

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

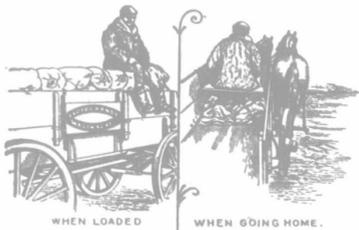
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SEPTEMBER 25, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 783

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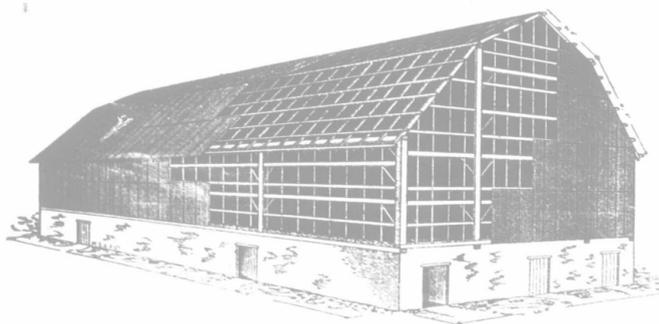
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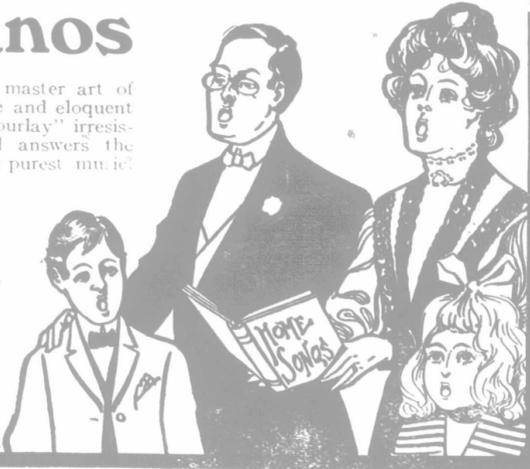
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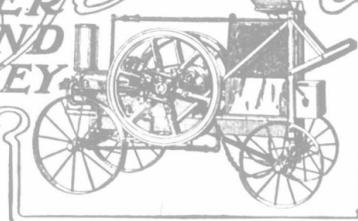
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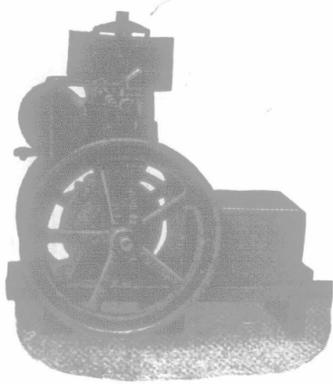
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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

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Sept. 25, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 785

### EDITORIAL

#### Shall We Hold or Sell Our Wheat?

The wheat situation this year is unique. We are witnessing what we seldom see when the new crop is just ready to move into the market. Last year at this date in September, wheat was selling in Winnipeg around 72 cents per bushel, at present it is worth \$1.04. It is of course, an undoubted fact that there is a serious shortage in the world's supply of this cereal, but the question is, is this shortage large enough to warrant an advance of 44 per cent. over last year's prices. It seems very doubtful if it is. Conservative estimators calculate that the world's wheat supply for 1907-08, will be about 20 per cent. less than the supply in 1906. The surplus carried over from last year was an average one. There was more wheat marketed in these Western provinces during the summer and more now in store at the lakes than is ordinarily marketed or available for consumption at this season of the year. The present condition of the market is due partly to the expected shortage and partly to a concerted movement among speculative operators to force prices up, that they may profit from the inflated values which their operations create.

Taking up the question of shortage in the wheat supply it might be interesting to note, what the actual conditions are in the great wheat producing and wheat consuming countries of the world. A good many European states are below last year's visible supply for this date. In Germany harvesting operations were delayed seriously by unfavorable weather and considerable damage done the crop before and after cutting. From the Danubian countries conflicting reports are received as to yields and probable exportable surplus. It is certain, however, the crop there is seriously off. The condition of affairs in Russia is rather difficult to determine. Some reports place the yield far below the average, others give it quite up to the average mark. It can be safely assumed, however, that there is a shortage, for if the wheat crop of the greater part of Europe has been decreased by reason of unseasonable weather, it is extremely unlikely that the Russian fields lying quite close to the continental areas most affected should have escaped injury. France and England among European producers, are the only countries where the crop of 1907 has been an average one. The others among the wheat consuming nations will have to import in larger quantities, or if they are exporters, their surplus for market will be less. It must be remembered, however, that the present values given wheat will reduce consumption greatly among certain European races. With the Slavs, for instance, wheat is not an absolute necessity of existence. In fact, with a good many of these peoples wheat is always too costly to be an article of diet. Their standard of living is so low, and their purchasing powers, due to prevailing economic conditions, so limited, that grains less costly than wheat—rye or barley—must necessarily be consumed. There will be less wheat consumed in Southeastern and Eastern Europe this year than there was last. The enhanced value which now attaches to the cereal will have a tendency to induce a relatively greater exportation than the decrease in acreage and yield would seem to make possible. That is to say, while the crop is undoubtedly less, a larger percentage of what is harvested will be available for export.

Then the American situation is to be considered. Over practically the whole of this continent the season of 1907 was unfavorable for wheat, a winter of unusual severity was followed by a

spring unusually late. Seeding did not get under way in the great spring wheat belt, until a date at which in other years the seed is all in the ground. In this country the season of growth after it did come was not all it should have been. The harvest was delayed and frosts caught a small percentage of the crop. The American wheat country escaped serious injury from any source, but is low in quality and light in yield. The fall wheat areas were badly devastated last winter and spring. Ontario's wheat crop was reduced one-half and the crop of the Eastern states seriously damaged in the same way. America harvested this year a little better than a fifth less wheat than she did last. So much for actual conditions in those countries from which the major portion of the world's supply for the first half of the new wheat year must be drawn.

Considering then market conditions since May to the present time. Wheat trading last winter was dull to inactivity, and not till rumors of the ravages of the "green bug" in Kansas came as a possible excuse for advancing prices, did wheat show any tendency upward. Since then reasons to no end for maintaining and increasing the advance have been found, until towards harvest the slightest of pretexts greedily seized for pushing wheat values up. In Chicago at one time there seemed a regular combine among operators to advance prices. In Winnipeg the same was even more assiduously followed. At one time there was actually nine cents per bushel difference between the prices current for cash wheat here and in the former city. Ordinarily the difference goes the other way, Winnipeg being generally a cent or two lower than Chicago. A wheat market needs to be more finely poised than this to maintain its balance. Western Canada wheat at those prices would be entirely out of line for export, and, laid down in Liverpool, even when we consider value differences due to quality, would cost five cents per bushel more than American wheat. Such a condition of affairs could not long continue. In fact, it could not exist if the wheat actually traded in were delivered and placed for export. For speculative purpose however, it did not, seemingly make any material difference whether or not the prices on one exchange bore any same relation to prices existent on another. It is difficult to see how wheat just now can be worth more than a dollar a bushel, giving it its actual value, and we would not be greatly surprised to see it considerably less than a dollar before the crop of this country can reach the market.

The wheat year divides itself into two parts, but America supplies the major portion of the quantity required to be imported into European countries during both seasons. The American crop this year is quite large enough to tide matters safely along till the Argentine and Australian wheat is ready to be placed on the market some time near spring. Regarding the Indian output it is doubtful if that country will have any volume available for export this year. Crops in the chief wheat producing province are a complete or partial failure; other districts are only average. It is likely their entire product will be required at home. So the situation in a nutshell is simply this: Present prices will be ruled for some time by weather conditions. Until the Western harvest is safely threshed, wheat values will see-saw to quite an extent, will sink or soar as the weather is propitious or unfavorable. After the wheat can be safely estimated, the frosted percentage determined and the exportable surplus calculated, prices may be expected to steady down, and continue some months on the basis of actual values. It will only be for a short time, however. Just as soon as the Argentine and Australian crop is far enough advanced to be speculated on, wheat prices in this country are going to get more feverish than they have been at any time since last May. Supplies are short and the smallest

pretext would serve to push values up or down. If, as the season advances, prospects are for a light crop in South America and Australia wheat is going to go up quick, and high, how high it would be idle to speculate. On the other hand, if these Southern countries harvest an average crop or one above the average, prices next spring for the world's first cereal will be lower by a good deal than they now are. Farmers, however, will have to be their own judges as to whether it will be wise to sell as they thresh, or store in the hope of selling at a higher price. The chances at present look just about as even for one as for the other. One thing seems certain, wheat won't drag many weeks at present values. It is either going up good and strong or down to a point quite a few cents below its present level. The latest word from the South was that Argentine prospects were favorable. These are the facts as gathered from a close review of the whole situation. Construe them as you will.

#### New Rates for Storage.

The Manitoba Grain Act of 1900 provides that the operators of terminal elevators shall file with the warehouse commissioner before the movement of each crop, a statement of the rates that will obtain for elevating, cleaning, spouting, storage, and insurance of wheat from the cars to the boats. This season a change in the charges has been made which in some respects is an improvement and in others a retrogression, if the tendency to maintain higher prices or increase them may be termed retrogression in this age of advanced commercialism and mechanical ingenuity. The improvement lies in the fact that the operators have decided to charge by the day for storage and insurance after the first fifteen days instead of by the month as previously, so that should a consignment be ordered out at any time after the first fifteen days, storage and insurance will be charged against it for the actual time only it was in store. Under the old arrangement charges mounted up against wheat which in reality were never incurred, for it was seldom that a consignment would be ordered out at the exact expiry of a month, yet the full charge for that period would have to be borne. This plan meant that there was almost invariably remuneration for no service. The new plan provides that charges must be earned, by which it is easily conceived that if they were not made more per day for actual storage than were the old charges for storage or empty bins, the operators would not have as large a fund from which to make dividends. The saving to this situation lay in the increase of rates per day of storage. Under the new arrangement the charges against wheat which moves during navigation are likely to be less, but for storage and insurance during winter they are likely to run higher and at any rate can scarcely be less. The actual charges now are three-quarter cents per bushel for the first fifteen days and one-thirtieth of a cent per bushel for each succeeding day or part thereof; or one cent per month as against three-fourths of a cent per month under the previous arrangement.

The principle involved in the new arrangement is one for which the grain growers have contended for years and its adoption now is a step in the right direction although the rates for winter storage are no improvement over those of the past. Against the winter charges producers may be expected to protest, and be it said to the credit of Mr. Castle that he tried hard to persuade the operators that they should make a reduction on grain in store from December until the opening of spring navigation.

### The Literature of the Farm.

The character and quality of the books and papers we read doubtless exert a greater influence in shaping our course of action in life than we are aware of, or are willing to acknowledge. The political proclivities of the people are largely the result of their regular reading of the organ or exponent of a party, presenting, generally, a biased view in the discussion of public questions, in which devotion to party interests play a prominent part. Similarly, at least in so far as it appears to our judgment and reason, the character of the literature devoted to distinctively agricultural and allied topics which one reads, has more or less influence in directing his choice and course in the operations of the farm in relation to stock-raising, cultivation of the soil, crop rotation, and the special lines of the business to which he decides to devote the most attention. The quality of one's reading, from a moral point of view, the most important of all the incidents of life, unconsciously affects the character and tendencies of the reader; especially is this true of the plastic minds of the youthful members of the family, and proportionately so of those of maturer years. Hence the importance of the exercise of judgment and discrimination in the choice of the books and periodical papers placed in the list of the literature of the farm home. Circumstances may not admit of securing a large library, and a few well-chosen books are better than a larger number purchased without due regard to their reliability and helpful character. But, by all means, do some book-reading. Exclusive perusal of periodicals is too miscellaneous and scrappy to be thorough. Persons who confine themselves to newspaper reading lack in breadth and depth of knowledge, and are liable to degenerate until satisfied with the petty personal gossip of the neighborhood. It is true that the working farmer has comparatively little time for reading, especially in the seasons for busy outdoor work; but in the long winter evenings he and his family have more favorable opportunities for reading than have city people, whose evenings are broken in upon by various distractions incident to their social life.

A wisely-chosen magazine, and a journal devoted to the specialties of farming and farm life, in addition to the local weekly and a daily newspaper, where the postal department provides a daily service, are not expensive luxuries, and can well be afforded by most farmers, and time can generally be found to read at least the portions of these periodicals in which one feels most interested. And in making choice of these, discrimination should be exercised, after comparison, to ascertain which is the most reliable and helpful in the general and special branches of farm operations and family life. The price of the yearly sub-

scription to a farm paper is but little, especially when one considers its weekly cost, and it is a poor production that is not worth to a farmer many times its cost in useful information and helpful hints and suggestions. But in this, as in most other things, the best is the cheapest, and care should be given in the selection to be sure that the literature chosen is directed by practical and experienced writers, who know what they are writing about, and are not likely to mislead their readers.

## HORSE

### Lameness in Horses.

(Continued.)

#### SPLINT LAMENESS.

Splint lameness is quite common and sometimes quite alarming in young horses, and occasionally in horses of all ages. It is rarely seen in the hind limbs. In order to understand and appreciate the trouble, it is necessary to have an intelligent idea of the bony anatomy of the horse from the knee to the fetlock. This part is usually called the cannon, and consists of three bones one large cannon bone extending the whole distance from knee in front and from hock behind to their respective fetlocks. This bone has a somewhat broad and flat posterior surface. To both internal and external edge of this surface is attached by ligamentous attachments a small, somewhat triangular bone, of considerable size above, where it articulates with the bones of the knee, and gradually decreasing in size as it extends downwards, becoming quite small, and terminating in a small nodule, somewhat pea-shaped, a little more than two-thirds down the large bone. This nodule can be easily felt on each side of the limb a few inches above the fetlock. In fine-limbed horses without long hair on their legs, they can sometimes be seen, and are occasionally mistaken for splints. A splint consists in bony union between the large and small bones. Inflammation between the bones is set up, usually simply by concussion during ordinary travelling. As a result of the inflammation, an exudate is thrown out. This is, of course, soft at first, but quickly becomes converted into bone, and unites the large and small bones by bony union. An enlargement of greater or less size is noticed which, in most cases, gradually disappears by absorption until nothing can be noticed; at the same time, the ossific (bony) union between the large and small bones is permanent. We often

hear people say that a horse over seven years old never has a splint. This arises from the fact that the visible enlargement has usually disappeared by the time the animal reaches that age, but, as stated, the union between the bones still exists. This absorption does not always take place, and it is not uncommon to observe well-marked splints in horses of all ages. In some cases the splint is double—that is, an enlargement is noticeable on each side of the leg—and in such cases there is generally an ossific deposit extending across the posterior surface of the large bone from one splint to the other. This often causes an irritation to the suspensory ligament, which passes down this surface, and causes permanent lameness. Except in cases of this kind, and in those in which the splint is so high that the knee joint is involved, splints seldom cause persistent or permanent lameness.

**Symptoms**—In many cases there is no lameness. The first intimation of the presence of splint is the appearance of the enlargement, which gradually disappears. At the same time, splint lameness is often seen. The symptoms are usually characteristic. A horse lame from splint will usually stand and walk sound, but if asked to go faster than a walk will show well-marked lameness, the head drooping decidedly when the sound foot touches the ground. The lameness is often noticed before there is any visible enlargement. When a horse, especially a young one, shows this peculiarity of lameness, splint may be suspected. Manipulation will usually discover the seat of trouble. By pressing with the thumb and finger the line of attachment between the large and small bones, from the knee to the termination of the splint bone, the seat can be detected by the horse flinching and lifting the leg, and, if severe pressure be exerted, he will often rear on his hind legs. The usual seat of splint is the inner surface of fore leg, but may be on the outer surface of both. The hind limb is seldom affected, but when it is, the seat is usually the outer surface. When we know the peculiarity of the lameness and the manner of locating it, there should be little difficulty in locating the trouble.

**Treatment**—Lameness is usually present only during the inflammatory stage. When the exudate becomes ossified (converted into bone), the inflammatory action ceases and lameness disappears, unless the enlargement be of sufficient size and so situated that it causes irritation to the suspensory ligament, or involves the knee joint. Splint lameness sometimes appears very suddenly. A horse may be driven a journey and go perfectly sound, and after a rest, when taken out to drive home, may go very lame when asked to go faster than a walk. Treatment should be directed to allay the inflammation. Of course, the horse must be given rest. The seat of the splint should be showered with cold water several times daily for two or three days. This is often all that is necessary, and he will go sound, and after a while the enlargement will be noticed. In other cases lameness is more persistent, and it becomes necessary to apply a blister. A second or third blister is sometimes necessary, and in some cases it is necessary to have him fired by a veterinarian. In rare cases the lameness is persistent, and a long rest is necessary, and, as stated, lameness may be permanent. When lameness does not exist, it is seldom considered necessary to treat. Friction or blistering has a tendency to hasten absorption of the enlargement, but in most cases nature effects this without extraneous assistance. As a simple matter of fact, there are few horses that have done considerable road work that are free from splints, although they may never have gone lame, and there is no visible enlargements. Unless a splint is very large, double, or very close to the joint, it is not considered an unsoundness.

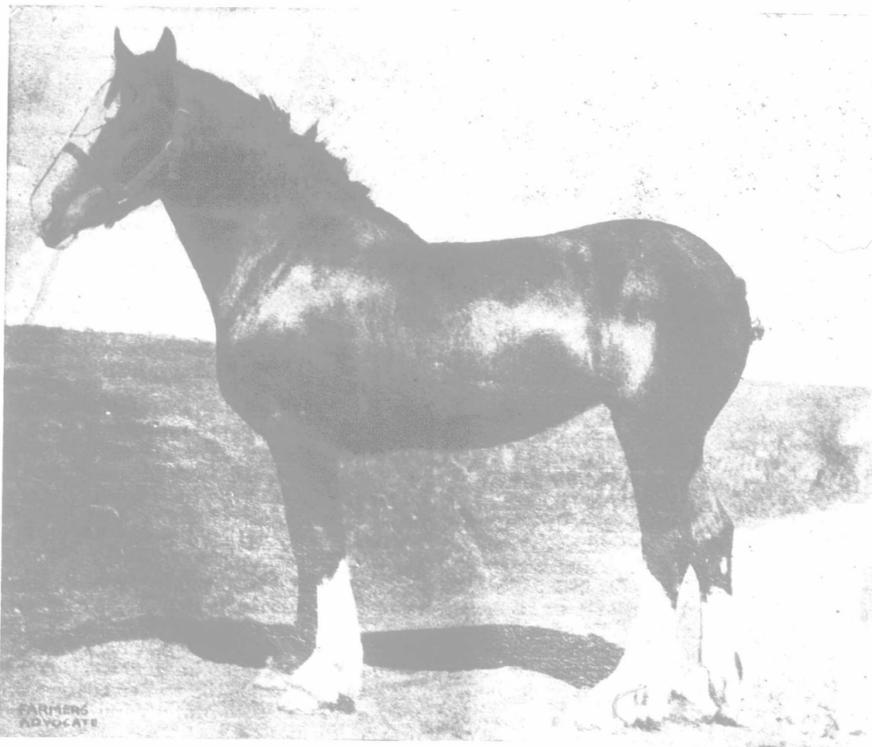
"W.F.I.P."

\* \* \*

"There can be no doubt but that the chestnut is an impressive color in a horse and in other words, has a strong tendency to reproduce itself, states Sir Walter Gilbey. A chestnut stallion, put to a mare will almost certain throw a chestnut foal."

\* \* \*

Regarding the longevity of horses J. W. Wadsworth Sons Co. of Charlotte, North Carolina, write:—"We owned a mare that died at the age of 44 years, and was used by my family for 29 years, and worked up to the age of 39 years." This is an unusual instance of years, few horses living that long.



CLYDESDALE FILLY, "MAUD OF STANGE."

Second in the Two-year-old Class, Regina. Sire, Baronson. Imported and owned by A. & G. Maten, Lumsden, Sask.

**The Outlook in Horse Breeding.**

The farmer who expects to breed horses in the future will no doubt ask what class of horses he should produce, and a study of the future demand for the different classes is highly advisable. In the opinion of Chas. McIntire, writing to the Ohio Farmer, there are three classes of horses that have a bright future before them. There are the draft, carriage and saddle classes. If proper types of these classes are produced, there is sure to be a good demand, and paying prices can be expected. But it will be well for the farmer to consider carefully which one of these classes he is best situated to produce. He should remember that there is a wonderful difference in the horsemanship required in producing and marketing the three named classes of horses. The general farmer, though he will seldom admit it, is not a horseman. Consequently, he should produce a horse that requires little expert horsemanship in the production and marketing. Every practical horse-breeder knows that a draft horse can be produced, fitted and marketed with less skill than can a carriage or saddle horse. This, together with the increasing demand for draft horses, is my reason for rating him first of all as the horse for the farmer to produce.

Draft horses are produced at a certainty. When the right kind of foundation stock is used in breeding, there are very few misfits. After the foal is two years old, it will pay its way by doing light farm work, and without injury to itself, if properly handled.

Blemishes and minor defects are not considered by draft-horse dealers to the extent that they are by dealers in other classes. The drafter goes onto the market or sells well at an early age, and now, when many farmers are feeding or fattening draft horses instead of cattle or other stock, the young, typical drafter does not even have to be fat in order to bring a big price. Draft brood mares make satisfactory farm teams, particularly if the colts are foaled in the fall, rather than spring. All things considered, the draft horse is undoubtedly the horse for the general farmer to produce who is raising horses to sell.

