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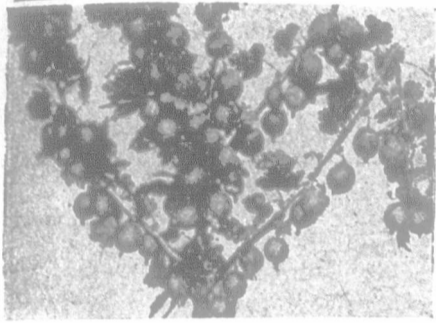
AND HOME JOURNAL THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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FEBRUARY 13, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLH, NO. 751



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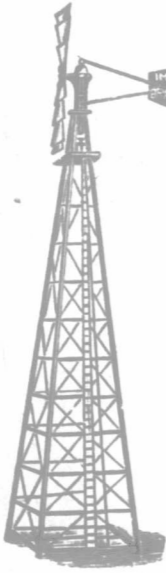
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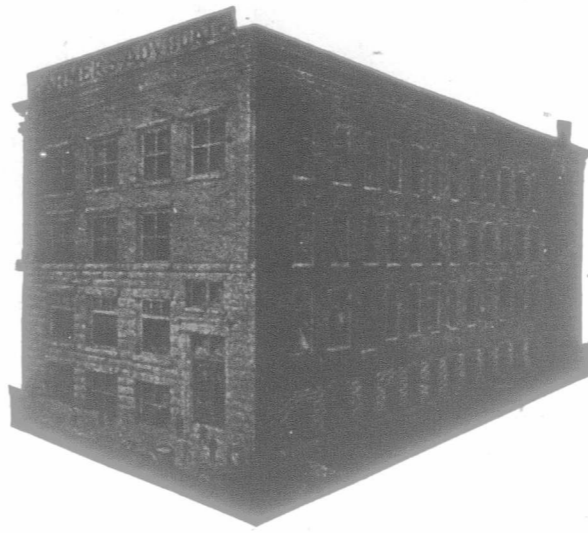
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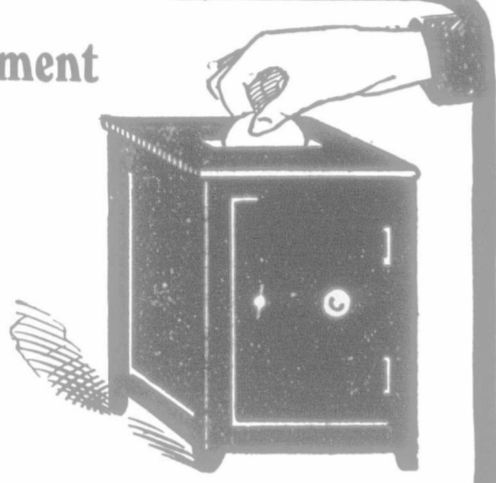
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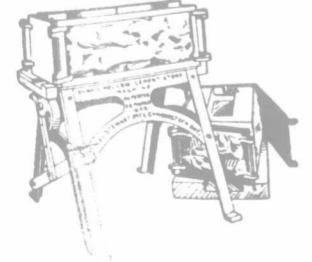
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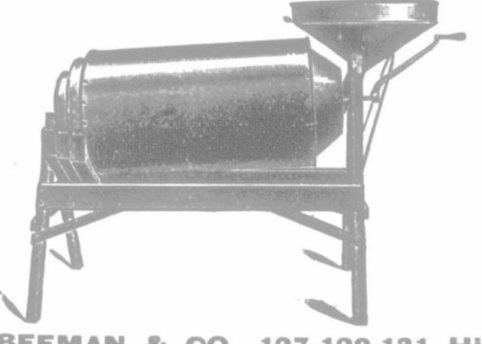
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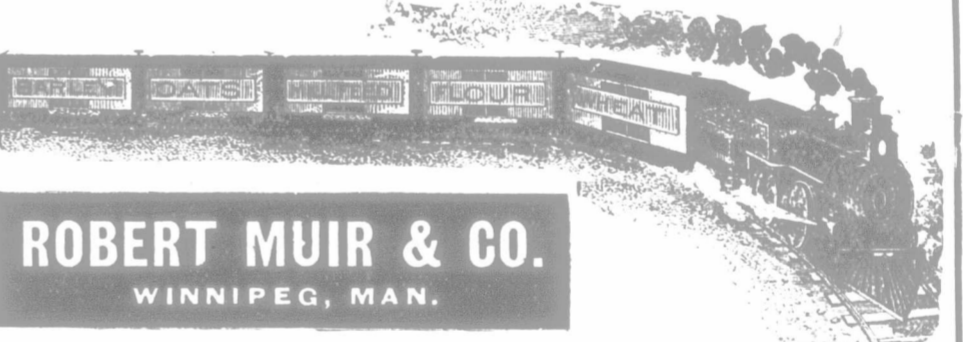
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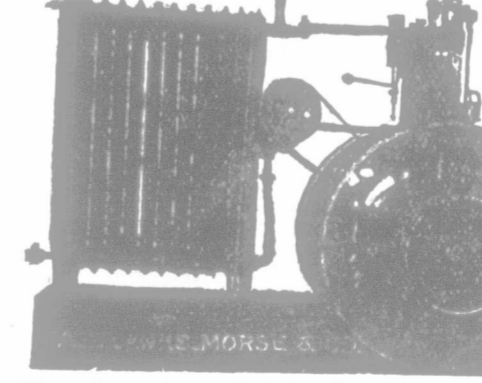


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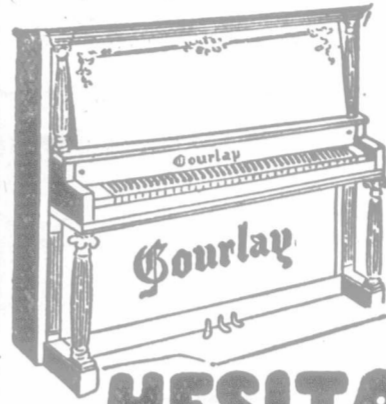
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

February 13, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 751

EDITORIAL

"As cold as the morning after the weather bureau predicts a chinook" should become a popular simile with the denizens of the fuel famine belt.

The flavor is taken out of the prosperity of the people by the fact that there is no more margin between income and outgo than when times were dull; and then, it's the annoying fact also that they are actually paying more for the privilege of living.

From experience we learn methods of adapting trade to prevailing conditions. The chilled meat business has had considerable advocacy of an academic character; now nature has come forward with a significant suggestion, and has taken a short cut to an ultimate certainty.

Now is the time to jot down temperatures, velocity of the wind, depth of snow and all the other extraordinary peculiarities of the weather. Any one of us may live to become the oldest inhabitant, and if so, truth should be more characteristic of our information than it usually is of the ancients of the population.

There are a lot of people who appreciate the predicament of one of our correspondents who wrote to ask us what the cause of so much disturbance in the grain trade really was.

Truly our American cousins are a versatile people! A Congressman has discovered that our Noxious Weeds Act means that seed not fit to be sown on a Canadian farm is to be exported to the States.

The ingenious young man hears enough these days about the incompetence of his elders who occupy high places in the industrial world, to shatter his confidence in humanity, and to inspire him with ambitions to stand on the top rung of the highest ladder that leans against the industrial wall. If it be all true, what a grand opening there is for our youth of enterprise!

A reader says he has "a severe attack of Jesurunitis; but that it was not superinduced by our abundance of adipose tissue." That there should be anything wrong with our school system when a man readily commands so ample a vocabulary seems unreasonable, but we have since learned that he was not educated in Manitoba.

The banks have never been accused of loaning money at too low a rate, but it would appear that they are too lax in extending credit to speculators in real estate.

Shorthorn men have always claimed dual-purpose quality for their breed. Are they entitled to it?

The improvement of the common cattle of the country depends on the Shorthorn living up to the dual-purpose ideal.

The *North-Western Miller* charges the transportation companies (railroads and steamships) with the ruin of the export flour trade of the U. S.

The agricultural committee of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff commission suggests a general tariff of two shillings a quarter on wheat (practically six cents a bushel) and a preferential tariff (for the Colonies and countries giving British goods a preference we presume) of half the amount. On flour it suggests a tariff of thirty cents per hundredweight, with a preferential tariff subject to negotiation with the Colonies.

Our Handy Men.

It is generally accepted as true that on occasions of great stress there are always produced men peculiarly adapted to cope with the complicated nature of the time. It has been so in ancient history and to this provision of apparent chance is due the final evolution of a more perfect confederacy or commercial mechanism. Locally we are experiencing a period of distracting circumstances. Our transportation facilities are demoralized, but there is a plethora of men capable of bringing relief to the situation. The only difference between them and the immortal heroes of natural and domestic history is that these giants and sages of to-day do not take a place at the throttle of the engines of commerce and carry us through the present predicament. Instead, they meet us at every general store, hotel, railway train and every other rendezvous and weary us with clever descriptions of "how to do it". The country never had so many railway managers before. Their ranks are filled from every walk and occupation of life, and the storm was never so severe nor the traffic so immense but what they could keep trains running into every station in the land on the dot of the scheduled time.

The situation reminds us of crop failure times when every railroad manager, every store-keeper, every hotel-keeper and the host of wiseacres whose knowledge of farming consists in an acquaintance with a domesticated animal of the bultus species with which they came in contact at a fraternal lodge. Truly humanity should be made over again and positions in life revised, so that a person may find himself engaged in the occupation for which he is best suited.

Driving with Crossed Lines.

Some members of the Society of Equity in Alberta have begun the organization of an institution for the conduct of the farmers' commercial enterprises. The fundamental principle of this institution, if we understand the doctrine of the society and the press reports aright, is to regulate the price producers are to receive for the labor of their hands and the bounty of their fields. A casual survey of the project is not without its pleasing aspects for the industrious toiler. It anticipates the time when the producer of actual necessities shall say to the consumer of the same, "Pay me a certain price for wheat, meats, vegetables, etc., or go hungry until you think these commodities are worth that much to you." The final analysis of the plan resolves itself into this: that the law of supply and demand, which the society professes to repudiate, is to be localized and administered by the officers of the society in a concrete form, instead of as at present by the mass of producers and consumers, as an abstract principle. The society ignores the fundamental principle that in the satisfying of human needs it is best that the energy required for production be utilized more economically that men may live more abundantly, rather than that it should be curtailed and men live less strenuously. Such a misconception arises out of the belief that the evils of the unequal distribution of wealth can be eliminated by the regulation of the production of it. The premise is illogical. We want more wealth than ever before and should not curtail production, but we should isolate the problem of distribution and apply ourselves definitely to its solution.

The Average Farmer.

The ancient writer tells the following story: C. Turius Chresimus, a freedman, having found himself able from a very small piece of land to raise far more abundant harvests than his neighbors could from the largest farms, became the object of very considerable jealousy among them and was accordingly accused of cutting away the crop of others by the practice of sorcery. Upon this a day was named by Spurius Calvinus,

the *curule aedile*, for his appearance. Apprehensive of being condemned when the question came to be put to the vote among the tribes, he had all his implements of husbandry brought into the Forum, together with his farm servants, robust, well-conditioned and well-clad people. The iron tools were of first rate quality, the mattocks were short and strong, the plowshares ponderous and substantial and the oxen sleek and in prime condition. When all this had been done, "Here Roman citizens," said he, "are my implements of magic, but it is impossible for me to exhibit to your view or to bring into the Forum those midnight toils of mine, those early watchings, those sweats and those fatigues." Upon this, by the unanimous voice of the people he was immediately acquitted. This is the situation of the average farmer.

This is the story of the average farmer. Those who are not intimately acquainted with the detail of his everyday work and only know him by his well kept farm, his carefully groomed horses, his contented family, and his ability to pay his debts are prone to imagine that his troubles are few and his recompense large, but with those who are given to know of his cares, work and worry, is the conviction that it is due only to their inherent love of hard work and intelligent management that they are regarded as "our successful farmers."

Applying the Regulating Principle.

Those who are fond of solving puzzles, of reading rebuses, and of classifying facts so that every condition may be set in its proper relation to every other relating one, will read with interest Mr. Campbell's analysis in this issue of the economic problems which confront the farmer. A mass of extraneous material has become associated with the real issue of the day; namely, the regulation of the distribution of wealth, so that Mr. Campbell's effort to clear away the tangle of underbrush, as he terms it, should at least be appreciated.

It is a fact that public opinion has been slow to recognize that competition is an obsolete method of regulating prices. Formerly it did so, and we have fondly clung to the delusion that the re-establishment of competition would eliminate high charges, but there is absolutely no reason why it should, and, besides, the consumer has always to pay for the cost of competition. The elimination of competition was the problem of the manufacturer and dealer, and while accomplishing this they were able to retain for their private purses the difference between competitive and non-competitive prices. The removal of competition has been proved to have reduced the cost of placing goods in the hands of the consumer, and in so far as it has been a saving of energy it has been good. The evil of it has been that the good it accomplished has not fallen to the consumer. Those responsible for the good have claimed, and so far have retained, the benefit of it which has given rise to the present day problem which expressed in popular parlance reads "regulating the trusts."

Public opinion, it has been shown on many occasions, is the force that shall eventually regulate industrial inequalities, but why the application of the remedy should be delayed no one seems to be able to explain. We submit that it is partly because humanity would rather respond to the call to war than to the arbitration of an injustice imagined or real; hence consumers instead of demanding of Government the application of regulating provisions, have busied themselves in trying to devise some weapon with which to deliver a crushing blow to their opponent rather than in holding up the weapon of defence which they already have in their hands. Behind this also may be the inherent consciousness that if any one of us were in the other person's position we would probably do exactly as he is doing, and this tacit admission of the justice of the other's contention may make a hesitancy of



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action on our part. Further aggression on the part of the trusts interests, however, would dispel this opinion, which reveals that ingrained characteristic of humanity that they endure injustice up to a certain point and then revolt. Our better plan is to calmly follow reason rather than to impulsively respond to instinct.

HORSE

The question is, who's going to judge those Clydesdales at the spring stallion show in Brandon?

* * *

A new mile record on ice has been made by a Toronto owned pacer, Blackbird. The previous record was 2.15, made by Crescous in Ottawa in 1903. Blackbird reduced this record by $\frac{1}{4}$ of a second at Port Perry.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain it was decided to award two gold medals each to the Brandon Exhibition, the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, Regina Show and the New Westminster Exhibition.

Stallions Enrolled in Manitoba.

Since the publication of the article on the enrolment of stallions in our January 23rd issue we have received from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture the data which was unobtainable at the time. Altogether, there were registered in the province of Manitoba 388 stallions, classified as follows:—

Schedule A (Purebred, sound and free from disease):—
Clydesdale, 160; Percherons, 45; American Trotting, 34; Suffolks, 5; Coach, 7; Hackneys, 9; Shires, 5; Draught, 4; and Thoroughbred, 1.
Schedule B (Purebred but not sound):—
Clydesdales, 4; Percherons, 3; American Trotting, 3; Coach: Suffolks, 1.
Schedule D: Grade stallions, 107.

Advises Using Percherons.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Permit me to offer my advice to your Alberta correspondent who asks for suggestions from breeders as to how he should mate his mares. My choice would be a Percheron for the following reasons: First, he is a horse that matures young and develops as he grows; therefore, can be put on the market younger than any of the draft breeds; second, he crosses well with any of the recognized types or breeds; third, he is clean and smooth without that long feather to carry mud and ice to make more work in cleaning; fourth, there is a market for all the weights he may get in a bunch. His grades make the best of farm horses, the very best for the express companies. They are in nearly all fire departments and at all kinds or heavy draft work, for the reason that they have size, substance, quality, action, style, manners and weight, and have proven it in all the leading shows in America, carrying off more honors than all the other draft breeds in Moosomin, Sask.

R. P. STANLEY.

A Sensible and Much Needed Regulation.

An Ottawa despatch has the following news: "It has been found under the regulations providing for the testing with mallein of all horses imported from the United States, other than those comprising part of settlers' effects, that very many of these horses are affected with glanders and other serious diseases. As an unavoidable result of this condition of affairs the importation of unbroken broncos is entirely prohibited after March 1 next, it being impossible of course to submit animals of this class to the mallein test as above provided.

Large bands of unbroken broncos, brought in from Montana, Oregon and other western states have been responsible for numerous outbreaks of disease, which have been dealt with by the Department in Manitoba, the new provinces and British Columbia. The policy now adopted by the Department of paying compensation for horses slaughtered on account of glanders, involving, as it does, the expenditure of a considerable amount of public money, renders necessary action to prevent the introduction of disease.

Breeding Horses at Key Ranch.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In regard to your enquiry as to the modern method of handling breeding stock on the range, I submit the following as containing some ideas gained by personal experience. No article on this topic can be in any measure complete without reference to the foundation stock. No doubt there are many considerations of a personal character which handicap many breeders in acquiring the best type of brood mares, and the result is that they avail themselves of such as are often much below their standard of excellency. Like in the breeding of any class of live stock, a high and uniform ideal must be maintained—high in excellency and uniform in type. The stallion is the hope of the horseman who looks to improvement, and indeed he should



KEY RANCH HOUSE, AIRDRIE, ALTA.

exert a greater influence upon the quality of the colt crop than the mares. A really good stallion, who leaves his impress upon his colts, and is a sure foal getter, is usually exchanged at a price below his actual value; while an inferior one is an expensive experiment at any price. I think breeders will agree with me, that a stallion gives increasingly better service until five or six years of age, and that many of them maintain their vitality well on in their teens. The best guarantee a stallion can have is his progeny: pedigree and individual merit are, to my mind, secondary to it. A stallion, to give the best service, should not be loaded with fat as many are for sale and showyard purposes. Sires that have been used in the stud with good results, and have passed the age of their showyard bloom, are seldom appreciated as they well might be.

The care of the stallion should be such as to keep him strong, healthy, and hardy. With this object in view, daily exercise is indispensable,



KEY RANCH YOUNGSTERS IN NOVEMBER

Mr. Hallman promises another photo of these colts at a year old, after having been wintered as he recommends.

and it is doubtful if, on the average ranch, a better method can be devised than working him regularly the year round. Of course in the breeding season the work should be light, and for the sake of the exercise only. This treatment makes him more docile to handle, and doubtless cause him to transmit useful qualities to his get. The stallion should not be allowed so many mares as to reduce his vitality, as it is liable to make him impotent, and cause him to produce weak progeny.

The brood mares' care is summed up in moderate daily exercise in the open air. Probably no treatment is better in a central Alberta climate than leaving them run in pasture, where they may be had the year round. Ordinarily they require no additional feed; especially if the colts be weaned in the autumn or early winter.

On many ranches the suckers are allowed to run out with their mothers until the mothers wean them themselves. Where size and weight are an important consideration like in the draft horse, this method cannot give the very best results unless the mares are well fed. But feeding the colts through their mothers is expensive, and equally good results may be obtained by weaning the suckers as soon as the cold weather sets in, and supplementing their pasture with green oat sheaves. It appears to be injurious to stable the youngsters. The warmth causes them to sweat and puts them out of condition, and it is difficult to regain their thrift before they get out on fresh pasture the following spring. The lack of exercise due to stabling results in beefy legs, a loose-jointed frame, and loss of appetite. If they be stabled at night and turned out into the cold weather during the day, they will chill, acquire a rough staring coat, and become generally unthrifty. A better method is to put them in a corral that has an open shed adjoining it, where the colts can get shelter from any wind, and where they have a dry place to lie down at night. On hay and green oat sheaves with regular watering twice each day they will thrive wonderfully, and during a cold snap a little grain in addition will keep them gaining.

This latter method is, I believe the most nearly ideal and in all probability the most economical in the end. They remain thrifty and hardy, keep up a lusty appetite, develop their muscles, strengthen their joints, grow flint-like bone, move about with ease and grace, and keep growing right along until the new grass comes again. Readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE would like to hear others' experience with the winter care of colts: by an exchange of ideas much useful information can be gleaned.

Key Ranch, Airdrie, Alta. E. C. H.

STOCK

(Contributions invited, discussions welcomed.)

Do Hogs Pay?

I have been studying with deep interest the results of the ten lots of pigs fed and marketed in Ontario, as reported by Prof. Day of Guelph, in your issue of Jan. 16.

There are matters of importance to the Manitoba farmer which are not included in the report.

1. The item of labor is not considered. In all such reports this item is omitted, either because the farmer is supposed to work for his health, or because the manure is supposed to pay for the labor. I do not think that either supposition is correct. I have had a careful account kept of the time taken to care for a similar lot of pigs for one month, and find that 38½ hours of one man's time were needed. I do not think that the labor can be provided for less than 12½ cents per hour. Granted that the manure is worth half the labor. On this basis 80 cents per 100 lbs. should be added to the cost, which brings it up to about \$5.12, the pigs costing \$2 and the meal \$20.00.

2. These are spring pigs. I do not think that pigs will pay in Manitoba unless two litters can be raised in the year. With only one litter the cost at weaning time would be in excess of \$2.50. The crux of the whole question is the handling of the winter litter.

3. The average price at which those Ontario pigs were sold was taken to be \$6. I have secured the average price paid by a leading firm of butchers in Brandon for the past four years, and it has been only a shade over \$5.

I have begun a new experiment with pigs. I start with pure Berks, pure Yorks and crosses with a pure Tam. mother. These are the best I could buy, costing from \$20 to \$35 each.

Against the lot (six to start with) will be charged the first cost of two males and four females, the food consumed, an estimate of the value of the pasture, the labor, and repairs to their quarters. At the end of each year, Dec. 1, they will be credited with the proceeds of all pigs sold, whether for pork or breeding purposes, services, manure and stock on hand.

They shall receive such care as an ordinary farmer can give, and each sow shall raise two litters if possible.

This experiment, continued for several years, should be of practical dollars-and-cents value.

N. WOLVERTON.
Experimental Farm, Brandon,
January 28, 1907.

Building a Cheap Piggery.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I shall be obliged if you can give me some advice as to building a cheap piggery. I have no difficulty in obtaining plans and particulars for all farm buildings to be constructed of lumber, but lumber here costs about thirty dollars a thousand feet, which is far beyond the means of most people in a new district. Would you advise making a place with outside walls five feet deep by digging into the ground three feet and banking up two feet above the ground surface? I thought of making the place about thirty feet by twenty-four feet, running north and south, with the door to the north and a window in the south end.

A. J. W.

[The plan outlined by our correspondent could not be endorsed unreservedly, especially as it appears that his land slopes to the north. Such a pen would likely be comfortable, but would in all possibility be damp. It certainly would be dark and not easily kept clean. We should much rather advise setting up a frame of poles and covering it with straw. In such a pen plenty of light could be admitted; it would be dry, easily cleaned, and all things considered, the cheapest style of pen one could provide. Such pens are in quite common use, and because of the absorbing power of the straw are the driest pens that can be built, and this is what pigs require, dry air. Such pens may not turn the frost, but when the air is dry hogs can stand very low temperatures.—Ed.]

Tamworths Lead.

Our attention has been called by Mr. Banting, whose address is the same name, to the exceptionally good showing made by the Tamworth grades in the competition reported in our January 16th issue. In the tests there reported Mr. Banting considers it significant that two of the lots in which there was Tamworth blood made the most economical gains, and that lot 10 which was strongly Tamworth, made by far the cheapest pork in the whole test. Of course all the credit of the gains these hogs made cannot be set down to their breeding, as is pointed out in the comments upon the work, but there is sufficient in it to give Tamworth breeders considerable ground for jubilation.

Stone Walls for Stables.

D. R. M. D. writing from Saskatchewan asks: "Please let me know through the columns of your valuable paper the best method of building a stone stable to keep out frost. We should like to build a solid wall. Is there any known method or non-conductor of cold which could be applied or used either on the inside or outside of the walls, which would be a success?"

[About the only charge that can be brought against stone walls in stables, not taking into consideration the cost, is that moisture sometimes collects upon the inside of them in cold weather. This difficulty is avoided in different ways. Some people plaster on the inside with a coat of cement, rough finished; others line up on the inside with lumber; while others claim to be able to keep the walls dry by ventilation. These methods have objections on the score of expense and low temperatures. Some builders, however, claim, and with considerable justification, that if the wall be properly built it is as dry as any other style of wall. A properly built wall is described as one not less than twenty inches thick, with no one stone extending from the outside to the inside surface, thus forming a continuous conductor. Such a wall of course might be thicker than necessary to carry the superstructure but it has its undoubted advantage in keeping dry. If a wall of this kind be found to be too expensive, as good or better results would be secured by building a hollow concrete wall. This is done by setting inch boards on edge in the middle of the wall space with a thin key between them; then when the wall has set, the key is taken out and the boards raised up. At the ends of the boards or every twelve feet the wall can be tied by building solid, and these solid parts can be made to alternate in the wall. This method will give a dry, warm wall and one probably cheaper than a stone one so thick as would be required to be dry. Such a concrete wall need not be more than ten inches thick, and the number of bindings would of course depend upon the weight of the superstructure.—Ed.]

