, and a
 Point-lace parasol!
 But I wanted a grand piano—I
 Don't like the tone of this,
 And I wanted a diamond necklace—
 Wouldn't that have been bliss!
 The bonbons are every one creamy,
 They know I don't like that kind,
 And the doll isn't anything extra—
 They said it was the best they could
 find.
 Oh, Christmas is always horrid!
 I never get what I expect,
 And then I must wait a year longer,
 And again have my hopes all wrecked!

Mollie Smith Speaks.
 What did I have for Christmas?
 Oh, a jew's-harp! Isn't it sweet?
 And this beautiful new china dolly,
 With dress and apron complete!
 And I had two sticks of candy, lemon
 And peppermint,
 And a splendid long lead-pencil,
 And a pretty new dress of print!
 Oh, Christmas is always lovely!—
 I never expect a thing,
 And then I get presents and presents,
 Till I feel as rich as a king!
 —Youth's Companion



CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE MEMBERS OF THE C. C.

Dear "Kiddies":—I rather like that name for you, if it will not shock your mothers. Did you have a merry Christmas? Was it merry because you helped Santa Claus make some one else merry? How did you like our part of the Christmas number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE? Wasn't Santa Claus a jolly looking chap? And the babies looked well along with all your letters, don't you think?



THE BEST PRODUCT RAISED ON THE PRAIRIE.

I've been looking over the book in which I keep an alphabetical list of all your names. There are twenty-two beginning with A, thirty with B, thirty-five with C, sixteen with D, twelve with E, sixteen with F, twenty-one with G, thirty-one with H, one with I, fourteen with J, ten with K, twenty with L, forty-nine with M, (that's pretty good, and twenty-nine of them are "Mc's"), ten with N, ten with O, sixteen with P, none with Q, thirty with R, forty-one with S, sixteen with T, none with U, three with V, thirty-two with W, none with X, one with Y, and none with Z.

You can reckon that up some day and see our total membership. It is a fine long list, but I don't think Willie Irwin should be the only name on his page. Aren't there more boys and girls whose names begin with P? And Q and U and Z? Come on if there are any, for the sake of those blank staring pages.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

CHRISTMAS HOPES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have just been reading the letters in the Children's Corner and thought I would write one to you. Once I wrote to another paper and it was never published so I will write one to you this time.

Christmas is pretty near here. I hang up my stocking every Christmas eve and always find something in it. Last Christmas Santa gave me a large red apple, some raisins and candy, and a nice big book named "Pilgrim's Progress". My big sister hung up her stocking too, and when she got up in the morning there was something in it. She unrolled a lot of paper and found inside a big, dirty potato. For this Christmas I want Santa to bring me a drum, a toy watch, some candies, and nuts, and another large red apple.

I will close with a farmer's riddle: When was beef the highest? Answer—When the old cow jumped over the moon.

CRAWFORD ROSE.

[The first book I ever owned was "Pilgrim's Progress". It is a fine Christmas present. I hope Santa will remember the apple this year.—C. D.]

A DECEMBER GIRL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Corner. We have eighteen head of cattle, two cats and one dog. I am in grade four and in the third book at school. I have two brothers and three sisters. I will be ten years old on the fifth of December.

ALLIE OBERLIN.

NAME THE PIGS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I hope that you will put this letter in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, as I am very fond of

reading the letters in the Children's Corner and should like to write to other children. My father has a quarter section, and we live nine and a half miles from Lamerton, our nearest town.

I have five pet pigs, two hens and a cow. I have no names for the pigs yet or for the hens, but I call the cow Bones, as she was very thin when I got her. I have four sisters and two brothers. I am the eldest and am fourteen years old. I shall be very pleased if you will send me your photograph.

HARRY FRANK BROWN.

[I haven't got a photograph of myself—not one. You will have to come to the office some day and make a call on me.—C. D.]

WISHES US ALL SUCCESS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken your paper for a long time and I like reading the boys' and girls' Corner. I have five sisters and two brothers. I had three brothers but one of them got killed over a year ago. He was out riding and was roping some calves when his horse fell with him. My youngest brother and I go to school. We have two miles to go. We are twelve miles from town but we have the post office at our place. I have a pony and a dog and a cat—those are all my pets. I would like to see my letter in print. Wishing your paper and its many readers every success.

(Age 12 yrs.) MONA V. JOHNSTON

THE LAND OF THE BIG RED APPLE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live about three miles from Armstrong, B. C., and about half a mile from school. I like to go to school because we have a very nice teacher, whose name is Miss G. We have a fine place to sleigh-ride here, so we go out after school nearly every night.

My father has one hundred acres of land and thirty-two acres of it is planted out in apples, plums, peaches, pears, prunes, cherries and grapes. This is called the Land of the Big Red Apple.

I have two brothers and two sisters. My eldest brother is in Toronto at the University, and my oldest sister is at Columbian College at New Westminster, and my other brother and sister go to school with me. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for quite a while and I like to read the Children's Corner.

(Age 12 yrs.) BESSIE BURNETT.

VISITING AT GRANDPA'S.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I am not at home but am staying with my grandpa now. I was looking at the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and came to the Children's Corner and thought that I would write a letter too. My grandpa has eight horses and two pigs. He had four ducks and the pigs killed two of them, so he has only two left now, and about a hundred hens. He lives two miles out of the village. He has two dogs. We call one of them Charlie and the other Towser; he also has two cats. We call one of them Tiny but have no name for the other one. Tiny will come and sit at the table with me.

(Age 8 yrs.) EDITH CORBETT.

A WONDERFUL PONY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would get a letter ready for December as my birthday is on the twentieth. I will be ten years old. My grandpa sent me the ADVOCATE three years ago and I have taken it ever since and I never fail to read the C. C. I go to school every day. I have a half mile to go. I am in the fifth grade. I live on a farm four and a half miles from Grand View. I drive to town ever Saturday to take my music lesson. I have a pony twenty-five years old her name is Nell. She once belonged to my great grandmother, who drove her for ten years. She knew nearly all her grandpa said. I have two brothers and a little baby brother

was born on the king's birthday. Wishing Cousin Dorothy and all the members of the C. C. a merry Christmas.

MONTA BROTHERS.

READY FOR THE CHRISTMAS CONCERT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw all the boys' and girls' letters in this paper I thought I would write one too. It is the first time I have written to this paper, but I wrote another one once. My father has taken the ADVOCATE several years and likes it very well. We live on a farm one and a half miles from the town of Balcarres. I have three brothers and one sister. The two brothers and sister and I go to school. Our teacher is a gentleman. As it will soon be Christmas we are practising for a Christmas tree. It will be on Christmas eve. It is not for the day school but for the Sunday school. I am ten years old but soon will be eleven—the thirtieth of December.

ANNIE WEBSTER.

BETTER THAN THE EAST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, I always like to look up the Children's Corner and I find some of the letters very interesting. My father and brother each took up a homestead here six years ago. We like it here much better than back east. We have eight horses, ten head of cattle, and fourteen pigs, and about one hundred and fifty chickens.

I have two brothers and two sisters older than I. I am in the fourth class. Of my studies, I like best reading, writing, arithmetic, history and composition. I may write a composition on "A Winter Scene" next time I write. As this is my first letter to the Corner I hope to see it in print. I wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

MARGUERITE WHITEHEAD.

[Was your eastern home in Walkerton?—C. D.]

BEATRICE'S AND AMY'S WISH.

"Oh, Amy!" exclaimed Beatrice Burton, rushing into the little attic chamber where her sister sat looking gloomily out of the narrow attic window at the smoky city. "Papa has bought a lovely country home. Just think! we've got our wish!"

"Good! Now we'll leave this horrid old city. Aren't you glad?" cried Amy, all in one breath nearly.

"Yes, indeed!" answered Beatrice, and then she told her sister all about the country home.

And so their wish was granted, and they left the hated city forever. So Beatrice and Amy Burton's country life began, and they had the loveliest country house you ever saw. The house was painted white with green trimmings. It had a pretty little parlor, a dining room and a kitchen. Above it had three chambers a bathroom and a hall. French windows opened out on the veranda, which faced the lawn. Ivy, canary-creepers and other such plants climbed over the house, while in the garden there were flowers in profusion everywhere. There was a pretty lake behind the house on which in summer the girls rowed and in winter skated. They went for the cows on their ponies every night and milked them night and morning. Amy, having no brothers, often drove the rake in haying time. There was a woods some distance from their home to which they often went to spend a day picnicking and gathering wild flowers. They always said it was so nice to smell the pine, the cedar and the fir and other trees which grow in the timber. "Berrying day" was always a great day with the girls, and they would go and stay all day, and bring home blue-berries, cranberries or huckleberries according to the time of the year.

I am sure Beatrice and Amy never regretted their wish, and I do not think they would ever live in the city again.

FAY BELLAIRE.



WALKING TO SCHOOL TO JUMP

INGLE NOOK CHATS

SNAPPY GINGER SNAPS.

Dear Dame Durden:—In the Oct. number of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* I notice you are asking for a good English cookery book. I will enclose the outside cover of one we find most useful (more ways than one) and then there will be no mistake made. Excuse the not over-clean cover but it has been in use for some time.

I have not got any recipes for parkin, but think "Evening Primrose" would find ginger snaps in the cookery book not unlike the parkin. This I know, that the parkin has the split half of an almond on the top and it is a little darker than the snap and larger.

Ginger Snaps—Two cupfuls treacle, one cup lard, one tablespoonful soda, one teaspoonful ginger, flour to make stiff enough to roll out.

To make them snappish, when the ingredients are put together before flour is added, the mixture must be brought to a boil.—From the cookery book "Tried Favorites".

LIZZIE VEITCH.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am sorry I did not read your extract from Ella Darlington's letter, but being an Old Country girl, and reading "Farmer's Wife's" answer I felt bound to reply.

I think "Farmer's Wife" is very narrow in the way she talks about Old Country girls. She takes them and does not think there are good and bad in every place. If she went to the Old Country as help, she would find she had a lot to learn, and would feel quite as ignorant as the helps she talks about. Why does she not get a few twelve-year-old Canadian girls and let the Old Country girls alone, if as she says they are more use? A little more thought should be given to the many home comforts and conveniences the British woman leaves to come out to the inconveniences of a new country. I could tell her of girls from eleven years of age who can sew, knit, read, write, bake, cook, milk, make butter and take prizes for butter and bread making in large competitions with any Canadian women I have met. I think Canadian young men have themselves to blame for being "taken in", as "Farmer's Wife" puts it, when we read some of the soft letters that are put in the matrimonial columns of some papers. Most of the Old Country young men, I think, like to choose their own wives.

If "Farmer's Wife" was transferred to a farm in the Old Country, she would find out that she would have to work a great deal harder both winter and summer and be more economical as well. Some Old Country farmers could almost live on what some Canadians waste. Most of the Canadian women I have met seem to think more of dress than anything else.

As to the helps looking for the biggest wages—Why not? As "Farmer's Wife" says herself, as to the progress and ambition of the Canadian where will you find more progressive and ambitious people than the Old Country people? You will find them in every part of the globe, plodding on, and opening new country.

Hoping the editor will find space for my letter to help cheer up the Old Country helps.

WEARDALE LASSIE.

The preceding letter is the last of a series of what a man once called "jumping at allusions". Ella Darlington wrote stating positively that Canadian farming women have been taught to expect nothing from the position of a wife but to be drudges, money-earners and raisers of large families. She cited two instances that came under her notice. The material was too limited to make it safe to form a hard and fast rule.

Naturally Canadian farm women were roused at the ignorance and injustice displayed in the para-

graph, and "Farmer's Wife" voiced the sentiments of a large number of her Canadian sisters in much that she said. In the desire to defend her countrywomen against a slanderous statement she may have generalized somewhat from particular examples of incompetency that had come under her own observation. But these two sentences would cover a much more grievous error:

"But the hardest worked, wretchedest women I know are those in my walk of life, who do not know how to work, and who spend their time and energy to accomplish so little. Learn all you can that is ornamental and accomplished, but be sure that you learn how to cook and keep house if you value your future happiness and the honor and prosperity of your home."

Naturally too, and we honor her as well for her loyalty, Weardale Lassie comes to defend her sisters of the "right little, tight little island" from charges made against them as a whole that apply only to a part. She dwells upon the fact that entirely new surroundings and the use of new utensils make awkwardness at first in the girls from the Old Country, but that the same clumsiness would be seen in a Canadian girl who undertook to keep house in England according to English methods. Wastefulness and love of dress are two faults she has noted in some of us, but she does not insist that we are all like that, though, I fear, that the first charge may be more widely applicable than we like to think, but, this again, is merely my experience.

Discussions such as these, fairly carried on with kindness and not malice behind them, are good things to have in the Ingle Nook. They tend to broaden us, to open our eyes wide enough for more than one point of view, and to assist us in seeing "ourselves as others see us". We can all be loyal to the country which gives us our bread, and still be loyal in heart to the land from which we came. So will we make one large company of the best kind of Canadians.—DAME DURDEN.

A BREAK IN THE RANKS.

Not the knowledge of face and voice binds us together as members of the Ingle Nook, but the sympathy of those who have kindred interests, kindred hopes and kindred trials. Though unseen and personally unknown, there is yet the bond that unites so that "we share the mutual joy, the mutual burden bear". To us all there will come a pang when learning that death has broken the circle and has taken one of our members, Mrs. W. Birnie. A life filled with cheerful daily toil for her children and home has closed in rest, but our sympathy goes out to the household that is left desolate and our heartfelt pity for the husband and the boys and girls left without her guiding presence.

DAME DURDEN.

