

ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA.

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EVERY WEDNESDAY.
\$1.50 PER YEAR.

BEST
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN MANITOBA
and N.-W. T.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

Vol. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOVEMBER 15, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 686

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHERSON, Vice-President. A. F. KEMPTON, Secy. and Mgr.
C. D. KERR, Treasurer. G. R. COLDWELL, K. C., Solicitor, Brandon.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

Head Office, WAWANESA, MAN. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

ALEX. NAISMITH,
President.

WM. PATERSON,
Vice-President.

C. D. KERR,
Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1904, - \$10,696,341 00
Assets over Liabilities, 126,666 86

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1904, 9,897.

Over 9,500 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. m

Best for Butter

Windsor Salt will make money for you in two ways.

It makes better butter—richer, tastier. As it dissolves quickly, and works in easily and evenly.

It cuts down your salt bills, because it is absolutely pure, and requires LESS to properly season the butter.

The first trial will prove this. Your dealer has Windsor Salt or will get it for you.

Windsor SALT

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM,
The Leading Jeweler, BRANDON,

carries the largest stock of
ENGAGEMENT, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY RINGS

to be seen in Western Canada, and prices the most moderate, consistent with high-grade goods. Solid Gold Rings from 75c. to \$500. We also have the largest stock of Watches in Manitoba. A fine Gold-filled Watch, guaranteed for 20 years' wear, with genuine Waltham movement, for \$10. Prize Cups and Medals a specialty.

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM, Jeweler & Optician.

EXPERT
Telegraphy AND SCHOOL OF RAILROADING

Telegraph Operators, Agents, Train Dispatchers—\$50 to \$150. A RAILWAY SCHOOL BY RAILWAY MEN. Official for the big lines of the Northwest. Everything taught. POSITIONS CERTAIN. Write Wallace Expert School of Telegraphy, 629 RYAN BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.



Drysdale & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble and Granite Monuments

Workmanship guaranteed.

Prices right.

Designs most up-to-date on the market.

Write for free catalogue.

Brandon, - Manitoba

P. O. BOX 222

KINGSTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

in carload lots. Special attention paid to low-grade samples Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

Your Watch WANTED.

Send us your watch by mail for repair. A post card will bring a small box for mailing, and we will report cost of work. If you are satisfied we will repair it and return it to you post paid.

Your watch will receive prompt and careful attention. All work is guaranteed.

D. E. BLACK,
Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler,
133 Eighth Ave., Calgary, Alta.

WHY USE Corrugated Roofing

on Your Barns and Sheds?

BECAUSE IT IS

FIRE-PROOF,
WATER-PROOF,
LIGHTNING-PROOF

and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing.

MADE BY

Winnipeg Coiling & Roofing Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

B. P. RICHARDSON

Barrister, Solicitor,
Notary Public.

GRENFELL, - ASSA.

Lands for Sale.

Solicitor for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" for the Northwest Territories.

BOOK-KEEPING Penmanship, Short-hand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY, "STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS."

LICENSED Doing no buying or selling on our own account, Shippers can always depend on getting their grain handled to advantage. BONDED

Before shipping, write for our way of doing business.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

G. B. MURPHY & CO.,

214 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

HIGHEST PRICES QUICK SETTLEMENTS

J. W. KNITTEL,
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
Office: Union Bank Building. P. O. Box 340
WINNIPEG, MAN.

All kinds of grain handled on commission. Fully bonded. Write or wire us for quotations. Best prices possible always obtainable. For reference, apply to Manager Union Bank.

Consign your Grain to Us
And get all there is in it.
UNION GRAIN CO., Limited,
Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.
P. O. Box 179. Licensed and Bonded.
Liberal advances made. Information on application.
References—Imperial Bank of Canada.

SELL OR CONSIGN YOUR

Wheat, Barley, Oats

TO
T. H. METCALFE & CO.,
Grain Merchants Winnipeg, Manitoba Box 550

We handle orders on the Winnipeg Option Market, also all American markets on margins. Correspondence solicited.

SEND US SAMPLES OF YOUR GRAIN. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE GRAIN BUSINESS.

Smith Grain Company, Ltd.

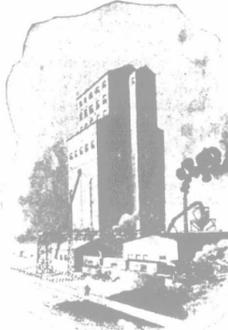
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

LICENSED AND BONDED. MEMBERS WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS. PROMPT RETURNS.

418 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Consign Grain to

ST. BONIFACE



And sell to us direct or through your commission agent "on sample." We don't have to stick to grade prices and can pay differences between grades when quality warrants. Rejected wheat for smut, oats, or other cause, a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

The Crown Grain Co.,
Limited
Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.



ROBT. MUIR & Co.

Grain Dealers
Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG

Buy and sell on commission. Advances made on consignments. Option orders executed. Correspondence solicited. [Established 1886.]

SHIPPERS OF **WHEAT OATS BARLEY FLAX**

Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.

Limited.
CALGARY, CANADA.

We are open to buy **WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY** or **FLAX** in any quantity. Send samples and receive offer by return mail. We make a specialty of

ALBERTA GROWN GRAIN.

Guy-Campbell Co.

GRAIN

411 Union Bank Bldg., WINNIPEG.
Phone 3280. P. O. Box 278.

We are open to buy or handle on commission any quantity Wheat, Oats, Barley or Flax. Send us Bills Lading direct or through your bank. Reference—Bank of Hamilton, Grain Exchange.

Any Person wishing to ship their own grain, write to
D. D. CAMPBELL,
Dominion Govt. Agent,
422 Grain Exchange,
WINNIPEG.
Phone 3370.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
Please Mention "Advocate"

HERBERT H. WINEARLS

Grain Commission Merchant
428 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Why not get the highest returns for your Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax? Send your grain to me and I will assure you the best results. Prompt settlements a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

References: Any bank or commercial agencies.

Donald Morrison & Co.,

GRAIN COMMISSION
Licensed and Bonded WINNIPEG 416 Grain Exchange

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible price 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.

Correspondence solicited. Reference: Bank of Hamilton Exchange Branch.

MARCH-WELLS GRAIN CO'Y.

Room 414, Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Will give you financial responsibility. Highest market prices. Liberal advances. Prompt returns. Write us.

Reference: Any bank in Winnipeg.

MACLENNAN BROS.,

Grain & Commission Merchants
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Grain of all kinds handled in car lots. Bids on track or in store at terminal elevators wired, or will handle on commission. See our local representative, who will give you prices and shipping instructions, or write, wire, or 'phone direct.

'PHONE 1490. P. O. BOX 585

The Standard Grain Company, Limited

Grain Commission Merchants
P. O. Box 1226, Winnipeg, Man.

WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

Before selling your grain write us for a copy of our Grain Shipper's Guide and Pocket Memorandum Book. You will find it valuable. Ask for Book No. J.

The Royal City of British Columbia, New Westminster.

A regular movement towards the Pacific Coast having set in of persons seeking homes, farms, business openings and industrial opportunities, we desire to draw attention to a few of the advantages offered by the City of New Westminster.

The climate is the mildest and most equable in British Columbia, always free from extremes of both heat and cold. The winter is moist but healthful, frosts seldom and rarely of sufficient severity to give ice for skating. The summer is the most glorious on the continent. If gardens are not actually blooming the year round, the grass is always green, violets are usually in bloom during the entire winter, and primroses, daffodils and other early flowers are not uncommon in February. Plants and shrubs which in other parts of Canada are to be found only in hothouses and conservatories, here and flourish the winter through in the open air. Peach trees bloom towards the end of March, and plums, cherries and apples early in April.

Thunder and lightning—the terror of so many people—are here almost unknown, and so very mild and harmless when they do occur as to cause little alarm even to the most timid. The climate conditions are, therefore, almost ideal; certainly unequalled in our great Dominion.

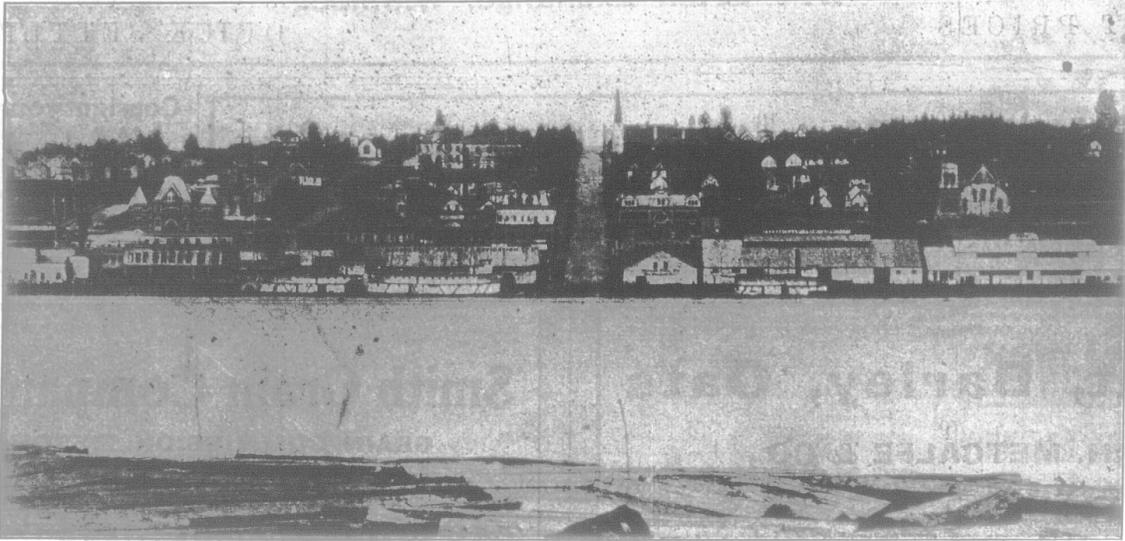
New Westminster has frequently been referred to as the "City of Homes" from the fact that more than seventy per cent. of its inhabitants own their homes. While individual cases of great wealth are few, poverty is still more rare. The great bulk of the population are simply prosperous, comfortable and happy. Charity cases at the present time can be counted on the fingers of one hand—and this in a population of over 8,000.

If you want a comfortable home in a prosperous city, equipped with all modern facilities, such as electric street railways, electric light, perfect water supply, public schools, high schools, colleges, seminaries, churches of all denominations, etc., etc., we invite you to have a look at New Westminster and study its advantages. We do not fear the verdict.

There being no inflation of values, we believe you can get more for a dollar here than in many other places not a bit more desirable. City lots are of generous size—66x132—not the little puny strips of 25 feet frontage so common in the West. You can buy lumber direct from the mills, and other building material as cheap as anywhere on the Coast. Or if you want the ready-made article, no doubt the real estate dealers have some bargains to offer.

For fuller or special information and maps, address

Just a word about the location and industries of the city. Situated on the north bank of the Fraser, fifteen miles from the Gulf of Georgia, it occupies a beautiful and commanding position, the magnificent mountains of the Coast and Olympian ranges looming up in the distance to the north, east and south.



The Fraser River, which is spanned opposite the city by a million-dollar bridge, is the greatest salmon river in the world, and has yielded as high as \$5,000,000 worth of canned salmon in a good year, giving profitable employment to thousands of fishermen and cannery operators. Numerous steamers having their headquarters at New Westminster give daily communication with the farming districts above and below the city.

Other industries are saw and shingle mills, wood-working factories, car-building works, distillery, roller

mills, fruit canning, cold storage plants, breweries, foundries, machine shops, etc. But there are openings for many other industries, electric power for which is available at a very low price. The city has water front and lands reserved for factory sites. Terms, very reasonable. Railway and shipping facilities are equal to those of any city in the Province.

If it is a farm you want, remember that New Westminster is the market center of the far-famed great and fertile Fraser Valley, to reach which you must come here anyway. So why not come direct, where you can get your information at first hand from people who are in daily touch with all the farming settlements. The farmers' market in New Westminster is the only one in British Columbia. Come and have a look at the farmers on market day, talk with them, note the prices they get, and then you will realize how truly this is a farmer's paradise.

As further proof of the importance in which New Westminster is regarded as the farming center of British Columbia, it is only necessary to mention that the Federal Government made a grant of \$50,000 in aid of the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society this year.

This advertisement is published by authority of the New Westminster City Council and Board of Trade.

W. A. DUNCAN, City Clerk, New Westminster.

ROUTE OF THE

North-Western Limited

THE TRAIN FOR COMFORT

Electric lighted throughout from engine to rear car.

CHICAGO

TWIN CITIES

THE SHORT LINE TO CHICAGO

ENTIRE DISTANCE

Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago

PROTECTED BY

Block Signal System

FOUR TICKET OFFICES.

Minneapolis, 600 Nicollet Ave.

St. Paul, 396 Robert St. (Ryan Hotel.)

And Union Depots both Cities.

The color could be made permanent with

The Canada Paint Co.'s Liquid Paint.

A useful and reliable Paint for HOUSES, FLOORS, BORDERS, TRIMMING and ORNAMENTAL WORK.

C. P. Co.'s Liquid Paint is a high-class Paint possessing a good body and stylish appearance. It is sold in liquid form and works freely under the brush.

For Sale by all Hardware and Paint Dealers.

For color Cards see our agents or address the

CANADA PAINT COMPANY,

TORONTO. MONTREAL.

SHIP US YOUR Hides, Fur, Tallow, Pelts, Wool, Ginseng and Seneca. Buy Guns, Traps, Decoy, etc. of us. Write for price list catalogue and shipping Tags. Mention this Paper.

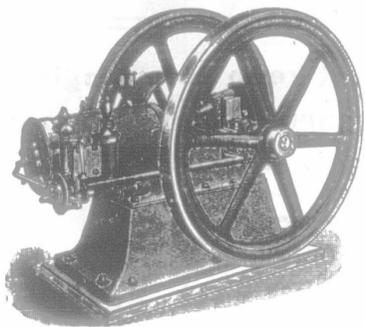
NORTHWESTERN AND FUR COMPANY

WE GIVE more information on Hides, Furs, etc. than any other house in the world and pay Highest Cash Prices day received.

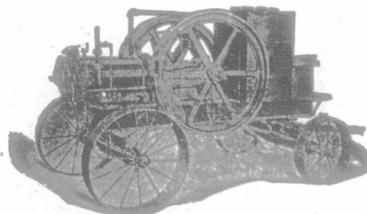
NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO.
270-204 1ST ST. N.W. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS! Wishing to secure new trade we have made up this splendid lot of goods, which we send, postpaid, for Only 10 Cents, 50 Fine Silk and Satin Remnants, beautiful colors, corners and squares, 6 Yards Lace, one package Embroidery and a lot of fine gold-Plated Ring. All sent, postpaid, for ONLY TEN CENTS. Address: L. E. COGGIN, ROSELLE, N. J.

THE "OHIO" LEADS 'EM ALL



The "Ohio" Gasoline Farm Engine is the only fit engine to have on a farm where one is a good way from the repair shop. It is so simple that there's nothing to get out of order. It is comparatively new, having been placed on the market within the past ten years, but in that time it has **outstripped all competitors in public favor.** Its greatest triumph culminated at the St. Louis Exposition, when in competition with other leading gasoline engines it won the Highest Award Gold Medal for efficiency, durability and simplicity. Built in sizes of from 1½ to 50 h.p. Hundreds in use in Manitoba, giving the best of satisfaction. Write us for catalogue and prices, if interested.



BELOW IS A PARTIAL LIST OF OUR WELL-SATISFIED USERS OF THE "OHIO" GASOLINE ENGINE:

A. Kelly, Milling Co., Brandon, first order	A. Dykeman, Portage la Prairie, first order	John Scaife, Winnipeg	Woodley & Sharpe, Moose Jaw
" " " second "	" " " second "	Rogers Bros., McGregor	Taggart Iron Works, Winnipeg
" " " third "	" " " third "	D. A. Campbell, Austin	Scott & Stratton, Stonewall
" " " fourth "	" " " fourth "	Winnipeg Stone Co., Winnipeg	J. F. Flewelling, Kenton
" " " fifth "	J. L. Kennedy, Winnipeg	E. Dupont, Binscarth	A. Martin, Lauter
" " " sixth "	W. A. Smelt, Winnipeg	Joseph Brazler, Morris	Baldwin & Edmondston, Rainy River
May Bros., Saskatoon	Stephen Weintz, Winnipeg	J. B. Dorais, St. Boniface, first order	C. K. Friesen
H. J. Dennis, Winnipeg	Freisen Bros., Steinbach, first order	" " " second "	A. Lambert, St. Vital, East
O. Duhamel, St. Anne	" " " second "	" " " third "	Geo. C. Wilson, Winnipeg
L. Walton, Winnipeg	" " " third "	David Clark & Son, Virden	McKie & Boyd, Winnipeg
L. H. Phillips, Cartwright	" " " fourth "	C. H. Ivens, Virden	Counsell & Son, Hamiota
S. S. Mayer, Cartwright	F. Amas, Qu'Appelle	R. J. Douglas, Virden	Fell & McCrimmon, Stonewall
Thos. Paul, Dauphin	John Bell, Rosewood	A. Gibson, Winnipeg, first order	Northern Fish Co., Selkirk
Dozoie Marcell, St. Jean	Toronto Type Co., Winnipeg, first order	" " " second "	D. H. McLean, Winnipeg
Porter Bros., Elm Creek	" " " second "	N. H. Roy, St. Jean	St. Boniface College, St. Boniface
Wm. Moulding, Broadview	" " " third "	Sweeney & Co., Winnipeg	A. Huel, Forget
Charles Dobson, Berton	" " " fourth "	E. S. Woodiwiss, Binscarth	L. M. Verdiel, St. Boniface
Merchants Hotel, Selkirk	" " " fifth "	Gamble & Yeo, Moose Jaw	John Peters, Laughan
S. W. Bissell, Holmfild	" " " sixth "	Robert Scott, Ninette	Regina Farmers' E. Co., Regina
D. E. Adams, Winnipeg	" " " seventh "	D. C. McKay & Co., Winnipeg	Caron
W. J. Billyard, Morris	H. M. Lyons, Carberry	S. S. Johnston, Arcola	Joseph Goddard, St. Jean
E. F. Hutchings, Winnipeg	D. Maynard, St. Malo	W. R. Turnbull	W. McLeod, Elkhorn
Charles Caron, St. Charles	John Mutch, Winnipeg	Murdock Smith	C. B. Loerven, Steinbach
George Kerr, Franklin	G. B. Murphy, Carberry	H. Cook, Manor	Jes. Gardener, Winnipeg
Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg	H. J. Graham, Wellwood	W. R. Turnbull, Reston	John McRae, Hamiota

FOR SALE BY

BURRIDGE-COOPER COMPANY, LIMITED

General Machinery Dealers.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

NORTHERN BANK

Head Office, - WINNIPEG.

Provisional Offices: Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg.

Now opened to complete organization.

The following have consented to act as Directors upon election:

- JAMES H. ASHDOWN, President J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Chairman of Provisional Directors.
- D. C. CAMERON, President Rat Portage Lumber Co.
- G. R. CROWE, President Northern Elevator Co.
- H. M. HOWELL, K.C., Messrs. Howell, Mathers, Howell & Hunt.
- SIR DANIEL H. McMILLAN, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor Province of Manitoba.
- FREDERICK NATION, Merchant, Brandon.
- CAPT. WM. ROBINSON, Steamboat Owner, President Dominion Fish Co.
- HON. R. P. ROBLIN, Premier Province of Manitoba.
- FRED. W. STOBART, Messrs. Stobart, Sons & Co.
- E. C. WARNER, President Midland Linsed Oil Co., Minneapolis.
- A. STAMFORD WHITE, Messrs. A. S. White & Co., Chicago, and Liverpool, Eng.

NOTE—The list of Directors is subject to the vote of the Shareholders at their first meeting, who may then increase or decrease the number.

GENERAL MANAGER:

J. W. DE C. O'GRADY, Late Manager Bank of Montreal, Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Howell, Mathers, Howell & Hunt.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

In 20,000 Shares of \$100 each.

Of which it has been decided to issue at present 10,000 shares at \$110 per share, being one-half of the authorized capital.

TERMS—\$5 per share of the par value on application, \$15 per share on allotment, \$30 per share on the first day of the month immediately succeeding the date of allotment, \$10 per share every three months thereafter, on the first day of the month, until the whole amount, including the premium, is paid.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum up to the date fixed for payment will be allowed on payments made in advance.

Forms of application for stock, prospectuses, or any further information, may be obtained from

S. S. CUMMINS, Secretary for Organization.
At the Provisional Office, Merchants Bank Building,
Main St., WINNIPEG.

Here are Some of the Things

YOU WANT TO BUY THIS FALL.

OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT - - SO ARE OUR PRICES.

Airmotors for pumping or power.—Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 feet.

New Style Stickney Horizontal Gasoline Engines, the latest and best, stationary and portable, gravity or pump feed.—Sizes: 2½, 4½, 6, 9, 12, 15 and 25 H.P.

Grain Grinders.—Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch plates.

Steel and Wood Saw Frames and Saws.—Sizes 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch.

B. Bell & Sons'

Horse Powers,

Tread Powers,

Feed Cutters,

Root Pulpers.

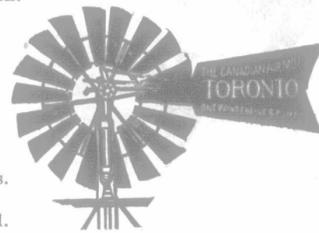
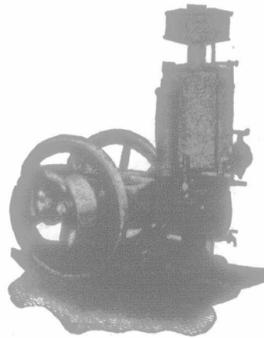
Empire Cream

Separators.

Pumps, all styles.

Tanks, wood

or steel.



Write us for catalogues and prices.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO.,

CHAMBERS STREET, WINNIPEG.

The Greatest Sash and Door Factory in the West.

CUSHING BROS. CO., Limited

Factory and Yards at CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA.

Branches at: Red Deer, Strathcona, Ft. Saskatchewan and Morinville.

Manufacturers, Importers, Jobbers: Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Chipped, Enamel, Cathedral, Skylight and Wire Glass. Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work.

Senega Root

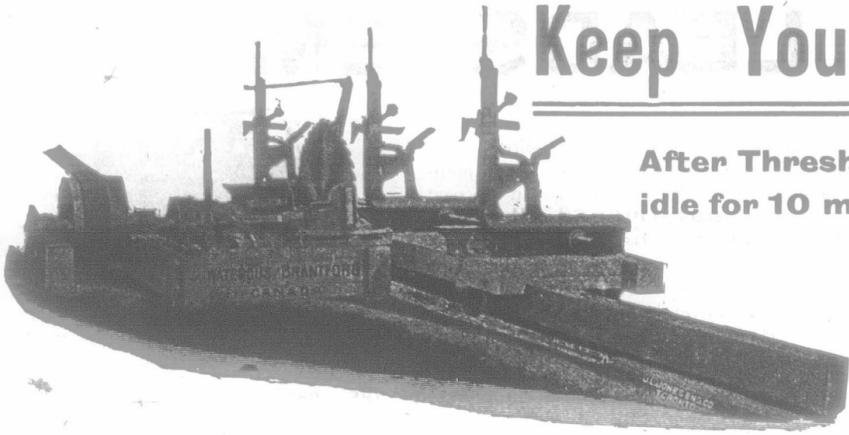
Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc.
Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Keep Your Engine at Work



After Threshing is over do not keep your Engine idle for 10 months. Make it earn money and pay interest. Buy a

WATEROUS PORTABLE SAW MILL.

No. 0 saw irons, wood frame; No. 0 three block steel girdle carriage with spring receder; peel dogs; ratchet set works; Vand plat track; 50 feet 8-inch 4-ply endless rubber belt; 46-inch circular saw and tightener pulley; making mill complete, ready to attach your engine to.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY, Ltd., WINNIPEG.

WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders,
Gas & Gasoline Engines,
Tanks,
Boo Supplies,
Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA.



NO, WE CAN'T

remold your features Madame, but a Natural Wavy Hair creation, as we make it, will tone down the harshness resulting from insufficient hair to a degree that will certainly surprise you. Literature and Price Lists regarding Hair Goods for men and women mailed under plain cover.

MANITOBA HAIR GOODS CO.,
Dept. "A" 301 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG.

"Clarke's" Gloves, Mitts Moccasins, etc. are Branded



The unstamped, unknown value Nugget



Stamped Coin, showing exact value

You know the value of a piece of gold or silver by its stamp or brand—the stamp is the government's guarantee of its worth; without the stamp you would doubt its value, and would not accept it.

Leather values, unstamped, are just as deceptive as gold or silver values unstamped, and in order to protect the people who buy and wear our goods, we have stamped our name on every article. Our stamp means our guarantee of value to you, just the same as the government's stamp.

If you insist on buying gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., with "Clarke's" stamp you will know exactly what kind of leather you are buying, and have our guarantee of its value.

Only the best materials, finish and workmanship are used in "Clarke's" lines.

Sold by all dealers. Catalogue free for the asking.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto Canada

Tanners and makers of gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear

THE FAMOUS

Last Mountain Valley Lands

75,000

Acres first-class land for sale. Splendid railroad facilities.

Write for map and price list:
WM. PEARSON & CO.,
Winnipeg.

"Favorite" Churn



In 8 sizes, churning from 1 to 30 gallons

Improved Steel Frame. Patent Foot and Lever Drive.

Patent Steel Roller Bearings.

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

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

SHORTHAND Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and all business subjects. Write for particulars. Address: WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, 100 Portage Ave. and 101 St. WINNIPEG.

C. E. McHugh,
Supt. of the
Homestake
Extension
Mining Co.,
Black Hills,
S. D., a man
who has solved
the question
of low-grade
ore mining,
making it the
most profit-
able industry
in the world.



If You Have \$500 to Invest

We invite you to join our party on a **FREE TRIP** to inspect the **HOMESTAKE EXTENSION MINE**, situated "in the heart of the richest one-hundred square miles on earth," and we leave you to be the referee as to whether you wish to invest in this rich property. Send for full particulars immediately.

Douglas Lacey & Co., - Wilson Patterson,
Fiscal Agents: Canadian Northwest Branch, 711 Union Bank Building.

It Makes the Most Dollars for You. THERE ARE REASONS FOR IT.

That's the Easy Running EMPIRE Cream Separator

Send to-day for proof.

Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, N. J.
Ontario Wind-Engine & Pump Co., Special Selling Agents,
Winnipeg, Man.



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 680.

WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 15, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

The advice to hold your oats at 28c., does not apply to the wild oat.

Prof. Carson thinks butter and cheese boards are needed as in the East, the prices to be listed weekly.

The turkey hens must have all laid away last spring, judging by the bare look of the poulterers' and butchers' shops.

Get busy on the Noxious Weeds Act; the Provincial Government will do the pruning if you show them where to cut!

Turkeys were so scarce at Thanksgiving, and we presume, will be at Xmas., that newspaper poets are forced to write odes to the cranberry sauce.

The creamery has been for some time out of favor in many districts, but diminishing crop yields will bring it into its own again—that is, if the farmer gets a square deal!

The results of some sales of pure-breds indicate that the emasculator and the knife have been idle. Idleness is expensive in any business; not the least so in the culling-out operations.

Manitoba Institutes in cream-shipping or buttermaking districts might do worse than call on the Professor of Dairying in the new agricultural college for light on the marketing of their cream or butter.

The creameryman buying butter-fat at 22c., selling the butter at 27c., and the fellow getting 4c. a pound for making, plus the overrun, should celebrate Thanksgiving more than once a year! What about the farmer supplying the cream?

The Agricultural Limited—The Seed Train Special.

The schedule is being made by the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture and the C. P. R. for the running of the Agricultural Limited, which, during January and February next, will carry the gospel of good seed and of weed and fungus suppression to the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

It would at first appear that the stern argument of fact, in decreased yields, wheat which often grades low, would convince many farmers that it was time for a change in their methods of farming, yet we know that some having hearing will not give heed to the loss to both individual and the country, which results from sowing inferior seed. The seed-train specials originated in the United States, where such were used to preach the gospel of improved seed to corn-growers, and the idea fastened on several of the leading minds in agriculture in Manitoba, that a similar campaign would be effective on the prairie. The matter was broached to Vice-President Whyte (C. P. R. by Principal Black; the former gentleman at once grasped the value of the idea, and thought if good for Manitoba it would also be of value to her new sisters, Saskatchewan and Alberta, both of whom were producing wheat and other grains extensively.

The Seed Division's co-operation was sought

in the idea of a wider distribution of the pure-seed gospel, and boards of trade and other bodies were called upon for sympathy and help. The train crew is expected to be made up of experts and other qualified men whose names at present we are unable to announce. George H. Greig, Supt. Bedford, Supt. Mackay, Mr. Lanigan (C. P. R.) are engaged in making out the schedule, instructing the despatcher, besides seeing that the Agricultural Limited will have the right of way.

Do we Need More Universities?

A short time ago the Toronto Globe, referring to the start in life of the two new Provinces, spoke in favor of the creation of universities for Alberta and Saskatchewan, and complimented Manitoba on its seat of learning. Premier Rutherford (Alberta) also a short time ago spoke in favor of a university. Whether because he really believed that such an institution was a necessary part of Alberta's educational system, or because he deemed it politic at the time, we cannot say, but prefer to believe the former reason. A university is supposed to be the keystone in the educational arch, and is supposed to be the abode or rendezvous of the leading and best-informed men on all matters pertaining to education, and as such the rank and file of the people rarely consider whether it measures up to their ideals, or give any thought as to whether that institution has much influence of a beneficial nature on the country's system of education. The university is usually dismissed from the minds of most people with the idea that it is an institution above the ken of ordinary people, that it has in its sole keeping the intangible quality termed culture, and that it is an appanage of education—perhaps to the rank and file about as essential as the appendix is to the human body. In the minds of some—usually of those who haunt universities—such institutions, once started, should be exempt from criticism, and woe be to the unregenerate wight who dares either to criticize, comment upon, or question the advisability of providing more universities.

In olden times, as described in Hypatia, many violent deeds were done under the cloak of religion, while to-day, under the cloak of education, the public chest and the individual are called upon to provide universities which, in some cases, are no more than asylums for some apostles of learning, so cultured as to be unable to get a good living outside. The President of Yale University had recently in the Saturday Evening Post an article, "Does Free Education Pay?" which is worthy of study, and from which we publish in this issue a few excerpts.

It might be taken from the above remarks that the "Farmer's Advocate" is opposed to one or more universities in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, to which we answer, not at all. The objection is to the creation of a number of institutions, each weak financially, and, as a consequence, weak in men, and likely to be deficient in results.

In the United States many mere colleges were dubbed universities, with a consequent lowering of standards, while in Eastern Canada, particularly in Ontario, we have the spectacle of universities at Toronto, London and Kingston, continually in low water financially, and thereby hampered in their operations. In the West the University has hitherto stood a sort of godfather to a few learned professions—divinity, law and medicine—in a country above all others where professional training in agriculture and engineering were needed much more than the trio mentioned.

Ontario would be better served had she one strong university, and for many years one strong

university should be ample for Western Canada. As to its location, we would not say where, but if this great country is to be known for aught save wheat-growing and commerce, we cannot afford to dissipate our energies on two, three or more starvelings, dubbed for the nonce—universities.

McGill to-day holds the premier position among the Canadian universities in men, money, quality of work, and reputation, due partly to freedom from political control; and there is no valid reason why a great university may not be built up on the prairie, but we believe the project will need to be in the hands and minds of bigger men than the majority of those at present controlling things, and that the control should not be in the hands of a few denominational colleges. At the present time there is not a single educated agriculturist on the university board or council, although it is to be expected that room will be at least made and a seat found for the principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The University of Illinois recently conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture upon Alvin Sanders, author of "Shorthorn Breeding," and an agricultural journalist of note, an appreciation of worth which does credit to the university conferring the degree, and to the professions of agriculture and journalism, both of which the Manitoba University might well recognize and consult with.