The carriage horse is a grand animal, and once secured, properly fitted and marketed, there is scarcely an end to the price which he will bring. But, unlike the draft horse, he is produced at an uncertainty, and, in order to be produced at a certainty, must have generations of uniform ancestors back of him. The mating of animals of uniform types has been found to be absolutely necessary, if matched teams are to be produced. This means that the successful breeding of carriage horses is a lifetime business; but if a young man is a natural horseman, loves the business, is willing to make it a study, and becomes an expert horseman (and none others will succeed in the breeding of carriage horses), there is a bright future before the carriage horse and the man who produces him. There is one qualification which is likely to be overlooked in the breeding of carriage horses, and that is size. Without size, success in the business is not assured. There are sure to be misfits in the breeding of carriage horses, but if these misfits have size enough and good disposition, they make grand farm teams and good users, and can be disposed of readily for this purpose. Size, however, must not be had at the sacrifice of quality. A 17-hand carriage horse is no longer wanted; 16 hands being a little too high, 15.2 hands is better. The breeder of carriage horses should not use a brood mare weighing less than 1,100 nor more than 1,200 pounds. The stallion should weigh from 1,150 to 1,300 pounds, and both sire and dam should be highly bred, sound, with size, action, color, substance, perfect dispositions, and always of the approved type. The man who produces this type of horses fits them perfectly, builds up a market for them, and does an honest business, will be engaged in a well-paying business in the future.

People almost everywhere are learning to appreciate the saddle horse, and he is growing in popularity. If many city folk would take less medicine and more horseback rides on a gaited saddle, they would be far better off. Horseback riding is invigorating, health-giving, and fascinating. A famous Eastern physician has said that horseback-riding is the noblest form of exercise—almost ideal. "It keeps the body, the figure and the heart young. It teaches self-control, develops the will-power, strengthens the heart and all the organs. It promotes animation, improves the appetite, invigorates digestion. The green-apple complexion gives way to blooming cheeks; poise

and grace of carriage develops, and a new zest of life is felt. Are you thirty-five, and wish to appear twenty? Then, ride horseback. Do not say 'can't'—it means 'won't.'"

As horseback-riding is becoming rightly appreciated, it is up to the farmer or someone to produce the horse. It must be remembered, however, that the breeding and training of gaited saddlers is a difficult proposition, and only an occasional individual will make it a success. The farmer who could make money producing draft horses, might make a hopeless failure at producing saddlers. The plain-gaited or walk-trot-and-canter saddler is easily trained, but the people who are willing to pay the price want gaited saddlers that can go all of the five gaits and do it well. To train a horse to go all these gaits requires a great deal of effort and ability. But to the man able to produce him, the saddle horse assures a well-paying proposition, and must be classed among the profitable classes of horses to-day.

Now is an ideal time to begin the improvement of our horses, as outclassed horses can be readily disposed of at fairly satisfactory prices. Good stallions are to be found almost everywhere, and the horse-breeder of the future should aim higher than to simply produce a horse. He should give careful consideration to the class of horses he is to produce; should study himself and find out if he is really a horseman. He should study his farm and his market, and be careful not to make a mistake as to what class he is best qualified to produce.

**STOCK**

**Should Cattle Feeding Increase.**

The practice of finishing range bred and range reared cattle in feed lots upon the grain farms is one that has often been commended not only by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE but also by a few thoroughly practical farmers who have tried the plan. In theory it is the best system of getting the full value out of the cattle, and the most rational way of marketing grain. In practice it is not very generally followed in Canada but is in wide vogue in the Republic. With us it has not become general very largely because of the fact that we have got into the habit of thinking that cattle must be stabled in winter in order to put on flesh, or to keep in order for fattening in early spring for the June markets. Within recent years this idea has been proved to be erroneous where natural shelter is available and so a large item in the first cost of putting in cattle for winter feeding is eliminated. The needlessness of stables has been demonstrated by negative and positive experiments. A few years ago car lots of range cattle were taken to Ontario in the fall for the purpose of stall feeding for the spring markets. The cattle were selected according to the orthodox rules and went into the stables in good health, but confinement was so evidently a foreign and disagreeable condition that they failed to make any gains notwithstanding the fact that they ate well. Simple shelter was apparently all that was required with no excitement and fattening food. Other experiments on a large scale by Manitoba feeders have given positive proof that western range cattle make a profitable use of rough grains and straw during winter with nothing more than the shelter of bluffs, ravines or a close board shed.

The question naturally arises whether or not more farmers should not put up a car load of steers this year to make use of a large amount of the coarse grains grown and of the unmarketable wheat that this season has produced. Nearly every one is able to give good reasons why he shouldn't, on account of the low prices which prevail for finished cattle in our markets, the labor involved in feeding, and the very narrow margin between cost and selling price; but in face of reasons and results of careful estimate that can be made on paper, in actual practice the man who feeds cattle carefully is conscious of being the better off afterwards, his farm maintains its fertility, his credit is unexcelled at the local banks and his establishment is the model of the community. Naturally most farmers would like to feel more certain of the methods that give best results and of the revenue that might be derived from the feeding of cattle. One of our great disadvantages in connection with the

practice and advancement of farming is that we have so little experimental work the results of which are available for guidance; there is room for an immense amount of work in this connection.

But in the meantime there is the assurance that cattle will make an economical use of coarse and unmarketable grains and for this season a larger proportion than usual of such grain to be converted into cash. Experiences and opinions upon the question of putting range cattle or even those raised under semi-range conditions would be interesting reading this fall and we hope to hear something more of the subject.

**Milk and Meat in the Farmer's Cow.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The subject discussed in your last number under the title "A Few Problems in Cattle Breeding," touches one of the most important subjects concerned in the live stock industry of these provinces. The day is coming, and it is not very far distant either, when the men who are engaged in the beef producing business will have to give more attention to the milking qualities of their herds. The days of ranching on a large scale in these Northwest provinces are drawing to a close. The range territory is being invaded. More and more every year by the grain growers and the field that at one time promised to become a great market for beef bulls, is gradually being narrowed. Mixed farming and cattle feeding in the future are going to become more general. Grain growing and live stock are going to blend into one industry just as they are combined in Ontario, in the great prairie States to our south, Kansas, Iowa and the rest. The great influx of immigrants is going to make ranching unprofitable and impracticable. Towns will spring up and cities grow out of some of the villages that now dot the plains. These communities will be filled with a purchasing population the principal and staple needs of which will be butter, milk and meat. Milking cows will be required to supply this necessity, but cows of a different type to that which now generally obtains, cows that will milk well during their lactation period and feed rapidly into beef when they go dry. Cows capable of producing stock that will make good butcher or export cattle. Cows that combine in the highest degree the milking with the beefing function, not the kind that are for beef or for milk alone.

The general tendency, we believe, at the present time among Shorthorn breeders, who are not blindly following the old show ring ideals of beef and nothing else, is toward a deeper milking type of cattle, and as the country develops, as it assuredly will, farmers generally will give more attention to this phase of the live stock industry, they will keep records of some kind of the performance of their cows. Let them do this for but a single year, let them once awaken to the fact that one good milker is worth two or three inferior producers, and there will be a demand in this country for bulls from deep milking dams that will become greater in ever increasing ratio. The farmer when he finds he cannot secure such sires among the beef breeds, will turn naturally to the dairy breeds for his bulls, and it is right here the danger lies. It is easier to develop a heavy milking Shorthorn than it is to produce a deeply fleshed Holstein. It is easier because milk production is a natural characteristic in all breeds, while the tendency to lay on meats has been developed by breeding and selection. It is easier because on one hand all that is required is to bring into action a characteristic which has been more or less dormant, in the breed for something like half a century, while on the other, it would be necessary first of all to overcome to some extent a character which has been predominant in a herd for two thousand years, and then when this is accomplished to engraft upon that breed the tendency to produce meat, which for hundreds of years has been the one thing these cattle were bred particularly not to do.

We must stay with the beefing breeds but we must breed them not for beef alone. There are some old ideas which we must eradicate from our minds and methods. The old and too common way of allowing the calves to do the milking must cease if development is to be looked for in milk production. So long as it prevails no development can be made in the milking functions of any breed. Retrogression alone in that respect can be looked for. The calf milking system in pure bred Shorthorns is largely responsible for the fact that this breed of cattle on the whole, have nothing like the milking capacities now which they had a half a century ago. It is a system which if persisted in will result inevitably in the milkless cow. Deep milking cows are never produced by such methods as this. The heifer calf designed for a cow must be fed for flesh and not for fat. Cows milked by the calf from year to year go back in their milk producing capacity instead of improving. Heifers bred from such cows, sired by bulls that have come from such cows, and fed in such a manner as this in their calthood cannot be expected to be better milk producers than their dams, in fact they cannot be as good. It is contrary to all the laws of nature that they should, and to that fundamental law of heredity upon which the science of

breeding is based. If this is true it is little wonder that the number of heavy milking cows in practically all our beef breeds is steadily growing less. And where is it going to end? Whither are we drifting?

It seems to us, Mr. Editor, that the breeders of live stock in this country, we refer particularly to the beef breeds, will have to unlearn a lot of that knowledge which seems hitherto to have constituted the foundation of their work. We have no desire just her to enter into a discussion of the theoretical dual purpose cow. What we are trying to say and what we want to emphasize is simply this, that the beef-breed's men in these three Western provinces in the whole Dominion for that matter, have got to get away from this old idea which so long has possessed them, that the beefing qualities of their stock is the only factor to be considered in breeding up a herd. The men, who, in the years to come, are going to make the largest success in pure bred live-stock, are the ones who now will read aright the signs of changing circumstance, who will break away from the old belief that beef production is the only function of such breeds of cattle as the Short-horn.

Milking tests and advanced registration might not be a bad way of encouraging beef breeders to develop the milking qualities of their cattle. Something ought to be done to induce breeders to breed along these lines. The English and American Shorthorn Breeders' associations, offer prizes we understand, for milking tests. Why could our Dominion association not follow their example and devote some of that useless surplus of theirs to useful purposes? Our experiment stations in this country are giving some attention to the matter, the new McDonald College, at Ste. Anne, particularly, but they can accomplish nothing unless farmers and breeders also look for some means of improving their stock along these lines. The problem is an acute one and it will become more so as the years go on. Twenty years from now, we doubt not, farmers will marvel at the short-sightedness of breeders in not seeing the trend of circumstance and in preparing for it. The demand of the future is for milk as well as beef in our beefing breeds. What are we doing to provide for it?

H. B. SHELDON.

#### Big Price for a Fat Steer.

The executive of the Brandon Winter Fair has decided to offer a special cash prize of not less than \$200 as a championship prize for a steer four years or under and of any breed. This is one of the most liberal offers that the feeders of Manitoba have had placed before them by any fair board and should bring out a keen contest. This prize will not debar any animal showing in his own class, so a feeder does not take the risk of fitting and showing for the sole chance of winning the championship prize. On the farms of Manitoba there are lots of steers that could be fed and fitted to make winners at larger fairs than the annual event at Brandon, but they should be taken in time and given a chance to put their flesh on evenly. For some of the larger fat stock shows, steers are selected a year or more in advance, but between now and the middle of February a careful feeder should be able to turn out some first class beef. Breeders should be as much interested in this championship event as are feeders, and if grades cannot be found that are good enough to wear the highest honors gracefully at these summer shows, there should be no hesitancy in preparing pure-breds for them. Some of the exhibitors who get their cattle up in such good shape for the exhibition will likely try for the championship, but there are others who can feed just as well and who will find it interesting sport to beat the breeders at fitting.



HAMPSHIRE YEARLING EWES—ROYAL SHOW WINNERS.

## FARM

#### Coming to a Sane Conclusion.

The address of the retiring president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was remarkable for the fact that it admitted the possibility of an injustice upon the part of the dealers toward the producers. The Grain Exchange has passed through a year of strife initiated by the grain growers, but really arising out of the dealers determination to conduct the trade in grain according to their own ideas of business ethics. The strife stirred up between the two factors so vitally interested in the marketing of grain is regrettable, but will no doubt result in better relationship since the positions of each will be the better understood. Under ideal conditions whatever is for the betterment of one class would be to the advantage of the other. In the grain trade whatever makes for the furtherance of the one interest at the expense of the other must result in injury to all concerned. The grain growers and grain dealers are actually working for the one end, but have unfortunately differed in their opinions upon the advisability of the adoption of certain plans of procedure. Farmers as much as dealers are interested in having a well organized grain trade, but producers rightly object to measures that give the dealers arbitrary authority or monopolistic control of the trade. In organizations the possibility of these is sure to present itself and being present is liable to abuse. Mr. Bettingin's remarks, while declaring a certain degree of perfection of organization in the trade, emphatically protest that there has been no abuse of the advantage of organization, yet at the same time he admits that in his own opinion the dealers have been overly acquisitive in charging a cent per bushel commission on handling oats.—An admission of this kind implies that there may be other rules of the exchange that are not in the best interests of producers and also of dealers, since these interests should be mutual. For instance, his justification for the practice of charging one cent per bushel commission on wheat is that other exchanges do it and that this charge is required to maintain the present number of dealers in comfortable incomes. The most unversed student of economics readily recognizes that such reasons for charges are very poorly grounded. What others may do is never any guide for us and because it requires a cent a bushel commission to maintain all those who through circumstances are associated in the trade is obviously a very improper basis upon which to fix the value of the service of selling. One thing always impresses the student of marketing methods and that is, that the number of men who make good livings out of the exchange is altogether out of proportion to the service they render.

We regret that Mr. Bettingin saw fit to elate in the fact that during the past year the grain growers were not successful in having effected modifications in the conduct of the exchange. It would appear now that there is reason for even more effort to modify the circumstances which surround the trade.

#### Make the Railway Company Responsible for Shortage in Weights.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Reading your article on transportation of grain as a reply to some communication sent you, in your issue of 4th inst., I could not help thinking but that Mr. Shaw's theory, (the measure line) would be a mighty good thing for farmers, but am afraid it would lead to confusion in cases where leakage happened. I do not know, that is practically, whether or not grain loaded in cars does settle. But take a common bushel measure rolled level, give it a slight kick and it settles considerably, hence I have an idea that the more bumps a car gets on the journey the more the grain would settle. Thus, in a law court it would be rather a nice point to find just how much shortage there was in the measure line idea. However, I stick to my old idea that the only solution is public weights under Government control. As to cars loaded at sidings the Railway Company receiving traffic in such a way, ought to be held responsible for any shortage just the same as for a car loaded at a station; otherwise refuse traffic at these places until they are opened as traffic stations. On this score my idea is that the greater number of these sidings should be manned if for nothing else than for the proper working of the line. This cry about leaking cars is simply a shame to the Railway Company because if they cannot supply proper cars they are ill deserving traffic only to spoil it. Just here when I am at it why should farmers have to clean out and fix up cars for any railway company? But Mr. Editor, its the old story the practice started in the early days and Mr. Hayseed is supposed to go on as usual and work irrespective of the large dividends the companies can pay.

Let the rule be that if I load 6,000 pounds the railway company has to deliver the same or make good the shortage. Any other system is simply playing at railroading.

Oak Lake.

JAS. GILLESPIE.

#### Grasses for Hay.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"I have a ten acre field which I would like to use for growing hay. The land is slightly rolling, soil sandy loam, subsoil yellow clay. It has grown one crop of wheat and one of oats since first broken. Hay is wanted as feed for both horses and cows. Can you recommend any kind of seed that will yield a crop of hay next year, i. e. in 1908? If not, what seed would you advise for such land, to yield a crop in 1909? Should the seed you recommend be sown with or without a nurse crop?"

W. G. K.

Ans.—It is hardly possible that the seed of any of the grasses or clovers sown now would make enough growth to cut for hay next year. Next spring if the soil is fairly clean we would prepare it for a grain crop of wheat or barley and seed with a mixture of timothy and rye grass on most of the field. On a part of it, however, we would advise trying red clover and alfalfa. Sow the timothy and rye grass after the seeder and cover with a harrow. Put on about six pounds of timothy and eight pounds of rye grass seed to the acre. Keep the stock off the stubble in the fall and if the land showed the worse for wear spread over a light coat of manure. With the part intended for clover prepare the soil as for roots or a garden; kill as many weeds as possible, and get the land firm, then along in June sow from five to eight pounds of red clover seed to the acre and if necessary run a horse rake or packer over the soil to keep the crust pregnable. In July or August it may be necessary to clip the weeds to give the young clover a chance. A light coat of fine manure in the fall or winter would also help it.

With alfalfa we would not advise more than an experimental plot of two or three acres until the habit and nature of the plant was well understood, and showed its adaptability to the locality. Sow it like the red clover but use judgment in the amount of seed to the acre. Generally from fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre is recommended but we have heard of good results from five pounds of seed. As a general rule it is better to sow much than little, as often not more than sixty per cent. of alfalfa seed will germinate. Be sure to keep stock off the clovers and treat the alfalfa kindly the first two seasons after which it will stand a lot of abuse.

We have not recommended brome grass for the reason that it takes such a hold upon the ground that it becomes a weed and has no particular advantage over timothy and rye grass.

In well worked lands and where there is shelter by woods or bluffs every farmer should try a mixture of timothy and clover for hay. There are many fields seeded this way throughout the older parts of the west, and the crop is growing splendidly. The clover, however, is not absolutely dependable as it frequently takes time to adapt itself to some soils, but a mixture of about six pounds of timothy seed and eight of red clover should be sown until it gave a good crop or conclusive proof that the soil is not adapted for it.

## POULTRY

### The Colony System of Poultry-Keeping.

Poultry-keeping is usually regarded as one of the easiest departments of farm work, and yet there are many problems connected with it; so many, in fact, that for want of mastering them, the great majority of poultry-keepers who go into the business—at least, to any considerable extent—fail. And this, perhaps, is not wonderful, considering that its complexities invariably increase with the number of the flock. Poultry-keeping, in fact, is a business which must be learned, as any other business must be learned; hence the only safe way is to begin on a small scale, learn by experience, and make extensions only when the footing is known to be sure.

So far but three systems have been adopted by poultry-keepers in this country: (1) The farm method, (2) the intensive method, and (3) the colony method.

By the first of these—a very desultory method—all the fowl, chickens and old ones are usually kept in one flock, and given, practically, the run of the farm. In summer but very little feed is given them, and too often but very little drink. In winter the whole flock is huddled in some small annex of the farm buildings, and occasionally are permitted to run at large through the stables and barns. This method, as may be judged, is not conducive to training or forcing of the hens to lay when required. They are almost sure to be summer layers, quite unproductive in winter, when the price of eggs is highest. Nevertheless, the hardihood of fowl thus neglected, as it were, is often remarkable. The method has at least some elements of the natural about it. Being thrown so much on their own resources, the fowls are obliged to take necessary exercise, and during the summer they usually manage to look out pretty well for themselves, although, it must be granted, at some expense to growing grain and gardens.

The second method—the intensive—is highly artificial, and is not as a rule, to be recommended. Its aim is to keep a large flock in limited space, and

it necessarily calls for expensive buildings, closed-in yards, and the constant care of an expert poultry-keeper. Even with the latter, success is not assured, for where large flocks are huddled together insect pests make more speedy headway, disease is more likely to run rife, the ground of the yards become poisoned with toxic substances, and endless complications ensue.

By the colony system, which is fast gaining popularity in the United States, especially in Rhode Island, most of the objectionable features in the two above methods have been eliminated. Instead of having one large poultry house, and compelling all the fowl to herd together, two or more, according to the number of hens, are used, and are placed far enough apart to keep conditions favorable to the health of the inmates. These houses, which are from eight to nine feet wide to twelve or fourteen feet long, are usually set in a pasture field, over which the fowl may roam at will in search of animal and insect food. The doors may be closed to keep cattle out, and such food and drink as are necessary placed on the floor, the poultry gaining access through a small hole; or a small enclosure may be fenced in before each building. Especial care is paid to ventilation, and during warm weather the houses are raised from below to give free circulation beneath. Each house accommodates from thirty to thirty-five hens. As a rule, plenty of food is supplied. There are all kinds of systems of feeding. Some use the hopper system, while many others adhere to the old plan of giving a cooked mash. Where soft food is given, it is usually fed in the morning. Care is taken that a supply of clean, cool water is always before the fowl. Hens are used almost altogether for hatching and, until grown, the chickens are kept in small separate coops which are moved from time to time, that they may be always on clean ground; after hatching they are usually placed in the hay fields.

The colony house plan is a very natural one and much safer as regards disease than the close-quartering and intensive-housing system.

There are two things which prevent a more general adoption of the colony method among farmers in this country. The colony plan is not adapted to winter use in sections where the snow-fall is heavy, and where vermin abound, as their depredations would make it impossible to maintain colonies of fowls on fields and pastures remote from farm buildings. To meet the first objection, some poultry farmers are combining intensive methods for winter with the colony plan for summer. The first cost of such a plant is considerable, but the labor saving may warrant it. That remains to be seen. The second objection is in many places a serious one. It takes time and persistent, concerted effort to rid a district of the pests that prey on poultry. Many who prefer the colony plan would like to instal a plant of that type complete, but cannot do so because of certain losses from wild animals. It seems appropriate to remind such, that, in the natural development of the colony plan nothing was done wholesale. Each addition to the equipment meant only a little extension of the area to be protected, but with every farmhouse the center of a constantly extending circle of territory in which fowls were safe from their natural enemies, the district soon became untenable

for those pests. And to my mind, it is well that the adopting of the colony system compels observance of the rule of slow growth in poultry-keeping, for my observation has been that rapid growth in the beginning is rarely associated with a successful enterprise.—Condensed from a paper prepared by John H. Robinson, Editor *Farm Poultry*, Boston, Mass., for the National Poultry Conference, University College, Reading, Eng.

### Separate Standards of Perfection for the Leading Breeds of Poultry.

In our report of the American Poultry Association's Convention, last month, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., (see page 1374, issue September 4th), mention was made of an important resolution, adopted on motion of G. M. Curtis, the retiring president, to the effect that the Association should undertake the publication of a series of new, separately-bound Standards of Perfection, one for each of the leading breeds, commencing with the most popular breed, as indicated by the numbers exhibited at poultry shows between October 31st, 1907, and March 1st, 1908, these separate standards not to interfere with or forestall the publication of the General Standard, the next revised edition of which is to appear in 1910.