A LOVED ONE GONE

This world is but a vale of tears
And many other ills;
But I look back some thirty years
To the foot of the Grampian Hills,

Where I met and wooed and won
A lovely little maid,
We wandered by the bubbling brook,
And I wrapped her in my plaid.

When I gazed into her lovely eyes,
This gift, that God had given,
To me it was a Paradise—
A glint of future Heaven.

It is only ten short years
Since we crossed the ocean wave,
She was in her prime—it was God's
time—
And now she is in her grave.

Now she lies in her prairie grave,
In the Swan Valley she takes her rest,
For her the toil of life is o'er,
And her baby lies on her breast.

It is none what rests below the sod,
But her spotless soul has the better part.

With tender pity let there arise
One silent prayer for a broken heart.
Swan River, Man. W. B.

BETSY ANN TO THE RESCUE

Dear Dame Durden:—Some time ago I noticed a letter from "Mother of Two", asking for a cure for chilblains. Two years ago my feet were terribly swollen with them, and I rubbed alcohol all over the foot. I have heard that iodine is excellent, but I have never tried it, as alcohol cured me completely. Possibly some of your readers may be troubled with bunions; painting the swollen parts when they first appear with iodine will prevent their growth.

I hope that "Mother of Two" will find alcohol as beneficial as I have.

BETSY ANN.

I never tried pure alcohol, but have tried whisky with success. The only drawback is that if used too lavishly it is apt to burn the skin. The alcohol may be free from this defect, but iodine should not be used for more than two nights in succession and then dropped for two nights.—D. D.

A CHRISTMAS PIE.

Dear Dame Durden:—In the recipe for peanut nougat I sent lately, you ask in what the sugar is to be dissolved. It will dissolve itself, with a good fire. If you use milk it will make a cream candy. I send the following, perhaps it will amuse some at Christmas time. In the olden time a paper bag filled with candies was suspended in the doorway. In turn the young people were blindfolded, a long stick placed in their hands, and after being turned around they struck at the bag. Some one was sure to succeed in breaking the bag before long, and then what a scramble there was for candy! A Christmas pie is a welcome surprise when it appears upon the table. To make this pie take a large wooden bowl or tin pan, cover it in an artistic manner with white or colored paper, fill it with bran in which are hidden small packages of candy marked with the name of the person for whom it was intended; or each one may draw the first that comes to hand.

ABERDEEN.

RECIPES.

Fig Cake—Wash and chop two pounds of pulled figs. Beat half a pound of butter to a cream; add as much sugar and beat again. Then add five well beaten eggs. Dust the fruit with half a cup of flour. Add half a cup of grape juice, the juice of an orange and half a nutmeg grated to the sugar mixture. Add a pint of flour and then stir in the fruit. Bake in two loaves in a moderately hot oven for two hours.

Christmas Jelly—Soak a box of gelatine in half a pint of cold water for half an hour. Chop and drain one quart can of peaches or pears. Add the juice of four oranges, two sliced bananas and half a cup of granulated sugar. Add to the gelatine one pint and a half of boiling water. Stir for a moment and then pour over the fruit. Turn into a mould and put in a cool place over night. Turn into a pretty china or glass dish and serve with whipped cream.

Nut Wafers—One egg; one quarter cupful of butter; one cup sugar; one cup chopped walnuts or hickory nuts. Beat butter and sugar to a cream; add the well-beaten eggs; then flour enough to make it very stiff. Lastly stir in the nuts. Drop in small spoonfuls on buttered paper and bake in a moderate oven.

Gingerbread Wafers—One pound of flour into which is worked half a pound of butter, half a pound of caster sugar, and half an ounce of ground ginger. Beat two eggs to a stiff froth and mix into the dough so as to form a stiff paste. Roll very thin, cut out and bake in a hot oven for five minutes.

A GERMAN CHRISTMAS.

It is the fashion, I believe, to regard Christmas as a bore of rather a gross description, and as a time when you are invited to overeat yourself, and pretend to be merry without just cause. As a matter of fact, it is one of the prettiest and most poetic institutions possible, if observed in the proper manner, and after having been more or less unpleasant to everybody for a whole year it is a blessing to be forced on that one day to be amiable, and it is certainly delightful to be able to give presents without being haunted by the conviction that you are spoiling the recipient and will suffer for it afterward. Servants are only big children, and are made just as happy as children by little presents and nice things to eat, and, for days beforehand, every time the three babies go into the garden they expect to meet the Christ-Child with His arms full of gifts. They firmly believe that it is thus their presents are brought, and it is such a charming idea that Christmas would be worth celebrating for its sake alone.

As great secrecy is observed, the preparations devolve entirely upon me, and it is not very easy work with so many people in our own house and on each of the farms, and all the children, big and little, expecting their share of happiness. The library is uninhabitable for several days before and after, as it is there that we have the trees and presents. All down one side are the trees, and the other three sides are lined with tables, a separate one for each person in the house. When the trees are lighted, and stand in their radiance shining down on the happy faces, I forget all the trouble it has been, and the number of times I have had to run up and down stairs, and the various aches in head and feet, and enjoy myself as much as anybody. First the June baby is ushered in, then the others and ourselves according to age, then the servants, then come the head inspector and his family, the other inspectors from the different farms, the mammals, the bookkeepers and secretaries, and then all the children, troops and troops of them—the big ones leading the little ones by the hand and carrying the babies in their arms, and the mothers peeping round the door. As many as can get in stand in front of the trees, and sing two or three carols; then they are given their presents and go off triumphantly, making room for the next batch. My three babies sang lustily too, whether they happened to know what was being sung or not. They had on white dresses in honor of the occasion, and the June baby was even arrayed in a low-necked and short-sleeved garment, after the manner of Teutonic infants whatever the state of the thermometer.

When they came to say good night they were all three very pale and subdued. The April baby had an exhausted-looking Japanese doll with her, which she said she was taking to bed, not because she liked him, but because she was so very sorry for him, he seemed so very tired. They kissed me absently and went away, only the April baby glancing at the trees as she passed, and making them a courtesy.

"Good-bye, trees," I heard her say; and then she made the Japanese doll bow to them, which he did in a very languid and blasé fashion. "You'll never see such trees again," she told him, giving him a vindictive shake, "for you'll be brokened long before next time." She went out but came back as though she had forgotten something.

Thank the Christkind so much Mummy, won't you, for all the lovely things he brought us. I suppose you're writing to him now, isn't you?"

I cannot see that there was anything gross about our Christmas, and we were perfectly merry without any need to pretend, and for at least two days it brought us a little nearer together and made us kind.

(Elizabeth and Her German Garden.)

GOSSIP.

BELIEVES IN THE PRAIRIE AS A GOOD COUNTRY TO WORK IN.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A Mr. Stewart of Vancouver Island, writes an amusing letter in the Advocate of Nov. 28. He cannot understand why the poor disinherited dwellers in Manitoba—and no doubt, the sister provinces—don't all move to British Columbia, purchase a few acres of land from him or one of his brethren, and enjoy nine months' summer every year. We see a considerable amount of this kind of literature in various papers, in the form of paid advertisement and not infrequently of editorials that bear a strong family resemblance to paid advertisements; and no effort is spared to make us keenly alive to the unwonted advantages of investment in British Columbia real estate, at a cost of from \$100 to \$500 an acre. That our climate is not the mildest in the world we are aware; that of the Riviera is infinitely milder, but very few of us are thinking of moving there. There is practically no kick at all about the climate of the so-called North West; but if there were, climate is not everything. Our simple and sufficient reason for staying where we are is that, as a general rule, we can do a great deal better for ourselves by so staying. Ninety-nine men in a hundred, fairly proficient in the various branches of farming and addicted to no other pursuit, can make a much better living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta than they could in British Columbia. We are none of us insensible to the glamor of pound peaches and we should rejoice to see them on our tables, but as a source of regular, reliable, unperishable income, we doubt if they can compare with one hundred acres of No. 1 or No. 2 hard, or a nice bunch of well bred steers and when we receive the cash for these staple commodities which so rarely fail us, it is no trick at all to get all

the choice fruit our households require. I happen to know several parties who removed from northern Alberta to British Columbia. They occasionally write to their friends here; and while naturally expatiating on the delightful climate they enjoy it is easy to see that they are not as prosperous as they were and that, if the thing had to be done over again they wouldn't do it and I firmly believe that the majority of those who relinquish wheat lands and mixed farms to follow the will-o'-the-wisp of unlimited peaches and strawberries across the hills are much more likely to come under Mr. Stewart's description of "poor people" than by remaining where they are.

HENRY DEBY.

GET READY FOR SASKATCHEWAN'S FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Executive of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders Association at a recent meeting completed the prize lists for the Fat Stock Show, Horse Show and the rules governing the Sale of Pure Bred Cattle. These are to be held in Regina, March 20, 21, and 22. A few changes have been made in the prize list from the last year by way of increasing the number of prizes in a number of classes such as Grade steers, dressed carcasses, pens of bacon hogs. These are all important classes in which there is keen competition and the increase in the number of prizes should encourage still greater competition. In the dressed carcasses for cattle two classes have been made one for steers and one for heifers. In the swine the class for barrows over nine months has been cut out and the best prizes are now offered for barrows or sows over six months and under nine months.

In the Horse Show the rules have been revised to allow horses from outside Saskatchewan to show, whereas last year all but horses from the province were debarred. There are horses here good enough to compete against anything in Canada, and the keener the competition the greater the honor

of winning. A class has been added for yeld nares with prizes of \$15.00, \$12.00, \$8.00 and \$7.00.

The prize list and rules of the Fat Stock Show, the Horse Show and the Sale are now in the hands of the printers, and will be available for distribution in a few days. A post card to James Murray, the Secretary and Managing Director will bring you one.

THREE IN ONE FAMILY.

CURED OF SKIN DISEASE BY ZAM-BUK.

Once more Zam-Buk, the great herbal balm, has been proved vastly superior to ordinary remedies, and has cured where other preparations had signally failed. Three children in one family have been healed by it. This not only shows the power of Zam-Buk, but goes to prove how beneficial its pure herbal ingredients are to the delicate skin of children.

Mr. J. C. Bates, of Burk's Falls, reports the case referred to. He says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Zam-Buk as a cure for skin disease. My three children were all broken out with sores on face, hands and feet. Their condition was pitiable, and although I tried various ointments and salves, they did not seem to be able to get at the root of the evil, and the sores continued to spread. One day I saw a report in a local newspaper telling how beneficial Zam-Buk was for skin diseases, ulcers, etc. I got a supply of the balm and applied it to the children's sores. Almost immediately they got relief, and the sores began to heal. Although the skin disease had defied all the salves I had previously tried, in one week Zam-Buk overcame the trouble, and today the children have not a pimple or spot or mark of disease on their skin. For this grand result, I have Zam-Buk to thank. It is a splendid healer."

Zam-Buk is thus shown to be altogether different and superior to ordinary remedies. It is a healing balm compounded from saps and essences of the finest-known medicinal herbs. It

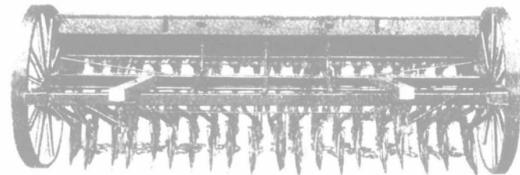
has high antiseptic power, killing disease germs, which settle on sores and eruptions, etc., and which set on festering. It cures eczema, skin rashes, cuts, burns, bruises, abscesses, ulcers, ache, blackheads, ringworm, blood poison, etc. It heals cracked and chapped hands, cold sores, etc. As an embrocation it is also widely used, and gives speedy relief in cases of muscular rheumatism, sciatica, etc. Rubbed on the chest in cases of cold, it relieves the tightness and aching. All druggists and stores sell at 50¢ a box, or may be obtained post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Six boxes for \$2.50. Send one-cent stamp for dainty trial box, and mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Trade Notes.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the advt. of Meneray, Rollins & Metcalfe, dealers in Western Canadian farm lands. This company has for sale 200,000 acres of land in Manitoba, and about the same amount in Saskatchewan. Much of this is improved land, some of it within a few miles of Winnipeg, and any of our readers who are desirous of finding a new home in Western Canada, could not do better than write to this firm.

One particularly easy means of securing a farm is the crop payment plan. You may be poor, perhaps you cannot pay for a farm, but if you have energy and willingness to work, the company will accept in payment a part of the crop. This offers a good opportunity to men of push and ability. Among particularly good farms for sale at the present time, we might mention one near Beresford station. This is a well improved farm home, with splendid buildings, everything modern and complete. The price is very reasonable. It is a snap. Write the firm about it. Remember the address, 447 Main St., Winnipeg.

Start Your Crops Right By Proper Seeding



NOW is the time to begin thinking about the production of Bumper Crops for 1907.

The time to start such crops is when you prepare the seed bed.

Nothing is more important than having the ground in right condition and the seed properly planted.

You take no chances with the McCormick line of machines and implements. In their long and successful history they have been perfected to meet every condition.

McCormick tillage implements are peculiarly fitted to meet the requirements of crop growing in Western Canada, and fulfill the demands of farmers in this region where proved superiority is wanted.

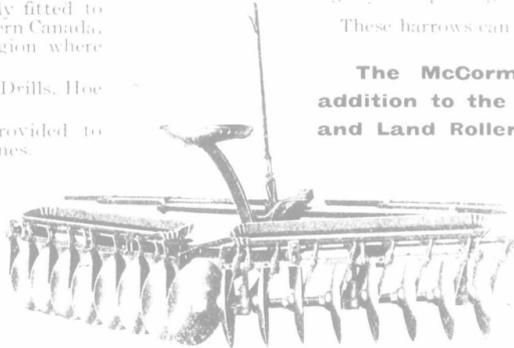
The McCormick line of drills includes Disk Drills, Hoe Drills and Shoe Drills.