Briefly, the new Provinces will be better to go slow in the creation of universities. They might urge the Dominion Government to set apart a good portion of land as an endowment for one university for the two Provinces. It is these separate Provinces' duty to first put the system of primary education on a solid footing and see that the results are obtained that should be; then, when that duty is performed, first-class agricultural colleges should be instituted, and, after these first two important matters are well attended to, perhaps, then, a university.

Quality and thoroughness—not quantity and superficiality—should be the great object of our entire educational system.

A Model Fair.

A few years ago in the Province of Ontario an earnest effort was made to hold in the town of Whitby a fall fair that would be as nearly perfect as the combined experience of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture could make it. The side-shows were shut out, even the racing was eliminated, and the fair was made purely agricultural, with addresses on agricultural topics and demonstration plots as strong features of the exhibition. This year, however, there has been a return to old conditions, and the fair was run after the good old go-as-you-please fashion.

There are, however, other fairs in the Province which, without depending on Government initiative or special grant, have been run for years on purely agricultural lines, without any horse-racing, more or less effort being devoted to educational features, and the financial results being very satisfactory indeed.

The country fair of the old style has seen its best days, and must be reformed, even if a reformation means annihilation. Many of our Western fairs, when weighed in the balance, must be found wanting, and the money spent on them was in a large measure thrown away. It is claimed by some that the small show has gone for good, and that the attention of the people and the money from the Government should be concentrated on the large fairs. If this is the case, the sooner we realize it the better, but if it is not true and there exists in the small fair a germ of usefulness, that germ should certainly be nurtured and

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developed. At present the prize-lists of all the shows are cut from the same cloth. There is a first, second and third prize for this, that and the other class of live stock, and the mixing of types is so great, and in many cases the competition is so light, that the judge is frequently forced to place an animal at the head of the list that is as far as possible from his ideal of what an animal should be. But the casual observer notes that this animal got first prize, and he goes away with wrong ideas of what's what. Better by far that he should never have come to the fair, so far as its educational value to him is concerned, and unless the judging of the animals is accompanied by explanations, and unless the people are willing to listen to what the judge has to say, wherein lies the usefulness of such an exhibition? The method of improvement is manifest. It must be along the lines of complete change of the prize list, and the addition of such features as will make the show of real value to the people. Judging competitions, demonstrations in live stock, prizes for the best-trained horse, and a thousand other things might be added to stir the interest of the young farmer and stimulate his ambition. Possibly the Seed Department of the Dominion Government, which is now devoting so much effort toward the improvement of seed grain, would be willing to do something along the line of seed-plot demonstrations, and when so many farmers are gambling with nature by their late sowing of fall wheat, surely something could be shown at our fairs that would bring the lessons home with telling effect upon the people. There seems practically no limit to the field of usefulness that may yet remain for the summer fair. It rests with those who are at the helm to inaugurate this campaign of improvement. The establishment of a model show would at least be a beacon to guide the

movement, and might start the reorganization of many shows that are now little better than poor picnics with a few stray cattle and a horse-race thrown in. In the meantime, the Departments of Agriculture might well decide to withhold aid to those endeavoring to start new societies whose activities will be devoted to holding one of these combination picnic fairs.

The various Provinces can afford to go slow until the matter is carefully studied out and a reasonable solution arrived at.

A Dairy Special.

The action of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in combining with the railways to effect an improvement in the seed grain of the West is highly commendable, but it is to be regretted that they have not seen their way clear to add to the train a couple of cars in which some instruction could be given along dairy lines. This would be especially beneficial to our two Western Provinces, Alberta and British Columbia. Dairying in these Provinces gives promise of rapid development, but like the growing of pure seed, important points are often neglected, and the stimulus of association, if even for a few minutes, with those who are leaders in the work, coupled with the illustration of improved methods, would certainly prove helpful to the industry.

It may be urged by some that one thing at a time is sufficient, and that the gospel of pure seed is enough to preach unto the people at one time, but we would remind these critics that the great difficulty in Institute work and all efforts of similar kind is to induce the people to turn out. This especially applies to those who need the instruction most, and possibly by combining the two important subjects of dairying and seed improvement we might create sufficient interest to induce even the more backward of our farmers to come and see what was being done by the leaders in agricultural work. In any such effort as this the information given must be very brief, and unless it serves to set the people thinking and stir them up to a realization of the possibilities that lie before them in the newer agriculture, then will it surely fail in its message.

In speaking of the work of the dairy special in the United States, Prof. McKay, of Ames, Iowa, says: "The train was a decided success; the attendance reached, in many cases, over one hundred and fifty, and people drove in as far as fifteen miles to hear the lectures. I have been told by the manager of the Great Western Railroad that business was greatly increased by the special trips of these trains."

This has been the experience in the States, where this work originated. May we not hope for similar success here, and would it not be well to combine the two in one and form a dairy and seed-train special for the benefit of Western agriculture? The Manitoba Department are, we understand, to run a dairy special over the C. N. R., in charge of Prof. Carson, who is now on the ground.

The Cattle Embargo.

The following extract from the Leeds Mercury of October 11th, 1905, voices the prevailing opinion here on this much-vexed subject:

"Whilst the Government regards the depressed state of agriculture as influenced by the restrictions regarding the importation of Canadian live stock with equanimity, the farmer must of necessity survey the future with feelings of the profoundest misapprehension.

"A well-known Otley agriculturist with whom I had a chat the other day on this point, was most bitter in his expressions of disgust—crusted, honest old Tory that he is—at the toleration by small farmers of the present state of affairs. 'Look,' he said, 'at our exportation laws regarding cattle. The foreigner comes over here and buys the best breeding animal in the country. Naturally, he won't trouble to look at anything that is not sound, and the result is that slowly but surely we are accumulating what in a few years will be nothing but a collection of "crooks." Why does the Government refuse to allow us to import fresh blood? Surely any man can see the reasonableness, as well as the necessity, of the demand for raw material.'"

"In brief, the conclusions advanced by my in-

formant were that the present embargo was not only decreasing agricultural employment, but turning land out of cultivation. So much for some of the disabilities under which the farmer suffers."

JOHN JACKSON,
Leeds, Eng. Commercial Agent.

[Note.—So far as Canada is concerned, the agitation for the removal of the embargo has not been shared in to any great extent by stockmen and farmers. While the development of an export trade in stockers might temporarily enhance prices, as a general policy it is economically unsound and not in the interests of Canadian agriculture. Our true policy is to rear more good cattle and finish them here.—Ed.]

Horses.

Feeding and Watering Horses.

The best authorities are now agreed that watering should precede feeding, and that, provided the water is not very much below the temperature of the air, there is no reason to fear griping (the original reason of the reverse custom). A full drink of water passes out of the stomach in about three minutes, and replenishes the large bowel, from whence it is rapidly absorbed into the general circulation, and, as in the case of a person feeling faint, quickly acts as a restorative or true stimulant. Instead, then, of diluting the gastric juice, as was formerly believed, it passes through the stomach as through a conduit to perform its proper function of keeping the constituents of the blood in proper solution. The gastric juices do not accumulate and lie in wait for a meal, but the presence of food excites the gastric and peptic glands to commence work. Were it otherwise the stomach would dissolve itself in the interval when it is empty. It is well to remember that digestion begins in the mouth, and that while crushing and grinding the food to make it wet enough to swallow, the animal is unconsciously saturating the morsel with saliva containing salts, and what is infinitely more important, a ferment known as ptyalin. If you give "clean" oats, many grains are swallowed whole and passed out whole (for the sparrows). If you give it crushed such can be swallowed without adequate grinding, and therefore without sufficient of the salivary ferment; therefore, crushed oats should not be given to horses capable of grinding them for themselves. If whole oats are given with about twice their weight of hay chaff of five-eighths of an inch length, or mixed with clean wheat chaff, the animal will be compelled to grind and saturate before it is possible to swallow. If he has abundance of fluid in circulation (from previous free watering) he will have no difficulty in providing saliva by the quart during mastication. If the 9 o'clock horse begins feeding at 6.45, he should be fit to work at 9. It is not advisable for hunters to start sooner than two hours after feeding if the very best wind power is to be looked for, but the harness horse with an hour or more behind his meal will not be distended or unfit. The farm horse usually is started to work in the mornings in one and a half to two hours after feeding, allowed one and a half hours for the midday meal, which should be concentrated.—[Vet.]

Relation of Croup and Shoulder to Tail and Neck.

If you want a carriage horse that will carry his tail well, remarked a judge of continental reputation last summer, choose one with a level croup. Such a one will incline to carry it well out instead of hugging it down between the legs. It is a matter of anatomy. The projection of the spinal column forming the coccyx (bone of the tail) cannot be expected to be extended upwards at an angle from the line of the pelvic vertebrae (backbone). A horse with an arched rump must be expected to have a drooping tail. Of course, a level-crouped horse will not necessarily carry a high tail, for much depends on feed, temperament, training, etc., but if you want one that will carry a good tail, avoid the sloping croup.

So with the neck and shoulders. To carry a high head gracefully, a horse must be built after the right pattern. The natural inclination of the neck is at about right angles to the slope of the shoulder-blade, hence a horse with an upright shoulder will carry his head low, while one with an oblique shoulder will bear it proudly. Check-reins do not avail to effect a stylish carriage in a horse not built along correct lines. A horse with his head jerked up by a rein will show a droop in the top line just before the withers, not to be confused with the depression natural to the Thoroughbred, and will otherwise have a stilty appearance. The beautifully-arched neck, so much admired, must be natural, and depends upon anatomical structure of the vertebral column. The above considerations explain, in part, the emphasis laid on shoulders and croup by carriage horse, particularly Hackney, judges.

Quality of Horse Food.

Now that the season for indoor feeding has arrived, we think a few words of caution regarding the quality of food given to horses may not be out of place. There certainly is, in many cases, a great amount of carelessness in this respect, especially in regard to horses that are to spend the winter in idleness. While idle horses, as a matter of course, do not require the amount of food that working horses do, there is just as great danger in feeding food, either grain or bulky food of poor quality, in one case as in the other. Inferior food cannot give good results in any case. It deranges digestion, lessens energy, interferes with the functions of the lungs, and endangers life.

We often notice that horses on the farm are allowed to eat unlimited quantities of hay of inferior quality. This condition has been especially marked during recent years, when the crop was very heavy and the weather unfavorable during hay harvest, and, as a result, large quantities of inferior hay was housed. This hay is, as stated, fed in unlimited quantities to the horses, especially the idle ones. As a result of bad weather or overripeness, or both, the hay is dusty, dry, and more or less woody in fiber. It is unwise to give the average horse all the hay, of any quality, he will eat. He should be fed regularly, whether working or idle, and should be given only such amount as he will eat, in, say, an hour. A horse's stomach is a comparatively small organ, and it is very unwise to habitually overload it, especially so if the food be of inferior quality. The question may be asked, "What harm can this inferior hay do an idle horse?" We have stated that the hay is dusty, possibly mouldy, overripe and woody. When eating it, more or less of the dust is inhaled by the horse, and this creates an irritation of the bronchial tubes and air cells; more of the dust is swallowed, and interferes with digestion, the stomach becomes loaded—we may say "over-loaded"—with the food, and while no uneasiness or colicky pains may be shown, the digestive organs are highly taxed and hence digestion is weakened, the horse loses energy and possibly flesh, and this is attributed to the want of a grain ration. Then, again, the repeated overloading of the stomach excites and keeps up an irritation to the branches of the pneumogastric nerves that supply the stomach, and as the lungs and air cells are largely supplied by the same nerve, the latter become affected through sympathy, and being already more or less irritated by the inhalation of dust already noted, their walls become abnormally distended, the horse coughs more or less, and more or less difficulty in respiration will be noticed. If the exciting cause be kept up the walls of some of the cells rupture, and two or more cells unite to make one, and we have a well-marked case of heaves, which greatly reduces the horse's value, and for which there is no cure. Those who take notice of such things will have observed that in the spring following a season such as noted, viz., one in which the hay crop is heavy and the season wet, a much greater number of fresh cases of heaves is noticed than when the conditions have been different and the hay of good quality. Where the feeding of inferior hay to horses cannot be avoided, the danger can be greatly lessened by taking a little care to shake the hay well to remove as much of the dust as possible, and then damping the residue before feeding; all the better if it be damped with lime water, which is made by slacking a lump of lime in a large vessel, filling the vessel with water, and stirring briskly. The undissolved lime will precipitate, and the clear water on top is "lime water." This will keep fresh for a long time, if it can be kept from frost. Good clean straw, in reasonable quantities, is much safer food for either working or idle horses than hay of inferior quality, but if the latter must be fed it will pay well to observe the precautions noted.

The quality of the grain is of as much importance as that of the more bulky food. Of course, all dust can be readily removed from the oats by the fanning mill, but even this precaution is often neglected. Musty oats are very hard to digest, and if fed in considerable quantities for any length of time are liable to cause serious digestive trouble; hence we do not consider they should be fed to horses under any circumstances. Roots, bran, chaff, or any other food that is even occasionally given to horses, should be of good quality. Partially-decayed roots are very dangerous. The fungus that causes the decay has a very serious action upon the nervous system. Many of the outbreaks of that dreaded disease called cerebro-spinal meningitis can be traced to the consumption of partially-decayed roots. The quality of the water is also important. Water containing decayed animal or vegetable matter is also, in many cases, responsible for the disease mentioned. While it is comparatively safe to give food of somewhat inferior quality in reasonable quantities to cattle (as the stomach of the ox is of such anatomy that it can withstand much more

than the horse's), it should under no circumstances be given to horses. If a farmer is so unfortunate as to have no food of good quality, it will pay him to buy food for his horses rather than feed the poor stuff. "WHIP."

roots have to be pulped, however, as is the case with sugar beets and turnips, dry meal may be mixed with the pulped mass and prove very satisfactory. Roots or succulent feeds need, with one or two exceptions, never be cooked. Potatoes, turnips and pumpkins, however, are more valuable cooked than raw.



Jos. Cornell.

General Manager Central Canada Insurance Co., Brandon.



The Central Canada Insurance Cup for the Best Aged Clydesdale Stallion. To Be Won in Competition at Brandon Exhibition.

Won by Cairnhill. Owned by Brandon Clydesdale Horse Association, 1905.

Stock.

Preparing Feed for Pigs.

Agriculturist Grisdale says, regarding his findings from tests in pig-feeding:

Many experiments go to prove that raw grains are just as valuable as if not even more valuable than cooked grain for swine.

There is no doubt that feeding warm feed once or twice a day in cold weather is a decided help to the thrift and health of pigs. Particularly is this true if the pigs are young and in rather cold quarters. Warming must not be taken to mean cooking.

Almost all grains should be ground for swine. This is more imperative in the case of oats, peas and barley than for most other grain feeds. Soaking for 36 to 48 hours before feeding makes up for lack of grinding to a certain extent. Grinding is particularly imperative where very young pigs are being fed.

Meal fed dry is probably more perfectly digested than similar meal fed wet. Soaking meal for 24 to 36 hours turns the table in favor of the wet. The objection to dry feeding is that the pigs scatter and lose more or less on the floor.

For fattening pigs, a thick slop is undoubtedly to be preferred. For pigs on pasture or breeding stock, a thin or dilute slop is more suitable, as they are better satisfied when through eating, even though a light ration has been fed.

It is usually better to feed green or succulent food whole and apart from the meal. Where the

Recent Dairy Tests and a Moral.

At the London Dairy Show, in the butter tests, the Jerseys were first, the Shorthorns second. In the milking trials Shorthorns (pure-breds) ranked second and fifth; non-pedigreed Shorthorns first, third and seventh; two cross-bred cows third and fourth, the former being twenty-four years old, and a Jersey sixth. The milk yields of the pure-bred Shorthorn cows (3) averaged 29 pounds morning, and 27 pounds evening. The non-pedigreed Shorthorns (3), 27 pounds a. m., 26 pounds p. m. Red Poll cows (3), 22 pounds a. m., 22 pounds p. m.; and the Jersey cows (3), 21 pounds a. m., 20½ p. m. The youngest cow was a four-year-old Red Poll; the oldest, the cross-bred mentioned, owned by Capt. Smith Neill, and the following excerpt from Farmer and Stock-breeder is well worthy of consideration:

"Most people object to aged cows. They are thought to be worthless as milkers, and it is loudly asserted by some that the older the cow gets the weaker the milk, and depreciation goes on all round. But is all this actually true? Speaking at random, it may seem so, but search for actual proof, and perhaps some rather peculiar disclosures may be revealed. The most notorious instance on record of a cow living far beyond her teens and proving as efficient as the youngest is to be found in that grand old specimen, Doctor, now so familiar to all visitors to the Dairy Show.

She is a cross-bred, but has prominent Jersey characteristics, and is twenty-four years old. She calved on May 24th last, on the two milking-trial days gave about 50 pounds of milk on each date, and finished off by securing the first prize in the milk-butter test in a big class of cross-breds. No doubt many will say she is an exception—and that is true—but her record is interesting all the same; and aged cows are not in such disrepute at the Dairy show as many might think. The first-prize cow in the Herdbook class of Shorthorns was over seven years, the second exceeded ten years, and the third seven years, ages at which cows are hardly regarded as young, and one that was commended had seen more than eleven years. Their produce, too, was highly satisfactory, as the first gave 60 pounds, the second 58 pounds, and the third 56 pounds in a

day. In the other Shorthorn class, not eligible for the Herdbook, some of the ages were eight, nine, and ten years, while Jerseys in plenty ran to seven, eight and nine years, and two of the Guernseys were over ten years. Red Polls, too, had exceeded nine years, and in the cross-bred classes seven, eight, nine, and ten year old specimens were well to the fore. It may be assumed that the exhibitors are possessed of ample knowledge and experience. If the old cows did not answer their purposes they would soon make room for younger competitors, and that the old ones retain all their usefulness so fully and long, ought to make us all enquire if we are right in the main in dismissing cows when they get up to six or seven years old, under the impression they have passed their best and are on the down grade."

Moral.—Do not Oslerize the persistent, heavy-milking cow, or the getter of good stuff, whether stallion, bull, boar or ram, or the regular breeding, sound, stock-producing mare.

Found a Surprise.

I came out from the Old Country this spring, and was agreeably surprised to find that there was such a valuable paper published in the interests of agriculture as the "Farmer's Advocate," which, I think, is the best paper of the kind I have ever seen.

L. PEGLER.
Carnduff, Sask.
My husband has been a subscriber for our valuable paper for many, many years; in fact, we could not get on without it.
MRS. E. CARSS.

Comparison of Breeds as to Economy of Gain.

Because pigs of some breeds show a tendency to lay on fat rather than produce muscle or lean meat, many farmers suppose that they fatten or mature rapidly, and lay on flesh more cheaply. Such is not the case. Many experiments conducted here and elsewhere show very little difference in economy of gains with animals of the different breeds, says Prof. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the C. E. Farm, Ottawa.

As a result of the series of tests, the following conclusions were arrived at:

1. The breeding of the swine which gave the largest increase per pound of feed consumed was different in each of the four tests, viz.:

Test I.—Cross-breeds, Berkshire sire and Poland-China dam; grades, Improved Large Yorkshire and Berkshire grade dam.

Test II.—Cross-breeds, Improved Large Yorkshire sire and Essex dam.

Test III.—Grades, Tamworth sire and Berkshire grade dam.

Test IV.—Cross-breeds, Improved Large Yorkshire sire and Berkshire dam.

2. The breeding of the swine which gave the least increase per pound of feed consumed was:

Test I.—Pure-breeds, Improved Large Yorkshire.

Test II.—Pure-breeds, Improved Large Yorkshire.

Test III.—Cross-breeds, Essex sire and Improved Large Yorkshire dam.

Test IV.—Cross-breeds, Berkshire sire and Tamworth dam.

3. There was no constant or appreciable superiority in the breeds and breeding tested in respect to the quantity of feed consumed per pound of increase in live weight.

4. The difference in the thriftiness, or power to increase in live weight per pound of feed consumed, was greater between different animals in the same litter than between breeds or breeding as such in different litters.

5. On the whole, for fattening purposes, cross-bred swine and grades gave better results than pure-breeds.

In comparison with the above, Mr. Grisdale quotes Prof. Day's experiments as follows:

The table given below shows the average amount of meal required for 100 pounds gain, live weight, in the five experiments. In the making up of this table only the meal has been considered. Such foods as dairy by-products and green feed, which were fed sometimes, were the same for all breeds, and have been omitted to simplify the comparison.

The following shows the average amount of meal consumed for 100 pounds gain, live weight, in five experiments:

Berkshire	364.45
Yorkshire	369.51
Tamworth	380.47
Duroc-Jersey	384.23
Chester White	387.89
Poland-China	391.42

Before any conclusions are drawn from the table given above, a second table will be presented for consideration in connection with it.

Table showing the standing of the breeds for each year, each column being ranked in order of economy of gain for each year of the experiment:

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Berkshire	Berkshire	Yorkshire	Berkshire	Berkshire
Tamworth	Tamworth	Berkshire	Tamworth	Yorkshire
Poland-China	Poland-China	Duroc-Jersey	Yorkshire	Duroc-Jersey
Duroc-Jersey	Chester White	Tamworth	Chester White	Chester White
Chester White	Yorkshire	Chester White	Duroc-Jersey	Tamworth
Yorkshire	Duroc-Jersey	Poland-China	Poland-China	Poland-China

In considering these tables we must bear in mind that averages are frequently misleading. For example, in a certain experiment one breed may suffer from some unfavorable circumstance which is in no way related to or influenced by the breeding of the animals; yet this circumstance may seriously affect the average standing of the breed in question.

A study of the last table reveals the fact that there is little or no constancy in the standing of any one breed, except the Berkshires, which certainly make a remarkably good showing. It may be possible that the Berkshires were able to digest and assimilate a larger percentage of their food than were the other breeds, but we believe that at least a large share of their success was due to another cause. All the pigs used in these experiments were purchased at ages varying from six to ten weeks, and it was noted that the Berkshires seemed to adapt themselves to the new conditions and change of food more readily than any of the other breeds, and thus secured an advantage at the commencement of the experiment, which they generally held until the close. We are inclined, therefore, to attribute their high standing to their ability to adapt themselves to changed conditions rather than to their power to digest and assimilate a larger percentage of their food.

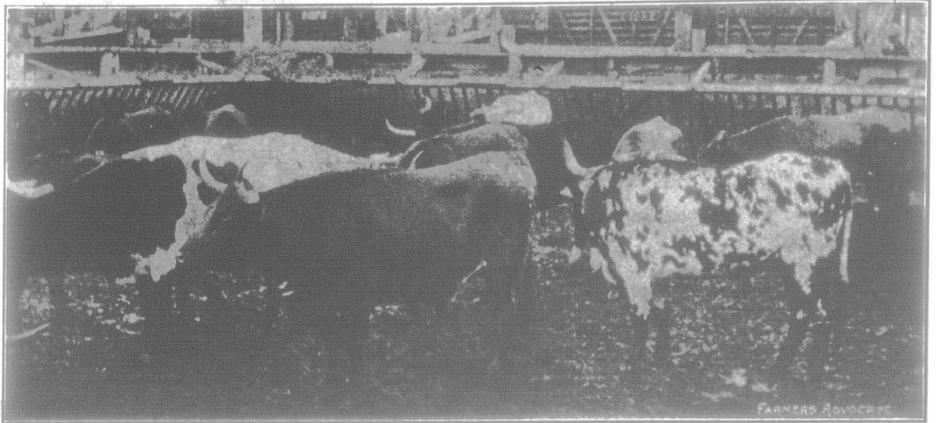
clined, therefore, to attribute their high standing to their ability to adapt themselves to changed conditions rather than to their power to digest and assimilate a larger percentage of their food.

Our Scottish Letter.

Events crowd upon us rapidly in this country, just as, I suppose, they do on you in Canada. The week passes very quickly, and whatever may be the case with others, I find time all too limited for the amount of work I seek to press into it. The difficulty now is to know at what point to begin this letter. Several of our agricultural colleges have been testing varieties of Canadian grain, and the same results have been obtained alike with oats and with wheat. Banner oats, when first grown in this country, gave splendid

comes reversion to the original, disappointment and loss of money to the speculator. That many of the so-called "new" varieties are not new, seems beyond dispute. They are only old friends with new names. But what the housewife wants is a good dry, wholesome potato, and what the grower wants is a potato that will resist disease and grow a steady, prolific crop for a lengthened period. The seed-growing expert does his best to meet this eager demand, and perhaps goes rather fast.

Dairy shows occupy attention in October, and this year unusual interest attached to the London and Kilmarnock events. At the former the Scots exhibitors almost swept the boards, taking nearly all the leading prizes for Cheddars. At Kilmarnock, makers from Kirkcudbright were unusually successful, and took nearly all the prizes. A ton of Canadian cheese were exhibited at Kil-



A Representative Group of the Poorest Bunch of Steers Received at Winnipeg this Season.

In the lot are many dairy-bred dogies and Mexicans.

results. When grown for a year or two they gave results less satisfactory, and the terrible season of 1903 killed them, so that I doubt whether anyone now grows them, except it be for experimental purposes. Experiments have been made in Yorkshire with Duluth wheat. The first season the results were all that could be desired, and the area was extended in the second year. In the third year the wheat seemed to have lost its chief characteristics, although it was still a good plant. The lesson seems to be that, while the first sowing gives good results, the sowing from the results of that first sowing are less satisfactory, and that the farther you get away from the parent seed, the less desirable is the result. The problem is how to retain the best characteristics of the Canadian grains under the conditions prevailing in this country? It would almost seem as if it could not be done.

If we are beaten by the Canadians in grain, Scotland still prides herself that she can hold her own against the world in respect of potatoes. A few years ago an enormous gamble took place in seed potatoes, and in particular in new varieties. Fabulous prices were paid for single tubers, and

marnock by Messrs. Clement & Sons, Limited, Glasgow, for Mr. Ballantyne. They failed to secure a prize, but they were regarded as better than three-fourths of the cheese exhibited in the class. They were probably the first Canadian cheese many of the visitors had ever seen, and the educational value of the exhibit to our makers was very great. The Canadians did not compare well with the homemade, on the score of finish. Indeed, none excels the Scots maker in this respect. He puts a cheese on the market which at once commands attention because of its style and finish. Not only is it good meat inside, but it is wonderfully well set off to attract primary attention from judges and visitors. The English market demands a more "meaty" cheese than can be sold in Scotland. Scots judges sometimes describe the cheese which commands the English taste as "soapy." It almost melts away in your mouth. It is a very profitable cheese to make if you are sure of a ready market, and your kane is not left on your hands. But in a dull season, when sales are difficult to effect, it is a kind of cheese which might very easily go round and lose you a lot of money. Scots makers, therefore, still prefer a good-keeping cheese. They find it safer, and not unprofitable. Prices at Kilmarnock were about 7d. per pound for good cheese. Crack lots would be making 8d. per pound, and sometimes over. There is a growing demand in Scotland for a flat, white cheese, of the old Dunlop type. It does beautifully for Welsh rarebits, and is in good demand in first-class restaurants. Unfortunately, Cheddars of the best sort sell for about 3s. per 112 pounds more money, and very many who could make capital Dunlops waste their time in a vain effort to make high-class Cheddars. In order to make a living wage and a profit a farmer must not get less than 6d. per pound for good Cheddars. Many get less, and their cheese are not good value even at that low figure.

SHORTHORN SALES.

From cheese we turn to Shorthorns. The Aberdeen week is over, and in spite of the absence of South American buyers, it was a week of splendid trade. It is understood that the South Americans were scarce because of the determination of the northern breeders not to sell subject to the tuberculin test. The week opened with Collynie and Uppermill joint sale. The offering in both cases was small, yet Mr. Duthie got an average of £186 8s. 9d. for sixteen bull calves, and £74 14s. 6d. for twelve heifer calves. Mr. John Marr, who now occupies the historic holdings of Uppermill, got £33 9s. 10d. for ten bull calves. There is a big difference between the results, yet Uppermill average is very good in view of the recent foundation of the existing herd. Of course, the old Uppermill herd was dispersed a year ago, when amazing prices were realized. The second day's sale took place at Pirriessmill, near to Huntley. Mr. John Wilson has a very fine

some extraordinary results were reported from express culture. Now, the inevitable reaction has come, and hard things are being said about express culture and its results. It is maintained by some that many of the new varieties are not new, but only old friends with new names, while of those that are new some allege that they are not good eating, being coarse, when they are not wet and clammy. The truth, as usual, lies about midway. Too much has been expected from the new varieties. The world is gasping for a potato to take the place of the old standard sorts, in particular, one to take the place long wanted, of a sort called the Regent, which looked beautifully in its jacket, and when stripped off that dissolved in a delightfully dry powder in your plate. There is no potato like it in the market to-day, and for it the epicure sighs in vain. Many good sorts have been put upon the market, but as in the case of new varieties of wheat, the grower is too eager to put his plants on the market, and secure the first big profit of himself, with the result that he sometimes produces them before the type is fixed. Then

herd there, and his nineteen bull calves made an average of £39 2s. 6d., while his thirty-two head, of varying ages and both sexes, made the splendid return of £63 5s. 3d. apiece. Still better was the return of £68 5s. made by the sixteen head offered by the young breeder, Mr. A. T. Gordon, of Combeauseway, Inch. A noted breeder is Mr. Francis Simmers, Whiteside, Alford. He had an average of £60 13s. 2d. for thirteen, while from the celebrated herd of Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, Inch, furnished ten head which made £48 14s. 4d. At a subsequent joint-sale, held at Huntley Auction Mart, Mr. Morrison, Phingash, Fraserburgh, made £58 14s. 3d. for twelve head. This was regarded as a good day's work, but it was completely eclipsed on the following day at Stoneytown, Mulben, in Morayshire, when Mr. James McWilliam, one of the ablest of the Northern breeders, came out with an average of £77 5s. 3d. for thirty-six head. He got an average of £131 5s. for four two-year-old heifers. They were marvellously well brought out. A neighbor, Mr. Watson, of Bruceland, formerly of Anchronie, Aberdeenshire, had a fine return with thirteen animals at £46 4s. Mr. Watson is a relative of the late Amos Cruickshank, and his herd contains some of the genuine old Sittytton blood. The last day's sale was held at Aberdeen, where seventy-seven head from various well-known breeders made the average of £49 19s. The best returns stand to the credit of the celebrated Kinnellar herd, well known in Canada. Mr. Campbell exposed four, for which he netted the fine average of £75 1s. 6d. Mr. Crombie, Woodend, Newmachar, sold eight at an average of £69 11s. 3d. He, too, has a very desirable herd, containing some of the best Aberdeenshire blood.

CLYDESDALE SHIPMENTS.

Clydesdales are still going strong. Since I last wrote, Mr. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., and Mr. Faid, Simcoe, Ont., have both sailed with considerable contingents of fillies, purchased mainly from Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton. Mr. Pugh and Mr. Wallis, from Claremont, have taken out good lots from the Messrs. Montgomery and Mr. James Pickern, Kirkcudbright. Mr. George Hay, Lachute, Montreal, has shipped a number of stallions, bought from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dumfries, and a useful shipment of stallions was made last week to Mr. Graham, Carberry, Man. They were bought from Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer. These all are shipments of which Canada has no need to be ashamed. The animals will improve the draft-horse stock of Canada. "SCOTLAND YET."
Glasgow, Oct. 23, 1905.

Milking Qualities of Scotch Shorthorns.