Before Mr. Curtis made his motion, two important committees had reported, one in favor of publishing an illustrated Standard of Perfection for the judging of market poultry and eggs, the other in favor of illustrating the 1910 revised edition of the General Standard with color plates. After the latter report had been heard, Mr. Curtis offered his resolution in substitution. He saw many difficulties in the way of illustrating the General Standard adequately with color plates, as the work and expense would be so heavy that only a few breeds could be so illustrated. He deemed the time ripe for a new step forward, and proposed that the Association should forthwith begin the publication of the separate standards for each breed, these to be illustrated in black and white, and also in colors. These separate standards would also contain text and illustrations descriptive of the standard size and shape of eggs for the breed and varieties thereof, and the standard requirements for dressed specimens of each variety of the breed. The resolution was seconded by J. H. Drevensstedt, and adopted by the Convention.

Following is the resolution in full:

"First, That this association undertake the publication of separate breed standards; i. e., of separately-bound Standards of Perfection for the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, the Leghorns, etc., beginning with the breed that is the most popular in the United States and Canada at the present time, and taking up other breeds one at a time, in the order of their popularity.

"Second, That each of these Standards shall be complete in itself as regards everything the purchaser and user should receive in the form of a Standard for determining the individual and comparative merits of Standard fowl, including an appropriate introduction telling of the origin and work of the American Poultry Association, and citing the history of the breed and of each variety thereof, containing



FORHANDED WITH HIS WORK.

a nomenclature fowl and a suitable glossary, which shall define the technical terms used in the text of the book, an official score-card, a list of the general disqualifications applicable to the breed, a list of special defects, with prescribed discounts, the usual instructions to judges, so far as they apply to the breed, also quite full general remarks treating of breed characteristics and the beauty and utility values of the varieties of the breed.

"Third, That each of these breed Standards shall be illustrated in black and white, to the best advantage, and shall also contain illustrations showing the natural or standard colors and shades of color of the different varieties of the breed, these colored illustrations to consist, so far as may be found practicable, of separate pictures, as nearly ideal as possible, both in shape and color, of a standard-shaped male and female of each variety, said pictures to be shown in full profile, and in the event that it is not found practicable or satisfactory to show the complete specimens in color, then sample feathers shall be shown; and, should these be found impracticable, then patches of color illustrating the correct shades, as per Standard requirements, shall be used.

"Fourth, That each of these breed Standards, which treat of the so-called utility or semi-utility varieties, shall contain text and illustrations descriptive of the standard size, standard shape, and the standard color for eggs laid by the breed and the varieties thereof; also text and illustrations descriptive of standard requirements, as regards shape, color of skin, etc., for dressed specimens, together with sample forms of score-cards to be used in judging eggs and dressed fowl of the breed, and of each variety thereof.

"Fifth, That the method of deciding on the breed or breeds shall be as follows: The secretaries of all poultry shows held in the United States and Canada, between the dates October 31st, 1907, and March 1st, 1908, shall be invited by the secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association to furnish him, in his official capacity, a certified list of the number of entries of each breed shown at the respective exhibitions, for which the regular entry fee shall have been paid, and on April 1st, 1908, these lists shall be gotten up, and the breed that was exhibited in the largest number at the shows thus reported on—all standard varieties of each breed to count—shall be supplied first in order with a separate breed Standard, as herein outlined and ordered, and that during the winter show season of 1908-1909 the same method shall be followed in deciding upon the popularity of the second breed to be supplied with a separate Standard, and so on, year by year, until such number of breeds have been supplied as may be deemed advisable by this Association, said separate Standards not to be undertaken at a rate of more than one each year.

"Sixth, That the method of preparing and revising the text and illustrations of each of these breed Standards shall be as follows: If specialty clubs representing the breed, or any variety thereof, are in active existence, and are members of the American Poultry Association, each such club shall be invited to delegate a member to serve on a revision committee, the work of which committee shall be to prepare, for submission to the Executive Board of this Association, the text and illustrations it is proposed shall comprise a separate breed Standard, and the Association by action of its Executive Board, shall appoint a sufficient number of members, who are not members of any of such specialty clubs, to give the Association a majority of one on said committee, provided that if two specialty clubs exist for the same variety, the club having the largest bona-fide membership at the time of formation of the committee shall be entitled to appoint the club delegate for such variety to serve on the revision committee for the breed.

"Seventh, That the report of each revision committee on separate Standards shall be made to the Executive Board of this Association, the final report of each such committee to be made to the Association by the chairman or secretary of the Executive Board.

"Eighth, That the expenses of each revision committee on separate-breed Standards shall be borne by the American Poultry Association and the specialty clubs, on a pro rata basis of membership of each such committee, said expenses to include travelling and hotel expenses to regularly-called meetings of each committee, and only such other expenses as are found necessary in carrying out the provisions of this resolution and the instructions of the Executive Board, all such expenses to be approved by the Finance Committee of this Association.

"Ninth, That the preparation and publication of these separate breed Standards shall not forestall nor interfere with the work of properly revising the text and illustrations of the present Standard of Perfection, as provided in our Constitution, and as ordered at the thirty-first annual convention of this Association."

## DAIRY

### Dairying in Saskatchewan Gaining in Favor.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

If the interest manifested in the dairy work at agricultural fairs in Saskatchewan can be taken as an indication of its standing in the various districts there can be little doubt concerning the increased attention the people are devoting to this important branch of farm work. The Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture has been making special efforts to impress the necessity of advanced methods in dairying and to bring the work more before the people. The opportunity for doing this in connection with the fall fairs offer many advantages. Applications from societies asking for dairy judges and demonstration work were so numerous this season that many societies that the Department were desirous of accommodating had to go unprovided for. An itinerary covering twenty one fairs was arranged at which dairy demonstrations were given and the judging of dairy products was done by judges supplied by the department. In all cases the following butter score card was used, which proved something new and interesting to many exhibitors, who expressed their appreciation of its excellence as a means of indicating defects which could be guarded against in future.

#### BUTTER SCORE CARD.

Judge.....	Fair held at.....on.....190..				
Flavor, 45	Texture 25	Salting 10	Color 15	Finish 5	Total 100
SCORE:					
Heated ..	Salvey ..	Light ....	Pale ...	Unevenly packed	
Weedy ..	Brittle ..	Heavy ...	Deep... ..	" wrapped	
Sour ...	Open ...	Uneven ..	Marbled ..	" printed	
Bitter ..	Dry.....	Not dist'd	Uneven ..	Pkg. unlined	
Old Cream Cloudy ..	"	"	"	" poorly lined	
Oily Tend Milky ..	"	"	"	" soiled	

NOTE.—Items checked indicate defects in quality of butter.

Class..... Section..... Entry No.....

Immediately following the judging the demonstration was commenced. The attendance at these in most cases was beyond all expectations, and the interest manifested was in keeping with the attendance. In reporting to the department the secretary of one of the societies among other things said:—"The dairy demonstration was without doubt one of the most interesting, as well as one of the most instructive, features of our fair." The number of exhibits and the quality of butter at most fairs showed a marked improvement over previous years. The number of entries at the various fairs ranged from twenty-four to fifty-five, and the scoring was creditable. When possible a short talk on making butter for exhibition purposes was given immediately following the judging. There is reason to believe that the efforts of the Department have proved instructive and have been appreciated.

## Horticulture and Forestry

### Why Use Wild Fruits?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your issue of Aug. 28 gave us a very good article on Our Native Fruits (Horticulture in the North). Having for many years devoted much attention to this subject and acquired some practical experience I would wish to add a remark which may perhaps not be altogether wasted. It is quite true that the wild fruits of the prairie provinces are of excellent quality. Being equally well acquainted with those of Europe, I believe ours to be superior, they are, however, very unevenly distributed, many people cannot enjoy them without going long distances from home and whole districts are entirely devoid of them. The article referred to suggests that these wild fruits might be improved and developed into cultivated varieties capable of thriving in our climate. They undoubtedly could, and few pursuits are more interesting for those who have the requisite time and turn of mind. But what I would point out, with insistence, and what people in general seem very slow to realize, is that the "tame" varieties of small fruits, particularly raspberries, currants, red, white and black, and strawberries, can be grown in any part of this country now, immediately, with very little trouble, no expense worth mentioning and without any limitations whatsoever. There is no doubt at all that most people care very much for fruit; they will drive miles and miles to a patch of wild berries and put in a hard day's work picking them, undeterred by sun, wind or mosquitoes; and yet I believe it is no exaggeration to say that not five per cent. of our settlers "bother" to have them on their own premises, where they could gather them at their leisure, in one tenth the time, in *ad libitum* quantity and of far choicer quality. This is inexplicable; I repeat that any one can have them in his or her garden. I know many who have tried it and I have not met a single one who has given it up in disgust, and my advice is, to bother. The bother is very small; begin with a few plants, a dollar or two will buy them, half a day will plant them, you can multiply them at will, and the care you will bestow on them afterwards will be well repaid and will not compare in any way with the labor of picking wild berries.

Alta.

HENRY DEBY.



WILD FRUIT LANDS AT WATERLOO, KOOTENAY VALLEY

## Breeding Hardy Strawberries.

The South Dakota Experiment Station since 1900 have been endeavoring by crossing cultivated varieties of strawberries with the common wild berry, to produce a variety that will possess the hardy qualities of the wild kind with the superior commercial qualities of the less hardy cultivated varieties. Wild strawberries are among the most abundant of American fruits. There are so many varieties in the various parts of the continent that botanists have not yet agreed, as to their proper naming and classification. From time to time in the early days of the country the wild strawberries were transferred to the gardens of the settlers in the Eastern United States. This work of improving the wild strawberry of New England was begun at least one hundred years ago, although incomplete early records make it impossible to determine the date of the first experiment in this line. Suffice it to say, that the early settlers coming from Europe were pleased with the American native representatives of the strawberry and their cultivation gradually spread, as the wild supply began to lessen.

With this cultivation came the demand for varieties better than the old wild berries. It was discovered that in South America there existed a wild strawberry superior in many respects to the strains found in the north. It was larger, of finer flavor, but being tropical in its origin far less hardy. Nevertheless its introduction into American gardens speedily drove out smaller, less favored native species out of cultivation with the result that our field strawberry has had but small influence in the improvement of the garden varieties that now exist.

It appears then that the strawberries now found in our markets have been developed mainly from the wild strawberry of South America. The varieties thus developed, so long as they were grown in the temperate regions of the East and South, little difficulty was experienced in growing them successfully. But, as their cultivation extended northward upon the open prairies a new obstacle to success was encountered. It was found that as a whole the plants, although fairly resistant to heat and drouth, were sometimes lost by winter-killing. This may be regarded as a natural consequence of attempting to cultivate a plant in a new region subject to greater winter cold than that found in its native home. Even winter mulching would not entirely save the plants from this radical change in environment. The results attained at our own Western Experiment Stations at Brandon and Indian Head bear this general experience out. We have yet to find the strawberry best suited for our climate here.

To ascertain if possible whether or not a strawberry could be developed hardy enough to withstand our western winters without mulch or protection, the South Dakota Station undertook an extensive series of experiments. They commenced with wild strawberries secured from various places in the Northwest, from North Dakota and from Manitoba. After producing over eight thousand seedlings two hundred and twenty-five varieties were selected, but these have since been much reduced in number. Strawberries of all fruits are the easiest from which new varieties may be started. They never come true to seed, a hundred different varieties may spring from the seed found on the surface of a single berry. The seedling varieties thus produced were planted under actual field conditions, were never mulched, and were subjected to a temperature forty below zero with the ground bare. Finally from all these two varieties were chosen and sent out for preliminary trial among the farmers of the two Dakotas and Manitoba. They were named South Dakota No. 1 and No. 2. The first is a seedling of Jessie fertilized by the pollen of a wild strawberry from Manitoba. The second a seedling of Glen Mary, fertilized with pollen from a wild berry found in North Dakota. Both are rather late blooming varieties, have roundish conical berries and are about an inch in diameter. Experimenters generally speak favorably of these two new strains. The No. 1 variety was grown successfully in this Province without mulch and the grower speaks favorably of its superior table qualities. In a good many districts however, neither variety came up to expectations.

On the whole, so far as actual results go, little seems yet to have been accomplished. The South Dakota Station however, is working along correct lines and if it follows consistently the course it is mapping out in this work good must ultimately result. In time the prairies of this country will produce those fruits in abundance which we now regard as too tender to be cultivated here. Apples will one day grow in this country but not apples of varieties we are now familiar with. It is the same with strawberries. Varieties will be ultimately developed hardy enough to withstand the rigors of our winter climate, and the ready way in which they can be originated is by "breeding up" from some of our already existing, hardy native kinds.

## FIELD NOTES

## Events of the Week.

## CANADIAN.

Teams from Canada, Great Britain, Australia and United States were competitors for the Palma trophy for rifle shooting at Ottawa. The trophy was won by an American team with a score of 1712 out of 1800 after a contest which broke all international records. Canadians stood second with a score of 1671, Australia 1653, Great Britain 1580.

A disgraceful riot occurred in Vancouver on Sept. 8th, when a mob of labor men in a demonstration against Lieut.-Gov. Dunsmuir, burnt him in effigy and then proceeded to attack the occupants of the Chinese and Japanese portion of the city. Many people were badly injured, and the Orientals have since purchased firearms to defend themselves against the lawless element.

People often shrug their shoulders when the possibilities of the Hudson Bay Route are discussed, and the practicability of Churchill as a safe port. In this respect the report of Mr. A. J. McKenna, of the Indian Department at Ottawa, is interesting. In an exhaustive review, it is found that the railway projected to Churchill, from the present terminal at LePas, can be constructed at a reasonable cost. Also, that with the help of an ice-breaker, such as now is used between Quebec and Levis, the harbor could be kept open all the year round.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Cliff House, which had just been completed after its destruction on the San Francisco earthquake, was entirely destroyed by fire.

Fifty thousand people attended the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Saratogo, N. Y.

Another massacre of Jews is reported from Roumania to have taken place in Lodz and Kiskinev. Fully one hundred are killed.

A new advisory council has been formed in India. Its sixty members will include twenty ruling chiefs and a suitable number of territorial magnates from every province; and their term of office will be five years. The function of the council will be purely advisory and it will deal only with such matters as may be specially referred to it from time to time. The proceedings of the council will, as a rule, be private, informal, and confidential; but provision is made for public conferences on occasions when the Government of India desires to make its motives and intentions better known, to correct misstatements, and to remove erroneous impressions. Provincial advisory councils are also proposed.

## Montreal Live Stock Trade Facilities.

A Montreal despatch foreshadows the formations of a union abattoir company in that city, and the construction of the most modern and commodious live stock buildings and yards in Canada. The present facilities are considered entirely inadequate, and exporters have on several occasions lately appealed to the G. T. R. and C. P. R. authorities for relief in the improvement of terminals, and will probably take the matter up without delay. It is said that if satisfactory arrangements can be made, probably one million dollars will be spent, on the understanding that it will be situated at the extreme west end of city limits. Several sites are available, and it is estimated that an area of at least one hundred acres will be required to properly carry out the scheme.

## Demonstration Farm Likely to be Established at Medicine Hat.

It is very probable that a demonstration farm along the lines advised by Prof. Campbell will shortly be established in the Medicine Hat district. Prof. Campbell, it will be remembered strongly advised that in some district in the West demonstration work should be carried on to prove that by the methods of intensive cultivation which he introduced and practiced in Western Kansas and Nebraska, large areas of good soil impossible to irrigate in our Canadian West, might be made to yield satisfactory crops, during the majority of years.

The Medicine Hat Agricultural Society, believing that incalculable good might be done in their district by installing such a farm there, have taken the matter up in a business-like way, have called on the Canadian Pacific Railway company for assistance in the project and have received from them every assurance that the company is prepared to go ahead and aid in installing such a station. It is proposed to obtain a quarter of a section of suitable land, which is to be operated as a demonstration farm under the charge of a competent farmer, and that work will be done to demonstrate the possibility of crop production by

thorough cultivation. A farm such as this intelligently managed ought to do much to improve the existing impression that the Medicine Hat district is suitable only for ranching. There is not the least doubt but that Prof. Campbell's scheme of cultivation and moisture conservation is founded on correct scientific principles, and that in quite a number of districts in Saskatchewan and Alberta where the rainfall is insufficient to provide moisture for the growing of crops, it can be carried into successful effect. The establishment of demonstration farms in these districts is the first step towards bringing the system into general practice and the proposal to establish such should receive every assistance from the districts themselves, and from the other interests involved.

## Results of Standing Field of Seed Grain Competition.

The fifteen judges have finished judging the thirty-eight competitions in standing fields of seed grain in Saskatchewan in which there were a total of three hundred and thirteen entries. The judges were unanimous in their praise of what is being accomplished by these field trials. Farmers are taking more interest in the growing of first-class seed grain so that winners in the competitions are generally flooded with requests for seed. Those of the judges who were at work last year state that there is a greater improvement in the quality of the crops shown this year over those of last. Greater care has been taken in having the seed clean, free from weeds, and free from other varieties and other kinds of grain.

On account of the lateness of the season some competitions were judged before the fields entered in them were matured and some of them may be touched by the frost before they can be harvested but under the circumstances nothing else could have been done.

On account of the lateness of the season two agricultural societies held competitions in standing fields of seed oats. The winners in these were—Togo, W. B. Ross, (Banner); A. E. Taylor (Newmarket); J. Peters, (Tartar King) and W. G. McDonald. At Battleford first and second were obtained by Geo. Truscott (Banner) and D. K. Weber (Banner). The remainder of the agricultural societies confined their attention to wheat with the results as indicated below. Where the variety is not mentioned it is Red Fife.

## WINNERS.

Alameda.—Jas. McCaughey, J. T. Young, J. Dageld, Mrs. Geo. Anderson, Dalesboro.

Abernethy.—C. Steuck, J. P. Peters, I. Steuck, W. H. Ismond, Kenlis.

Broadview.—J. R. Finlayson, T. C. Wilson, Geo. Dawson, Frank Baker.

Creelman.—W. A. Mustard, W. H. Wensley, W. H. Black, J. E. Good.

Churchbridge.—Robt. Timmon (Red Fife), Robt. Fraser, (White Fife), S. J. W. Taylor (Red Fife), Henry Roberts (White Fife).

Carrot River, Kinistino.—Thos. Cay (Stanley), A. J. Morton, Frank Plant, Gilbert Plant.

Carnduff.—J. S. Hopkins, John McKillop, J. M. Dill, T. R. Timmons.

Duck Lake.—A. E. Crowther, (Huron), Chellwood; John Bell, Wingard; C. H. Kalbfleisch (Huron), Carlton; Pierric Lache (Preston).

Estevan.—Ira B. Brown, Beinfait; W. Brooks.

Ft. Qu'Appelle.—Geo. Record, A. E. Stewart, R. O. Harrison, Thos. Greigg, Strathcarroll.

Fairmede.—J. R. Clayton (Huron), J. A. Donall, Highview, R. D. Clements.

Gainsboro.—Jas. Shell (Preston), Simpson Shaw, R. Rusk, R. H. Henderson.

Grenfell.—Jas. Savage, John Fetheringham, John Nichol, Edward Adams.

Indian Head.—Hugh Milling, M. McGregor, John Murray, W. J. Davies.

Lashburn.—Wm. Saunders (Stanley), Claude Shillitoe (Preston), Ben Jones, G. A. Hodgson (Stanley).

Lloydminster.—H. R. Miles (Preston), Geo. Pope (Preston), Rockham & Smith (Preston), Holland Bros. (Preston).

Moosomin.—A. P. Crisp, Chas. Bowering, Fleming; John Young.

Maple Creek.—Geo. C. Stewart, Robt. Kells, S. M. Colquhoun, W. H. Reddick.

Moose Jaw.—Barkley Green, Boharm; Robert Elson, Boharm; F. W. Green, Boharm.

Moose Mountain, Carlyle.—John Doty, John Hewitt (Preston), G. H. Anderson, Dalesboro; Jas. Flynn.

N. Battleford.—Chas. E. Hicks, Jos. Simpson (Preston), W. D. Finlayson, K. Finlayson.

Oxbow.—H. Hamill, F. Carvell, A. Knight, W. A. Noble.

Prince Albert.—Geo. Neilson (Preston), Shields & Elder, L. Stanley, Jas. Smith.

Quill Lake.—C. Cowley (Preston), C. Vokes, D. Armstrong (Preston), T. Hodgson.

Rosthern and Hague.—J. N. Friesen (Stanley), T. Abram, Geo. Fast (Preston), G. Mickle (Percy).

Radisson.—M. Hayward, John Stevens, Goodrick & Sons, J. A. Mitchell.

Sintaluta.—H. O. Partridge, H. Neilson, E. A. Partridge (Stanley), A. J. Quigley.

Saskatoon.—W. A. Kirkpatrick, H. Scultz, Nutana; S. Pollock, M. Schmitter, Nutana.

South Qu'Appelle.—W. G. Vicars (Preston), F. G. Whiting (Stanley), Barnett Harvey, E. W. Loverine. Stoughton.—R. Tully, Edwin Slater, A. A. Pocock, Handsworth; A. Cameron.  
Saltcoats.—C. A. Partridge, Wm. Eakin, Eakindale; Fred Kirkham, (White Fife), William Thompson.  
Strasburg.—Peter Ferguson, Govan; John Holman, R. H. Edwards, Arlington Beach.  
Stockholm.—F. Vrabritz (Huron); M. Drotuand, Jos. Hermansky, P. Stromgren, Ohlen.  
Wolseley.—Wm. Mowbray, Jos. Cohn, D. Ferguson, John Whitcock.  
Wapella.—Peter McIntyre, S. Brash (Preston), A. W. Hunt, F. J. McCrae.  
Yorkton.—W. D. Dunlap (Preston), J. T. Hall, Peter Ramsay, Wm. Simpson.