Simple but effective safety devices are provided to prevent breaking in passing over roots and stones.

Hoe Drills may be quickly changed to Broadcast Seeders. Shoe Drills are especially adapted to loamy soils, and being driven from both wheels, an even flow of seed is made certain at all times. The Cultivator and Seeder is easily changed from one to the other.

The McCormick Disk Drill, herewith illustrated, is especially adapted for drilling stubble or trashy land. The spaces between the disks are wide enough to prevent the drill from choking or clogging. Just the drill for seeding on fresh breaking or sod plowing. Cuts up the earth and makes a fine seed bed. Made in three sizes: 15, 17, 19 disks.

McCormick Inthrow and Outthrow Harrows work the most stubborn piece of ground in any condition. The disks are made of special



tempered steel, and can be set at any angle by means of the levers. There is no side draft. No matter what difficulties the soil presents, this harrow will work perfectly.

McCormick Smoothing Harrows have the greatest strength and durability possible. Frames and tooth-bars are channel steel. The upper ends of the steel teeth are threaded and bolted to the frame which is rigidly clamped together.

These harrows can be supplied in two, three, four, five or six sections.

The McCormick line is complete, and includes, in addition to the above, Spring Tooth Harrows, Scufflers and Land Rollers.

Call on the International Local Agent or write nearest Branch House for Catalog.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES IN
Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina.

Send three 2-cent stamps for copy of "Farm Book" Book written by eight leading agricultural authorities of the United States. Treats practically every phase of farming in a most interesting and practical way.

International Harvester Co. of America
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U.S.A.



ZAM-BUK CURES PILES.

A NORTH-WEST WOMAN'S INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

There is no disease known to medical science which causes more pain, gives rise to more wretchedness, and robs life of all its charm more surely than does piles. The surest way to relieve this ailment is to apply Zam-Buk, which contains a combination of soothing herbal extracts compounded to stop bleeding, remove inflammation and relieve the distended veins.

One of the most powerful instances of its curative effect on piles is reported from Whitemouth, Man., by Mrs. Wm. Verrion. She says: "I am glad to report that Zam-Buk has done me a wonderful amount of good. I had piles very bad, so bad that I could hardly walk. No matter what I applied it did not seem to do me any good, and I suffered the most intense agony. Amongst other things I tried an ointment made specially for piles and widely recommended, but it was no good. I could not get relief. Then Zam-Buk was brought to my notice, and I got a supply. It soothed the pain and gave almost immediate relief. It has now cured me, and since the cure I had no return of any trace of the trouble."

Zam-Buk is so useful for such a variety of things that no home should be without it. It cures all forms of inflammation, suppuration, festering, etc. For cuts, burns, bruises, abscesses, ulcers, ringworm, eczema, scalp sores, face sores, pimples, blood poison, rashes, tetter, itch, barber's rash, it is absolutely without equal. As an embrocation it is also good, and rubbed well in over the parts affected relieves rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc.

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. a box, or obtained post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price, 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send on cent stamp for sample box.

Rollingstone Nomoss: "When people has hydrophobia de very thought 'o water makes 'em sick." "Thirsty Thingumbob: "Is dat so? I bet I've had it all me life an' didn't know what was de matter wid me."

Martha's mistress often boasts of her readiness of resource. "The best nursemaid in town," she calls her. One day she came home from a drive, to be confronted with the startling news that the baby had swallowed a button.

"And what did you do, Martha?" she asked in some anxiety, although trusting that it had been the right thing.

"Why," said Martha, "I made him swallow a buttonhole right away!"

VALUE OF C. P. R. STOCK.

Writing in The London *Financial Review*, Mr. R. J. Barrett, the editor, observes of C. P. R.: "Out of its original grant of 25 million acres, the company still had 13,473,350 acres unsold at the date of the last report, and has yet to receive 2,500,000 acres in respect of the Columbia and Western Railway, making a total of 15,973,350 acres. Last year the company sold 1,115,743 acres, at an average price of 5.84 dollars per acre. To-day the average value is certainly not less than 6 dollars per acre, so that the value of the land holdings is something over \$95,000,000, while the land actually in hand represents \$80,000,000. The object of bond-

holding my readers with these figures is to try and arrive at the real value of the shares. If we deduct from the ordinary capital of \$121,680,000 the \$95,000,000 representing the company's land holdings, we find that the railway system, earning 14 per cent., is capitalized at \$26,680,000. The market valuation of the whole property at 190 is \$231,192,000; deduct value of land, \$95,000,000; market value of railway \$136,192,000. That is to say, if the dividend on the common stock were dependent upon railway profits alone, it would be valued by the market at 115, whereas we submit that a stock earning 14 per cent. and paying 6 per cent. is worth a premium of between 50 and 100 per cent. But perhaps the simplest way of valuing the stock is by comparison with another American transcontinental railway—the Union Pacific, which is earning 17 per cent on its common stock, against 20 per cent. in the case of the Canadian Pacific."

GRAIN MEN WHO ARE BONDED.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

As requested in yours of the 11th I enclose a list brought down to date of all licensed Grain Commission Merchants and Track Buyers. Persons either consigning grain for sale on commission, or selling grain on track in car lots should on no account deal with any Grain Commission Merchant or Track Buyer other than those whose names appear on each of these lists. If they do so it will be entirely at their own responsibility, as in the event of a default they will have no bond protecting them.

Yours truly,
CHARLES C. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner.

- LICENSE NO. TRACK BUYERS 1906-7
- B 1, R. J. Noble, Oxbow, Sask.
 - B 2, Chalmers & Watson, Pilot, Mound Man.
 - B 3, John A. Scott, Hartney, Man.
 - B 4, J. Schwartz & Co., Alton, Man.
 - B 5, Spencer Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 6, Donald Morrison & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 7, Winnipeg Elev. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 8, Laing Bros., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 9, Wm. Henry Day, Francis, Sask.
 - B 10, Union Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 11, Wm. Stead & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 12, Dominion Elev. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 13, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 14, Joseph Getty, Caron, Sask.
 - B 15, The McCabe Elev. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 16, P. Burns & Co., Calgary, Alta.
 - B 17, Royal Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 18, British America Elev. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 19, Wells Land & Cattle Co., Davidson, Sask.
 - B 20, Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 21, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 22, Alexander Brown Mfg. & Elev. Co., Alameda, Sask.
 - B 24, MacLennan Bros., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 25, E. C. Pell, Carman, Man.
 - B 26, G. B. Murphy & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 27, Manitoba Milling Co., Neepawa, Man.
 - B 28, Dunlap, Michaud Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 29, E. G. Meilicke & Sons, Dundurn, Sask.
 - B 30, Young Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 31, Leitich Bros., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 32, Standard Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 33, McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 34, Carnefac Stock & Food Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 35, Randall, Gie & Mitchell, Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 36, Imperial Elevator Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 37, Wm. J. Bettington, Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 38, Dunsheath, MacMillan Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 39, Grenfell Mfg. and Elev. Co., Grenfell, Sask.
 - B 40, Sutcliffe Muir Mfg. Co., Moosomin, Sask.
 - B 41, John Slemmon, Pasqua, Sask.
 - B 42, Manitoba Commission Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 43, H. Rogers, Macgregor, Man.
 - B 44, Higham & Ramsay, Stonewall, Man.
 - B 45, James Sharp, Moosomin, Sask.
 - B 46, McCollom & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 47, Columbia Flour Mills Co., Lethbridge, Alta.
 - B 48, W. J. W. Sparling, Crandall, Man.
 - B 49, Samuel Scott, Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 50, Wolseley Elevator Co., Wolseley, Sask.
 - B 51, Carberry Elevator Co., Carberry, Man.
 - B 52, Randall & Greenshaw, Shoal Lake, Man.
 - B 53, Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 54, Cummings, Hazlett Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 55, Joseph Franklin & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 56, North Star Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 57, International Elev. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 58, Canadian Elev. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 59, Anchor Cereal Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 60, Smith Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 61, Oxbow Elevator Co., Oxbow, Sask.
 - B 62, D. McLean, Moose Jaw, Sask.
 - B 63, Arrow Milling Co., Birtle, Man.
 - B 64, Simpson Bros., Virden, Man.
 - B 65, Frank Karlenski, Lennox, Sask.
 - B 66, Adam Johnson, Rouleau, Sask.
 - B 67, F. Chappin, Hartney, Man.
 - B 68, R. Muir & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 69, Francis M. Smith, Kelwood, Man.
 - B 70, Holden & Co., Francis, Sask.
 - B 71, Samuel Stank, Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 72, Rennie & Scott, Moorhead, Man.
 - B 73, M. Leudlin & Ellis, Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 74, Northern Elevator Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 75, J. W. Ferguson, Rosebank, Man.
 - B 76, Richard Bourne, Moose Jaw, Sask.
 - B 77, Alexander Milling Co., Brandon, Man.
 - B 78, Graves & Riley, Winnipeg, Man.
 - B 79, C. D. Sanborn, Drinkwater, Sask.

AS THE YEAR CLOSURES

—a year of great prosperity—it is well to remember that the surest way to safeguard this prosperity is by means of Life Insurance. The future is ever uncertain, but a Life Policy protects against the unforeseen.

Over 18,000 persons have seen the best of reasons for entrusting their premiums to The Great-West Life Assurance Company. Their Insurance totals just under \$28,000,000, and is placed for the reasons that Great-West premiums are low, the profits to Policyholders remarkably high, and the conduct of the Company's affairs such as makes for the best interests of Policyholders. No loss has ever occurred on investments and no estimate of profit has ever failed of realization.

Full information on request. State exact age.

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FREE ON REQUEST.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS handled on Commission and Sold to Highest Bidder, or will Wire Net Bids.
500,000 Bush. of OATS wanted

Write for our market card. Wire for prices. Reference—Imperial Bank, Winnipeg

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 414 Grain Exchange
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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.

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SEND US ONE DOLLAR

\$10.50



and we will ship this heavy, 10 oz. Brown Duck Sheep-lined Coat to any express office in Canada, subject to inspection. Examine it carefully, inside and out, and if it is not the biggest value you could get anywhere, send it back and we will return your dollar and pay transportation both ways. If you are fully satisfied that it is exceptional value, pay the agent \$9.50 and the express charges, or if you would rather, send us \$10.50 and we will send you this heavy, 10 oz. Brown Duck Coat. Compare it with any other sheep-lined coat, sold by any other dealer at even much higher prices, and if it is not better made, better lined, better fit and heavier weight than any other sheep-lined coat sold by any other dealer at even \$2.00 to \$5.00 more than the price we ask for this coat, send it back to us and we will return every cent you paid and pay the transportation charges. This coat is made of the very best heavy 10 ounce brown duck, select sheep-lined, and has a fine, silvery-green, deep roll Wonbat collar. The pockets are leather bound, strap and ring fasteners, and all we ask for such a well made coat is \$10.50. Will you not send for one of these coats, we take all the risk of pleasing you? Sizes 38 to 48.

FOR ONLY \$4.50 we will send you one of our Special Quality 6 oz. Heavy Brown Duck Sheep-lined Coats, and extra deep sheep collar. This is the very same kind of a coat that is usually sold at \$6.00 by the ordinary dealer. We have only a limited number of these coats left at this very special price. We guarantee that this coat is just as represented, and that it will please you or you may send it back at our expense, and we will return to you every cent you paid. Send your order now. Sizes 38 to 48.

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at less than one-eighth the price charged by the makers. The secret formula for making the above exactly the same as manufactured by one of the largest firms in England.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR EACH OR THE SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS

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Twenty years in business in Gainsboro, England.
Reference—Union Bank

At 40 degrees below zero the water in your Gasoline Engine jacket won't freeze if you use CALCIUM CARBIDE.

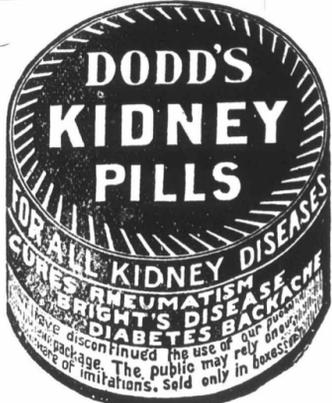
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Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited



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(Pronounced Si-KEEN.)

FOR ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SUCCESSFUL RECORD

MONEY can buy advertising space, but it can't buy a quarter century's successful record of wonderful and almost miraculous cures of the most difficult and intricate cases of throat, lung and stomach troubles. Such is Psychine's record. Thousands of cases given up by leading doctors as hopeless and incurable have been quickly and permanently cured by Psychine. It is an infallible remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption, indigestion, loss of appetite and all wasting diseases.

"My son had a terrible cough and was wasted to a shadow. Doctors said he could not live. He used Psychine, it cured him."—Mrs. J. Ranger, Brockville.

"After taking \$5.00 worth of Psychine my lungs are well and life is again worth living."—Mrs. I. Richards, Marriotts Cove, N.S.

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"Psychine saved my life."—A. Walden, 7 Cornwall St., Toronto.

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Used 15 Years Repairs 50 Cents

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I have used one of your No. 5 U. S. Cream Separators for the past 15 years and I have paid out only 50 cents for repairs in that time. I am using the machine every day and it is in good shape now. I would not have any other—only the U. S. Separator. I can cheerfully recommend the U. S. to all who want a good machine. SCOT RACHELL.