The milking properties of Scotch Shorthorn cattle have formed the subject of an interesting discussion in several Scottish contemporaries. The controversy arose out of the action of the representatives of the Irish Department of Agriculture in showing a preference for Shorthorns, largely of Scottish descent, over the black polled breeds, for the purposes of the Irish cattle-breeding scheme, on the ground that the influence of the latter varieties is prejudicial to the milking qualities of the cattle of the country. The Irish department have by no means shown exclusive favor for the Aberdeenshire Shorthorn, but if they have manifested a slight partiality for this particular strain, they are only acting in strict accord with the general tendency of the time. For a good many years back the Aberdeenshire, or Cruickshank, Shorthorn has practically carried all before it both in the sale-ring and in the show-yard, and in the administration of any public or private scheme for the improvement of cattle originally of the Shorthorn type, it is scarcely to be expected that the influences of popular taste can be entirely ignored. In going to Scotland for a substantial proportion of the bulls required for the purposes of the Government scheme, therefore, the Department's representatives have only acted in accordance with reasonable expectations. But it may be noted that it is not necessary for them or anyone in search of high-class bulls to go to Scotland for Scotch blood. The aggressiveness of the Cruickshank Shorthorn has been so continuous and so marked during the past decade or two that there is scarcely a herd of any standing in existence to-day that it is not more or less deeply impregnated with its blood. In fact, the Aberdeenshire blood has so dominated the entire Shorthorn race in recent years that it is now almost as prominent in reputed milking strains as in those of showyard fame, so that even if the Irish Department did not procure a single animal direct from Scotland, they would still be introducing Scottish influence if they imported Shorthorns at all.

In connection with this attack upon the milking capabilities of the Scotch Shorthorn, it is interesting to enquire whether the defect in the popular type of the day is really as pronounced as is commonly supposed. Probably its most ardent admirers will not claim for the Cruickshank Shorthorn that dairying is its chief characteristic, but there are undoubtedly many who

maintain, and claim to be able to prove beyond the region of a doubt, that the Aberdeenshire Shorthorn will hold its own in milk production with either of the great rival strains of the breed. As bearing on this point, Mr. Walter Crosland, of Buscot Park, Faringdon, contributes a most instructive and pertinent letter to the North British Agriculturist. Mr. Crosland declares, on the evidence of his own practical experience, that the popular theory regarding the milking properties of the Scotch Shorthorns is largely suppositious, and is entirely unsupported by fact. His experience of them is singularly instructive, and will do more to disabuse the popular mind regarding this mistaken idea than anything that has ever before appeared in print. As is well known, the herd of Buscot Park is pure Bates, or, at all events, was until a few years ago, when an Uppermill bull was introduced. How this outcross, as well as its result, came about, is instructive. Milk production being a leading feature in the Buscot Park herd, Mr. Crosland stated that he was disadvised from thinking of introducing a Scotch bull, but, disregarding the friendly counsel, he thought he would make the journey to Aberdeenshire and see for himself what the famous herds there were like. The result was something of a revelation to him, who, in common with most other Southerners, had been brought up to the idea that the Scotch Shorthorn was exclusively a beef-yielding animal. He soon found himself entirely disabused of this impression, and became convinced—a change which subsequent events has deepened and emphasized—that English breeders were laboring under an erroneous conception regarding the Cruickshank cattle, and the outcome of his visit was the purchase of the famous bull Wanderer's Prince, which has proved most impressive, and whose influence has exceeded expectations in every sense. As is known to every admirer of the breed, Wanderer's Prince has been the sire of many animals, male and female, which have made their mark in the leading shows, and realized high prices at auction sales and privately. But, as bearing on the point in dispute, the aspect of special interest is

tute omitted. Five quarts of separated milk are given morning and evening, a handful of broken linseed cake (6 oz.) at midday, and hay, increasing week by week.

Thirteenth Week.—Milk as before; 1/2 pound mixed linseed cake and crushed oats, 1/2 gallon pulped swedes (green-meat in summer), gradually increasing, hay ad lib.

Twenty-first Week.—Milk as before, 1 pound of mixed linseed cake and meal, increasing quantities of hay and roots.

Farm.

Some Reasons for the Spread Between the 2 Ones!

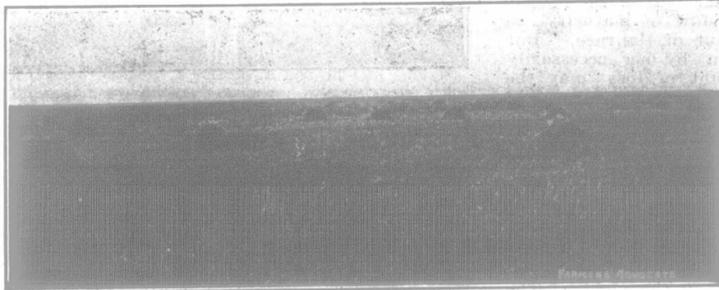
A reader at Grand Bend, Sask., asks us a question which is sure to arise in every person's mind when he begins to study the wheat situation: "Why is it that American No. 1 hard wheat is worth more at Duluth than Canadian wheat of the same grade is at Fort William or Port Arthur, when our wheat is so much superior in the standard for each grade?" To answer this question intelligently involves a discussion of the whole business of wheat-marketing. In the first place, the price of wheat on this side of the Atlantic is fixed, first by the world's demand for the commodity or the export demand, and secondly, by the demand on this continent. The center of the first demand is in Britain, and of the second very largely Minneapolis, where are located immense flour mills. In the United States these two demands tend to create competitive buying, while in Canada the export trade so far exceeds the domestic consumption that the effect of the latter upon prices is infinitesimal. Either one of two circumstances would create the competitive buying on this side of the line, namely the abolition of the tariff wall, or the erection of large mills, whose capacities would affect the export trade in wheat. The first of these we shall probably never have, but the latter should spring up rapidly now that the immense potentialities of the West have been so amply demonstrated.

But the average man will ask why Canadian export wheat should not be worth as much as American wheat bound for the same market, after both have been delivered at the lake ports, since freight on both commodities is practically the same, and when once in store at the lake ports should be beyond the influence of the domestic demand. Here a third condition arises: The foreign purchaser knows that he will have to pay a price that will take wheat away from the local consumer, and as local consumption is great in the States, the prospective price at Duluth must be higher to draw wheat there. Foreign buyers, however, would not pay more for the American goods at Duluth if they could supply their wants at a lower figure at Fort William. It is simply a case of getting wheat as low as possible.

Something of the great influence of the American mills on the world's wheat prices, and especially on Canadian wheat, was evidenced last year when Minneapolis prices were above those for export, and much Canadian wheat found its way to the south.

In the wheat business one must also take into consideration the effect of the speculative market upon prices. At the present time this influence is markedly felt on the American side, and the immense amounts of money available for speculative purposes on wheat tends to enhance the value of this commodity. Less than six months ago we had an illustration of the effect of this influence on Canadian wheat prices when \$1.35 per bushel was offered in Winnipeg, the price on the American side at the same time being much lower. In this necessarily feeble attempt to explain a situation which baffles the minds of those who have been all their lives engaged in the wheat business, we do not wish to be understood as fanatically championing our present system of marketing, or as making apologies for its inefficiencies. We have merely stated the facts of the conditions as they exist, and as we observe their effect upon trade.

Three varieties of corn favored by the North Dakota Experiment Station for conditions as found in the northern part of that State are Mercer, Triumph, and Northwestern Dent, the two former flint corns, the latter a dent corn. These varieties are early, yield well, and form cobs, and in favorable seasons ripen seed, or get the nearest to that condition of any varieties known.



A 1,000-Acre Wheat Field near Davidson, Sask.

in relation to the milking properties of the Bates-Cruickshank cross. Mr. Crosland states that they have at Buscot a good number of heifers by Wanderer's Prince calved down, and that the majority of them are good milkers, and a few of them extraordinary milkers. One of them gave 624 gallons of milk during her first period of lactation, and has just produced her second calf, and two or three of them have calved down with perfectly-shaped udders, as square as that of any Jersey. Mr. Crosland does not wish it to be understood that he regards all Scotch Shorthorns as good milkers, or that the experiences of all who have blended them with Bates or Booth cattle have been as satisfactory as his own; but he rightly contends that the results of his own experiments justify him in saying a word in season, not, perhaps, so much with the intention of benefiting the Scotch type, as with the object of removing a prevalent and groundless objection, which has long operated to the disadvantage of Southern breeders, who are the chief losers by the existence of the groundless charge of defective milk production commonly levelled against the Cruickshank Shorthorn.—[The Field.

A Dietary Table for Calves.

The following are condensed directions for feeding calves, issued by the British Board of Agriculture, states a contemporary:

First Week.—Its own mother's warm milk three times a day, commencing with about a quart, and increasing to two quarts by the third day.

Second Week.—Two quarts of warm new milk (not necessarily its own mother's) three times a day.

Third Week.—Two pints of new and three pints of skim (or separated) milk three times a day, with half a pint of linseed porridge or half a tablespoonful of cod-liver oil.

Fifth Week.—Three quarts of warm skim milk three times a day, with one pint of linseed porridge or one tablespoonful of cod-liver oil, and a little sweet meadow hay, increased week by week.

Ninth Week.—Midday milk and cream substi-

The Question of Seed.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

No one needs to have it pointed out to him that there is a vast difference between the two samples of heads of wheat in the accompanying illustration. It may surprise some, however, to be told that the writer picked every head in the two groups without moving a foot, and that the small ones are in no case secondary shoots or suckers, but were produced singly or in pairs from the seed. On the other hand, the large heads are, in many cases, the product of a number of stalks from the one seed. Some one says it must have been an exceptional wheat field that these heads grew in. Not at all! the same condition exists in nearly every wheat field in the country, and the particular field from which these heads were gathered was rather better than the average. It looked good for thirty-five bushels to the acre, and yet within the radius of a man's arm were large, plump, well-filled heads, and small, insignificant, immature ones. Why this difference? It has already been said that the poor ones were not the result of tillering; furthermore, they were not crowded—each one had ample room to do better. It was evidently not the fault of the soil, for the mean were produced right among the good. Neither could it have been a question of moisture. Obviously, the main reason for this variation must trace back to the seed. It would be folly to claim that there are no other causes for such variation, such as some seed being planted more deeply than others, but we must fall back upon some difference in the vitality and vigor of the seed as the main cause in the variation of heads. Probably the difference in the seed was less than the results would indicate. The plants from the less vital seed were less vigorous; their healthier, stronger neighbors got the start of them. They were, then, under a double disadvantage—that of inheritance, and that of environment in having the more vigorous plants above robbing them of light and moisture. The result of this unequal struggle for life is that the variation in the seed and heads of the second generation is greater than that in the first. The degeneration of the weaklings goes on, until by the law of the survival of the fittest, they become too weak and slow of maturity to reproduce at all, and drop out of the race. But before nature removes them by her necessarily slow method what an amount of loss may be sustained. We have already said that the field from which our illustration was gleaned would yield about thirty-five bushels to the acre. Now, if each of these heads in No. 2 group had been replaced by a group of five or six stalks, each producing a head like those in group No. 1 (and such existed in plenty in the field) might not the yield have been forty-five or fifty bushels per acre, or even more?

The presence of these inferior heads decreased the value per bushel as well as the yield. The kernels in these heads are small and immature, and will grade several grades lower than those from the better heads.

As striking an illustration could be given of the variations in the type of heads in the average wheat field. We find bearded and bald, red chaff and white chaff, soft grains and hard grains all mixed together. Where has our pure Red Fife gone? How very few are the fields in the country where anything like uniformity of type prevails. If, therefore, the Red Fife and wheats of like type are the best for producing No. 1 hard wheat, the increasing percentage of the softer, starchier varieties must bring with it a lowering of the average milling quality of Western wheat. And this we find to be actually the case. Only three carloads of No. 1 hard wheat went through Winnipeg last year. Growers reproach the inspection office with raising the standard. At the same time, Old Country buyers are claiming that the standard is being lowered. Neither are correct, as may be ascertained by comparing the different grades, as decided by Mr. Horn and his staff to-day, with the grades of past years. They are as near alike as human ingenuity can classify them. The logical conclusion is that the average quality of the wheat inspected is lowering.

We have pointed out the evil. Let us now consider the remedies. Seed selection, in whatever manner it is accomplished, must be the cure. We do not expect to produce Clydesdales from caysuses, nor greyhounds from mongrels. Neither can we hope to get large, full heads of wheat from such seed as the left-hand group in our illustration. Nor to get No. 1 hard from a soft, starchy seed, or from a late strain that fails to mature before frost.

It is an irrevocable law of nature that "like produces like." That variations occur is true, hence the possibility of improvement or degeneration. But such changes are slow, and in the main particulars the offspring resembles the parent.

The first method of selection which we would advise is a much more general and thorough use of the fanning mill. All seed sown should receive a thorough fanning. In this way we can remove the smaller grains, the better grains and the foreign seeds that are either smaller or lighter. If this alone were done all over our

Western plains a vast improvement in our wheat and other cereals would result. But fanning cannot remove the seeds of unsatisfactory varieties that become mixed with the hard wheat. Neither will it remove all the seed produced from such heads as those in our left-hand group. The only thing that can accomplish that is hand selection. Hand selecting the seed for a whole farm, or any large area, is quite out of the question. But hand selection for a small breeding plot is not only possible, but practicable and profitable. That breeding plot may be as small as a quarter acre or as large as the farmer can take time to do the selecting for. The heads should first be selected from the standing grain, and then should be hand-picked again after being threshed. We would thus have a small quantity of absolutely pure seed grown from plants of first-class vigor and productiveness. If this seed is planted in a clean, rich, well-cultivated piece of ground, and



Group 1—Notice Length of Heads.



Group 2—Short Heads.

kept free of weeds, the crop produced will be practically as good as the hand-picked seed, and will provide good clean seed for a large area.

It would not be practicable for every farmer to follow this system. There are many who are too careless in anything they undertake to make the selection properly and thoroughly. Others, again, have farms too badly overrun with weeds to make the growing of clean seed possible. But if a few farmers in every locality were to practice hand selection they would not only profit directly by greatly increased yields, but would be able to sell their grain at advanced prices for seed. Their neighbors, though unable or unwilling to grow clean seed for themselves, would in the majority of cases recognize the superior cleanliness and color of the pure-bred seed, and be willing to pay more for it than ordinary market prices.

W. C. McKILGAN,

Geary.

An Experiment with Red Clover.

Last spring, being desirous of demonstrating that red clover would grow, even if sown without a nurse (or, as a friend put it, a murder, not a nurse) crop, seed of that valuable forage plant and nitrogen-gatherer was sown at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre, along with wheat, with oats, and with barley, mixed with the grain and sown by a single-disk Cockshutt seeder. The seed was sown on land, second crop after bare summer-fallow, the intervening crop being wheat, which got hit with the rust in 1904, returning a yield 25 bushels per acre, which graded No. 4. Eight acres were sown last spring, four of which had pure Red Fife wheat, procured from Indian Head Experimental Farm, sown at the rate of 1½ per acre, it yielded 20 bushels; two acres with American Beauty oats, and two acres with Mensury barley. At harvest time there was a marked difference in the three plots, although they were side by side. That on the wheat was the best catch, that on the oats next, and the barley the poorest. From the appearance of the catch, the seed which was three X, the best obtainable, was sown too thickly, and at next sowing the quantity will be lessened, probably to half the quantity of red clover, combined with three or four pounds of timothy. The fall rains benefited the catch a great deal. It is, however, a question whether sown with the grain in the drill the clover seed was not put down too deeply. In a dry season such a method would ensure germination; in moist years, if sown near the surface, better results might be obtained. It is the intention to spread manure lightly from the stable over one-half the plot, to note the effect, and also to hold the snow.

Farming in the Arid Belt.

In Canada and the United States there has, during the past year, been considerable discussion on the subject of dry-land farming. In both countries there are large and fertile areas of land that is non-irrigable, or can be irrigated only at considerable expense, and it is these districts that the methods of the dry-land farmer must make profitable and productive. Nor should this hope be vain. Russia, which always looms up as a grain-growing country, produces the best of her wheat in the provinces east of the Volga, where the annual precipitation is less than fifteen inches, and millions of bushels are annually grown on land where the rainfall amounts to from six to ten inches annually. In one district in the State of Oregon yields of from twenty bushels upward are produced with an annual rainfall of slightly less than nine inches, while in the driest regions of Western Canada fifteen inches is considered very low, and many districts which are spoken of as dry can boast an average for nine years or over eighteen inches. In almost every district are to be found farmers who can be counted on to produce an average crop every year. These men are adopting such methods as experience has proved profitable, and success is crowning their efforts. What the ignorant peasants of Russia can do we can do, and do better. We must combine our scientific knowledge with better methods of practice, and should in that way accomplish excellent results. There will be ample work here for our southern experimental farm. The breeding and importation of hardy, drought-resisting varieties, the effects of wind-breaks and of soil cultivation on the conservation of moisture, are questions that will engage the thoughtful attention of the man in charge of the work at the new farm.

Nitro-Cultures at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

During the meetings of the Farmers' Association, held at Truro, Nova Scotia, last February, no question was more frequently asked than, "What value is there in nitro-cultures, which are supplied by bacteriologists to treat the clover and allied plants' seed with, in order to influence the nodular growth on the roots of these leguminous plants?" We decided to experiment with these cultures at Truro this year, and were supplied with the same by Prof. Harrison, of Guelph. We treated red clover seed and alfalfa clover seed with the culture, and sowed plots of each with the treated seed, side by side with plots sown with untreated seed. In the case of the red clover, unfortunately, our seed was sown somewhat late, and owing to the drought which ensued, little of it grew, so that we have no definite result to report. With the alfalfa clover, however, we have had most remarkable results. We sowed alfalfa at the rate of 20 pounds per acre, along with a nurse crop of barley, sown at the rate of one bushel per acre. On the treated plots we have, at the present time, a vigorous growth of alfalfa, the plants averaging in height from 8 inches to 10 inches, and being thick and vigorous. On the adjoining untreated plots the plants have come up just about as thickly, but they are no more than 1 to 2 inches in height. The root system is less extensive, and the plants generally have a somewhat sickly appearance. In examining the roots, we find that those of the treated plots are covered with nodules, whereas

those of the untreated plants have but a limited growth of nodules.

Now, this is our first experiment with nitro-culture, and we do not feel that we are, as yet, in a position to make any very authoritative statement. We will duplicate our experiment next year, and should we ascertain that the cultures will prove of positive value to the farmers of Nova Scotia, we will do all in our power to recommend their use. In the meantime, we think that this is enough to report on results of this one experiment.

F. L. FULLER.

Dairying.

The Use of Lime.

The use of lime as a cleansing agent in creameries, factories and stables is thus referred to in a recent bulletin entitled, "Some Phases of Dairying in Denmark." At all the creameries visited the barrels containing slacked lime occupied a prominent position. It is mainly through the untiring efforts of Professor Boggild that this excellent cleansing and purifying agent has been so largely adopted, not only by the creameries themselves, but also by the creamery patrons. The creameries which years ago practiced the "steaming" of all churns, cream barrels and other wooden utensils, regularly, in order to keep them sweet and pure, now simply scrub them in hot water, and while the surface is still warm apply with a brush a generous coating of thick lime wash which is partly absorbed by the pores of the wood, purifying and making it bright and firm. The surplus lime is afterwards washed off.

In fact, lime takes the place of washing soda, being much superior for cleansing purposes, and a great deal cheaper as well. Lime removes grease and sour smells from floors and utensils, makes tinware brighter, and the grain of wood firm, bright and close. All articles used in preparing fermentation starters are kept submerged in a barrel of clear lime water when not in use.

Lime has no superior for removing oil or grease from floors if applied in a fairly thick layer and left on for a few hours.

The by-laws of some creamery associations recommend strongly to the patrons to use lime instead of soda for cleansing their milk vessels, as well as for whitewashing stables, milkhouses, etc.

We cannot too forcibly urge upon our readers the importance of a thorough whitewashing of the stables before the cattle are brought in in the fall. If it were only for the appearance alone it would well repay the time and expense of the application. Lime is such a powerful disinfecting agent and its use is such a preventive of the spread of disease, that every stable and outbuilding that is to be used as a shelter for cattle during the coming winter should receive a lime wash.

The Problem of Dairying.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

We have unlimited open range which does well for beef cattle, but not so well for dairy cattle. It makes fat instead of milk. We wish to work up a dairy of about a dozen milking cows, which will necessitate keeping, say sixteen. We are making abundance of timothy hay for the winter, and should like to know what acreage of ground to break up and with what to seed it for pasture and roots to ensure the best results all the year round from well-bred Shorthorns?

British Columbia. AMATEUR.

Ans.—Probably the chief reason why the cattle on the range grass use their food more to make meat than milk is their natural tendency to fulfil this function. If cows with an inherent power to convert grass into milk were put upon such a range, and were given such other treatment as would induce a heavy milk flow, we do not think our correspondent would make the above statement. Evidently the cattle he keeps naturally incline to meat production, as he intimates they are well-bred Shorthorns. If the term well-bred means that they contain considerable Scotch blood, then there is every likelihood of them being essentially beef animals, but there are many Shorthorns which possess both the milking and beefing propensities in a large degree, and with such cattle a good herd of dairy cows could be built up on this range. The secret of getting milk under such conditions is to give the cows plenty of food specially intended for milk making and to give them such treatment as will develop their milk-making organs and functions. But unless the cows are naturally of a milking tendency, it would be working against nature's laws to try to make a dairy herd of them. If dairying is to be made profitable, cows that are good average milkers and better only should be kept.

With regard to the growing of feed, we would advise about five acres of mangels for winter feeding, corn, either for ensilage or to be fed in the stalks in the fall and early winter, oats and barley for grain feed. For summer feeding, if

the pasture becomes dry or short, the milk flow could be kept up by feeding green oats and peas or vetches, and later on green corn. At present, as we understand, there is a timothy sod. This would be broken up for corn, say five acres, and for oats and barley about twenty to thirty acres, but land for mangels should be prepared in the fall by having the sod rotted, and, if necessary, the manure upon it. After the first year a more complete system could be followed. For instance, clover could be grown, without which the best success cannot be made of dairying. As to whether red clover or alfalfa would be better would depend upon the soil and climatic conditions. Red clover would be the more convenient, as the sod could be easily broken up for roots and corn. Experience would also determine whether or not it would pay to grow more or less different crops, such as corn, barley or roots, and whether it would pay to build a silo. If land is not plentiful the latter would be necessary, as more fodder can be grown per acre by planting to corn and making ensilage than by any other crop.

Creamery Work in the West.

In many cases the creamery managers are themselves responsible for the carelessness of their patrons in the handling of milk. Not every factory visited reveals the careful hand of the man who loves to do things well, and if order is not the first watchword of the maker, how is it to be expected that the patrons will show any greater respect for the business. A well-kept factory will always convey a good impression to those who are delivering cream, and will thus prove a beneficial influence in the locality. "Dan" Derbyshire was not far wrong when he urged the farmers of Ontario to dress up when they went to meet their cows, and if a few dilatory creamery men would dress their creameries in better fashion they would be doing a useful work for Western dairying. Another thing that seriously interferes with successful work is the existence of a few drones among the dairymen of the district. Get after these men. One man who is dirty in his methods can do an incalculable amount of harm in a creamery district. Sometimes a word in season may induce a man to adopt better methods, and each additional patron working along right lines is a point gained in the successful management of a creamery.

Poultry.

A Weather-proof Henhouse.

We have built here a laying and scratching house which is rather a departure from those generally advised. The house is 40 feet long, 16 feet wide, outside measurement. This is divided into three pens by wire partitions boarded up about 18 inches from the ground. This house is 4 feet 6 inches high in front, and 3 feet at back. Inside we have excavated to a depth of 3 feet; the droppings-board runs level with the sills, with nests hanging underneath; this leaves the whole floor for scratching. We used ordinary storm sashes laid lengthwise on the sills, so made that they can be slid back and the opening closed by a burlap curtain; the roosts are also closed in by burlap curtains, which are only used on very cold nights. The back and both ends are banked up to the roof with earth. Being built at the top of a small rise, this house is always dry; the sun can get well into it, and in winter the birds are out of reach of the cold winds.

Wawanesa.

F. C. P.

For the Newcomer.

The fowl that will meet the wants of the average farmer must be an all-round bird, a quick grower, good forager, good layer, and good market bird when killed. The best breeds are Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons. My own experience deals with Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons. Of the two breeds, my experience tends to show that the Reds are the most rapid growers. Both breeds are good foragers, layers, and good market birds. They are both hardy birds, and if kept busy through the winter, and comfortably housed, will lay eggs through the coldest weather. I have no actual figures as to profits, but have enough to show that, given reasonable care and attention, a fair profit can be made from each bird kept. It is through the winter, if we expect eggs and good hatches in early spring, that the birds must be well looked after, kept free from lice, kept scratching, and kept warm at nights. During winter we feed wheat or screenings, oats, barley and speltz, alternately, in the mornings. At noon beef scraps, green bone and vegetables. At night a warm mash of shorts, bran or ground oats and barley. We keep the floor of their house covered with about six inches of litter so they have to scratch for all their grain. The droppings are cleaned out every day, and creolin or a solution of carbolic acid freely sprinkled around.

A dust bath is provided in which a quantity of sulphur is mixed. As it gets near hatching time we mix cut clover with their mash. Give them all the fresh water they will drink, and keep well supplied with grit. We always have eggs and good hatches.

POULTRYMAN.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Bears on St. Joseph's Island, in Lake Huron, have killed three hundred sheep.

Geo. W. Ross, M.R.C.S., son of the Hon. G. W. Ross, has been elected to the position of Pathologist and Registrar to the Victoria Park Hospital, London, England.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Committee has awarded a silver medal to Michael Doyle, a ship laborer, of Quebec, who last year rescued a girl from drowning in the St. Lawrence River. The water was between thirty and thirty-five feet deep, and was filled with floating ice.

Jerry Simpson, the ex-Congressman from Kansas, whose death occurred recently, was a native of New Brunswick, leaving that Province for the United States at the age of six years. He became one of the Populist leaders of Kansas, and was sent to Congress, where he soon made a name for himself.

Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C., the acknowledged leader of the Canadian Bar, died at his home in Toronto, on October 31st, in his 78th year. He was educated at Upper Canada College, and took his degree at Trinity, of which he afterwards became Chancellor. In 1850 he was called to the Bar, and became one of the most famous advocates, taking a prominent part in most of the principal Canadian litigation for the last thirty years. He also did valuable service as counsel in many international arbitration cases, including the Behring Sea and Alaska arbitration.

British and Foreign.

Lord Curzon, the retiring Viceroy of India, is ill with fever.

The New York Central Railroad has placed orders totalling \$14,000,000 for steel rails and equipment.

The entire Spanish Cabinet has resigned, the apparent cause being the bestowal of a decoration on General Weyler, the War Minister, during the visit of the French President to Madrid. This decoration was of a higher order than the one offered to the Marine Minister, Senor Villanueva, and the latter, as head of the navy, refused to receive a lower decoration than was given to the head of the army.

Ghirkis Vartanian, who claims to be an American citizen, has been sentenced to death in Constantinople, for the murder of an Armenian, and preparations for the execution were begun. These have been suddenly stopped, as the United States Legation sent a note stating that to proceed would inevitably produce serious consequences.

Doings Among the Nations.

RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY HAS FALLEN.

On the last day of October the old autocratic order of government passed out of existence in Russia. Czar Nicholas has surrendered the supreme power, and Count Witte, made Premier-President, has been given power which will enable him to change the National Assembly, which was but a sham, into a truly elective law-making body. The only condition upon which Premier Witte would consent to hold office was the promise of freedom of the press, the right of assembly, and the immunity of the person of Russian citizens.

"We must now efface ourselves," says the Czar in his proclamation, "and use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing the unity of the central government. We, therefore, direct our Government to carry out our inflexible will in this matter."

But this effacement of sovereign power has seemingly come too late, and the inflexible will that would not bend may be broken by the strife and anarchy of the people. Bad as was the state of Russia before the manifesto, the situation now is much worse, for the extremists among the revolutionary party look upon the Czar's surrender of absolute power as weakness, and are eager to take advantage of it. So the fight and bloodshed is to be kept up, and the numbers of the discontented are constantly being increased from every class—soldiers, sailors, priests, students, workmen and justices of the peace may be seen in the processions.

POULTRY-RAISING BECOMES MORE POPULAR WITH THE FARMERS ALL THE TIME. IF YOU HAVE ANY GOOD STOCK FOR SALE THERE ARE LOTS OF PEOPLE READY TO BUY IT. PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMN AND YOU WILL SOON FIND OUT WHO THEY ARE. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Field Notes.

The Irish Guards' Band were so delighted with Canada that a number of them have decided to settle in the Northwest.

H. E. VanNorman, head of the Dairy Department at Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Indiana, resigns to accept a similar position in the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Monteith says that in all probability a small experimental farm will be established in the Temiskaming district, north of the height of land in the great clay belt. During his trip through this district the first Farmers' and Women's Institutes of Temiskaming were organized.

The Department of Agriculture for Ireland has recently asked for copies of the bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture on bacon production. These are for use through what is known as "the intelligence branch" of the Irish Department.

A project is under way for the systematic irrigation of the great Sacramento Valley, comprising over 2,600,000 acres of land. The waters to be utilized and stored in suitable basins, by means of immense dams, are those which discharge through the Sacramento River. The promoters of the scheme are looking for national aid.

From the Secretary of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent Co., England, Mr. H. W. Kersey, we have received a copy of the annual journal, a well-printed and handsomely illustrated volume. The attendance is reported to be on the increase, viz., 85 in the winter term of 1904, 90 in the spring term and 90 in the summer term of 1905. Mr. M. J. R. Dunstan, an Oxford University man, is the principal.

A change will take place shortly, says our Ottawa correspondent, in the location of the branches of the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa. Heretofore, the live-stock branch, the poultry division and the seed branch have been located in the Imperial Building, on Queen Street, while the offices of the Dairy Commissioner and the Chief of the Fruit Division were on Wellington Street. The Government has found it necessary to vacate the building on Wellington Street, and in the course of a few days all the departments will be located in the Imperial Building, on Queen Street.

Kentville Chronicle: Large shipments of apples and potatoes are being made nowadays over the Dominion Atlantic Railway. The traffic is very heavy, and many trains go out double-headed. Considerable of fruit has been sent to South Africa so far this season as an experiment, and the result is being awaited for, and if satisfactory a new market for our fruit will be opened up. The Furness liner, Gulf of Ancud, sailed from Halifax recently, taking about 21,000 barrels of apples. On the same day, and from same port, the Steamer Havso sailed for Havana with 15,000 bbls. of potatoes.

The Manitoba Agricultural College.

Just recently we took a run out to the College farm to note progress on the buildings and clearing up of the land. Manitobans will have, we believe, every reason to feel proud of the buildings being erected, especially the main building and the one intended for dairy work and domestic science. Judging by appearances on November 2nd, little instructional work can be done there during this winter, but there should be a big attendance the winter of 1906-07. The diminutiveness of the farm attached to the buildings (only 117 acres in all) is very apparent, and the inconvenience of such limited quarters will be felt before long, and such limitation will debar the carrying out of experiments essential to the permanent success of the institution. There is just about enough land for a good-sized campus.

Army Immigrants.

The Colonization Department of the Salvation Army has at present a representative in Canada making a tour of investigation, so as to be able to report upon the best methods of emigration and colonization in connection with a gigantic emigration scheme which the Army has on foot. During 1906 the Army is arranging to locate 10,000 people in Canada, and these are the selected few out of 75,000 applicants who expressed their desire to come to Canada under the Army auspices. Col. Jacobs, the representative of the Army, is a man who has advanced views on immigrant problems. He entirely discredits the colony system, and believes it to be to the best interests of British settlers to have Canadian neighbors on both sides of them. He announced that even if the British Government should endorse Rider Haggard's scheme of colonization, based upon his observations of such a system in the Southwestern States, the Army would scarcely take up the plan, unless the Government were prepared to back it financially. Army officers will receive and allot immigrants next spring in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and the West.

Predicts Shortage of Labor.

J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, predicts a scarcity of men next spring, owing to the big amount of railroad building to be done, and the small area of fall plowing will necessitate plenty of help on the farms next spring. The same reasons will apply in the supply of power in the form of horse-flesh, for which there should be a keen demand next spring.

Does Free Education Pay?