**Old Time Fair.**

Kildonan and St. Paul's Agricultural society hold their annual fair to-day and tomorrow. The event is about the only one of the old time fall fairs that is held in Manitoba. Large crowds go out from Winnipeg to see the products of the farms and market gardens and a most enjoyable time is spent.

**Important Suggestions to Shippers.**

On account of the many difficulties arising in connection with securing settlement for loss of grain on the railways in transit the Royal Grain Commission at the request of Mr. D. D. Campbell, the farmer's shipping agent at Winnipeg, had an informal conference with representatives of the claims department of the C. P. R. and Mr. Campbell, the result of which was that the commission recommended Mr. Campbell to prepare suggestions to shippers.

The advice given below is distinctly relevant as there are cases on record where claims might have been recovered if these suggestions had been observed.

The suggestions are:

- 1st. If shipper has to furnish lumber for car doors he should have the agent at shipping point certify the bill as correct; it will save time in collecting the account.
- 2nd. When possible weigh accurately all grain put into cars and keep record of same.
- 3rd. When car is loaded, level the grain as well as possible and note on the face of the shipping bill how high the grain is in comparison with the grain line, and have agent verify it on the bill.
- 4th. Be careful not to load cars above the maximum weight allowed, the excess freight charged takes away the profit.
- 5th. Load cars up to their capacity if possible, as the rate is charged on the capacity of the car.
- 6th. Bill cars at the actual number of bushels and weight you consider or know you have put into car, it will be much easier to adjust any claims of loss of grain in transit when this is done.

**The Hudson Bay Route.**

In J. A. J. McKenzie's report to the Department of Interior, recently issued, some very interesting facts in reference to Hudson's Bay, and the country lying between it and the organized districts of the West are given. The department was induced to investigate the feasibility of this route as an outlet for our grain to Europe. For several years the rapid developments made in these provinces has precipitated on the country a transportation problem of the first magnitude. We have had a grain blockade most of the time for the past few years. One crop is not marketed before the next is harvested. And the extension of the railroads only increases the difficulty, for such increase only increases proportionately the volume of traffic to be handled. Nor is grain alone the only business that is presenting itself to the railroads in greater volume. The live stock industry is developing in equal ratio. Last year 130,000 cattle reached Winnipeg and 80,000 head were carried to the seaboard. To thinking men it is becoming more obvious every year that a larger ocean outlet must be found or development retarded. The C. P. R. is double tracking its lines and will soon be pouring double its present freight into the "spout" at the head of Lake Superior. The Canadian Northern is opening up vast areas of grain and cattle growing land in the North and West. By next year the Grand Trunk Pacific will have tapped another huge area through the central west. The transportation difficulty, will, in a few years be much more a problem than it is now. The shipping facilities at Fort William and Port Arthur may be proportionately enlarged, as undoubtedly they will to accommodate this ever increasing business, but they can never hope alone to handle the traffic of the country when all the areas now non-productive begin to pour their products toward the sea. We need a subsidiary outlet by the shortest possible rail haul to tide water. Where is it to be found?

Canada's great inland sea, called Hudson's Bay, gives the west tide water in the meridian of the Mississippi Valley. A glance at the map shows that the shortest route from the center of Canada's grain fields to the world's markets is via the Hudson's Bay and Strait. Churchill harbor is as near the central point of the wheat area as the center of that

area is to the head of lake navigation; and it is about the same distance from Liverpool as is Montreal.

The Canadian Northern Railway will soon reach the Pas on the Saskatchewan River, and from there to Churchill is some 480 miles. With that distance spanned, Winnipeg, which is, via the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1,422 miles from Montreal, would be within 945 miles from Churchill. Brandon is 1,555 miles from Montreal, from Churchill 940. Regina is 1,780 miles from Montreal, from Churchill 1,200. Medicine Hat is 2,082 miles from Montreal, from Churchill 1,500. Calgary is 2,262 miles from Montreal, from Churchill 1,682. Prince Albert is by the shortest rail routes, 1,958 miles from Montreal, from Churchill some 717. Edmonton is, by the shortest rail routes, 2,247 miles from Montreal, from Churchill 1,129. And these distances by rail to Churchill are measured over existing railways that were built for carriage East and West. With a railway from the Pas to Churchill, roads would be built over the shortest routes between important centres and that port. With a direct connection between Regina and the Pas the distance to Churchill from that center would be 774 miles, from Medicine Hat it would be 1,076, from Calgary 1,356 miles.

Churchill is 2,946 miles from Liverpool, while Montreal is, via Belle Isle, 2,761 and via Cape Race 2,927, and New York by the northern route, is 3,079.

There can be no question that, if the route via the bay and strait be feasible, it should be availed of; for its utilization would effect an average shortening of a thousand miles in the distance between the wheat fields of the West and the Atlantic seaboard, without increasing the ocean distance to the world's market.

**University Commission.**

The Manitoba Government has appointed a royal commission to inquire into and report upon and make recommendations for the improvement of the provincial university. Those comprising the commission are J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., chairman; Rev. G. B. Wilson, W. A. McIntyre, J. D. Cameron, J. A. Macray, Rev. J. L. Gordon, Rev. A. A. Cherrier.

**MARKETS**

Wheat advanced a little on last week's prices and is selling around \$1.04. The market was characterized by weakness early in the week closing Tuesday night at \$1.02. On Thursday rumors were afloat that drought was likely to seriously affect the Australian crop. Damage was reported from Victoria and New South Wales. As both of these States produce annually something like 20,000,000 bushels each the rumor caused something of a flurry in the world's markets and prices advanced accordingly. Chicago went up two cents, the local advance was a trifle stronger, as Winnipeg is essentially a weather market just now and the weather over quite a portion of the West during the week was unfavorable to cutting and threshing. Coincident with the bullish Australian reports it was announced that the Indian crop outlook was even poorer than former reports have shown. The Russian situation shows no improvement. Europe is bidding stronger for American wheat. The whole trend of the market for the present is upwards.

Some few cars of new wheat have come into the local market, grading from one Northern down to four. The receipts for the week total 187 cars, mostly old wheat, in comparison with 1604 cars received for the same week last year. It will be a fortnight at least before wheat movement becomes general. The wheat being marketed just now is going to eastern millers mostly, there being very little export demand at present prices. Fort William stocks decreased by one and a quarter million for the week and now stands at about three million bushels, in comparison with an even million for the same date in 1906. Prices for cash wheat in Winnipeg on September 23rd were: No. 1 hard (quoted) \$1.06½; No. 1 Nor. \$1.05½; No. 2 Nor. \$1.03½; No. 3 Nor. 99½c; No. 4 Nor. 96½c. Futures: October \$1.05½; November \$1.05; December, \$1.05; May, \$1.10½.

The advance in wheat reflected itself in the coarse grain market and oats went up three cents. The advance was due perhaps more to the upward movement in corn values than to the wheat advance. Barley also made a healthy spurt and is quoted around 61 cents. In Minneapolis this cereal has reached a phenomenal price level and is selling anywhere from 75c to 90c. One load was actually sold at 97c. It is quoted here at 60c to 61c. with little business doing. Oats are worth 50c. Futures: October, 48½c; November, 47c; December 46½c; May, 46c.

**PRODUCE AND MILLFEED.**

Bran, per ton	\$17 50
Shorts, per ton	18 50
Barley and oat chop, per ton	25 00
Oats, chopped per ton	28 00
Barley, chopped, per ton	22 00

HAY, (baled) in car lots, per ton		
Prairie	11 00 @	14 00
Timothy	13 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
Fancy, fresh made creamery		
Prints	28	
Creamery, 56 lb. boxes	25 @	20
Creamery, 14 and 28 lb. boxes	25	
Dairy prints, extra fancy	24 @	25
Dairy, in tubs	19 @	20
CHEESE, Manitoban at Winnipeg	10½ @	11
EGGS, fresh, f.o.b. Winnipeg subject to candling	17 @	18

**LIVE STOCK.**

There was a fair movement of export stuff during the week, about 2,200 head went East. The price has shaded off considerably, the bulk of the export business this week being down around \$3.60. The decline is due to the fact that much of the stock coming forward is off a little in quality. There is little prospect for much advance in the export trade this season. While shipping facilities just at present are extremely favorable, ocean space selling as low as 30 shillings, or from that to 35, buyers assume that the quality of the stock offered hardly warrants much advance on present values.

The Hog market is active, that is there is a good demand for hogs of all weights but prices show no advance over a week ago. The average price of what is being handled will be around \$6.25. There is little business doing in the sheep line. One commission firm was offered a bunch of five thousand during the week, but found they couldn't handle them as conditions are at present. Few lambs are in sight. Just about enough to meet butchers' demands.

Prime export steers, 1,400 lbs., \$3.60 to \$3.85; choice steers, 1,100 to 1,300, \$3.50 to \$3.75; butchers' stuff, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Bulls and old cows, \$1.50 to \$2.25. Sheep, \$5.50 to \$6. Lambs, \$7. Hogs, 160 to 200 lbs., \$5.50 to \$5.75; heavies, \$5.50 to \$6; lights, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

**TORONTO MARKETS**

Export steers (prime) \$5.10 to \$5.25; medium to choice, \$4.90 to \$5; butchers, (best) \$4.50 to \$5; common, \$3.75 to \$4.50.  
Hogs, select, \$6.15; lights and fats, \$5.85.  
Lambs, \$5 to \$5.75. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.**

Prime steers, \$5.60 to \$7; Texas steers, \$5.50 to \$5; Western steers, \$3.80 to \$6; heifers, \$3.50 to \$5.50; choice butchers' stuff, \$6.10 to \$6.75; common, \$2.50 to \$5.50; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Bulk of sales at \$5.40 to \$7.

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# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Allan Ross, a Scotch Canadian, now seventy-five years of age, and who has lived at Treherne, Manitoba, since 1892, has just published a volume of poetry.

Edward Hagerup Greig, the Norwegian composer, died at Bergen, Norway, on September 3rd. He was born at Bergen in 1843 of Scotch ancestry, and received his musical education at Leipzig and Copenhagen. His best known work is the music of "Peer Gynt," Ibsen's play.

Some rare Browning books have been put on the market, the property of Stuart M. Samuel, M. P. A "Pauline" with an autograph inscription on the fly leaf, and which sold a few years ago for £145; a set of "Bells and Pomegranates" eight parts, presentation copies to W. J. Fox, Browning's early critic and friend; proof sheets of several parts of the same edition; presentation copies of first editions of "Christmas-Eve and Easter-day," "Balaustion's Adventure," "Fifine at the Fair," "Red Cotton Night Cap Country" and others. The same library contains a copy of Alice in Wonderland (1865) with five of the original drawings by Sir John Tenniel; a series of presentation copies of Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Gibbon, Longfellow; also several of Coleridge's books with MS. additions and a presentation copy of "Aids to Reflections." Besides all this treasure, Mr. Samuel owned many important autograph MSS., including two pages of Lamb's Essay, "Dream Children," and two folio pages and six lines of Scott's Waverley.

"Carmichael," by Anison North, London, Ont.—the William Weld Co.—is described on the outside cover as "A realistic picture of Canadian rural life: the story of a family feud and its outcome." This gives a very inadequate idea of its reality. It is at once an unusually charming, well-written and captivating novel—breezy of the soil and beautifully human. From beginning to end, it is full of bright thoughts, of pure thoughts, of an appreciative estimation of the weaknesses and of the joys of life. It deserves the widest popular circulation—should, in short, be in all the homes of the people, not alone because it is good, because of its beauties of sentiment, or of the lessons it conveys, but because it appeals to the reader on its own true worth. Of Canada redolent, every man, woman, girl and boy will profit by its reading, besides being wholesomely and absorbingly entertained. It is a book to read in summer, and a book that will bear re-perusal around the fireside in winter. There is nothing preachy about it, nothing goody-goody, nothing flighty, but there is an abundance of—well, attractive narrative, picturesque truth about homely people and delightful glimpses of rural life. The satiated woman of society cannot fail to be pleased in its reading any more than the liver of the purer—the simple life. A word of praise for the publisher is merited, for the William Weld Company have performed their share remarkably, artistically and well—Toronto *World*, Canada.

### CONSISTENCY.

Somebody says "Consistency, thou art a jewel!" and some other body says: "Consistency is the bugbear of the shallow mind," which two statements would appear to be at least mildly contradictory. Yet allowing for the variation in the meaning of "consistency" both are right. The man had in mind the firmness which makes an individual's actions the natural outcome of his principles, the entire accord of his belief and con-

duct, and that close unity of mind and act is as a precious stone.

The second man might properly have said, "Consistency, thou are paste" in the meaning which the word presented to his mind. To him it was not the harmonizing of principle with action, but the maintenance of the relationship between to-day's principle and yesterday's. And he was right in attributing the effect to maintain such a relationship to the shallow mind.

The fundamentals of right and wrong are the same world without end, but no man has ever had a perfect grasp of just what comprises right or wrong. He must live and learn and suffer to gain his education in that direction. And if his attitude to-day is precisely that of yesterday or of last week or of last year, he may be consistent, in a narrow sense, but he is not growing. His mental view-point must change leading first to a change of belief and then of action, if life is to mean progress in his case.

Too many men refuse to acknowledge even to themselves a change of mind resulting from an increase of knowledge, lest an accusation of instability be brought against them. They quote as a warning in intellectual and moral as well as material matters that "rolling stones gather no moss," as though moss were a desirable thing to gather or as if the polishing process of rolling was not a thousand times more valuable.

In fact, change for the better, is a component factor of true consistency. Nature is consistent—we hear much of her immutable laws—yet nowhere is there more frequent change, seen in the changing seasons, the plant growth from seed to bud, flower and fruit. But one must guard against substituting hearsay for knowledge, impulse for principle, and talk for action. If imperfect knowledge leading to impulsive and premature announcement is made the basis of final action, the charge of inconsistency is maintained, and the base imitation of the jewel of consistency is exposed in the shallow mind of the possessor.

### ABOUT RICH MEN AND FOOLS.

As matters stand to-day, although we have a few enormously rich men in the United States and a great many rich enough to live in luxury on their incomes, and although gigantic combinations of wealth have attained great power and have often misused their power both in economic and in political affairs, and although we have families that have preserved and increased great fortunes for several generations—in spite of all our real and manufactured scandals of plutocracy—well balanced students of American economic conditions have no fear of the rich. There are in fact, occasions when we are called on to pity them, occasions when they are most unjustly treated, occasions even when they are denied the share of power and influence to which they are fairly intitled. For instance, the American Press, is, as a rule, not fair nor just in its treatment of many rich men. It ridicules them and repeats false statements about their personal character and habits until the public comes to have a wholly incorrect conception of them.

As to the danger to American social and political life from the rich, the surest proof that we are not yet debauched by them is the present tide of hostility to wealth that expresses itself in legislation and in the public prints. The rich have won power and still hold it in industry—as they always have and to a degree always must; but they have visibly lost political power and, in the best sense, they have never had great social power among us, simply because of wealth. Just now rich men in America are paying such pen-

alties that few men of moderate fortunes envy them. And Socialism, or anything like it, has for several years got its strongest support in the United States from one rich man who makes money and notoriety by it and who seeks by it to further his personal political ambitions.

That there are dangers to society from rich men is admitted; but there are greater dangers from fools, and there are more of them.—*Worlds work*.

### THE TRUSTEE OF THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

Possession is nine points of the law and no less of law abiding and patriotism. The owner takes better care of the house than his tenant does; the man who has a clear title to a section in Alberta is more interested in the legislative and educational and commercial prosperity of that province than the transient visitor or the unattached salaried worker. The man on the land has his own fortune and progress wrapped up in the country and being so bound together, he is anxious to do something to advance their joint interests, the country's just as sincerely as his own.

Just what to do is a more difficult problem to solve. He has not money enough to be a public benefactor in the usual acceptation of that term. Politics and law-making have their attractions but special qualifications are necessary, and openings for this kind of service not very plentiful; city and town offices of trust and honor are not proportionate in quantity to the number of men competent and willing to fill them; and in the rural districts there are still fewer opportunities for public service to the country.

But there is one office that the public-spirited man in the country can hold and that is the trusteeship of the school in his district. It isn't a large sounding honor; there is no fame to be gotten out of it and less money. It is a thankless task and he who undertakes it becomes an unflinching target for the criticism of the country side. In that it bears a strong resemblance to the position of the teacher of the same school except that the latter has a salary attached as a solace.

But there are some advantages adhering to the position as crowded in among the disadvantages, and certain qualifications are as necessary to holding it with credit as in filling more lofty places. The rural school trustee has in his hands the reins that guide the future of the community. His judgement selects the teacher, his oversight keeps the work and equipment of the school in good order, and his opinion is the pattern upon which the people of the district mould theirs. The moral and intellectual health of the country depends upon the tone of the separate districts, and these in turn upon the schools, and the man who helps to ever so slight a degree to create a good spirit of citizenship and loyalty in the little red schoolhouse, has done an amount of service for his country that cannot be measured.

It requires no mean capacity to be a rural school trustee—a good trustee. One of the weaknesses of our schools is an outgrowth of the idea that anybody can be a trustee. There never was a greater mistake. To begin with, he should have an interest in the welfare of the school district, not an impersonal sort of feeling, but a healthy, human interest in the people within its borders. He should have some education, the more the better, but not to the preponderance of books and booklearning over practical knowledge. He should know something of modern methods and modern difficulties in the work of the teacher. He should be able to view any matter connected with the school from the standpoint of the taxpayer, the parent, the child, the teacher, and yet have clear enough judgment and firm enough will to withstand the demands of any one of these groups, if such demands are based upon ignorance or unreason. He should be patient, slow to speak, slow to wrath, but ready for speech and righteous indignation if the occasion demands. And, last of all, he must have an unflinching supply of that most uncommon of all commodities—common sense, without which, though having all the others, he can do nothing.]

## THE NEW HATS.

It is time to consider hats. For my own part I hate them, and would like to go bareheaded all the summer and most of the winter, with only a parasol or a cap, according to season, between me and the shining canopy. I quite envy the Galician woman with the little shawl over her head, as we stand together on the corner waiting for the car on a winter morning with the thermometer below zero and the wind blowing sixty knots an hour. Her head covering gives warmth, has comparatively no weight, and is comfortable; mine lends no heat, weighs a ton (more or less) and with every gust of wind tries anew to separate my hair from my scalp. Isn't the advantage all with her?

This is not exactly the orthodox beginning to a talk on fall millinery and its beauties, but it is true, anyway. The first hats shown in felt appeared as early as August, and were mostly little soft round shapes in white, brown or navy blue with a plain band of leather or silk, or a sash of broad soft ribbon tied in a bow at the back. Then came the formal millinery openings with all the pattern hats from Paris and New York in evidence. Oh, my suffering sisters, I wish you could have seen some of those hats! It would be hard to recognize them as headgear at all if you had met them anywhere but in a millinery establishment. One pink effect looked like the large half of a coal-scuttle (if you can imagine a pale pink coal scuttle) turned upside down and heaped with ribbons and pins and feathers. I didn't "heft" it, but am sure it must have weighed only a little less than the plebeian article it resembled. Another, my companion decided, looked remarkably like a fruit basket which had been stepped upon and then gracefully draped with a faded duster. And we both wondered what we could get to cover our craniums from the wintery blasts, that would not too greatly burden our heads and unburden our pocket books.

But a little later, the Canadian milliner with her deft fingers and good taste got to work to moderate the imported fashions to a size and style more suited to Canadian heads, and utilizing all the good ideas shown in the pattern hats evolved head coverings that were not only wearable, but really artistic and becoming.

Nearly all the hats except the comfortable, sensible little toque (which is with us always in varied forms) and

the sailor style, have a tendency to droop toward the back, being, usually, narrow in front and wide at the back, and this drooping effect is carried out in the trimmings. Many have very high crowns after the Gainsborough style and these are trimmed with plumes. And once more after years of rest the bonnet is again shown—not only styles for mourning and old, old ladies, but for the middle-aged and younger matrons. I saw one in golden brown that I could just imagine upon the head of some sweet, motherly woman of forty.

Nearly all the shapes are of felt, some soft, some hard, but there are also velvet shapes and some in mohair or silk braid. Trimmings are a bewildering variety, plumes, tips, wings, quills and whole birds; ribbons, broad and soft, in plaids, Dresden, Roman stripe and plain; shot silk and mirror velvet in large rosettes, held in the center with fancy hat pins or rodallions; and almost as many flowers are shown as for the summer styles, including not only violets and roses, but also the new clusters of convolvulus and wisteria.

A case was recently tried in Philadelphia, in which a woman claimed damages of a furniture dealer for the injury done her furniture by his men while moving.

The lady testified that the men had "slammed" her things around, and had been in too much of a hurry.

To a colored man in the employ of the dealer the judge put the question: "You say that when you were handling this lady's effects you were going at a furniture mover's gait?"

"Yes, sir."

"And what is that gait?"

"Jes' keep movin', yo' honah, that's all."



This hat is of panne velvet trimmed with velvet flowers and pleated taffeta ribbon. There is a band around the crown and two large ribbon bows at the back.

This is a beaver flop, trimmed with bands of velvet and velvet rosettes, steel buckles and a shaded ostrich plume.

The mushroom sailor style of felt, and velveteen trimmed with duchess ribbon and wings.

Picture hat made of velvet, trimmed with ribbon and a handsome eque plume.

This hat is made of silk braid, trimmed with bands of velvet and wings.

*These cuts were kindly supplied by the D. McCall Company, Ltd., Wholesale Milliners, Winnipeg.*

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR CHOICE?

No man can serve two masters. . . ye cannot serve God and mammon.—St. Matt. vi. : 24.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide In the strife of truth and falsehood, for the good or evil side, Some great cause, God's New Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight, Pass the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right, And the choice goes by forever, 'twixt that darkness and that light."