27 pictures with plain, easy-to-understand explanations in our new catalogue, make the construction and operation of the U. S. as plain as though the machine was before you. Let us send you a free copy. Just write: "Send Construction Catalogue No. 110". Write today. Don't buy a Cream Separator before you see this book.

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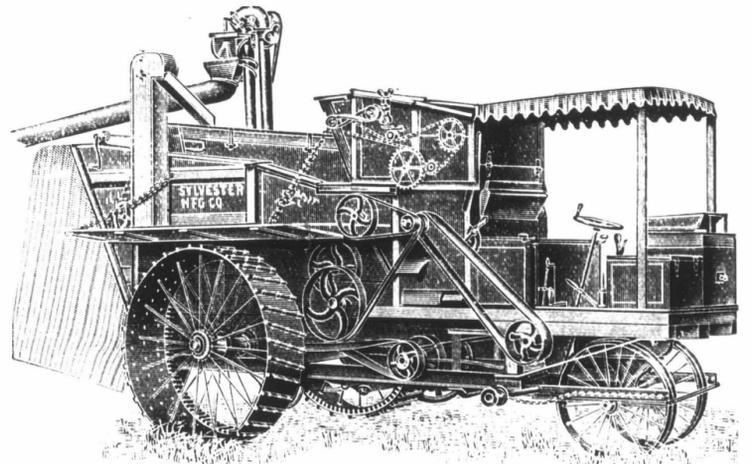


ROBERT MUIR & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

- B 780, Hutchinson & Stevenson, Tyvan, Sask.
- B 81, Christian Johnson, Baldur, Man.
- B 82, Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- B 83, A. R. Colquhoun & Son, Broadview, Sask.
- B 84, Anglo-Canadian Elev. Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- B 85, Western Elevator Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- B 86, Wetaskwin Produce Co., Wetaskwin, Alta.
- B 86a, James Richardson & Son, Winnipeg, Man.
- B 87, Joseph Prichard, Killarney, Man.
- B 88, N. D. McKinnon, Weyburn, Man.
- B 89, Dolmage & Sterling, Souris, Man.
- B 90, H. W. Rorison & Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- B 91, John McVicar, Winnipeg, Man.
- B 92, Campbell & McLean, Winnipeg, Man.
- B 93, G. Olafson, Winnipeg, Man.
- B 94, George Manson, Strathclair, Man.
- B 95, James B. Wilkinson, Deloraine, Man.
- B 96, Western Trading Co., Shoal Lake, Man.
- B 97, Jos. H. Metcalfe, Portage la Prairie, Man.
- B 98, H. E. Anderson, Lang, Sask.
- B 99, E. Chappell Son & Co., Oxbow, Sask.
- B 100, The Guy-Campbell Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- B 101, The Crown Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- B 102, R. L. Campbell, Franklin, Man.
- B 103, Joseph Glenn, Indian Head, Sask.
- B 104, Hargraff & Gooderham, Winnipeg, Man.
- B 105, Adolf T. Diebaum, Winnipeg, Man.
- B 106, James G. Cheyne, Melita, Man.
- B 107, Boharm Elev. and Trdg. Co., Boharm, Sask.
- B 108, Jno. R. Burns, Milestone, Sask.
- B 109, The Hall Co., Hanley, Sask.
- B 110, Chas. Samway, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- B 111, Mutual Elevator Co., Regina, Sask.
- B 112, William Parker, Vegreville, Alta.
- B 113, Parrish & Lindsay, Winnipeg, Man.
- B 114, A. H. Conn, Hartney, Man.
- B 115, A. J. Nelson, Winnipeg, Man.
- B 116, Jno. Geddes, Winnipeg, Man.
- B 117, Gilbert Plains Milling Co., Gilbert Plains, Man.
- B 118, David McNaughton, Brookedale, Man.
- B 119, Andrew Setter, Russell, Man.
- B 120, Saskatchewan Elev. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- B 121, Jas. Sanders, Whitewood, Sask.
- B 122, William Scramlin, Halbrite, Sask.
- B 123, T. W. Bell, Morris, Man.
- B 124, Canada Paint Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- B 125, Canadian Stock and Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- B 126, Malcolm McHardy, Okotoks, Alta.
- B 127, D. McCusker, Regina, Sask.
- B 128, K. Campbell, Brandon, Man.
- B 129, Swan River Milling Co., Swan River, Man.
- B 130, Paulson & Winkger, Davidson, Sask.
- B 131, Wilton Bros., Winnipeg, Man.
- B 132, Jonathan Davis, Vegreville, Alta.
- B 133, Kjosners, Johnson & Allan, Vegreville, Alta.
- B 134, P. Broadfoot, Gladstone, Man.
- B 135, North West Jobbing and Commission Co., Lethbridge, Alta.
- B 136, Wm. Clements, Vegreville, Alta.
- B 137, Levi Beck, Yorkton, Sask.
- B 138, Alberta Grain Co., Strathcona, Alta.
- B 139, Alfred B. Carson, Kinistino, Sask.
- B 140, Farmers' Grain Co., Webster, Man.
- B 141, John Lincham, Edmonton, Alta.
- B 142, Vancouver Milling and Grain Co., Vancouver, B. C.
- B 143, Alex. McMichael Jr., Melfort, Sask.
- C 1, R. J. Noble, Oxbow, Sask.
- C 2, J. Carruthers & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 3, Spencer Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 4, Donald Morrison & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 5, Winnipeg Elevator Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 6, C. C. Turner, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 7, McHugh Christenson Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 8, Hargraff & Gooderham, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 9, Union Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 10, Wm. Stead & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 11, Herriot & Milne, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 12, Simpson-Herworth Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 13, Dominion Elevator Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 14, McCabe Elevator Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 15, Van Dusen & Harrington Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 16, Royal Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 17, British America Elev. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 18, Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 19, Alameda Farmers' Elev. and Trdg. Co., Alameda, Sask.
- C 20, MacLennan Bros., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 21, G. B. Murphy & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 22, Dunlop-Michael-Gagan Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 23, E. J. Methcke & Sons, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 24, Bruce McBean & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 29, Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 29a, Wm. J. Bettington & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 30, Dunsheath, MacMillan Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 31, Grenfell Milling and Elevator Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 32, H. H. Winearls, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 33, Manitoba Commission Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 34, Charles Aime, Emerson, Man.
- C 35, McCollum & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 36, Samuel Scott, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 37, Randall & Greenshaw, Shoal Lake, Man.
- C 38, Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 39, Cummings-Hazlett Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 40, Jos. Franklin & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 41, North Star Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 42, International Elev. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 42a, Canadian Elevator Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 43, Anchor Cereal Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 44, Smith Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 45, Robt. Muir & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 46, Guy Campbell Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 47, Thompson & Sons, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 48, Samuel Spink, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 49, McLaughlin & Ellis, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 50, Graves & Riley, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 51, Zenith Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 52, Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 53, Anglo-Canadian Elev. Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- C 53a, Western Elevator Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 54, Norris & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 55, James Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 56, H. Rorison & Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- C 57, John McVicar, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 58, Campbell & McLean, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 59, Rennie & Scott, Morden, Man.
- C 60, Charles E. Hall, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 61, Geo. Manson, Strathclair, Man.
- C 62, Ogilvie Flour Milling Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 63, Parrish & Lindsay, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 64, Jno. Geddes, Winnipeg, Man.
- C 65, Andrew Setter, Russell, Man.
- C 66, Canadian Stock and Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- C 67, Northern Elevator Co., Winnipeg, Man.

AN AUTOMOBILE THRESHER.

The Sylvester Auto-Thresher and Combined Gasoline Traction Engine is the product of three years' hard work and constant planning. The Sylvester Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Lindsay, Ont., are manufacturing a machine that will successfully traverse the fields and roads in any capacity required. The construction of this machine is such that it can be applied to plowing, threshing, hauling grain to the elevator, and other farm work. It is built as a Threshing Outfit. The motive power is a two opposed cylinder engine mounted on the frame of the trucks. The engine, over which is mounted on the same trucks the threshing separator mechanism, which is detachably connected to the truck or traction part, and can be removed from this by taking



SYLVESTER'S AUTO-THRESHER.

out eight bolts, develops 28 horse power, and can be run with gasoline, benzine, coal oil or distillate oils. The traction part, when the separator mechanism is detached, can be used for other purposes.

In using the machine as a threshing machine, it will travel through the fields between the rows of stooks, operating both the traction and separator at the same time while travelling at a speed of three quarters to two and a half miles per hour, and each can be run independent of the other, at the will of the man who steers. The machine is compact, well balanced over large traction wheels, and is easily steered. A platform is on each side of the machine over traction wheels. The men pitching from the stook throw the sheaves onto these platforms and a man stands on the platform on each side, and pitches the sheaves into a self-feeder and land cutter which is different from that of this respect to the wheel around the machine and the platform over the feeder to the separator. The grain from the separator leaves the cylinder. The sheaves will thresh uniformly and the side cutters will level the sheaves of the platforms, as so arranged thereby making the two rows of sheaves catching into the platform. It is so constructed that the sheaves will be clean

BILEANS A "WOMAN'S MEDICINE." MANITOBA WIVES AND MOTHERS TESTIFY TO THEIR VALUE.

Bileans have been called a "woman's medicine" because of their exceptional fitness for the various ailments peculiar to the sex, as well as for liver disorders and stomach ailments generally. Unlike most liver and stomach medicines, Bileans contain no bismuth, mercury or any mineral whatever. From coating to kernel they are purely vegetable.

Mrs. J. Whitfield, of Swan Lake, (Man.) says:—"Bileans have done me a wonderful amount of good. I can hardly describe how bad I felt before I took them. I could not eat but that it caused pain. There was a constant sensation of tightness in my side, and my liver was entirely out of order. I could not sleep at nights, suffered also from kidney trouble, and was altogether in a rundown and very serious condition. I had been ailing in this way for years, and it is gratifying to find that Bileans were equal to my case."

Mrs. Wm. Hall, of Dean Lake, says: "I have proved Bileans very good for constipation, from which I suffered a great deal. They cured me." Bileans are absolutely unequalled for female ailments and irregularities, constipation, piles, anaemia, debility, rheumatism, blood impurities, etc. They tone up the system and enable it to throw off colds and chills, strengthen girls just emerging into womanhood, and speedily restore energy and strength to those who are run down. Of all druggists and stores at 50c. a box, or post free from the Bilean Co., Toronto, on receipt of price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS, \$5 Suits to \$15. Cloaks, raincoats, skirts and waists at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. TA London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use.

HIDES, WOOL SHEEPSKINS, ETC.

If you have anything in our line to offer, either in large or small consignments, write and get our prices. It will pay you. E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

SCHOOL DEBENTURES

School Trustees will do well to communicate with us when having debentures to offer for either present or future delivery

We are open to buy Western School debentures the year round, and always pay the market price. We are the largest buyers of Western School debentures in the British Empire.

Write or wire for quotations: NAV, ANDERSON & CO'Y, REGINA, SASK.

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.

work, on rolling land as well as on level, and will thresh as fast as any of the ordinary type of 30-inch-cylinder machines. It is supplied with high automatic Grain Weigher and the grain can be bagged by using a short spout, or the grain can be run into the wagon box by long spout. For putting in bags, a platform is attached to the machine, where a man stands to take care of the bags and drop them on the ground when tied. When using a wagon box, the wagon is hitched to sill of the machine and drawn along until full, when it is changed.

This machine is supplied with straw carriers or wind stacker for stack threshing. When threshing from the stook, a canvas hood is put over the back of the machine to protect it from the wind. The straw drops to the ground in winnows. The tank for water partially encircles the fan of the separator, the revolving of the fan forcing a continuous current of air against the inner side of the tank. The latter keeps the water cool in its circulation to the engine. About twenty-five gallons is all the water required to be carried to keep the engine cool and in working condition. The engine would consume in gasoline, 1 gallon per horse power in 10 hours work, or in ordinary threshing, 18 to 20 gallons per day of 10 hours, could safely be figured on to operate this machine.

In threshing from the stook, four men pitching to the platform, two pitching into the machine, one man steering, one bagging, and one engineer, is all the help required to run this machine to its full capacity. In stack threshing, valuable time can be saved in moving from one setting to another, for immediately one pair of stacks is threshed, the machine travels to the next, and is ready for work immediately, and there is no risk of fire, and no matter what wind blows this machine will still work. The tests of this outfit made in Manitoba during the past season proved eminently satisfactory. The Sylvester Co. are prepared to supply with this, motor power plowing attachment fitted with stubble or breaker gangs, or other machines for farm work.

RE THE SWAN LAKE STALLION SYNDICATE LAWSUIT.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg:

Our attention has been called to an article on page 1908 of your December 12th issue under the heading of "Gossip." We presume that this article escaped your notice before it was published in your paper as we cannot believe that you would have used the columns of your excellent paper for so vicious and injurious an article. The article is made more than ordinarily vicious because one would imagine from reading it that we were parties to the suit in question. Also that we at least had heard of the wicked charges which one would imagine from your article were established facts.

The truth, however is that we had never received one single word of complaint in any shape, form or manner from any of the men who bought the stallion Charlot of us in 1902. We were not parties to the suit in question and were not even aware that there was a suit pending. We had never had it even insinuated to us that there was ever any question concerning the identity of the stallion Charlot or concerning his age. Mr. James B. McLaughlin, who buys our horses in France, saw the stallion Charlot the year he was foaled and saw him every year thereafter until he was purchased and imported by him in 1902. Charlot was then shipped to Mr. J. A. Morris at Swan Lake, Manitoba, and sold.