During the compulsory period (up to 12 or 14 years) education must be free. If you prevent a poor man from enjoying the profits of his children's labor, you cannot successfully impose upon him the additional burden of paying the cost of their schooling. You can hardly go so far as to compel him to pay for their textbooks without giving just ground of complaint. The burdens of a man with a large family are so great that it is neither equitable nor politic to increase them. . . . There is no logical necessity for giving free education to the children who choose to go to school. . . . Those who value higher education most are often least able to pay for it; and by confining it to the rich you may confine it to those who will be unable to appreciate it. The exclusion of the poor from high-school courses may tend to create class distinctions, both in school and in professional life; and this is a thing which it is the object of democracy to avoid. . . . But certain evils are making themselves felt which may cause a reaction; or, at any rate, a change of direction in the immediate future. In our desire to throw the learned professions open to all, we are creating what the Germans call a learned proletariat—a body of citizens who are making a poor living as lawyers or clerks, instead of making a good living as craftsmen or machinists. . . . It is worse than useless to attract men into the teaching profession by university fellowships, and then leave them to starve. Such a policy has precisely the opposite effect from that which its advocates intend. It draws into the ranks of college instructors a number of men of the type who will choose whatever calling is made easiest for them at the start. . . . It makes the profession of the teacher a harbor for the improvident rather than a prize for the competent.

It is easier to analyze the existing situation than to predict what will be done, or prescribe what ought to be done. The plan which seems most promising is to substitute technical training for a part of the broader general education which is now given in the high schools and colleges.

Wherever we can introduce efficient technical training we can charge proper fees for it; lightening the load upon the taxpayer, increasing the interest of the pupil, and raising the compensation of the teacher.

The fees for such education may sometimes constitute a burden upon the student; but the effect of technical instruction on the earning power is so obvious that this is a burden which is cheerfully assumed, and for which it is comparatively easy to make provision. . . . To-day, in order to meet the varied demands of all the pupils who want to go to our high schools, we have a great variety of courses which are supposed to prepare for commerce or trade. These courses are not quite specialized enough to serve the purpose of a technical education. They simply attract to the high school, by a rather illusory promise of technical training, a number of pupils who do not care for the general course of study and can get comparatively little profit from it. . . . Different kinds of pupils get at their studies by different methods. We have to recognize these differences of mental habit and provide for them. But we can fully meet the needs of these separate classes of minds without teaching so many separate subjects as we do at present. Once let the technical school come to its true place in our educational system, and we can drop from our high schools and colleges a great many of the so-called "practical" courses, which usually cram the pupil with facts that he will have to unlearn in after life, and are really the most unpractical thing we have.

If these ideas were carried out we might expect to see our educational system divided into three parts:

1. A universal common-school education. This would occupy the years in which child-labor was prohibited. During this time school attendance should be compulsory and teaching should be free.

2. A system of technical education which should be practically universal. This result would be reached, not by making it compulsory upon any one, but by making its advantages obvious to all. For the more mechanical trades this period of technical education should begin immediately after the close of common-school education, and be made comparatively brief. For others, like those of the technologist, the engineer, the physician or the lawyer, it would begin at a later period and continue longer. Fees would be charged, not only for the purpose of making this part of our system as nearly self-supporting as possible, but with the view of stimulating the application of the pupils and increasing the salaries of the teachers.

3. An opportunity for advanced general education which should fill the time, if any time existed, between the close of the common-school period and the beginning of technical study. This higher education, under the proposed system, would not be either universal or gratuitous. We should encourage students to pursue it only so far as they really cared for it; and as a help in deciding this question we should make a reasonable charge for such education, instead of offering it free of cost.

For help in this movement we must look to private gifts rather than to public taxes. If people tax themselves for education, they usually want to have that education offered free, and are likely to care more for the increase in its quantity than for the improvement of its quality. . . . The main thing is to give the leaders in education some rewards which make the career attractive socially as well as intellectually, and thus

draw into its ranks the men who can do progressive work or organize it successfully.

The above are excerpts from President Hadley's (Yale University) views, as expressed in the Saturday Evening Post.

A Call to Grain-growers.

As the shipping season rolls around each year, and the rush of threshing and harvest is over, we see the Grain-growers' Association getting busy—both the provincial and the local. The association has done yeoman service to the farming community since its organization. It seems to hold together better and has accomplished much more than any previous farmers' organization, chiefly owing to the fact that party feelings have been left entirely out, and only mutual benefits considered. At both local and provincial meetings the interests of all grain-growers are discussed, and the ways and means arrived at whereby the said interests can be furthered. Considerable legislation has been granted by the Dominion Government of late years at the instigation and through the medium of the provincial associations, which places the farmer of to-day on a much better and more equal footing than has been enjoyed in the past. It is safe to say the average farmer who belongs to the association, and has taken enough interest in the matter to consider the benefits to be derived from privileges he is allowed, can and does save at least fifty dollars a year. It is also safe to say, there is not a farmer in the Province, member or non-member, who has not benefited at least 10% on his yearly income by the efforts of the organization.

Apart from the legislation acquired (which has done the most good), other benefits are achieved from the union, from having an organized body of men whose interests are identical, seeking for one particular object, and willing to subscribe the necessary funds to accomplish that object. A good illustration of that was noticed last spring, in the case of Ferris vs. the C. N. R. As soon as the case was taken up by the association the company gave in and paid the shipper his dues. A similar case came up in our local association. One of our members loaded a car of wheat, which was considered by all who saw it to be a good No. 2 northern. As soon as the car was loaded he sold to one of the local track buyers on a No. 2 northern basis. The car was billed out to the track buyer's order and advice. Before getting to Winnipeg it got into a wreck and was broken up, so that the wheat was shovelled up off the ground into another car, and when it came before the inspector it graded No. 4 northern, rejected on account of sand and dirt mixed in it. After parlying with the track buyer, the Warehouse Commissioner and others for six weeks, trying to establish his grade and get his honest dues, without any result, the shipper gave the matter up for a straight loss, but being a member of the association he brought the matter up at a meeting, stating his case plainly, and by resolution of the members present, the local association agreed to take the case up, and try to get justice. After about two months' correspondence between the secretary, the Warehouse Commissioner and the Railway Company, by furnishing a correct sample of the same kind of wheat which was put in the car, together with the affidavits of a number of parties who saw the wheat, testifying that the sample was the same as the car, the railway paid over to the shipper the price of No. 2 northern wheat, a direct gain to the shipper of \$150. This is a sample of the benefits of organization. What an individual is unable to do without an enormous expense can easily be accomplished by an association or body of men of any kind.

If the great majority of farmers would just consider this matter in its proper light, give the Grain-growers' Association credit for what it has accomplished, they would surely admit that the least they could do would be to encourage the association by paying in the very small fee of one dollar per year, even if they don't attend the meetings. It is not necessary for every farmer to attend the meetings (although it would be profitable to himself), but it is necessary to provide a little funds to carry on the work.

At present the association is collecting evidence to lay before the Tariff Commission, which it is expected will have the effect of keeping down excessive tariff on farmers' necessities. If this is accomplished it will be another direct saving.

Before concluding, I would like to advise every farmer to give the matter an honest, unbiased, unprejudiced consideration, and if convinced that the object is worthy, then encourage 't by joining the association, or if there is no local association at your shipping point, take steps to have one formed, by writing to R. McKenzie, Brandon, who will be pleased to organize an association any time.

H. A. FRASER,

Hamiota.

Secretary Hamiota G.-G. A.

A Grain Commission Firm Omitted.

In the list of licensed and bonded grain commission firms, published in our November 1st issue, the name of the Guy-Campbell Co. was unavoidably omitted. The number of the license of this firm is 58, and their address is 411 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.

We Can Sell that Farm for You.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Portage Farmers Discuss a Noxious Weeds Act.

A very well attended meeting, on Oct. 28th, at the trading place for the farmers of the well and favorably known Portage Plains, shows that the Manitoba Dept. of Agriculture is seized of the seriousness of the weed problem, and is convinced that the problem is too big a one to tackle unless supplied the aid of those most directly interested—the farmers and grain-growers. Principal Black, in the role of Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, had his henchman, R. G. O'Malley, there, to throw what light he could on the most effective method of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

President W. P. Smith was in the chair, and was supported by W. J. Black, D.-M. A.; Supt. S. A. Bedford; Dr. A. G. Hopkins, and the Provincial Weed Inspector.

The special weeds that are worrying the yeomen of the fertile plains are wild oats, Canada thistle, and, worst of all, the perennial sow thistle. The statement was made that in sections where the deadly sow thistle grew the loan companies would refuse to loan money. This yellow-flowered plant, with the power to choke out plant life, was aptly compared to "cancer"—blighting and killing every living plant it came in contact with.

Probably the mainspring of the interest in the Noxious Weeds Act arose from the interpretation placed upon clauses 23 and 24, particularly the latter, by the Govt. Inspector, who recently prosecuted a grain firm for shipping screenings to Minneapolis. He (Mr. O'Malley) made the statement that in taking those screenings the grain company were taking what did not belong to them; that, of course, not being part of the charge. The sections referred to, 23 and 24, are submitted below:

"23. Any person who vends for seed (or feed) purposes any grain, grass or other seed, among which there is any seed of noxious weeds, shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and the magistrate may order that any grain, grass or other seed sold contrary to the provisions of this section shall be destroyed.

"24. Any person selling or otherwise disposing of any cleanings or other refuse containing seeds of noxious weeds, from any elevator or mill, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars."

Clause 24 we have already stated (see editorial) should be removed entirely, and we believe that the words "or feed" should come out in section 23.

President D. W. McCuaig (Man. G.-G. Association) moved, seconded by Jas. Eadie, a resolution, to the effect that clause 23 be amended by taking out the words "or feed," and that section 24 be amended to make it clear that farmers are entitled to screenings from their own wheat. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The discussion brought out the opinions of many, and it is safe to say a level-headed aggregation of men is seldom if ever seen anywhere. President Smith said that 25 years ago they hated a weed as bad as a rattlesnake. D.-M. A. Black stated the Government intended to enforce the Act, but wished to know in what way the Act should be amended; they must have public sympathy to properly enforce it. Reeve Weir stated that they appointed no local weed inspector this year; previously they had, but the work, which was unpleasant, could not be performed.

Jonathan Troop stated that the roads, a regular nursery for weeds, had been left untouched for years.

D. M. McCuaig stated that 1904 was the first year of cars of wheat going rejected for wild oats, and that perennial sow thistle was the worst weed there, and that many were unacquainted with it. Section 23 was hard on the farmers as it now stood—two-thirds could not sell if the law was enforced in its entirety—and section 24 had been unfairly taken advantage of by the elevators. Mr. O'Malley stated that the screenings brought the elevator men \$14 a ton, f. o. b., Winnipeg.

The Secretary of the Grain-dealers' Association's instructions to local grain buyers, warning them against bidding over one another for grain, were read, and if we read aright the temper of the farmers present, the discussion on those instructions has barely begun.

Thos. Swales related an experience of a traction threshing engine outfit, whose outfit brought thistly sheaves for fuel, dropping such along the road en route, and how that many such sheaves were left to seed adjacent land.

J. Carruth said the Government swamp lands were badly infested with thistles, and enquired who should cut them and bear the expense of such cutting, the Government or the municipality?

Sheriff McLean advises setting Portage la Prairie district apart for an experiment, and appoint a good man—not necessarily a local man—to advise the treatment necessary to weed eradication.

Mr. Bedford, in a short talk, stated that education was more potent in getting rid of weeds than the law and that to get rid of weeds their habits and mode of living and reproduction must be studied. He warned the audience against smut, and cited a case where this fall 60 per cent. of the wheat had gone rejected on account of smut. Grasses were a check to weeds, and only the best seed should be used. Weeds have two effects—lessen the crop and lower the quality of the crop.

Clause 4, as follows, is one on which the Manitoba Government specially desire the farmers' views. We shall be glad to print letters from farmers, discussing, at a reasonable length, the Noxious Weeds Act, and particularly the clauses printed:

"4. Every owner or occupant of land shall cut or cause to be cut down, or otherwise destroyed, all noxious weeds growing thereon, so often in each and every year as is necessary to prevent them going to seed; and if any owner or occupant of land neglect to carry out the provisions of this section, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, for each such offence."

It is the intention of the Department to hold meetings along similar lines at central points to discuss the Act; how best to amend it so as to render it workable and effective, and also to conduct a vigorous campaign against the weeds. The work is there to do!

The Farmers' Club.

With the approach of the long winter evenings, the season of the year in which the farmer's time is not so completely occupied by the pressing demands of outside work, we would urge upon our friends the formation of some club or society where the young men—yes, and older men, and even the women too—could meet at least once a week for the discussion of topics which are of interest to the people of Canada, and to the agricultural community. We have urged this matter upon the attention of our readers many times, but a good thing will always bear repeating, and nothing can be more important to the young Canadian than the discussion of those questions which are of interest in his daily work, or of vital importance in Canadian national life. It has been repeated in the press, and is now ringing in everybody's ears, that we in Western Canada are approaching the crisis in our existence. We are laying the foundations of the nation that is to be, and upon the strength and virility of our people will depend our usefulness as a nation, and unless the people themselves are alive to the importance of the questions which will confront them during the next few years, rely upon it the course of political events will not follow the lines best calculated to build up a great nation. We carp and whine about the existence of corruption in political life, but the representative of the people is not apt to be much above the average of the units he represents, and unless the people of the country take a keen interest in our national affairs, and exert a watchfulness over the actions of our leaders, we cannot hope for higher ideals in political life. If throughout every district in the country the young men could meet and discuss these questions, there would be an aroused interest, and no longer could the speaker on the platform take those sweeping liberties with the intelligence of his audience which is everywhere too evident on the political platforms in Western Canada. There is abundant scope in every rural district for work of this kind. There are no limits to the subjects for discussion. The problems which are to be settled in the West during the next few years will require the energies of the brightest minds that can be devoted to them, and the training received in these societies would prove of not only incalculable benefit to those taking part in them, but also to the entire country.

What the People are Saying.

Mr. James Wilson, Innisfail: "One of the strong features of the live-stock business in this district is the keen demand for bulls and young stock by the people in the immediate vicinity. Many of the farmers are looking for herd headers, and these must be of better quality than have been used heretofore."

Mr. C. Marker: "I believe that co-operation among the farmers themselves is the only effective means of curbing the growth of monopolies and trusts in this country. Co-operation in the pork-packing and dairying business has been the great safeguard of the people in Denmark, and what they have done we can do and do as well. It all depends on the men who are at the head of these institutions whether success or failure will be the result. If the leaders are such as will inspire the confidence of the people, then there will be success; if not, there will probably be failure."

"We have the pioneer hive of bees as far as Calgary is concerned," said Mr. Hutchings a short time ago. "We are experimenting to see how they will do in Sunny Alberta. The flower season may be a little short for them, but bees in any country always work harder when the season is short. They are just like men in this respect; they do not thrive so well when living in the midst of luxurious plenty."

Markets.

Montreal.

Butchers' Cattle—Prime, 4c. to 4½c.; good, 3c. to 4c.; common, 2c. to 3c.
 Sheep—3½c. to 4c.; lambs, 5c. to 5½c.
 Hogs—6c. to 6½c.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Americans, 11½c.; Canadians, 10c.
 Liverpool.—Canadians, 8½c. to 9½c.

Winnipeg.

Considerable discussion has been indulged in during the past few weeks, due to the published charges of the Carberry News, against the grain dealers, and the answer to them by Mr. Frank Fowler, Secretary of the Grain-dealers' Association. The charges made by the News were apparently based upon the fact that the dealers have some arrangement whereby they can save a certain amount of expense in connection with telegraphing their country agents by a sort of a syndicate system, and other mutual understandings regarding prices at country points. This in some sense amounts to a "combine," as the term is commonly understood, but it lacks cohesion in the most vital parts, namely, that no combination of Winnipeg buyers can for any length of time control wheat prices. The use of wheat is too universal to permit of any set of men in one market center fixing and maintaining an arbitrary price. At the same time, a ring can exist when its members keep the price of wheat equal to that of the open market, and it is a common knowledge that such an understanding was arrived at among some dealers this fall, but it did not last when prices changed.

The daily press has also published a letter from a Rathwell correspondent, on the spread between Manitoba prices and those at Liverpool, and claims that the exporter has about 15 cents per bushel profit. The commercial editor of the Press replies to this letter, giving cost of placing a bushel of wheat on the Liverpool market, which, according to this authority, amounts to at least 23½c. c.i.f. (commission, insurance and freight), and to land the cargo, about 3c. to 3½c. more. Thus by adding this amount to the local price, and comparing it with prices in Britain, one can get an approximate estimate of the exporters' profits. But the wheat business is like many other commercial enterprises—there is so much that is uncertain about it that a dealer will frequently lose all his season's profits on one unfortunate shipment.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 82½c.; No. 1 northern, 78½c.; No. 2 northern, 76½c.; No. 3 northern, 74½c.
 Millfeed, per ton—Bran, \$13; shorts, \$15.
 Oats—No. 1 white, 32c.; No. 2 white, 31c.
 Hay—Per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg), \$6; loose loads, \$7 to \$8.
 Potatoes—Farmers' loads, per bushel, 60c.
 Creamery Butter—Manitoba creamery bricks, Winnipeg, 27c.; creamery, in boxes, 24c. to 25c.
 Dairy Butter—Tubs, choicest, 20c.; second grade, round lots, 17c. to 18c.
 Cheese—Manitoba, 13c. to 13½c.
 Live Stock—Export steers, point of shipment, 3c. to 3½c.; butchers' cattle, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 2c. to 3c. Hogs, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 150 to 250, 6c.; do., 250 to 300, 5c. Lambs, 6½c.; sheep, 4½c.

Toronto.

Cattle—Export—\$3.80 to \$4.50
 Butchers'—Good, \$4 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.25 to \$3.65; fair, \$3.75 to \$3.85; rough, \$2 to \$3.25.
 Horses—Dealers report further weakness in the local market, and, though the volume of trade is fair, prices display recessionary tendencies. Supplies are still excessive, and the heavy offerings naturally depress prices. Prices are now considerably below the spring level, and the early promise for the fall trade has been anything but realized. Commercial classes have been a good sale at the reduced prices, a good attendance of outside buyers looking for suitable bargains. A great many of the purchasers, however, seemed to be of a speculative character, and dealers were rather discouraged by this fact. Roadsters were in fair request, but none of them brought the prices that would have been commanded by the same animals a short time ago.
 Prices, as quoted by the Horse Exchange and the Repository, range as follows:
 Roadsters, 15 to 16 hands \$125 to \$170
 Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands 125 to 175
 Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands 250 to 500
 Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds 120 to 170
 General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds 130 to 185
 Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds 135 to 190
 Serviceable second-hand workers 50 to 80
 Serviceable second-hand drivers 55 to 90

A Valuable Pointer to Farmers who Dress Hogs.

As the weather gets cooler there will be a great many dressed hogs shipped in from country points. These hogs would sell better, and be worth more to packers, if in dressing them they were opened between the hams, so as to cut through the aitch bone. This must be done carefully, so as to have the incision exactly in the center without defacing the lean of either ham.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3.25 to \$6.40.
 Stockers and Feeders—\$2.15 to \$4.25.
 Hogs—Choice to prime, \$5.10 to \$5.15; medium, \$4.95 to \$5.05; light-weight butchers', \$5.10 to \$5.15; good heavy mixed, \$4.90 to \$5.05; packing, \$4.80 to \$5.00.
 Sheep—\$4 to \$6.25; lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.50.



Life, Literature and Education.



Robert Louis Stevenson.

Thomas Stevenson, an engineer and lighthouse-builder, as his father had been, was as a youth a stirring, high-spirited boy, mellowing with time to the kindly humor mingled with melancholy, the sternness and yet softness of the true Scot. His wife, a daughter of Rev. Louis Balfour, was cheery of disposition, bright of intellect, true as steel, and undaunted before many trials. Their son, Robert Louis Stevenson, born Nov. 13th, 1849, inherited the best traits of both of them, and displayed them through the forty-five years that his indomitable spirit occupied a pitifully frail body. He was born in Scotland, but the climate was too rigorous for him, and every winter for many years was spent in Southern Europe. It was on one of these journeys that he met Mrs. Osbourne, whom he afterward followed to California and married. Then came long cruises in the South Seas, covering a period of nearly four years, in search of health, and finally he made his home at Samoa, in the Hawaiian Islands. Here he lived but a short time, suffering much, but forgetting himself in his effort to help by advice, or in still more practical manner, the natives, who had every confidence in him. Sincere was their mourning when, after a sudden attack and severe hemorrhage, kindly death released him on Dec. 3rd, 1894.

The work that he accomplished was immense, but when we consider that for weeks at a time he could not move his right arm, often could not see, and at times was forbidden to speak, it seems simply marvellous. His first writing was done at the age of seven years, when he dictated to his mother the story of Moses, and so won from his brothers and cousins a prize offered by his uncle.

At Buriard Bridge, where Keats wrote his *Endymion* and where Nelson bade farewell to Lady Hamilton, Stevenson began his collection of stories, "The New Arabian Nights," which has been a delight to young and old. "Treasure Island," that thrilling story of adventure, was

built by his imagination from the chart of an island which he drew to please his stepson, and was the first of his works to bring him before the public. Other books of the same style are "Kidnapped," and "The Wrecker," while in "Weir of Hermiston" we have his greatest book, wherein his skill at character-drawing is best displayed. But the book that caused the most widespread comment was the weird story, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which grew out of a subject much in his thoughts: The duality of man's nature and the alternation of good and evil in humanity. Two or three of these scenes came to him in a dream. "Why did you wake me?" he said to his wife when she awakened him from his nightmare, "I was dreaming a fine bogey tale." During his life in Samoa his mind went strongly back to his Scottish home, and he wrote from his memories of Scotland, "The Master of Ballantrae," "Catriona," and "David Balfour." His little book of poems, "The Child's Garden of Verse," full of quaint conceits and spontaneous merriment, was written during one of his attacks of illness, when he had to use his left hand and write in a dim light. He could lie in bed for weeks without speaking, and yet declare truly, "I was never bored in my life." When everything else failed, and he was entirely incapable of work, he would build card-houses, or lie in bed modelling small figures in wax or clay. The dream of his life was to be the "leader of a great horde of irregular cavalry, and I, turning in my saddle, to look back at my whole command (some five thousand strong) following me at the gallop up the road, out of the burning valley by moonlight." But though the leadership of such a band could never be his, yet he had the splendid virtues of courage, enterprise and resolution which would have fitted him for the post.

When he was laid to rest this prayer, that he had written the evening before his death, was part of the burial service:

"We beseech thee, Lord, to behold us with favor, folk of many families and nations gathered together in the peace of this roof, weak men and women subsisting under the covert of thy patience. Be patient still; suffer us yet a while longer—with our broken purposes of good, with our endeavors against evil, suffer us a while longer to endure, and help us to do better. Bless to us our extraordinary mercies; if the day come when these must be taken, brace us to play the man under affliction. Be with our friends, be with ourselves. Go with each of us to rest; if any wake, temper to them the dark hours of watching; and when the day returns, return to us, our Sun and Comforter, and call us up with morning faces and with morning hearts—eager to labor—eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion—and if the day be marked for sorrow, strange to endure it. We thank Thee and praise Thee; and in the words of Him to whom this day is sacred, we close our oblation."

On his tomb, which is built of huge blocks of stone in Samoa

fashion, is carved the Requiem which he himself composed:

"Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

"This be the verse you grave for me:
'Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.'"

True Humor.

To have a sense of humor is to have a water-bed for the most delicate organisms of the mind; it is to have pneumatic tires in travelling life's rough journey; it is to have oil wherewith to lubricate the machinery of this earthly existence which is so sadly prone to rub and creak. Love may make the world go round, but humor makes it go round smoothly and without a jar. To be gifted with a sense of humor—and it is one of the most gracious gifts a gracious Providence can bestow—is to have nature and art, work and play, wet weather and dry, sickness and health, all turned with the pattern outside, and the knots and seams and loose ends hidden.

True humor is no respecter of persons. It will take up its abode anywhere. One need not be wise, or rich, or well-educated, or healthy, to possess this treasure. Robert Louis Stevenson, who for weeks at a time could not write or talk, or even see his friends, had a perennial fountain of the sweetest humor. Thomas Hood wrote some of his most whimsical and mirth-provoking poems from a couch of pain; and gentle Charles Lamb, nursing an insane sister, and feeling the clutch of insanity upon his own mind, added much to the wholesome gaiety of nations. A saving sense is humor. It saves from display of anger, because nine-tenths of the human race are not majestic but ridiculous in appearance when angry. It is a complete and impenetrable armor for the super-sensitive, and will turn the edge of the most malicious slight.

"Variety's the very spice of life," the king of humor tells us, and to the lucky soul who has the humorous heart there is always variety; nature and humanity seen through the fairy spectacles, are always new and fresh, never monotonous and dreary.

Wit is not humor—not by any means. They are the most distant relations, with their common ancestor so far removed that it is not worth while going back to investigate. They are no nearer kin to one another than an electric globe is to a star. Wit is keen, humor is sweet; wit depends on some particular external circumstance, humor is a matter of heart culture; wit is severe and destructive, humor is kindly, and encourages growth. The sudden and ingenious manipulation of words in association with some present incident is the method of wit to surprise and delight, but it makes us gasp while we laugh. Humor is of slower growth, it insinuates fun into the heart, and makes us glow while we laugh. Wit to the recipient is like a smart rap on the funny-bone; humor is like a fire on the hearth to which he spreads out his

hands for warmth and comfort. Wit is the lightning-flash when the keen mind and the apt circumstance come together, and is as apt to cause damage and shock; humor is the steady sunshine gleaming into a shadowy dell, and turning to gold all that it touches.

It is not difficult to tell the difference. The degree of appreciation one has for humor, as shown in the speeches or actions of others, is the measure of one's own possession of the quality, and an infallible test for its presence is to see the humorous side of one's own circumstances as quickly as one sees that of one's neighbor.

If humor is not wit, neither is it either of those disagreeable things with which it is often confused, flippancy or frivolity, for humor is the shining brightness of a deep sea, while flippancy and frivolity are mere scum on a shallow pool. "Ridicule," says a German critic, "is like a blow with the fist, wit like the prick of a needle, irony like the sting of a thorn, and humor the soothing lotion which heals all these wounds."

Cultivate this sweetness of life's ills, this helper over hard spots. It will repay careful cultivation as satisfactorily as any plant on your farm. "You have no time," you say. Is it a waste of time to oil your machinery? "Life is too serious a matter for such jesting." It is serious enough, but why not take your medicine sweetened? There will be sweet-natured mirth in heaven—get ready for it here.

The Rough-and-Ready Club.

Now that the winter evenings are here, farmers' sons will do well to heed the spirit of Lincoln's message to the young men of his own rural constituency. In 1848 he wrote to them regarding the proposed election of Zachary Taylor, "You must not wait to be brought forward by the older men. For instance, do you suppose that I should ever have got into notice if I had waited to be hunted up and pushed forward by the older men? You young men get together and form a 'Rough-and-Ready Club,' and have regular meetings and speeches."

No better advice could be given to the young farmers of this country. The farmer's son, as a rule, has plenty of sense, and, in point of general information, he is the equal of his city cousin any day. He possesses, too, a good vocabulary of forceful and expressive words, as anyone knows who has listened to his conversation when no restraint is upon him. Further, his work and his experiences on the market, and his hours of reflection, have developed in him a fine critical faculty and good reasoning powers. Yet, when necessity compels him to face an audience, he is, very often, as helpless as a child. Every election means that he must listen to the silly gabble that brazen-faced stumpers pour out as if it were the genuine political gospel. He knows that he is listening to arrant humbug, but he has no training that enables him to administer the gabster his well-deserved drubbing. At township and county-council elections many a well-informed farmer remains dumb whose ideas, could he but express

them, would add not a little to the public convenience. The same is true of Farmers' Institute meetings, to say nothing of lodge meetings and a score of other organizations for which the farmer is well qualified to do his duty, but whose usefulness is curtailed by his inability to express his views before an audience.

Lincoln's idea is the very one, therefore, that should be carried out. In nearly every community there is some one who is capable of leading such an organization, or of acting as a helpful critic. The only way to learn public speaking is by speaking in public. It cannot be mastered by mere book tuition, but calls for long, careful practice. Few men have made good speeches on first rising, but many who have made their mark in the pulpit, or at the bar, or in Parliament, look back with gratitude to the rural debating club, where they learned to give and take in the keen mental exercise of debate. The best debaters are, as a rule, the clearest thinkers, but the clearest thinkers usually come to be an influence in the community through the power of debate. The Club need not be large to begin with. The one essential is regularity and perseverance. Interest may be added to such meetings by inter-club debates. Better still, for one or two meetings during the winter, some public or professional man who has an interest in the members of the club, may be persuaded to give an address or to lead in a discussion of some topic of general interest. This matter is no experiment. There are plenty of

CHAPTER II.

The Deepole.
Archibald Munro had a steady purpose in life—to play the man, and to allow no pain of his—and pain never left him long—to spoil his work, or to bring a shadow to the life of any other. And though he had his hard times, no one who could not read the lines about his mouth ever knew how hard they were.

It was this struggle for self-mastery that made him the man he was, and taught him the secrets of nobleness that he taught his pupils with their three "R's"; and this was the best of his work for the Twentieth school.

North and south in front of the school the road ran through the deep forest of great pines, with underbrush of balsam and spruce and silver birch; but from this main road ran little blazed paths that led to the farm clearings where lay the children's homes. Here and there, set in their massive frames of dark green forest, lay the little farms, the tiny fenced fields surrounding the little log houses and barns. These were the homes of a people simple of heart and manners, but sturdy, clean living, and clear thinking, with their brittle Highland courage toughened to endurance by their long fight with the forest, and with a self-respect born of victory over nature's grimmest of terrors.

A mile straight south of the school stood the manse, which was Hughie's home; two miles straight west Ranald lived; and Thomas Finch two miles north; while the other lads ought to have taken some of the little paths that branched east from the main road. But this evening, with one accord, the boys chose a path that led from the school-house clearing straight southwest through the forest.

What a path that was! Beaten smooth with the passing of many bare feet, it wound through the brush, and round the big pines, past the haunts of squirrels, black, gray and red, past fox holes and woodchuck holes, under birds' nests and bee-trees, and best of all, it brought up at last at the Deep Hole, or "Deepole," as the boys called it.

There were many reasons why the boys should have gone straight home. There were cows to get up from the pasture and to milk, potatoes that needed hoeing, gardens to

weed, not to speak of messages and the like. But these were also excellent reasons why the boys should unanimously choose the cool, smooth-beaten, well-scented, shady path that wound and twisted through the trees and brush, but led straight to the Deepole. Besides, this was Friday night, it was hot, and they were tired out; the mere thought of the long walk home was intolerable. The Deepole was only two miles away, and "There was lots of time" for anything else. So, with wild whoops, they turned into the shady path, and sped through the forest, the big boys in front, with Ranald easily leading, for there was no runner so swift and tireless in all the country-side, and Hughie, with the small boys, panting behind.

On they went, a long, straggling, yelling line, down into the cedar swamp, splashing through the "Little Crick" and up again over the beech ridge, where, in the open woods, the path grew indistinct and was easy to lose; then again among the great pines, where the underbrush was so thick that you could not tell what might be just before, till they pulled up at the old Lumber Camp. The boys always paused at the ruins of the old Lumber Camp. A ruin is ever a place of mystery, but to the old Lumber Camp attached an awful dread, for behind it, in the thickest part of the underbrush, stood the cabin of Alan Gorrach.