We hear a great deal in these days about the power of heredity, environment and education, until perhaps we sometimes fancy that every man is the victim of fate instead of 'master of his fate,' and is a puppet, at the mercy of ancestors and teachers.

But it is folly to drift carelessly on, trusting the priceless opportunity of life in this world to every wind that blows. In spite of all the scientific statements about heredity, in spite of the tremendous influences of environment and education our future character and destiny is decided by our own action or inaction.

Joshua makes this very plain to the Israelites, makes them understand that they cannot avoid the necessity of choice when he says: "If it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will serve."

Elijah takes the same stand when he sedns out his ringing appeal: "How long halt ye between two opinions? If the LORD be God, follow Him: but if Baal, then follow him."

Our Lord has solemnly declared that we "cannot" serve two masters. That attempt proved a failure when it was deliberately tried, long ago, when the strange nations transplanted in Samaria "feared the LORD, and served their graven images."

But too many people try this divided service, though it must inevitably prove a failure. They dare not openly pledge their allegiance to Christ, dare not say from the depth of an undivided heart, "Thy will be done!" and yet they would be shocked and angry if anyone suggested that they had chosen any other service.

There seems to be safety in indecision but in reality it is a most dangerous condition of the mind. "I would thou wert cold or hot," says the Judge and Ruler of men, "so, then, because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth." Those are terrible words when we realize how lukewarm our hearts are in the cause of Christ. Let us "be zealous, therefore, and repent," as the lukewarm Laodiceans were exhorted to do.

What is the use of wasting our time and strength in half-hearted service, which we should feel ashamed to lay at the feet of our Master! He poured out all He had for us—accepted pain, shame, weariness, sorrow and death, to give us life and holiness—shall we seek only, or chiefly the satisfaction of our own lower desires?

One great lesson God is ever trying to teach us is the lesson of Trust. Over and over again we have found out by experience that if we get just what we want we are far poorer in the end than if we leave things trustingly in God's hands. And yet, when any new difficulty or perplexity arises, we are only too ready to think, as before, that we know far better than our Maker what is best.

Did you ever stop to consider that it is utterly foolish and illogical to trust God a little? Either we are perfectly safe in His hands or else He has no power at all to help us. Either the very hairs of our head are numbered, or else He knows and cares nothing whatever about us. No half measures are possible with God. Either it is absolutely for us to trust everything to His wisdom and loving care, or else it is not safe to trust anything. And yet how often we find people trusting their lives confidently in Christ's hands—when about to undergo a dangerous operation—and yet getting worried and anxious if an important letter is a day or two overdue. If God has any power to protect His children in great dangers, He must have all the power in small things and in great. Therefore, we are foolish to trust Him a little, and to trust Him sometimes, when

THE QUIET HOUR

He must be at our side always, or not at all.

Don't be satisfied with indecision. The five virgins who were foolish enough to let their lights die out for want of oil, were shut out when the Bridegroom came. They had not chosen any other Master, they were only half-hearted in their service to their lawful King. The man who buried the talent committed his charge, and the man who wrapped up the pound in a napkin instead of using it, did not openly disavow their duty to their Master. Yet He would not own them as His true servants. Christ has promised to confess before the angels of God all who confess Him before men—are you letting your neighbors see plainly that God is your Master; or do you sacrifice righteousness when you find it pays, do you care more about growing rich or popular than you do about pleasing God?

I am not a great advocate for self-examination, but I do think everyone ought to study his own heart enough to know his special temptations and weakness, and to feel quite sure what master he is serving. If the longing desire of the heart is to be like God, to please Him and to help others nearer to Him, then it is very plain that the Holy One of Israel is our King. If our most earnest purpose in life is to grow rich or famous or popular, or to have an easy, pleasant time, then it is quite time to renounce these base gods, which will surely drag down their followers until, perhaps, they do not want to have any higher ambition.

How would you like to deserve this description, from 'The Velvet Glove'?

"She was one of those fortunate persons who never see themselves as others see them, but move through existence surrounded by a halo or a haze, of self-complacency, through which their perception cannot penetrate. The charitable were ready to testify that there was no harm in her. Hers was merely one of a million lives in which man can find no fault and God no fruit. 'No fruit, the tree that made a great show of leaves, but bore no fruit, withered away; the fig tree on which no fruit grew, for year after year, was cut down as a cumber of the ground. The 'unprofitable' servant was cast out into darkness. Surely it is a solemn question for each of us, not only, 'Have I chosen the right Master?' but also, 'Will my Master accept me as a servant?'"

It is a solemn question, let us face it squarely. Our Master is merciful and generous; for His heart is filled with infinite love for us. Though we may fall again and again. He will be ready to give us a fresh opportunity of service—if we are really trying to serve Him. St. Peter de'ied his Lord, and instantly received that tender look which assured him of forgiveness. But, in spite of failure, we ought to make real progress. A child may practice a difficult piece of music earnestly, and yet stumble over the notes in a most painful manner. He cannot see that he plays it any better than yesterday; but, if he keeps on trying it will become easier by slow degrees, until at last he can play it without conscious effort. Let us not sit down too long to lament over our falls and shortcomings, but get up and try again. Those who are really trying to serve God prayerfully and continuously, must be making some headway. But don't let us be satisfied merely with the certainty that we are travelling along the right road. Let us put real enthusiasm into our service. Then, and then only, shall we find the joy of following Christ.

And let us never rest content with a self-centered religion. Christ came into the world to save the "world"; and we—if we are really aspiring to walk in His steps—must be trying to carry out the great charge laid on the Church, to make disciples of "all nations." If we can't all preach, we can all pray—and it is a great sin of omission if we do not pray for others. It has been said that if it is not in our power to talk to souls about God, we "can talk to God about souls." Are we doing it?

Those who are not interested enough in religious matters to boldly declare themselves on the Lord's side may be hindering instead of helping, the cause of truth and holiness, dragging others down when they should be helping them up. Our Lord, when He walked visibly among men, was sometimes unable to do his mighty works of healing—"could there do no mighty work." Why? "Because of their unbelief." Perhaps He is trying to reach some sick soul, and is failing, because the poison of unbelief is catching, because the cowardice which keeps you from letting your secret faith be known is contagious.

When the Light of the world lighted the fire of love and faith in your soul, He placed you on a candlestick, in order that you might show a light to all around you. If you are keeping your religion shut up within yourself, some of the souls who should receive light from you must be walking in darkness. Let your light shine—not for your own glory, but that men may see your good works, understand that they are the fruit of the Spirit of God dwelling within you, and glorify your Father in heaven.

To serve God enthusiastically is not necessarily to alter the daily round of duty, but to fill everything—play as well as work—with a new spirit. Money placed on the plate in church is not always given to God—it may only be a "collection," when it should be an "offertory." The spirit of the giver makes all the difference. It is the same with everything. A room may be swept or scrubbed because it is a necessary part of the day's work, or it may be turned into a grand action and a glorious privilege, if the heart is thrilled with the wonderful thought that Christ is the Royal Guest for whom the room is being prepared, and that every loving touch of preparation for Him is noted and approved.

Day by day, in small and unnoticed ways, the character of each man and woman is being moulded and hardened into shape. A great crisis does not make a hero or a coward, it only reveals him. We heard a little while ago how a young woman, fastened down under the wreckage of the Crystall Hall in London, Ontario, pleaded that a companion might be rescued first—though the lifting up of her friend might cause her own death. Such noble thoughtfulness for others must have been developed slowly, by the ordinary and sure method of thoughtful consideration in little things. And, in God's sight, the everyday consideration and thoughtfulness in unconsidered trifles may be really grander than the great act which is made more easy by the knowledge that it will be seen and appreciated by men.

No life can be commonplace if it is poured out enthusiastically in loving service—I don't care how plain the worker's face, nor how rough and red the hands may be. Beauty, real beauty that is worth striving after, is within the reach of all.

"And God, who studies each separate soul, Out of commonplace lives makes His beautiful whole."

HOPE.

THE SEEING PEOPLE.

The Seeing People go about— Go up and down, and in and out; Through open doors, and on the street, They talk with people whom they meet; They talk with words, but in their eyes Their speaking thoughts do also rise. The Seeing People see the sky, And if the clouds look low or high, And if the stars seem great or small, They see the birds that sing and call; And flowers, and colors—and, O mother, The Seeing People see each other!

The Seeing People see so much, Yet I could teach them all with touch My eyes are in my finger-tips, And they are sometimes in my lips When your lips put a kiss on mine, 'Tis then that I see something shine! ERNIE M. THOMAS, in the Youth's Companion.

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## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### COMBINING BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

Dear Chatterers:—By the time this reaches you, you can imagine Dame Durden transferred from the inland prairies of Manitoba to the mountains and seacoast of British Columbia, on a journey half business and all pleasure. I have been having the pleasure in anticipation anyway, and feel that if I do not get it in reality it will be pretty largely my own fault. I wish I could meet all our B. C. members in New Westminster or Victoria or anywhere else. Let me see,—there is Bella-Coola, Helmet-of-Resolution, Miss Canada, Quo Vadis, B. C. Reader, Edytha, Agnes T. M., Laura L., Odavia, The Handy Man,—all of those anyway, and perhaps some I have forgotten. What a good time we could have. If any of you should see a female at either fair in a blue and gray plaid suit and a small navy hat, with hair rampant, it might be safe to ask her if she was Dame Durden.

I do not feel quite willing to hand over any of the Ingle Nook letters to be answered during my absence, so will you mind if the letters are a little delayed that come in during that time. I owe "Double-Em" an apology now, because there has not been time to go to the Carnegie library to hunt up an answer to her question. But it will be forth-coming some day soon. The requests for patterns will be attended to promptly while I'm away, so that there will be no unnecessary delay in that department.

DAME DURDEN.

### WILD PLUMS AND CRANBERRIES.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been a silent reader of your Ingle Nook chats for some time and as I am a new arrival in Canada would like if you would answer in your next issue a few questions.

We live in a part of the country where much native fruit abounds and could you give me a recipe for preserving "wild plums" in order to take away that tart taste. Also how to make "Cranberry Catsup."

These recipes will be much appreciated if sent at once. Also tell me what is the best food to fatten young cockerels for market. Is it best to let them run when fattening.

YOUR AMERICAN FRIEND.

(I am not quite sure enough of this wild plum recipe to put it into the regular recipe column, but I have been told that to put the plums for five minutes in enough boiling water to cover them will take some, at least, of the tart flavor. If you want the skins to stay on the plum without splitting you must prick the skin with a silver fork before applying heat. When the five minute period is up, drain off, and put into a pan of syrup which has been prepared by adding the quantity of water desired

to three-quarters of a pound of white sugar to each pound of fruit. Cook gently until tender then seal carefully while hot.

Try this recipe for your cranberry catsup.—Pick over the berries, washing carefully, then put on to stew slowly in a granite kettle with a cup of cold water to each pound of fruit. When cooked press through a colander and add half as much white sugar as you have pulp, also half a cup of vinegar to each pound of fruit and half a teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon, and allspice. Let boil for twenty minutes or half an hour if not quite thick enough, then seal up, putting a few whole cloves on top of each sealer. Keep in a dry, dark, cool place.

The best way to treat the poultry you are fattening for market is to confine in coops the greater part of the day and feed a ration composed of barley and oats ground fine, with an equal proportion of shorts mixed to a reasonable consistency with milk.—D. D.)

### A BACHELOR GARDEN.

Dear Dame Durden:—Will you admit another bachelor to your society. When your paper arrives I generally turn to your column, to glean what information I can. It has often proved helpful to me. It is very good of you to admit us, as most of us are denied, to some extent, much converse with members of the gentler sex, and in matters pertaining to the culinary art, we are often indebted to you for information.

Now, although a bachelor, I have a good garden, and having more of some kinds of stuff than I at present require. I should be pleased to learn how to make vegetable marrow jam; green tomato pickles; how to preserve citron.

LEEDS LADDIE.

(So far we have never had any reason to regret the admission of bachelors to the Ingle Nook; and if a balance were struck we should doubtless find that they have given full payment in suggestions, advice, and friendliness for whatever good they have received.

I am glad you have a garden, and such a variety of vegetables in it. Have you a cellar that is frost proof? If so, you can keep some of the vegetable marrows and citrons by placing them on a dry shelf, or in a box of dry building sand. Beets and carrots can be kept this way until quite late. The citron if kept can be peeled, sliced in slices a quarter inch in thickness and fried in butter. Unripened water melons can be treated this way.

You will find the recipes for which you ask in the list of Selected Recipes, so that the housekeepers can cut them out and paste them in the cook book. I hope you will find them very good, and am sorry I cannot sample the manufactured product. Good luck to you, Leeds Laddie!—D. D.)

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS.

N.B.—Order by number and send 10 cents for each pattern to "Fashion Department, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man."

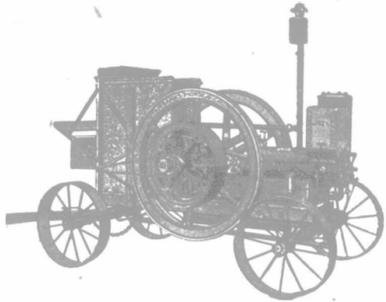


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**SELECTED RECIPES.**

**Swiss Eggs.**—Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with two ounces of fresh butter cut into small bits. Over this scatter a layer of grated cheese, then drop the eggs in without breaking the yolks, pour over them a little cream, sprinkle with more grated cheese and bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes.

**Potato Soup.**—In a saucepan put three quarts of water, half a cup of chopped bacon, six medium-sized onions chopped fine, salt and pepper to taste. Peel and grate four cups of raw potatoes, add to the liquid and cook until potatoes are reduced to pulp. Add a cup of hot milk and a tablespoon of butter, five minutes before removing from the stove.

**Walnut Cream.**—One cup granulated sugar, one-half cup hot water; boil like mad three or four minutes or until it jellies in water, cool it (almost), beat it very fast until it creams, spread on a platter, put on shelled walnuts. This cream is the same as chocolate cream. Chocolate for dipping creams as follows: One ounce or one square of Baker's chocolate in a bowl, put over the tea kettle and melt; add one teaspoonful pulverized sugar, a piece of butter size of a walnut with salt washed out. Dip the balls or cream into this and dry on sheets of paper. The above direction makes forty drops, or cream for one pound walnuts.—SCOTCH LASSIE.

**RECIPES DESIRED BY LEEDS LADDIE.**

**Vegetable Marrow Jam.**—First Method.—Peel, cut in slices an inch thick; boil until tender enough to be pierced with a straw from a clean whisk. Drain very dry and mash through a colander. For each pound of pulp add a pound of granulated sugar and the juice of one lemon. Boil very gently for fear of scorching until the mixtures thickens, then put away in sealers. Second Method.—Wash off the vegetable marrows in cold water, then without drying put in a pan and set in a moderately hot oven. Bake for an hour if of ordinary size. When done open the stem end, remove the seeds, peel off the rind, and mash the remainder till very smooth. Then add the sugar and lemon in the proportions given above, or if it seems too dry two lemons may be used in place of one.

**Green Tomatoes Pickled.**—Slice green tomatoes, sprinkle with salt, a cupful to each peck of tomatoes, and leave over night. In the morning drain off the brine, wash quickly with cold water. Use a gallon of vinegar to each peck of tomatoes, and to that amount of vinegar add two pounds coffee sugar, half an ounce whole white mustard seed, a small cup mixed spice for pickling tied up in a little bag of white cheesecloth. Let vinegar, sugar and spices boil for two or three minutes then add the tomatoes and cook for twenty minutes. Keep in glass sealers, or in a stone jar if you put the bag of spice on top and cork very tightly.

**Green Tomato Preserves.**—To every pound of tomatoes take three-quarters of a pound of white sugar, and the juice of one lemon. Cook gently till the tomato is transparent. Seal in glass jars while hot.

**Preserving Citron.**—Pare and seed the citron cutting it into cubes a little larger than dice. Put in a preserving kettle with enough cold water just to cover, and boil gently until the fruit can be easily pierced with a straw. Take out the fruit from the juice and spread it on platters over night. In the morning add to the juice a pound of sugar for each pound of the original fruit. Slice a lemon and add it to the syrup when it has dissolved all the sugar over a gentle fire. Then put the citron in again and cook slowly for an hour. Put up while hot in self sealers which have been scalded just before the fruit is put in, and for which you have new rubber rings.

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## CHILDREN'S CORNER

### NO TEACHER YET.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Children's Corner. Our school is out now and has been so for one month, but we hope to have a teacher soon.

We have one hundred and five cattle and fourteen horses on our farm. I like the summers here, but did not like last winter. This town, Stettler, was named after a man. We live seven miles from Stettler and about eight miles from Erskine and so we get our mail at both places. We live a half-mile from our school. We have been here one year on the twenty-third of September. We have four cats and two dogs, the dog's names being Fido and Nute. My birthday is on the sixteenth of December, when I will be twelve years old.

Alta (a) BEATRICE B. GREEN. (11)

### THE APPLE SEASON IN B. C.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw my last letter in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I thought I would write again. I have been going to school for two weeks and I like it very much. Twenty-seven pupils go to Lytton school. Our teacher's name is Mr. W—and we all like him fine. We are all very busy shipping fruit now but seven weeks from now we will be done for the winter. We have fifty acres of land mostly all planted with apple trees.

I will close now with a riddle: how long can a goose stand on one leg? Answer.—Try it and see.

B. C. (b) T. HOWARD EARL. (12)

### SKEES AND THE STRAW STACK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I like to read the letters. I have a dog; his name is Major. It was a very severe winter here last winter. I have a pair of Skees. When winter comes I get my skees and go to a neighboring straw stack. My chums and I have lots of fun there. My father is the post master at Snowflake. He keeps a store and gets the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have one sister and no brothers. I am twelve years old and my sister is ten. I go to school and am in the fifth book. Well I guess I will close as my letter is getting long. Hoping to see this in print.

Man. (a) WALTER SHILSON. (12)

### ESCAPED THE FROST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As our Corner is enlarging and new members enrolling I could not resist the temptation of enlisting also in such an interesting corner. The harvest is now beginning; at least we have finished cutting our barley. It is rather late for last year at this time we had finished cutting our wheat. I hope we escape frost, although we have been more fortunate than some of our friends who are frozen out or nipped. We have not been nipped, even our tomatoes escaped. We have a good garden this year; everything has done well. My flower garden is good. I haven't a big variety just sweet peas, pansies, bachelor's button (from last year). If you were here I would give you a bouquet, for they are really handsome. I could give a more lengthy description, but it would crowd out some other writer so I will press and send them to you.

I have a great passion for reading, generally having my nose stuck into a book at the wrong time. Longfellow is my favorite poet, though I like every one, especially Tennyson's works. I should like to read "Evangeline" for from what I hear I think it must be good. Well I must close with best wishes for the Advocate.

I remain, an interested reader.

HAZEL BESWETHERICK.

(Many thanks for the puzzles. You must have a fine garden, and it was kind of Jack Frost to pass it by.)

If you are fond of poetry and Longfellow is your favorite poet you will be sure to enjoy Evangeline. The scene being laid in one of our own provinces, Nova Scotia, will give an added interest aside from the beauty of the verse.—C. D.)

### THE RHYMING NINES.

Oh, dear, mamma, my remember is so poor when I come to 9 x 8. I say it over fifty times pretty near, then the next time I have to say it I can't tell how much it is. I think the nines are 'most as bad as the toothache,' said Mildred, coming to the kitchen table where her mother was peeling apples for sauce.

"As sure as apples are good to stew, 9 x 8 are 72," said mamma, playfully.

"Oh-o-o, that makes it easy; I'll never forget 9 x 8 again," cried Mildred. "Please mamma, rhyme all the nines for me?"

"Very well, dear, if it will help you to remember. I will have them ready for you when you come home from school."

Mildred went skipping to school, swinging her arithmetic by the straps, singing the rhyme and feeling she had conquered a very troublesome enemy. When she returned home her mother read her the following, which she readily committed to memory:

It takes no time or thinking fine  
When 9 times 1 are only nine.  
Neither are we long in stating  
9 times 2 are only 18.  
Nice light bread is made with leaven,  
9 times 3 are 27.  
Are you fond of candy sticks?  
9 times 4 are 36.  
Bees make honey in the hive,  
9 times 5 are 45.  
Please come in and close the door,  
9 times 6 are 54.  
Wash your hands and come to tea,  
9 times 7 are 63.  
As sure as apples are good to stew,  
9 times 8 are 72.  
The nines this way are, real good fun,  
9 times 9 are 81.  
9 times 10 are 90.  
9 times 11 are 99.  
The nines are done, let's go and skate,  
9 times 12 are 108.

CHILD'S HOUR.

## HEAD QUARTERS

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We are making arrangements to take a number of clients over our lands about the middle of October, all those who are interested would do well to communicate with us.

You will see a cut of our Waterloo lands on page 1472 of this issue.

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to be perfect in construction and to improve in tone with age, instead of weakening, as ordinary instruments do.

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Des Moines, Iowa.



Terms Open Sept. 3, Oct. 14, Nov. 26, 1907, and Jan. 6, 1908. THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED:  
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Instructions given in all branches by correspondence. Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal, and Commercial Courses, \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$45.00; six months \$90.00; nine months \$135.00. School all year. Enter anytime. 2000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course you are interested in and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.  
Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

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

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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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They are the most important secretory organs. Into and through the kidneys flow the waste fluids of the body, containing poisonous matter taken out of the system. If the kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained, the whole system becomes disordered and the following symptoms will follow: Pain in the small of the back and loins, frightful dreams, specks floating before the eyes, puffiness under the eyes, and swelling of the feet and ankles or any urinary trouble.