Why Bacon Hogs?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I see by your issue of January 16th that John Maurer has taken up the cudgels in behalf of the thick red hog; i.e. Duroc Jerseys. Now with your permission, I would also like to add a few words and also ask you a few pertinent questions. I, like neighbor Maurer, am from the States, but originally from England, but I put in eighteen years in Nebraska, which is close to Missouri, so, therefore, have to be shown why the thick hog won't do as much for the Northwest as it did for the Western States.

I have tried feeding the barley that we raise so much of out here, black and white barley mixed, and as far as I have gone it is putting on pound for pound as much fat as any corn I have ever fed, and that barley is selling at twenty-two cents at shipping points. Live hogs are selling for \$5.40 per cwt., and no discrimination; in fact a nice thick hog will bring more than a slab-sided bacon hog. Now what do your experimental stations say in regard to feeding? Can they put on pound for pound as much meat on a bacon pig as on a lard hog? I can make, and do make right along, a six months old Duroc or Poland China pig weigh 200 pounds, and that looks like good easy money to me, with hogs five cents or better.

Now I see your paper advocates bacon hogs, first, last and always. Now tell me why. Is it because you have a market in England and a reputation for Canadian bacon? If so, Mr. Editor, how much more per pound does the Canadian bacon bring on the British market than U. S. bacon? And again, a point I am rather at sea on (as the saying goes) is, do Canadian hams also bring more per pound than U. S. hams? Being an Englishman, I know that the average Britisher prefers his ham and eggs to bacon and liver. Now, Mr. Editor, tell me in cold figures how much more hog products were shipped to foreign parts than were imported into Canada from U. S., for I find nearly all meats and lard used here are U. S. products, and does the Canadian product bring so much more on the English market to warrant this kind of a deal. Now, again, how much lard can you render from a bacon hog? To look at one I should judge about eight or ten pounds from a two hundred pounder. Now with lard selling at sixteen to twenty cents I would prefer the lard hog.

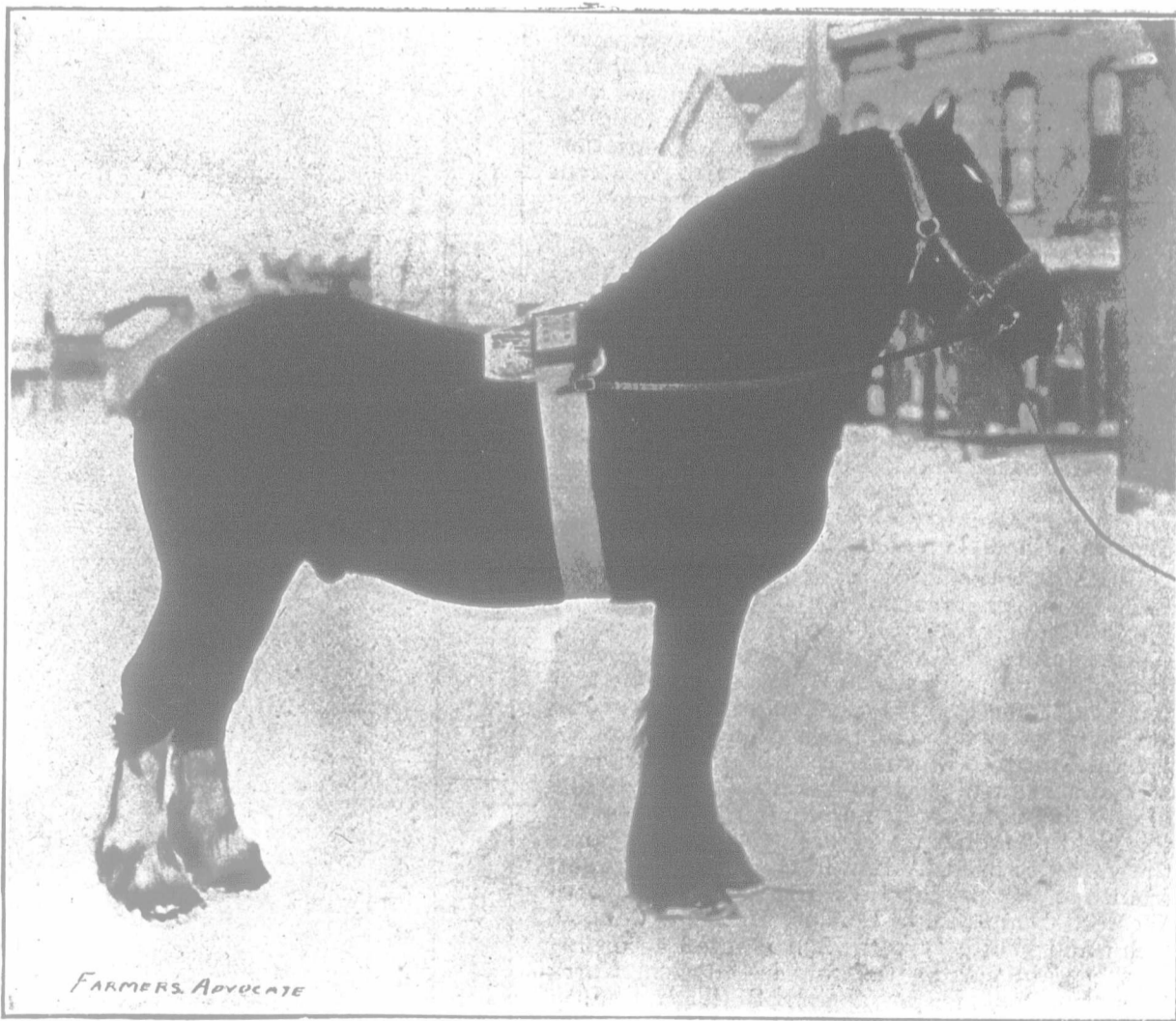
I see by looking over some figures I have here at hand that there were imported in 1906 from U.S., 4,000,000 pounds of bacon and hams alone, without counting lard. Now the question that

keeps cropping up in my mind is, does it pay to export, and keep on ringing up the Canadian reputation on bacon? If I can read the handwriting on the wall by looking at our hog product imports, it looks as though John Canuck must like to put his teeth in some thick hog meat. And again, I don't see why our thick hogs won't do as much for our West as they did for the U.S. West. They paid off more mortgages and built more homes than anything else in the district above mentioned. Now, Mr. Editor, tell me and show me a sign in figures (for figures mean dollars to us farmers, and that is what we are after), wherein your bacon hog leads over our thick hog, and I will become a convert to your slab-sided bacon pig.

Valley City, Alta. THOS. S. DAVIDSON. [The figures given by the trade returns for 1905 with regard to the trade in pork, are; Imports of ham, shoulders and bacon \$4,228,346, pork in the brine \$343,445; exports, bacon, hams and shoulders, \$12,557,588; pork in the brine, \$13,000. In two years Canada's exports decreased by three million dollars' worth, and the imports of 1905 over 1904 showed an increase of three and one half millions, which seems to show that for some reason or other the market for pork products in Canada has in very recent times immensely increased.

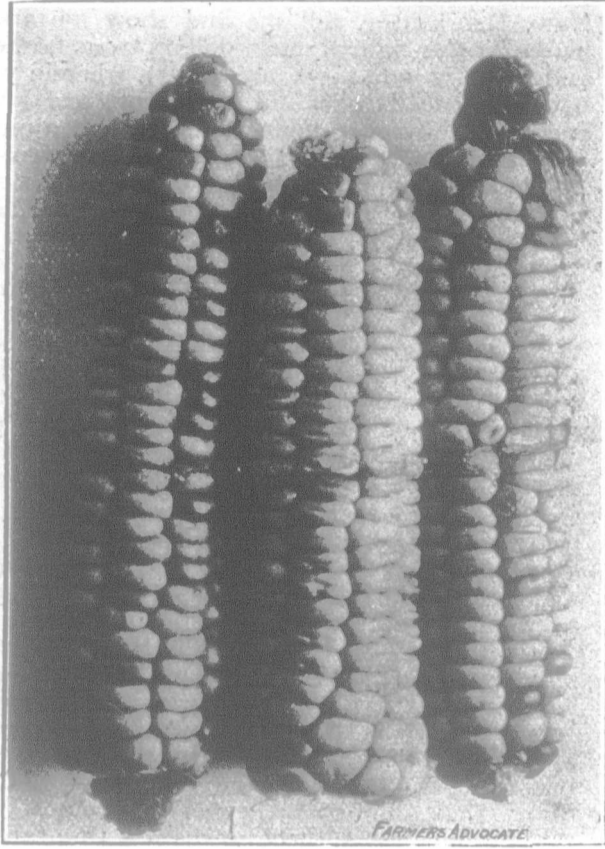
With regard to the cost of production, it has been proved several times that the bacon hog as we have him in Canada, not the runt of a herd, makes a pound of pork cheaper than does the average hog of the Poland China, Duroc Jersey or Chester White breeds. Besides, the packers pay drovers more, at least they quote more, for bacon types than they do for fats, and this in turn enables the drover to pay a higher average, although he does not put a direct premium upon bacon types. It is also the experience of Canadians that our bacon types are much more prolific and less subject to disease than are the fat sorts. We are inclined to think that when this question is under discussion, people are prone to take extreme types as examples. The bacon hog should not be slab-sided, lean and hungry, but should be long, with well sprung ribs, heavy hams, smooth shoulders and deep body.

It is gratifying to know that our American cousins can get such good results from Alberta barley, and that the type of hog they raise does not appear to be the extreme type that we usually see fed in the corn belt. We believe the market each man finds for his product should be the guide to production rather than any generally outlined ideal that might apply to the country at large.—Ed.]



SCOTTISH FANCY (IMP.) (13183) Sire, Fickle Fashion, dam by Royal Standard, The Leshmalagon Premium Horse for 1906, imported and owned by MacMillan, Colquhoun and Beattie Brandon, Man.

Where is the Northern Limit for Corn?



SQUAW CORN (SELECTED).

MANY of our neighbors to the south would have us believe that the line of demarcation between the corn-growing land and the sections where it will not grow and ripen is far to the south of the international boundary. But they are mistaken, as we propose to show.

Corn (*zea mays*) has been grown in Western Canada for some time for dry fodder and for silage; but until attempts were made with varieties suited to our shorter and drier summer seasons, little success was attained in growing and ripening corn. The experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head have for years demonstrated the possibilities of corn as a fodder crop, which testimony has been backed up by the experience of hundreds of farmers.

The *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* has in its campaign for an improved and more profitable agriculture and the institution of crop rotations, urged the inclusion of clover and corn into those rotations, and has gone far afield in a search for varieties and methods likely to prove of use to Western farmers.

The varieties of corn planted year after year at the Dominion experimental farms have not proven the most suitable for our conditions. Many of our readers will remember that we suggested the planting of varieties seen growing at the North Dakota Experiment Station; viz., North Western Dent, Mercer, Triumph and Will's Gehu (a bred up squaw corn). There are doubtless other varieties suited to our needs; but we have tried some of the varieties mentioned and found such very satisfactory, and also have had the opportunity of noting the work of other farmers with this great fodder crop.

The illustrations accompanying this article are made from photographs of corn harvested at Maple Grove, the well-known stock farm of Walter James and Sons, the work with the corn being done particularly by E. R. James, who had this year some thirty bushels odd of corn of the different varieties tried. There are, of course, several things to be considered in a discussion as to the merits of certain varieties of corn, but briefly there are two main requirements; namely, the yield of fodder and grain. Mr. James ranks the varieties tried by him in the following order, from the standpoint of a fodder crop:—North Western Dent, Acme Fodder, Burleigh County, Gehu and White Dakota; and if rated according to the grain yielding capabilities of each, North Western Dent is far ahead, Burleigh County Mixed, Gehu and Will's Gehu, the latter rather lighter in yield but earlier. Acme Fodder being fair.

It will be years before the farmer of the West can hope to produce large quantities of fine corn, and only after varieties, and planting kinds, are secured, either by importation or by breeding

up the squaw corns or selections from varieties already grown.

Corn being a true grass, no tap root is produced, but it has instead a system which branches out in all directions. Some of the roots grow downwards, and often reach a depth of four feet or more, while others grow close to the surface. The corn plant obtains most of its water supply through its deep roots. This is especially true during very dry weather. When soil is well drained the roots penetrate to a greater depth than in undrained soil, thus enabling the crop better to withstand drought. Land that is not drained is often so wet during the spring that all the roots remain near the surface and reach their growth without going deep. At earing time, when dry weather most frequently occurs, the roots cannot make much new growth, and thus cannot burrow downward to reach the moisture of the subsoil. Deep cultivation late in the season usually causes a lighter yield by cutting off many roots that are growing near the surface to secure food and air. This weakens the plant and cuts off part of its supply of food at the time when it is most needed.

The corn plant has two kinds of flowers—the male flower, or tassel, and the female flower, or silk. The tassel grows at the tip of the stem and is composed of many small flowers. Each of these produces a large amount of pollen for fertilizing the silks. The silks grow from the cob, there being one from each kernel. On windy days the pollen is scattered to quite a distance, making it easy for corn to cross-fertilize; there-

fore two varieties planted side by side are likely to mix. To obtain a cross between two varieties of corn the pollen of one variety is brought into contact with the silk of the other.

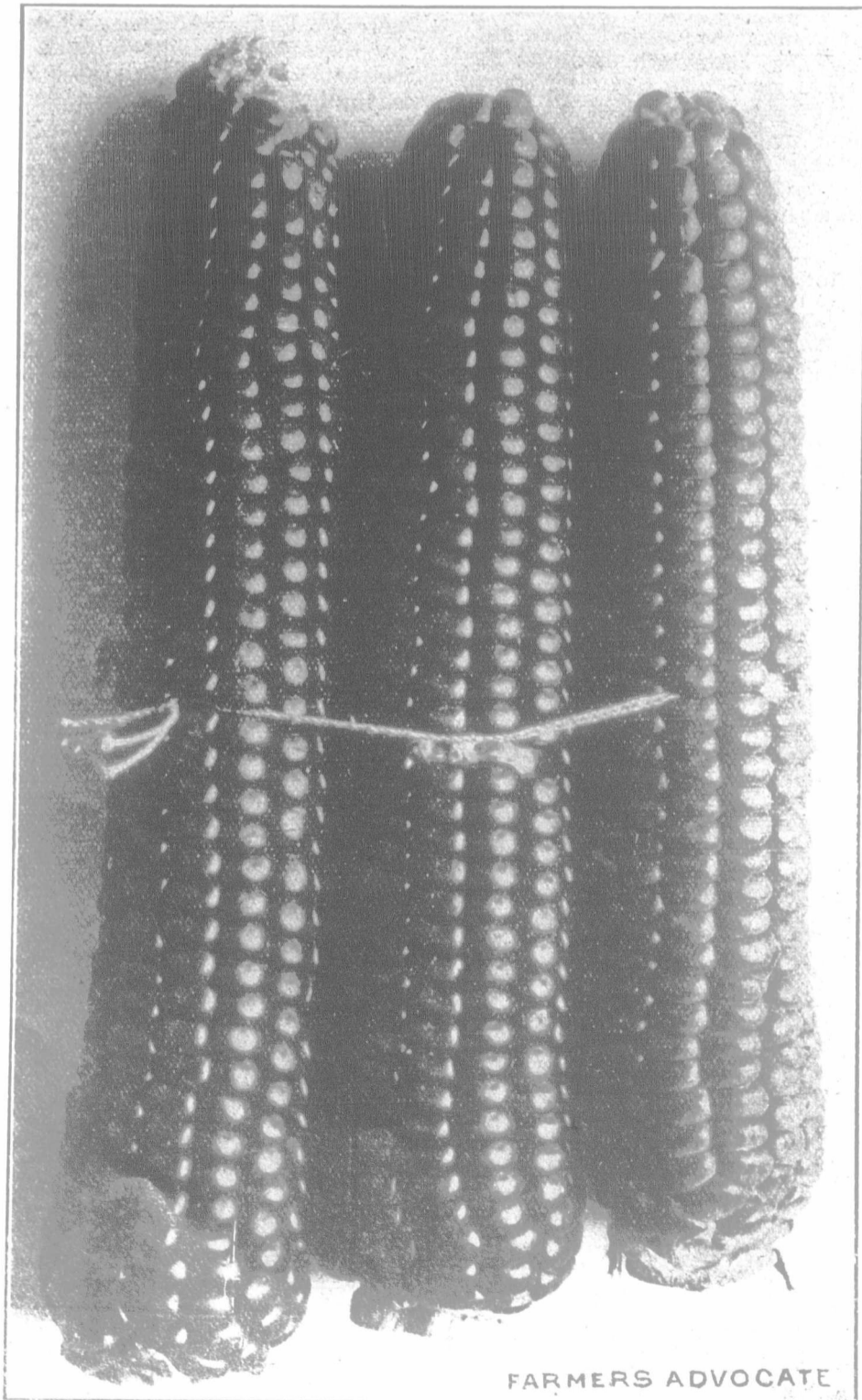
The ear is the most valuable part of the corn plant, and it has no superior for fattening stock. Sixty-three per cent. of the digestible matter of the corn plant is in the ear, and only thirty-seven per cent. in the stalk, blades and husks. It requires seventy pounds of corn in the ear, or fifty-six pounds of shelled corn, to make a bushel.

THE KERNEL.

The kernel of corn may be divided into five distinct parts: The tip cap, hull, corneous part, starchy part, and germ. The tip cap is a small cap that covers the inner or tip end of the kernel. Its office is to protect the germ, but it is sometimes broken off in shelling. The hull is the very thin outer coat of the kernel, and may be easily removed after soaking the kernel in water for a few minutes. The corneous part is yellow in color, rich in gluten, and is the most valuable part of the kernel. The white portion which is rich in starch nearly surrounds the germ. The germ is found in the center of the tip end, and extends from one-half to two-thirds the length of the kernel. The germ contains the embryo stem, pointing toward the crown of the kernel, and the embryo root, pointing toward the tip.

GETTING LAND READY FOR CORN.

The ground may be plowed either in the fall or spring with success. On the average, fall plowing produces somewhat larger yields of both



FARMERS ADVOCATE

SAMPLES OF GEHU CORN GROWN AT ROSSER, MAN.

fodder and ears; but the ground must be given thorough cultivation before planting, to prevent weeds from starting and to decrease evaporation; well-manured land or a newly-broken sod gives the best results.

In warm, dry soils, corn should be planted deeper than in those that are cold and heavy; good results are usually obtained by planting from two to three inches deep. It is advisable to wait until the ground is quite warm before planting corn, as the seed may rot if planted in cold soil.

Corn should be harrowed after planting, and it is well to harrow after it is up. *Cultivate often to make and preserve a soil mulch and to keep down weeds.* Shallow cultivation gives the best results, as it forms a good soil mulch, does not injure the roots and allows them to come close to the surface for food and air. A corn cultivator should have small shovels.

MANY VARIETIES OR RACES OF CORN.

Indian corn may be divided into six groups or races: Pop corn, flint corn dent corn, sugar or sweet corn, soft corn and pod corn. Of these the dent and flint races are the ones grown generally as a field crop throughout the northern corn growing zone. The two main races for our consideration are the dent and flint corns. In the former the sides of the kernel consist of hard, translucent matter, and the center is filled with starch to the dent. The dent or dimple in the kernel is made by the shrinking of the soft, starchy portion while the corn is ripening. In most varieties of dent corn the kernels are slender and wedge shaped.

In the flint corns as in dent corn, the central portion of the kernel is soft, white and starchy, but there is a greater percentage of the outer flinty portion, which covers not only the sides but also the crown of the kernel. There is no dent in the kernels, and they are usually as broad as long, and rounding and smooth over the crown.

VARIETIES OF DENT CORN.

There are a great many varieties of dent corn, but few of them do well where the summers are short. Naming our leading northern varieties of dent corn in the order of their maturity, placing the earliest first, it would perhaps read as follows: North Dakota No. 100, Golden Dent,

Minnesota King, Northwestern Dent, and Pride of the North.

North Dakota No. 100 is probably the earliest variety of dent corn; it is the result of selection and breeding up from Minnesota King.

Golden Dent is one of the earliest varieties of dent corn grown in the Northwest. Seed of it has ripened in North Dakota for the past fifteen years. It is a good-yielding variety, the stalks growing from five to seven feet high, and like all the other varieties of dent corn mentioned the ears are high enough on the stalk for the corn to be cut readily with the corn binder. The ears are golden yellow in color, from five and a half to eight inches long, usually twelve to sixteen rowed, and particularly well filled at the butts. The cobs are red.

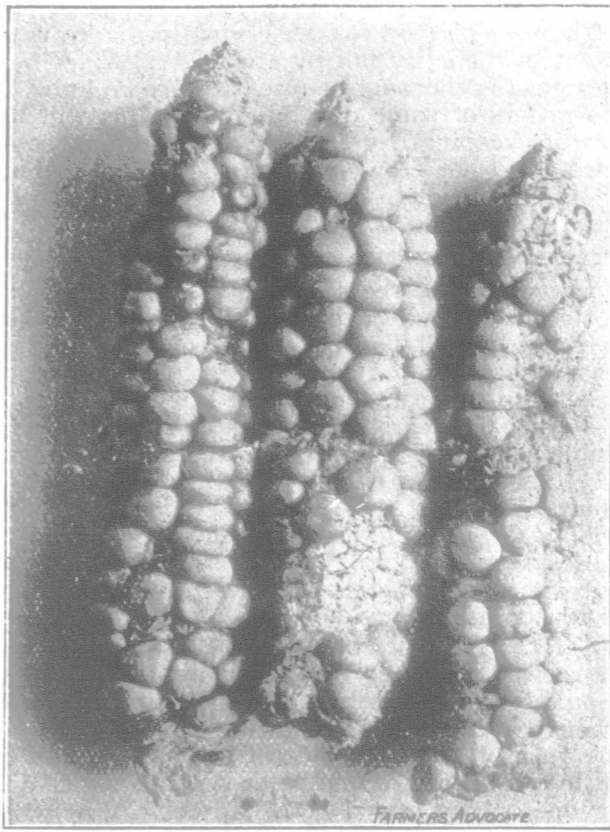
Minnesota King is a cross breed between flint varieties. It yields well and is nearly as early as Golden Dent. The stalks are from five to seven feet high. The ears are from six to nine inches long, eight rowed, and have rather wide spaces between the rows. The kernels are wide, rather short for their width, and yellow in color. The cobs of this variety are white.

Northwestern Dent yields well and will usually ripen in North Dakota. The stalks are from five to seven feet tall, and the ears are from fourteen to twenty-eight inches from the ground. The ears are from six to nine inches long. The kernels have red sides and yellowish white crowns, and the cobs are white. The illustration accompanying is made from a photo taken from corn of this variety, grown on E. R. James' farm, Rosser, Manitoba.

VARIETIES OF FLINT CORN.

Flint varieties are on an average smaller and earlier than the dent strains. The cobs are generally harder to harvest by reason of having a large strong shank attaching them to the stalk. As a rule flint varieties have white cobs, regardless of the color of the kernels. Seven of the leading flint varieties of the Northwest, and probably in the order of their earliness, are:—Squaw corn, Will's Dakota, Gehu, Mercer, Triumph and Longfellow.

Squaw Corn is a splendid yielding variety, and very early. The stalks are from four to five feet high. The ears of Squaw corn, Will's Dakota, and Gehu are so low on the stalk that



SQUAW CORN (UNSELECTED.)

they are difficult to harvest with the corn binder. All the other varieties of flint corn mentioned have the ears high enough for the binder. The ears of Squaw corn are from seven to ten inches long, and the kernels white, yellow, blue and red. Great improvement can be made by selecting well-formed cobs. This variety has been growing for years in Western Canada on the Indian reservations, and rarely fails to ripen; unfortunately care has not been taken in making selection, or this corn would be far more valuable for Western farmers than it is at present. There is abundant scope for good work to be done by seed selection enthusiasts with Indian corn. The Dominion farms management, owing to lack of foresight and ignorance of conditions, has let the last decade go by without any effective work with either corn or rotations.