Alan's was a name of terror among all the small children of the section. Mothers hushed their crying with, "Alan Gorrach will get you." Alan was a small man, short in the legs, but with long, swinging, sinewy arms. He had a gypsy face, and tangled, long black hair; and as he walked through the forest he might be heard talking to himself, with wild gesticulations. He was an itinerant cooper by trade, and made for the farmers' wives their butter-tubs and butter ladles, mincing bowls and coggies, and for the men, whip-stalks, axe handles, and the like. But in the boys' eyes he was guilty of a horrible iniquity. He was a

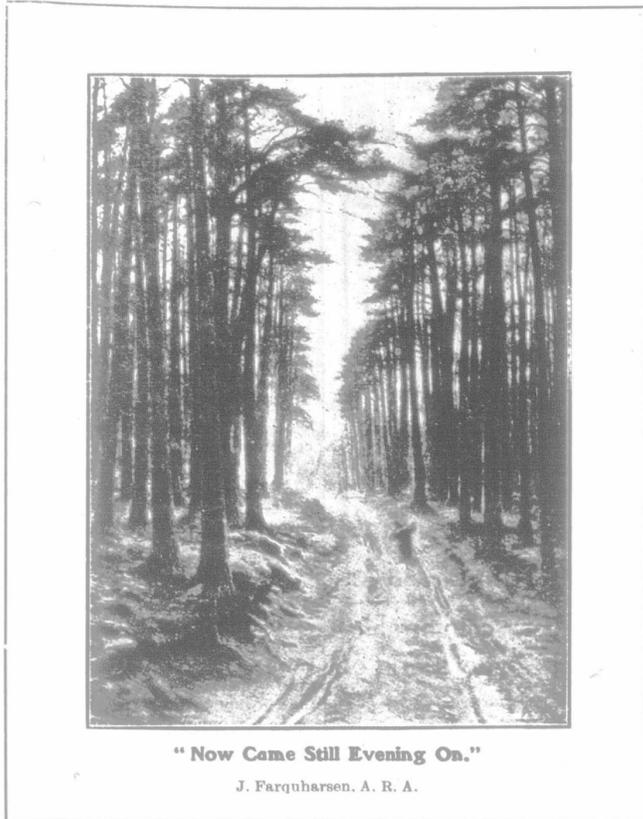
dog-killer. His chief business was the doing away with dogs of ill-repute in the country; vicious dogs, sheep-killing dogs, egg-sucking dogs, were committed to Alan's dread custody, and often he would be seen leading off his wretched victims to his den in the woods, whence they never returned. It was a current report that he ate them, too. No wonder the boys regarded him with horror mingled with fearful awe.

In broad day, upon the high road, the small boys would boldly fling taunts and stones at Alan, till he would pull out his long, sharp, cooper's knife and make at them. But if they met him in the woods they would walk past in trembling and respectful silence, or slip off into hiding in the bush till he was out of sight.

It was always part of the programme in the exploring of the Lumber Camp for the big boys to steal down the path to Alan's cabin, and peer fearfully through the brush, and then come rushing back to the little boys waiting in the clearing, and crying in terror-stricken stage whispers, "He's coming! He's coming!" set off again through the bush like hunted deer, followed by the panting train of youngsters, with their small hearts thumping hard against their ribs.

In a few minutes the pine woods, with its old Lumber Camp and Alan's fearsome cabin, were left behind; and then down along the flats where the big elms were, and the tall ash trees, and the alders, the flying, panting line sped on in a final dash, for they could smell the river. In a moment more they were at the Deepole.

O! that Deepole! Where the big creek took a great sweep around before it tore over the rapids and down into the gorge. It was always in cool shade; the great fan-topped elm trees hung far out over it, and the alders and the willows edged its banks. How cool and clear the dark brown waters looked! And how beautiful the golden mottling on their smooth, flowing surface, where the sun rained down through



communities where there are such clubs. The pity is that they are not more numerous. O. C.

The Sun of Love.

When the mists hang low the sun goes to work to disperse them, and how suddenly they lift when he gets his beams fairly upon them. It is the same in the case of a man with the fog of his doubts and fears—the sun of love shines upon them and they lift and vanish away, and he is a child of light living in God's new day. And the new spirit of gladness will carry one triumphantly through it—as a strong breeze drives a ship over the ocean, as a strong engine carries the train over the stretching lines to its journey's end. Be of this mind and every day of this mind of trust and hope and cheer! [William Brunton.]

"Now Came Still Evening On."

An Old Country solitude, tall, branchless pines, with a cart track upon which the snow has fallen but lightly, leaving the gnarled tree roots exposed and bare. The lord of the manor, in accordance with the old usage which permits the carrying home by aged villagers of as much wood as they can bear upon their backs, has probably given old Gammer Brown the freedom of his woods. In the original picture, the crimson coloring of hood and petticoat (probably both the gift of Madam at the Hall) gives just the life touch which seems to be lacking in its printed copy. H. A. B.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.

A STORY OF THE EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.

the over-spreading elm boughs! And the grassy sward where the boys tore

off their garments, and whence they raced and plunged, was so green and firm and smooth under foot! And the music of the rapids down in the gorge, and the gurgle of the water where it sucked in under the jam of dead wood before it plunged into the boiling pool farther down! Not that the boys made note of all these delights accessory to the joys of the Deepole itself, but all these helped to weave the spell that the swimming-hole cast over them. Without the spreading elms, without the mottled, golden light upon the cool, deep waters, and without the distant roar of the little rapid, and the soft gurgle at the jam, the Deepole would still have been a place of purest delight, but I doubt if, without these, it would have stolen in among their day dreams in after years, on hot, dusty, weary days, with power to waken in them a vague pain and longing for the sweet, cool woods and the clear, brown waters. Oh, for one plunge! (Continued on pages 1676 and 1677.)

Good Resolves.

I am resolved
To keep my health;
To do my work;
To live;
To see to it I grow and gain and give;
Never to look behind an hour;
To wait in weakness and to walk in power;
But always fronting toward the light;
Always and always facing toward the right.
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Somebody.

"Somebody did a golden deed;
Somebody proved a friend in need;
Somebody sang a beautiful song;
Somebody smiled the whole day long;
Somebody said, 'Tis sweet to live';
Somebody said, 'I'm glad to give';
Somebody fought a valiant fight;
Somebody lived to shield the right.
Was that somebody you?"

Life without industry is guilt, and industry without intellect is brutality. All the busy world of flying looms and whirling spindles begins in the quiet thought of some scholar cloistered in his closet.→ M. J. Savage.



Rough, icy roads, sharp snags, or the hardest wear won't hurt **ARMOUR CLAD** Lumberman's and Boots—they're made to stand rough usage.

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A-2-05

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No Waste**

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Open the tin and serve. No cooking. No bother. Excellent. Yet the cost per pound is but little more than what your butcher charges for uncooked beef with bones and waste. **TRY IT.**

It is Canadian Beef, packed in Canada.



ON SOME CONTRASTS.

II.

WHY CANADIANS SUCCEED.

The London (England) journalist, to whom allusion has already been made, writing from the lumber regions of New Brunswick, says: "I may, of course, have happened upon a quite exceptional camp—upon a group of men who are above the average in any part of the Dominion. But I do not think I have. They number thirty in all, about a third of them being French-Canadians. All are as fine a set of men, physically, as one would wish to see, and courteous and kindly, both to each other and to a stranger. Indeed, their standard of manners and of speech is higher than that of men of the laboring classes in England."

"The arrival of a stranger with, presumably, some little knowledge of the world's latest affairs, was not unwelcome to men who had been out of touch with civilization for four months, and I had many conversations with them. With one exception—that of a quick-witted Bristol man—they were all Canadian born; and if they were a fair average sample of the native population, I should judge that Canada is breeding a race of men of a sane mental and moral as well as sound physical stock. Will it be believed that 'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir,' are common forms of speech among them? A man here is Sir to his fellow-laborers—not a 'bloke,' a 'cove,' or an 'ole cock,' or such like vulgarity."

"Courtesy of speech, gentleness in the modulation of the voice, seems to be habitual to the Canadian woodsman. The men respect themselves and each other. They work willingly; the foremen have no need to drive them—would not, apparently, be able to do so if they wished. They work and live together like brothers, and in camp here I have been in the company of gentlemen. Their very speech is that of educated men, pointed, reasonably exact and free from obscenities and senseless excrescences. The Maritime Provinces, I believe, spend a large proportion of their revenue on their schools. Better evidence of the excellence of the system of elementary education in New Brunswick and Quebec could not have been furnished than the conversation of these forest workers. Not only did it show a fair knowledge of the world's affairs—it was wondrously rich in woodland lore and in the bird and animal life of hillside, lake and river—but it also revealed a capacity for independent thought, a sure grip of an idea, insight, and the qualities which are usually associated with highly-trained minds."

"Perhaps, during these long Canadian winters, men reflect more than in temperate lands. Not infrequently a deeper note was suggested. A low moral level was never touched. Indeed, take them all round, they were men of superior stamp—certainly above the majority of those in the steerage of the "Lake Manitoba." What is the explanation? In the French-Canadian it may be sought in their devotion to their church; in the men of Scotch descent—of whom there were several—in that ingrained piety and belief in moral excellence which, in the eighteenth century, at any rate, when much emigration from Scotland took place, was the distinguishing feature of the Scotch character."

"In all of them a key to the phenomenon is, doubtless, to be found in the fact that men here lead a free life. They are not crushed by sordid cares or debased by the environments of poverty in great cities. They live in natural conditions, amid lakes and broad rivers. Should not such circumstances result in a better type of human being than that which is born and bred, and lives from hand to mouth in, say,

the noisome region—watered by the unsavory Grand Junction Canal—from Shoreditch to the Thames? They do so here, so far as my observation carries me.

"I have seen few drunkards working men in Canada. Drunkards and their like there doubtless are, but public opinion—this laboring man's opinion—is strenuously against them. My companions in this camp have been here since mid-October. They have not seen a drop of drink since they came in, and I gather that they will not see any until they go out in April. They do their work on tea. They are naturally and habitually sober. Now, imagine thirty British working men, accustomed to a public-house at every street corner, living in the forest for six months without a break, and with never a can of beer to be had! Not ten per cent. of our English working classes would stand the strain. Like the navvies who were sent out to South Africa on railway construction after the war, they would throw up the job because the beer seller had not followed them into the wilds. Therein lies a fundamental difference between the English and Canadian laborer. The fact may not be palatable to some of my English readers, but it is one which has obtruded itself upon my observation thus far."

Our English journalist fully admits that the work of the lumberman must be necessarily hard, because it has to be done in all weathers. "It begins," he says, "when the stars pale in their light, and ends only when they again illumine the skies. It is continued however heavily and persistently the snow may fall and however keen the wind; for not all days are glorified by a Canadian sun." Then follows several paragraphs of almost poetic description of the beauties of this fairyland of white and gold; of the stillness, broken infrequently by the cry of the moose-bird and the short, sharp song of the white-throated chickadee, after which digression he tells his readers that, in spite of the long hours of labor, of the very plainest of fare, or, perhaps, because of it, the men are very healthy, and as "hard as nails"; that the average immigrant accustomed to manual labor, or young enough and willing enough to adapt himself to it, would find the work and life not only tolerable, but even enjoyable, besides its enabling him at the end of the season, even as a "green" hand, to leave off with at least £20, i.e., \$100, in his pocket. H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

Whatever is—is Best.

I know as my life grows older,
And mine eyes have clearer sight,
That under each rank wrong, somewhere
There lies the root of Right;
That each sorrow has its purpose,
By the sorrowing oft' unguessed,
But as sure as the sun brings morning:
Whatever is—is best.

I know that each sinful action,
As sure as the night brings shade,
Is somewhere, sometime punished,
Tho' the hour be long delayed.
I know that the soul is aided
Sometimes by the heart's unrest,
And to grow means, often to suffer—
But whatever is—is best.

I know there are no errors
In the great eternal plan,
And all things work together
For the final good of man.
And I know when my soul speeds onward
In its grand eternal quest,
I shall say, as I look back earthward:
Whatever is—is best.

Peevishness may be considered the canker of life, that destroys its vigor and checks its improvement; that creeps on with hourly depredations and taints and vitiates what it cannot consume.—S. Johnson.



**What is Our Life Producing :
Fruit, or Only Leaves ?**

When He came to it, He found nothing but leaves.—S. Mark xi. : 13.

Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none : cut it down ; why cumbereth it the ground.—S. Luke xiii. : 7.

" Nothing but leaves ! The Spirit grieves

Over a wasted life ;
Sins committed whilst conscience slept,
Promises made but never kept,
Hatred, battle, and strife—Nothing but leaves !

" Nothing but leaves ! No garnered sheaves

Of life's fair, ripened grain ;
Words, idle words for earnest deeds ;
We sow our seeds—low ! tares and weeds
We reap with toil and pain—Nothing but leaves !

" Nothing but leaves ! Memory weaves

No veil to screen the past :
As we trace our weary way,
Counting each lost and mis-spent day,
Sadly we find at last—Nothing but leaves !

" And shall we meet the Master so,

Bearing our withered leaves ?
The Saviour looks for perfect fruit—
We stand before Him humble, mute,
Waiting the word He breathes—' Nothing but leaves.' "

One of our Lord's miracles of destruction was the withering of the fig tree which gave a promise of fruit, and yet produced nothing but leaves. This stands forever as one of His many warnings that sins of omission are at least as great as sins of commission ; that it will not satisfy Him to have servants who are not actively bad, and he expects them to be actively good. When for many years a fig tree produces no fruit—nothing but a fair show of leaves—the order is given (a terrible order), " Cut it down ; why cumbereth it the ground ? "

We cannot expect to escape observation ; each life is closely and constantly examined. What will be the Master's verdict in our case ? is a solemn question for each of us. It is not enough to be constantly busy. It is possible to rise early and late, take rest, and work all day long, and yet live only to heap up treasures for ourselves. If we are busy about our Master's business, then all will be right. We should hold ourselves always at His disposal, saying—as David's servants said to him—" Behold, Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my Lord the King shall appoint."

Our Lord's first recorded words are the declaration that he must be about His Father's business, and in the workshop of Nazareth or on the altar of Calvary. He never wavered in the pursuit of that high ambition, until the great climax came, and He was able to say, confidently, " It is finished."

First, then, we must be " ready " to do what our Master shall appoint, not choosing our own work, but following always the guiding pillar of God's providence. If we are ready and willing to do not our own will, but His, praying to be led where He wishes us to go, there is little fear of our making serious mistakes. Our Lord gives us an example of this readiness to accept interruptions as

part of the day's plan. When on his way to raise the dead child He stops willingly to cheer and help a poor woman ; when escorted by an excited crowd of admirers He does not fail to hear and help a blind beggar ; when resting by Jacob's well He is not too tired to instruct an ignorant and sinful woman. And so it always was with Him—He was never too busy or engrossed with anything that interested Him to be kind and obliging to anyone.

It is well to remember that we are really " servants," and, therefore, our time is not our own ; we are bound to do cheerily and without necessary delay whatsoever our Lord the King shall appoint. If the business He gives us to do seems trivial to us, what does that matter ; our part is simply to obey orders and not ask questions. As Miss Haver-gal says : " If He appoints me to work there, shall I lament that I am not to work here ? If He appoints me to work indoors to-day, am I to be annoyed because I am not to work out of doors ? If I meant to write His messages this morning, shall I grumble because He sends interrupting visitors, rich or poor, to whom I am to speak, or ' show kindness ' for His sake, or at least obey His command, ' Be courteous ! ' If all my members are really at His disposal, why should I be put-out if to-day's appointment is some simple work for my hands, or errands for my feet, instead of some seemingly more important doing of head or tongue ? "

If our lives are to be fruitful—pleasing to Christ and helpful to our fellows—they must first of all be obedient. A soldier must always be ready to go or stay in simple obedience to orders.

" Thy servants militant below have each,

O Lord, their post,
As Thou appoint'st, who best dost know
the soldiers of Thine host.
Some in the van Thou call'st to do,
and the day's heat to share ;
And in the rearward not a few Thou only
bidd'st to bear.
A brighter crown, perchance, is theirs
to the mid-battle sent ;
But he Thy glory also shares who waits
beside the tent ;
More bravely done (in human eyes), the
foremost post to take ;
My Saviour will not those despise that
suffer for His sake."

Time is such a valuable talent that it seems dreadful to think that anyone can speak lightly of " killing time," as though the supply were inexhaustible. But it is possible to waste time without knowing it—to lay it out to no good purpose, and leave the world no better from our living in it. I read a parable the other day which described a large plain in which many men and women were busily working at an immense heap of mud, from which they were digging out very dirty stones. These they polished until they shone brilliantly, for they were really jewels which belonged to the King, and which an enemy had buried under a heap of filth. One young lady was discontentedly working at a bit of fancywork, which she pulled to pieces as soon as it was done, as she had " nothing to do," so she declared. When asked why she did not try to rescue some of the King's jewels, she said :

" What ! Hard, common work like that ? "

She called herself the King's servant, but was not willing to do His work.

A man who seemed to have nothing to do, excused himself from joining distant workers by saying, " Charity begins at home," and would not join workers near at hand

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Piano**

Style 15.

Price \$300



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Now, you need not take our word for this ; in the last twelve months we have sold 93 Karn, Style 15 Pianos in Western Canada alone.

If you are in the market you want to do the best you can. Why not let us refer you to a few of these owners—any of them you wish—and get their fair, uninfluenced opinion. In tone this instrument is a marvel, in appearance a perfect study—and the Karn Company warrant it for 10 years.

This style case finished in walnut or mahogany, full metal frame, finest ivory keys, revolving fall board, swinging music desk, richly hand-carved panels and trusses, double right-angled veneering, etc. An instrument that is positively high-grade in every particular, except the price. Call or let us send a photograph of this beautiful Karn Piano. A card is all that is necessary, addressed to

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Mention this paper when you write, addressing: D. McLACHLAN & CO., Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont.

Death by Neglect!

Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist, of Indianapolis, who cures cancer by the use of a combination of oils, says thousands of persons die from cancer every year from no cause save neglect. If taken in time not one case in a thousand need be fatal. The fear of the knife or the dread of the burning, torturing plaster causes a few to neglect themselves till they pass the fatal point. By far the greater portion die because their friends or relatives, on whom they are dependent, are insensible to their suffering and impending danger till it is too late. If you have friends afflicted write to-day for free book giving particulars. Address:

DR. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 105, Dept. 426, Indianapolis, Ind.

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We have on hand 16 square pianos—all good musical instruments, suitable for practice purposes, at prices from

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At \$4 and \$5 per month.

Write us for particulars.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co.,

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WINNIPEG. MAN.

Advertise in the Advocate

because, he said, their spades were quite of a wrong shape.

Another man disapproved of those who were diligently digging, on the ground that they would "wear themselves out," and he would not turn in and lighten their labors, because, he said, "It's not in my line—I have no talent for that work."

When asked if the King would be angry with them for working so hard, he owned that He would say to each of them: "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Will He say that to us? Let us never be like Martha—too busy to sit at the Master's feet, hearing and speaking to Him. Whatever else we have to leave unread—even though it may be the "Farmer's Advocate"—at least let us find time to study the Bible diligently. If the Master has put some of His little ones in our care—in the home or the S. S.—let us find time to tell them about Him, and let us take time to prepare the S. S. lesson carefully. As some one has said: "Is the work of training young, eager souls of less consequence than the trimming of a hat which 'must be done for Sunday,' and which took up all Saturday evening?"

"From the palace to the city on the business of thy King Thou wert sent at early morning to return at evening.

Dreamer, waken!—loiterer, hasten!—what thy task is, understand!

Thou art here to purchase substance, and the price is in thy hand.

Has the tumult of the market all thy sense and reason drowned?

Do its glistening wares attract thee? or its shouts and cries confound?

O! beware lest thy Lord's business be neglected while thy gaze

Is on every show and pageant which the giddy square displays!"

HOPE.

"Work."

Has the day been long and tiring
With the passing of the hours?
Has your heart been sinking, sighing
For a rest among the flowers?
Is there but a barren blackness
As the residue of toil,
Where the weary, weary, waiting,
Tries the longing of the soil?

Learn to know that God is with you,
With the moving of the day;
All the dry and tiresome duties
Going through the narrow way
Are the lessons of a lifetime
Which God's people must not scorn.
They will lead you nearer Heaven,
Out from darkness into dawn!

Try and think of something pleasant
That will fill your soul with ease,
Which shall make your heart go laughing
With the flowers in the breeze!
Speak with Jesus Christ your Saviour,
He shall make your toil seem light
Till the pretty dancing sunbeams
Have all vanished out of sight!

Though your work produces nothing
That you toiled so hard to see,
All attempts will be accepted
By the God of you and me!
And in time the seeming blackness
Will be fading from your view;
And in place appear a blossom
Where the stinging nettle grew!

Leave off fretting. Take up patience
To your soil, that whilst you wait
For the things you feel you're wanting,
Peace shall make your thoughts elate!
For "Our Father" in the Heavens
Guideth each one to his Home.
So through trials and temptations
You need never be alone.

Aye, there's always One who watches
Every period of your life.
Every thought, and deed, and action,
Every victory over strife!
Though the atmosphere's oppressive,
Though the clouds are hanging low,
There's a sun will soon shine through them
Showing up the flowers below.

—Ravis G. F. Standerwick.
(One who greatly appreciates the Quiet Hour.)
Airdrie, Alberta.



The Chinese Sacred Lily.

Dear Flora Fernleaf,—We are much interested in the floral department of the "Farmer's Advocate," and get many helpful ideas. I would like you to give a little talk in your column on the care of the Chinese Sacred Lily. I have one, and do not understand caring for it. The directions say it will bloom in two or three weeks after potting. May they be potted at any time? Which is better, in earth or water? May they be dried when done blooming, and how long should they rest between blooming periods? Also the cause of lice on plants. I have been greatly troubled with them on Oleander, Nicotiana, Bridal rose, Everbloomer, and Snapdragon (though this is an out-door plant, it is a nice winter bloomer when kept in the house). And give the best remedy for them. By doing so you will oblige the family of an old subscriber very much.

S. P.

Chinese Lily bulbs are best grown in water. Place a few stones in a bowl or dish, set the bulb so that just the tip is above the level of the rim, build around the bulb with stones, and fill the receptacle with water. The bowl may be set in a sunny window at once after setting the bulb, and growth will start rapidly. Change the water frequently, and see that the bulb is almost submerged at all times. When done flowering, put these bulbs in the garden, as they cannot be forced again.

If you wish to put your Lily in earth for winter blooming, prepare a soil of two parts good garden loam and one part sand. Mix the compost well, until it is fine and mellow. Put several bulbs in one pot. Water them well when you pot them, then set at once in the cellar, or

some cool, dark place while they are developing roots. Development of root and top cannot go on satisfactorily at the same time, but if roots are formed before the tops are allowed to grow, the plant is in shape to develop healthily. Be sure your plant has made a good growth of roots before you bring it to the light, and this may take from six weeks to two months. When well rooted do not place them at once in a very warm room, but let them become gradually accustomed to both heat and light. See that the drainage of the pot is good, so that after bringing the plant to the light it may be satisfactorily watered.

The louse or aphid, which is troubling your plants, is best treated with tobacco. To avoid the disagreeable effects through the house, it is well to have a room for fumigating purposes shut away from the rest of the house. Place some live coals in an iron pot under a low shelf on which the plants are placed. Dampen, slightly, the leaves and stems of the tobacco before placing them on the coals. Then go out, closing the room up tightly for about fifteen or twenty minutes. At the end of that time, if the tobacco has burned well, you will find that every aphid has fallen from the plant. Sometimes, however, the smoke has been strong enough only to stupefy them and they still cling to the branches. Spread a newspaper on the floor and holding the plant over it jar it slightly or tap the branches slightly, when the insects will tumble off and can be burned.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

No one is living aright unless he so lives that whoever meets him goes away more confident and joyous for the contact.—Watchman.

A LADIES' GIFT.

The present of a Watch for a lady at Xmas is most acceptable.

We are offering a ladies' hunting-case watch, the case guaranteed for 25 years, with a Waltham movement, for **\$10.00**

This is a very dainty and attractive watch and receives our absolute guarantee of two years.

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Weak Kidneys

It is but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart, and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others that weakness anywhere usually results in weakness everywhere.

The one remedy which aims to treat not the kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). This remedy is not a symptom remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also lasting.

If you would like to read an interesting book on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With the book he will also send the "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health. Both the book and the "Health Token" are free.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism

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Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of TEETHING.

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Helping Daddy.



Tim is helping "daddy."
Hard at work is he
In his overalls so long,
With his barrow, trim and strong,
Happy as can be.

All the leaves and rubbish
He'll gather in a heap
With the barrow and the rake,—
What a bonfire he will make
'Ere he goes to sleep.

All the children love to rake
And tidy up the land.
Give them real work to do,
Then they'll feel they're helping you.
Let them lend a hand.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

She Didn't Know What to Do.

There was a girl—perhaps you know
The little maiden's name,
For maids in country and in town
Are apt to be the same;
She went to bed at eight o'clock
And slept the whole night through,
And when the morning came she said
She didn't know what to do!
She went down stairs and breakfasted,
With many a frown and pout
And quarrelled with the servants, while
She ordered them about;
She made her little brother cry,
Then cried herself—she knew
She'd have no fun that day, because
She didn't know what to do!
She had more dolls than you could count,
She had a hundred toys,
And bookshelves filled with handsome books
For little girls and boys,
And dainty dinner sets and games
To play with one or two;
But yet she wouldn't play, because
She didn't know what to do!
So all day long, from morn till night,
This little maid would sigh,
And mope and fret about the house,
And say she didn't know why
She never could have any fun
Like little sister Sue—
Because, with all her pretty things,
She didn't know what to do!

A Girl whom Nobody Liked.

She was sure that nobody liked her.
She had told herself so again and again,
with a queer tightening about her heart
that was like real pain. And then she
tossed her head and set her lips in a de-
fiant little smile. Nobody should know
that she cared. Never!

It was on her eighteenth birthday that
Aunt Elizabeth made a suggestion which
caused the girl to open her eyes, and then
to laugh a little. It was such an odd
idea, so like Aunt Elizabeth!

"Then I'm to 'hold up' everybody I
meet till I've said something brilliant,"
she observed.

"Not exactly," Aunt Elizabeth smiled,
unruffled. "But I've noticed that you
pass your acquaintances with a mere nod
or curt 'good morning.' I wish you
would try the experiment of saying some-
thing pleasant to each one unless there is
some good reason against it."

"It will grow rather tiresome," said
the girl, and she shrugged her shoulders.

"Try it for a week," suggested Aunt
Elizabeth; and rather to her own sur-
prise, the girl found herself promising.

She came very near forgetting her
pledge when she met Mrs. Anderson on
the street next morning. In fact, she

had passed with her usual uncompromis-
ing nod, when the recollection of her
promise flashed into her mind. She
prided herself on being a girl of her word,
and she turned quickly.

"How is Jimmy to-day?" she said,
speaking out the first thing that came
into her head.

There was a good deal of detail in Mrs.
Anderson's answer. Jimmy had been sick
with the measles, and then had caught
cold and been worse. Mrs. Anderson
poured out her story as if it was a re-
lief to find a listener, and as she talked
on, that particular listener found herself
more interested than she would have be-
lieved possible in Jimmy and his mother.
She said that she had some old scrap-
books which Jimmy might enjoy looking
over, and Mrs. Anderson flushed and
thanked her with more gratitude than the
slight favor seemed to warrant.

At the next corner was Cissy Baily, and
the girl wondered if her promise covered
the washerwoman's daughter, and people
of that sort. But she did not let herself
wonder very long.

"It was very kind of you to bring
home the clothes so early last week,
Cissy. I was in a hurry for that
blouse."

Cissy Baily did not know what to
answer. She smiled in an embarrassed
way, and looked up and then down.
But the girl whom nobody liked had
seen something in the uplifted eyes which
warmed her heart and made that one-
sided conversation something to remem-
ber.

The day went by and she did not find
opportunity to say anything very brilliant.
She stopped Mrs. White to ask her if she
would like to read the book she had
just finished, and she patted little Bar-
bara Smith's soft cheek, as she inquired
if the new baby sister had grown at all.
When she could think of nothing else,
she said, "Hasn't this been a beautiful
day?" Her earnestness rather surprised
some people who had not her opportu-
nities for realizing that there was any-
thing unusual about the day.

By the time the week was over the
girl whom nobody liked had learned a
valuable lesson. She had found out that
hearts respond to cordiality and kind-
ness, just as the strings of one musical
instrument vibrate in unison with the
chord struck in another. It is not a new
discovery, since long ago it was written
in a certain wise Book: "A man that
hath friends must show himself friendly;"
yet this is one of the truths that each
person must rediscover on his own ac-
count. And the girl who was learning
to love everyone, and was tasting the joy
of being loved, thanked God that she had
not waited any longer before finding out
the wonderful secret for herself.

Recipes.

Swiss Roll.—Take the weight of three
eggs in sugar, and the weight of two
eggs in the best flour, one tea-
spoon baking powder. Beat three eggs
and the sugar together until in a light
froth. Slowly stir in the flour, which
has been sifted with the baking powder,
and bake in a flat tin in a hot oven.
Sprinkle castor sugar on a sheet of white
paper, and turn out the cake upon it.
Spread with jam, and roll quickly.

Seed Cakes.—(This recipe is taken from
a book dated 1831.) One pound of the
best flour, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup butter,
3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon
of cinnamon, caraway seeds to taste.
Rub butter and sugar together, add
milk, then cinnamon, then sifted flour
and baking powder, and a generous
quantity of seeds. Roll out thin, and
cut into small biscuits. Bake in a hot
oven.

The world is full of just-going-to-be
subjunctive heroes, who might, could,
would, or should be this or that but for
obstacles and discouragements—pros-
pectuses which never become published
works.—O. S. Marden.

C. C. C.

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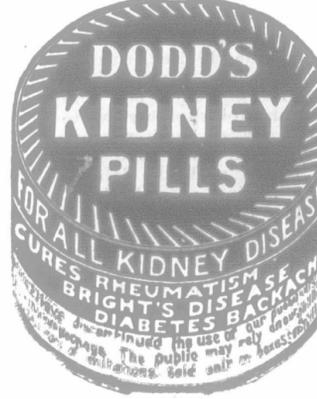
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In a certain home where the stark recently visited there is a six-year-old son of inquiring mind. When he was first taken in to see the new arrival he exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, it hasn't any teeth! Oh, mamma, it hasn't any hair!" Then, clasping his hands in despair, he cried, "Somebody has done us! It's an old baby."



WHAT THE WILD WAVES SAID.

By Mrs. H. M. Tallent, Saskatoon.

Ill-health, the result of overwork, coupled with a lonely woman's desire to see one of her own kin again, was the reason of Edith Morgan's emigration to Canada. It was no young girl's foolish whim. She was a woman of seven and twenty, and for many years had earned her living as governess in good English families. She and her brother, Bernard, were left orphans at an early age, and three years previous to the writing of this little story he had thrown up his position as clerk in a London commercial house, and had emigrated to Canada's golden Northwest that he had heard so much about. Without capital or experience, he stood but a poor chance of making his fortune, but pluck and industry work wonders, and now he had written home to England to beg his sister to join him.

"I have made a start at last, dear," he wrote, "and feel that I shall get on faster when I have you here. Women are sorely needed in this country; we men waste so many dollars and clothing because we do not know how to take care of them."

This letter came like a message direct from heaven; she was so sick and weary of teaching. She sat down right then and wrote to her brother, telling him she would be out by the next boat, and the same evening she gave her employers a month's notice. Five weeks later found her on board the "Miniva," bound for Montreal. She kept up bravely to the last, saying good-bye cheerily to her few friends, and bidding a silent farewell to her native land. "The heart knoweth its own bitterness," and no one ever knew how much this farewell cost her, for she loved the beautiful land of her birth with the staunch devotion of a true Briton.

After the first evening's meal she was not seen for four days, for she was prostrate in her cabin with seasickness. When at last she emerged she looked frailer than ever; indeed, she felt so weak that she was thankful to sink into her deck chair, and for fully twenty minutes lay with her eyes shut in the full glare of the morning sun.

She recovered sufficiently presently to open her white sun-shade and to look languidly about her.

It was a lovely sunny morning, and everyone appeared to be on deck, and as Edith gazed the loneliness and homesickness returned. Everyone looked so happy, busy and contented; she alone among the crowd appeared to be unattended. There was the fond, curious little mother with her young brood who would insist in hanging over the side of the vessel, heedless of their mother's pleadings and warnings, until the big, burly father would come along and whisk them away.