There is absolutely no question concerning the identity of the stallion Charlot, and we absolutely know that he was the identical stallion sold at Swan Lake. The signers of the notes evidently entered into a conspiracy among themselves and with their attorneys whereby they conspired to produce evidence which was false claiming that the stallion was of a different age than the stallion Charlot and was therefore a different stallion. They never let us know of their pernicious scheme and never advised us that they made any such claim. Their

reasons for such a dishonest course was that they well knew that we could establish the identity of Charlot and prove him the identical horse which they purchased.

We hope you will give these statements the same prominence as you have given to the statements complained of and thereby to a small extent counteract the injury done us by publishing the false statements taken from but one side of the case. J. P. McLAUGHLIN BROS.

[Ed. Note.] The item published was a news item and was inserted as a record of the finding of the courts and therefore entitled to be put on record. We assume that an explanation of the circumstances will be welcomed by the defendants in the case. We are not accustomed, however, to having the utterances of a Canadian judge pronounced 'vicious,' our correspondents probably intended to use some other and more suitable expression.]

J. G. POPE'S AYRSHIRE'S, AND YORKSHIRES.

Not far from Regina is the farm home of Mr. J. C. Pope, breeder of Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire hogs. Mr. Pope takes a keen interest in pure bred stock and has been a leading winner at many exhibitions in the West. By carefully judgment in selection he has built up a good sound herd, strong in constitution and first class producers. His Yorkshires were imported from Ontario, only the best long straight bacon being selected for his breeding stock. Anyone desirous of buying either class of stock should look up Mr. Pope his advt. will be found in another column.

STOCK FOOD AND HERBAGEUM.

Herbageum is not a Stock Food. A food is that which supplies nutriment. The manufacturers of Herbageum do not claim to supply any nutriment. It is nonsense to ask the feeder to pay more than the price of flax seed meal for food in any form.

There is nothing in Herbageum which has a direct action on an animal's system. It contains no drugs and no iron in any form. It can therefore be fed regularly every day. It never loses its effect and it is withheld at any time there is no reaction. The object of Herbageum is to assist in the digestion of the odorless and unaromatic winter food. If an animal is on real good pasture it does not need Herbageum. Nature is then supplying it with the aroma and flavor necessary to assure perfect digestion of the food. A young calf can digest new milk but it can digest separated milk just as well as it can digest new milk provided there is a quarter of an ounce of Herbageum put in the separated milk for every three calves. This is much cheaper than feeding new milk and the results are equally as good. Last week we gave in these columns the result of a test on bacon hogs made by D. C. Platt & Son of Millgrove. This week we will give the opinion of a firm of merchants who have had some experience in handling this line.

ALPIN CAMPBELL & SON, General Merchants, Manufacturers of finest Cheese and Butter. Agents G. N. W. Tel. and Postmaster, Ormond, Ont., Jan. 25th, 1906. Messrs. Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont.

Gentlemen: We have been selling Herbageum for nearly twenty years. It is the same article that it was at the beginning and we have had constant evidence from our customers that it does all that is claimed for it. Just now the market is being flooded with Stock Foods that are advertised to do the things that Herbageum does, but the usual result of trial by our customers is that they return to Herbageum. It is an uncontested fact that Herbageum leads the market in its line and the probabilities are that it will still be with us when its present competitors are things of the past. This has already happened a number of times in past years as respects other Herbageum competitors and the indications are that it is going to happen again. Yours truly, (Signed) A. CAMPBELL & SON

CLARK'S Corned Beef. All good meat, boneless and wasteless. Open the germ proof can and it is ready-to-serve at any hour. Order some from your dealer to-day. WM. CLARK, Mfr. Montreal. 2-1-06

Just One Moment, Please. Spend ONE cent on US, and we will spend TEN cents on YOU. Send us a post card asking for a sample of NAZALINE. We will return you a NEW POST CARD and a sample of NAZALINE. It will cost us ten cents to do this. That's Value. The same kind of value we put in every 25c tube of NAZALINE. NAZALINE WILL RELIEVE A COLD IN THE HEAD IN ONE MINUTE. NAZALINE will cure Catarrh and all complications arising from chronic nasal catarrh. Ask your Druggist for NAZALINE. The Keyes Pharmacal Co. Keyes, Manitoba

SHIP YOUR FURS HIDES, PELTS, WOOL TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. 228 KING ST. WINNIPEG, MAN. HIGHEST PRICES. QUICK RETURNS SHIP AND CONVINCED YOURSELF WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

Highest Prices for FURS WRITE FOR PRICE LIST Myers Boyd Com. Co. ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

WANTED 5,000,000 Muskrat Skins Also all kinds of Raw Furs Send for our price list The Canadian Raw-Fur Exchange 66 River Street, Toronto, Canada

WANTS & FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Seventy young cows, half beef, also Governess Cart in first class condition. G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta. 28-11-6t

WOLF HOUNDS—Young stock, from five to fifteen dollars each, also grown trained dogs. Dr. O'Brien, Dominion City, Manitoba 2-1

TO RENT—Well fenced Ranch of 3-3-4 sections at once for particulars apply to W. D. Kerfoot, Cochrane, Alta. 26-12 S-114

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED Farm Foreman or manager from North of England, desires situation. Used to all kinds of stock. Apply Box 12. 2-1

RED PRESTON WHEAT—Don't delay, book at once. Field plot, \$1. Certified Improved Seed \$1.50. Bags free. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 2-1

FOR SALE—Three Hereford Bulls, registered pedigrees, aged 8 months, 10 months and 2 years. Apply Isaac Saunders, Morden, Man. 16-1

WOOD FOR SALE—3,000 cords seasoned white poplar cordwood at Berton Siding, C. N. R., Shipping now. Address John D. Hunt, Carberry, Man. 13-2

IRISH AND SCOTCH Terriers—The leading kennel of Scotch terriers in Canada. Prize winning stock and puppies for sale. Enclose stamps for circular. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, British Columbia. 13-2

FOR EXCHANGE—Clydesdale Stallion, 6 years, 1st at Winnipeg and Brandon, 1,650 pounds, good stock getter, sound, will sell or exchange for another. Must be a good and sure stock getter. Particulars to Bow River Horse Ranch Proprietor, Cochrane, Alta. 28-11-6t

EAST BANK HERDS—Yorkshires and Berkshires, sows bred and ready to breed prize winning stock and bred to prizewinners also suckers. Prices moderate, satisfaction guaranteed. Write Ira L. Howlett, Keldon. 2-1

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

WANTED—Four registered cows to calf this winter, good milking strain. What have you? Particulars and prices in first letter. O. H. Olsen, Maryfield, Sask. 26-12

RENT FREE to party willing to take good care of it—for term of years—500 acres land with buildings in Alberta. Address, etc., FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Box 40. 26-12

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

WANTED—A half section to rent, with horses and implements preferred. Write full particulars to Mr. M. Carter, Nokomis, Sask. 26-12

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

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

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

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

POULTRY & EGGS

FOR SALE—A limited number of Rhode Island Red Cockerels. M. D. McQuain, Portage la Prairie. 13-2

I HAVE some Grand Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. No trouble to answer enquiries. A. S. Werden, Aneedia Farm, Bethel, Ont. 28-12

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

FOR SALE—Pure bred mammoth bronze turkeys, large and strong, positively no inbred stock. White Wyandottes, Cayuga ducks, Rouen ducks. Mr. W. Moore, Hemmingford, Que. 2-1

UTILITY BREEDS—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page catalogue mailed free. Maws Poultry Farm, Winnipeg. C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins Black-breasted Red Game, White Cochins.

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

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

! You have some good, pure seed grain for sale. Your neighbor wants it. Meet him through our Wants and For Sale column?

Breeders' Directory

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN. IMPOUNDED.

ESTERHAZY Lost since April, red yearling steer, short white line on back to root of tail. Chas. Lettwich (2 20 1 w 2). 9-1

QU'APPELLE Bay horse colt, white stripe on nose, white left hind foot, one year old past, no brand. Jacob Yung, (36 15-16 w 2).

SALICOATS Red cow, indistinct brand on top of right hip, and calf, poor condition; and yearling heifer, roan. John Cadden, Sr., poundkeeper. d

SINTALUTA One buckskin pony mare, white face, two white hind feet, about 7 years old, branded P on right side of neck, and number mark on right shoulder. J. E. Black.

INDIAN HEAD Large bay horse, star on forehead, branded P on left shoulder; and bay bronco mare, star on forehead, narrow stripe on nose, hind feet white, left hock joint enlarged, branded with design resembling inverted 4, with bar over on left hip. Louis Arnold (S. E. 22-17 13 w 2).

SALICOATS Red cow, six years old, thin and in poor condition, no visible brand, has a large roan heifer calf with her; large yearling roan heifer, no visible brand; red and white spotted spring heifer calf, pail fed, no brand. John Cadden, Sr., poundkeeper.

MCLEAN Black bull calf, white under belly, spring calf. Jacob Klotz (28 16 15 w 2).

BALCARRES Red steer, left horn broken off, two years old; one muley red steer, white spot on forehead, 2 years old; one muley red steer, white face, white under jaw, about 2 year old; one 2 year old red heifer, small horns; one 2 year old red muley heifer, white on flanks; one yearling roan steer, white head; one light roan yearling steer; white head; one light roan yearling steer; one red and white spotted yearling steer; no visible brands on any of the above. R. A. Welsh (S. W. 22 12 w 2).

ESTRAYS.

STOCKHOLM—Since August 1906, red and white yearling steer, no brands; black heifer, 10 months old; no horns, no brands; red heifer calf, white on belly, no brands. Volmer T. Moller (2-19 3 w 2).

CALLMONT Two red heifer calves, fair size and thin, some white under body and end of tail and down near hoofs, on hind legs. One has white star on forehead, since November 10th, 1906. G. F. Taylor (18 15-30 w 1).

LIPTON Black yearling steer, white marks, no brands, since November 24. Goldsmith & Pringle (16 22-13).

WADENA—One sheep since July 18 last. R. Hubt, Nicholson (22 34-12).

PERLEY Since October 15, 1906, red and white bull calf, six months old. James G. Horan (1 23 2 w 2).

MARIETON Dark horse, about 7 years old, weight about 900 lbs., branded M on right hip, also letter resembling Q on right shoulder, has been very badly cut in barbed wire. The Foster.

CALLMONT Heifer calf, red, white horizontal bar across forehead, white under belly, in a very weak and thin condition. Richard Call (12 15 31 w 1).

YORKTON White boar pig, about 2 years old. William Gustitus (N. E. 36 23 5 w 2).

HIGH VIEW About November 25, 1906, small red and white heifer calf, no brand. J. A. Dorrance (18 11 2 w 2).

MOOSE JAW Strayed into my herd sometime during the summer of 1906, light red cow, branded N3 on left shoulder, has calf at foot. William Howes.

ALVENA Red and white cow, aged, no brand. Nicola Zaleszsek (10 42 1 w 2).

CARON Blue and white cow, apparently aged, no visible brand. Jas. S. LaLonde (11 10 28 w 2).

NORTH BATTLEFORD Dark bay horse, aged, 11 years old, branded B on end of tail, hind foot white, same white on face, weight 900 pounds. Alfred J. Marsh (18 18 14 w 2). Buffalo Lake, Trail.

RED DEER HILL Two steers, 18 months and 2 years old, brindle heifer, muley calf, 18 months old, red heifer, muley, about one year old, and white heifer, 2 years old. T. A. T. Adams (15 19 1 w 2).

ESTERHAZY Red heifer, one year old, no brand. Bruminskays (15 19 1 w 2).

MIDALE Dark roan mare, white star on forehead, weight about 1,000 pounds, 10 years old, since November 26, 1906. Magnusson (22 5 10).

ORCADIA Black and white steer, 5 years old, branded diamond on left rump; red and white steer, 2 years old, no brand; red and white 1 year old, brand indistinct on left side of roan heifer calf, no brand. John E. Black.

STOCKHOLM Three spring calves, 2 months old; red and white steer, white forehead, no brands. N. Doll.

YELLOW GRASS One black yearling, no brand; one red yearling steer, no brand. John E. Davis (19 9 17 w 2).

High Grade Grain Blucher. Warranted Solid Leather. Price \$2.75. Stock No. 023. Image of a blucher boot.

Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best. If Amherst make is not sold in your town write E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man. m. If sent by parcel post 50c. extra.

WALDHEIM Two oxen, one red and white with horns, the other dark red, both had leather halters on, one branded P V. W. Van Vliet.

PEACOCK Four year old steer, white face, indistinctly branded J I C, been found my place since June last. M. E. Graham (15 28 24 w 2).

SALICOATS Red and white yearling steer, belly and front feet white, hind legs and tail about two-thirds white, white patch on back between hookbones, star on forehead, white spot on left shoulder, no visible brand. E. J. W. Rayment.

ESTERHAZY Old roan and white cow, straight horns, and 8 foot chain on head; two year old heifer, red with a little white; small red calf, very poor, likely to die. Herbert Hill (5-20 1 w 2).

CHURCHBRIDGE Red and white steer, 2 year old. Vern Gordon (N. E. 14 22 33 w 1).

HUMBOLDT Two year old red steer, since November 21, 1906. Chas. S. Schmidt (20-37 22 w 2).

HUMBOLDT Since August 28, 1906, two cows, one a dark red muley and the other red with horns. H. Bartz (16 36 22 w 2).

WAUCHOPE Darkish brown pony mare, aged, branded on left hip 2K, weight about 800 or 900 pounds, been running in my band for a long time, probably in foal. W. W. Camm, ham (S. E. 12 7 33 w 1).

LIPTON Since end of August 1906, two oxen, one red with white patches on sides and one red and white, the latter more white than red, both with horns. Binum Nacht (2 24-13 w 2).