Will's Dakota is a white flint variety with ears seven to nine inches long, and usually eight rowed. The ears have a tendency to be large at the butt, and to taper abruptly towards the center. The kernels are large and the cobs small and white. Will's Dakota was obtained by selecting and planting the white kernels of Squaw corn.

Gehu is similar to Will's Dakota, except that the kernels are yellow. It was obtained by selecting and planting the yellow kernels of Squaw corn. This is a corn we are very favorably impressed by, being as it were an improved native corn, and if bred so that the cobs will grow higher up on the stalk will be very useful.

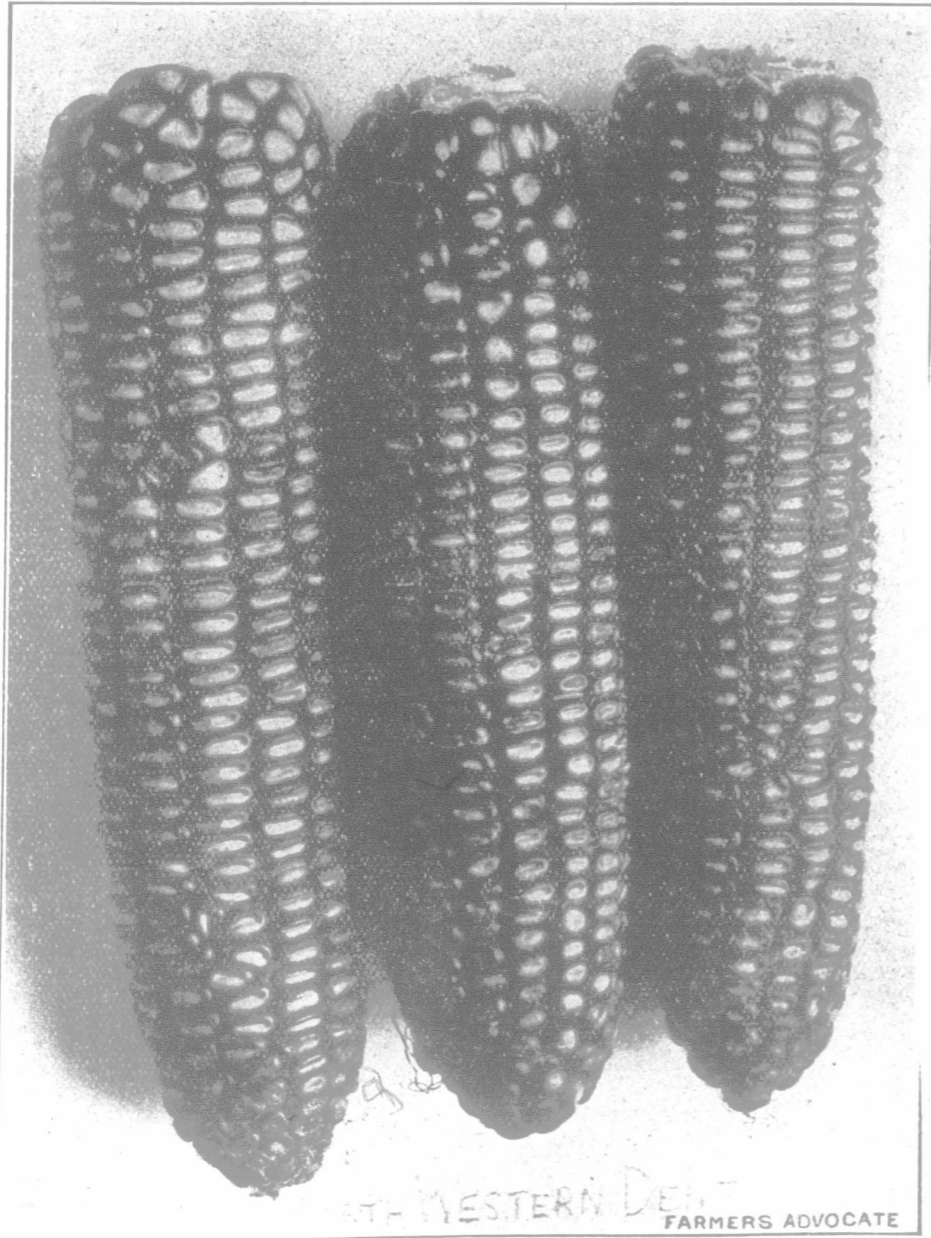
Mercer flint is a good-yielding variety, and quite early. The stalks are from five to seven feet high, and the ears six to nine inches long, and yellow in color.

Triumph flint yields well, and is nearly as early as Mercer. The stalks are from five to six feet high. The ears are yellow and from seven to ten inches long. Both Mercer and Triumph we saw growing at Fargo, and liked the promise they made. As a consequence when sowing corn last year we planted Mercer and it did well.

SELECTION OF SEED CORN.

After the corn is ripe, go into the field and select good ears from the best stalks, and save these for seed. The best does not always mean the largest. Select ears of the most desirable type. In the extreme northern part of the United States large corn usually fails to ripen. A good ear is true to type, well filled at the ends, ripe, has deep and reasonably uniform kernels, small spaces between the rows, and a small cob. By selecting only the ripe ears for seed a variety may be made to mature earlier. The ears may be made to grow higher on the stalk by selecting seed from plants which carry the ears high. The corn grower may by means of selection bring about other changes also.

It seems to make little or no difference in the yield whether the seed is taken from the butt, center or tip kernels. However, the tip and butt kernels are a little smaller than those from the middle of the ear and will cause the planter to drop unevenly. For this reason the small butt and tip kernels should be rejected in shelling seed corn.



NORTHWESTERN DENT, GROWN AT ROSSER, MAN.

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side are likely in two varieties is brought into part of the corn attening stock. ible matter of ly thirty-seven husks. It re- e ear, or fifty- a bushel.

ided into five corneous part. cap is a small of the kernel. ut it is some- ull is the very may be easily n water for a is yellow in nost valuable tion which is e germ. The tip end, and the length of the embryo f the kernel, ard the tip.

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SAVING CORN FOR SEED.

The best method for preserving seed corn is to dry it in the early fall by artificial heat. When seed corn is thoroughly cured it may be hung to the rafters of some dry building. This will insure its keeping dry and prevent the ravages of mice. Do not store seed corn above grain bins or live stock, or in any other place where moist air will surround it.

EXPLANATION OF THE SCALE OF POINTS FOR CORN.

Earliness. If the cob twists easily, the ear is not ripe. The kernels should not be shrunken or dull colored. Out of a total of one hundred, twenty are allowed for earliness, the cob to be ripe, kernels hard, plump and bright in color.

Type. The ears of the sample should possess similar or like characteristics, and should be true to the variety which they represent. Ten points are allotted.

Shape of Ear. The shape should conform to variety type, tapering slightly from butt to tip, but approaching the cylindrical, and allowance of ten points are made.

Color. The color of the kernels should be true to variety, and free from mixture. White corn should have white cobs, and yellow corn red cobs when the respective colors are characteristic of the variety under consideration. If the cob be off in color a cut of one point shall be made, and for one or two mixed kernels a cut of one point shall be made. Kernels missing from the ear shall be counted as mixed. Difference in shade of color, as light or dark, must be scored according to variety characteristics: five points.

Tips. The tips of the ears should not be too tapering, and should be well filled with regular, uniform kernels. Where the full diameter of the cob is exposed a cut of one point shall be made: five points.

Butts. The rows of kernels should extend in regular order over the butt, leaving a deep impression when the shank is removed. Open and

swelled butts are very objectionable; the shank should be small: five points.

The kernels should be slightly tapering, uniform in shape, size and color and true to the variety type. The tip portion of the kernel is rich in protein and oil; hence it has the highest feeding value; for this reason the tip portion should be full and plump: ten points.

Length of Ear. The deficiency and excess in length of all ears not conforming to the standard shall be added together, and for every inch thus obtained a cut of one point shall be made. Long ears are objectionable because they usually have poor butts and tips, and broad, shallow kernels, hence a low percentage of corn to cob. Ten points are allowed, medium length being preferred, uniformity being sought after. Medium sized ears are said to give grains of better vitality and higher germination power than grains from long narrow ears.

Thickness of Ear. In the northern section the circumference of the ear should be from five to five and a half inches, and should be symmetrical with the length. The deficiency and excess in circumference of all ears not conforming to the standard shall be added together, and for every two inches thus obtained, a cut of one point shall be made. Measure the circumference at one-third the distance from the butt to the tip of the ear. An ear too great in circumference is said to be slow to mature and gives a soft corn: five points allotted.

Spaces between Rows and Grains. There should be no furrow in the cob, and space between the kernels near the cob is very objectionable: ten points allowed. It is essential that the ears be close together at the tip. Spaces at that point are taken to indicate immaturity, weak constitution and poor feeding value.

Proportion of Corn to Ear. In determining the proportion of corn to ear weigh and shell every alternate ear in the exhibit. Weigh the cobs and subtract from weight of ears. This gives

weight of corn. Divide the weight of corn by the total weight of ears to get the per cent. of corn. For each per cent. short of standard, a cut of one point shall be made; the per cent. of grain to cob should be 85 to 87; ten points are allowed.

Olds Seed Fair.

The people of the Olds district have reason to be proud of its products as shown at their second annual seed fair on Tuesday, the 29th ult. Despite the severe weather and the bad roads the exhibit was better both in quality and quantity than the excellent show at their first fair last year.

The display of hard fall wheat was convincing proof of the suitability of the Olds district to the growing of No. 1 Alberta Red. In that class T. H. Lee of Brandon, Man., was first with a sample whose excellence is shown by the fact that it received a score of 97½ out of a possible 100. F. W. Keinbaum was second and R.A. Kembey third. In fall wheat, soft, T. H. Lee again won first with a score of 92½ and F. W. Keinbaum second, and Lais Jensen third.

Spring wheat was the weak spot of this show; no award was given in this class.

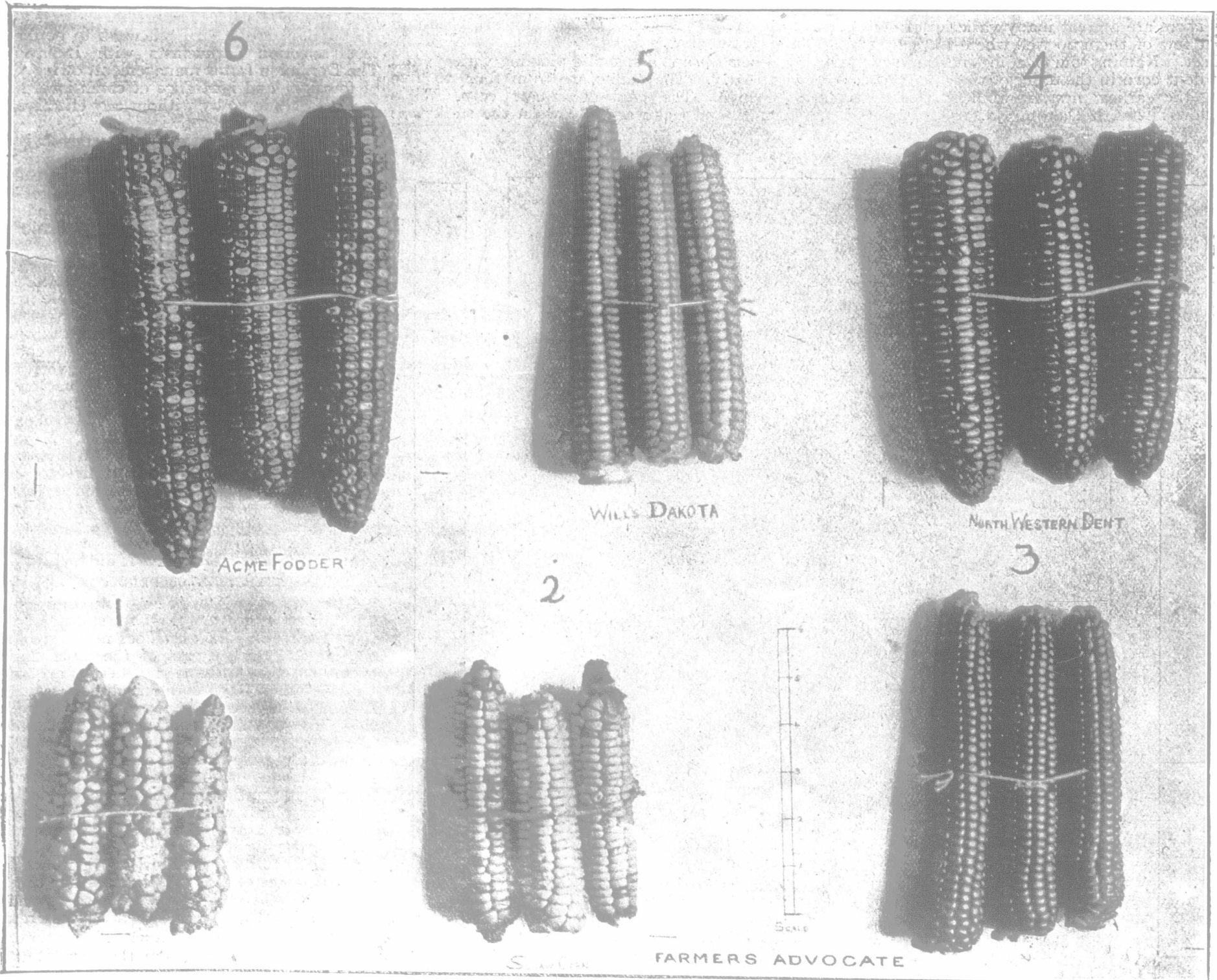
In oats, out of some twenty samples, Lais Jensen won first with a lot of Newmarket that scored 95½. Geo. Wedge won second and Geo. Stringer third.

The placing in barley, two-rowed, was, first, G. R. Skinner; second, Lais Jensen. In barley, six-rowed, first, A. Bradley; second, Geo. Stringer; third, A. L. Buckton. In timothy seed, first, Geo. Stringer. In rye grass seed, first Geo. Stringer.

The judging was done by A. Mitchell of Edmonton, W. C. McKillican, of Calgary, and W. F. Stevens of Clover Bar.

The judges said that for purity and freedom from weeds and smut the exhibits were the most uniformly good they had yet seen. These gentlemen addressed a large gathering of farmers on such questions as seed selection, weed eradication, crop improvement, etc.

A large amount of seed grain was sold.



1.—SQUAW CORN (UNSELECTED) 2.—SQUAW CORN (SELECTED) 3.—GEHU. 4.—NORTHWESTERN DENT. 5.—WILL'S DAKOTA. 6.—ACME FODDER.

THE MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION

Resolutions Adopted by the Convention

RESOLVED THAT the Dominion Government be memorialized to compel the Superintendent of car service on all railways to supply cars at all stations and sidings according to needs at such stations and sidings without any favor or discrimination being shown.

THAT the Central Association be requested to furnish all members of the Grain Growers' Association not later than 1st August next, with full information (in detail) by special circular as to shipping of grain to terminal elevators.

THAT in view of the earlier harvest in Manitoba, the executive request the railroad companies to grant parties coming West on the Annual Harvest Excursions stop over privileges in Manitoba, with a view to their being allowed to go further West at anytime during the life of the ticket.

THAT owing to the entire failure of R. R. Co's to furnish facilities for moving the wheat to the markets or even to the terminal elevators, in order that the farmers may get their wheat into shape that they can raise money on it to meet necessary expenses. This Association is of the opinion that the Royal Grain Commission should recommend to the Government the amendment of the Banking Act, to allow the Banks to advance money to farmers on their wheat and stock.

WHEREAS the exportation of oats and barley is steadily increasing, and whereas the freight rate on said grains, though they are relatively cheaper commodities is higher than the rate on wheat, therefore we are of the opinion that a vigorous effort should be made by the executive to have the freight rate on coarse grains reduced.

THAT this Convention memorialize the Dominion Government to take a decided stand to have terminal elevators at Ft. William and Port Arthur maintained and operated as Government owned elevators.

THAT Railway Companies be asked to allow building of elevators or warehouses of 10,000 bushel capacity.

WHEREAS farmers are charged demurrage when cars are not loaded promptly; therefore it is resolved that Railway Companies should be required to pay demurrage when cars are not supplied within a week after being ordered, and also when they remain standing on track more than forty-eight hours after being loaded, and also when a car does not proceed at not less than an average of forty miles per day to destination. This provision shall be waived in case of a car shortage and such car shortage shall be declared only by the Railway Commission.

WE also recommend that the Association avail themselves of the offer made by the C. P. R. to provide seals to the parties named at sidings or flag stations, and that the executive endeavor to obtain the same concessions with all other railway companies; and further, that the person appointed to seal the cars shall be entrusted with the order book.

THAT this Convention considers the commission of 1c. per bushel excessive and submit that 1/2c. for wheat and 1/2c. for oats and barley is a reasonable charge.

THAT the grain act be amended to provide that where any company owning more than one elevator makes a lower rate for storage than charged at adjacent points some one clothed with authority shall have power to order that the low rate shall obtain at all points where the company operate elevators for grain.

THAT the executive take into consideration all losses due to fire from railway engines and also losses of stock due to negligence of the railways and that something be done to bring immediate pressure on the officials of the C. N. R. to make immediate settlement of losses sustained by the fire at Eli on Sept. 30, 1906.

WHEREAS complaints are being made against the warehouse commissioner, therefore be it resolved that the executive committee be instructed to receive and consider such complaints, and if they find them of sufficient importance they lay them before the minister of trade and commerce and press for the resignation of Mr. Castle. A similar resolution with regard to the chief grain inspector was carried.

THAT the Dominion Government be memorialized to place all wire entering into the manufacture of fencing on the free list.

AS we understand the Act for applying for cars has been unlawfully abused, the Committee on Resolutions recommend that the local Associations prosecute parties fraudulently signing applications for cars.

THAT this Association is of the opinion that the iron and steel industry is sufficiently protected already, and that the granting of any further bonus is against the interests of the country at large.

THAT the Government place a heavy export duty on all logs and other products of Canadian saw mills.

THAT the recently enacted timber laws applying to Riding Mountain be repealed, and that the old rates and regulations be reinstated, and that portable mills be allowed to set within the timber reserve.

THAT we affirm the resolution of last year's convention re survey board, and further, that no member of the Grain Exchange or member of the Grain Dealers' Association be secretary of the survey board or the grain standards board.

THAT the minister of trade and commerce be memorialized to segregate the offices of the chief grain inspector and warehouse commissioner from the grain exchange building.

THAT our Local Government be memorialized to enact special legislations to enable Municipal Corporations to borrow money for the purpose of erecting coal sheds of sufficient capacity as they deem necessary to store such coal as will be required for actual use each year.

IT will be the duty of all Municipal Corporations to see that a reasonable charge only be made for delivery of coal.

THAT receipts and expenditures of all coal be kept clear of all other Municipal Accounts and shall be in charge of a competent person and such person to give sufficient bonds for all monies entrusted to him and that said accounts be open at any time for investigation by the proper authorities appointed by the corporation.

THAT in case it is found that operators of coal mines in any part of the Dominion of Canada are unable to fill all orders for coal offered them within a reasonable time for coal of standard quality and at a fair and just price, the Government shall at once open up and develop coal mines sufficient for the requirements of the country.

THAT each Municipal Corporation shall be required to do so by a two-third vote of the actual resident Freeholders and borrow on the credit of the said corporation a sufficient sum of money to erect suitable buildings for the storage of coal in said corporation.

ALSO to make provisions for the weighing of car load lots and less quantities and suitable building sites.

THAT all buildings erected by Municipal Corporations for the storage and handling of coal shall be well and substantially built and of such design so as to insure the most convenient means of storing and distributing of such.

THAT Municipal Corporations in each year make provisions, that is to say borrow a sufficient sum of money, for the purpose of purchasing in their opinion an adequate supply to be used in the municipality they represent.

THAT all Municipal Corporations make an estimate of cost of purchase, handling the different kinds of coal, interest on money invested and all expenses in connection with buying and disposing of same and selling price to be at cost.

THAT no Municipal Corporation be empowered to sell at less than cost.



FOUNDED 1886

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The Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention

Past experiences have been used to profitable advantage by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Their conventions have not always been models of decorum nor the methods of conducting convention business the most expeditious; but this year, when the delegates met for the fifth annual occasion, a spirit of confident dignity, unnoticeable in other conventions, seemed to have taken possession of those attending. The convention, numbering some two hundred, met in the city hall at Brandon on the 6th, 7th and 8th, and excepting the evening of the 7th which passed in the pleasurable enjoyment of the city's hospitality, devoted every available hour to the serious consideration of business of pressing moment. Delegates attending from a distance did so at great inconvenience and loss of time owing to the condition of the railways, and if at times a touch of asperity was evident in their tones it was only to be expected. Mr. Henders' address, however, on the evening of the 7th, in which he counselled liberality of view and charity of action, expressed the real tenor of the convention and the attitude of the Association at large.

A perusal of the resolutions adopted by the convention indicates that the Manitoba grain growers favor some very advanced and to some minds decidedly radical legislation. In former years grain growers' conventions endeavored to arrive at some scheme that would eliminate the car shortage to such an extent that practically all the wheat crop would be moved by the close of navigation, but this year, while still demanding increased rolling stock on the roads, they also endeavored to evolve a plan of storage facilities for the holding of wheat for indefinite periods. To this end both federal and provincial Governments are to be requested to lend assistance. In the matter of handling the crop it is evident that the grain growers are more cognizant of the increasing need of rolling stock and storage than are the railway companies or the Governments, and it is to be hoped that those having authority and capital will be impressed of this rapidly increasing need and the opportunity for profitable investment. As at previous conventions many schemes were brought forward to apply to each problem, and it is to the credit of the delegates that they eventually adopted resolutions, although at times after needlessly long discussions, as sane and practicable as they did.

The Convention was called at 2 o'clock on the 6th by President McCuaig, who at once introduced Mayor Clement, and who in turn welcomed the delegates. In the meantime a published report of the proceedings of the previous Convention had been put in the hands of all attending, which served as a valuable reference. The president then gave the following address:

TO THE MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

DELEGATES:

"With pleasure I again welcome you to our Fifth Annual Convention. We have again reason to be thankful to the Giver of all Good for a bountiful harvest. But it is rather discouraging and disappointing to many of our farmers that in the midst of plenty, owing to the lack of transportation facilities they are unable to realize on their crop, which has brought the matter forcibly to our attention that something must be done to avoid the same recurring. Must we look to the federal Government to insist on the railway companies (who have received large land grants and millions in cash and large subsidies from them) to provide an equipment to meet the requirements and keep pace with the development of the western country, or are we to ask for reciprocal demurrage? When we learn that up to the 1st of November last two million bushels less were moved to the lake front than in 1905 on the same date, although the season opened two weeks earlier in 1906, we have to come to the conclusion that the railway companies did not exert themselves to move the major portion of our crop before the close of navigation.

"The very lame excuse was given by some of the railway officials that their equipment was largely used in bringing in coal, while in December after the first snow storm and severe weather set in, it was found that there was an unusual scarcity of coal in the country, which had resulted in a coal famine at many points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. At the last convention the question of grades was discussed at great length, resulting in ordering

your executive committee to appoint a committee to consult with a like committee from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

"Realizing the importance of the question, we desired to call our full board of directors to meet the committee from Saskatchewan. After consulting with them for two days, in May, in the city of Winnipeg, and owing to a certain letter appearing in the *Winnipeg Free Press* a few days prior to that, from Mr. Shepherd, of Rathwell, and certain other facts brought to our attention, it was decided expedient to ask the Dominion Government to appoint a Royal Grain Commission to investigate the grain trade.

"Previous to this the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons passed a resolution requesting certain witnesses from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta to appear before the Committee to give evidence on the grades and grading of our grain.

"Your executive committee appointed your president to represent Manitoba. Feeling the responsibility of representing Manitoba before the Agricultural Committee at Ottawa, I requested Mr. J. S. Wood, one of the directors, to accompany me. In company with Mr. Miller, secretary of Saskatchewan Associations, we proceeded to Ottawa, and stopped for two days at Port William and Port Arthur, investigating the elevator system and the manner in which our grain was handled there, also a day at Owen Sound. We learned that the inspector and his deputies were doing faithful work in grading the grain in and out of the elevators, so carefully indeed, that no boat can be loaded at night, when the quality of grain being loaded could not be ascertained.