When any of these symptoms manifest themselves you can quickly rid yourself of them by the use of the best of all medicines for the kidneys,

### DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. John L. Doyle, Sutton West, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with a pain in my back for some time, but after using two boxes of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS I was entirely cured and can speak highly in their favor."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

### The Ladies Say They are Home Treasures



"Your Diamond Dyes which I have used for many years are home treasures. The colors are fast and beautiful, and washing cannot change them. I would send miles for Diamond Dyes rather than bother with other dyes if given to me free of cost."

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DIAMOND DYES, esteemed as home treasures by all intelligent and economical women, have an established reputation because they are scientifically made.

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Because the manufacturers of these famous dyes prepare special dyes for Wool and Silk (animal materials), and special dyes for Cotton, Linen, and combinations in which Cotton and Linen (vegetable materials) generally predominates. These special dyes give those full, bright and beautiful colors that cannot be produced by common imitation dyes.

#### Beware of Them!

Never allow a merchant to sell you a dye which is intended to color wool, silk, cotton and mixed goods equally well. Such dyes are worthless and deceptive.

Free Book and Samples of Dyed Cloth.

Send us your name and address (be sure to mention your merchant's name and tell us whether he sells DIAMOND DYES), and we will send you a copy of our new Direction Book and 50 samples of dyed cloth.

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WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED  
MONTREAL P.Q.

## PIANOS and ORGANS

Highest grades only.

Prices reasonable and easy.

**J. MURPHY & COMPANY**

CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

## GOSSIP.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, K. G., has consented to accept the office of President of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society for 1908. His father, the Duke of Connaught, has already held the office of president on two separate occasions, and visited the show at Maidenhead during the present year.

### HEREFORDS AT BRANDON.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the reporting of the cattle section of the live stock exhibit at our larger shows the patience, material, or something else of the "reporters" seems to be about exhausted when they get through with the Shorthorns, and Herefords and other breeds receive but scant notice and that a very garbled nature. This is very noticeable among Canadian papers generally, in contrast to the leading English and American papers, which give the Herefords equal notice with the Shorthorns. Of a half dozen papers reporting Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, only one had the Hereford awards correct. You were kind enough to correct your error in your Winnipeg report, and I take this opportunity of calling your attention to errors again in your report of the Herefords at Brandon in which I am again the unlucky one. You state that Chapman and Shields won most of the firsts and "all" the championships. These two breeders combining their herds for the fairs and making up a large exhibit, of course gave them a particular advantage in the herds and group sections. My exhibit was small, being only eight head. I was awarded first in aged bulls for my three-year-old "Warrior," this bull also winning championship for bull any age. My young cow "Dora of Poplar Grove" was placed second to that wonderful cow of Chapman's "Princess of Island Park," but beating his fine imported prize cow "Coventry." My two-year-old "Prairie Lily" was, as at Winnipeg, given first place, but my two senior calves which were awarded first at Winnipeg were given only second place here. I thus with my eight head won a championship, two first, eight second and one third prizes.

My four Shetlands that won a championship and two other prizes at Winnipeg were here awarded five prizes. Deleau, Man. J. E. MARPLES.

### Questions and Answers

#### HORSES LEGS SWOLLEN; SYSTEM RUN DOWN.

Last winter a horse had what I supposed was leg mange in one of his hind legs. It came as a dry scab, from the fetlock about half way up to the point of the hock. Blistered the leg with caustic balsam which cured the scab but the swelling continued up to the hock. Lanced it four or five times and it also broke several times. When spring came put him to pasture, the lameness disappeared but swelling continued; while in the stable his front legs also were swollen, caused as I then thought by him standing on three legs so much. A few days ago I noticed a small lump on one leg near the shoulder and lumps on both knees on the cap in front the size of an orange. Kindly tell me what is wrong. I am loath to believe it mange, while some think it glanders.

Sask. J. & E. B.

Ans.—There seems to be some complication of the disease affecting your horse at present which is difficult to answer without seeing him.

There is no doubt but it was eczema in the leg at first caused by the feed. You seem to have the hind leg healed up only it remains swollen. You do not say whether the hair is off the leg or the lumps on front leg. Would advise getting the system in good shape by giving the following: sulphate of soda and bicarbonate of soda equal parts. Give two tablespoonsful twice per day in mash. Continue for ten days. Follow up with Fowler's solution of arsenic in half ounce doses twice per day.

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WHEAT



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GRAIN CONSIGNED TO US ENSURES SPEEDY CASH RETURNS

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GRAIN COMMISSION WINNIPEG MAN.

Write for our book "Every Farmer's Form Filler," which we will send free if you state that you saw our Advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate."

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We will look after your **GRADES**

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or Commercial Agency

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Grain Commission

Over 23 years' experience in Grain Commission business. Prompt reliable work at all times. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax.

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Just what you need  
for this cold winter

Remember it is **PERFECTLY  
ODORLESS** and we guarantee  
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It can be put in any part  
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Order it NOW. Price \$30

**The Red Cross  
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Winnipeg, Man.**



## What have you to sell ??

this year, a whole crop or a quarter crop

If you are satisfied with bad conditions, **DON'T READ FURTHER.** Lethbridge shipped the first car of winter wheat in 1905, on August 12, and crops here are good **EVERY** year. We have some lands to offer at very favorable prices and terms.

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Ruberoid, unlike all other roofing materials, needs no experience to apply and can be put on in one quarter the time usually required.

Ruberoid Roofing is put up in rolls containing nails, tin caps and cement for seams. Clear and simple directions are packed in the centre of each roll.

Ruberoid Roofing, being free from tar or paper, will not melt, rot or corrode, and is never affected by changes in temperature—no matter how severe.

Ruberoid Roofing has been the standard of its kind for 15 years and although extensively copied has never been equalled.

Write us for booklet and samples of Ruberoid and we will tell you who sells it in your neighborhood.

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If you are interested in British Columbia land call or write us. We have a proposition to offer you in first-class land at a very low price. All this land has been personally inspected by us; no irrigation necessary. It will pay you to look us up.

Suite 206—208 Somerset Block, Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.  
Phone 4811

#### WILD MUSTARD IN TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED.

I bought a quantity of clover and timothy seed from a seed dealer last spring. I sowed the seed with the wheat and this summer found a great deal of mustard just where the clover and timothy had been sown. The mustard had not been on the land

before and I am sure must have been sown with the clover, as the wheat was my own seed.

What compensation if any can I claim from the seed dealer?

Sask. A. H. I.  
Ans.—Section 3 of the Dominion Seed Control Act of 1905, provides: "No person shall sell, or offer, expose

or have in his possession for sale for the purpose of seeding, any seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers or forage plants unless they are free from any seeds of the following weeds: Wild mustard, tumbling mustard, ball mustard, stinkweed, wild oat, bindweed, perennial sow thistle, ragweed, great ragweed, purple cockle, cow cockle, orange hawkweed, and from ergot of rye, unless each and every receptacle, sack or bag, containing such seeds, are plainly marked with the name and address of the seller; the name of the kind or kinds of seed; with the common name or names of the aforementioned weeds, the seeds of which are present in the seed sold or offered for sale."

Every one violating this section is subject to fine or imprisonment on conviction, unless he can prove that the packages containing the seed were purchased by him from some Canadian seed merchant and not opened or the state of the seed altered while they remained in his possession. This act makes no provision for the compensation of purchasers but we would consult a solicitor with the view of entering action to recover damages. If the dealer from whom you bought the seed did not conform to the meaning and letter of the act you can institute prosecution proceedings. Take a sample of the seed in the presence of the person from whom you purchased it, and two impartial witnesses, place in a package, seal and forward to the Seed Analyst, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, stating such facts as you have given here. If necessary they will prosecute.

#### COW POISONED.

Will you inform me what was the trouble with my cow? She took the scours one night and the flow of milk stopped entirely; she was very stiff and seemed partly paralysed for forty-eight hours and was bloated. She was on the native grass pasture but the day she took sick the milk cows broke into a field of frosted wheat and flax. It did not effect the other cows so I hardly think that could have been the cause of her taking sick.

Leavings, Alta. T. L. A.  
Ans.—Your cow evidently ate something of a poisonous nature or something that was very repulsive to her digestive apparatus. The treatment would have been to have given about a pound of Epsom salts in a drench. The grain would hardly upset her unless she got an over dose.

#### STRINGY MILK.

We have a good grade Jersey cow that has given trouble with her milk for the past two or three winters. As soon as cold weather sets in her milk becomes stringy, she is in good health other ways and is alright when the weather is warm.

Alta. W. F. C.  
Ans.—We would not recommend any drugs but would suggest that she be kept in as much as possible in a comfortable well lighted stable. Feed her as much succulent food as possible even if it is only a bran mash once a day, it will tend to keep her blood normal. Take the chill off her drinking water.

#### VETERINARY COURSES.

1. Would you inform me where I could go to a veterinary college in the winter months, and about the cost of a course until I could obtain a diploma?

2. Is there any place where I could obtain a thorough veterinary course by mail? If so, where?

E. T.  
Ans.—1. Write Principal S. Smith, Veterinary College, Toronto, who will give you full information.

2. Veterinary correspondence courses would give you no standing as a practitioner.

#### FATALITY IN CATTLE.

A township ditch runs through the farms of this section. Four or five of the farmers, through whose farms the ditch runs, have lost cattle. There is a potato patch beside the ditch, and the potatoes have been treated with Paris green. Water from ditch was used to dilute the drug, and the pail used for mixing the poison was used to dip

## K. L. & I. Co. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

We have been favored with instructions from the owner to place on the market for immediate and exclusive sale, the well-known Kootenay fruit farm known as the Durban Ranch. This is acknowledged to be the best developed property in the Kootenays, having magnificent orchards of matured fruit trees in full bearing, and a number of acres containing every description of small fruits in luxuriant profusion.

The ranch comprises 125 acres, and is situated but two miles from the City of Nelson, B. C., which can be reached by either wagon road, railroad or launch. It also faces directly on the Beautiful Kootenay River.

The excellence of the fruit grown on Durban Ranch is proved by the number of prizes it has taken at the various fruit fairs during the past years. Thousands of dollars worth of prime fruit and other produce are shipped annually. Inspection of the owner's books will reveal the fact that the ranch is producing a heavy revenue.

The figure at which this property can be purchased is so low that we can guarantee an instant and most satisfactory return on the amount invested. It can be handled with \$4000 in cash, and approved Winnipeg or North West property will be accepted as part payment.

We have prepared a full detailed description of the ranch, a copy of which will be mailed upon application.

## Kootenay Land and Investment Co.

Fruit Lands and Real Estate  
P.O. Box 443 Nelson, B.C.

## Burton City Fruit Lands

The Cream of the Kootenays  
Don't Need Irrigation

We have just purchased and subdivided the Sapandowski Farm of 240 acres into 10 and 20 acre blocks. This farm is situated in the famous Burton Valley at Burton City, and has fully demonstrated the possibilities of fruit growing in this district. There is an orchard of 200 fruit trees of different varieties, 75 of which are now bearing and all in a healthy condition. 40 acres have been cleared and in crop. As high as 350 bushels of potatoes have been grown on this land and sold at from 75c. to 90c. per bushel. Fruits and garden truck do remarkably well here, and there is an unlimited market right at our doors.

The balance of this land is equally as good and in most cases better than that already cleared, being largely a leaf mould with a clay loam and clay subsoil. Clearing can be done for from \$15 to \$35 per acre, and we will undertake to clear ready for the plough at these figures.

This land is being sold at from \$125 to \$300 per acre according to location. Clear title at once.

For full particulars, maps, photos, etc., apply to the owners:

A. H., 92 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.  
or  
R. M. H., P.O. Box 354, Nelson, B.C.

**HEATERS**

All Kinds and Sizes at less than Half the Price others ask.



The Sunlight is an Extra Heavy Blue Polished Steel Air-tight with heavy cast top and bottom. This stove is made to last and give splendid service. It is handsome in appearance and elaborately nickeled trimmed. Made in two sizes only: No. 20, 18, 14 x 20 inches, \$7.25 No. 27 size 25 x 16 x 22 inches, price \$9.25. Our catalog gives details, write for it please.

**\$1.75**

buys the Toba Sheet Steel Air-tight, a heavy polished steel heater with double seamed top and bottom; corrugated steel lining; burns wood coals and rubbish of all kinds. Size 18 x 14 x 15 inches. Others ask \$3.50 for a heater not as good. We have other sizes at just as low prices, write for catalog.

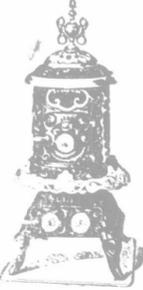


**\$4.75**

buys the Ideal Oak Heater, No. 211, a substantial Oak Heater of pleasing design, burns wood, coal, coke or lignite. Has heavy cast fire pot and draw center grate in the larger sizes. Excellent nickeled trimmings. A very good heater, one that cannot be bought elsewhere at double our price. We have all sizes, at proportionately low prices. Our catalog tells rest, send for it.

For **\$5.00**

we offer you the Wingold Oak No. 11 It is as the Best and Most Economical Oak Heater made. Pay double our price elsewhere, but you will not get a better stove. The Wingold is made up in the latest style, is the neatest in design and for Durability Long Service, Economy of fuel and Strength, it has no equal. It has heavy corrugated fire pot with draw center grate; ground joints fitted air-tight; handsome Nickeled Trimmings, a splendid Heater in every respect and we guarantee every piece and part, guarantee it to reach you in perfect condition. We have all sizes up to 21 inches. Send for catalog giving all the desired information, its free.



**\$9.50**



buys the best hot blast heater. Our New King Hot Blast is the most beautiful, most showy most massive and richly nickeled trimmed and by far the finest and most durable hot blast heater ever offered by any one. The body is made of heavy blue polished steel with heavy cast top and bottom; good sized feed door fitted with mica so the fire can be seen without opening the door. Heavy cast corrugated sectional fire pot, which is the latest and best construction known to stove builders' art. Has draw center grate with large ash pit and pan. Burns hard coal, soft coal, coke and Souris coal. Made in 4 sizes and sold direct by us at less than half what others charge for an inferior stove. You will save considerable if you will write for our catalog before buying a heater of any kind at any price. A post card with your name and address will bring to you our catalog together with the cost of freight to your station which is a small item compared with what you will save in buying from us. Write for it to-day please.

**THE WINGOLD STOVE CO., LTD.**  
DEPT. F. A.  
245 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

T. Mayne Daly, K.C. Roland W. McClure  
W. Madeley Crichton E. A. Cohen  
**Daly, Crichton & McClure**  
Barristers & Solicitors  
Office—Canada Life Building,  
WINNIPEG, Man.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

the water. There is water in some places, but it does not run except after a rain. Do you think the cattle have been poisoned by the Paris green? Is there an inspector for such cases?

J. L. B.  
Ans.—It is not at all probable; in fact, it is hardly possible that sufficient Paris green could get in the water by the way you describe to cause the trouble. It is more probable the cattle died of anthrax, and, if so, the carcasses should be burned. Cattle die very suddenly of anthrax. In fact, are usually found dead. If seen before death, the symptoms usually resemble those of a severe attack of indigestion. After death, they bloat quickly, and there is usually an escape of bloody fluid or foam from mouth, nostrils and anus. A post-mortem reveals the blood dark and tarry in appearance, and the spleen usually enlarged and disintegrated, the substance being easily broken down. It is very dangerous to hold post-mortems on such cases. If the trouble continues, if you notify the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, of which Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Inspector-General, is the head, an inspector will be sent to investigate.

**ENLARGED TEAT.**  
Mare produced a filly on June 1st. One of her (the filly's) teats was much too large, and it has continued to enlarge as the foal has grown. It is not sore, and apparently does no harm.  
K. C. MCP.

Ans.—It is not probable this will prove serious. If the growth of the teat continues until it becomes unsightly, or any way interferes with the foal's health, it will be necessary to get your veterinarian to dissect out all the diseased tissue. While the occurrence is very uncommon, it is possible this is a malignant mammary tumor; but I am of the opinion it is not, and will not prove serious. Applications will do no good. The condition is congenital, and if intervention becomes necessary, dissection is the only way to treat.

**ENLARGEMENT FROM WOUND.**  
Last-year colt got leg wounded just above the hoof. The wound has healed, but an enlargement of a hard, bony consistency remains. Colt is not lame.  
R. J. M.

Ans.—If this enlargement is bony, it cannot be removed. If it be fibrous, the following will reduce it: Take 4 drams each of resublimed crystals of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 ounces each of glycerine and alcohol. Mix. Apply a little, with smart friction, once daily. Keep up the treatment for two or three months, as these enlargements are very hard and tedious to reduce.

**RHEUMATISM.**  
Cow is all stiffened up; her legs are quite stiff; sometimes she can hardly walk. There does not appear to be any soreness in feet or legs. She has failed in flesh and milk supply.  
A. C.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate rheumatism. Purge her with 2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger. Follow up with 2-dram doses of salicylic acid three times daily, and rub the joints well, three times daily, with camphorated liniment.

**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS WANTED.**  
Kindly print in your paper the address of some one that has Duroc-Jersey pigs for sale old enough for service in December, and oblige.  
Sask.

Ans.—We are unable to give the addresses of any Duroc Jersey breeders in this country. If there are any herd of this breed their owners do not use the advertising columns of any agricultural paper we know of to bring their stock to the notice of the purchasing public. Neither are they exhibited at fairs. It strikes us there are one or two herds in Alberta but their location we do not know. Your best plan would be to get an American live stock paper in which there are usually plenty of Duroc breeders advertising and get in touch with some of them. There seems to be a greatly increased enquiry for this breed of swine lately.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

**The Horseman's Friend**  
—Safe and Sure.

If you have a lame horse, get Kendall's Spavin Cure. If you have a horse that you can't work on account of a Sprain, Strain or Bruise, get Kendall's Spavin Cure. If you have a horse, that even the veterinary can't cure of Spavin—or any Soft Bunches or Swellings—get Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Be sure you get KENDALL'S. Two generations—throughout Canada and the United States—have used it and proved it.

TRAVELLERS' REST, P.R.I., Dec. 15 '05.  
"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for the last 20 years, and always find it safe and sure."  
HUBERT P. MCNEILL.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Write for a copy of our great book "Treatise On The Horse." It's a mine of information for farmers and horsemen, who want to keep their stock in prime condition. Mailed free. 25

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,  
ENOSBURG FALLS, - VERMONT, U.S.A.

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12th STREET. (Box 485) BRANDON  
**MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie**  
Importers and Breeders of  
Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions  
THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES**

Out of a carefully bred and selected lot I am offering a five-year-old stallion, a three-year-old, a two-year-old, two yearlings, and several mares and fillies. Will sell quick before seeding. Farm (Meadow Lawn) convenient to Regina. Full details given on application. Address  
J. D. TRAYNOR  
Condie P. O., Sask.

**JOHN A. TURNER, BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P. O. Box 472. Phone 221A**  
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in October. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 26 females (registered). Look for Exhibit at the Fairs. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome. Yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.

**GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM**  
Clydesdales and Shorthorns  
Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale  
Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.  
Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.  
P. M. BREDT  
Regina, Sask.

**AT PRIVATE SALE**  
**26 Head of Hereford Cattle**

Including SAMPSON, 3074, Champion at Brandon 1904 as yearling; and Females of various ages. Also  
**50 Head of Grade Herefords**  
A first-class lot for rancher or mixed farmer.  
Will make easy terms or give liberal discount for cash.  
**H. BING, Glenella, Man.**

**Brampton Jerseys** Canada's Premier Herd  
Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.  
We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.  
Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.  
**B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

TERMS—Two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**FOR SALE**—Scotch Collie Pups, \$10 apiece, f.o.b., now ready, apply early to J. K. Hux, Rodney, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Italian Bees, L. J. Crowder, Portage La Prairie, Man. 18-12

**FARM FOR SALE**—All of 16-19-24, north half of 9-19-24; all fenced, 300 acres broken, good house, stables and granary. Good well and creek on the place. Terms easy. For particulars apply to A. Cumming, Rosburn P.O., Man. 20-11

**FOR SALE**—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of 10 acres up; river frontage; produces peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C. 6-11

**FOR SALE**, Scotch Collies, from champion families and workers with all kinds of stock. Pups \$10, four left, order quick. H. C. Graham, Kitscoty, Alta. 25-9

**A HUNDRED** Firemen and Brakemen wanted on railroads in Winnipeg vicinity, to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Experience unnecessary. State age, height, weight. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen, \$75, become Conductors earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 163, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance no bar—Positions guaranteed competent men.

**VICTORIA, B.C.**—For sale, a few acres of choice land situated about 200 yards from the city limits. Ideal land for fruit, poultry or residential purposes. The soil is good, with a southern slope studded with nice oak trees and the elevation high, commanding, magnificent. Very easy terms. Particulars—S. G. Fetherston Woodlands, Cedar Vale, Victoria, B.C. T.F.

**SITUATION** wanted by married man as foreman on farm; experienced; Scotsman. Apply S. Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg. 25-9

**WANTED**—Foreman or renter for a section farm. Must be thoroughly competent. Apply giving farming experience, age, size of family, to Box K, Melita, Man. 2-10

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM** 134 acres delta land, all cleared and in hay, dyked, n. tax. Seven-roomed house, pantry, woodshed, large barn, milkhouse, chicken houses, bearing fruit trees. Steamboat calls. Price \$15,000, one-third cash. Ask for our city map. Abbott and Hyde, New Westminster, B.C.

## POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

**H. E. WABY**, Holmfild, Man., will sell to make room, choice Barred Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerells at \$1.00 to \$3.00. Buy new and save express on fullgrown birds. T.F.

**AT MAW'S Poultry Farm**, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 5-2

**CHOICE SINGLE COMB** Snow-white Leghorn eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Bred for heavy layers and typical beauty. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Selected eggs reduced to \$1.50 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

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**BARRED ROCK** Eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Leading strains of America. Selected for their choice barring and heavy laying of large brown eggs, and headed by cockerels, vigorous, blocky, and beautifully barred. I expect grand results from my Barred Rocks this season. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Eggs carefully selected from choicest matings reduced to \$1 per setting or \$1.50 per two settings. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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.