HANLEY Black mare, small white star on forehead, halter on, rope around neck, too wild to see if she has any brand. A. W. Joseph (12-32 29 w 2).

WAWOTA Yearling heifer, with white hind legs, bottom half of tail white and under belly, no visible marks. R. H. Randall.

CANORA Since May, 1906, yearling roan steer, one horn broken. Peter Dancheila (36 30 3 w 2). Since July 1, 1906, two year old muley steers, Mike Chaloun (22 30 1 w 2).

CHURCHBRIDGE Yearling heifer, more white than red, no visible brand, yearling red steer, white stripe across shoulder, no visible brand, red and white yearling heifer, spotted. John Gilsdon (21 23 33 w 1).

YORKTON About a month ago, dark grey 2 year old horse, white face, white under belly, brown yearling heifer, white under belly; no brand. J. C. Boland (S. W. 21-29 3 w 2).

WEST BRIDGEFORD Bay mare, white face, right front foot white, white spot on right hip, indistinct brand on right shoulder. R. J. Little (N. E. 30 22 1 w 3).

SEDFLEY Bay horse 7 year old, weight 1,600 pounds, black horn, 19 years old, weight 1,300 pounds. Amos F. Goss (S. E. 1 15 15 w 2).

NEUDORF Black cow, 1 year old, star on forehead, red hind feet, white, no brand. Mat Lettwich (22 30 1 w 2).

MELITA, MAN. Since August 28, 1906, two cows, one a dark red muley and the other red with horns. H. Bartz (16 36 22 w 2).

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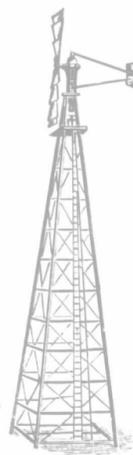
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Humorous

LAWN MOWER AND HAMMOCK.

"Slowboy says he would rather run a lawnmower than lie in a hammock."
"How absurd!"
"No; he says his wife can't put the baby in his lap when he is running a lawn mower."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A lady returning home from a holiday unexpectedly found her servant using the drawing room for the purpose of giving a select party to her friends. "Ann, I am surprised," she ejaculated. "So am I, ma'am," replied the un-abashed girl; "I thought you wouldn't be home for a fortnight."

A Bostonian died, and when he arrived at St. Peter's gate he was asked the usual questions:

"What is your name and where are you from?"

The answer was, "Mr. So-and-So from Boston."

"You may come in," said St. Peter, "but I know you won't like it."

Shopwalker—Madam may I enquire why all this paraphernalia is spread out right in the way of customers! Madam—This is my portable table, folding chair, and sewing bag. I have bought a reel of thread here, and I thought I might as well make myself comfortable and improve my time while waiting for the change.

A man saw a waiter in a restaurant spill a tureen of tomato soup over a young lady's white gown.

The young lady, instead of flying into a passion, smiled. She said it didn't matter. She continued to eat and to talk as though nothing had happened.

This so impressed the man that he got an introduction to the young lady, proposed to her at the end of a month or so, and was accepted.

Some time after the marriage he spoke of the tomato-soup accident.

"I shall never forget it," said the bride.

"Your conduct," said the man, "was admirable."

"I remember," she said, "that I did behave very well at the time; but I wish you could have seen the marks of my teeth on the bedpost that night."

"Patrick, did you steal Widow Maloney's pig, and if so what did you do with it?"

"Killed it and ate it your Honor."

"Well now, Patrick, when you are brought face to face with Widow Maloney and her pig on the Judgment Day," said the judge, "what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of stealing?"

"Did you say the pig would be there, your honor?" asked Pat.

"To be sure I did."

"Well, then; I'll say, 'Mrs. Maloney, there's your pig.'"

EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT.

Everyone knows what the Chicago stockyards district is like, says the Chicago Record-Herald. It is a district where there is nothing beautiful and everything ugly for the eye to rest upon; a district where the sordid and the rough and the utilitarian reign as an autocratic triumvirate in an atmosphere which is to the nose what the prospect is to the eye.

Not long ago an exhibition of pictures was arranged for the benefit of the stockyards school children, and the various teachers brought their pupils by classes. One day when I was at the exhibition a class arrived. Almost as soon as the children got into the exhibit room one small boy detached himself from the rest and took up his position nearly opposite a particular picture. This picture was the scene of a poppy field in full bloom the brilliant red poppies stretching off from the foreground to the back of the picture in a radiant dance of happiness and light.

WHILE YOU WAIT HESITATING

about what piano you will select, many others are already viewing with pride, and listening with the deepest pleasure to one of the

GOURLAY PIANOS

If you saw one of these lovely instruments, the handsomest pianos in Canada, or heard their full, mellow, sonorous singing tone, you would hesitate no longer. But your mind may be made up to own a Gourelay, and you are waiting for a chance to select the instrument in person.

That's not necessary. Tell us by mail what you want, and according to your instructions we'll select and ship you a Gourelay piano that will delight the eye and satisfy your love of music beyond your fondest expectations.

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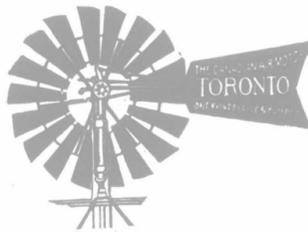
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In 5 acre blocks, close to electric tram, about 30 minutes from Vancouver and 15 minutes from New Westminster. Cheap settlers' rates on tram cars. Price \$75 to \$150 per acre. Terms \$15 to \$30 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent.

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LANDS FOR SALE

STORY ABOUT SIR JOHN.

An old Conservative newspaper man, who as a young reporter was much in the company of Sir John A. Macdonald during the seventies, related the other day the only circumstances under which he had ever seen the old Chieftain really embarrassed and put out of countenance. He had been speaking at Woodstock and was on his way to another town where he was to speak next day. The train on which he was traveling was crowded with excursionists, and Sir John, who was out of power, did not have the private car which is almost a necessity to political leaders at times of political excitement. Sir John and the reporters sought out a quiet corner and the leader was going over his speech with the young men, suggesting the points to accentuate. Suddenly a big farmer, "bearded like a pard," and full of enthusiasm and other stimulants, espied him, and bore down on him with expressions of loyalty. Sir John took the compliments with his usual savoir faire until the supporter suddenly roared out: "I love you, Sir John! I love you so much I'm going to kiss you!" and though Sir John dodged the ruffian succeeded. Sir John blushed like a girl, and sat with the air of a man who had been kicked, for the rest of the journey. —Toronto Saturday night.

"I want a milk bottle for a baby," began a stranger, addressing a drug clerk.

"How large?" demanded the clerk.

"Fifteen pounds," replied the father, proudly.

A drug clerk would hardly neglect this opportunity to emphasize his superiority over a customer in point of knowledge.

"The bottle you specify is very nearly a carboy," he observed, facetiously.

"You probably referred to the baby whereas I referred to the capacity of the bottle."

"This bottle," explained the father, quickly, "should be large enough to fill one baby or about a baby and a half."

The inspector asked the boys of the school he was examining: "Can you take your warm overcoats off?" "Yes, sir," was the response. "Can the bear take his warm overcoat off?" "No, sir."

"Why not?" There was silence for a while, and then a little boy spoke up: "Please, sir, because God alone knows where the buttons are."

"Which candidate are you going to vote for?"

"I ain't goin' to tell," answered Farmer Cornstossel. "A year or so after election I have generally been so ashamed of the way I voted that I've made up my mind hereafter to keep it a secret." —Washington Star

Large Lady (who has been followed about the park by several small children): "What do you want, following me?"

Small Boy (Lor' ldy, you're the only bit of shade in the park." —London Scraps.

GOSSIP

WHY SOME CHARACTERISTICS PREDOMINATE.

"Telegony or Sight Influence in Breeding," signify phenomena which do not actually exist except in the minds of many superstitious agriculturists. Telegony is a word which is almost obsolete, and in fact is not known to many scientists. It is derived from the Greek word tele, afar, out, and gony, offspring, and a definition of the phenomenon, if there were one, might be "Characteristics possessed by parents which were also possessed by offspring previously mated to the female." This, therefore, is totally "sight influence." Nevertheless, however, exist. One very common case which are put down to "sight influence," but these are attributed to the fact that the male of the whole. A case of a rooster and a hen which can be traced back for almost

Out of School Because of Colds

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN WILL
ACQUIRE LUNG TROUBLES,
WHICH COULD BE AVOID-
ED BY USING

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

The records of attendance at the Toronto Public Schools show that ten thousand children were absent on account of colds during a single month.

"The worst enemy of all to the child so far as keeping him from school is concerned, apparently is the common everyday cold," said Dr. Goodchild in his report to the Ontario School Association.

"Not only does the cold prove an enemy in this way," he continued, "but it is well known that many of the more serious diseases follow from the simple cold. As a result of the patient becoming weakened down in his resistance against disease, the germs of various infectious diseases the more easily find a place to multiply somewhere in the organism."

Parents who make a practice of keeping Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house have at hand the most certain means of curing coughs, colds, croup and bronchitis, and positively preventing more serious disease. It is sometimes forgotten that few ailments possess more possibilities of danger than a common cold.

Mrs. R. D. Turner, Broadview, N. W. T., writes:—"We have seven children and have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for every one of them and with good results. We get four bottles at a time and find it a good remedy to break up cold on the lungs."

Not only is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine a positive cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma and severe chest colds, but it is also a preventive of all diseases of the lungs.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author are on every bottle.



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There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the heart strengthening, nerve toning, blood enriching action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

The second period is motherhood. The drain on the system is great and the exhausted nerve force and depleted blood require replenishing. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

The third period is "change of life" and this is the period when she is most liable to heart and nerve troubles.

A tremendous change is taking place in the system, and it is at this time many chronic diseases manifest themselves. Fortify the heart and nerve system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and thus tide over this dangerous period. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, for I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

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was mated with a Border Leicester (up-bred of prize stock. In due season this ewe gave birth to a pair of lambs, the first of which was jet black. There is a well known saying that "There is a black sheep in every flock," but there was an actual black ewe in the flock in question. Many would at once say that the color of this lamb was due to the mother being impressed by the black ewe. That is not so. The laws of heredity explain the phenomenon.

It is now generally accepted that the fertilized ovum, formed by the union of the egg of the female and the sperm of the male, after a complicated process of division, gives rise to a large number of what are termed primary germ cells. One of these, and one only, is believed to give rise to the young animal, while the remainder migrate to its reproductive organs to become germ-cells of the next generation. But when a cell divides, the two thus formed possess the same characteristics as does the mother cell. Therefore these remaining primary germ-cells possess the same characteristics as does the primary germ-cell which forms the young animal. Moreover, one at once sees that the germ-cells, which form the young animal's offspring, were once sisters of the germ-cell which formed the young animal itself, since they were all derived from the same fertilized ovum (the sister cells have of course, to be fertilised or to fertilise as the case may be before they can give rise to offspring), and that fertilized ovum itself was formed from the division of the fertilised ova that formed the parents of the young animal, and so on. The slang expression, "A chip off the old block" is therefore in reality a veritable fact. The germ-cell which formed, say, its ninety-second ancestor, and may contain some of that germ-cells' predominant characteristics.

One will see, however, that when an egg and sperm unite, there is a doubling of characteristics, and if this were to go on for generations there would be a tremendous accumulation of different characteristics. The balance is maintained by the fact that the more potent remain while the less potent are eliminated. With regard to colors—red, white, black are potent colors, and these may be carried through a number of generations, while the less potent shades are at once eliminated.

We are now in a position to explain why this lamb was black. Some of the ancestors of this lamb had been black, and this characteristic had been carried down through the various generations—latent, of course—and had shown predominance in this individual. Why it should predominate in one individual and not in another is difficult to explain, but nevertheless it is the case. The above explains all variations in color and other characteristics seen in animals from time to time, Jacob and the ewes in Holy Scripture included.

One is often amused when travelling through the country, at the views held by various persons on this question. A famous breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle always keeps his animals from seeing colored animals of various varieties lest they should be impressed by these colors. A Shorthorn breeder, stamped with a University hall mark in science, takes off his white working coat when a cow is being served, lest she should give birth to a white calf, which would be unprofitable.

A pure-bred animal having produced offspring to a sire of another breed, and then served with a sire of her own breed will invariably produce pure stock. How could it be otherwise if we look to the theory of the germ-cells? These are not affected by environment nor any other external cause.

It was mentioned that nearly always the second half of a large family resembled the father more than the first half. This requires another explanation. It depends on the maturity of the germ cells. It is generally accepted that the more potent germ-cells of the female ripen early in the life of the individual, while in the case of the male this is not so marked. Therefore the germ-cells forming the second half of a large family being less potent, have their characteristics overcome by those of the male, with the result that the second half of the family may resemble the father more than the first half. This, however, is not always the case. The

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.

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HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE

Clydesdales and Hackneys

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

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I have been to Scotland and selected just as good a lot of Clydesdales as those I brought out last year and which have proved at exhibitions to be the best importation standing in one stable in America. For the present I am offering for sale 25 MARES and FILLIES in foal to Perpetual Motion, Hiawatha and Revelanta, and also a few grade fillies in foal, including three entire colts, one of them first at Highland Show.

It's a pleasure to show these Clydesdales whether a deal is made or not.

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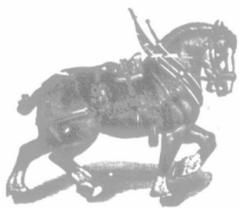
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Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Fillies, and Spanish Jacks.