"But after the grain leaves Port William and Port Arthur we learned that no protection is granted to guarantee preserving the identity of the grade. It is left entirely in the hands of the operators. On arriving in Ottawa we found the Session nearing its close. We secured the promise of a few minor changes in the Inspection and Grain Act, which were afterwards carried out, and also the definite promise of a Royal Grain Commission; which was also formed in the appointment of Mr. John Miller of Indian Head as chairman, representing Saskatchewan; Mr. W. L. McNair, of Keeley, representing Manitoba; and Mr. George Goldie, of Ayr, Ontario, representing the Millers' Association. After sitting in Winnipeg, Port William, Port Arthur and other Eastern cities, they returned to Manitoba where several sittings were held, and on the request of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations another sitting was held in Winnipeg.

"When the evidence was secured of conspiracy to restrain trade and the arrangement to remove competition in buying, and the elevator pool, a week was allowed to pass; then your president felt that he was in duty bound to take action. Consequently he swore to an information charging certain members of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange with conspiracy to restrain trade and agreeing to prevent competition.

"After a number of adjournments, objections and refusals to produce certain letters and books, the case was proceeded with, Mr. R. A. Bonnar, Winnipeg, and Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, of Regina, representing the Grain Growers' Association, and a host of solicitors defending the members of the Grain Exchange.

"The result you are all aware of. On the 10th of January, 1907, the police magistrate gave his decision, sending defendants to a higher Court for trial. It now becomes a Crown case and the Attorney General's Department has to take charge of it.

"I have also to call your attention to the central elevators at Port William and Port Arthur. They have now drifted into the hands of companies interested in the grain trade, with the exception of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's elevators. These are the only independent elevators at the lake front to-day, and I would impress on you the necessity of maintaining them as such. To retain them as such they must have your support, and I would urge if necessary, that this Association take steps to maintain them permanently as independent elevators.

"I also regret to have to call your attention to the large number of cars of grain rejected for the weed seeds and wild oats. Every grain grower in the West must regard this increase as alarming, and put forth every effort to rid the country of this unnecessary and heavy loss.

"It is with great pleasure that I have to remind you of the gratifying facts that we have now an Agricultural College established in the province of Manitoba, which was duly opened on the 6th of November, 1906, for the teaching of Agricultural Science, to which your humble president and secretary-treasurer were cordially invited.

"The dairy buildings, completed early in the year, had a short course opened on February the 6th, 1906, where twenty-eight students took the course, nine more taking a short home dairy course in June. After placing in the different classrooms and workshops the most modern and up-to-date appliances for teaching the various subjects to be taken up, the

College was formally opened on the above mentioned date, by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Sir Daniel Hunter McMillan. The Minister of Agriculture was in the chair, when it was announced that ninety applications had been received, eighty-two attending the regular course since, so that the accommodation of the institution was overtaxed, making a total of one hundred and eighteen students attending the College during the first year.

"From the number attending it shows conclusively that the time had arrived for the establishment of an agricultural college, and that the far farmers of the province appreciate the importance of agricultural education."

Following the President's address, Mr. J. S. Wood of Oakville presented the annual report of the directors, which in substance, after eliminating the points referred to by President McCuaig, is as follows:

The directors held their first meeting in May, and proceeded to take up the matters entrusted to them by the Convention previous. Their first act was with a committee from the Saskatchewan organization to decide to ask for the removal of the word 'plump' from the Grain Inspection Act and also a slight amendment to the Grain Act, which suggestions were acted upon by the federal Government.

They also asked the provincial Government to appoint a commission to investigate the status of hail insurance companies in the province, which was also done as all are aware. A request to have the methods of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association investigated has so far not been complied with. In interviews with the railway companies the directors asked for provision to be made for the sealing of cars at flag stations, the making of Winnipeg an order point, and the reduction of rates on oats and barley. The first of these requests has been acceded to by the C. P. R., but so far the railways have not seen their way clear to the adoption of the latter recommendations.

In the summer a committee of two went to Ottawa to advise with the Government on matters brought up at the previous Conventions, and while there discussed with Hon. Sidney Fisher the case of the patents of the "Farmer's Friend Windstacker" and secured the information that the Minister was able in an indirect way to make it possible practically for any company in Canada to manufacture those stackers. Hon. Mr. Templeton informed the committee that there is no law defining the exact number of feet that shall constitute a cord, nor any statute fixing the thickness of inch lumber. Mr. Templeton also informed them that it was perfectly legal to trade by the metric system, but that custom had not made the practice general. The committee had later been active in securing and placing evidence before the Tariff Commission, and had joined with other organizations in a memorial to the federal Government, asking for a general reduction of custom duties to a tariff for revenue only.

Two of the committee, Messrs. Knowles and Miller, have investigated the coal situation and prepared a report for the Association.

One of the last acts of the directors was to petition the agricultural committee of the Legislature to amend the charter of the Grain Exchange so that there would be less possibility of the dealers fixing prices or of manipulating the trade.

After the adoption of Mr. Wood's report the secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. J. McKenzie, was called to give his annual report, which showed that at the end of 1906 the central executive had on hand \$854.30 out of \$2,636.70 from local association assessments, and about \$300 contributed toward the fund for the prosecution of the Grain Exchange. The expenditure of \$1,432.40 was chiefly incurred by covering expenses of the directors while attending to business in the interest of the Association and in the payment of the secretary-treasurer's salary for 1905 and 1906. The total amount received and carried forward from last year was \$2,636.70. Of this amount \$1,889.85 was received from sub-associations, which indicates that the organization has some 3,778 members. Mr. McKenzie, however, pointed out that there was good evidence that some societies did not send forward the full amount of their dues, which resulted in the expression of opinion that many societies and unorganized territory should be visited by members of the central executive.

MARKETING OF WHEAT.

This subject was the title of a paper read by M. A. Fraser of Hamiota. Up to ten or twelve years ago farmers considered no other method of selling wheat except by the load, but in 1896 there was so much shrunken wheat that the buyers offered only about seventy-five per cent. of its value, and docked from five to fifteen bushels to the load. This caused considerable dissatisfaction among the farmers, but as two fairly good crop years followed, better conditions existed, but in '99 the crop being poor, previous sinister practices prevailed, which led to the agitation for the passing of a law which eventually appeared as the Manitoba Grain Act, and the appointment of a Warehouse Commissioner. Later, so much trouble was experienced with local elevators that

many farmers began consigning wheat direct, and the farther the farmer followed his car the more satisfaction was obtained.

Coming down to present conditions Mr. Fraser advocates the selection of several reputable commission firms and consigning of wheat to them, to compare notes with neighbors and in the local associations so that the good firms will get the benefit of straight, energetic dealing and the neighbors be guarded against the less aggressive firms. Mr. Fraser particularly warned farmers against consigning grain to a Toronto firm which was very active in soliciting shipments of rejected wheat.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The minutes of the morning meeting were read and adopted, after which G. H. Malcolm, chairman of the resolution committee, began the reading of the resolutions. Speaking on the first resolution, Mr. Dunfield cited instances of deliberate and unfair discrimination in the supply of cars and of unfair treatment on the street market. This Resolution went through without dissent.

With regard to the information alluded to in the second resolution, Mr. Miller asked what it referred to, and was answered by Mr. McCuaig, to the following effect:—That shipping bills were often sent out by commission houses which actually consigned wheat to a definite terminal elevator regardless of the amount of wheat already there, and to lay before farmers a circular explaining the actual conditions in the markets. In the course of his remarks Mr. McCuaig pointed out that the C. P. R. elevators at Fort William were the only independent elevators at the lake front, and the farmers should lend their support to maintain these elevators in the railway company's hands rather than that the company should lease them to grain companies.

Resolution number four was introduced to support a certain clause which the Royal Grain Commission intend to incorporate in their report, and considerable discussion followed. Mr. Hamilton, a bank manager of Portage la Prairie, gave it as his opinion that there was absolutely no reason why a farmer should not be able to borrow on the security of his wheat or stock just as any wholesaler can do. It was claimed that wheat so carried did not meet so heavy a charge as wheat in elevators.

The resolution relating to freight rates brought out the information that while shippers were charged

a certain rate on oats and barley from local points to Winnipeg, the rate quoted by the railway companies was much lower.

The resolution re Government owned elevators brought up the whole elevator question and particularly the methods adopted by line companies to close up farmers' elevators. Numerous instances were cited where the line elevators had reduced the regular charge of one and three-quarter cents for handling to one-half cent and of farmers forsaking their own elevator for this temporary advantage. A Russell delegate detailed the other method of closing up farmers' elevators; namely, to increase the street price of wheat above market values and so draw away the grain. In such cases all the farmers could do is to rent their elevators to line companies or to make a pool of one-half cent on all wheat handled by the line companies, and maintain their elevator out of this pool. Another Russell delegate, Mr. Crearer, pointed out that six or seven farmers' elevators had closed the past season, and advised that farmers endeavor to get possession of all local elevators.

Re reciprocal demerage, some delegates claimed that it was unreasonable to ask for and impossible to accomplish the supplying of cars to all orders; others believed that it would be an injustice to those in newer districts; while others were positive that the railway companies were amply able if they exerted themselves to supply the demand. Mr. McKenzie cited the fact that the distribution was largely at fault that at some points cars were plentiful while at others there were scarcely any provided.

The Convention spent considerable time discussing the manner of selecting delegates to a convention which it was proposed to ask the provincial Government to call, at which would be discussed the milling industry of the province and the question of Government ownership of elevators. Finally the matter was adjusted and the provincial Government is memorialized to call this convention, having representatives from the millers, elevator owners, banks, railways, rural municipalities, grain growers and probably some others.

Opposition to the resolution re commission charges was strong, on the ground that the resolution endorsed the practice of charging commission on every transaction, even where the transaction was between the farmer and miller without the services of a broker.

In this connection it was pointed out that the thirty million bushels shipped before the close of navigation had borne a commission charge of \$300,000, whereas the cost of inspecting, sampling and weighing the same amount of grain would be less than \$20,000.

The Convention engaged in an honest discussion of the case against the Grain Exchange and finally volunteered financial aid if any should be required. Delegates also voted a present of \$200 to President McCuaig in recognition of his unselfish services in behalf of the grain growers. In the course of the Convention Mr. McCuaig gave much needed information re the grain trade, and impressed upon the Convention that not all members of the Grain Exchange are in accord with the policy of that body.

The Convention was remarkable for its attitude towards Government ownership of utilities. It is a conviction that is growing stronger in the country, and we need not be surprised if the future sees some very advanced action taken.

There was also a slight indication in the remarks of delegates that the principle of competition is not necessarily the best, even though it might lessen middlemen's profits, but that when competition is eliminated there should also be some regulating principle to protect against the abuses of monopoly.

Officers elected:—Honorary president, J. W. Scallion, Virden; president, D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie; vice-president, R. C. Henders, Culross; directors, J. S. Wood, Oakville; W. G. Rodgers, Carberry; H. A. Fraser, Hamiota; William Miller, Boissevain; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; and S. C. Doran, Brandon. The secretary-treasurer is appointed by the board.

In the election of officers the executive consisting of honorary president, president and vice-president, were unanimously returned, while those elected to the directorate were chosen from the following nominations:—W. G. Rodgers, Carberry; J. S. Wood, Oakville; S. C. Doran, Brandon; H. A. Fraser, Hamiota; W. Miller, Boissevain; Wm. Bertram, Rounthwait; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. H. Farthing, Millwood; C. E. Ivans, Virden; Chas. Meadows, Brookhouse; Chas. Findlay, Shoal Lake; Ed. Grobb, Portage la Prairie; T. Zachray, Arizona; A. F. McDonald, Gilbert Plains.

The Convention adjourned on the evening of the 8th, after having decided to make Brandon the next place of Convention and having discharged the formalities of the occasion.

Agricultural Economics

On receiving a letter from the Agricultural Department wishing me to address this representative convention of Manitoba farmers on Agricultural Economics, my first thought was that this was a very easy matter, but on closer investigation I discovered that I had to make my way through a tangle of political and agricultural underbrush, before I could get to the fundamental principles of economics.

Realizing the responsibility placed on me in introducing for the first time before our Institute this important science, I have divested myself of all pre-accepted ideas, and have made an honest effort to present the subject from an independent standpoint, hoping that my fellow citizen farmers who may find any weakness in my arguments will not credit me with any attempt to pervert truth from selfish motives, but attribute it to the difficulties of the problem I have to deal with, and the lack of time and ability to present the subject as it should have been presented.

The field for the investigator in economics is society. The field for the investigator in scientific agriculture is nature. Economics is the science that investigates the principles affecting the production and distribution of wealth. Agricultural economics investigates the principles affecting the production and distribution of wealth in agriculture.

Politics deals with the practical application of these principles through legislative enactments and their general management through executive control.

Economics bears much the same relation to politics as the science of agriculture bears to practical farming.

It is said that one of the most potent factors in the industrial life of England of nearly a century ago was the economic principles enunciated by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations," practically applied through the eloquence and statesmanship of William Pitt, the Great Commoner.

The standard authorities on this science have been Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill, and so far as I know they are still the authorized text books in our leading educational institutions.

In powers of close observation and acute reasoning John Stuart Mill has been regarded as one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century; but as the methods of producing and distributing wealth in our day are radically different to what they were when he wrote his "Principles of Political Economy," his work in relation to the new economic problems that confront us is as obsolete as the sickle and the poverty stick.

I have undertaken, Sir, this afternoon, to discuss

Address by A. M. Campbell, M. A., Argyle, Man., before the annual convention of agricultural societies, M. A. C., Jan. 23, 1907.

briefly the most important of these new problems, and in doing so it is my first duty to point out the economic phenomena to be considered, then investigate to find the operating principle, and indicate the lines of action along which the solution will be feasible.

- The new economic phenomena are: 1. The introduction of complex machinery as a factor in the production of wealth. 2. The rise of great corporations and their assumption of a function in government in regulating the distribution of wealth. 3. Concentration of industries into cities and towns. 4. Migration of rural populations to the cities and towns. 5. Concentration of wealth in the hands of a few at an unprecedented rate.

EFFECT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF COMPLEX MACHINERY INTO THE FARMING INDUSTRY.

Sixty years ago the poor farmer was on a footing of equality with his rich neighbor in the production of wealth. The rude implements then in use were within easy reach of all. If the rich farmer cut his grain with the cradle, the poor farmer cut his grain with the cradle also. If the rich farmer raised 1,000 bushels of wheat to the poor farmer's 100 bushels, it was with ten times the labor and ten times the cost. If the rich farmer made a profit of twenty-five cents a bushel on his wheat, the poor farmer made the same profit. If the rich farmer increased in wealth, the poor farmer increased in wealth at the same rate. Labor was the chief factor in production and any poor farmer could under those conditions raise a family, educate them, and provide a competence for his old age. This equality in producing power disappeared with the introduction of complex machinery into our industry.

As the facilities for transportation are now so complete and Liverpool largely rules the wheat market, it matters not to the poor farmer whether his rich competitor is across the line fence or in California or Russia; conditions now are such that the rich farmer will get richer and the poor farmer poorer in so far as concerns those departments of farm work in which complex machinery can be used.

On the bonanza farms in California one sees to-day a huge traction engine attached to sixteen 10-in.

plows, a giant harrow and a mammoth drill, plowing, harrowing and sowing seventy-five acres a day with the labor of two men. This traction engine in harvest is attached to a 26-ft. cut combination header and thresher, leaving the grain in sacks, and attached to a train of wagons delivers wheat at the elevator at a labor cost of less than five cents a bushel.

Even on our own western plains we see four and six horse teams and traction engine outfits at work delivering wheat at the elevator under favorable conditions at a labor cost of less than twenty cents a bushel. From this we see the motive power graduate to the three horse and two horse teams working on small farms with partially antiquated machinery that makes the labor cost of raising wheat twenty or thirty cents a bushel. So that generally speaking it may be said that wheat is produced to-day at a labor cost of any amount from five to thirty cents a bushel; i. e. capital is fast becoming the chief factor in production. Now the inevitable result of this inequality in producing power must be to put the poor farmer out of business, and the problem that confronts the economist is to find a regulating principle that can be applied here to restore to the poor farmer that equality in producing power he had under more primitive conditions and which he lost through the introduction into our industry of complex machinery. You say "Why not go back to the cradle and poverty stick?" We cannot do that, because modern machinery has increased the producing power of our industry ten-fold. Then you say, "As this inequality is caused by machinery in the hands of capital, why not abolish capital?" We cannot do that, as capital is a factor in production as well as labor. At this point further discussion must necessarily include that of public ownership, taxation and other speculative theories which are too comprehensive to deal with here. However, as labor is still the chief factor in many departments of farm work and as capital has not yet entered very generally into our industry, I will leave this problem for you to consider, but assure you it is my belief that unless a solution is found and applied, many of the independent farmers of to-day will become the agricultural serfs of thirty or forty years hence.

GREAT CORPORATIONS REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

Fifty years ago the farming industry was on a footing of equality with other industries in the distribution of wealth. Competition ruled in all industries, trades and occupations and sternly repressed any attempts to make unfair profits. Any monop-

olies that did exist in those days were possible only under legislative enactments, and these were limited and did not affect the farming industry any more than other industries. If the prices of farm products were cut down by competition, the prices of everything the farmer had to buy were also cut down by competition. This principle applied uniformly, and even if wasteful at times it cannot be denied that competition gave everybody a square deal.

Under conditions to-day, however, the management of our corporations have become so powerful that they are able to ignore any uniform method, and have assumed a function of government in regulating the distribution of wealth. There is no farmer in this audience that does not know that the prices he receives for many of his farm products are arbitrarily set at what will give some monopolistic corporation a handsome profit.

There is no farmer in this audience who does not know that the prices he pays for many of his needed commodities are set by the producer at what will give him a handsome profit.

There is no farmer in this audience who does not know that many of the prices he receives or pays are beyond his control, beyond the control of any uniform regulating principle, and beyond the control of our government, whose function it is to regulate all matters pertaining to the well-being of society, and there is no matter more general or more vital to the life of any nation than that of the equitable distribution of wealth. But when this function is assumed by irresponsible corporations it introduces into society a disintegrating force which, if not remedied, will sooner or later result in national ruin.

As producers of wealth it cannot be denied that these great corporations have by skillful management and improvements in the machinery of production greatly increased the productive power of society. I cannot help saying, Sir, as I see a McCormick, Deering or Massey-Harris binder at work, "Well done! Great Corporation, you have given us as perfect a piece of machinery as is possible under existing conditions." But when the management of these corporations undertake to regulate the distribution of wealth, they become instruments of extortion to satisfy private greed, and as the farming industry is not protected by legislative enactments or a self-instituted monopoly, it has been so systematically exploited by them that the average small farmer is only left a bare living, and a precarious one at that.

Now, how is this inequality to be remedied? Do you admit that prices are set by our corporations regardless of any uniform regulating principle? Do you admit that a more equitable distribution of wealth is a matter of vital interest to the nation? If you do not you will likely concede this point before I am through.

Do you admit that it is a function of government to regulate and manage all matters pertaining to the well-being of society? If you do, then it logically follows that the scientific line of action to remedy this inequality of wealth distribution must be through our governments. But as governments cannot rise above public opinion, it must be through public opinion, and we can only create that public opinion by giving more prominence to the study of those principles that are the foundation of all sound legislation—that is to the science of economics.

Now what have we farmers done to regulate this inequality? Let me tell you. We have organized industrial army after industrial army, organization after organization, and we are organizing to-day. For what purpose? To produce better commodities and produce them cheaper? I am not referring to the selling. Or to supply a human need not supplied? Or to conduct a campaign of education along economic lines? By no means. If such were the case the economic field would not be strewn with the wrecks of so many of our ill-fated attempts.

What has become of the Grange, that great industrial army that for a brief time swept this continent? What has become of the Farmers' Alliance, Patrons of Industry? What will become of all similar organizations, present and future, that have for their object the regulation of the distribution of wealth through independent co-operative effort? The economic field, Sir, will be strewn with their wrecks. Why?

1. Because we are trying to do through men and organizations what can only be accomplished through the application of some immutable and uniform regulating principles.

2. Because we are assuming a function of government in attempting to regulate a matter of national import.

3. Because we are trying to destroy by competition, institutions that have grown up through and above all the competitive influences that could be brought to bear upon them.

4. Because a mushroom-growth organization made up of raw recruits is powerless against organizations that are the growth of half a century, and whose ranks are filled by picked men whose skill in management and scientific precision in directing those influences that wreck a competitor cannot be equalled.

What then, you ask again, is the scientific line of action along which a solution will be feasible?

Last year President Roosevelt, in response to public opinion, appointed commissions to investigate the doings of certain corporations, and when he found them veritable Augean stables, he directed the

machinery of his Government to clean them up. This is the proper and scientific line of action, and in order to make action along this line most effective the farmers should have an organization whose functions should be three-fold; first, to conduct a campaign along economic lines; second, to watch and direct legislation in their own interests; third, to inspire executive action and if necessary bring pressure when required. Now, what is the regulating principle that must take the place of competition, which is about as obsolete a principle in the distribution of wealth as the cradle and poverty stick are in producing it? I regret that I have no time here to discuss these principles by a process of abstract reasoning, but I may be permitted to give a concrete illustration.

Some years ago in that Colony in which wealth is so equitably distributed that there are no millionaires or poor people, the steamship companies doing the carrying trade formed a trust and raised rates. The Premier at once sent them a curt notice saying that if the trust were not at once dissolved and rates lowered, his Government would issue an order for the building of steamships. That settled it. Rates took a drop. The steamship companies well knew the kind of public opinion behind that Premier.

CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIES.

Sixty years ago the farmer not only produced the raw material, but with the assistance of the weaver and the blacksmith manufactured nearly everything they needed on the farm. With the introduction of complex machinery, however, industry after industry has been moving to the industrial centers, the dairy being the one now in course of transition. This would have been a good thing for the farmer if it were not that many of the articles which under more primitive conditions only cost him the labor of producing them now come back to him at trust prices, which means many times the labor cost, in which case this concentration of industries is one of the means whereby the wealth produced on the farm is concentrated in industrial centers. Under more primitive conditions farming was practically independent of other industries, while to-day it is simply a factor in our great industrial workshop, and on account of its improved state has become largely dependent on the others.

(CONTINUED, PAGE 248.)

FIELD NOTES

Calgary Annual Fair will be held on July 10, 11, 12. Large prizes are offered for dairy cattle.

A Winnipeg mill has shipped 10,000 bags of flour to China.

A Portage la Prairie man was fined \$40 for leaving his horse unprotected on the street during the severe weather.

Sixty-five tubs of butter, containing 3,500 pounds, were seized by the Winnipeg health department. It is frightfully dirty and unfit for food.

Fire totally destroyed the central school at Selkirk, Man. It was valued at \$20,000, with insurance of half that amount.

Large audiences attended the seed fair at Alameda, Man. The prize winners were:—Wheat: 1, John Deyell; 2, Geo. Anderson; 3, J. S. McCoughy. Oats: 1, Sheppard; 2, Geo. Anderson; 3, B. Emerson. Barley: 1, J. S. McCoughy; 2, B. Emerson. Grass: 1, J. Coffey.

Events of the Week.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Another explosion took place in the coal mines of West Virginia at Thomas. It is believed that at least thirty men have perished.

Mrs. Russell Sage, the widow of the millionaire, has given a million to the Emma Willard school for girls at Troy, N. Y., and a quarter of a million to the Y. M. C. A.

Mary S., the sister and co-worker of Susan B. Anthony, died in Rochester, N. Y. It is less than a year since the death of the apostle of women's suffrage.

CANADIAN.

J. A. Chesley of St. John, N. B., has been appointed commercial agent for South Africa in place of Mr. Kitton.

In the recent elections in British Columbia the Conservatives won out, McBride's Government holding twenty-six seats out of forty-two. The Socialists captured three seats.

The Saskatchewan Legislature will open its second session on February 21st.

Prince Albert's city council propose to help relieve the suffering in that district caused by fuel shortage by sending teams to haul wood from along the railway tracks to points where it is most needed.

A Sudbury prospector has left \$10,000 to Toronto University, the interest on which is to be used in giving prizes on a small scale similar to the Nobel prizes.

* * *

In an international competition in the Winnipeg Bonspeil, four Canadian rinks defeated four American and won the handsome Walker cup.

MARKETS

The fine weather last week enabled the railroads to make some progress toward clearing up their lines, but there is an immense amount of work to do yet before all the cars that have stood idle during the severe weather can be moved. All over the country cars of loaded wheat are standing on sidings and some apprehension exists as to its condition should thawing weather come before it is moved. Very little wheat is reaching the market and those who are closest to the market are feeling a constantly increasing demand. Speculative markets are becoming more bold, which gives a tone of firmness to all transactions. The demoralized condition of some of the railway lines is exercising the grain men now and they are bringing whatever pressure they can command to bear upon the railway commission to have things remedied.