Then, there were the young, good-looking, newly-wedded couples, so blissfully happy and contented with themselves, so confident of the success and prosperity that lay before them in their new home in the prosperous Northwest to which they were journeying. Dozens of light-hearted young Englishmen were among the passengers, and something of the loneliness lightened as she marked them, for they reminded her of her brother, the one being she had left in the world to love or to love her.

She grew quite happy presently, for the little children, encouraged by her smiles and sweet voice, played hide-and-seek behind her chair and within the folds of her white dress. Her low, sweet laugh rang out occasionally, and her pale cheeks became tinged with the faintest pink. A man sitting at a little distance from her thought her the sweetest looking woman he had ever gazed upon. Once their eyes happened to meet, his brown, admiring, reverent; hers darkly blue, indifferent. Indeed, though she looked at him, she scarcely noticed him—a fact he was fully aware of. Later, as she was descending the gangway, the ship gave a lurch, pitching her forward,

so that she would have fallen had she had not been caught in a pair of strong arms.

"You are not hurt, I hope," a man's voice asked anxiously, and looking up she saw a handsome, sun-burned face and dark eyes gazing at her.

"Not in the least, thank you very much. I fear I must have startled you," smiling nervously.

He helped her carefully down the rest of the stairs, and saw her safely on her way to her cabin.

"You are weak," he said, "and should not be travelling alone."

He cursed himself for a fool and a brute as he saw her flush of pain and the tears that rose smarting to her eyes. "Thank you; I have looked after myself for years," and turned away.

They met again at dinner that evening, for judicious bribery had enabled him to get his seat changed for one exactly opposite her. Triumphantly he handed her the cruet, and was delighted to receive a swift glance and smile of recognition in return. He would have been content to watch her pretty white hands plying her knife and fork, to admire the dainty way she raised her glass of water to her lips, but he thought it might be as well to take the opportunity offered to continue the acquaintance, so leaning across, he said: "I hope you are feeling well this evening; you are looking quite a bit better?"

"I am feeling very much stronger, I thank you," she replied, smiling frankly into his good-looking face. It was the first time she had looked at him properly, and she thought him very nice indeed. He was a man between thirty and forty, big, and tall, with a strong, clean-shaven face, kind brown eyes, and a good-tempered, firm mouth. His hair was growing slightly gray at the temples, otherwise it was as dark and abundant as in youth, and not a line or wrinkle marred his smooth brown skin. Whilst she was criticising him he was thinking how lovely she looked in the soft lamplight—her beautiful chestnut hair gleaming like satin, her blue eyes like stars—but why need we go on? When a man is more than half in love there is no end to the beauties and graces with which he endows the lady of his choice.

They talked at intervals during the meal, and at the conclusion he intercepted her at the door.

"You are not going to your cabin, are you? It is a fine night, and there is to be a concert and dancing on deck. Why not come up with me?"

"But I do not dance," she demurred.

"Neither do I, but we can promenade or sit and watch the others."

"I must fetch a wrap," she cried, wavering.

"Do. I will stay here and wait for you."

He lighted a cigar as she turned away, and when she returned he was leaning against the gangway puffing contentedly at it. She had scarcely expected to find him there, and her heart thrilled curiously.

It was years since any man had paid her attention or showed a desire for her society, and the sensation was strange but very sweet, as it is to every woman.

Her life for years had been so full of hard, grinding work and worry that there was left no room for play or the pleasures that other women of her youth and beauty enjoy. She thanked him nervously as he helped her up the stairs, the color rushing to her pale cheeks as he carefully adjusted her wrap.

"It's a fine night," he said, quietly, drawing her hand through his arm, "but your dress is thin, and there is always a chill breeze from the sea."

The band was playing a lively waltz. The deck was crowded with

the passengers of both sex, all bent upon enjoying the beautiful evening and the music. Miss Morgan's companion steered dexterously through the crowd until he found a sheltered spot and two chairs. "Now we can watch the fun and be undisturbed," he said, well pleased with himself. "Do you object to my smoking?" "Oh, no," she answered, with a smiling shake of her head, and forthwith he lighted a fresh cigar, throwing the remains of his last one into the sea.

It was an animated scene, one that Edith never forgot as long as she lived—the crowded deck of the beautiful "Liner," the whirling figures of the dancers, the stewards gliding to and fro with trays of refreshments, and over all the silver moon in the sky above, shining as she had done since the world began, over every hemisphere, in every part of the globe. They talked in undertones, she watching the gay crowd, he watching her face. He drew from her her name and history, and in return he told her his name was John McCloud, and that the home of his birth was Hamilton, Ontario. He had been over to the British Isles on business, and now, on his return he intended making his way straight to the Northwest Territories, where he hoped, in due time, to establish a flax and cotton factory. "I went prospecting last year," he said, "and I liked the Battleford district and north-west of that toward Lloydminster very much. When the line opens up that will be the greatest district, that, and still further west—"

"It is grand to be a man," she sighed, "he has such unlimited scope for his ambition and energy, particularly in a country like yours, so big and new—"

"But it is grander still to be a woman, for she rules us all," he answered quickly, a note of passion in his voice as he bent forward to look into his eyes; "and such a sweet rule, too; fortunate is the man who is under it," he added.

"Some may not think so; you may not one day," and she laughed to hide her nervousness, for the expression in his eyes and voice thrilled and alarmed her.

"I fancy I'll prove it to you some day," he answered, quietly, and the conviction in his tone rendered her speechless.

A silence more eloquent than words followed, but presently, when the tail-end of the cigar went into the sea, he spoke again.

"I think I know exactly whereabouts your brother is located, so that if I do not see you on the way up I shall know where to find you."

That night a terrific thunderstorm broke over the Atlantic, and this completely upset the weather, making it cold, dull and rainy, so that no more deck dances or concerts could take place; indeed, most of the passengers preferred to remain downstairs for the remainder of the voyage. Edith Morgan was amongst them. The rough weather had brought on a return of the seasickness, so that she was completely prostrated, and it was not until the last evening on board that she was able to appear. As she slipped quietly into her seat the gloomy face of the man sitting opposite brightened, and he leaned across the table to greet her.

"Back again! The stewardess tells me you have been ill; but I hope you are feeling better again?" "Yes, I thank you," she replied, blushing vividly and returning the bows and smiles of the other passengers around. She looked very pale and wan, but in John McCloud's eyes, sweeter and lovelier than ever.

In those few days she had kept her cabin he had had time to analyze his feelings, and had come to the conclusion that she was the one woman in the world for him, and that if she would not marry him, no other woman should. He wished it

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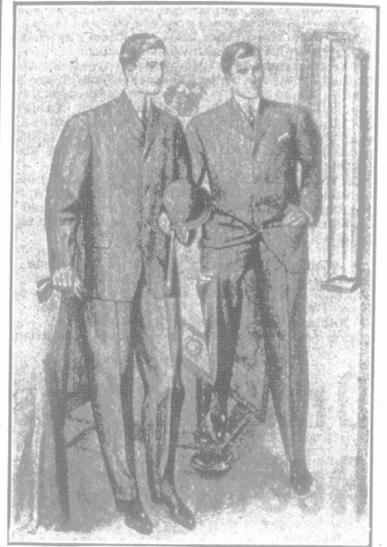


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was possible for him to propose before the end of the voyage, but he was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, and instinctively felt that it would be more of an insult than an honor to the lady if he were to do so. So he set his teeth and vowed it would not be many months before he would see her again and lay himself and his fortune at her feet. A farewell concert was to be held in the big dining-hall that night, also a presentation to the good captain who had brought them to the close of such a pleasant and safe voyage.

"Shall we go up into the music room? We can hear quite as well there," cried John, "or would you prefer staying here?"

"I should prefer the music room," replied Edith, frankly. So thither they went, where they found a secluded corner. Edith's cheeks burned as she saw they were not alone. Other couples had also chosen secluded corners, and she recognized them as mostly newly wedded, though some had only become acquainted on the voyage like themselves.

"You say your brother will meet you at Battleford?" John said abruptly, after they had been listening to the concert for a while.

"Yes. I am to go straight up by the Canadian Northern to North Battleford, and there he will meet me with his wagon and team. That will be the best part of the journey," she added, brightly. "I am looking forward to that drive."

"You will be precious tired of it before it is finished; sixty miles is not a picnic," and he laughed grimly.

"So I should say; but it will be a nice change after the boat and the train."

"You are complimentary to your fellow passengers," he remarked, with a mock bow, at which she colored up, looking distressed.

"Forgive me—that was a thoughtless speech—the voyage has been a very happy one. I shall never forget it."

"Or the passengers?" he persisted.

"Or the passengers," she echoed steadily; but she looked down be-

low at the people in the hall, refusing to meet his eyes.

"Well, I shall ask you to prove it when I and my sister follow later on."

"Your sister!" she echoed, in some surprise.

"Yes, the little girl I was speaking to you of. She is really a big, bonnie girl now—nearly twenty—but I am so much older she is always the little child to me that she was when my mother died, leaving her in my charge."

"How you must love her!" murmured Edith, thinking how similar were their histories. The same thought seemed to strike him as he replied:

"Yes, like you and your brother, we are all in all to each other. I think you will love her," he added, reflectively. The sensitive color again flooded her face, and she hastened to answer as she rose, "I am quite sure of that. See, the concert is over. Shall we go down for the captain's address?"

"As you please. Remember this is our real good-bye. There will be no opportunity to-morrow."

(Continued on page 1672.)



The Friendly Informal Dinner.

You know with what glee city folk tell of the mistakes and blunders of country people who visit town; and with what greater enjoyment, often with better cause, country folk listen to the ridiculous sayings of their city visitors about rural affairs; but the best thing of the kind that has come my way recently was said at the dinner table one night not long ago. One of the ladies had been telling us of a poultry farm which she had visited in Connecticut, where an immense number of hens were kept, and between six and seven hundred eggs were gathered in a day. We were all interested and anxious to hear more, when one girl, who had been listening with rather a puzzled expression, said, "Well, Mrs. S—, how many eggs does the average hen lay in a day?" When we remembered that she had lived all her life upon the farm, we forgot all the rules of table etiquette and fairly shouted.

One of our company has asked some questions about how to serve a dinner on the farm when the occasion is a special one. In the first place try to have the table of such a size as to give each person plenty of room, for no one can be conversational and sociable when he has to be on his guard against elbowing his neighbor. Put on your prettiest tablecloth, and a dainty centerpiece, on which to put your spray of chrysanthemums or a small potted plant or fern. At each place set a bread-and-butter plate, two forks and two knives, and a dessertspoon if you are serving soup. If there is no soup, but a dessert which needs to be eaten with a spoon, you need lay only one fork. Put the fork, table napkin and bread-and-butter plate to the left, the knives and dessertspoon to the right.

Since you are without a servant, place on the table the meat and hot dinner plates before the person who is to carve. Besides the meat, have only the pepper and salt shakers, a pickle or relish of some kind, two small plates with bread, and the butter, if you serve butter at dinner. On a small side-table, covered with a white tray cloth, have the vegetables and gravy, and let some member of the family supply the plates as they are received from the carver, and then place the plate before the guest. This saves much passing; guests can be served in any order you wish, and the table has a much prettier appearance. Do not remove the plates of the first course until the guests have finished; let conversation fill the gap for those who finish quickly, as it is most embarrassing for a guest who eats slowly to find him-

self the only member of the company with a plate before him, and to feel that someone is waiting to pounce down upon his and carry it off as soon as he lays down his knife and fork.

When the course is finished, remove the meat platter, the dinner plates, and the used knives and forks, not more than two plates at a time, but to save steps, have near at hand a large tray, to which they may be carried, piled up, and left until the meal is over. Remove the pickle also, but leave the bread-and-butter plates. Bring in the dessert and the plates upon which it is to be served, and set before the person who has carved. Place on the table also a plate of small cakes or biscuits to be eaten with the dessert. While this is being served the hostess will serve the tea. This is often poured out and brought in cups to the table, but the custom of having the hostess serve her guests at the table is much more homelike and pleasing, besides being easier.

If the party is a large one the guests do not need to wait until all are served to the first course, but may begin when two or three are served, for viands soon cool, and a lukewarm dinner is an abomination; but all should wait for the second course and begin together. If the party are congenial spirits there need be no awkward pause between the courses, and the meal will be an entertainment rather than merely a time to satisfy hunger. An aged guest, or one to whom you wish to show honor, may be served first, but usually the ladies are served, ending with the hostess, then the gentlemen.

When all have finished, the hostess is the first to rise from the table. This may meet the wants of the questioner, and perhaps be a help to someone else who likes to entertain.

DAME DURDEN.

P. S.—Of course a postscript is necessary to a woman's letter. If you can obtain celery, put on a dish filled with pieces cut about four inches long. It may be left on through the whole meal, and eaten with any course.

D. D.

Anxious to Help.

In answer to the request of L. H., who wants information about getting sewing or writing to do at home, I am sorry to be able to give so little help. Sometimes firms advertise for women to do work at home along both these lines, but as far as I can learn, such an arrangement does not always prove satisfactory. Is there not a chance to do

sewing for the people of your own town, who need your help and whom you know?

D. D.

Helponabit Sends Her Recipes

Dear Dame Durden,—I was sitting writing when my husband called to me and said, "Starlight is asking for a recipe for headcheese. You make good headcheese, send her yours." I looked up and saw he was reading the "Farmer's Advocate," and evidently he had got into our Ingle Nook. So, at his suggestion and your request, I send our recipe for headcheese. Take the face of a fresh pig's head and the feet, soak in fresh water, scrape and clean; then put into a kettle with a shank of beef; cover with water and boil gently. Skim the fat off from time to time; when the bones slip free from the meat, strain off the liquor, and cut the meat fine, being careful to remove all the little bones. Wash out the kettle that it boiled in, to be sure there are no pieces of bone sticking to it, then put the liquor and the meat into it again, adding more water if you think it is too thick; then season to taste with pepper, salt, spices, pot herbs, summer savory, thyme or sage. We do not like anything hot or highly seasoned with spices, so everyone can suit her taste. After adding the seasoning boil gently for half an hour, then pour into tins, crocks or basins—anything that will look pretty when turned out to set on the table. If you have plenty, it makes a nice change to make it hot and serve with mashed potatoes for tea or breakfast.

HELPONABIT.

Rest for the Mother.

You cannot serve your family better than by resting yourself. An over-tired mother cannot make sunshine in the home. Try to take even half an hour of complete rest some time during the afternoon. It will often be hard to get away, but make a duty of it and you will accomplish it. If you were ill, the children would have to get on without you; let them do it while you are keeping well for their sakes. Think over the things that can best go undone, and leave some of them while you sleep. Rest is much cheaper and more agreeable than a doctor's bill, and if you do not have one you will surely have the other.

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FOR SALE—One hundred young canaries, singers, \$3 to \$4 each; homer pigeons, 75c.; jacobins, \$1.50; Leshorn cockerels, Brown, \$1; Buff, \$2; Orpingtons, \$2; common fowl, 35c. each; turkeys, tom, \$3; hen, \$2. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

FARM of 638 acres for sale—7 miles north of Brandon, 2 1/2 to 3 miles from Forest and Carnegie elevators on C. P. R. Three miles from new station on Grand Trunk Pacific. Splendid wheat farm, 400 acres under cultivation, 140 acres fenced for pasture; all land suitable for breaking; good buildings; school one mile. Rare chance to get a section in one block. The land is section 33-11-19 west. For terms apply to G. R. Coldwell, Brandon, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE—Fit for exhibition purposes. Low prices, easy terms. Finest herd in Canada. For short time only, pure Shetland colts, males \$50.00, females \$60.00. Three years old \$75.00 to \$95.00. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

LUMBER and dimensions, fence posts and cordwood for sale in carload lots. For particulars, write Thos. Spence, Rainy River, Ont., or J. R. Post, Greenridge, Man.

TWO YOUNG MEN (English) require situation on same farm for winter months, within ten miles of Brandon preferred. Wages 5 dollars per month each. Address, F. Gem, Brandon P.O., Manitoba.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand acres in famous Moose Mountain District. Prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Apply W. A. Rose, Forget, Assa.

WANTED—Experienced married man as foreman for farm. Good wages. Apply Box 5, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

WANTED—MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor men, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp, Dept. 75, Inter. Ry. Inst., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

10 ACRE FRUIT RANCH—Southern California. Lemons, oranges and peaches bringing good returns every six weeks. Will exchange for land. Anna B. Hoaglin, Raymond, Alta., Canada.

Business Chance Cream Separators & Dairy Machinery

One of the largest and oldest European manufacturers is desirous of arranging with one large first-class firm for each Province in Canada for the sale of their goods.

Send particulars and references to A. B., care of The Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

Homeseekers' Excursion.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway.

Only one fare plus \$2 for the round trip to points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mexico, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Tickets on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month to December, inclusive. For further information apply to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

IN THE CENTER OF WINNIPEG

If we had our tremendous store in the heart of Winnipeg we could not offer you more convenience, more economy or greater facilities for buying the right kind of goods than we do now by

PREPAYING FREIGHT OR EXPRESS

charges to Winnipeg. There are many railroad stations outside of Winnipeg whereto the rates are the same as from Toronto to Winnipeg. To such places we also prepay charges. To all other places in the West you only pay the charges from Winnipeg to your home. This affords you the same saving opportunities as those enjoyed by every Toronto citizen, because you get the very same goods at the very same prices as those sold over our counters. Remember what it means to the people of the West to get "SIMPSON" styles in Men's and Women's clothing, such as worn in New York, London, Paris, Berlin or Vienna. Not only do "SIMPSON" goods represent the latest styles, but they bear the "Simpson Stamp" of reliability as well.

If you have looked through our Fall and Winter Catalogue, you will have a fair idea of what we sell and our prices. Try us, and on every order you send us of \$25 and over we will

PREPAY FREIGHT AND EXPRESS CHARGES

except on heavy Hardware, Refrigerators, Furniture, Crockery, Wall Paper, Baby Carriages and Groceries.



A FINE WAIST



A FINE BLACK SILK TAFFETA WAIST

We have been advertising this waist right along, and it is but owing to the enormous success we obtained with its sale that we continue to advertise it. Thousands of Western people have bought this \$2.39 waist, and we want several more thousand to take advantage of this great opportunity. Made of the finest black silk taffeta, with deep tucks on back and front, a pretty tie of silk, and is trimmed with small covered buttons. Sizes 32 to 42 inches. Money back if waist not satisfactory.

\$2.39

Order number, F. A. 1

WHETHER YOU NEED IT OR NOT.

This elegant Skirt is a bargain at all times. Is there any garment that contributes more to a woman's graceful carriage than a stylish, well-made skirt?

This one is just the thing. Designed, cut and finished by our most skilled hands in our own workroom, they are perfect in every detail. They are made of black vicuna cloth, of very fine and supple quality, are unlined, with inverted seams over the hips, deep pleated gore seams, and pretty stitched strapping. It's a splendid bargain, and, if after reception you think it otherwise, just return the skirt and get your money back.

Lengths, 38 to 42 inches. Waistband up to 28 inches.

\$3.45.

When ordering mention number, F. A. 2.



FOR YOUR BOYS

RED RIVER overcoats are now very popular for boys from 3 to 9 years of age, and very justly so, as there is no overcoat that gives the same wear and comfort, and at the same time has that stylish, cosy winter appearance.



Made from rich blue-black Mackinac cloth, thick, soft-finished material, cut long and buttoning close up to the throat, red flannel lined, detachable capot on back, epaulets on shoulders, lined throughout with neat checked lining and seams piped with red flannel. Regular value \$4.00. Sizes 21 to 28. Our special price,

\$2.98

Toque, 35c. extra. Sash, 50c. extra.

When ordering, mention number, F. A. 3

\$2.98

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE IN MEN'S OVERCOATS



Anyone looking for a good Winter Coat ought to be interested in this item. A good Winter Coat requires good material; this one is made of English Thetbet Cloth in a rich grey and black mixed ground showing a faint red and green overplaid. They are made by our own workmen, which enables us to control quality, finish and price.

\$9.95

A SIMPSON BARGAIN

\$9.95

The special feature about them is the broad chest effect, with broad, nicely-moulded shoulders and hand-padded collars; lined with black satin finished Venetian lining and mohair sleeve linings, stitched with silk. Made 46 to 48 inches long, with deep vent in the back. Sizes 33 to 44. When ordering please mention this paper or number, F.A.-5



This coat we make to your measure from very fine quality English Beaver Cloth, in black or navy blue colors, cloth well shrunk, best canvas used for staying, silk stitching on all seams, closing with covered barrel buttons and fine mohair cord loops, made up by our own experienced men tailors and furriers. Cut in the latest style, full loose back. We guarantee a good fit. Body of coat is lined throughout, including the sleeves, with selected prime furred muskrat skins, well matched and carefully sewn.

Collars of No. 1 grade Persian Lamb or selected dark Canadian Otter skins, in either shawl or lapel style. Sold by exclusive dealers and good value at \$65.00 to \$75.00.

When ordering cut out this ad. or mention number, F.A. 4.

N.B.-Take your actual breast measure over the vest around the chest, also over the coat, and your height, weight and whether erect or stooping.

For sizes over 44 inch breast, or over 50 inches long, add \$1.00 extra per inch.

\$47.50. THAT'S ALL \$47.50.

OUR GUARANTEE:

When you send your order hundreds of miles away from your home, and you enclose with it your good money, you are entitled to protection against disappointment. This protection we offer you in the form of our guarantee, which ensures you complete satisfaction with our goods or the repayment of your money

IN FULL.

THE ROBERT

SIMPSON

TORONTO, CANADA.

COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEND YOUR MAIL ORDERS TO US

From us you get the newest styles, the very best qualities at the lowest possible prices. We won't tell you that we are selling at cost or even below that; no, but we are endeavoring all the time to make our best prices as low as possible, hence our low quotations to you. Did you ever buy anything from us?

TRY US NOW

Exhibition in Lloydminster.

Lloydminster Agricultural Society held its first annual exhibition on October 12th, with weather all that could be wished for. Large tents were erected for the poultry, garden produce, grain, butter, eggs, cheese, bread, preserved fruits, ladies' work, etc. The attendance was large, the exhibitors and town all joining in making a very pleasant holiday. Some grand, well-matched teams of work horses turned out for the ribbons. General-purpose teams were exceptionally good, and driving outfits were decidedly creditable. Brood mares with foals were not very numerous, but saddle ponies showed up well. The class for stallions was not very well filled, premier honors going to an all-round Percheron, lately imported from the States. Working matchlocks of oxen were fairly numerous, and it was very interesting to see the competitors amongst the yokes going through the various evolutions to gain the ribbons. Cattle mustered well, some exceptionally good Herefords being paraded, Mr. De Lyle coming in for most of the ribbons with his well-known Whitefaces. Mr. Thomas won with a grand stamp of milch cow. Beef steers were few in numbers.

Poultry was quite in its infancy, but what birds were the spoke well for the future. Mr. Marlett showed some grand Buff Orpingtons, which were greatly admired. Banded Rocks came next for admiration. The winning Toulouse Geese were shown by Mrs. Jeffery, the same lady also winning first in dressed poultry. Egg classes were well filled. The grain department was strong, Mr. Storey winning first with a splendid sample of Stanley wheat. A. H. Bibby and H. Sutton won second and third with grand samples. Milling oats were very fine samples, H. Sutton winning first. Barley of good quality was shown by J. E. Leach. The collections of grain in sheaf was full evidence of what this part of the West will grow. The vegetable department was a show of itself, one large tent being occupied with this department. Some of the finest specimens of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnips, Swedes, onions, parsnips, beets, citrons, marrows, etc., ever seen in Canada were to be found here. The greatest interest of the district seems to have been taken in growing the garden produce. All classes were well filled, and keen competition gave the judges plenty of work, but a large number of the public thought some great mistakes were made in awarding the prizes in some of the classes, especially in those for potatoes and onions.

The classes for butter were not overly full, but the exhibits were of fine quality; some grand Cheshire cheese, made by Rombiss Bros., winning first in the cheese class.

Exhibits of jams were made, the first prize being secured by Miss McClanaghan for her collection of jams made from native fruits, which consisted of cranberry, black currant, gooseberry, raspberry and strawberry.

Classes for ladies' work were well filled. Some handsome specimens of wool and needlework must have put the lady judges to task in awarding the prizes.

The children were not forgotten, they having six classes set aside for writing, drawing and collection of wild flowers.

The greatest praise is due to the stewards and working committee, and their Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Hollands, is one of the never-tired class, which is quite necessary for this kind of shows. A. E. V. N.

Lloydminster, Sask.

CANADA PAINT CO.—The question of what paint to use is one of very great importance to the farmer. It isn't a matter of the original cost, because the paint that costs the least on the start is often the most expensive in the long run. Where the possibility of making mistakes is so evident, it is wise to buy the product of a well-known and thoroughly reliable concern, and we would refer our readers to the Canada Paint Co., of Montreal. This company has been before the public for a great many years, and has proved in that time that its paints, colors and varnishes are absolutely good and dependable. You will make no mistake when you buy paints that come from the Canada Paint Co. Ask for their goods from your dealer, and if he isn't handling them, write to the firm at Montreal, and they will advise you how to get them.

For some years Mr. T. E. M. Banting, of Banting, Man., has been breeding Shorthorns in a quiet way, but last winter he purchased a bull and feeder in Ontario and two bull calves near home, which, by their winnings at Winnipeg, Brandon and New Westminster, have given the herd a Canadian-wide reputation. The bull, Knight of Park 54-31, now nearly two years of age, was bred by J. J. Kitley & Son, Dunkerson, Ont., and was sired by the imported bull, Gladiator. At Winnipeg he stood fourth in senior yearling class, at Brandon second, and at New Westminster, first and junior champion. The heifer, Lily R. d., purchased from the same breeders and by the same sire, has developed into a wonderful block of meat under the care of Mr. Wm. Branks, Mr. Banting's feeder. She won first in senior yearlings at the late Dominion Exhibition. At present there are three of as sappy bull calves in the stable for sale as one could wish to see. They stood second and third at New Westminster and are coming on splendidly.

Mr. Banting is perhaps better known as a breeder of Tamworths. At the larger fairs he invariably gathers up the best prizes, and can always supply pigs of the most approved type—not too long and thin, but deep-ribbed and rugged.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.—Now that a tremendous crop has been gathered in all over Western Canada, it is high time that farmers who have not protected their families with insurance should do so at the earliest possible moment. In regard to this, we would call attention to the advertisement of the Woodmen of the World, which appears on another page. It is a fact worthy of a most careful consideration, that this lodge gives its members the best rate provided by any incorporated body in the Dominion of Canada. It is absolutely reliable in every respect, having a reserve fund of \$117,000, and having paid \$384,039.18 to widows and orphans up to June, 1904. The order is purely Canadian, and has lodges located all over Western Canada. It is also worthy of note that it is the only society which erects a monument over every deceased member's grave. The Head Con. Commander is Mr. C. C. Hodgins, Lucan, Ont.; the Head Clerk, Mr. W. C. Fitzgerald, London, Ontario, and the Manager for Manitoba, Mr. John McMillan, 411 Main St., Winnipeg. Enquiries for further information should be addressed to these officers.

USED ABSORBINE ON TRENTON A. (2.104).—Trainers and owners of valuable horses do not experiment when they have a case of strained tendons or ligaments, soft bunches of any kind, they use Absorbine. Absorbine does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be used during treatment. It is mild in its action, but positive and permanent in results. Anderson Bros., Roachdale, Ind., write under date of July 3rd, 1905: "We have been using Absorbine last year and this season, and used it successfully on Trenton A. (2.104) last season. We think it is the best liniment we have ever used." Get a bottle from your druggist, or send \$2 and get a bottle, express prepaid, direct from W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars on Four Days of the Week

To California
Via
Chicago Great Western Railway.
The Chicago Great Western Railway offers choice of four through tourist cars per week to California: The first leaving Minneapolis, 7.40 a. m., St. Paul, 8.10 a. m., every Monday, going via Omaha, the Mo., Pacific and Santa Fe, arriving Los Angeles 8 a. m. the following Friday. The second leaves Minneapolis, 8 p. m., St. Paul, 8.30 p. m., every Thursday, going via Omaha and the Rock Island Scenic Route, arriving San Francisco 4.28 p. m. Saturday. The third leaves Minneapolis, 10.45 p. m., St. Paul, 11.20 p. m., every Wednesday, going via Kansas City and the Rock Island El Paso Route, arriving Los Angeles 12.55 p. m. Sunday. The fourth leaves Minneapolis, 10.20 a. m., St. Paul, 10.50 a. m., every Thursday, via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route, arriving Los Angeles, 8.25 a. m., San Diego, 12.45 p. m., Monday. For further information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

A FAIR EXCHANGE

We want your fresh butter and fresh eggs. You want our groceries, provisions or cash. We are prepared to give you Winnipeg's highest prices for your produce, and also Winnipeg's lowest prices for our groceries and provisions.

Thirty years' experience as buyers and sellers of provisions in Manitoba gives us many advantages, which we are willing for you to share. Get our offer on your fresh butter and eggs (not the election egg). We will give you the top of the market. Write us, and we will tell you things that will interest you. Price list of the goods you will require in our lines on application.

J. G. HARGRAVE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions
334 Main Street. WINNIPEG, MAN.
Specially Fresh Butter and Eggs.

OF COURSE YOU WILL

KEEP A BOTTLE OF

"Dr. Clark's" White Liniment

In your stable this winter.

It is the best Embrocation on earth for swellings, bruises, cuts, inflammations, etc.

Sold by all Dealers, 50 cents.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.

THE FARMER'S TRIBUNE

AND PRAIRIE HOME MAGAZINE

AND

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

From now until the First of January, 1907, for \$2.00.

It is impossible to beat these two in combination.

THE FARMER'S TRIBUNE is recognized as the only fearless, outspoken champion of the Western settlers. It never fails to take sides with the farmers. You can't afford to be without it.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is the oldest, largest, most widely-circulated, and only weekly farm paper in Western Canada.

\$2.00 for the Two Journals

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed find \$2.00 for the WEEKLY FARMER'S TRIBUNE and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE from now to the 1st of January, 1907.

Name

Address

A NEW GRAIN FIRM.—We have the pleasure this week of introducing to our readers the new grain firm of G. S. Harold, who have opened an office at 422 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Backed up by fifteen years' experience in the grain business in Brantford, Ont., Mr. Harold is in a position to cater in the most satisfactory manner to the farmers of Western Canada. He is a member of the Grain Exchange, and licensed and bonded, consequently our readers need have no hesitancy whatever in writing to him regarding the marketing of their grain. Track bids will be wired at any time on request, and liberal advances made on consignments. As stated before, Mr. Harold was associated with the well-

known grain firm of S. Harold & Son, of Brantford, Ont., for many years, and is familiar with every detail of the business. As a reference, he refers you to the Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

"NO WOODMAN LIES IN AN UN-MARKED GRAVE."—When it is considered that no Woodman lies in an unmarked grave, there is every reason why members of this order should feel proud of their lodge. If you want to secure the lowest rate of insurance given by any incorporated body, we would suggest that you read the advertisement of the Woodmen of the World, on another page, and write Mr. John McMillan, 411 Main St., Winnipeg.

**Profit
In
Poultry
Depends on You**

Greater profit in poultry is guaranteed to poultry raisers who feed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ge-a. This superior Poultry tonic and disease preventive acts directly on the organs of digestion. It increases the blood supply, cleans up the liver, arouses the egg-producing organs, reddens the comb, brightens the feathers, and makes "ginger."

**DR. HESS
POULTRY
PAN-A-GE-A**

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.). If it doesn't produce the results claimed, your money will be refunded. It is the scientific cure and preventive of roup, cholera, leg weakness, indigestion, etc. It has the indorsement of leading poultry associations of the United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

1 1-2 lb. package, 85c
5 lbs. 2.50
15 lbs. \$1.75
25 lb. pack, \$3.50

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland,
Ohio, U.S.A.