**STRAYED**—from five miles North of Ponoka, Iron Grey Horse, branded H on left shoulder; Black mare, indistinct brand; Dapple Grey mare. All unbroken and heavy weight. \$25 reward. F. D. Warren, Ponoka, Alberta T. F.

**STRAYED** from nine miles south-east of Lethbridge, dark iron-grey gelding, five-years-old branded 8 on right shoulder; and roan pony mare, branded 50 on right hip. Reward \$25. A. L. Ryley, Box 621, Lethbridge, Alta. 25-9

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## Breeders' Directory

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

**POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS**, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs. T.F.

**A. & J. MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

**JAMES WILSON**, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

**A. J. MACKAY**, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-8

**MERRYFIELD FARM**, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

**CLYDESDALES**, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting P. O., Man. Phone 85, Wanwanesa. Exchange. 30-1

**SIRONSA STOCK FARM**—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

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

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

**R. A. & J. A. WATT**, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

**BROWNE BROS.**, Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

**BERKSHIRES**,—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address, J. A. McGill. 24-4

**WOODMERE FARM**,—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

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IF YOU ARE in need of anything, search the advertising columns. You will find it in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**GEORGE LITTLE**, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

**CLYDESDALES**,—a choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

**ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT**, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## Trade Notes

### A VALUABLE VETERINARY BOOK.

A little book which our readers have seen mentioned frequently in advertisements and in live stock discussions, called the "Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser," holds much that is of interest to farmers and stockmen, whether owners of few or many animals. It is valuable because it gives methods of treating along lines of the commonest troubles that all classes of live stock are heir to. The book is carefully indexed, and was designed primarily to show the relation of the celebrated Zenoleum Animal dip and Disinfectant to domestic husbandry economy. Zenoleum has come to be a very popular thing among owners of live stock in every state in the Union, in Canada and other foreign countries. Its standing among high authorities appears from the fact that Forty-two Agricultural Colleges unhesitatingly give it their recommendation.

The Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser shows in their own words, just what the Professors and various directors connected with these institutions have said of it, and the suggestions they offer for its use. The most important fact is that the book is more conclusive than merely stating the uses of Zenoleum. It gives many descriptions of diseases and ailments, their causes and symptoms, etc., that could hardly be had in such compact and reliable form in any other book we can now call to mind. There are sixty-four pages, splendidly printed in large readable type, and well bound in a serviceable cover.

This book can be had free by any reader of this paper by writing to the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 114 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Mich., for it.

\* \* \*

Mr. ALEX LUCAS, provincial assessor in British Columbia, has been giving considerable study to Kootenay fruit lands and their value as a commercial commodity, and contributes to the Daily Canadian a few interesting conclusions upon the matter of calculating, and comparing values. Mr. Lucas says:

"A well-selected and well-cared for apple orchard, five years old is worth \$500 to \$600 an acre, and at ten years old is worth from \$1,000 to \$1,200 an acre.

"It costs about \$35 to plant an acre in first-class one year old apple trees (including cost of trees) and an average

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We Make what we sell, and guarantee all we make, and offer you exclusive styles.

Send for our Catalogue and Price List  
**HAMMOND, Winnipeg**



## MANGE

NOTICE is hereby given that, by Order in Council dated August 21st, 1907, the period during which cattle are required to be dipped within the area set forth in the Order in Council of June 10th, 1907, has been extended to the 15th September, 1907, and that in case of any owner failing to treat, or to make satisfactory preparation for treatment of his cattle on or before first September, 1907, the provisions regarding compulsory treatment shall go into force and effect.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,  
Veterinary Director General.

Ottawa, August 22nd, 1907.

of about \$15 an acre per annum for the first five years of cultivation, pruning and spraying. You may reasonably expect the orchard to yield enough the fifth year to pay expenses.

"The net average annual return that may be reasonably expected per acre, has been placed by men actually engaged in the business at \$200.

"Taking my figures as a basis, it will be seen that a first-class five year old orchard will cost the owner \$360 an acre and is worth \$550. After five years it will begin to pay a profit, and at say, ten years old, the owner will have received the profits from the fruit produced for five years in addition to what he may grow between the rows of apple trees, and his orchard will stand him \$360 per acre and will be worth \$1,200 per acre.

"Another way of arriving at the value of an orchard is to take the value admitted by experts that a well cared for apple tree will increase in value at the rate of \$1.25 a year for the first ten years, so that each apple tree will be worth \$12.50 when ten years old, and taking seventy trees to the acre would equal \$875.50 plus \$2.50 the original cost of the land, and your total value will be \$1,125.50 per acre."

"From the evidence I have collected I am convinced that West Kootenay is equal, if not superior, to any other known district for growing fancy, first class apples, and that their keeping qualities are unequalled."

## Have you Anything to Sell?

Why not use our "WANTS & FOR SALE" column. Remember our sworn circulation is

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Our Rates are 2 cents per word.

It gets results.

Give it a trial

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, WINNIPEG**

**Horse Owners! Use**  
GOMBAULT'S  
**Caustic Balsam**  
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure



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

**INSTANT COLIC CURE**  
For Colic, Inflammation or Scouring in Horses or Cattle.

GUARANTEED to relieve the worst cases in from 2 to 5 MINUTES.  
\$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5 prepaid.

**CLEMENTS' Drug Store, BRANDON**

**Sheep and Cattle Labels**  
Drop me a card for circular and sample. It costs nothing and will interest you.  
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

**VANCOUVER**  
British Columbia  
Where there is practically no winter.



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450 HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER.

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Let us send you FREE our Mail Order Catalogues. Curtains, Linens, Hosiery, Blouses, Gents' Tailoring Catalogue, Ladies' Fashion Booklet, Boots and Shoe List. Buy British-made Goods. Sturdy, Reliable makes. BENEFIT BY THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

**POPULAR CANADIAN PARCEL**  
5 pairs Lace Curtains \$6.30 postage free. (White or Eru.)  
Contains: 2 pairs superb Diningroom Curtains, 3 yds. long, 60 ins. wide.  
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Merit, Taste and Value have increased the Sales every year. Free to your home, \$6.30. Letter orders have thoughtful attention. We are here in contact with the markets and supply at lowest rates. Have been in business 30 years, and only transmit Reliable Goods. Direct from the Looms at makers prices.

We can help you. Write for our Catalogues. FREE. Price List may be obtained at the office of this Paper.

**SAML. PEACH & SONS, The Looms, Box 665 NOTTINGHAM, Eng. Est. 1857.**

**Nothing is too Good for a Good Wife**



Whatever reduces the drudgery of house work is worth having.

**THE NEW CENTURY WASHER**  
does away with all hand rubbing. You do not require to touch the clothes to thoroughly clean them, and a tubful can be done in five minutes.

It is needed in every home, and you cannot afford to have it. If your dealer has it you should see it at once. Most dealers sell at \$8.50. If not, write us and we will be glad to send you a descriptive booklet.

**THE DOWSWELL MFG CO. LTD., HAMILTON, CAN.**

**KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS**

175 acres on West Arm of Kootenay Lake. 500 fruit trees, out two years; one acre straw-berry; other small fruits; good running water; well built house and outbuildings; no waste land; P.O., Station; boat landing within two miles. Price \$2,650 cash. Geo. C. McLaren, Nelson, B.C., Box 654.

Thomas Donaldson, of Perth, Scotland, a farmer who earned renown in his district for his accurate plowing, died recently at the age of ninety-one. When he was eighty-seven he gave an exhibition of plowing with two horses aged twenty-seven and twenty-five respectively.

**NOTABLE AYRSHIRE DEAD.**

Mr. Barr, Kilmarnock, Scotland, has sustained a severe loss by the death of his famous breeding bull, White Cockade which has stood at the head of his herd for the last fourteen years. This bull was sired by Cockie's Heir, and was a grandson of Cock-a-bendie, perhaps the finest Ayrshire bull that was ever exhibited. White Cockade was bred at Chapelton, and, when a calf, was bought by Mr. Cockrane, Nether Craig, who has a keen fancy for a good Ayrshire. He was a particularly nice stirk, and won the centenary Cup at Kilmarnock when a yearling. On that occasion he caught the eye of Mr. Barr, who quietly bought him, and has owned him ever since. Cockade was the sire of many noted winners at the principal shows, including Guarantee, the champion two-year-old at Kilmarnock this year, and which was sold at almost a record price for exportation to Canada.

**THE ART OF MILKING.**

**FIRST-CLASS MILKERS SCARCE.**

To a man brought up in a dairy county and used to cows from childhood, milking seems such a simple operation, as scarcely to be worth writing about. Yet, in judging agricultural labor competitions I see scores of milkers in a year and very seldom a really good one. A short time ago there was a silly discussion in one of the daily papers as to which was the proper side to milk the cow from. There is no proper side except the outside. It is merely a question as to which the cow is accustomed to. Anything, strange upsets a nervous cow, and to sit down on a side she is not used to may mean a semi-circular sweep of the leg and a sprawl on the floor. In England we usually milk from the off or right-hand side. In the North cows are oftener milked from the left, and it matters as little as from which side a lamb sucks. Milking is one of the most important operations on a farm, and nowhere is the presence of the master or working bailiff more needed than in the milking shed. There should be no talking, which means stopping to listen and a check of the flow of the milk. The master's eye prevents the marking time to escape a hard cow or the scamping to slip quickly under an easy one. No doubt better average results are obtained when the milkers take the cows as they come, so that each in her turn is milked by the best hands. A good milker would naturally prefer having his own set of cows, as they are much less trouble after a week or so. There is one rule with dairy cows which should never be broken—absolute quiet. There should be no racing with a dog when the cows are being brought up from the field. They answer well to the crack of a whip, and it comes in useful when a spiteful master-cow stands in a gateway or narrow lane and goes at the rest as they pass—a by no means infrequent trick. Cows should never be hurried through doors and gate places and on slippery floors, the former often causing hips to be knocked off, the latter broken limbs and abortion. A pail of water and a cloth should be taken into the shed, and each cow's udder well wiped with the damp cloth, also the flanks and part of the belly to remove all loose hairs. When cows are lying in, a boy should go immediately before the milkers and well wash all the under parts and dry thoroughly. In the winter cows rarely lie down during the milking hour, as they are on the feed, but in summer, when on pasture alone, most of the cows will lie down until their turn comes, hence the necessity of each man wiping his cow's udder immediately before sitting down. We shall no doubt before long have much more stringent regulations with regard to cleanliness in milk, and I am not saying that they are not needed, but it is to be hoped that the former will not be

**Fistula and Poll Evil**



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it does not cure most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vet-Patched Veterinary Advertiser.

Write us for a free copy. Sample paper, covering more than a hundred veterinary cases. Durable bound, illustrated and indexed.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

**HEREFORD** blood in them. I can supply you with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns  
**JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie**

**NEEPAWA STOCK FARM**  
**FOR SALE**—Shorthorns, combining milk and beef, and prize winning Tamworths, pigs of both sexes. Write me,  
**A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, Man.**

**SHORTHORNS**  
Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering one three-year-old, six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn Bulls; also ten Cows and Heifers.  
**JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.**

**OUR Shorthorns & Yorkshires**  
Will be seen at the leading Western Fairs this year.  
**W. H. ENGLISH & SONS, HARDING.**

**SHEEP FOR SALE**  
We are offering for sale for October delivery 500 Cross-bred Lincoln-Merino and Oxford Down Merino Yearling Ewes at \$6.00 per head at Walsh station. Would sell in carload lots to suit purchasers. We have also for sale a number of Lincoln, Oxford-Down, and Cross-bred Oxford Down-Rambouillet Merino Rams. Prices according to quality.  
**The Sarnia Ranching Co. Ltd. Walsh, Alberta**

**MAPLE SHADE**  
**SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE**  
One yearling "Lavender" bull for sale  
Younger bulls growing  
All shearing rams and ewes sold  
Will sell a few good ram lambs

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON** Brooklin, Ont.  
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

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Is comprised of stock from the leading Prize Winning Herds of Great Britain and Canada.  
Young stock of both sexes for sale.  
Prices very reasonable.  
**GLEN BROS., Didsbury, Alta.**

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

**Bellevue Herd of Yorkshires**  
**FOR SALE** at present, the champion boar (1906) "Cherry Grove Leader," winner of first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1907. "Prince II," champion boar at Brandon 1907. Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th," at Winnipeg 1905 and Brandon 1905-6. What better record do you want? Boars and sows, all ages, at reasonable prices. Order early if you want any. The best herd west of the Lakes in Yorkshire and Tamworth Swine.  
**OLIVER KING, WAWANESA, MAN.**

**SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES**  
We have ready for shipment now, a number of Bulls and Heifers of various ages and of good quality. These will be sold cheap, as we are overcrowded.  
In Yorkshires we will be able to ship by the end of June a grand lot of young pigs, of either sex. Also a few good Berkshire Boars. These are mostly from imported or prizewinning stock. For particulars write to  
**WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.**

**WOOL**  
Write for our prices  
**E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO**

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**RED POLLED GATTLE**  
The Grain Grower's Cow  
**A few Bull Calves for Sale**  
**YORKSHIRE HOGS**  
There is money in Hogs if you have the right kind. Our breeding insures both quality and quantity. Spring Pigs of both sexes for sale.

**SPECIAL OFFERING OF 8 Good Young Bulls**  
FIT FOR SERVICE  
**Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMIOTA, 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.  
**S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.**

**Sittyton Shorthorns**  
The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary, 1906. At present all my bulls are sold but I can supply a number of first-class females of all ages and of most approved breeding. My old stock bull, Sittyton Hero 7th, has left a good mark. Get my prices for females before closing elsewhere.  
**GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.**  
Lunsden or Pense stations.

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Add value to any ready roofing but can be had only with Paroid. They are rust-proof on both sides and being square give larger binding surface. They will add years to roof life. To let you test and prove Paroid's superiority, we make this

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Buy one roll of Paroid, apply it to your roof. If you are not then satisfied that you have the best, we will send you a check for the amount you paid for the roofing and the cost of applying.

Ask For Free Samples of Paroid, Rust-Proof Caps and name of our Paroid dealer. You cannot afford to run risks with untried roofings. Investigate the merits of Paroid before buying roofing of any kind. If you care for our Book of Plans of Farm Buildings, enclose 4 cents for postage.

**F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers.** (Established in U. S. A. in 1817)  
Winnipeg Office: 143 E. Bannatyne Ave. Factory and Office, Hamilton, Ont.  
The originators of the complete roofing kit and the Paroid Rust-Proof cap.



**PAROID ROOFING**  
**TWO PLY**  
TWO SQUARES  
**F. W. BIRD & SON, MAKERS**  
EAST WALPOLE, MASS., U. S. A.

harassed with vexatious and unnecessary rules all of which mean extra outlay. If the public wants milk as above suspicion as Caesar's wife, the public must be prepared to pay for it. The principles of burden-piling by those who do not contribute have been rather carried to excess lately.

Let us return to our—but the proverb is somewhat musty. A milking stool should be 14 to 16 inches high, according to the size of the man. A lower one puts one too much at the mercy of the cow, whilst a high one cramps the arms and shoulders. A three-legged stool accommodates itself best to uneven surfaces. I prefer the sloping tinned milk pails, without the ordinary bucket handle, which are made simply for the purpose, and can be used for nothing else. Our grand-mothers knew nothing of microbes and pure cultures, but they used to dip tins in boiling water and hang them out in the sun just as if they did. If I may for a moment be allowed to be reminiscent, I once had a dairy-maid who used to have her 40 pound cheese vatted by 10 a. m., and on churning mornings used to get up early and have her butter made up before the men were about. I suppose now she would have been to a board school and learned to play the piano.

### TRAINING THE HEIFER.

I like a man to approach his cow in good form, with the bucket in the right hand and the stool in the left, to speak quietly, and to make the cow set her foot in proper position before he sits down. It is so much easier to train a heifer into the right way at first. If a cow will not draw her off hind foot back so as to make room for the milker she should not be kicked on the shin-bone, which is the time-honored method amongst brutes who have no feeling. If the left arm is placed inside the hock and the hand passed on to grasp just above the other hock, a very little exercise of strength will place the cow in the proper position, and she will soon get in the habit of doing it without compulsion. The milker should sit well under the cow with his left knee well inside the hock. He and the milk are much safer if the beast gives a plunge, and he is not likely to milk over the edge of the bucket. It is best to commence on the two fore teats, as there is room for the right arm to reach to the far side teat, whereas if a milker commences on the hind teats there is the whole weight of the full udder on the right arm. I very much object to milking crossways, as the teats are usually in pairs, the hind giving more milk than the fore quarters. Which ever way is adopted should be adhered to by all the milkers. The start should be very gentle, as if the first few draws are taken roughly and rapidly it will be longer before the flow comes. When a cow has been in milk for some months the man often has to sit and pull gently for thirty seconds or more before the flow comes. He should never go on to the hind teats at this time for the sake of the few draws he can get, but keep milking steadily at the fore teats even if nothing comes for a few seconds. Then when the flow has come he may pull it out as hard as he likes, and if he has a nice easy action the cow will prefer it. The hand should not be moistened; indeed there is no more disgusting sight than wet filth squeezing out between the fingers. A cow should always be milked full-handed (milking, as it is often called) except just at the finish, and a milker should never change from full hand to stripping just to ease the arm muscles. As soon as the fore teats fail to give a full draw the hind ones should be commenced, and by when they are nearly exhausted there will be more in the fore teats ready for the full hand. Go backwards and forwards a few times as long as any can be obtained with a full hand.

### THE STRIPPING.

I prefer for this both hands to one teat and run round the four two or three times. The cow should then be as dry as the proverbial bone. The importance of stripping perfectly clean cannot be over-estimated, not only on account of the extra richness of the afterings, but because for every drop left in there is a tendency for the cow to produce that much less next time.

## Was A Total Wreck From Heart Failure

In such cases the action of  
**MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**

In quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvelous.

Mr. Darius Carr, Geary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure and my wife advised me to take your pills. After using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now 62 years old and feel almost as well as I did at 20."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## Salmon Arm Fruit Lands

It is an indisputable fact that Salmon Arm is THE IDEAL SPOT for Fruit Growing, Dairy-ing and Mixed Farming in B.C. The climate is unsurpassed; the winters short and mild; no extremes in temperature; no storms; no irrigation; no drought. Plenty of good water and fire-wood. Splendid boating, fishing and shooting. The best of market and transportation facilities; good schools and churches in every settlement and the richest soil on the Pacific slope.

For further information send for booklet to

**McCallum & Wilcox**

Box 674, SALMON ARM, B. C.

## We Own 80,000 Acres of the Best Wheat Land

In Western Canada. Prices from \$7.00 per Acre up. We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars.

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Indeed the difference between a good and bad milker will in a few weeks mean at least a gallon a day. I do not like to see a man pull on the udder too much with an up and down motion. He should trust chiefly to opening and shutting the hand by mere use of arm muscle. Good milking requires a fair amount of that unguent our friend "Vet." has referred to as oleum ulnaris. This: The milk is shut off from the udder by the first finger and thumb, not the action of the hand is something like the points, but the portion between the joints. The rest of the fingers close rapidly. I do not like to see a man digging the finger points into the teat. The fingers should wrap round it. The teat should be filled and emptied at each draw. A short, quick, squibby action which does not empty the teat each time is very objectionable. The hand should be as high up as possible, even grasping a small portion of the udder, and if the teat is longer than the hand the surplus should be below the hand. Occasionally a cow with a fleshy quarter will not milk clean out with one hand. Then one hand should grasp the udder and squeeze the milk down towards the teat whilst the other milks it out.

I finger-strip very little, as I can milk most cows quite clean with the full hand. Most boys in a dairy county like this learn to milk early. I began at eight years of age, and at sixteen milked eleven twice a day, and after the first flush of grass could do them in the hour. There is no work that brings the muscles of the forearm to such perfection. A man should always speak to a cow before rising and move gently, taking the bucket of milk with the right hand and giving a half turn to the right before backing out. When untying the cows, again there should be gentle movements and perfect quiet. A cow is so likely to hurt herself in rushing back from the chain by slipping in the gutter.

There may be a milking machine invented some day that will equal the hand. The milk can be drawn out by suction easy enough, but the gentle massage of the hand will not soon be imitated. If a cow develops sore teats she should be milked last, as there is then less risk of it being carried through the shed.

A pot of boracic acid or zinc ointment should be kept in the shed to apply to sore and chapped teats. Even where a little of the froth is used for finger-stripping, the teat should be left perfectly dry, especially in cold weather. On a dairy farm all boys should be taught to milk on the cows that are going dry. How can we expect to have good labor in the next generation unless we take some trouble and make some slight sacrifice for the boys in this?

LEICS.

FOOD VALUE OF A QUART OF MILK.

Much attention is now being paid to the selection of feeds for our farm animals and but little heed is given to the comparative value of foods for the human family. We quote the following paragraph from Prof. Atwater:

"A quart of milk, three-quarters of a pound of moderately fat beef, sirloin steak for instance, and five ounces of wheat flour, all contain about the same amount of nutritive material; but we pay different prices for them and they have different values for nutrient. The milk comes the nearest to being a perfect food. It contains all of the necessary ingredients for nourishment, but not in the proportions best for ordinary use."

Scarcely any of us realize what a valuable food milk is until we compare it with something else that we considered very good and are accustomed to paying a rather high price for it. Three-quarters of a pound of sirloin steak sells for about 14.0 cents and a quart of milk for from five to seven cents.

It is not customary for the American people to look at the nutritive value of foods but they purchase the foods that suit them, regardless of the amount of nutrients that they contain. If more attention were given to the purchase of foods upon the basis of nutriment, more milk would be used and less sirloin steak.—Hoard's Dairyman.