At the end of last week Thompson, Sons and Co. reported as follows:

"Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market follows the changes in the U. S. markets pretty closely and futures have been active but cash trade is slow. The shipments from country points continue on a very small scale owing to railway difficulties. Prices are 1 Hard 76½c, 1 Nor. 75½c, 2 Nor. 73½c, 3 Nor. 71c, spot or February delivery, and futures on our option market are February 75½c, May 78½c, and July 78½c. All prices are based on in store Port William and Port Arthur."

OTHER GRAINS.

No. 4.....	68c.
Rejected 1—1 Hard.....	71½
Rejected 1—1 Northern.....	70½
Rejected 1—2 Northern.....	60½
Rejected 1—3 Northern.....	69½
Rejected 2—1 Northern.....	69½
Rejected 2—2 Northern.....	66½
Rejected 2—3 Northern.....	64
Rejected for seed 1 Northern.....	70½
Rejected for seed 2 Northern.....
Oats.....	35½
Barley.....	42½
Flax.....	1 19½

MILLFEED, per ton—

Bran.....	17 00
Shorts.....	18 00

CHOPPED FEEDS—

Barley and oats.....	23 00
Barley.....	20 00
Oats.....	26 60

Hay, per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg).....12 00 @ 14 00

POTATOES, per bus.....80

PRODUCE (WHOLESALE).

CHEESE BUTTER—

Fancy fresh made bricks.....	35
Second grade bricks.....	25 @ 30
Boxes.....	24 @ 25

DAIRY BUTTER—

Prints, fancy in small lots.....	25 @ 26
Tubs, selected.....	23

CHEESE—

Manitoba.....	14½
Ontario.....	15 @ 15½
Ontario, twin.....	15½ @ 16

EGGS—

Ontario, storage.....	27
Manitoba, gathered.....	35
Pickled eggs.....	23

POULTRY—

Spring chickens, f.o.b. here.....	10 @ 11
Spring ducks.....	10
Fowl.....	7
Old Ducks.....	7
Old Turkeys.....	13
Young turkeys.....	15½
Geese.....	9

LIVE STOCK

Hogs—Live, 125 to 250 lbs., \$7.20; rough, over 250 lbs., per cwt., \$6.20 light, 125 lbs. and under, per cwt., \$6.00; dressed, 125 to 200 lbs., per cwt., \$8.75.

Cattle—Steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., per lb., 3½ to 3¾c; choice steers, 1,100 lbs. and over, per lb., 3 to 3¼c; heifers, 1,050 lbs. and over, per lb., 2½ to 3¼c; cows, 1,000 lbs. and over, per lb., 2½ to 3c; common cows, per lb., 2 to 2½c; fat bulls, per lb., 2 to 3c; dressed beef, choice per lb., 4 to 4½c.

Veal—calves, live, 125 to 200 lbs., per lb., 3½ to 4c; 225 to 350 lbs., per lb., 2 to 2½c.

Sheep—Choice wethers, per lb., 5½c; ewes, per lb., 5 to 5½c; lambs per lb., 5½ to 6c.

Hides—Frozen hides, per lb., 8c.

FOUNDED 1866

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HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

An effort is being made to have Brandon College incorporated as an university during this session of the Manitoba Legislature.

C. W. Adamson has been chosen by the committee as the Rhodes scholar for Saskatchewan for this year.

Miss Agnes Campbell Purves, a leading Canadian educationist and journalist, is dead. Her home was in Brantford, Ont., where she taught for many years. Norman Duncan, the author, was one of her pupils.

Dr. Robert Bell, F.R.S., chief geologist of the Canadian survey, has been awarded the Cullum gold medal by the American Geographical Society. This is the first time the medal has been bestowed on any but a citizen of the United States.

Judged by a jury of her peers (women of literary attainment and discernment), Mlle. André Corthis has been chosen poet laureate of the year 1906 in France.

This literary honor is conferred annually by La Vil Heureuse, to the most distinguished poet of the year.

The volume entitled, "Gemmes et Moires" contains the poems which won for her the honor.

Mlle. Corthis is young and practically at the outset of her career.

A priest without a charge, without a church, without orders, unmarked by a habit, is the character in "The Saint," written by Antonio Fogazzaro, the Italian author, and translated into English by Prichard-Agnetti. This is the story of a man to whom the need of his fellows for love and help appeals passionately. He loves and believes in the Church, but feels freer for the work to which he believes God has called him when he binds himself to no one order or brotherhood, and works under the auspices of no institution. He is a lay-brother, obeying the law of Love and going where it leads regardless of human regulation. It is manifestly a book or the thoughtful man. It will make him think more and better.

A despatch from London says that Messrs. Puttick & Simpson will shortly offer for sale at auction an important and quite exceptionally interesting document; namely, the original of the order for the massacre of Glencoe, by which the McDonalds were almost exterminated. The wording reads as follows:

"You are hereby ordered to fall upon the rebel McDonalds of Glencoe and put all to the sword under seventy.

"You are to have special care that the old fox and his sons do on no account escape from your hands. You are to secure all avenues that no man escape.

"This you are to put in execution at five of the clock precisely, and by that time or verie shortly after ile strive to be att you with a stronger party. If I do not come toe you at fyve you are not to tary for me, butt to fall on.

"This is by the King's special command for the good and safety of the country that these miscreants be cut off, root and branch.

"See that this be putt in execution without fail or favor, else you may expect to be dealt with as one not true to the King nor the Government for a man fitt to carry a commissione in the King's service.

"Expecting you will not fail in fullfilling hereof, as you love yourselfe, I subscribe these with my hand att Balicholis, February 22, 1692.

"R. O. DUNCANSON.
To Captain Robert Campbell of Glen Lyon."

THE FOOLISHNESS OF PROFANITY.

Quite apart from its moral or immoral aspect, profanity is to be condemned on the ground that it is ridiculous. Its use, except in extreme emotion, invariably indicates a scarcity of ideas on the part of the user, or the inability or disinclination to express them in suitable language.

Where it is the result of mental barrenness, the man addicted to the habit seems to think that the sulphurous haze that surrounds his speech will conceal his real ignorance from his hearers. It never seems to dawn upon him that keeping silent would do it much more effectually, and win him a reputation for owl-like wisdom besides.

Swearing is the refuge of the mentally lazy. It is so much less exertion when the proper adjective or adverb escapes the mind to say "damn", which means less than nothing in that connection, than to wait an instant for the correct term or to choose another having something of the desired significance.

Some people secretly consider that a few oaths sprinkled at haphazard throughout a sentence lend touches of force and elegance to the conversation. There can be no force where there is no meaning, and profanity is about as ornamental in a speech as billboards are in a park or a string of gilt beads round the dome of St. Paul's.

THE LITTLE NICETIES OF LIFE.

A large restaurant is a splendid place in which to observe human nature. Yesterday, while lunching in a place of this kind, my eye fell on a boy who had dispensed with a fork as a means of transportation from plate to mouth, and was doing some alarming sword-play with his knife. Restaurant cutlery is not so keen of edge that he was likely to cut himself, nor was there the fear that he would swallow the instrument, for he handled it with the skill of an expert; but even with these elements of danger removed, it was not an engaging spectacle.

There were six or seven other people at the same table. All of them saw the breach of etiquette. Probably all of them smiled—some internally, some pityingly, some scornfully. It is doubtful if one of them saw the young fellow's honest blue eyes, his neatness, cleanliness, and generally wholesome appearance. They will go home and report the incident, and if they ever see him again, memory will recall him only as "the boy that ate with his knife."

"People shouldn't be judged from the outside." No doubt you are right, but the fact remains that they are so judged, and the verdict returned by that judgment of the external determines largely whether or not the investigator shall proceed further and become acquainted with the real man inside the shell. A man may be honest as the sunlight and as moral as the Ten Commandments, as kind hearted as St. Francis and as wise as Socrates, but very few people will ever find it out, because as far as they can see his sole claim to their remembrance lies in the fact that his finger nails are in mourning and he drinks tea audibly from a saucer. These two things are disagreeable to them, and they conclude, unjustly perhaps, that further acquaintance would reveal traits equally distasteful.

It is worth while to cultivate the little niceties of life in speech and behavior, and it can be done entirely without affectation or self-consciousness. They make life pleasanter for others, besides putting the person possessing them in a position to be judged by strangers on his real merits. The time to acquire them easily is in childhood, and no father or mother is wasting time in trying to instil the decencies and courtesies of life into the childish mind. It is not an easy task by any means, but it is worth doing and doing well. It will then be second nature to the boy by the time he is ready to go out into the world. Was there ever anything more awkward than the boy who

never raised his hat until time brought him his first sweetheart? If he had been accustomed to performing that gentlemanly act to sisters, mother and teacher from the time he first wore a hat, it would not have been the painful operation that left him red in the face and without an idea in his brain with which to begin a conversation with the fair one.

First impressions are usually lasting and are formed entirely upon externals. It is foolish then to make these first impressions disagreeable ones, belying the real character, and as unnecessary as it is foolish.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Famine has seized upon China with a strong hand. Large districts are almost entirely without food. In the Sing Kiang district more than a million people are starving. When the density of China's population is considered it is a matter for surprise to the observer that during even prosperous years such hosts can be fed. When floods or droughts come serious distress is the inevitable consequence. Such a calamity is at present visiting the celestial empire. Many have died, many more will certainly die, and larger numbers yet may die unless assistance is received from outside. The need is undeniable. China has no national near relations or friends to look after her. The duty lies upon all the nations in the world. Canada might well contribute a thank-offering. Famine and earthquake, with all their attendant suffering, have come to many other nations, but this Dominion has been spared these greater calamities.

Apart from motives of humanity, an effort to help in the relief of the Chinese would do us no harm in China. The inhabitants of North America are not in very good repute in the empire, a proof of which is seen in the Chinese boycott of American goods. Canada had nothing to do with that, of course; but how many Chinamen have anything but a hazy idea of the difference between Canada and the United States? Friendly aid rendered now would do a great deal toward soothing wounded feelings and giving the American a better reputation in China. The role of Good Samaritan, pouring in oil and wine, is a part Canada could play, not only with credit to herself, but to the advantage of her industrial interests in the Orient.

MANY ARE CALLED BUT FEW GET UP.

After reading your plan of campaign for the present year I concluded that there was a striking analogy between the labor of an editor and that of a school teacher and parson.

They all seem to me equally discouraging. We do not talk or teach or write with enthusiasm if we are convinced that no one will be bettered by our efforts.

Your paper in the past has given such help and advice as might well be considered capable of upsetting the self-complacent, "well enough" farmer's equanimity, but he rises superior to all reasoning and continues to sit by the stove and smoke and read the reports on the good results of well bred stock.

Then when occasion arises he secures the service of some scrub male sooner than exert himself to go a few miles further and secure a better. He returns and resumes his interrupted reading of good advice and never imagines that his conduct is peculiar.

I should like to invent some sort of a bomb composed of those same comments that would explode and give him such a hoist as would spoil his appetite for dinner. It seems to me that nothing short of some such drastic measure will ever make him realize that to read of a new and superior method will not benefit; it's the adoption of it in practice that secures results.

But I fear there will always be scholars that will not learn, and regular attendants at church who are never saved. And there will also be farmers who will not be enlightened by any amount of reading, and will have to persevere for the sake of those wise enough to see the point.

How I should like to have all your three years standing give evidence far they had striven to profit, written, and answer to the question of neglect.

Arise! farmers, arise! satisfaction, and ad- be determined to effort to imbro- Alta.

Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from issue of February 6)

"Why, it's this way, I'm thinkin'," the little man replied. "Gin ye had Shep's the guilty one I wad, by all manner o' means—or shootin'd be aiblins better. If not, why"—he shrugged his shoulders significantly; and having shown his hand and driven the nail well home, the little man left the meeting.

James Moore stayed to see the Parson's resolution negated by a large majority, and then he too quitted the hall. He had foreseen the result, and, previous to the meeting had warned the Parson how it would be.

"Tie up!" he cried almost indignantly as Owd Bob came galloping up to his whistle; "I think I see myself chainin' yo', owd lad, like ony murderer. Why, it's yo' has kept the Killer off Kenmuir so far, I'll lay."

At the lodge gate was M'Adam, for once without his familiar spirit, playing with the lodge-keeper's child; for the little man loved all children but his own, and was beloved of them. As the Master approached he looked up.

"Weel, Moore," he called, "and are you gaein' to tie yer dog?"

"I will if you will yours," the Master answered grimly.

"Na," the little man replied, "it's Wullie as frichts the Killer aff the Grange. That's why I've left him there noo."

"It's the same wi' me," the Master said. "He's not come to Kenmuir yet, nor he'll not so long as the Owd Un's loose, I reckon."

"Loose or tied, for the matter o' that," the little man rejoined, "Kenmuir'll escape." He made the statement dogmatically, snapping his lips.

The Master frowned.

"Why that?" he asked.

"Ha' ye no heard what they're sayin'?" the little man enquired with raised eyebrows.

"Nay; what?"

"Why, that the mere reputation o' th' best sheep-dog in the North' should keep him aff. An' I guess they're reet," and he laughed shrilly as he spoke.

The Master passed on puzzled.

"Which road are ye gaein' hame?" M'Adam called after him. "Because," with a polite smile, "I'll tak' t'ither."

"I'm off by the Windy Brae," the Master answered, striding on. "Squire asked me to leave a note wi' his shepherd t'other side o' the Chair." So he headed away to the left, making for home by the route along the Silver Mere.

It is a long sweep of almost unbroken moorland, the well-called Windy Brae; sloping gently down in mile on mile of heather from the Mere Marches on the top to the fringe of the Silver Mere below. In all that waste of moor the only break is the quaint-shaped Giant's Chair, puzzle of geologists, looking as though plumped down by accident in the heathery wild. The ground rises suddenly from the uniform grade of the Brae; up it goes, ever growing steeper, until at length it runs abruptly into a sheer curtain of rock—the Fall—which rises perpendicular some forty feet, on the top of which rests that tiny grassy bowl—not twenty yards across—they call the Scoop.

The Scoop forms the seat of the Chair and reposes on its collar of rock, cool and green and out of the world, like wine in a metal cup; in front is the forty-foot Fall; behind, rising sheer again, the wall of rock which makes the back of the Chair. Inaccessible from above, the only means of entrance to that little dell are two narrow L-shaped tracks, which crawl dangerously up the sheer wall on the one side, and down the other, on the opposite sides.

clear-cut from the ocular eminence; Owd Bob descends already

lung, and broken, and steep hill-side, still galloping madly.

meant; musing with a frown on the Killer; pondering on his identity—for he was half of David's opinion as to Red Wull's innocence; and thanking his stars that so far Kenmuir had escaped, a piece of luck he attributed entirely to the vigilance of Th' Owd Un, who, sleeping in the porch, slipped out at all hours and went his rounds, warding off danger. And at the thought he looked down for the dark head which should be travelling at his knee; yet could not see it, so thick hung the pall of night.

So he brushed his way along, and ever the night grew blacker; until, from the swell of the ground beneath his feet, he knew himself skirting the Giant's Chair.

Now as he sped along the foot of the rise, of a sudden there burst on his ear the myriad patter of galloping feet. He turned, and at the second a swirl of sheep almost bore him down. It was velvet-black, and they fled furiously by, yet he dimly discovered, driving at their trails, a vague hound-like form.

"The Killer, by thunder!" he ejaculated, and startled though he was, struck down at that last pursuing shape, to miss and almost fall.

"Bob, lad!" he cried, "follow on!" and swung round; but in the darkness

In the rout one pair of darting figures caught and held his gaze; the foremost dodging, twisting, speeding upward; the hinder hard on the leader's heels, swift, remorseless, never changing. He looked for a third pursuing form; but none could he discern.

"He mun ha' missed him in the dark," the master muttered, the sweat standing on his brow, as he strained his eyes upward.

Higher and higher sped those two dark specks, far out-topping the scattered remnant of the flock. Up and up, until of a sudden the sheer Fall dropped its relentless barrier in the path of the fugitive. Away, scudding along the foot of the rock-wall struck the familiar path leading to the Scoop, and up to it, bleating pitifully, nigh spent, the Killer hard on her now.

"He'll doon her in the Scoop!" cried the Master hoarsely, following with fascinated eyes. "Owd Un! Owd Un! wheer iver are yo' gotton to?" he called in agony; but no Owd Un made reply.

As they reached the summit, just as he had prophesied, the two black dots were one; and down they rolled together into the hollow of the Scoop, out of the Master's ken. At the same instant the moon, as though loth to watch the last act of the bloody play, veiled her head.

It was his chance. "Noo!"—and up the hillside he sped like a young man, girding his loins for the struggle. The slope grew steep and steeper; but on and on he held in the darkness, gasping painfully, yet running still, until the face of the Fall blocked his way too.

There he paused a moment, and whistled a low call. Could he but

in but a little longer; that his feet might be saved from falling, where a slip might well mean death, certain destruction to any chance of success. He cursed his luck that Th' Owd Un had somehow missed him in the dark, for now he must trust to chance, his own great strength, and his good oak stick. And as he climbed, he laid his plan: to rush in on the Killer as he still gorged and grapple with him. If in the darkness he missed—and in that narrow arena the contingency was improbable—the murderer might still, in the panic of the moment, forget the one path to safety and leap over the Fall to his destruction.

At length he reached the summit and paused to draw breath. The black void before him was the Scoop, and in its bosom—not ten yards away—must be lying the Killer and the killed.

He crouched against the wet rock-face and listened. In that dark stillness, poised 'twixt heaven and earth, he seemed a million miles apart from living soul.

No sound, and yet the murderer must be there. Ay, there was the tinkle of a dislodged stone; and again, the tread of stealthy feet.

The Killer was moving; alarmed; was off.

Quick! He rose to his full height; gathered himself, and leapt.

Something collided with him as he sprang; something wrestled madly with him; something wrenched from beneath him; and in a clap he heard the thud of a body striking ground far below, and the slithering and splattering of some creature speeding furiously down the hill-side and away.



Photo by J. A. Neate, Lumsden.

AN ENGLISH VILLAGE CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD
On the borders of "Lorna Doone" land.

could not see if the gray dog had obeyed.

The chase swept on into the night, and, far above him on the hill-side, he could now hear the rattle of the flying feet. He started hotly in pursuit, and then, recognizing the futility of following where he could not see his hand, desisted. So he stood motionless, listening and peering into the blackness, hoping the Owd Un was on the villain's heels.

He prayed for the moon; and, as though in answer, the moon's face of the Chair above him, he shot a glance at his feet; and he looked heaven on finding the gray dog had not beside him.

Then he looked up. The sheep had broken, and were scattered over the steep hill-side, still galloping madly.

dispatch the old dog up the one path to the Scoop, while he took the other, the murderer's one road to safety would be blocked.

He waited all expectant; but no cold muzzle was shoved into his hand. Again he whistled. A pebble from above almost dropped on him, as if the criminal up there had moved to the brink of the Fall to listen; and he dared no more.

He waited till all was still again, then crept, cat-like, along the rock-foot, and hit, at length, the track up which a while before had fled Killer and victim. Up that ragged way he crawled on hands and knees. The perspiration rolled off his face; one elbow brushed the rock perpetually; one hand plunged ever and anon into that naked emptiness on the other side.

He prayed that the moon might keep

"Who the blazes?" roared he. "What the devil?" screamed a little voice.

The moon shone out.

"Moore!"

"M'Adam!"

And there they were still struggling over the body of a dead sheep.

In a second they had disengaged and rushed to the edge of the Fall. In the quiet they could still hear the scrambling hurry of the fugitive far below them. Nothing was to be seen however, save an array of startled sheep on the hill-side, mute witnesses of the murderer's escape.

The two men turned and eyed each other; the one grim, the other sardonic; both dishevelled and suspicious.

"Well?"

"Well?"

(To be Continued.)

THE QUIET HOUR

YOUR LIFE: WHAT CAN GOD MAKE OF IT?

And the LORD said unto him, What is that in thine hand? And he said, a rod.

Thou shalt take this rod in thine hand, wherewith thou shalt do signs.—Exod. iv. 2, 17.

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream: There spread a cloud of dust along a plain; And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged A furious battle, and man yelled, and swords Shocked upon swords and shields. A prince's banner Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes. A craven hung along the battle's edge. And thought, "Had I a sword of keener steel— That blue blade that the king's son bears—but this Blunt thing!" he snapt and flung it from his hand And lowering crept away and left the field. Then came the king's son, wounded, sore bestead, And weaponless, and saw the broken sword, Hilt-buried in the dry and trodden sand, And ran and snatched it, and with battle-shout Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy down, And saved a great cause that heroic day.

—E. R. Sill.

St. Paul, who delights in a paradox, says: "When I am weak, then am I strong." If he speaks truly, and if we also can make the same startling declaration, then we may well refuse to be discouraged, no matter how great the odds against us may be—with GOD on our side we are sure to win, though the whole universe might be against us. Want of faith rather than true humility prompts us to try to avoid responsibility.

Let us look for a moment at Moses. He had tried eagerly and impetuously to free his brethren from their terrible slavery—tried in his own strength, and had utterly failed. He is not willing to risk a second failure, so, when the duty is placed before him, instead of going straight forward, thinking only of God's power, he looks at his own proved weakness, and takes refuge in a false humility. It is really pride which urges him not to attempt anything which he is not likely to make a success of—failure is so humiliating. First, he tries to shelter himself behind the assertion of his own unimportance. "Who am I?" he asks, as though anyone can be unimportant when GOD is one with him in his work. Then he declares that he is not eloquent, but slow of speech, and that some other person can be found more worthy for the great and responsible duty of a leader. But such an attempt to shrink from plain duty behind apparent humility is very displeasing to God. We read that "the anger of the LORD was kindled against Moses." He who gives eloquence to one man can also give it to another, or enable him to do the work without it. If God wants a man to do any work for Him He can easily provide the laborer with all necessary tools. "What is that in thine hand?" he asks the reluctant Moses, and whatever he held in his hand—though it might be only a slight stick—is all he needs when God is working through him and it. The miracles he is able to work by means of that ordinary rod are sufficient to bring Israel in triumph and safety out of an apparently hopeless position. God can use one person to do His work just as easily as another. When the greatest preacher in the world fails to touch the heart of a hardened sinner, the miracle may be worked through the tiny helpless hands of a dead baby. Never say that your life is valueless and unimportant. If it be held as a rod in the hand of GOD, then He can work any miracle through your life. Not once only, but innumerable times. "God

hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen to work marvellous miracles. Indeed He often chooses the weakest instruments purposely, "that no flesh should glory in His presence." "We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." Gideon was forbidden to fight the Midianites with a great army of men, and only allowed to take 300, so that no one might think that his own power or strength had given him the victory. We see everywhere God's power working wonders by means of common things. "All flesh is grass," as we know, but think how wonderful it is that the almost infinite powers of a man's mind should be built up of such material. Deprive him of necessary food—food which comes directly or indirectly from the grass—and his mind will soon grow wandering and powerless. And if God has also chosen such common things as water, and bread and wine, to minister to the life of the spirit, dare we venture to assert that He cannot use them—as the rod of Moses was used—to work miracles? Our Lord's parables have shown us that we must not call anything "common." He has opened our eyes to the realities of which earthly things are but the shadow. When we talk of a shepherd and his sheep, of wheat and tares, of sowing seed or reaping the harvest of what we have sown, of darkness and light, how often we are speaking of spiritual rather than of material things.

Let us give up measuring our own powers and contrasting them with the greatness of the work God calls us to do. Moses knew nothing of the wonder-working power of that rod he held in his hand. Let us look away from ourselves and up to God, and then Go Forward! and do the work He is calling us to do. It may seem far beyond our powers. What matter? With God all things are possible. Moses was no more able than any other man to draw water out of a rock or cut a path through the sea, and certainly a lifeless bit of wood was powerless to work such miracles. But the same God Who did such mighty works by means of Moses and his rod, can work wonders through us too, if we will only trust Him and place ourselves unreservedly at His disposal. Complete consecration and unwavering trust! If only God could always find these in us, what great things He could do by means of our lives! Let us try to win these two things. Let us consecrate ourselves entirely to His service, and pray earnestly that He will make use of us to carry His messages to others. Then let us go forward confidently, trusting Him to answer our prayers. How often we fail just because our prayers have become listless and lifeless, and we don't really expect any answer to them. A real failure—which is very different from an outward, apparent failure—can almost invariably be traced to want of real, trustful, determined prayer. Ruskin says, "There is nothing so small but that we may honor God by asking His guidance of it, or insult Him by taking it into our own hands."