Do you want stallions and fillies and don't know what breed? Come to Brandon. If you need a stallion in your locality weighing 1,700 to 2,100 lbs., of any breed, write and come to Brandon. I have many such horses and will place one there on my new successful plan. Come any time of year, no danger of all the good ones being gone. I keep a buyer constantly in Europe. Owing to the great number handled and facilities for buying, I can sell a first-class horse below all competitors. I invite importers and breeders to come here and buy. I can sell good ones cheaper than you can buy in Europe. Address—J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man., for any further particulars.

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

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

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

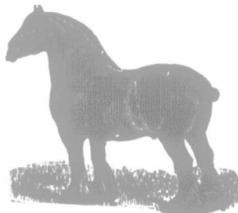
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Percherons and Shires

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

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

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



WHY BUY STALLIONS

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON of Brandon

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

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

Every Animal is thoroughly Guaranteed.

We have imported and sold in the North West 5 times as many Stallions as any other firm or individual. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



exception as common as the rule. The following is a case in point:—A young Clydesdale mare was put to an aged Clydesdale stallion two years in succession. The first foal was a male and resembled the sire, and the second a female resembling the mother. When this mare turned over in years she was again two years in succession mated with two young stallions. In the first case she gave birth to a female resembling in color and conformation its great granddam, due, of course, to the continuity of germ-cells, and the second time she gave birth to a male, which resembled its granddam due to the same reason. One sees then that many variations may occur in breeding, due entirely to the predominance of characteristics in germ-cells.

It is now many years since the question of the influence of food on sex was settled. Food and environment have absolutely nothing to do with the determination of sex. Up to a certain point in the life of the embryo one cannot say whether it will be male or female, and what makes it turn to the one side or the other no scientist up to the present day has the remotest idea. If the laws of heredity were thoroughly studied by the agricultural men of to-day, these would go far to eradicate from their minds many of the superstitious beliefs at present held regarding the various phenomena which are from time to time manifested in breeding.

W. B.

BRANDON GRAIN GROWERS MEAN BUSINESS

At the annual meeting of the Brandon G. G. Ass'n, Roderick McKenzie secretary-treasurer, reported on the action taken by the executive of the M. G. G. A. in prosecuting certain Winnipeg grain dealers, as an outcome of the investigation by the royal grain commission. The matter was thoroughly discussed by the meeting and resolved itself into, whether the Grain Growers' association should leave the matter in the hands of the provincial government or take hold of it themselves and fight the matter to a finish. Mr. McKenzie said that the executive was satisfied there is a combination among the grain dealers to cut down the prices and that, at many country points where three elevators or more were buying grain, it was no better than if only one was there. It was shown that if the farmers of the west make up their minds to fight the matter out to the end they must be ready to lend a hand financially. The following resolution was then passed unanimously: "That we, the members of the Brandon branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, do unanimously approve of the action taken by the president and executive of the M. G. G. A. in bringing a criminal action against certain grain dealers to test the question as to whether there is a combine among dealers to restrict the freedom of trade in wheat. And that we pledge the co-operation of this association in pressing said case to a final issue. And that we who vote for these resolutions hereby pledge ourselves to contribute the sum of \$5 each towards the costs, and urge all members of this and other grain growers' associations to do the same."

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, A. McPhail; vice-president, M. Lawson; secretary-treasurer, R. McKenzie; directors, Messrs. Wolverton, W. Johnston, Webster, T. Brinklow, W. H. Dunbar. Mr. P. Middleton was re-appointed auditor for 1907.

SALE OF IMPORTED REGISTERED SHIRES

The great sale of the week of Dec. 11 was that of the imported registered and pedigreed Shire consigned by Messrs. John Chambers & Sons, Hackney, Northampton, England, at the Canadian Horse Exchange, 177-179, Street, on Tuesday. Although one of the sons, who accompanied the consignment and stood in the A. J. A. Auctioneer, J. Herbert Smith, at the time he was selling, declared himself a little disappointed at the prices actually commanded, they were generally considered to be considerably good. Thirty lots were sold, although a few showed

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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Clydesdales

and Ayrshires



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

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For Sale

or trade for other stock the imported Clydesdale Stallion GEM PRINCE, 9 years old (3482) (870); sire, Cedric, Imp. (2226) (929) (1087); dam, Crosby Gem, Imp. The above Stallion is a beautiful dapple brown, weight about 1750 lbs. sound as a gold dollar and can step like a Hackney. A great stock getter, will work any where you put him and is kind as a kitten. First prize winner at Winnipeg Horse Show, 1907. For further particulars address **W. Sporie, Owner** BOX 133 LOUISE BRIDGE, MANITOBA

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

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SHIRE STALLION FOR SALE

JUNIOR MAJOR (6288)

Color, dark bay; foaled December, 1899. Sire HOLLAND MAJOR (275), the most noted Gold Medal Winner ever in America. Dam MYRTLE (vol. 11, page 834) by Coming King (4324.) Junior Major's breeding is of the very best. He has stood in this vicinity for four seasons, and has proven to be both sure and a great stock horse, as his progeny shows. Awarded second prize in his class at Spring Stallion Show in Brandon, 1906. For further information address

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Two Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years, by Imp. Pride of Glasgow, and out of first-class mares; capital colts. Seven young Shorthorn Bulls and Bul. Calves by Missie Prince, out of dams richly bred; plenty of substance and quality stand right out of them.

Cows and Heifers, Yorkshire Boars and Sows, all ages. Choice lot of Barred Rock Cockerels. All at reasonable prices.

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To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

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"CALIFORNIA STOCK" "THE ANTHRAX" booklet on Blackleg, Anthrax, and other diseases of the horse, and address of the raisers. Do not wait until it is too late. Promptly send for yours. It is up-to-date, valuable, and free. Men-

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Herefords and Farm

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though usage on the voyage, excepting one or two that were left. Taken in the morning they were undoubtedly the best for the time have shipped on here and being of stout parentage are bound to have a beneficial impression in the districts in which they may find themselves. It is to be regretted that more buyers were not present than there were from the North-west, for of a certainty the bone muscle and quality offered were just of the sort most needed on the broad, level plains of that part of the country. However, Mr. D. Smith of Gladstone, Man., made one or two purchases that he will not regret. W. G. Trethewey of Cobalt fame bought a three-year-old and a two-year-old mare at reasonable prices, but the principal buyer was W. J. Church of Arthur, Ont., who picked up a couple of mares and the grand black stallion, Roxwell Saxon Harold, five years for which he paid the top price of the sale, name'y \$750. He also paid \$450, for Holdenby Flash Girl, a cracking good two-year-old filly with exceptionally good bone, fine quarters, a well rounded, well-coupled, middle piece and capital head, neck and shoulders, tracing close up to the great Harold, the best winning sire among Shires in the stud book. Another free buyer was Wm. Laking of Hamilton, who secured three mares at a decent price, that should prove profitable whether to resell or to keep. Jas. Gardhouse of Weston, Ont., bought the four-year-old mare Raund's Belle, a real picture, good enough to win anywhere and whose sire was twice champion of all England. William Pearson of West Flamboro was the highest bidder at \$400 for Holdenby Brownie, a three-year-old with excellent points and J. Bracken of Appleby was fortunate in getting Darby 11, a rare cut of a promising two-year-old roan, knocked down to him for \$350. Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon had a bit of a run for the yearling stallion, Rickford Blagdon, but at \$460. He did not pay a dollar too much for the youngster, who is a rare pattern of splendid promise. Another good purchase was that of John N. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., who paid \$305, for Holdenby Nacausis, a two-year-old filly bred by the consignors and a good 'un surveyed from anywhere. One Hackney mare was put up, a four-year-old filly, the quality of which is best exemplified by the fact that Mr. Thomas Graham of Claremont who had just returned from a most successful visit to Chicago, where he and his brother Robert carried off 19 firsts, 4 seconds and a third, made a special trip to the exchange to bid on her and got her for the rather moderate sum of \$325. She is a dark chestnut by Wrayton Lord Roberts dam Cambrian Star by Excelsior VIII, with plenty of quality, although a bit long and requiring education for action. Altogether 25 Shires were sold for an average per head of \$351, which must undoubtedly be accounted good.

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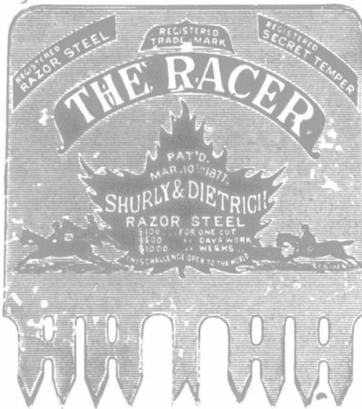
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wielded an influence in the control of public affairs, both parish and county; and has ever been held in respect as a race of enterprising, upright men—men of integrity and earnest purpose.

Mr. George Bruce, now of Heathfield, Inverurie, has always had a very great interest in the family history, and, by carefully preserving all old records, has possessed himself of an interesting and valuable stock of information regarding the days of his forefathers. When his grandfather, George Bruce, entered the farm in 1795 the yearly rent, as agreed to between him and his proprietor, the then laird of Balbithan, was £21 sterling 18 bolls meal, 1 boll bere, 18 hens, 4 yokings of a plough, 1 day of six shears and one bandster in harvest, 1 day's bondage in moss of two persons with spades and two with barrows to drive the peats and build them, 2 men to assist to lead the hay, and 6 bolls of coals from Aberdeen. The farm at that time consisted of 173 acres, about 100 of which were barren and only 72 or 73 arable. All the crops were then, and for twenty years after, shorn by the hook, and for many a long day threshing mills were things undreamt of. Previous to his taking the farm of Heatherwick, Mr. Bruce had been a shoemaker, first in London, and later in Inverurie, of which burgh he was one of the bailies. He had four sons, and it was to provide work for his boys that he took the farm. From his earliest childhood his eldest son, Anthony, had shown a great love for horses, and had spent much of his time in the stables of the principal hotel in the place. When a mere child he on one occasion, went into one of the carriages, and, having crept under the seat, fell fast asleep. As it happened, this carriage had been hired by Lord Kintore to convey him at a dinner party at Tonley. When part of the journey had been accomplished what was his lordship's surprise to find the boy's head suddenly thrust between his legs. Lord Kintore took the boy with him to Tonley, where he informed his host that an extra cover would be required for he had brought an extra guest. In later life Anthony went to London, where he amassed a fortune, and became the owner of some of the finest horses of the day, more than one of which have been immortalised by Landseer, the great animal painter. When Heatherwick was taken, the dwelling-house was in such a wretched condition that it was unfit for occupancy. The new tenant, therefore, left his stool, and, in company with his brother-in-law, a stone-dyker, walked every day from Inverurie, a distance of three miles, and they two, with their own hands, built the new house. It was all built with clay, still it stood for more than 100 years, and was only recently taken down.

The inventory at the date of entry, a copy of which is subjoined, amounted to the value sum of £11 5s 5d.—"Valuation on Heatherwick appraised over from Alex. Philip, outgoing tenant, to George Bruce, incoming tenant, by James Sheriffs, in Inverurie, and James Smith, Haxton, Fintray, barleymen, mutually chosen for that effect this 26th May, 1795:—A dwelling-house, and pantry estimated at £3 11s; a big barn, £1 15s; an ox byre, £1 10s; a stable, £1 2s; a cow byre, 7s 6d; a stirk's byre, 5s; a calf's byre, 2s; a small barn, 15s; a cart house, 7s 6d; to the west side of the Kiln Barn, 7s 6d; to the seat in the church, 9s 6d—Total, £11 5s 5d. The above houses amount to eleven pounds five shillings and five pence. And the said George Bruce has no more to account for at his removal but six pounds and eight pence to conform to the Inventor Book, the balance being paid to Alex. Philip, which is attested by the said barleymen—(Signed) James Sheriffs, James Smith, Before the third year had expired Mr. Bruce and his brother-in-law had succeeded in renewing the whole standing.

At his father's death the management of the farm devolved on the eldest son, Robert, then only seventeen years of age, Anthony being by this time in London, and Peter, the second son, who afterwards became a merchant, Milton of Kennay, having chosen to be a carpenter. Robert, who was eight years of age when his father moved to Heatherwick, remained on the farm till his death, which took

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On the 1st of March 1890, during
his life, a bull of the Lacroix herds
of the Lacroix was brought under culti-
vation, the adjoining farm of Misses of
Ballibhan was added, and the stud was
again renewed at the tenant's
expense. It was early in his occupancy
of the farm that Shorthorns were intro-
duced into the county, and he was one of
the first to use a pure-bred bull for
commercial-purpose breeding.