**INSTANT LOUSE KILLER
KILLS LICE**

**POULTRY
AND
EGGS**

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

I HAVE for sale Barred Rock cockerels and pullets from prizewinning stock—either from pullet or cockerel matings. Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.

SILVER WYANDOTTES for sale—Sixty cockerels, forty pullets; single birds from \$1.50; pairs and trios same rate. Exhibition stock a matter of correspondence. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

TOULOUSE GESE of the best quality for sale; \$4.50 per pair, or \$6.00 for trios. Address Mrs. J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

WILL EXCHANGE—Pure-bred S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. Peter McNaughton, Olds, Alta.

**WIND
AND
FIRE
PROOF
STANDS SEVERE FROST**

**ALL
WOOL
MICA
ROOFING**

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST.
Send stamps for samples and booklet.
March 3rd, 1896.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.,
I am pleased to say that the Mica Roofing Felt I got from you for enclosing a barn on my farm, 39 x 64 with 16 ft. posts, has given the greatest possible satisfaction. It kept the barn thoroughly warm, and after three years' exposure to the weather, is as good and firmer than when first put on.
(Signed) FRANK S. NUGENT, Barrister.
W. G. Fonseca & Son, AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA.
56 Fonseca Ave., WINNIPEG.

TOWN OF NANTON
Southern Alberta in the Line of C. P. R.
Daily service. Fifty-seven miles south of Calgary. If you want to buy Beautiful Town-Site lots, Choice Farming Lands, and get in on the ground floor in the very best section write to us promptly, as the opportunities to get some of those choice lands are daily growing less. It will pay you to come and select for yourself. We will give you a square and honest deal, and place you on the road to success.
McPHAIL & McINTYRE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Legal.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR TRUSTEE.

Can a minister of the Gospel, who does not pay taxes, be legally elected as school trustee? F. G. Melita, Man.

Ans.—Section 22, Public Schools Act, is as follows: The persons qualified to be elected trustees shall be such persons as are actual resident ratepayers within the school district, rated on the last registered assessed roll of the municipality, or one of the municipalities in which the school district, rated on the last registered full age of 21 years, able to read and write. It seems to us, therefore, that unless the minister pays taxes, he could not legally be elected a trustee.

SALE OF HORSE.

1. Can a man sell a horse which is not paid for and has a registered lien note against him?

2. Is it a legal sale, the seller not telling the buyer that there was a lien against the horse?

3. If the sale is illegal, what steps should be taken to return the horse?

Sask. W. H. H.
Ans.—The horse can be sold, but as no property in the animal can pass by the sale, the man who holds the lien note might retake the horse, and the purchaser would have no recourse against him, though he would against the man who sold him the horse.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED: BOOKS ON HORSES.

Where could I get a book on horses? I once saw a book, giving illustrations as to how to break in horses, also showing good and bad points about a horse, also treatments for sick horses, but I cannot remember the writer's name. Would much prefer a book with illustrations, as that helps one quite a lot. H. S. Swift Current.

Ans.—Capt. Hayes' "Points of the Horse" is the best thing in the English language; price, \$10, this office. For diseases, "Veterinary Elements"; price, \$1.50, this office. For "Horse Breaking and Training," by Capt. Hayes, is also good. Note our list of agricultural books.

NON-FRUITING OF CUCURBITS — FREE FRUIT TREES

1. What was the reason my citrons and squash did not fruit this season? Had plenty of blossoms in good time, and kept growing vines and blossoms all season, but no fruit formed. Pumpkins and cucumbers growing alongside and under similar conditions fruited well.

2. When at the Brandon Experimental Farm, in August, was shown over the orchard by Mr. Bedford and over the plantation of seedling fruit trees numbering into thousands. Supposing that these were for distribution in small lots, I sent in an application some days ago, but was informed by the superintendent that they were not distributing any crab apples or other small fruits. Kindly let me know when this was stopped. Why was it stopped?

Ans.—1. In regard to the citrons and squash not fruiting, this has been the result of either using seed of late varieties or the absence of bees to fertilize the blossom. Before bees were kept on this farm, we had considerable difficulty from this cause.

2. We have several thousand seedling crab-apple trees growing on the farm. Very few of these, however, are grafted, and it is thought inadvisable to distribute any ungrafted fruit from the farm at present. We have harvested a great many bushels of crabs and plums this year, and with the exception of a small quantity of each kind used for testing purposes, the balance has been pulped and the seed sown on the farm here. If this seed grows, we should have an immense number of hardy seedlings next spring. S. A. BEDFORD.

The queries were submitted to Mr. Bedford, as will be seen by the answers given. This paper has opposed free distribution of the products of the experimental farms in previous issues.

**All "would be" De Laval Competitors
Outclassed as usual!**

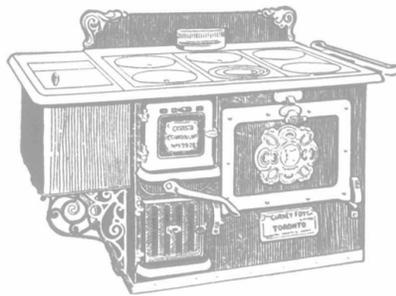


B 209 RA PC 40 Portland, Org. Oct. 10.
The De Laval Separator Co.
74 Cortlandt St., New York.
Gold Medal awarded De Laval. No grand prize offered. We are only exhibitor receiving all gold medals on entire exhibit.
C. E. HILL, Mgr.

Every highest award at every important exposition for twenty-five years.

The De Laval Separator Co.
248 McDermot Ave., - WINNIPEG, MAN.
Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco.

Oxford Chancellor Range



The Oxford Chancellor Range is the most serviceable on the market. Though very handsome in appearance it is designed more with the idea of strength and service than beauty.

The very best materials are used and the most skilled labor employed.

The reservoir, which can readily be attached and detached by anyone, is of polished copper. The reservoir being placed next the fire there is always a plentiful supply of hot water. The top is made in the loose interchangeable style.

Write us for further particulars and the name of the nearest dealer, who we can show you the range.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited

155 Lombard St., Winnipeg

Toronto Montreal Calgary Vancouver

607

\$1.00 Razors

For \$1.00 we will mail you, prepaid, a razor that we guarantee to be perfect in every respect.

The blade is made of the finest tempered steel, with perfectly even edge, ensuring a clean, smooth shave.



Write us today, enclosing \$1.00, and we will send you a razor by return mail.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

WESTERN SUPPLY CO.

Wholesale and Retail
490 Main St. WINNIPEG, MAN

TUBULARS WRING GOLD FROM MILK

Tubular butter brings 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth only one cent for stock food. Yet many farmers have no separator—only half skim their milk by setting—lose 21 cents on cream fed to stock—and wonder why dairying don't pay. Tubulars stop this loss. Tubulars get the last drop of cream out of the milk—make big profits. Tubulars are the only modern separators. Notice the low can and enclosed gears. Write for catalog S-186.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

**Sharple's
TUBULAR
CREAM SEPARATORS**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Lost, Strayed, Impounded.

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

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

LOST.

ATWELL P. O., Man.—Strayed from 32-13-1, w, four months ago, one bright bay gelding, sixteen hands, six years old, branded I S on left shoulder, and P P on left front foot. Five dollars for information leading to recovery. B. Jeal.

GLADSTONE.—Twenty-five dollars reward for horses returned to Gladstone, or \$10 for information of their recovery. One bay horse, with white feet; one light bay, slightly roached back; one bay horse, with white spot on nose, brown stripe down back, branded half circle, bar, E, with bar under. Geo. Weaver.

CALGARY, Alta.—One black pony gelding, four years old, white face, wall eyes, three white feet, tall docked, halter on when last seen, brand 3 on hip. Reward for information that will lead to recovery. W. D. Reid.

ESTRAY ENTIRES IN ALBERTA. ELLERSLIE.—Dark red bull without horns, age unknown. Captured 25th August, 1905. Joshua Fletcher (N. 1/2 16-51-24 w 4th).

OKOTOKS.—Bull branded T 7, quarter circle under, on right ribs, and inverted 7 C, quarter circle under, on left ribs. Since June, 1905. Geo. N. Hedley.

ESTRAYS IN ALBERTA.

On the Premises of Names Attached. PRIDDIS.—Buckskin mare, about 14 hands, unbroken, branded T bar Z on right thigh, white off hind foot and white stripe down face. J. Picton Warlow (20-22-3 w 5th).

PRIDDIS.—Sorrel gelding, six years old, some white on face, no visible brand, very mean to handle. Joe Woolings.

STONY PLAIN.—Dark brown mare mule, about twelve years old, 14 hands, weight 800 lbs., no brand, wire cut on left hip, small white spot on left jaw, and small nick on top of left ear. J. E. Meisner (12-15-1 w 5th).

QUARREL.—Brown mare about nine years old, branded small D bar on left hip, very small white star on forehead, had leather halter. Josef Schastopolcrook (20-46-15 w 4th).

EDMONTON.—About 20th July, 1905, dark bay mare, about 1,100 lbs., two white hind feet, very small star on forehead, branded lazy S on left hip. E. D. Grierson (S. E. 1/2 21-53-24 w 4th).

LETHBRIDGE.—Light gray pony, about seven years old, weight 700 lbs., brand resembles a heart on right jaw. Has splint on left foreleg. Donnan Bros.

BURNT LAKE.—Since December, 1903, pony mare, light roan, branded C E on right shoulder. A. Agren.

CLARESHOLM.—Bay horse, with white hind heels, aged, branded lazy 5 on right foreleg. Since 15th July, 1905. Colon E. Tillotson.

CLARESHOLM.—Strawberry sorrel mare, seven years old, weight about 800 lbs., branded V T, monogram. Joseph M. Workman (N. W. 1/2 12-26 w 4th).

CLARESHOLM.—Mouse-colored cow, about four years old, weight 900 lbs., branded indistinctly on left side. Wm. Rick (S. E. 1/2 20-11-26 w 4th).

VERMILION VALLEY.—Since end of July, 1905, dark bay mare, branded lazy U, four-leaved shamrock, on left hip. Wm. Campbell (N. E. 1/2 20-49-16 w 4th).

BRUDERHEIM.—Red and white steer, one year old, white star on forehead. G. W. E. Hohme (E. 1/2 N. W. 1/2 33-55-20 w 4th).

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.—Dark brown pony, white spots on nose and forehead, two front feet white, three small white spots on right side, branded 9 7 or 9 Z on right shoulder. When taken up had on a driving bridle with line attached. Chester Wiley.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.—Black horse, about ten or twelve years old, weight 1,100 lbs., brand indistinct, tail cut off square, shod of front feet. N. Darling.

OKOTOKS.—Mouse-colored pony, branded L on left shoulder. Found in May, 1905. Geo. P. Smith (1-21-29 w 4th).

MAYTON.—Since last April, bay mare, in foal, white star on forehead, branded

disappeared with quarter circle under, on left shoulder, also brand on left jaw. Sherd Benefield.

GLEICHEN.—Cayuse mare, roan, branded indistinct 3 on left thigh. Wm. Brown, Arbutthott Ranch, Queenstown.

STRATHCONA.—Black mare, about five years old, no visible brand. P. E. Volpel (N. E. 1/2 10-51 w 4th).

ALBERTA IMPOUNDS.

LETHBRIDGE.—Since 21st August, 1905, a red cow branded N A on left shoulder, N A, lazy B, monogram, on left ribs, reversed E 9, over 2, over G, on left hip, right horn turning towards face, left horn short; since 21st August, 1905, red and white cow, branded double rowlock, lazy 5, on right ribs. Town Inspector Parry, poundkeeper.

RAYMOND.—Bay horse colt, two years old, four white feet and white stripe on face, branded lazy U, bar, lazy U, on right shoulder; bay horse colt, eighteen months old, branded inverted Y F on left shoulder; red and white steer, eighteen months old, branded inverted 4, H, bar under, on right ribs, wattle on right jaw; sorrel work pony, knee-sprung, branded L on left thigh; black work horse, spot in face, hind feet white, branded V, bar under, on right thigh; sorrel work horse, stripe in face, right hind foot white, branded V, bar under, on right thigh, L on left thigh, reversed P, bar, P, monogram, on right shoulder, H on left neck; brindle and white steer, four years old, white face, branded triangle on left ribs; light red steer, four years old, branded R, bar under, on left ribs; roan steer, two years old, branded L, reversed S, monogram, L on right hip; light red cow, white face, no horns, branded L O, monogram, on right ribs, calf at foot; dark brindle cow, no horns, branded inverted M I on right ribs; brown and white spotted steer, two years old, branded F 6, bar, on right ribs; red steer, two years old, branded E, bar, 2, on right ribs; red heifer, some white in face, branded I I, bar over, left ribs; red and white spotted heifer, two years old, both ears cropped, dew lap, no visible brand. J. B. Wasden (S. W. 1/2 17-6-20 w 4th).

MILLET, Alta.—White pony gelding, two years old, fresh wire cut on left forearm, no brands. Taken up 17th August, 1905. P. J. Mullen (S. E. 1/2 32-47-24 w 4th).

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

A little work which will be of interest to the farmer who has the habit of mind-delving, is Dr. Henry Taylor's book on Agricultural Economics. The author holds the Master of the Science of Agriculture degree from the University of Wisconsin, and is now one of the lecturers in political economy of that institution. The book contains 13 chapters, treating among other things the organization of the farm, and in one section, the place of animal husbandry in the economy of the farm; the size of farms, whereof it is stated the efficiency of the farmer is an important factor in determining how much land he can use to the best advantage; and writing, with regard to prices of products, the author says: "When long periods are taken into account, the general principle seems to hold true in any single country that a rise in the price of feedstuffs will result in a rise in the price of animal products; for short periods, the rise in food means the reverse." The advice given re land-holding is very pertinent. It seems that the ancients, judging by Columella's utterances, went in for land speculation. He wrote: "One of the seven wise men propounded the maxim, that they may not buy more (land) than they are fully able for."

The Carthaginians said: "The land should be weaker than the husbandman, for when they struggle together, should the farm prevail, the master must be ruined." Virgil is quoted as saying: "You may admire a large farm, but cultivate a small one." To those interested in the study of economics, this work, published by Macmillans, is to be recommended. It can be obtained from this office for \$1.25.

HIRE HELP.—Farmers wanting good men should send stamped, addressed envelope to S. Wellington, Churchbridge, Sask., who is visiting England this winter.

The Weekly Telegram's

New Premium Now Ready.

THE TELEGRAM HOME LIBRARY CHART

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The Telegram Home Library Chart

The premium for The Weekly Telegram is a record-breaker in presentations, and is given absolutely free to all subscribers to The Weekly Telegram for the remainder of 1905 and 1906. It is in the form of a wall hanger, 24 x 28 inches in size, consisting of six sheets. As a decorative piece of home furnishing it excels anything ever placed within the reach of the readers of the West by this or any other newspaper.

The Home Library Chart contains a beautiful map of the world, and photographs of all the rulers of the world: a most interesting feature in keeping in touch with the events at large. On another sheet is a most complete map of the Dominion of Canada, with photographs of the Premiers and a large view of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Something for every Canadian home. Up-to-date maps of the Province of Manitoba and the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta can also be found in the Home Library Chart, with the Coats-of-Arms of all the Provinces in Confederation. The recent war was a great event in history, and on the second page of the Chart is a map of Korea and a synopsis of the principal events in the war. A large map of the United States is also included in this large collection: something to be appreciated by every friend of the south. The Price of this Chart alone is \$1.50.

The Weekly Telegram

Think of the family newspaper it is!—twenty-four pages each week, including the only colored comic section published by any weekly newspaper in the Dominion. Its columns of foreign and western news supply everything of importance from the four corners of the globe. A special illustrated magazine section is one of the most interesting features in western journalism. In all, the greatest paper for the home circulated in the Northwest.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is the oldest, largest, most widely circulated, and only weekly farm journal between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

STUDY WELL THE GREAT OFFER!

Two of the best journals in Canada for the price of one, and a premium worth more than the price asked, absolutely FREE.

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THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed please find One Dollar and Fifty Cents to pay for subscription to The Weekly Telegram, The Home Library Chart, and The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine to January 1st, 1907.

Name.....

Address.....

USED MEN AT THE OFFICE UP WOMEN IN THE HOME AND CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AND TIRED OUT

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out.

The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart.

Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Keldon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided at last to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and I would not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Extra High Prices and Prompt Remittance



We will pay you highest market prices for all kinds of Furs, Hides, Pelts, Wool, etc. We send the money same day goods are received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Ropes and Tags, and our new price list.

BERMAN BROS., 319 1st Street So. Minneapolis, Minn.

"What was that he said?" queried the indignant grocer. "Did he dare insinuate that I ought to put less sand in my sugar?"

"Not at all. When I told him that you were selling sugar cheaper than any other dealer in town he said it took sand to do business like you did."

HAS NOT SLEPT IN A CHAIR SINCE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. James Kinsella.

She Sends a Message of Hope to Other Suffering Women in Canada.

St. Malachie, Que., Nov. 13.—(Special).—To those women who suffer in silence—and there are thousands in Canada—Mrs. James Kinsella, of this place, sends a message that tells of a cure as silent as their suffering. As the result of her own experience, Mrs. Kinsella says, "Take Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"When I sent for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mrs. Kinsella says in relating that experience, "I had a pain in my right hip and in the small of the back. I was swollen all down the right side of the abdomen and had to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning, itching sort of way. I could not sleep at nights and was obliged to sit in a chair for two summers.

"After taking the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, I felt much better, so I got more. They have done me a world of good, and I have never slept in a chair since."

There can be no Female Weakness where there are sound Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills make sound Kidneys.

What the Wild Waves Said.

(Continued from our Home Magazine Department.)

He put out his hands, and she slipped hers into them. "But why good-bye if we are to meet again shortly?" she gently asked.

"True, but still it must be good-bye if only for a little while. "Good-bye; there will be no rest or peace for me until we meet again." He gazed deep into her lovely, sad eyes, then raised her hands reverently to his lips.

Three months had passed since Edith Morgan had arrived, bag and baggage, and installed herself mistress of her brother's pretty little house.

"How the time flies up in this Northwest," she remarked one evening at supper. Her brother laughed.

"That is the cry of everyone, no matter what nationality. One cannot grumble at time hanging heavy, that is one comfort; indeed, the days are all too short," he added.

"It seems but yesterday that I was on board the 'Miniva,' and yet it is three months ago," she went on.

"Oh, that reminds me. When I was at Battleford yesterday I met one of your fellow passengers, a Mr. John McCloud; do you remember him? I was introduced to him at the hotel, and he at once asked me if I were your brother. He has his sister with him. They are coming right up here as soon as they can get things fixed up."

All the color had fled from her face, but her brother was too busy, fortunately, with his supper to notice it. She raised her cup of tea to her trembling lips, hoping to recover herself before replying.

"Yes, I remember him," she answered at length, wondering if Bernard would notice the happiness in her face and eyes, "he was very nice. Did you see his sister?"

"I did not, but they intend calling upon you. It may be any day, so you had better be prepared."

A day or two later the young man drove up in triumph with John McCloud and his pretty sister in the rig.

"I've found them, Edith!" the jolly young Englishman shouted. We are going to put them up for a few days. We have lots of room, and you won't mind, will you?" His sister murmured something—what, she could not afterwards remember, for her brain was whirling, and her heart thumping ready to choke her.

She shook the little hand and gazed kindly into the pretty face of the dashing young lady whom she was told was John's "little girl," and then her hands were fast locked in his, and he was looking down into her pale, dazed face with hungry, eager eyes. "How I have wanted you!" he whispered, "if I could think you wanted me half as much I should be a happy man to-night!" She could not have spoken to save her life, but the look she gave him from her lovely, eloquent eyes satisfied him—for the time being.

They were a lively supper party that evening, and as Bernard Morgan and Myrtle McCloud flirted together and generally enjoyed themselves, the young man could not help thinking what a prize she would be to some lucky fellow—very pretty, full of life and fun, and wealthy. A man could not want more, surely!

"Now, tell me truly, what do you think of this great Northwest of ours?" John asked his hostess, directing one of his keen, searching glances at her. He asked because he really wanted to know her opinion. He had the greatest faith in a woman's judgment and intelligence, and, of course, this one woman's in particular.

"I think it is a great and grand country," she replied, unhesitatingly. "especially to the young of either sex—that is, if they are workers. But I should say it is of no good for a man over a certain age to come out unless he has an assured income, as well as worldly ex-

perience. Youth has strength and years before him, so that he can afford to wait; middle age has neither. So, that unless he has money, I say stay where he is, no matter if it be England, the States, or Eastern Canada. This mighty Northwest is no place for him."

"I agree with you; but you cannot make these men see this until it is too late. Personally, though, do you love this country—not, of course, as well as England, but do you think you may grow to love it as well one day?"

"No, it is not sufficiently homelike to please me," she replied, flushing, but meeting his regard steadily. "It is too big and bare—there is no country on earth as homelike as England. Ask others who have travelled all over the world—Americans amongst them—and they will tell you the same. Dear, pleasant little England opens wide her hospitable arms, and makes everyone happy and comfortable."

"That she does," he agreed heartily, "I enjoyed my little trip there immensely, but you will grow to love your adopted country in time quite as well, for this is to be your home, you know."

Something in his tone brought the red tide to her face, but her confusion was covered by Myrtle springing to her feet and crying in a lively voice:

"Come, Mr. Morgan, won't you show me your farm? I am just dying to see it!"

"Certainly," replied the young man, with alacrity, and Edith watched them depart tremblingly. She was about to gather the plates in heaps when John stayed her hand and held it tightly.

"Never mind those now. I am waiting for my welcome, Edith—you have not forgotten me all these months; tell me, dear one?"

"Forgotten you?" she echoed. "Women do not so easily forget, John."

The name slipped out unawares, and he uttered a delighted exclamation:

"So I am John to you! Your faithful old John who loves you so dearly. Edith, my darling, look at me, come to me!"

She looked at him with misty, loving eyes. He was holding out his arms, and the next moment she was in them, held closely against his heart.

Then he would talk about the future—the beautiful home he intended building for her, the happy, luxurious life hers should be as his wife—when she stopped him seriously.

"We are forgetting Bernard. I came out to look after him. What will the poor boy do without me, John?"

"Console himself with someone else," he replied, laughing unfeelingly. "Don't worry yourself about him, dearest, the boy will look after himself."

And he was right, for a few weeks later a double wedding took place.

On another page will be found the announcement of R. K. Bennett, the proprietor of Rushford Ranch. Mr. Bennett and his stock are so well known to visitors at fairs, and to those interested in the live-stock industry in Alberta, that it is scarcely necessary to mention for sale, sired by such well-known bulls as Trout Creek Hero and Loyalty. When the "Farmer's Advocate" visited the ranch a few weeks ago, the sight of the cattle grazing in the luxurious lowlands was, indeed, a "bonnie" one, and Mr. Bennett is to be congratulated on the development of a herd which has taken such a strong place in Alberta's agriculture. Sales for the last while have been good, and there is no doubt that the spring will see a thinning of pieces of pure-bred stock in this province. We would recommend our readers to write to Mr. Bennett for anything that they may need in Shorthorns.

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appeals to its owner every time he has to clean it, pack it in small space, or for any reason wants to take it apart.

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Breeders' name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$3.00 per line per year. No card to be less than two lines or exceed three lines.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.

A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Stock for sale.

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

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

E. LTON & WATT, breeders of pure-blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles north-east of Bird's Hill, Springfield Tp., Man.

E. T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

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

HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, etc.

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

J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga.—Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.

JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.

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

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires.

LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.

L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. L. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.

PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.

RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deer hounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.

ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of both breeds for sale. Stallions.

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

SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.—(C.N.R.), 14 miles from town.

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from age for sale. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.

THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.

THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

W. M. LAUGHLIN, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires, and B.P. Rocks.

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. Winni-peg), Man. Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

TRADE NOTES.

HOW LONG WILD OATS ARE VIABLE. Wild oats from experiments carried on at the North Dakota Experiment Station will come up through five inches of soil, and were found to be practically dead when buried 20 months, and entirely so when buried 56 months.

FOR SWEENEY-SHRUNK SHOULDERS. If muscles are wasted away remove hair with horse clippers, then, by means of a strong, hollow needle and hypodermic syringe, inject from 5 to 10 drops of turpentine under the skin at points two or three inches apart over entire wasted surface, according to severity of case. This will cause great swelling, which need not occasion alarm, as it will soon subside without treatment other than exercise. Repeat treatment in two or three weeks, if necessary. Feed well on oats and bran to cause growth of muscles.

We call your attention to the advertisement of James Wilson, of Grand View, breeder of Shorthorn cattle appearing in this issue. Mr. Wilson has at present on hand quite a number of A1 animals. The herd is now headed by Trout Creek Favorite =53595=, bred by W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, sire Spicy Marquis (imp.) =36118=, dam Village Maid 29th (imp.) =38120=. This bull is a splendid, sappy fellow, and is making excellent growth since we saw him a few months ago. Mr. Wilson has sold five animals since the first of July. They were nearly all taken in the neighborhood of Innisfail, which speaks well for the development of the live-stock industry in that district. Mr. Wilson is enlarging his barns, and the good-sized stacks and the presence of a fine turnip patch are evidences of prosperity, and the appearance of the stock show close attention to this feature of his farming operations.

HIDES AND CATTLE.—Some interesting facts are brought out by the Northwestern Hide and Fur Co., of Minneapolis, in a recent circular concerning the disparity the prices of cattle and those of hides. By their deductions it is shown that hides are worth about five times as much per pound as are the cattle from which they are taken, and in many cases the hide and tallow bring as much as the meat. From these figures they conclude that at present extremely high prices of hides and skins—the highest the world ever saw—and the price of cattle about as low as it ever was, it would be far better to kill common cattle and eat or sell the beef at home, and ship the hides and tallow to market. While there is some difficulty about shipping live stock, there is none in shipping hides. All there is to do is to address a tag and tie it to the hide and send it by freight. Of course, it is likely that with the advent of cold, freezing weather, hides will be some lower, owing to the greatly-increased receipts; but if they decline 1c. per pound they will still be over four times as high as cattle.

ANOTHER REGISTER FOR PERCHERON HORSES. The Percheron Registry Co. was organized a little more than one year ago. It is incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and is recognized by the Government at Washington. It is the purpose of the Percheron Registry Co. to publish a volume of the studbook each year. The 1904 book is just off the press, and we are sending you one volume of it, with our compliments. This is the first Percheron Studbook which has appeared since 1898. The 1904 book is our first volume. If we were ready to print the 1905 book, there are about twice as many animals recorded as appear in the book we are sending you to-day. The success of the Percheron Registry Co. is much greater than any of us hoped for, when it was organized less than two years ago. Judging from the support it is receiving from Percheron breeders everywhere, we have good grounds for believing that our Association will solve and simplify the Percheron problem. The affairs of our company are managed in the best possible manner on the theory that the association that serves the Percheron-breeding public best will receive a unanimous patronage in the end.

CHAS. C. GLENN, Columbus, O.

Mr. Geo. Kinnel, of Cottonwood, Suel., writes: "The Shorthorns of Sittytton Stock Farm are all doing splendidly. I have been sold out of bulls for some time, with the exception of Sittytton Hero 7th, which I am now offering for sale. He has proved a great success, and I am only selling him because I must have a change. We have finished threshing 18,000-bushel crop, and will now be able to give my attention more closely to Shorthorns and elections."

INSURANCE AS A SAVINGS BANK. Insurance for protection is firmly fixed in the American faith. We all believe in it. Few men are rich enough or secure enough in their fortune and income to be able prudently to carry their own life risks. They must join a great society to mutualize the burden. For this privilege they have to pay a pretty stiff price—at least 25 per cent. more than they should pay—simply because managing cost is too high. But they feel that they must have insurance; that they must have protection for their dependents; and, under protest, they pay the bill. In the satisfaction they get out of it, in the knowledge that their wives and children are protected against want, they find compensation even if their intelligence tells them that the cost is unnecessarily high. But insurance as a savings bank is another question. It is not a good savings bank. It cannot be as life insurance is now conducted.—Walter Wellman, in the Review of Reviews.

THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP COMPANY, of Toronto and Winnipeg, shipped two of their celebrated Airmotors and pumps complete to the west coast of Africa about a year ago to be used for irrigation purposes. The result of the experiment made by the purchasers has already borne fruit in a very marked manner, they having just placed another order with Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. for five eight-foot Airmotors and five twelve-foot Airmotors complete with pumps to be shipped at once. A letter accompanying the order states: "You will understand from the foregoing that the two motors already sent have given entire satisfaction, and are doing their work well, but they took a long time in transit, and if you can accelerate this it would be of great advantage to us."

The above is another evidence of the truth of the statement made on this company's trade-mark, that "the sun never sets on the Canadian Airmotor," as these celebrated mills are now to be found in almost every part of the globe.

THE BRANDON BINDER TWINE CO.—The factory of this company has been idle for two years, owing to the lack of a working capital with which to purchase raw material and pay wages. The enterprise was inaugurated four years ago by nearly 3,000 persons, mostly farmers, subscribing small amounts, varying from \$20 to \$100. Many refused to pay the calls upon their stock, alleging that the agents of the promoter misrepresented. The amount of capital paid in was just sufficient to pay for the plant, which was up-to-date in every particular, and the promotion expenses, but the management never had a cash working capital of more than \$3,000—not enough to pay for one single car of raw material. There should have been a free capital of from \$40,000 to \$50,000, as all the output has to be held for the greater part of a year.

The directors have made most strenuous efforts from time to time to secure the needed additional capital, but without success. The farmers would not put up any more, and business men were unwilling to invest in a business controlled by so many farmers. After struggling on for nearly two years under an enormous load of debt, the factory was shut down, and finally sold for \$15,700, about one-quarter of the cost of the plant. All the debts of the company will be paid in full, but very little, if any, will be left for the shareholders.

The purchaser is Mr. R. M. Matheson, solicitor, but what is to be done with the plant is not known to the writer.

There is no doubt but that the presence of this factory has kept down the price of binder twine. It can be easily shown that the farmers as a body have saved much more than the venture has cost, but only a very small part of the saving has come to those who put their money in. Thus ends another effort of the farmers to escape from the great American combine. N. W.

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Possess the good old time wearing quality

Will hold their bright, clean appearance to the end

Cost no more than ordinary rubbers

601 See that this Trade Mark is on the rubbers you buy

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Cedar Posts and Tamarac Piling.

IN CAR LOTS.

JNO. M. CHISHOLM,

Office Tribune Bldg., WINNIPEG. P.O. Drawer 1230.

America's Leading Horse Importers



Another sweeping victory at the AMERICAN ROYAL Kansas City.

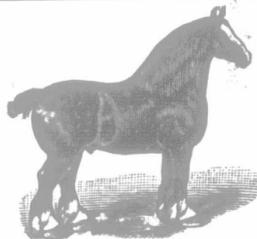
Our Percheron and French Coach stallions won every First Prize and every Championship. They came in competition twenty-two times and won First twenty-two times.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

NEW IMPORTATION OF

Clydesdale Stallions



Just arrived from Scotland. Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

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SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus Ont

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES



Obtain 10 to 50% more spot cash for RAW FURS and HIDES by shipping to us than selling at home. No duty on Raw Furs, Cat Skins or Horse Hides. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags. 5000 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide BEST Thing ever written. Illustrating all FUR ANIMALS, 300 pages, cloth bound. All about trapping, kinds of Traps, Decoys, Trappers' Secrets. Andersch Bros., Dept. 58, Minneapolis, Minn. To Hide and Fur Shippers #1

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

Brandon, Manitoba.



The oldest and largest importers of British horses on the continent. New importation of prizewinners just received. If your district is in need of a strictly first-class

**CLYDESDALE
SUFFOLK
PERCHERON
or HACKNEY
STALLION**

it will pay you to correspond at once with us. Prices reasonable, terms easy, satisfaction guaranteed.

A few choice prizewinning Clydesdale mares for sale.