The age of miracles is not yet over. God still does mighty works through weak hands. May I mention one instance. A short time ago, Bishop Schereschewsky died in Japan. He was a Polish Jew who became a Christian through study of the Old Testament. In 1859 he went out as a missionary to China, learned the difficult language with marvellous quickness, and within a few years he had translated into the Mandarin dialect the entire Bible and a large part of the Prayer Book. He was made Bishop of China, but was soon stricken with paralysis. Forced to give up the work of a bishop, he did not settle down into idleness with the idea that he could do no more work. On the contrary, he began the tremendous task of translating the whole Bible into the Wen-li, or classical written

language of China. His helpless condition prevented the use of a pen, but that difficulty did not daunt him. He worked away until he was able to press down the keys of a typewriter with one finger. When he found himself unable to do even that, he used a stick to press down the keys, slowly and laboriously writing the Chinese words phonetically in English letters. This took nine years. Then, with the help of a Japanese and a Chinese secretary the whole book was written out again, this time in Chinese characters. So this helpless man, who was unable to walk a step and might have considered himself cut off from service, performed the marvellous task of translating the entire Bible "into the written language of more than 300,000,000 people, or nearly one-quarter of the population of the world." In addition to that mighty work he has proved that the helplessness of a man cannot hinder his power of usefulness. One who is willing to be as a rod in the hand of God can be used by Him to do anything. The trouble with most of us is that we want to do something the

world thinks "great," rather than the work God thinks "great." And the really great thing is always just the thing He has put into our hands to do. Are we doing that with all our might, heartily and joyously, or are we longing for greater opportunity of seeing greatness?

Let us thank God that each soul He has made has a peculiar value all its own, and that the world will be a loser if we are content to drift aimlessly through life instead of doing the particular task given especially into our hands. As Ruskin tells us: "The weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him, and which, worthily used, will be a gift also to his race."

"The common problem, yours, mine, everyone's, Is not to fancy what were fair in life, Provided it could be—but finding first What may be, then find how to make it fair Up to our means." HOPE.

The Literary Society

RESULTS OF FIRST COMPETITION.

From among the essays submitted, reviewing some book read recently, the following three have been chosen for prizes and for publication.

Will the winners who have not mentioned which of the three prizes they would prefer, please send us a card stating their choice?

The results of this competition were delayed on purpose to extend the time for those whom the unusual winter has made prisoners. We hope henceforth to adhere closely to the dates set for closing. You will be pleased to know that a very large number of replies have been received to the third competition.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL

By Charles Dickens.

At first sight the title of this book looks curious. One usually associates the word "carol" with a certain class of hymn, written specially for Christmas. But having read the book a feeling is left that after all the title is most appropriate. For is not the tale a beautiful song, dedicated to that Day of Days, when the better side of every right-minded man or woman is brought to the surface?

How alive in the world to-day is that covetous old miser "Scrooge"! How vividly he appeals to the imagination with his mean grasping ways! I suppose that Morley's apparition was and is, the conventional idea of a ghost; though why a chain, which was so airy and light that it could pass through doors, should be so cumbersome to the wearer, is somewhat puzzling. Also, why did not the ghostly old gentleman, whom Scrooge saw out of the window with a huge safe chained to his leg, get into that same safe, thus turning it into a private car, protecting him from all weathers in his mournful journeys. But these are mere details, the fascination of the book lying in the rapid thawing out of this veritable old iceberg, "Scrooge."

How beautifully Dickens can describe the joy and happiness of Christmas, with its merry large-waisted old gentlemen and noisy children! Even to the traditional, indigestible plum pudding he can impart an added flavor. One can almost see those juicy bunches of fruit, hanging outside the shop windows, seemingly just ready to fall into the watering mouths of passers by.

Ah! it is a happy picture; but even while looking on it the mind keeps returning to the thought of what awful misery there is in the world, stowed away in corners, out of sight, even at this happy season of the year.

Any person who has got it into his head that the pursuit and possession of money means happiness should read this book.

What pile of gold could possibly re-

pay Scrooge for the love of his younger days so wantonly cast away in the cold-bloodedness of his avaricious greed?

This is one of those few tales that one can read and re-read without tiring, leaving a true carol in the mind, at the same time filling one's heart with the desire to be more worthy of the name "Christian."

J. W. GALLENKOMP.

BEN HUR.

By General Lew Wallace.

Although it is over a year since I read "Ben Hur," I found it so interesting that it is still fresh in my memory. In it Lew Wallace portrays in a wonderful way the many-sided character of the Jew. Although the desire for revenge is very strong in Ben Hur he retains the sympathy of the reader throughout the story. Being accused of attempting to kill the Roman Prefect he is sentenced to the galley for life, and his mother and sister are imprisoned in a leper-infected cell. Their property is confiscated, his former friend Messala, a Roman, using his influence against them, reproaching him with being a dog of a Jew. After some years on the galley the Roman Tribune becomes interested in him, secures his liberty, adopts him, and at death leaves him great wealth. Being anxious to find his mother and sister he visits Simonides an old slave who had, in order to marry the woman he loved, become the slave of the Hur family, and who had managed to retain part of their possessions when the misfortune befell them, and by his ability had greatly increased them. He is unwilling to recognize Ben Hur as master for a time and knows nothing of his relations. On visiting the Grove of Daphne where preparations are being made for the Games, he sees Messala making an exhibition of the horses and chariot he is to race with. He is furiously driving through the crowd and is likely to run down Balthazar, the Egyptian and his daughter, when Ben Hur seizes the horses and is recognized by Messala. The Jew then arranges with Ilderman, the Arab Sheik, to drive his horses, and in a well-planned and exciting race he ruins Messala physically and financially. About this time Christ is attracting great attention, many people believing Him to be the Messiah, and Ben is prepared to throw in his lot with Him as soon as the time is ripe. In the meantime his mother and sister have been released, but are leper-outcasts. As a result of the efforts of an old servant they are brought into contact with Christ, cleansed and restored to the young man. Were it not that we have become so familiar with the life of Christ the way it is touched on would form the chief attraction of the book which is one of the best I have read.

J. J. LAMB.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

AN OLD HORSE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for three or four years, so I thought I would write. My second eldest brother has been home since last May and is not working yet. He came home with a crushed foot and he had been working eighteen days when he came home with a broken leg. We have a horse twenty years old. We call him Billy. My sister and I ride him for the cows. I think I will close now, wishing the Children's Corner every success.
(Age 11 yrs.) MARY MARSHALL.

TRIES TO DO HER BEST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner, so I am going to try to do my best. I have three brothers and two sisters. Their names are Murray, George, Fred, Marjory and Ellie. Mamma is very tired to-day after a hard day's work. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and he thinks it is a fine paper. Our teacher's name is Miss N. and she is very nice. We have a lot of cattle and seven horses whose names are Prince, Nell, Bessie, Ben, Jennie, Dick, Tippo and a young colt which we have not named yet. My eldest sister is away and I guess that she will be home on Saturday. My youngest sister was playing with the meat chopper and she happened to put her finger in and it took the nail off. We walked to school every day before holidays. But now they think they will close the school because there are only three going. These are my studies: Arithmetic, reading, spelling, composition, drawing and music. I am in the second reader. We live on a farm five miles west of a village called Baldur.
(Age 9 yrs.) ETHEL SEXSMITH.

SO MANY RELATIONS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have two sisters, one older than I and one younger. They have both written to you, my eldest sister in lines ("Manitoba's the Land for Me," and "Autumn"), and my youngest sister a little letter, so I shall have to write on a different subject. First, I will say that we all like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE very much. My father says it is the best farmers' journal published. We had a very happy Christmas, having two uncles, two aunts and two cousins down from Wolseley; and one uncle, aunt and cousin from Elkhorn. They are all farmers and take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and raise very large crops of wheat and oats. The ones from Wolseley had last season about 4,000 bushels each, and the one at Elkhorn between 4,000 and 5,000 bushels. They are also very large stock-raisers. We have another uncle, aunt and cousin as well as a dear grandpa and grandma living at Wolseley, whom we expected down at Christmas; but they did not come, which was a very great disappointment to us all. We also have an aunt and two little cousins who lost their father last July. We feel so very sorry for the dear little boys, for they had such a kind papa and he was taken so suddenly. They are so young—five and three years old—but they are left well provided for.

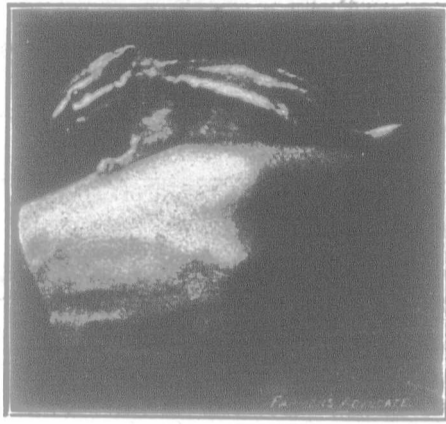
We are having very cold weather now. Last night for the first time this winter we had frost in our cellar.
(Age 12 yrs.) OLIVE CLIFFORD.

CLOSE TO THE SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live on a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Lansdowne, but our post office is in the town of Armstrong, three miles away. I am in the fourth reader. I have to walk one hundred yards to school. I have four sisters and four brothers. None of our family have died. My two eldest sisters are school teachers, one of them teaching at Armstrong and the other at Salmon Arm. My eldest brother is learning dentistry at Portland, Oregon.
(Age 12 yrs.) LILLIAN MARSHALL.

BAB, THE PONY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. My brother takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It is a very good paper. I live on a farm one mile south of the town of Purves. We are only a half mile from the school. We have thirty-six horses and four colts. I have a pony whose name is Bab. We have eighty head of cattle and twenty sheep.
(Age 13 yrs.) NORMAN N. McAULOY.



A PRISONER WEARING THE STRIPES.

WISHING FOR THE CHINOOK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I thought I would write a letter to the Children's Corner. I live on a farm in Taber. My father, grandfather, and my two uncles were the pioneers in this district. This town will be four years old in June and it has grown very fast. It has four coal mines, four hotels and many other buildings. The coal mines are shipping a great deal of coal. We are having very cold weather here now. It is the coldest we have ever seen here yet in Alberta. We expect a chinook wind to come anytime to thaw us out. We have 160 acres of land, five horses, three cows and two calves.

I will close now with a farmer boy's riddle:—What is the first thing a boy does when he falls into the river? Answer—He gets wet.
(Age 12 yrs.) WILLIE HULL.

THE ADVENTURES OF SNOWBALL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to tell you about my cat, Snow-Ball. We moved here in May from the East. We put her in a box to come in a car but she would have gone wild. My brother let her out with him and the dog. She ran out and came back to the car again. At the last station there was a dog chased her and my brother thought she was gone, but before they were finished unloading she came back again. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as long as I can remember.
(Age 12 years.) FLORENCE KATIE DOUGLAS.

GOOD DOG, TOBY!

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I got my mother to read the Children's Corner. I have a dog named Toby. He draws me in my sled. I have one sister. We both go to Carberry school in the summer time. We live nearly two miles from the school. My pa has 480 acres of land, eight horses, eighteen head of cattle, four pigs and quite a lot of hens.
(Age 9 years.) JOSEPH WOOSNAM.

SAVING UP FOR A PONY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I become one of your children in the corner? I am five years old but have never gone to school yet. Old Santa Claus brought me a money bank for Christmas, so I am going to save my money and buy a Shetland pony. My dog's name is Chum. I have one sister named Lillian, three years old, and a nice baby brother named Herbert.
(Age 5 yrs.) ROBERT RALPH ERRATT.

COLD AND SNOW IN ALBERTA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I always read the Children's Corner. We like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE fine. I have two sisters and two brothers and we all go to school. We like our school teacher. Her name is Miss S— and she has been teaching in our school for a year and a half. We live about a mile from school. It has been cold in Alberta this year and there has been quite a lot of snow. I am thirteen and my birthday comes in April. We live in Little Red Deer and our nearest town is Innisfail, seven miles away. We have two big cats and one little kitten. We have a number of cattle, and a few horses. I should like to see your picture in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
EDITH FORRESTER.

A DESCRIPTION OF YORKTON.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live eight miles out of Yorkton, and three miles from the Reamond school. My teacher's name was Mr. W—. But when I started to write this letter I intended to give a brief description of Yorkton.

It is nicely situated and the population is about fourteen hundred. There are only two hotels and four restaurants. There are about six or seven general stores two, confectioneries and three drug stores. There are seven elevators.
RUBY M. HAIGHT.

POOR LITTLE LASS!

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As your letters in the Children's Corner interest me so much I shall try to write one. I am a little girl eight years old, and have been in bed for over six weeks with inflammatory rheumatism. My mamma has taken your paper a long time and likes it very much. This is my first letter to the paper, and I should like very much to see it in print. Santa brought me some nice Christmas presents. Our school is out now.
MARGARET GARRETT.

ELEVEN DOLLS AND ALL NAMED.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write you a few lines. I am a little girl and have one brother but no sisters. I have eleven dolls, rag and china. They are all named. I go to school in the summer, but not in the winter. I have a yellow cat and one with three colors.
(Age 7 years.) ANNIE WOOSNAM.

TOO COLD FOR SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I didn't see any letters in the papers last issue and hope to see some in print next time. We live about six miles from the town of Lacombe. In town it was 60 degrees below and was only about 46 degrees below at our place; that is because we live behind a grove. I have about half a mile to go to school. I have missed four days on account of it being so cold. We have about ninety head of hogs, eighty head of cattle, and ten horses. We have been here about four years and we came from Iowa. My brother has got four coyotes and three lynxes. I have a brother aged sixteen in May. I was 13 years old on the fourth of January.
BERNICE BUTCHER.

SOME SCHOOL NEWS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It has been very cold now since before Christmas. One morning before New Year's Day it was very cold, we could hardly go out of doors. On the 14th of December we had a concert at our school, with many recitations and dialogs. The school started again on 3rd of January, and we were all pleased to start. We have the same teacher as before. Her name is Miss Fannie H—. We all like her very much.

On the 27th of December we had a Christmas tree at our Swedish Lutheran Church. It was very pretty with all the beautiful candles and nice things. There were about forty-five recitations, and dialogs, and the same amount of children. Each one got a little book and a Christmas card for a present. My birthday is on the sixteenth of February. I shall be thirteen years old then.
MARTHA RASK.

ALBERTA SPECIAL

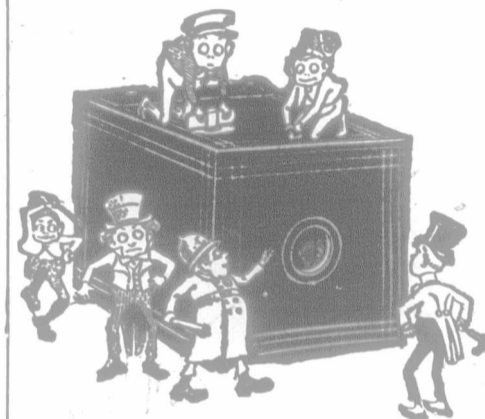
Double Team Harness For \$28.50



We offer this leader in farm harness as the equal of harness that will be sold everywhere this year at 30 per cent more money. While \$28.50 seems an 1 is remarkably cheap, almost too cheap to be good, we guarantee this harness to be perfect in every piece and part, thoroughly satisfactory, and if you do not find it so and exactly as represented, return the harness to us at our expense and we will immediately refund your money. Bridles, 2-in. checks, round winker stays, square blinds, open, stiff or jointed bits, lines 7-8 in. with snaps and spreaders; collars, leather or cloth faced, open top; hames, high top, steel bound with 1 1/2-in. x 18-in. hame tug and double grip trace buckle; traces 1 1/2 in. x 3 ply x 6 ft. with cockeye; martingales and pole straps 1 1/2 in. with slides and snaps, felt-lined strap back band with hooks and terrets; cruppers buckled to back strap and a good hip strap. X. C. trimmed. This is only one of our many Leaders. Our catalogue shows a complete line at less than wholesale prices. Write for it. It's free.

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Kootenay Fruit Lands

FOR SALE—20 acres, no waste land, 4 acres cleared, cultivated, planted to about 200 trees, P.O., etc.

Price \$1,800. \$800 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years GEO. G. McLAREN, Box 654, Nelson, B.C.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! LOOK'S MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

POST CARD SOUVENIRS.

Dear Dame Durden:—May I come again to have a chat, or is it against the rules to come too often? Your bread recipe was fine, and many thanks to you and the Ingle Nook. Would any of the Ingle Nook chatterers exchange souvenir post cards with me? I should be so pleased. You will find my address with Dame Durden. May I send a salad recipe?

Potato Salad.—Cut cold boiled potatoes in small pieces, season with salt and pepper, finely chopped onions, and a general amount of parsley chopped fine.

Dressing for Salad.—One half cup of vinegar, one cup of cream, one scant teaspoon of mustard, one egg, pepper, one teaspoon flour. Let the mixture heat until it thickens and when it is cold add a little salt and pour over the potatoes.

AUTUMN.

(There is no rule that could possibly be interpreted to mean anything like that. If there were we should have to suspend it indefinitely.)

Would it be too much trouble, Autumn, to send us the recipe for coffee cake again? The copy seems to have a word left out, and I'm afraid to let it go that way in case some member in experimenting has a failure and her wrath descends upon the Ingle Nook. Potato salad is a favorite of mine. I have decided that potato salad shall be the *piece de resistance* of my wedding breakfast when that fortunate if indefinite day arrives. Did you ever add two cold hard-boiled eggs, one chopped with the potatoes, and the other cut in thin slices and laid on the top of the salad after it is ready for the table?—D. D.)

WESTERNERS, LISTEN!

Under this heading there appeared a letter in a recent issue of the *Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine* of London, an extract from which I am giving here in the hope that it may prove of use to some of our over-worked members during the harvest time of 1907. Any response or further inquiry sent to me here will be forwarded at once to the persons concerned. Here is the extract taken from the household department of the above-mentioned paper:

"Now, will some of our Western friends listen? I should like to go West next summer; also I should like to go somewhere where I could get employment in one of the farm homes of that great country. I know some girls who went there last summer and received twenty dollars a month. Now, is this general, or did they strike something unusual?"

"What work is expected of a hired girl in the West? Do they have to do the milking, etc.?"

"When our brothers and friends go and have such a good time as they seem to, it rather makes us girls wish we could go too. And where there is such a demand for men to work in the harvest fields I should think that there would also be a demand for good girls, especially girls from the farm. There are two or three of us who would like to take the trip next summer, and we thought if we could we might just as well work a part of the time to help pay our expenses, and then we should have a chance to see the country, too."

There does not seem to be any reason why these girls should be disappointed. Our Ingle Nook alone should be able to find nice summer homes for them.

DAME DURDEN.

HOW TO SAVE FROZEN LIMBS.

A frozen member of the human body, foot, ear or hand, can be safely thawed out by immersing the member in coal oil and keeping it there until the frost is all drawn out of the member into the oil. This may require several hours if it be a frozen ankle, or a hand frozen to the wrist; it takes about as long to draw out the frost into the oil as it took the

member to freeze. This is absolutely a safe remedy and one thus escapes the surgeon's knife, as no bad results follow. This is not heresy, as a man was saved a few years ago at our office by the night watchman, who found him in the snow (45 degrees below zero), and both hands frozen to the wrists. He was taken into the office and treated as above for about five hours, when all the frost was drawn out without so much as losing a finger tip. The physicians were amazed, as they thought amputation would have to be resorted to. His hands were as white and hard as marble, and when placed in the oil they snapped and crackled as the oil began to act upon the icy crystals. This remedy should be remembered by all residents of cold climates, as it would save many a limb. The temperature of the oil should be about the same as that of the living room (about 60 degrees above zero). Had I not instructed the watchman in this matter, the unfortunate man would without doubt have lost both hands—From "What Happens at 60 Degrees Below Zero" in "Popular Mechanics," by Chester W. Tennant, Dawson, Y. T.

THE COOKING OF BEANS.

The common white bean stands at the head of heat-producing vegetables, and when properly cooked cannot be easily surpassed for flavor by any other all-the-year-round vegetable. When the potato supply gives out or the family has become tired of that Irish speciality, try beans for a change. Quite a large quantity can be cooked at one time in cold weather and served in various ways.

Put two pounds of ordinary white beans in a good-sized kettle, after carefully washing and looking them over. Cover the beans entirely with cold water and let them come to a boil. Then add a quarter of a teaspoon of baking soda and then strain the beans through a colander. Put them back into the kettle again and this time cover with boiling water (whenever water is necessary from that time until the beans are cooked it must always be boiling). Let cook gently but steadily for at least three hours, adding no water the last half hour. Add salt to taste. Serve with gravy or add a little butter, pepper and tomato juice. What is not used hot at that meal can be warmed up in the frying pan with a little butter, and is just as appetizing as fried potatoes. From some of the plain boiled beans an excellent soup can be made by adding a cup or two of water and bringing to the boil, then pressing the pulp through a colander, adding butter, pepper, salt, and enough hot milk to thin it to the consistency of soup.

For the regulation New England baked beans a different treatment is necessary. Pick over and wash a pint of white beans, and let them stand in two quarts of cold water over night. In the morning transfer them to an earthenware pot and add two tablespoons of either good molasses or of brown sugar, a teaspoon of salt and half a pound of fat salt pork cut in pieces. Fill the crock nearly to the top with boiling water, adding more when necessary, and baking in a steady oven for eight or ten hours. Do not add any water for the last two hours.

RECIPES.

Feather Fruit Pudding.—Cream together a cup of white sugar, two tablespoons of melted butter and one beaten egg. Then add one cup of sweet milk alternately with two cups of flour mixed and sifted with three teaspoons of baking powder and one salt spoon of salt. In a well-buttered granite pudding dish put a thin layer of the batter, then a layer of fruit—canned peaches, apples, or preserved fruit—add the rest of the batter and steam for not more than three-quarters of an hour. Serve with pudding sauce.

Farmer's Fruit Cake.—Three cups of

The BEST Baking Powder is

Gold Standard
BAKING POWDER
"GUARANTEED-THE-BEST"

The Formula is the BEST.

The Materials are the BEST.

The Result is—naturally—the BEST

BAKING POWDER. Compare it with others and see for yourself.

16 oz. Tins, 25 cents. At all Grocers.

Varieties FOR THE WEST

(Our Catalog)

Cultural Directions FOR THE WEST

The Best

for the West



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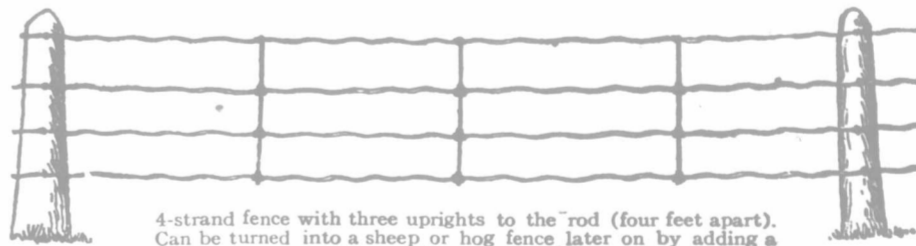
in the West

Your order will be filled with the same high-class seeds that make the splendid gardens of the C. P. R. at REGINA, MOOSE JAW, CALGARY and other stations—that receive words of praise from Mr. Larcombe (Manitoba's Veteran Gardener and Lecturer on the Garden) "The purest and best I have ever seen or grown."

We could give Testimonials from nearly every Post Office in the West. About 1,000,000 planters in Canada will speak for them.

The STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited
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"Anchor" Field Erected and "Majestic" Woven Wire Fences



4-strand fence with three uprights to the rod (four feet apart). Can be turned into a sheep or hog fence later on by adding a few more strands and uprights.

Our "Majestic" is a specially designed Hog and General Purpose Fence.

When writing for prices state what kind of stock required.

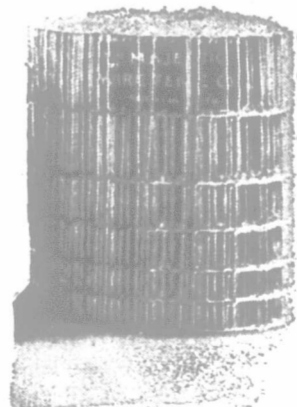
Manufacturers of Farm and Lawn Fencing Gates, Coiled Spring Wire, Staples, Wrought Iron Fences, Gates, etc.