The "Capital" Is \$40.00 A Year Better Than Other Separators

TESTS made by dairying experts show that the average cream separator leaves 0.054 per cent. of butter fat in the skim milk. That is the average loss you can expect from the average machine.

With butter at 25 cents a pound, that loses you 6.7 cents on every 500 pounds of milk you run through the average machine.

But the Capital Separator skims to a mere trace; and its average loss is only 0.01 per cent.—pretty nearly six times as clear as the average machine skims.

On every 500 pounds of milk that saving amounts to 5½ cents (\$0.0547 exactly). Figure it out for yourself and see.

Now the Capital machine, although its bowl is the lightest, and its gears the easiest-turning, easily handles 500 pounds of milk an hour. Run it two hours a day, and it will

get you practically Eleven Cents a Day More Butter-Money than the Average Machine.

If that isn't \$40.15 cents a year, what is it? If you don't think that is possible, or if the Average Machine's man says it isn't, write to me and I will prove it to you.

The reason for this big difference is the Capital Wing-Cylinder,—the 7,000-revolutions-a-minute Skimming Device that whirls the fat out of the milk almost drop by drop.

This device is the one that handles the cream and the milk only once,—doesn't mix the cream again and again with the skim and lose a little fat with each needless mixing, as the hollow-bowl machines have to do.

And the Capital machine, with its 3½-pound bowl (the Lightest Bowl there is), and its perfected, simplified, easy-running, gearing, doesn't make you work like a horse to keep it running uniformly fast enough, as you have to do with the Average Machine and its old-fashioned gears.

Nor is there any back-breaking lifting, sloppy, mussy, high-up milk tank about the Capital machine. Its milk-tank stands on the floor,—the Only Really Low-Down Tank there is. Look at the picture of it and see how easy it is to fill.

I will sell you a Capital on terms so easy the machine will buy itself before you realise it.

Tell me how many cows you keep, and what their yield is, and I will tell you just how quick a Capital will pay for itself on your farm—and what it will actually earn you, in money.

I will prove every word I say if you will write and ask me what you want to know about the Right Way to get More Money out of Cows.

Address

THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED.

121 Mail & Empire Building, TORONTO, ONT.



The Capital Cream Separator

Is your Horse always "Going Lamé"?

Either it's an old Strain or Swelling—or there is chronic weakness of the joints. In either case, your horse needs FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

Strains in any part of the body—sprained or wrenched back, shoulder, knee or fetlock—bruises from kicks or falls—all lose their soreness when you rub the sore spot with

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

for Lameness in Horses

It makes weak joints strong—enables a horse to do a good day's work every day. Get a bottle and keep it handy in case of accidents.

50c. a bottle. If your dealer has none, write

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



This FREE Book Tells the Best Way to Pull Stumps

Tells all about the genuine W. Smith Stump Puller and how to get one on free trial; why it is the only practical machine made; how it saves one-half the labor, one-half the time, and soon pays for itself; how one man and team can clear a big field every day. Don't think of buying a stump puller before you get the big free catalog and know prices. W. SMITH GRUBBER CO., Dept. C22 LA CROSSE, WIS.

Clydesdale Fillies and Colts FOR SALE

A large shipment, direct from Scotland, of 2 and 3-year-old Fillies and two 1-year-old Colts, by Hiawatha and Imperialist. British and Canadian pedigrees furnished. Give me a call, or write for particulars.

JOHN HORN

Home Farm, Regina, P.O.

# Layers of Fat

Turning corn into pork is paying business, provided the transformation is made with the smallest percentage of waste and loss of time. Now a hog lays on flesh rapidly, so rapidly, in fact, that a few months suffice to double the original weight of a common shote.

To increase weight *three or four times*, however, in the same period that some feeders require for changing a 100 lb. pig to a 200 lb. hog, is to gain the big profits in the business. This can be done, but digestion must be kept at its maximum performance from start to finish—something impossible to do if nature *alone* is depended on to correct the ills sure to follow heavy feeding.

The preparation which long experience has proved the best assistant Nature can have in maintaining perfect animal digestion is



## DR HESS STOCK FOOD ATONIC

It begins its good work right at the foundation by strengthening the hogs' digestion and capacity for assimilation. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and, besides digestive tonics, contains iron for the blood and cleansing nitrates to expel dead matter from the system. Dr. Hess Stock Food increases appetite in all animals receiving it. A steer or cow fed on Dr. Hess Stock Food will consume large quantities of roughage and extract more nutriment from the whole ration than will an animal fed without it. This is conclusively proved by the analysis of manures from differently fed cattle.

Professors Winslow, Quitman and Finley Dun endorse the ingredients in Dr. Hess Stock Food and thousands of successful feeders testify as to its merits. Sold on a written guarantee.

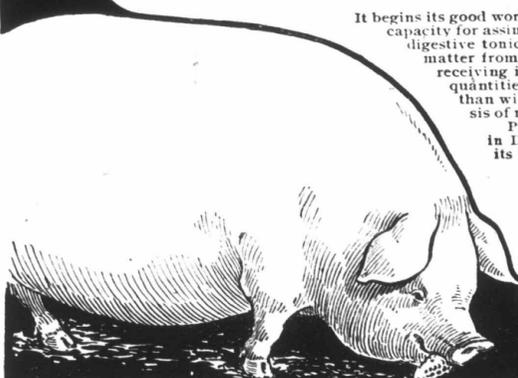
**100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00.**

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound and this paper is back of the guarantee.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**  
Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-c-o-s-a and Instant Louse Killer.  
**INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.**



### Wit and Humor.

#### A LOVER OF BURNS.

The Saturday Evening Post has an account of a Senatorial "break" which caused the perpetrator considerable discomfiture, called down upon him the wrath of injured learning, and incidentally lost to him the possession of some much-coveted ferns and potted plants. Thus goes the story:

Former Senator Call of Florida, who immortalized himself by taking off a tight shoe in the Senate Chamber one day and hoisting a huge foot, clad in a blue yarn sock, on his desk, heard from other Senators, early in his term, that Superintendent Smith of the Botanic Gardens gave palms and potted plants to statesmen he liked.

Call wanted some palms, and he cast about for a way to get the right side of Smith. Somebody told him Smith was a great admirer of Burns and had a fine collection of Burns manuscripts and editions.

That was Call's cue. He walked over to the garden, found Smith and talked about many things. At the proper time, delicately and unobtrusively, he introduced the subject of Burns.

"There was a poet," he said. "For fine sentiment he has them all beaten. I read my Burns every day."

"Ken ye Burns?" asked Smith, much interested.

"I should think I did," proclaimed the enthusiastic Call. "Why, I know most of his poems by heart. They can have their other poets, but as for me, give me Jimmie Burns—"

"Jimmie Burns!" snorted the enraged Smith. "Jimmie Burns! Augh! Billie Washington! Charlie Napoleon! Sammie Jefferson! Get out of me sight, ye ignoramus!"

And Call never did get his palms.

## A FREE CURE!



**If you are weak and ailing; have lost the fire and vigor of youth; if you are rheumatic; full of pains and aches, or suffering from any disease that drugs have failed to cure; I want you to come to me. I can cure you with my wonderful Electric Belt, and I'll give it free to any weak man or woman. I want every weak, puny man, every man with an ache, or a pain to get the benefit of my invention. Some men have doctored a good deal—some have used other ways of applying electricity—without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money now until they know what they are paying for.**

**If you are that kind of man this Belt is yours without a cent of cost to you until you are cured.**

**That's trusting you a good deal, and it is showing a good deal of confidence in my Belt. But I know that I have a good thing, and I am willing to take chances if you will secure me.**

**As to what my Belt will do, I know that it will cure wherever there is a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases out of ten.**

**So you can afford to let me try, anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick don't trifle with me, but if you are, you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this, to give me a fair trial.**

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—The Belt I purchased from you in August, 1903, cured me of heart disease, and I am able to work and tend to business as well as ever, and my pulse is quite normal. I highly recommend your Belt for indigestion and all stomach troubles, from which I also suffered greatly. If your patients would pay attention to the advice you give them they would not be long ailing. With best wishes, I remain, yours very truly,  
JAS. JOHNSTON, J.P. Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I will now make my second report, after wearing your Belt for two months. I find I am still improving in health. The complications are slowly leaving me, that is the Bladder trouble, Stomach trouble, Kidney trouble, and back pains, and I feel better all round. I have had no losses for weeks now, and I find my stomach has improved a lot and I am not troubled with constipation. My stomach is digesting its food much better, and I am getting stronger in every way. I am following your instructions as near as I can, and I am very much pleased so far with your grand Electric Belt. Trusting to hear from you soon, I remain, yours very truly,  
GEORGE M. TROTON, Box 361, Digby, N.S., Jan. 24th, 1904.

Dear Sir,—Five months ago I received your high grade Belt. I was then suffering from the last stage of seminal weakness, and my prospect of getting cured was very small, but I commenced the use of your Belt, by your advice, as a last straw towards saving myself from the dreaded sickness. You can imagine my joy and happiness when I found that after using your Belt a short time, I was improving daily. As my case was very serious, in my estimation hopeless, you can with reason feel very proud of your invention, which is a blessing to humanity. I also wish to compliment you upon the honest dealing and advice patients are receiving from you. That your business may flourish is my sincere wish, as there is no doubt but that your Belt is the proper thing, when doctors and medicine fail. May your name and your invention go around the world, a benefit to suffering humanity. I am, yours very truly, F. Lindblad, Dawson City, Yukon.

**If you would believe the thousands of men whom I have already cured, my Belt is worth its weight in gold.**

**But some men don't believe anything until they see it. That's why I make this offer.**

**If I don't cure you my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.**

**But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me at my expense.**

**Call or Send for My Free Book.**

Come and see me and I'll explain to you, or if you can't then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will give you a description of my Belt, and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men—all free. My hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays 10 to 1. Wed. and Sat. 10 to 9 p.m.

**Dr. M. D. McLaughlin**

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book free

Name .....

Address .....

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

It is said that the proverb on the foolishness of shutting the stable door when the steed is stolen originated in Chester, England. In that ancient town was a postern called Pepper Gate through which the daughter of its chief magistrate eloped. She was playing ball in Pepper street when her lover appeared on horseback and carried her off. Then her angry father closed the gate in disgust.

The young man stooped, picked up a coin from the floor of the street car, examined it attentively, and then, "Has anybody lost a five-dollar gold piece?" he called in a loud voice.

Instantly the solemn man at the other end of the car strode forward. "Yes, I've lost a five-dollar gold piece," he said eagerly, holding out his hand.

"Well," said the young man, giving him the coin, "I'm sorry for you. Here five cents toward making good your loss."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

"Yes, sir, I'm the publisher of this paper. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"I am looking for a job as a proof-reader."

"We don't need proof-readers any more. We have adopted the reformed spelling."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Ernest Thomson Seton thinks that the arrival of the first settlers in the Red River district in 1808 should be fittingly commemorated by the holding in Winnipeg of a centennial celebration. It was in 1808 that Lord Selkirk's first settlers arrived to begin the life of farmers as distinguished from the trading and hunting life of the plains. The Selkirk settlers have exercised an immense influence upon Canada both east and west, and Winnipeg will not be the successor of Fort Garry if she does not adequately mark the event.

A recent clubber who in March, 1897, England, read "A potato pie supper will be held on Saturday evening, 1st, subject for Sunday evening, 'A Night of Agony'."

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**TROUSERS**  
To Order By Mail **\$3.50**



¶ We guarantee a perfect fit, good materials, proper workmanship.  
 ¶ Patterns to please all tastes in Worsteds, Tweeds, Serges or Homespuns.  
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Refer to any Bank or Mercantile Agency. **MONTREAL**

**British Columbia Irrigated Fruit Lands with Water Free**

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands have been put on the market for sale in the Kettle Valley, which have been subdivided into lots of various sizes; many of these front along the river and are beautifully situated. Soil a rich sandy loam, which produces the most magnificent apples, small fruit and vegetables. Very valuable local market only a few miles away in the flourishing mining district of the boundary, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. Splendid climate. About 30 miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Prices only \$100 to \$150 per acre. Abundant supply of the finest water and NO RENT to pay for it. Apply to

**W. O. WRIGHT, Managing Director**  
Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co.  
MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents:  
**B. M. Tomlinson & Co.,** Edward Building  
opp. Eaton's, Winnipeg, Man.

**You must act at once**  
in order to secure one of our  
**Orchard and Garden Homes at Fruitvale**

In the center of the Southernmost and warmest valley in Southern B. C., West Kootenay, for \$10 down and \$10 per month for 10 acres.

**WE GUARANTEE**  
to pay all your expenses and refund **YOUR MONEY**

If our land and whole proposition is not exactly as we represent it. You can make from \$400 to \$700 per acre annually growing fruits and market gardening. Every tract is either level or gently sloping. The soil is loam with clay subsoil. Free from rock. Ample rainfall. Fine healthy climate. Cool in summer. Zero weather in winter practically unknown. No early or late frost danger. Plenty of timber on each tract for buildings, fences and fuel. Each tract fronts on a road, and every tract within half a mile of main line of R.R. Title is perfect. We own one fifth of the good land in the whole Kootenay and make these terms so that you will be able to use your surplus funds improving your land. We refer to three of the strongest Banks in Canada. Write quick for maps, etc., and testimonials of settlers at Fruitvale.

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Chicago—Chartered 1892  
UNLIMITED CLINICAL ADVANTAGES  
Large building containing every modern  
Sessions begin Oct. 1, 1907. The new  
and Pure Food laws require large  
number of Veterinary Inspectors.  
Refer to our catalog and other information.  
McKILLIP, Sec., 1101 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago

**CANADA IS IRELAND.**

Our Irish International Exhibition in Dublin, has now more than half run its course, and since May has been attracting visitors from all parts of the world. It is encouraging to hear at all hands the expression of much appreciation at the fine displays, representative of art, manufacture and industry, which the promoters have been successful in obtaining and setting forth in such an attractive manner. In a previous article published in the issue of February 21st, I gave a brief but comprehensive sketch of the scope of the Exhibition, and mentioned its leading features, and space need not now be occupied in repetition. Suffice to say that the anticipations of a magnificent sight have been fully realized. The promoters have been very unfortunate in regard to weather conditions, for, since the opening, few fine days could be relied on for any length of time. Notwithstanding this the attendance has been decidedly large and encouraging. Contrary to the usual custom, the authorities, in spite of many protests, decided after the first month, to open portions of the Exhibition on Sundays, but within the past few weeks they have decided to cease this arrangement. The thoughtful visit from their Majesties the King and Queen the second week in July naturally created much excitement, and it was gratifying to hear the royal patrons express so much delight with the excellent features which the exhibition presented, and give utterance to the hope that it would materially assist in the industrial development of the country. Irish industries are most creditably represented in the different sections, and in certain classes appear quite able to hold their own with the best produced outside the country. Agriculture is kept prominent by means of a series of most instructive experimental and demonstration plots, in which are grown different varieties of all kinds of crops with the aid of different dressings of manures, etc.

In this letter, however, I wish to particularly refer to the Canadian section. Throughout the Exhibition, one frequently overhears the natural question, "What do you like best?" and with remarkable unanimity comes the reply, "Well, there are many fine things but Canada is really grand," or words to that effect. Nor is this unqualified admiration more than it deserves, for the entire display is a wonderful example of enterprise, and evinces in a marked way the work of some master minds, in which the practical and beautiful are apparently most harmoniously blended. The architectural style of the magnificent building renders it a conspicuous object. It takes the form of a rectangular structure, with its walls barred with timber. In front, three prominent gables interrupt the line of the facade, the central one of which forms a large vestibule, the entrance reached by a substantial and pretty staircase. The outdoor ornamentation is very artistic indeed, the national emblem—the maple leaf—being given fitting prominence on a series of plate glass windows. The building is 70 feet high, 200 feet long, and over 90 feet wide, affording a flooring of 18,000 square feet for the display of exhibits and office accommodation. On the eastern gable the word "Canada" is set out in immense lettering, and the entrance door is surmounted by the sentiment, "Irish-Canadian Entente Cordial."

Passing up the stairs and through the entrance door, one is immediately struck with the effective way in which the resources of the Dominion—mineral, agricultural, industrial, etc.—are displayed. The walls are tastefully ornamented with sheaves of corn and grass on a background of green, which some think is intended as a compliment to Ireland. Straw designs also figure as wall decoration, while near the juncture of wall and ceiling are hung a series of photo enlargements of typical Canadian scenery, each ten feet in length and a half feet. The walls show up into a number of alcoves, and the pillars separating these are surmounted by the antlered heads of various types of Canadian deer, and the sides are utilized for displaying in gold framed letters, on a black back-ground, striking reading matter regarding Canadian resources and features, their present development and future possibilities. One of these alcoves is devoted to a display of the Dominion's fruit products. The realness and effectiveness of the arrangement is just typical of the way in which the other sections are utilized. Canadian agricultural machinery is prominently displayed at one end of the building, the exhibit being surmounted by a huge railroad map of Canada, flanked on both sides by pictures of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir John A. Macdonald. In bold letters stand out the words, "Nation Builders." A very interesting spectacle at the opposite end of the pavilion, to the left of entrance, shows a panorama the fauna of Canada. In the foreground are a trio of splendid buffaloes, while among the other animal of which stuffed specimens are shown, are the polar bear, the musk ox, the moose, cariboo, elk, red deer, grizzly bear, black bear, beaver, raccoon, wolf, a great variety of birds, waterfowl, etc. As a background to this most magnificent picture is a painting nearly 100 feet long, depicting prairie scenes, Canadian cornfields, and homes of settlers after different periods of residence. Close to the entrance is a unique display of butter. This is a model of a farmhouse, surrounded by all the usual stock, trees, ponds etc., executed in a most tasteful style. In this vicinity there are shown boxes of Canadian butter made up for the British markets, and near by there is a splendid display of Canadian bacon and cheese. Not the least important section is that devoted to forest products, the timber representing the various classes of trees native to Canada being very high-class one log of Douglas fir having a diameter of fully six feet. Space would fail me to mention the remarkable exhibit of minerals, fisheries and other resources which are represented. The entire display is a revelation to all, and is certainly as effective an advertisement as any country could wish. Canadian and American visitors have, Col. Hutchinson informs me, been very numerous, and as regards the Exhibition as a whole, his words are, "One of the cleanest and best-run shows I've ever seen."

Dublin. EMERALD ISLE.

**THE WORLD'S HARVEST.**

"It is always wheat harvest time somewhere in the world." For instance, on New Year's day the farmer of Chile and Argentine begins harvesting his wheat. Wheat on farms of Australia and New Zealand also ripens in January. By the time those crops are harvested the wheat fields of India and Upper Egypt are yellow and ready for the reapers. The harvest in Egypt lasts through March also. Along in April the crop in lower Egypt is ripe, the balance of the India crop is ready to cut and wheat harvesting is in progress in Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia-Minor, and, coming closer home, in Mexico and Cuba. Texas is the only state in the Union which harvests its wheat crop in May, but wheat cutting is in progress at that time in Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan and Morocco. When June comes the majority of our states go to cutting wheat—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, and also Turkey, Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, and France. New England harvests its wheat in July, so does New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, Nebraska, upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, Southern Russia, Germany, Switzerland, and Southern England. The wheat crops of the Dakotas are harvested in August and so are those of Central and northern Minnesota, Manitoba, lower Canada, Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, and Central Russia. September and October are the harvest months of Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and the north of Russia. November is the wheat harvest season of Peru and South Africa. When Christmas comes the farmers of New South Wales and Bermuda are just making up their wheat harvesting. So you see when a



**ROOF for the Years to Come**

Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a rest of

**"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES**

Put them on yourself—common sense and a hammer and nails does it. The building they cover is proof against lightning, fire, wind, rain and snow. They cost less because they're made better, and of better material. Write us and learn about ROOFING RIGHT. Address 205

**The PEDLAR People** (Est'd 1881).  
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS**

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

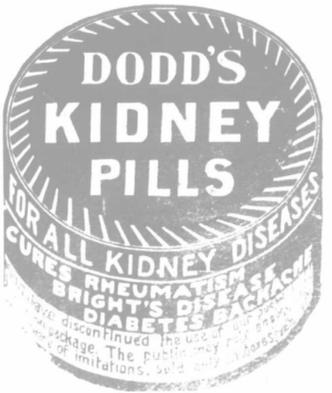
Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

man says it is wheat harvesting time it is well enough for him to indicate the part of the globe he refers to.

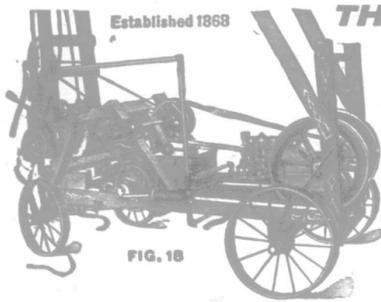
At the annual sale of Shropshire sheep from the noted flock of Mr. T. A. Buttar, Coupar-Angus, Scotland, on August 15th, fifty shearing rams brought an average of £13 (\$65), the highest price being 30 guineas. All the sheep he had exhibited this year, except one, had been sold privately. Royal Edinburgh, the third-prize shearing ram at the Royal and champion at the Highland, was much admired, and Mr. Buttar was offered £200 for him, but he is keeping him for a stock sire.



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CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

Discontinued the use of this medicine because of imitations, sold only in original package. The public must be warned.



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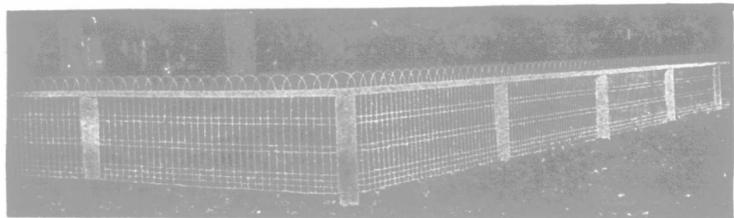
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