We can use a few strictly first-class, reliable salesmen to assist in forming syndicates. Apply to

JAMES SMITH, - - - Manager.

IN THREE LANGUAGES

Directions for the use of **Stevens' Ointment** accompany every box in English, French and German. It is used and valued all over the world. Write for a box to-day, you will never regret it.



**Splint, Spavin,
Curb, Ringbone**

and all enlargements in horses and cattle. \$1.00 small, \$2.00 large box, at Chemists, or direct from

MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE
Western Agents. in **Winnipeg, Man.**

Hackneys and Clydesdales

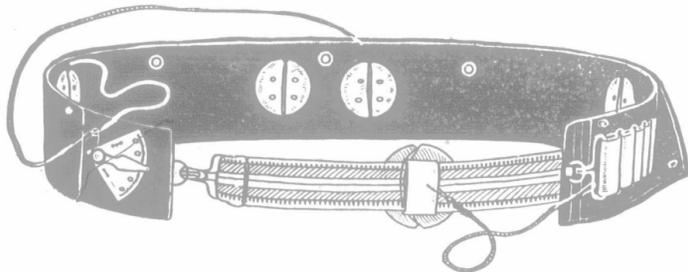


From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Lord Lothian, etc. Stables at Regina, Sask. Inspection invited. For fuller particulars and prices, write

J. C. FYFE, V. S., Regina, Sask., or T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook.

Zenith Electric Belts

PATERSON PATENT



MADE IN WINNIPEG.

There are many Electric Belts to-day on the market, but it remained for the **Zenith Electric Belt** to attain first place.

It is the only hand-made belt in Canada, the only belt that positively gives three distinct currents, the one belt that cures when others fail.

If you are a sufferer from Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Backache, Stomach or Liver Troubles, Bladder or Kidney Troubles, Insomnia, etc., you want the **Zenith Electric Belt**.

Over 2,500 are in use in the City of Winnipeg and Manitoba, every one of which is giving the best of satisfaction.

They cost but little, but last a lifetime.

Write to-day for literature and complete information.

We make all repairs free of charge.

THE ZENITH ELECTRIC BELT CO.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

TRADE NOTES.

RIFLES FOR GIRLS AS WELL AS BOYS, SAYS PRES. ROOSEVELT.

In a recent letter to General Wingate, accepting the vice-presidency of the Public Schools Athletic League, President Roosevelt wrote as follows:

"I am glad that you have installed in each of four high schools a sub-target rifle practice and are teaching the boys to shoot with the Krag; and I am pleased with the great success that you have met in this effort.

"I am also particularly pleased that you are about to organize a woman's auxiliary branch, for the girls need exercise quite as much as do the boys.

"The demands such a movement make upon the time and the money of those engaged therein are very heavy. You are doing one of the greatest and most patriotic services that can be done, and you are entitled to the heartiest backing in every way from all who appreciate the vital need of having the rising generation of Americans sound in body, mind and soul. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

These are the very two points which have been presented of late with such force by the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, 315 High Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

The healthy outdoor exercise, the quickening of eye, the training of muscle and the steadying of nerves is just as beneficial for the girl as for the boy.

The facilities which were so developed in the early colonial days, when every boy was familiar with a gun, showed not only in the Battle of Bunker Hill, but showed as much in the framing of the Constitution. The use of a gun teaches a boy to be careful, to be alert, ready for action, and it gives him self-confidence, courage and initiative, qualities as necessary in times of peace as in times of war, and as fitting for a girl as for a boy.

The Stevens Arms & Tool Company, the largest manufacturers in the world of rifles, guns and pistols, for purposes of recreation and of sport, have recently issued a book treating of the modern firearm, showing a wonderful diversity of types; there is the shotgun, rifle and pistol in many styles, for girl and boy, the sportsman's double and single barreled shotgun, the marksman's rifle, etc., etc.

The book, which contains 140 pages, covers everything of interest to a lover of the gun—ammunition, sights, the proper care of firearms, etc., etc., etc. We understand the book is sent free to anyone sending a couple of two-cent stamps, to cover postage.

TRACTION GASOLINE ENGINES.—

Somewhat of a sensation was recently caused in the vicinity of Summerville, Peel Co., Ont., when Mr. J. C. McLachlan, of the McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co., Limited, Toronto, surprised the farmers in that locality by demonstrating in a practical way what could be done in the threshing line with one of this company's comparatively small gasoline traction engines. This enterprising company is the only concern in Canada that manufactures traction gasoline engines, and their traction engines have proved to be the equal of their well-known portables. One of the tractions was at the Toronto Exhibition, where it attracted a great deal of attention and much favorable comment. Some of the farmers, however, were dubious as to its practicability. Mr. McLachlan took a run from the company's large new factory, Toronto, to Cooksville Fair, recently, in one of these "automobiles," and on his way home gave the demonstration above referred to, at Mr. Robert Marshall's farm. It turned out to be a complete success. The many who witnessed the threshing done were delighted with its steady speed, in which there was no apparent change even when a number tried to block the engine by feeding heavily as possible. They were unanimous in the opinion that for economy in time, water and fuel, and in the efficiency with which it did its work, no steam engine they had ever seen could equal it. The McLachlan traction is to be congratulated. Any of our readers who are interested should write to the company for further particulars, either regarding traction engines or their stationary, portable, etc., etc.

MORE CLYDESDALES AND A HACKNEY FOR MANITOBA.

A valuable shipment of twenty high-class Clydesdale stallions left Glasgow on October 14th, per Donaldson s.s. Athenia. They were selected by Mr. Robert Graham, of Selkirk, from the well-known stud of Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, and shipped to his brother, Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Manitoba. Mr. Graham visited Canada during the past summer, and selected this shipment to meet the views of purchasers with whom he came in contact. The horses are by such famed horses as Hiawatha, Marcellus, Baronson, and Boreland Pride; and their dams are descended from William the Conqueror, Top Gallant, Prince of Wales, and other sires of repute. The lot is topped by the great horse, Storm King (11957), a black four-year-old of great size and substance, with the best of feet and ankles, flat bone, and nice hair. He is bound to make his mark in Canada, having done well in the show-ring here. He is got by the great breeding horse Hillhead Chief (10774), and was premium horse in the Cupar and North of Fife district, where he proved a good stock-getter. Gay Matthew (11723), by the unbeaten horse, Hiawatha, is another horse with great weight and substance; and Lord Bonnie, by the Londonderry stud horse, Lord Stewart, was first as a foal at the Seaham Show, and brought on the ground 125 gs. Fashion Again, by Darnley's Hero, out of the noted breeding mare, Swallow, by Prince of Wales (673). He is a horse with wonderful qualities. There are nine two-year-olds in the lot, and all are colts of good breeding. We note specially Baron Graham, by Baronson, out of Marcellus' sister. He shows a great deal of the Marcellus quality. Baron Wales is also by Baronson, and out of the mare, Swallow, already referred to. He is a colt of great quality, and quite like making a show horse. Gallant Macgregor, by Baronson, and Pride of Strathmore, by Marcellus, are both big, growing colts; while Holbein, from Mr. Hall, Fatfield House, is a big, fine, growing colt, with deep rib, and good legs under him. He will grow to great weight. Ormonde, by Boreland Pride, from Mr. Hogarth, Linton Bankhead, Kelso, is a yearling of fine quality, with beautiful bone, fine top, and well-ribbed. He should be a great horse some day, and does credit to the Kelso district. We wish Mr. Graham all success with his shipment. The horses are sure to please well in Manitoba and the Northwest, where they are to be sold. Mr. Graham also purchased for Canada from Mr. M. Marshall the two-year-old Hackney stallion, Rollickingay, by Norbury Lightning (7563), out of Gamblingay, by the great horse, Agility. He is a horse with great style, and free, straight action all round, with size and quality.—[Scottish Farmer.]

SHORTHORNS SELLING LOW IN MANITOBA.

As is always the case, the better individuals at Mr. T. W. Robson's sale of Shorthorns, at Manitou, on October 31st, were quite readily sold, but the poorer lots did not appear to be wanted at any price. In these respects, the sale reflected the condition of the pure-bred cattle business in the West, although the prices would not be considered as an indication of the real value of Shorthorn cattle. The cattle offered were a draft lot, and as usual in such cases there were a large proportion of the poorest stuff in the herd. Just now Shorthorns are suffering one of those periodical slumps which visit the trade every few years. Cattle, although low, are not unprecedentedly so. The older breeders can all recall such conditions, but it invariably follows that prices recover, and trade resumes a more nominal basis. In all, Mr. Robson sold sixty-two head, the highest price being ninety dollars for the five-year-old cow, Thorndale Lily 5th, by Bismarck. The public seemed to realize that promising young females were a good investment and bid accordingly. The bulls were very slow of sale, and would have made better figures as beef. Very few outsiders were present. Hon. Thos. Greenway bought five head, and Mr. John Branson, south of Manitou, was a frequent purchaser.

Eczema Known by Intense Itching

IF NOT CURED IT SPREADS AND
BECOMES CHRONIC—WHAT
TO EXPECT FROM

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The stages of eczema are marked by redness of the skin—heat and inflammation—swelling—watery discharge—formation of a crust or scale, and almost constant itching, varying from that which is simply annoying to that which is positively beyond human endurance.

The beginning is often neglected chafing and skin irritation, or a small pimple or sore has been poisoned by the clothing.

Too frequent washing is to be avoided, but the afflicted parts should be thoroughly cleansed with Packer's Tar Soap and tepid water. After careful drying (not rubbing) with a soft towel, apply Dr. Chase's Ointment plentifully.

The ointment may seem a little severe at first, but this is necessary to a thorough cleansing of the sores, for relief from the dreadful itching will come after the first few applications, and thorough cure will be the reward of persistent treatment.

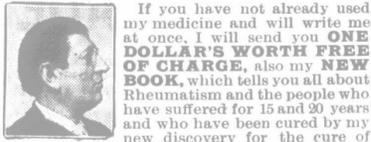
One thing you can be certain of, and that is that you are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for eczema, salt rheum, psoriasis, tetter, and similar skin diseases. It has acquired its world-wide reputation by the positive cure of these very diseases, and while using it you can see that gradually and certainly it is allaying the inflammation and healing up the annoying and distressing sores.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

RHEUMATISM

POSITIVELY CURED
BY MY NEW AND SURE METHOD.

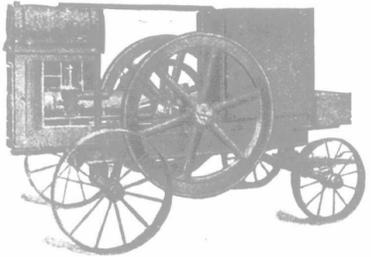
A DOLLAR BOX FREE!



If you have not already used my medicine and will write me at once, I will send you **ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH FREE OF CHARGE**, also my **NEW BOOK**, which tells you all about Rheumatism and the people who have suffered for 15 and 20 years and who have been cured by my new discovery for the cure of that dreaded disease called **RHEUMATISM**. It matters not how old or how severe your case may be, my newly-discovered remedy will cure it; if you suffer all the agony of Rheumatism, be it **CHRONIC or ACUTE, INFLAMMATORY, NERVOUS, MUSCULAR or ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM**; if you suffer with **GOUT, SCIATICA or LUMBAGO**; if every part of your body is aching and every joint is out of shape; if your **KIDNEYS, BLADDER or STOMACH** is troubled, write me at once, and the next mail will bring you relief in the form of a **ONE DOLLAR BOX OF MEDICINE FREE OF CHARGE. PROF. J. GARTENSTEIN, 36 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.**

The Flour City GASOLINE ENGINES

TRACTION = PORTABLE = STATIONARY



KINNARD-HAINES CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Advertise in the Advocate

Underdrains Without Open Outlets.

T. B. Terry writes in the Practical Farmer about having put in several "blind" drains in his younger days. There was much laughing at his expense over twenty years ago when he told of what he had done. Some regarded the matter as a joke. And yet every one of those drains is still doing its work. There has never been any trouble with one of them. Here is the story in his own words; it may be helpful to somebody either next spring or at some future time:

"When draining over rolling land there would be wet places on a side hill, which could not practically be drained and have the tiles empty into the regular main. Perhaps a piece of land would have natural drainage, all but some wet spot. This showed that there was a clay pocket in the subsoil below, a sort of saucer, that held the water. I decided to dig through the rim of the saucer and a few rods on down the slope, into the porous subsoil, as well as up into the wet land above. Then tiles were laid precisely as though the drain was to have a regular outlet, only large-sized tiles were used for two or three rods at the lower end. Then the ditches were filled. The water was collected and ran down to the lower end, and being unable to run out soaked away in the porous subsoil at that point, going out between the joints of tiles. By using large tiles at that point the drain was insured against filling with sediment at the lower end for a long time, any way. Little water runs in these drains, of course, and it is practically clean water, as much pains was taken to bury all tiles compactly in clay. You see the drain makes an outlet through the hard, natural dam in the subsoil that held the water. It was hard work digging through these spots. Other places that were drained in this way were simply wet spots at lower edge of a rolling field, with low land in permanent pasture below. You might call them wet-weather springs. The land was of no use for tillage. Regular little drains could have been put in, but one doesn't want so many outlets into an open ditch. The spots to be drained were too small to make an open-outlet drain profitable. And still they were eyesores. All the land must be plowed anyway, and we wanted to get crops on every rod of it. So a number of little drains were put in as described above. They have no open outlets. The water that they carry down soaks away in the porous soil, and soon finds its way into the open ditches that drain the pasture field. Thus we completed the draining of fields at small expense, after the regular main and lateral work was done. The last job of draining to be done on the farm troubled us for some time. It was a pot-hole near the house and the road and in our best field. Water would eventually soak out of it, but crops were always destroyed. Heavy rain in mid-summer would make quite a pond there, two or three feet deep, and it was aggravating, now I tell you, after we had planted or sown a crop. There was no natural outlet, and to make one we must dig through a bank ten feet deep quite a distance and carry the water in tiles a long distance. This would make the land in the hole cost us far more than it could be worth, but that did not prevent our doing it, so much as that we were very busy and couldn't get anyone to take the job. They could have had hundreds of dollars for a guaranteed success. At last Mrs. Terry could no longer stand it and said: 'I would drain that place if it cost a thousand dollars.' I thought about the drains without open outlets that were doing good work all right, and Robert and the hired man and myself went at the pond hole one spring when it was wet, to see if it couldn't be drained in the same way. As expected, we found gravel in the deep cut, and dug 100 feet in it, laying large tiles, four inches, I think, on a level in this gravel. We had to crib the ditch and ran some risk then. The pond hole was drained with several two-inch drains emptying into the main. Then all ditches were filled. We were thankful when we got the tiles placed in the ten-foot cut. I laid them with a long pole from the top

The main ends right down there in a gravel bank. Clay under and around the hole held the water. As I remember the job didn't cost us over \$10 in money, and from that day to this the drain has done its work well, although several acres of land empty surplus water into this hole. It has been a complete success. You can see it any day as you go by. No crop is ever injured now. This simple arrangement saved us hundreds of dollars. A regular drain would have been a costly affair. You have the idea. Perhaps you have some such spots on your farm that you can make dry next spring at small expense. All that is necessary is porous subsoil near by that you can drain into."

DOUGLAS LACEY & CO. is probably the most widely and favorably known firm in America in their line of business, having promoted twenty-three successful companies amounting to an investment of over four and a half million dollars, from the earnings of which nearly half a million dollars has been returned to stockholders in dividends in four years, with less than one-third of the properties yet developed and equipped to a net earning basis.

In placing an investment in one of Douglas Lacey's Companies, the speculative feature is almost entirely eliminated, as each particular company is protected against loss by the other companies which the firm have successfully promoted. It is a well-known fact that mining will pay enormous profits, many times more than that of any other known investment, and by Douglas Lacey's plan of protection, an investor has an opportunity of proving to be very rich and paying enormous returns, and yet, when protected by the other successful companies, is absolutely insured against loss.

This protective system has been the keystone of Douglas Lacey & Co.'s success. The firm has branch offices in all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Wilson Patterson is the manager of the Canadian Northwest branch, located at 711 Union Bank, and through his energetic efforts a large amount of business has been worked up throughout this city and the province, they having a clientele in this district of more than any other investment house doing business in Winnipeg.

We would direct special attention to the company's announcement in another part of this paper of a free trip to the famous Homestake Extension Mining Co.'s property at Deadwood, N. D.

THE MARITAL KNOT.

Society is Beginning to Prefer Autumn as a Wedding Season.

June may be the traditional month for weddings, but all the same Cupid has a fairly busy time during the autumn months. The habit is growing in society for the young couples to tie the holy knot when the chrysanthemums are in bloom, or, to quote the Rily description, "When the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is in the shock." It is a pleasant custom and one that is bound to grow, for autumn is the queen season of the year. It seems to make no difference, however, whether the marriage is in June or in September, at least in one particular—the relatives have to "produce" for wedding presents. Mother will give the bride a full set of household linen, and father will give her a piano or some other eminently useful piece of furniture. If he chooses a piano he could not do better than get expert advice and make the rounds of the piano warehouses of the city in search of the instrument which has the richest, most musical tone. Many have done that this season, and the natural result is that the sale of Gourlay pianos for wedding presents has surpassed all precedent, and bids fair to establish a record. Indeed, there has been scarcely a day that "a wedding piano" has not been exhibited in the Yonge Street window of the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, at Toronto. Any girl who can look at and hear such a piano without being moved to get married instantly is lacking in musical temperament.

Seriously, however, the piano is an ideal wedding gift, luscious toned, admirably balanced and sympathetic in quality; moreover, its case is highly artistic, and the instrument throughout thoroughly durable.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.
New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Guaranteed to cure the lump for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Ont.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

By One Man with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE made at Essex Centre, Ont. NO DUTY TO PAY. Send to Main Office for free catalog showing Latest Improvements, and testimonials from thousands. First order gets agency. Address Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Tuttle's Elixir
cures lameness, splint, curb, thrush, colic, founder, distemper, etc. Standing offer, good everywhere. \$100 for a failure where we say it will cure. "Veterinary Experience" free. 100 pages, the perfect horse doctor. Write for a copy.
Tuttle's Elixir Co., 60 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Lyman Koss Bros., Montreal and Toronto. Lyman Ross & Co., Montreal.

BLACK LEG VACCINE FREE CUTTER'S BLACK LEG VACCINE "CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
Powder, String or Pill Form
(Sells for \$1 PER PACKAGE OF TEN DOSES) To introduce, we will send one package and our booklet on Black Leg and Anthrax Free to each stockman who sends 6 cents postage and the names and addresses of twenty cattlemen; state form of vaccine wanted. Address, THE CUTTER LABORATORY DEPT. 3, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ABSORBINE
Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Ailays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, with full directions. Book 9 B free.
ABSORBINE, JR. for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Etc. Mfd. only by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man.
Breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep, Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS
The Leading Herd of Western Canada
Grand young bulls, cows, heifers, and PURE-BRED Shetland Ponies
FOR SALE
J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.
All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. m S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE "Want and For Sale" Ads. bring good results. Send in your ads. and you will soon know all about it. The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.



Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

Not trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

Choice-bred stock now for sale. Pairs supplied not akin. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE,
Mount Farm. Qu'Appelle, Assa.

Woodmere Stock Farm
Neepawa, Man.

Shorthorns

For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.

Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

Yorkshire Pigs

Always a good supply of both sexes for sale Not related.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY

STEPHEN BENSON SHORTHORNS and TAMWORTHS.

Prizewinners at Winnipeg, Brandon and New Westminster. Select stock always for sale.

T. E. M. BANTING,
Banting, Man.



Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite =53595=.

Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

JAS. WILSON,
Innisfail, Alberta
Farm 3 miles south of town.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull, is now for sale. (Three times champion at Winnipeg, Man.; three times champion at Regina's big Fair; SECOND at World's Fair at Buffalo, and other prizes too numerous to mention.)

GEO. KINNON, - Cottonwood, Sask

Rushford Ranch

Young Stock for Sale.

Sired by Trout Creek Hero and Loyalty. Also several cows. Write for particulars.

R. K. BENNET,
Box 95. Calgary.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878—and General—36399—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. in

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one 2 year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prize-winner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

Glengarry School Days.

(Continued from our Home Magazine Department.)

To feel the hug of the waters, their soothing caress, their healing touch! These boys are men now, such as are on the hither side of the darker river, but not a man of them can think, on a hot summer day, of that cool, shaded, mottled Deepole, without a longing in his heart and a lump in his throat.

The last quarter of a mile was always a dead race, for it was a point of distinction to be the first to plunge, and the last few seconds of the race were spent in preliminaries of the disrobing. A single brace slipped off the shoulder, a flutter of a shirt over the head, a kick of the trousers, and whoop! plunge! "Hurrah! first in." The little boys always waited to admire the first series of plunges, for there were many series before the hour was over, and then they would off to their own crossing, going through a similar performance on a small scale.

What an hour it was! What contests of swimming and diving! What water fights and mud fights! What careering of figures, stark naked, through the rushes and trees! What larks and pranks!

And then the little boys would dress. A simple process, but more difficult by far than the other, for the trousers would stick to the wet feet—no boy would dream of a towel, nor dare to be guilty of such a piece of "stuck-upness"—and the shirt would get wrong side out, or would bundle around the neck, or would cling to the wet shoulders till they had to get on their knees almost to squirm into it. But that over, all was over. The brace, or if the buttons were still there, the braces were easily jerked up on the shoulders, and there you were. Coats, boots and stockings were superfluous, collars and ties utterly despised.

Then the little ones would gather on the grassy bank to watch the big ones get out, which was a process worth watching.

"Well, I'm going out, boys," one would say.

"Oh, pshaw! let's have another plunge."

"All right. But it's the last, though."

Then a long stream of naked figures would scramble up the bank and rush for the last place. "First out, last in," was the rule, for the boys would much rather jump on some one else than be jumped on themselves. After the long line of naked figures had vanished into the boiling water, one would be seen quietly stealing out and up the bank, kicking his feet clean as he stepped off the projecting root onto the grass, when, plunk! a mud ball caught him, and back he must come. It took them full two hours to escape clean from the water, and woe betide the boy last out. On all sides stood boys, little and big, with mud balls ready to fling, till, out of sheer pity, he would be allowed to come forth clean. Then, when all were dressed, and blue and shivering—for two amphibious hours, even on a July day, make one blue—more games would begin, leap-frog, or tag, or jumping, or climbing trees, till they were warm enough to set out for home.

It was as the little ones were playing tag that Hughie came to grief. He was easily king of his company and led the game. Quick as a weasel, swift and wary, he was always the last to be caught. Around the trees, and out and in among the big boys, he led the chase, much to Tom Finch's disgust, who had not forgotten the spelling-match incident. Not that he cared for the defeat, but he still felt the bite in the master's final words, and he carried a grudge against the boy who had been the occasion of his humiliation.

"Keep off!" he cried angrily, as Hughie swung himself around him. But Hughie paid no heed to Tom's growl, unless, indeed, to repeat his

offense, with the result that, as he flew off, Tom caught him a kick that hastened his flight and laid him flat on his back amid the laughter of the boys.

"Tom," said Hughie, gravely and slowly, so that they all stood listening, "do you know what you kick like?"

The boys stood waiting.

"A h-e-i-p-h-e-r."

In a moment Tom had him by the neck, and after a cuff or two, sent him flying, with a warning to keep to himself.

But Hughie, with a saucy answer, was off again on his game, circling as near Tom Finch as he dared, and being as exasperating as possible, till Tom looked as if he would like a chance to pay him off. The chance came, for Hughie, leading the "tag," came flying past Tom and toward the water. Hardly realizing what he was doing, Tom stuck out his foot and caught him flying past, and before anyone knew how it had happened, poor Hughie shot far out into the Deepole, lighting fair on his stomach. There was a great shout of laughter, but in a moment every one was calling, "Swim, Hughie!" "Keep your hands down!" "Don't splash like that, you fool!" "Paddle underneath!" But Hughie was far too excited or too stunned by his fall to do anything but splash and sputter, and sink, and rise again, only to sink once more. In a few moments the affair became serious.

The small boys began to cry, and some of the bigger ones to undress, when there was a cry from the elm tree overhanging the water.

"Run out that board, Don. Quick!"

It was Ranald, who had been swinging up in the highest branches, and had seen what had happened, and was coming down from limb to limb like a squirrel. As he spoke he dropped from the lowest limb into the water where Hughie was splashing wildly.

In an instant, as he rose to the surface, Hughie's arms went round his neck and pulled his head under the water. But he was up again, and tugging at Hughie's hands, he cried:

"Don't, Hughie! let go! I'll pull you out. Let go!" But Hughie, half insensible with terror and with the water he had gulped in, clung with a death-grip.

"Hughie!" gasped Ranald, "you'll drown us both. Oh, Hughie, man, let me pull you out, can't you?"

Something in the tone caught Hughie's ear, and he loosed his hold, and Ranald, taking him under the chin, looked round for the board.

By this time Don Cameron was in the water and working the board slowly toward the gasping boys. But now a new danger threatened. The current had gradually carried them toward the log jam, under which the water sucked to the falls below. Once under the jam, no power on earth could save.

"Hurry up, Don!" called out Ranald, anxiously. Then, feeling Hughie beginning to clutch again, he added, cheerily, "It's all right. You'll get us." But his face was gray and his eyes were staring, for over his shoulders he could see the jam, and he could feel the suck of the water on his legs.

"Oh, Ranald, you can't do it," sobbed Hughie. "Will I paddle underneath?"

But as he spoke, there was a cry, "Ranald, catch it!" Over the slippery logs of the jam came Tom Finch pushing out a plank.

"Catch it!" he cried, "I'll hold this end solid." And Ranald caught and held fast, and the boys on the bank gave a mighty shout. Soon Don came up with his board, and Tom, catching the end, knotted it up on the rolling logs.

"Hold steady, boys," called out

(Continued on next page)

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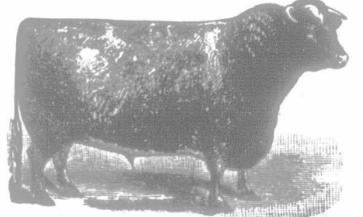
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Tom, lying at full length upon the logs; "we'll get you in a minute." By this time the other boys had pulled a number of boards and planks out of the jam, and laying them across the logs, made a kind of raft upon which the exhausted swimmers were gradually hauled, and then brought safe to shore.

"Oh, Ranald," said Tom, almost weeping, "I didn't mean to—I never thought—I'm awfully sorry."

"Oh, pshaw!" said Ranald, who was taking off Hughie's shirt preparatory to wringing it, "I know. Besides, it was you who pulled us out. You were doing your best, Don, of course, but we would have gone under the jam but for Tom."

For ten minutes the boys stood going over again the various incidents in the recent dramatic scene, extolling the virtues of Ranald, Don, and Thomas in turn, and imitating, with screams of laughter, Hughie's gulps and splashings while he was fighting for his life. It was their way of expressing their emotions of gratitude and joy, for Hughie was dearly loved by all, though no one would have dared to manifest such weakness.

As they were separating, Hughie whispered to Ranald, "Come home with me, Ranald. I want you." And Ranald, looking down into the little white face, went. It would be many a day before he would get rid of the picture of the white face, with the staring black eyes, floating on the dark brown water beside him, and that was why he went.

When they reached the path to the manse clearing Ranald and Hughie were alone. For some minutes Hughie followed Ranald in silence on a dog-trot, through the brule, dodging round stumps and roots and climbing over fallen trees, till they came to the pasture-field.

"Hold on, Ranald," panted Hughie, putting on a spurt and coming up even with his leader.

"Are you warm enough?" asked Ranald, looking down at the little flushed face.

"You bet!"

"Are you dry?"

"Hub, huh."

"Indeed, you are not too dry," said Ranald, feeling his wet shirt and trousers, "and your mother will be wondering."

"I'll tell her," said Hughie, in a tone of exulting anticipation.

"What!" Ranald stood dead still.

"I'll tell her," replied Hughie.

"She'll be awful glad. And she'll be awful thankful to you, Ranald."

Ranald looked at him in amazement.

"I think I will just be going back now," he said, at length. But Hughie seized him.

"Oh, Ranald, you must come with me."

He had pictured himself telling his mother of Ranald's exploit, and covering his hero with glory. But this was the very thing that Ranald dreaded and hated, and was bound to prevent.

"You will not be going to the Deepole again, I warrant you," Ranald said, with emphasis.

"Not go to the Deepole?"

"No, indeed. Your mother will put an end to that sort of thing."

"Mother! Why not?"

"She will not be wanting to have you drowned."

Hughie laughed scornfully. "You don't know my mother. She's not afraid of—of anything."

"But she will be telling your father."

This was a matter serious enough to give Hughie pause. His father might very likely forbid the Deepole.

"There is no need for telling," suggested Ranald. "And I will just go in for a minute."

"Will you stay for supper?"

Ranald shook his head. The manse kitchen was a bright place, and to see the minister's wife and to hear her talk was to Ranald pure delight. But then Hughie might tell, and that would be too awful to bear.

"Do, Ranald," pleaded Hughie.

"I'll not tell."

"I am not so sure."

"Sure as death!"

"Well, Ranald, he—ranald," Hughie growled desperately.

"God may hit me on the spot!" he cried, using the best binding of all oaths known to the boys. This was satisfactory, and Ranald went.

But Hughie was not skilled in deceiving, and especially in deceiving his mother. They were great friends, and Hughie shared all his secrets with her and knew that they were safe, unless they ought to be told.

And so, when he caught sight of his mother waiting for him before the door, he left Ranald, and thrilling with the memory of the awful peril through which he had passed, rushed at her, and crying,

"Oh, mother!" he flung himself into her arms. "I am so glad to see you again!"

"Why, Hughie, my boy, what's the matter?" said his mother, holding her arms tight about him. "And you are all wet! What is it?"

But Hughie held her fast, struggling with himself.

"What is it?" she asked again, turning to Ranald.

"We were running pretty fast—and it is a hot day—and—" But the clear gray-brown eyes were upon him, and Ranald found it difficult to go on.

"Oh, mother, you mustn't ask," cried Hughie; "I promised not to tell."

"Not to tell me, Hughie?" The surprise in the voice was quite too much for Hughie.

"Oh, mother, we did not want to frighten you—and—I promised."

"Then you must keep your promise. Come away in, my boy. Come in, Ranald."

"It was her boy's first secret from her. Ranald saw the look of pain in the sweet face, and could not endure it.

"It was just nothing, Mrs. Murray," he began.

"Did you promise, too, Ranald?"

"No, that I did not. And there is nothing much to tell, only Hughie fell into the Deepole and the boys pulled him out!"

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed Hughie, "it was Ranald. He jumped right down from the tree into the water, and kept me up. You told yourself, Ranald," he continued, delighted to be relieved of his promise, and on he went to give his mother, in his most picturesque style, a description of the whole scene, while Ranald stood looking miserable and ashamed.

"And Ranald was ashamed for me to tell you, and besides, he said you wouldn't let me go to the Deepole again. But you will, won't you mother? And you won't tell father, will you?"

The mother stood listening, with face growing whiter and whiter, till he was done. Then she stooped down over the eager face for some moments, whispering, "My darling, my darling," and then coming to Ranald she held her hand on his shoulder for a moment, while she said in a voice bravely struggling to be calm, "God reward you, Ranald. God grant my boy may always have so good and brave a friend when he needs."

And from that day Ranald's life was different, for he had bound to him by a tie that nothing could ever break, a friend whose influence followed him, and steaded and lifted him up to greatness, long after the grave had hidden her from men's sight.

(To be continued.)

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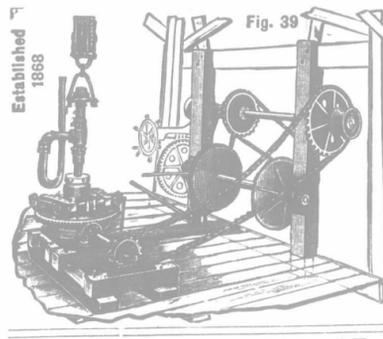
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