In 1842 he made his first purchase, a
two-year-old heifer named Flora, from
Amos Cruickshank of Sittyton. Flora
was by Eukhara, the first Shorthorn bull
owned by Amos Cruickshank, and
many of the animals now in the Heather-
wick herd are descendants of this cow.
From this foundation the Bella family
sprang, and for sixty-four years they
have been bred to Sittyton bulls or to
sons of Sittyton sires. A bull, which
may have been pure, had been bought
at an earlier date from Wm. Hay of
Shethin, then Craighies, Tarves, one of
the very earliest Shorthorn breeders in
the north. This bull must have pre-
sented a very peculiar appearance, for
while his body was red, his whole head
was white. He grew to be a great
animal, and left good stock. Having
broken his leg, he had to be sold to the
butcher, and his weight was upwards of
a ton even in these early days. In the
autumn of 1843 or '44, Amos and
Anthony Cruickshank attended a sale
of Shorthorns belonging to Captain
Barclay at Ury, where two young bulls
were exposed, regarding the relative
merits of which the brothers could not
come to a decision. They therefore
bought both, and, after seeing them at
Sittyton, having decided that Premier
(6308) was the better of the two, they
sold the second, Chancellor (5850), to
Mr. Bruce of Heatherwick, in company
with Geo. Baxter, Craighorthies; John
Cruickshank, and Charles Smith. The
price was 33 gs., and, as the account of
the purchase shows, four of the biggest
farmers in the district joined to buy him.
After all, Chancellor turned out to be a
better bull than Premier, and, as the
farm of Heatherwick is only three miles
distant from Sittyton, and as a close
friendship and business connection
existed between Amos Cruickshank and
the Bruces, Chancellor was used a good
deal in the Sittyton herd as well as at
Heatherwick, where he did much to
improve the commercial stock. Al-
most the entire stock of this time were
"butcher animals," and it was with
the idea of improving their beef-producing
qualities more than of breeding Short-
horns that bulls of the new breed were
introduced. Mr. Baxter of Craighor-
thies, who joined with Mr. Bruce in
the purchase of several bulls, was a
noted feeder, and had perhaps the best
commercial stock in the district.

In 1847 Conviction was bought, but
in 1848 pleuro broke out among the
cows, and they all died or were killed
except three, and the bull was disposed
of. One of the three cows preserved
was Beauty, a daughter of Flora, the
Sittyton heifer, and through her the
Bella tribe, which is to-day one of the
best families in the herd, was establish-
ed. In 1849 Principal Fairfax (10656)
was bought by Mr. Bruce, and his
neighbour, Mr. Smith, at the Sittyton
sale, for 49 gs., the highest price of the
sale by 10 gs. From its earliest exist-
ence the Heatherwick herd was per-
meated with Sittyton blood, and that
of the best, as for many years Mr. Bruce,
usually in company with Mr. Baxter,
Craighorthies, bought the highest priced
calf at the annual bull sale. Principal
Fairfax turned out a grand bull, and on
more than one occasion held first place
at the Garioch Farmer Club show at
Pitmachie, the earliest established show
in the country. When four years old
he was sold to W. S. Marr, sen., for his
herd at Uppermill. In 1858 Sam
Johnson (15234) was bought at Sittyton
for 54 gs. a long price in those days.
This bull, a white, was in the short leet
at the Highland Society's show in
Aberdeen in a very strong class of
twenty-two, and was one of the best
ever introduced into the herd. After
Sam Johnson came Earl Windsor
(15968), another 50 gs. bull, and in 1861
the first Sittyton calf which mounted
to the three figures, The Challenge Cup
(23022), was secured. On this occasion
Mr. Baxter was associated with Mr.
Bruce in the purchase, and Peter Bruce,
now of Myreton, Insh, who was then

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a boy, was directed to bid for the calf. As competition became keen, and the bids rose rapidly, there was quite a sensation round the ring. Mr. Baxter spurred on the boy, whispering, "Bid again, Peter," while his father remonstratingly cried, "Whist; stop, Peter." "Bid again, Peter," repeated Mr. Baxter, and The Challenge Cup was knocked down at 100 gs. Unfortunately, his impress on the herd was not equivalent to his high purchase bill. Foot-and-mouth disease having broken out in the county, the public sales at Sittyton were discontinued, and the next bull, British Prince (23470), was bought by private bargain. He did very well indeed, and became a well-known prize-winning bull.

Throughout its history the herd has

been headed by Sittyton bulls or the sons of Sittyton sires, a few of the latter home-bred. Included in the long list are:—John Bright (31441), a home-bred bull; Socrates (39144); Heir Apparent (31352), by Heir of Englishman (24122), the great Uppermill stock bull of Sittyton breeding; Vulcan (42567), bred at Shethin, a bull for which Mr. Bruce did not at first care, and regretted selling too soon; and Statesman (45659), bred by Mr. Baxter from a cow by British Prince, and after the Sittyton bull Socrates. He left a lot of good cows. There was also Stockwell (56615), one of the best bulls ever used in the herd, bred by Mr. Edward Cruickshank, after the Sittyton bull Lanchester (46594). He was the sire of some very good animals, among

them the home-bred Seneca (63346), a Highland Society prize-winner. Red Gauntlet (54902) also did much for the herd, and Sittyton Yet (61833), by Cumberland (46144) used for eight seasons at Sittyton, left a lot of big, fleshy cows. Sittyton Yet was the last calf calved at Sittyton, so that there came to Heatherwick the first calf sold from Sittyton Chancellor, the last calf born there, Sittyton Yet, and the first Sittyton calf, which sold at 100 gs., The Challenge Cup. In 1857 Mayflower VII., a two-year-old heifer, was bought from Mr. Morrison of Mountblairy, and from her has been bred the Heatherwick Mayflowers, one of the oldest and best tribes in the herd. The Heatherwick Mauds are a second branch of this family. The Mountblairy Mayflowers

trace back to a Ury foundation, and every present day representative of the original family is now in the Heatherwick herd or traces to it.

By this time both George and Peter Bruce were taking a practical interest in the herd founded by their father, and a few years later, when Peter entered the farm of Myreton, Inch, George took over Heatherwick, which had some time previous become the property of the Earl of Kintore. Several additions of cultivated land had been made, tracts of barren moor brought under cultivation, and the rent had been raised gradually to £460, but after the lapse of a few years Mr. Bruce succeeded in securing a substantial and much-needed reduction, in addition to necessary improvements on the steading. In George Bruce's hands the herd prospered, and when, in 1896, he held a draft sale, 70 head were sold, every one of which had been bred on the farm. The highest price of the sale was 82 gs. for the cow Wallflower II., by the Cruickshank bull Royal James (54972), and the gross average, £35 5s 8d, was then considered a very high one. In reporting the sale of that week, the local newspapers said the prices were unprecedented in the North, and that the week's sales would form an interesting chapter in the history of Aberdeenshire Shorthorns. In ten years the gross average for the Shorthorn week's sales had risen from £41 5s 7½d (1896) to £100 19s 3d (1906). A number of the nicest heifers and heifer calves sold by Mr. Bruce in 1896 were by the Duglass-bred bull Beau Ideal (63685), by the Sittyton bull Chamberlain (60461). Since that time there have been used Prince of Archer (71240), bred at Collynie, and got by Scottish Archer (59893); dam, Primrose III., which was used for seven seasons, and did much good in the herd; Golden Hope (74634), and Goldie's Pride (76803), both bred at Uppermill, and Winning Hope (80283), bred at Heatherwick, and by Golden Hope. Winning Hope was used for five seasons with excellent results, and was recently bought by Mr. J. Deane Willis for his herd at Bapton Manor. The present stock bull, First Fiddle (83480), is a Collynie-bred bull by Rosicrucian (75483), bred by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, his dam being First Strawberry, by First Choice (58950). First Fiddle has been used for several seasons, and has given every satisfaction. He gained the champion cup at Inverurie last year, and has been a prize-winner at Aberdeen.

Showing has never been largely gone in for, the cattle having been exhibited only at the local show at Inverurie, and occasionally at Aberdeen, but many of them have given good accounts of themselves, and done credit to their breeder, after having passed into other hands. Prince Sunbeam, the champion Shorthorn bull at Toronto in 1904, was bred at Heatherwick, and to Mr. Bruce really belongs the honor of having been the breeder of Mr. Ross's of Meikle Tarrel, famous Ringleader (67736), although he had sold his dam to Collynie before she had given birth to the bull which sired such a number of fat stock winners. Stock by Ringleader at Smithfield Christmas Show in 1898 gained six first prizes, and three champion cups for best Shorthorn, best cross, and best steer of any breed. Mr. Ross's Ajax (80320), champion of all breeds at Inverness in 1905, was bred by Mr. Robert Bruce from Augusta LXXXVII., by Sittyton Archer (73659) and the dams of two winners and the sire of one winner of the Chaloner Cup at Dublin were bred at Heatherwick. Mr. Miller's Linksfield Champion, winner of the Chaloner Cup and first at the Royal at Derby, was also got by a Heatherwick bull.

At the present time the herd numbers about 90 head, and in it are representatives of the Beclas, Mayflowers, Rosalies, Sittyton Clippers, Dairymaids, and Nonparils, Augustas, Cairns, etc. At the Aberdeen joint sale in October, Mr. Bruce's Radeff, the First Fiddle, out of the cow VIII., sold at 210 gs., the highest price of the day for a bull calf. Mr. Robert Bruce continues to work the herd, and is followed by his father and the system of line-bred stock, and the system of acknowledged pure-bred stock for butcher purposes, which fall below breeding.

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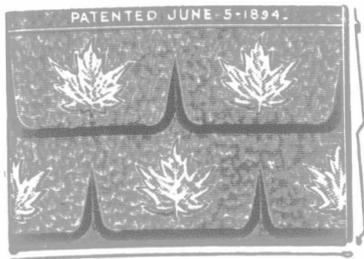
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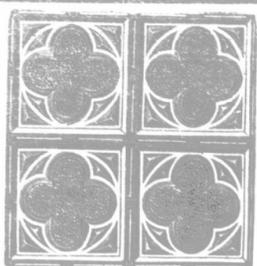
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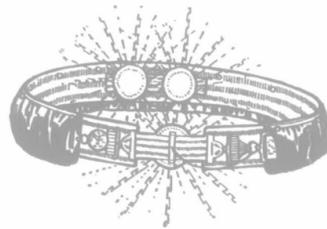
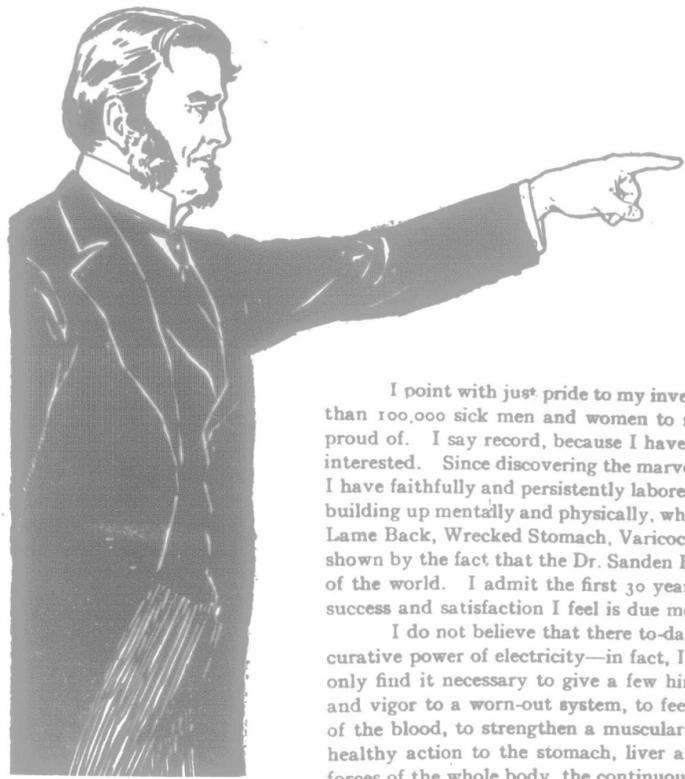
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IF ALL WERE SUNSHINE.

If all the skies were sunshine,
Our faces would be fain
To feel once more upon them
The cooling plash of rain.

If all the world were music,
Our hearts would often long
For one sweet strain of silence
To break the endless song.

If life were always merry
Our souls would seek relief
And rest from weary laughter
In the quiet arms of grief.

The ministers of Port Arthur are exerting themselves in the direction of funeral reform. Features to which objection are taken in present day funerals are: extravagant expenditure for flowers, carriages, etc., when the family have not money in hand to pay the bills; exposure of the living to pay honor to the dead—very often one funeral bringing on another; advertising the hour of the funeral before consulting the minister; selecting Sunday for the funeral because greater parade and numbers can be gained; too much crepe and heathen gloom; exposure of the remains; farewell of the relatives before a gaping crowd; want of promptness, and unseemly display of any kind. Funerals are not so bad in these respects as they were some years ago, but there is still much room for improvement.

Lieutenant U. S. Grant III., of the engineer corps, graduated from West Point several years ago near the head of his class. During young Grant's "plebe" year, about the time of the midyear examinations, his father, Major, General, then Brigadier-General, Frederick Dent Grant, became a little anxious about the stand his son was taking, and wrote to the superintendent of the academy, a classmate of his, to ask his honest opinion as to whether his son would pass the mid-year examination. The answer which came promptly was brief and to the point and said: "Your son is standing higher in all his classes than you stood in any one." General Grant has never worried himself since about his son's career.

Owing to the entire failure of the herring fishing, and partial failure of the white fishing, privation in the outer Hebrides has reached such a pitch that there are 2,000 men in the island of Lewis alone ready to leave their homes and try their fortunes in Canada. Mr. Galloway Weir, M. P., telegraphs from Inverness: "Hundreds of fine young men have emigrated from Lewis to Canada and the United States during the past few weeks. The herring fishing has been a failure, and many hundreds more will be on the verge of starvation during the coming winter, and must emigrate or die."

The laughter of the different nations is said to vary greatly. The Italians, laugh is languid but musical; the Germans laugh in a deliberate fashion. The French are spasmodic and uncertain, the upper-class English guarded and not always genuine, the lower-class English explosive, and Scottish of all classes hearty, and the Irish rollicking. The Chinese laugh is not so expressive as the European. It is usually a titter rather than a genuine outburst of merriment.—*Bristol Times.*

The Traveller—"Are these all the sandwiches you've got to eat?" The Refreshment Room Attendant—"I 'aven't got to eat 'em, bless yer. I've got to try and sell 'em."