We do not sell everything from the proverbial Needle to the Anchor, but fences to turn everything from a Buffalo to a little Pig.

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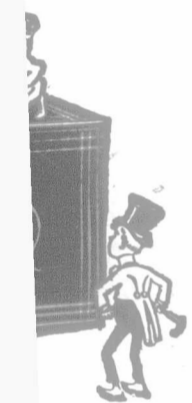


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While \$28.50 seems just too cheap to be seen to be perfect in every way, it is perfectly satisfactory, and exactly as represented, at an expense and we money.

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only the best pumps have twenty years working. Dealer for Rises, or write for catalogue

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Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to
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Cucumber—Livingstone's Emerald
Celery—Golden Yellow Self Blanching
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Tomato—Fleming's Manitoba King

NEW : TESTED : PURE

Fleming's Seed Store
BRANDON, Man.
Send for 1907 Catalogue

Magnet Cream Separator Clean Skimming

It is because you want all the butter-fat taken out of your milk that you buy a Cream Separator. Do not allow yourself to be tempted to invest in a so-called cheap separator by operating of which you will lose its first cost each year in waste of butter-fat. Remember a Separator runs twice a day the year round, and a few cents loss at each skimming will easily make that amount. The MAGNET one-piece skimmer is so constructed that it separates all the butter-fat, not leaving more than two or three ounces in a ton of milk. At the same time it collects all the undesirable germs and other impurities on its surface, rendering the cream product pure.



Made in Hamilton, Canada.

The Skimmer's wonderful results are attained: first, by its form; and, second, by the steadiness with which it runs in the double bowl support. This great improvement, protected by patent, and therefore, only found on the MAGNET, is the top and bottom support to the bowl which gives that steadiness in running required to produce good skimming.

There being only one piece in the bowl to clean, reduces the time and labor to less than half what is required by any other.

The spur or square gear construction which is peculiar to the MAGNET makes it the easiest to turn. Thos. Fawcett, of Mahaffey, Ont., says: "My four-year-old boy can get up speed and skim the milk of two cows."

The MAGNET is also the most durable, and we are safe in saying that no purchaser of a MAGNET will ever see it worn out.

Write for a catalogue and information.

Pretty solid looking Separator.

The Petrie Manufacturing Company, Limited
T. S. Petrie, Manager P. O. Box 605. 132-134 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG

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CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

dried apples soaked over night in warm water, then simmered slowly in three cups of molasses until dark brown, and let get cold. Add then, two eggs, one cup sugar, one cup milk, three-quarters of a cup of butter, half a teaspoon soda, flour to make a stiff batter and spice to suit the taste.

Orange Cake.—Sift a cup and a half of flour with a pinch of salt and two teaspoons baking powder. Beat well together one cup sugar, the yolks of three eggs and the white of one. Add to the beaten mixture one-quarter cup cold water and the juice and grated rind of half an orange, and beat again. Add the flour and beat thoroughly to a thin smooth batter. Pour into a buttered pan about ten inches by eight, and bake for twenty-five or thirty minutes in a moderate oven. To ice it beat the white of one egg until stiff, add a good half cup of powdered sugar and the juice and grated rind of half an orange. Beat until stiff and spread on the cake.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE WEST.

For long enough Western Canada has been lauded for its material progress and the opportunities for wealth it holds out to the hustler, and in the same breath condemned for its crudity, half-grown awkwardness, and general dearth of culture as compared with the East. By repute the West was the voice of authority in all that pertained to wheat and money and land, but in the higher things of this existence it was as the beasts that perish. This charge was proclaimed or inferred so often that Westerners began almost to believe it themselves, and talked more of their material prosperity to distract attention from the alleged poverty of their intellectual and aesthetic condition.

But Western Canadian brain stock has gone up, and for this reason: The

first Canadian copyrighted play, written by Western men, played by an entirely Western company, and presented before an Eastern audience, was declared by competent judges to be superior to anything presented by Eastern companies, although such cities as Toronto, Quebec, Montreal and Halifax were competitors in the dramatic tournament.

The occasion was the musical and dramatic contest planned by Earl Grey, which took place during the week ending Feb. 2nd. The contest was open only to amateurs from any city in Canada, and the winners were to receive a magnificent trophy donated by the Governor General. Quebec won the musical competition, in which Montreal and St. John's, Newfoundland, also took part. Competing for the dramatic trophy were Ottawa, Halifax, Hamilton, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Montreal, the performances being given in that order. It was no slight task to surpass the talent which these Eastern cities could offer, and the honor is all the greater for the Western representatives.

The play presented was "The Release of Allen Danvers." It was written specially for this event by Major Devine and Messrs. Beaufort and Blue of Winnipeg, and the material and arrangement of the play itself is as worthy of praise as its presentation. Mr. Beaufort, as "Allen Danvers," afflicted with an incurable disease, and Miss Daisy Crawley of Winnipeg, who takes the part of "Margaret Boulton," beloved of Danvers, won the heartiest applause for their fine work.

There must be satisfaction to the Westerner, not only in this individual success, but in the thought that there surely is plenty more of as good material scattered through the West, and to be found without any prolonged search.



FARMERS ADVOCATE
THE DUAL PURPOSE BOVINE.

Trade Notes.

THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED in the rapid development of the Province of Saskatchewan will do well to look up the ad. of Mr. B. P. Richardson, Grenfell, Sask., appearing in this issue. Mr. Richardson has had an extensive experience in this country. He has been twenty-four years in the West. He knows the district surrounding Grenfell and will be able to supply our readers with definite information regarding prices and terms of land for sale in that district.

FARM LANDS WANTED.

Kindly note the advertisement of Menery, Rollins & Metcalfe on another page of this issue. They are anxious to secure lists of farm lands for sale throughout Western Canada, and they also have trust funds for investment.

OAK LAWN FARM.

We are in receipt of the annual catalog of Dunham & Fletcher, the well-known horse breeders of Wayne Du Page county, Illinois. This booklet is perhaps the most attractive turned out by any firm of breeders in the country. It contains many fine reproductions from wash drawings of imported and home-bred horses that have made this country famous. Among these are a number of prize winners at the leading shows throughout the United States.

WESTERN FARMS.

The Farmer's Colonization & Supply Co., Room 6, Stanley Block, Winnipeg, have over 80,000 acres of the best wheat land in Western Canada for sale at prices that will interest inquirers. This company actually own the land, therefore are in a position to give prices and terms that should prove very satisfactory to intending purchasers. All correspondence will be cheerfully answered. Remember the address, Room 6, Stanley Block.

We would advise our friends who are interested in Percherons, Belgians or French Coach horses to get into communication at once with Dunham & Fletcher.

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

Live in an Ideal Climate but still be a Canadian

The two are possible in the

KOOTENAY

The district which has taken first place in Canada as a fruit growing district. We have issued a Beautiful Illustrated Book about this fruit growing valley. It's free on request.

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

Advertisement for Steedman's Soothing Powders, featuring a woman in a dress and the text 'SOOTHING Powders' and 'CONTAIN NO POISON'.

Kootenay Fruit Land

Avoid blizzards, sand storms, long cold winters and fat fuel bills.

Come to the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers and make as much from 10 acres in fruit as 160 in wheat.

I own or control 5,000 acres of the finest fruit land in this district. I will sell you 10, 20 or 100 acres for \$50 per acre and give you time to pay for it.

Write at once for descriptions and full information to

A. N. WOLVERTON, Nelson, B.C.

BE WISE.

Get the

Farmer's Advocate & Home Journal

FREE

for one year by sending in two new subscriptions at \$1.50 each.

SASKATCHEWAN LANDS.

On another page will be found an advertisement of B. P. Richardson, Grenfell. Mr. Richardson is one of the oldest residents of the province of Saskatchewan, he having been in the country for upwards of twenty-four years.

If you be desirous of securing either improved or unimproved lands, we should advise you to write to Mr. Richardson, stating as clearly as possible what you require. From his large list he will then be able to select that which is best suited to your requirements, and will no doubt be in a position to give you the best of satisfaction.

Mr Richardson is very well and favorably known throughout the length and breadth of Western Canada. We bespeak for him a generous share of your patronage.

FERRY'S SEED BOOK.

Ferry's Seed Book for 1907 is just to hand. This is a catalog that every farmer should have. It contains not only a full list of farm and garden seeds, but also contains much valuable information regarding the most intelligent methods of cultivation.

This firm has now been in business for about half a century, and is well known throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the United States. Their seeds are fresh, pure and reliable. There is reputation behind them.

Just drop a postal to D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont., and they will send you a copy of their 1907 seed annual. It's absolutely free.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Two barristers of the names of Doyle and Yelverton were constantly quarrelling before the Bench. One day the dispute arose so high that the incensed Doyle knocked down his adversary, exclaiming vehemently:

"You scoundrel! I'll make you behave like a gentleman!"

The other, smarting under the blow as he lay on the ground, energetically replied:

"No, never! I defy you! You can not do it, sir!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

GOSSIP

Clendening Bros., breeders of Clydesdales, Red Polls and York-hires, write as follows:

Gentlemen: We are offering for sale our young Clydesdale stallion Llewellyn 5289. Llewellyn is rising three years old and was second prize yearling at both Brandon and Winnipeg fairs in 1905, and first prize two-year-old at Brandon in 1906. His sire was owned by the Bradwardine Stock Co., and was noted as being one of the best stock getters that ever travelled in this part of the country. We should like you to know also of our success last year in breeding Yorkshires. With two pure-bred sows we raised forty-seven pigs in two litters each. (The sows farrowed sixty pigs and had them all come before June 20th). Have sold them all at good prices.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

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

IMP. CLYDESDALES BY AUCTION.

At the "Revere House" in the village of Markdale, Ont., on Thursday, March 7th, 1907, Mr Thos. Mercer, the well known importer of Clydesdales horses.

EVER HAVE HEARTBURN?

Or Acid Riffings of Food?

BILEANS END THESE SYMPTOMS.

How? Because when food returns with that sour taste, when you have "heartburn," wind after food, or any of these unpleasant "feelings of fullness," it is because your digestive system has given way for the time. The "food tax" upon its energies has been too heavy. Bileans just enter the stomach, and, dissolving there, they liberate certain herbal essences which at once correct the gastric glands. These essences also pass in to the blood and are carried to the liver. There they operate on the bile-secreting cells, and are carried to the delicate vessels of the intestines. All along, these herbal essences act beneficially, so that digestive disorders are corrected, the bowels are gently opened—not violently purged—the acid and fermenting substances are removed from the body, the blood is cleared of poisons and a feeling of lightness and restored vigor, with return of healthy appetite and freedom from all digestive troubles is the result. Bileans also cure constipation, debility, female ailments, piles, headache, and all liver, kidney and stomach disorders. Of all stores and druggists at 50 cents a box, or post free from the Bilean Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes sent for \$2.50.

\$1.00 A POUND

POSTPAID

SOLANUM COMMERSONI VIOLET OR

URUGUAYAN POTATO

The New Wonder—The Finest Tuber

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

In some instances 5,000 bushels have been raised in one acre.

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

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

E. CHEYRION

Agent for Canada. St. Laurient, Man.

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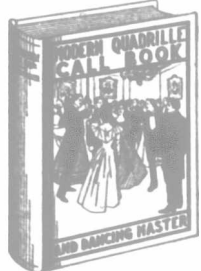
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will sell by auction 30 head of imported fillies and mares from one to six years of age; also a few registered Canadian bred mares. Part of these were stunted in Scotland and are safe in foal; many of them were winners last year at several leading shows. They represent in breeding practically everything that has made Scotch Clydesdales famous. They are a big flash, quality lot; in nice condition. There are several well matched pairs among them. The terms are cash, or twelve months credit on bankable paper with 5 per cent interest. Careful attendants will accompany all horses purchased for west of Winnipeg, free of charge. Capt. T. E. Robson and Rudd Mathews, auctioneers. Catalogs furnished on application.

SOME OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS.

These records are for a period of seven consecutive days, are made under the careful supervision of state agl. colleges and experiment stations, and their accuracy is vouched for by them; no private records are reported by the Holstein-Friesian Association.

During the period from December 27th, 1906, to January 16th, 1907, records for 115 cows have been accepted; seven of which were begun more than eight months after freshening. All made seven-day, seven made fourteen-day, one made an eighteen-day, one a twenty-one-day, and seven made thirty-day records. The averages by ages were as follows:

Twenty-six full aged cows averaged: age, 7 years, 8 months, 11 days; days from calving, 26; milk, 424.5 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.50; fat, 14.847 lbs. Seven senior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 9 months, 23 days; days from calving, 19; milk, 423.2 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.60; fat, 15.253 lbs. Ten junior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 1 month, 18 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 420.8 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.42; fat, 14.409 lbs. Eleven senior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 8 months, 27 days; days from calving, 34; milk, 386.1 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.41; fat, 13.170 lbs. Eight junior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 2 months, 18 days; days from calving, 20; milk, 345.8 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.30; fat, 11.417 lbs. Fifteen senior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 9 months, 1 day; days from calving, 32; milk, 324.7 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.37; fat, 10.950 lbs. Thirty-one junior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 2 months, 7 days; days from calving, 33; milk, 290.9 lbs.; per cent fat, 3.35; fat, 9.750 lbs.

This herd of 108 animals, of which just one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 39,027.1 lbs. milk, containing 1,336.998 lbs. butter-fat; showing an average of 3.43 per cent fat. The average yield for each animal was 361.3 lbs. milk, containing 12.380 lbs. butter-fat; equivalent to 51.6 lbs., or 25 quarts, milk per day, and nearly 144 lbs. of the best creamery butter per week. Large as these averages are, they are below the average for H.-F. reports.

Apart from the breaking of the thirty-day butter-fat record in the junior four-year class, and the seven-day butter-fat record in the junior two-year class of the division for records begun not less than eight months after calving, there is nothing especially remarkable to report this issue.

Among the full aged cows, Maud DeKol, 20,449 lbs. fat from 561 lbs. milk, and Pontiac Jewel, 20,160 lbs. fat from 493.6, lead, with Tidy Pauline DeKol, 19,284 lbs. fat from 510 lbs milk, very considerably above the eighteen-pound point. Maud Steinstra, with 17,282 lbs. fat, stands first in the senior four-year class.

Pontiac Columbo, 19,766 lbs. fat from 491.2 lbs. milk, and Pontiac Artis, 19,668 lbs. fat from 533.3 lbs. milk, are very close together at the head of the junior four-year-olds; while the latter, with 80.94 lbs. fat in thirty days, breaks the record, and displaces Bessie Hamilton 2nd, who gained the place last issue with 80.48 lbs. fat.

Pontiac DeKol, with 16.99 lbs. fat, leads the senior three-year class; Gerben Queen, 14.6 lbs. fat, the junior three-year class; and Friend Grace DeKol, 15.295 lbs. fat, the senior two-

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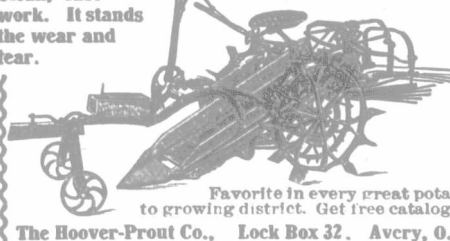
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Take one-half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of Glycerine and eight ounces of good Whisky. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours. It is said to break up a cold in twenty-four hours, and cure any cough that is curable.

An eminent authority on lung trouble says if this simple and effective formula were known and generally used, throat, lung and bronchial affections would seldom reach an acute stage. Care should be used in selecting pure ingredients, and to avoid substitution it is best that they be purchased separately and mixed in your own home.

The Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-ounce vials put up expressly for druggists to dispense. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name "Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly written thereon. Only the cheaper oils are sold in bulk, but these produce nausea and never effect the desired results. Advt.

"Cousin Henry's seasickness that time he crossed the water must have touched his head a bit."

"Why so?" "Well, here he wrote in his diary: June 14—Most everybody seasick, includin' myself. Saw two spouting whales."

"Don't see anything very loony about that."

"Why, Abner Dobbs! Do you mean to tell me that you believe that any of them passengers had ever swallowed a whale?"—Life.

year class. The latter, with 61.109 lbs. fat, makes an even showing for the thirty-day record.

The record of Generva Mercedes DeKol, 14.295 lbs. fat from 312.6 lbs. milk, is very notable among the junior two-year-olds; while Lady Pietertje Rue and Johanna Rue Lady Colantha both exceed 12 lbs. fat.

The records begun more than eight months after calving again show up well; and Tidy Pauline DeKol 2nd, 11.363 lbs. fat from 265.6 lbs. milk, breaks all previous records made in the junior two-year class of this division. This heifer calved at the age of 2 years, 3 months, 7 days, and the record was begun 294 days after calving.

No one who has had any experience with H.-F. cattle doubts their staying powers; but sometimes a word from disinterested parties is interesting, and I will quote a few lines from a letter received by this office last summer, written under the date of June 29th, by Prof. Erf, of the Kansas Agl. College, in regard to a purebred H.-F. cow owned by that college: "She (the cow) writes of) has given in one year, from March, 1905, to March, 1906, nearly 16,000 lbs. of milk, the test ranging from 3.2 to 3.7 per cent. She is still giving twenty-five to thirty pounds of milk per day."

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Second.—That true vaccination—that is vaccination properly done on a clean arm with proper lymph and kept perfectly clean and unbroken afterwards until the scab falls off naturally—never did and never will make a serious sore.

Third.—That such a vaccination leaves a characteristic scar, unlike that from any other cause, which is recognizable during life and is the only conclusive evidence of a successful vaccination.

Fourth.—That no untoward results ever followed such vaccination. On the other hand thousands of lives are annually sacrificed through the neglect to vaccinate—a neglect begotten of lack of knowledge.

M. M. SEYMOUR, M. D. Provincial Health Officer for Saskatchewan.

FEEDING THE CHAMPION STEER.

Charles Reynolds, who fed the champion car lot of steers at the recent International Show, has given the press the following account of his method of handling them:

"I brought these cattle to full feed very gradually. It was fully three months from starting until they were getting all they would eat. The wisdom of this is shown by the fact that none of these cattle ever refused feed, there were no foundered ones, and there was no scouring after they were on full feed. I gave them about two bushels of oats to thirty-nine head, and, about the middle of the summer, began giving about one pound of oilmeal per head daily, increasing to two pounds in about a month. I kept them at that until about six weeks before the show, when I began increasing it quite rapidly to five pounds per head daily, and they had the run of a blue grass pasture.

Of course the foundation of these cattle was in the breeding; probably none of them were less than fifteen-sixteenths Angus. Several of the best were sired by a Jilt bull. In feeding I was particular to give only good sound corn: during the summertime it was soaked for twenty-four hours. One of the most noticeable things about the cattle was their gentleness. Chas. Robinson said they were the most quiet cattle he ever saw. He would have been of a different opinion if he had seen them in the spring. They had always had the run of a large pasture, and seldom saw anyone except at feeding time and then only in a wagon.

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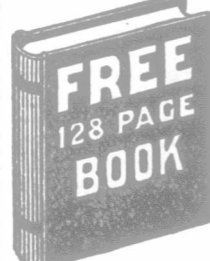
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No. 14 Gauge Painted Wire Shorts, 100 lbs., \$1.25; No. 14 Gauge Galvanized Wire Shorts, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Other sizes at proportionate prices. Galvanized Barb Wire 3 and 4 point, per 100 lbs., \$2.50; "BB" Galvanized Phone Wire, per 100 lbs., \$2.40; Annealed Wire, per 100 lbs., \$1.90; Graduated Diamond Mesh Galvanized Fencing, 24 ins. high, per rod, 20c; Galvanized Poultry Netting, per 100 sq. ft., 40c; Indestructible Steel Fence Posts, the best manufactured, each, 35c. Everything in the line of Wire and Fencing for all purposes. Now is the time to buy. These prices are for immediate action. Ask for Free 500-page Catalog. No. B. A. 700 action. Ask for Free 500-page Catalog. No. B. A. 700 action. Ask for Free 500-page Catalog. No. B. A. 700 action. Ask for Free 500-page Catalog. No. B. A. 700 action.

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The following are the essential figures of the Report:—

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(2nd among Canadian Companies)	
Total Insurance in force Dec. 31st, '06.....	27,925,460.00
Reserve	2,949,691.37
Total Interest earnings '06 (an average of over 7%)	227,879.54
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS	722,141.89
GAIN IN SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	109,928.44
(Increase of over 50% in excess of previous year)	

Every item of the Report is most satisfactory, and a copy will be sent to any address on request.

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We changed their pasture so as to get them eating in a barn lot, and left the barn open so they got to going into it. When I would shut the doors and go in with them it was rather exciting for a few days but I had a stiff brush on a long pole, and every time I got a chance I would rub a steer on the tail with it: he would jump as though he were shot, but as the barn was small I would follow him in sight of the others. Finally he would stop and then I would rub the harder. It is surprising how soon a steer gets to like it. Whenever one stopped for a minute I had him.

In a week all could be rubbed with a brush on a pole; in two weeks without the pole, and in three weeks they would crowd around waiting to be rubbed. I was more particular about their water than I was about their feed. Nothing will hurt cattle more than a change of water or poor water, or having to travel to get it. I always tried to have them lie down as much as possible by giving them plenty of fresh bedding.

To sum up: first, quality, then start slow, feed carefully, have good water and get the cattle as tame as possible, give them plenty of bedding, and a quiet place to rest and feed in.

BANQUET TO STOCKMEN.

At the time of the fat stock show the Regina city council have decided to tender to the visiting stockmen a banquet on the evening of March 21st. Last year's banquet evening was pleasantly spent and profitably as well. It does the business and professional men of the city good to rub shoulders with the farmers and get acquainted with the men whose industry and labors are directly contributing to his business and the progress of the community. Those engaged in different lines of business too frequently drift apart because they are not acquainted with one another as men, while a better personal appreciation would be of benefit to both. There is no other place so good as a banquet to make men acquainted and if no other purpose were served than this, a banquet would have justified its existence.

The banquet will be held in the City Hall and be presided over by Mayor Smith. Several good after-dinner speeches are assured.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

VINE FOR CREAMERY.

1. Could you tell me the vine best suited to plant around the windows of a creamery or other building in order to keep out the heat of the sun?
2. Is it possible to build an artistic fence of ordinary poles?
Man.

JACOBUS.

Ans.—1. The native Virginia creeper is the best permanent vine for the purpose. As there are several forms of this vine, some of which are not hardy, it is necessary to be sure to have the native form. An annual vine, such as the wild cucumber, *Echinocystis Lobata*, could be used for the first year or two, until the permanent vine had developed sufficient shade. The cucumber seeds will not grow unless planted in the fall. If obtained at once and placed in moist sand for a few days, then put out to freeze, they would probably grow the first year.

2. We do not think it would be worth while going to much trouble with poles as they do not last very long.

DEBTS OF A PARTNER.

If A be in debt and has several judgments against him, and his brother, who is not in debt, rents a piece of land in partnership, can A's creditors come on and take part of crop to satisfy their claim.
X.B.

Ans.—A's half interest in the whole crop can be seized and sold under execution to satisfy A's debts, but, no specific part of the crop, that is, no particular number of bushels for example, can be seized and sold to satisfy A's debts alone. Both A and B have a joint interest in the whole crop.

SCORED ANOTHER WONDERFUL VICTORY

One More Added to the Long List of Cures Effectuated by Psychine.

This young lady, who lives in Brownsville, near Woodstock, Ont., tells her own story in a few effective words of how she obtained deliverance from the terrible grip of weakness and disease.

I have to thank Psychine for my present health. Two years ago I was going into a decline. I could hardly drag myself across the floor. I could not sweep the carpet.

If I went for a drive I had to lie down when I came back. If I went for a mile on two on my wheel I was too weak to lift it through the gateway, and last time I came in from having a spin I dropped utterly helpless from fatigue. My father would give me no peace until I procured Psychine, knowing it was excellent for decline or weakness. I must say the results are wonderful, and people remarked my improvement.

Instead of a little, pale, hollow checked, listless, melancholy girl, I am to-day full of life, ready for a sleigh-ride, a skating match, or an evening party with anyone, and a few months ago I could not struggle to church, 40 rods from my home. I have never had the slightest cause to fear any return of the disease.

ELLA MURIEL WOOD.

Brownsville, Ont.

Thousands of women are using PSYCHINE, because they know from experience that in it they have a safe friend and deliverer. Psychine is a wonderful tonic, purifying the blood, driving out disease germs, gives a ravenous appetite, aids digestion and assimilation of food, and is a positive and absolute cure for disease of throat, chest, lungs, stomach and other organs. It quickly builds up the entire system, making sick people well and weak people strong.

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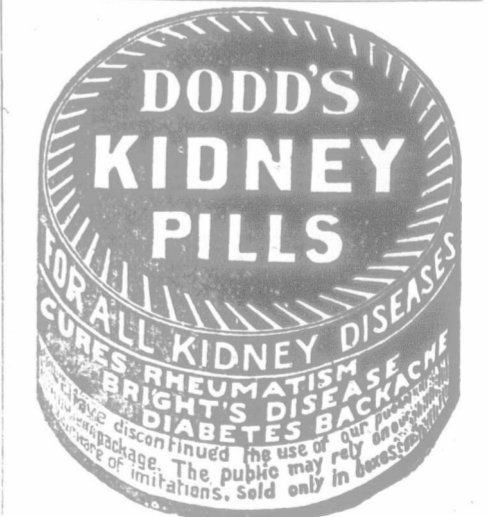
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The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO. Montreal and Toronto.

Alice—"That Mr. Gilman prolonged his call on you last night till after 12 o'clock, I understand." Maud—"Yes. And people have always told me that he is easy going."



UNFULFILLED CONTRACT.

A and B makes a verbal contract to the effect that B is to break 100 acres and pile the stone. A pays B before all of the work is done, and B fails to finish it. Can A force B to pay back the money for the work that is not done? If so, what steps should he take?

Sask. H. F.
 Ans.—Yes.

KILLING THISTLES.

I have about twenty acres of summer fallow which has a lot of Canadian thistles in it. It was plowed about the first of July and given a double stroke of the harrows right after the plow, which owing to want of time was all I was able to do with it. Would you kindly let me know through the columns of your paper what would be the best way to kill them, and if there be any way of getting a crop of it without letting them spread? and oblige.

Sask. J. McR.
 Ans.—Plowing about the first of July would give thistles quite a set-back, and if regular surface cultivation had followed they would have been pretty well killed. It would be a good plan to leave this field until rather late in the season; then plow or surface cultivate and sow to barley, or if the land be quite early, to wheat.

A WIDE BREAKING PLOW.

What is your opinion of a breaking plow turning a twenty-four inch furrow. Will it do as good work as a fourteen inch? And will crops be as good, everything else being equal?

Alta. A. F.
 Ans.—We haven't had experience with so wide a breaking plow, but would say that where the sod is very tough a fourteen inch furrow is about all that can be turned over handily. Where the sod is not thick probably more than a fourteen inch slice could be conveniently turned, but twenty-four inch seems rather extreme. Has anyone else an opinion? As for the crops, provided the sod was well turned and backset, they should grow alright.

IMPORTING SEED.

Will you please tell me what the law is in regard to shipping in tame grass seeds from the States, and if there be any duty?

Alta. C. D. C.
 Ans.—There is a law which practically prohibits selling grass seeds infected with weed seeds, but such seed can be brought into Canada for private use as settlers effects free, or if clean and in commercial quantities on payment of 15 per cent. duty.

FINDING LINE STAKES.

1. Can you please inform me what the law is in regard to the division of the homestead sections in this country? Certain posts are surveyed out, and I am informed that there is a law stating how the lines are to be drawn between posts. How is the center half mile point to be got on the line between the north and south sections of each block of land? You are doubtless aware that the land here is surveyed into rectangles two miles north and south and one mile east and west. There are roads on all sides of this rectangle. No half-mile post is put on the line dividing the rectangle into the two separate sections.

2. Can the government agent—not a government surveyor—say where the lines shall be?

Sask. SUBSCRIBER.
 Ans.—1. In order to understand this question readers should make a rough drawing on a piece of paper, so that statements will easily be grasped. The question comes from a district where the new or third system of survey has been followed. The posts are set along the east side and north end of a rectangle, and the road allowance extends 66 feet east and north of these lines to the adjoining block. These mounds or stakes set by the surveyors are final no matter how crooked the line may appear, unless a person asks for a fresh survey.

In order to get the line asked for, sight a line across this section from the mile posts on each side; then sight from

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Apples 2 yr. 3-5 ft.	\$1.30	\$10.00
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Plums & Cherries 3-5 ft.	2.50	20.00
Currants & Grapes 2 yr.	1.00	8.00
Raspberries & Blackberries	.35	2.00
Strawberries (\$4 per 1000)	—	—
Ponies (choice)	3.00	20.00
Hardy Perennial Flowers	1.25	10.00
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Ash, Elm, Maple 4-6 ft.	1.50	10.00
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After a man has worked on the railroad for a year

or two, he begins to notice that his "kidneys have gone wrong." The urine gets highly colored—there is frequent desire to urinate—bad headaches—stomach upset—sharp pains in the back—swollen hands and feet—Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia.

It is the constant motion of the train that brings kidney trouble. The vibration loosens the ligaments—strains the muscles—weakens the kidneys so they cannot do their work properly.

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They give new strength—invigorate muscles and ligaments of the kidneys—take away the bad effect of so much riding.
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Just to prove our confidence in these wonderful pills, we will send you a free sample if you write and mention this paper. Do it now. Regular price, 50c. or 6 boxes for \$2.50.

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Long List of ychine.

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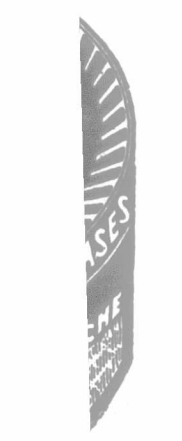
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WANTS & FOR SALE

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

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion. Cash initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

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

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

FOR SALE—Timothy Seed, Preston Wheat, and Banner Oats. For price write S. Wakely, Plain View, Farm Roland, Manitoba. 13-2

FOR SALE—General store and post office doing a good business, twelve miles from railroad. Only small capital required. Earl F. Heath, Barville, Alta. 6-2

FOR SALE—Three Shorthorn Bulls, ten to twelve months old, color two reds and one roan; good sappy fellows; A. I. breeding; prices right. W. Mabon, Neelin, Man. 9-1-1

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

FOR SALE—A small herd of selected thoroughbred Highland cattle—one bull, 5 cows and four yearling heifers. For price, pedigrees, etc., apply to Hugh A. Allan, 2 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 13-2

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

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

SNAP—160 acres in Plumias district, must be sold, \$7 per acre, easy terms, must be taken at once. Willoughby & Maurer, 984 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg. 13-2

FOR SALE—Six weeks, potatoes, probably the earliest known, 6 pounds post free, one dollar. Wanted Prussian Blue Pease and Chinese Geese. Masters, Grenfell, Sask. 13-2

WANTED—To rent a good half section with seed and feed, same to be left at end of term, by an experienced farmer. Address Box 57, Oats River. 13-2

FARM—To let or on shares, in Saskatchewan, for one or two years. Of 320 acres, 290 under cultivation, 150 acres plowed for crop. Good buildings, good water, most of conveniences. With or without machinery. State experience. Address Box G, in care of FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 13-2

SNAP—Extra Special 354 acres. Part of this is in village, main line of C. P. R.; two stations west of Portage. This is the best bargain in Manitoba. Are you on? Write at once Willoughby & Maurer, 984 1/2 Main Street, Winnipeg. 13-2

FOR SALE—Watches. Get a Watch! Big Bargain Jewelled Waltham, World Standard, Best movement. Sent anywhere prepaid for \$5. Be on time! Be alive! Order to-day. International Supply Co., 310 Garry Street, Winnipeg, Man. 13-1

FOR SALE—An Ontario farm, only 35 miles from Toronto, very suitable for city milk trade. 10 acres in orchard, 2 good barns, 180 acres in the farm, splendid house. Price, dead right. S. Snowden, Downmanville, Ont., or A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alta. 20-2

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—In the thriving district of Bear Creek, 10 miles southwest of Gladstone and 2 1/2 from Berton station, a quarter section, 130 acres under cultivation, creek touches corner, school on the place. One of the best quarter sections in this neighborhood. Address G. F. Slade, Berton on C. N. R., Manitoba. 13-2

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

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

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

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

RED PRESTON WHEAT—Orders are rushing in from States and Canada. Our improved seed was much admired at Halifax Exhibition from 1st prize seed. \$1.00 per bushel, Improved \$1.50. Bags free. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask., Canadian Seed Growers' Association. 6-2

FOR SALE—Kootenay Fruit Land, 30 acres, level, no waste, no stone, cleared, 100 trees planted last spring. New four room house, in good settlement. Price \$1800.00, \$1000 cash, balance in one and two years, 8 per cent.

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

TO RENT—Half section, good buildings, lots of water, mile and a half from Margaret on C. N. R. Apply to J. E. Leebach, Margaret, Man. 6-3

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

OUR RED PRESTON Wheat has never been frozen, never damaged by smut, never had a single complaint, because we have always selected the very best for seed. From 1st prize seed \$1, improved \$1.50 per bushel. Bags free. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask., Canadian Seed Growers' Association. 13-2

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

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

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

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

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS from Cooks' famous strain, Brown Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, Eggs, two and three dollars per setting. R. Hall, Woodleigh, Wapella. 6-3

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

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock and White Plymouth Rock Cockerels, bred from imported stock. Good birds \$1; selected \$2. Thomas Common, Hazelcliff, Sask. 20-2

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY PAY Our Book, "Poultry Profit" showing 35 best profitable varieties mailed for 10 cents. Delavan Poultry Farm, S. E. H. Goetz, Manager, Box 22, Delavan, Wis.

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

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

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



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Do you want to sell? Look through our advertising columns.

Buying or selling, coming or going, this is the meeting place—the spot to find business.

Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa.

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

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

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

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

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

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Farmers to list their Improved and Unimproved

Farms for Sale

We have good connections throughout the East and South, and have foreign capital for investment.

We advertise your property free, and make no charge unless we find a customer.

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

the half mile posts on the north and south ends of the rectangle and where this line intercepts the first is the point desired. Three men could easily get this point if the land be not too rolling, by one man standing at each side and one in the middle with a stake to set when it comes in line with both locators.

2. A government agent as a neighborly act may set the stake, but his ruling would not be final if the stake were not in the correct place as per the surveyors' mound.

EVADING A DEBT.

A buys goods from B on an open account. One of A's sons goes to store on Sunday, and B asks A's son for money to settle the account, asking it on Sunday. Can B collect his money from A by the law?

Alta. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Yes, and he should be careful not to give credit to one who tries to evade his obligations on such grounds.

RENTAL DISPUTE.

A rents his farm in Alberta to B, the verbal agreement with witnesses being that A must furnish the seed, B put it in and harvest it, each to get half the crop and pay his own threshing.

B moves in with stock, implements, etc. Some weeks later they both go eighteen miles to have the lease drawn by a lawyer whom A consults, and then A and B decide to fill in blank leases which B purchases. Nothing further is said, however, about the matter until B learns that A is trying to let the farm to C claiming that B had backed out.

1. Can B hold the farm for one year on the verbal agreement?

2. How can he prevent A from working it himself or letting it to another tenant?

3. Can A, failing to get another tenant, compel B to work the place in B desired to leave after he has fed the hay, etc., which he purchased from A?

3 POWERFUL INSTANCES.

Of Zam-Buk's Wonderful Healing.

Here are three powerful instances of the varied ways in which Zam-Buk the great herbal balm, is doing good throughout the Dominion. Have you yet enjoyed its benefits?

BABY CURED OF ECZEMA.

Mrs. L. Taylor, of Pine Ridge, (Man.) says: "I will never be without Zam-Buk in the house, as I have thoroughly proved it. It cured irritating rash and eczema on my baby's feet during teething. Where there are children it is invaluable, as it heals their sores and injuries in wonderfully short time.

TRODDEN ON BY A HORSE—BAD BRUISES.

Mr. D. Cumming, of Springmount (Ont.), says: "I have proved that Zam-Buk has extraordinary merit. I was trampled on by a horse and my foot was all black and swollen. I could scarcely move it, the pain was so bad. A few applications of Zam-Buk cured the pain and removed the discoloration. The foot was soon all right again. It is a wonderful balm.

RUNNING SORE HEALED.

Mrs. S. J. Holden, of Hannah St. W., Hamilton, says: "My little girl had a running sore on her leg which defied all manner of treatment. Within a few days of trying Zam-Buk there was a distinct improvement and the wound is now completely healed. I have since used Zam-Buk for other skin diseases, etc., and find it excellent."

Zam-Buk is an all-round household balm. It is compounded from purely herbal essences, and cures eczema, ulcers, sores, chapped hands, bruises, cuts, burns, etc. It also cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and rubbed well in over the chest in cases of cold removes the tightness and aching. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price, 6 boxes sent for \$2.50.

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4. If A refuses to furnish the seed, what action can B take?
5. If A gets another tenant or works the farm himself, can B take action for damages?

Alta. A. B. C.
Ans.—1. Yes, the fact that A made no objections to B taking possession implies that he was perfectly agreed that B should rent his farm.
2. Notify A that he will not relinquish his claim to part of the crop without compensation, and that he will seize his share of the crop less the value of the work of a third party.
3. No, he cannot compel a man to work his land but he can recover for the inconvenience he may have been put to.
4. Buy seed and deduct its value from B in the final reckoning.
5. A can put in a claim for compensation.

Veterinary.
DEBILITY.]

I have a horse which had a slight attack of pneumonia during the summer, and since then he has not thrived well. He eats well and drinks well, but when he stands in the barn a couple of days he swells in hind legs and in the sheath; but when he gets a little exercise the swelling goes down. His hide is covered with little lumps. When standing in the stall he seems to stand with his hind legs farther apart than he should, and when he goes to move he lifts his hind feet very high. When moving around outside this is not noticeable. We do not work him any, but turn him out every day that it is fine; are feeding him boiled oats and barley twice a day and dry whole oats at noon, about four quarts at a feed. We have also been giving him about a teaspoonful of saltpeter every day and a little salt. Will you kindly prescribe?

Ans.—Give the horse a small bran mash in the evening, but give no hay over night, and in the morning give the following dose:—Raw linseed oil, 20 ounces; turpentine 1 1/2 ounces; sulphuric ether, 1 ounce; mix. After administering the dose feed exclusively on mash diet for twenty-four hours. When the above dose has operated on his bowels give morning and evening in food for two weeks, one of the following powders:—Sulphate of iron, nitrate of potass, bicarbonate of soda, of each 3 ounces; gentian and nux vomica, of each 2 ounces. Mix and divide into 28 powders. Give every night a moderate feed of boiled oats and wheat, containing a teacupful of flax seed. Give in the morning a feed of oats, and at noon a small ration of carrots and potatoes. Leave out the barley altogether for a while. Groom well once daily with corn broom brush but do not use a curry comb.

STERILE COW.

Last summer I bought a bull one year old, and a cow and heifer at a sale. The cow was sold to be with calf and served in March. Taking the integrity of the people I bought on their word. The cow came to the bull about two weeks after I got them home. The bull I bought at the same time failed to stop a cow or heifer that ran with him all summer and I got out of patience at last and bought another two-year-old. I thought perhaps it was the fault of the male, but in about a month or two it is proving he had settled an outsider or two; but everything came two or three times and towards September or October he settled one of my own out of seven or eight. The one I have now and am using is proving good, having apparently settled everything except the purebred cow, and she persists in coming regular. She is in good form but not loaded, but I am letting her rough it to see if she will come down any and prove herself. Her udder looks as if she has suckled and the manager told me she had been breeding. Apparently and by pedigree she is only six years old next July. Can I do anything in the way of medicine or veterinary examination to find out or overcome the trouble? What is the general way in a case of this kind? Does the buyer take his own chances, or has he any redress? It is not my intention to

Let me show you where the profit in poultry really is and how you can get some of it



Just get my FREE Book and read it through

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Tell me who you are, and I will make you the squarest incubator-and-brooder proposition you ever heard in your life.

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

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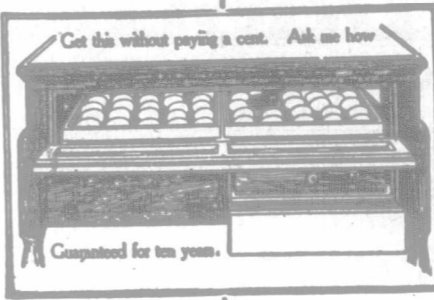
I will stand by and help you make a go of poultry-raising.

If you want me to, I'll undertake to get you topnotch prices for all the poultry you want to sell. I won't sell it for you, but I'll find you a direct buyer for it, at any time of year.

I will see you through,—that's it. I'll outfit you at my own risk; I'll guarantee you satisfaction with what you buy from me; I will find you a good market for your product.

You supply just plain gumption,—that, with this outfit and my co-operation with you, will add you to the long list of people who are making more money out of poultry than they can make at anything else—and making it easier.

Now, never mind if this sounds too good to be true. You can't risk anything by hearing the whole story. That I will tell you if you will just send for my FREE book — "When Poultry Pays." It is well worth your reading.



The man behind a Planet Jr.
knows it takes more work off his hands, and makes him do better gardening, than any other garden implement. Besides, Planet Jr. Seeders, Wheel Hoes, and Cultivators are guaranteed—no other maker uses such materials or puts such work into his tools. Half a million users know how long they last.
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Farm For Sale
THE farm property of the late James Fair, Clinton, Ont., comprising part of lot 24, con. 1, Hullett (now in Clinton); south half lot 23 and lot 24, con. 2, Hullett; excepting 20 acres at the north-east corner of lot 24; 10 acres of the south half of lot 25, con. 2, Hullett; 7 acres of lot 35, con. 16, Goderich Township, and 38 acres of lot 1, Huron Road, con., Goderich Township (now in Clinton); containing in all 214 1/2 acres; will be offered for sale at public auction at the Town Hall, Clinton, on WED., the 6th MARCH, 1907, by D. Dickinson, Auctioneer. This farm property makes one of the most valuable and desirable properties for mixed farming to be found in the County of Huron, consisting of arable and pasture lands, with good supplies of water. There are erected on the premises two good frame dwelling houses and four barns in good state of repair. The property is well fenced and drained, and the soil is in excellent condition. There are 25 acres of fall wheat, and all fall plowing is done. The soil is a clay loam.
Terms: Immediate possession can be given; 10 per cent of the purchase money down, and balance in 30 days without interest. The executors reserve the right to make one bid. Particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.
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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

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THE GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET WILL HOLD ITS NEXT AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON **WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13th**

Regular auction sales every Wednesday thereafter.

1,000 Head will be sold, including large draft horses, delivery horses, driving horses, farm chunks, farm mares and mules.

Every horse will be sold strictly on its merits. We stand for a square deal between buyer and seller. FARMERS, if you want to get the most horse value for your money, then be sure to attend this auction. Efforts will be made to please you, whether you buy one horse, a team, or a carload. Remember the date. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Take interurban car from either city.

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DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine—equalizing power. Its weight and cost are half that of single-cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Churny smooth—no jerky motion. It's a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

make any trouble, but for my own knowledge in future transactions. If I fail to stop her this winter should I be doing wisely to let her go to the butcher towards spring?

Man. G. A.

Ans.—Cows become sterile from various causes, some of which are temporary and, by proper treatment, may be removed; while others, from their peculiar nature are permanent, and therefore, irremediable. Some of the more common removable causes of sterility in cows are:—An impervious condition of the canal leading to the cavity of the womb occasionally prevents conception; tumors in the vagina or in the womb sometimes form a material obstacle to the contact of the spermatic fluid with the ovule and effectually prevent fecundation; over-fed plethoric animals, although regularly showing the oestrus period and frequently served by the male, are very often unfruitful; animals also that are under-fed and are kept under insanitary conditions do not breed very readily; any temporary irritable, abnormal conditions of the generative organs is unfavorable to conception. A bull at one year old, including his generative system, is a very imperfectly developed animal, which we think would very satisfactorily account for his partial inability to propagate his species. You are within easy distance of a good veterinary surgeon and we should advise you to get him to thoroughly examine your cow.

Unless you received a written guarantee, or a verbal guarantee in the presence of a witness, as to the condition of the cow, you have no legal claim.

INJURED SHOULDER.

I have a mare that got kicked on the shoulder blade about November 15, and did not seem lame for a day or two. I drove her the second day after, in a light rig, six miles. Next day she was stiff and all swelled up; could not put her foot to the ground and it festered and I lanced it and a lot of corruption ran out, and it seemed to get a little better and she put her weight on it; it swelled up again and I put my knife in a second time and nothing but blood came that time. Now it is gathered again I think I will put the knife in again. What do you think is wrong? Vet. saw it once; said it might be a fracture without misplacement. Will she be able to do any work this spring? Please answer in your paper and oblige me. What would you advise me to do for her?

Sask. R. J.

Ans.—This is a case which (as might be understood by yourself) imperatively requires the personal attention of a good veterinary surgeon.

LUMP ON SHOULDER.

One of my cows has a big swelling or lump just behind the right shoulder and the bigger part of it goes down the side. It is quite soft now. The cow doesn't seem to have any pain by pressing it. In the beginning she got quite stiff. Two more cows developed lumps on the same place.

What is the cause of it, and what remedy would be good for it?

Alta. W. M.

Ans.—As the cow does not appear to be suffering from any constitutional disturbance, the lump may have been caused by an external injury, such as a butt from the head of a belligerent animal. If the lump has a fluctuating feel, as if it contained pus, or fluid of any kind, we should advise you to open it with a very sharp-pointed knife at the lowest part where the fluid is felt, making quite a large opening so that the contents will escape freely. The after treatment will consist of syringing the cavity once daily with a lotion composed of sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 1/2 ounce; water, 1 pint. If you find that the lump does not contain pus, apply Veterinary Absorbine according to the directions on bottle. You will find the medicine in any well-equipped drug store.

Breakdown of Nervous System

TOO FREQUENT THESE DAYS—PREVENTED BY USE OF THE GREAT RESTORATIVE

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The keen competition of life is now felt in all grades of society, and as the result prostration, paralysis and insanity are becoming more and more common as the natural outcome of exhausted nerves.

Sleeplessness, irritability, indigestion, headache and general lack of energy and ambition are among the early indications of nervous troubles, and with women the result is not infrequently derangements and irregularities of the feminine organism.

If a committee of experts on diseases of the nerves were to prescribe for you they would give you just such a formula as that of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for this medicine is composed of the most powerful nerve restoratives known to medical science.

This is no idle boast, as we shall be pleased to prove to you if you will have your physician call at these offices and examine the formula.

What we consider as better proof of what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will do for you is to be found in the letters of recommendation published from time to time in Dr. Chase's Almanac and in the newspapers of this country.

Mrs. George Fuller, Lakeland, Man., writes:—"I am very glad to be able to state that I have received great benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has cured me of nervous headache from which I used to be a great sufferer and I am no longer troubled with twitching of the nerves in the arms and legs that I used to have as soon as I went to bed. I am grateful for this cure and shall always recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to any one suffering as I have."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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5,000,000 Muskrat Skins
Also all kinds of Raw Furs
Send for our price list.
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SORES ON COWS' TEATS.

What is a simple and effectual remedy for small sores that may come on cows' teats? We have a good cow, perfectly healthy, but she has small scaly dry scabs that do not appear painful. She has only had it since calving, or at time of calving, about a month since. I have washed her teats constantly, and that seems to be fairly effectual, but does not entirely obliterate. It comes off in small dry scales when milking, but leaves no apparent sore.

Ans.—Take a wide-mouthed pickle bottle, and make a pint of lotion by dissolving two drams of boracic acid in eighteen ounces of hot water, and adding two ounces of glycerine. Bring this to the cow each time after stripping, and immerse the affected teat. Drain back into the bottle, and let the remainder dry on. This may be done night and morning for a few days, and after that once daily, then occasionally.

OUR NEW OFFER

Wonderful Reduction in Prices. We offer the best Stoves and Ranges at about half the price others ask.

Our new catalogue tells the rest. Send for it—it's free. \$9.50 buys this new steel Cook. It has a heavy steel body, heavy top, covers and centers, an excellent fire box. Burns coal or wood. Has four 8 in. lids. A perfect steel cook that will stand hard service and give satisfaction.

\$15.00 for our special Steel Cook. A handsome blue polished Steel body, asbestos lined, heavy fire-box with duplex grate. Large 18-in. oven, four 9-in. lids, large top shelf with trimmings handsomely nickeled, furnished with reservoir at a small extra charge. Illustrated in our new Stove Catalogue and details given. Write for our new Catalogue—it's free.

\$13.50 buys the large Cast-Steel Cook. Four 8-in. lids, 18-in. oven. It burns coal or wood. A new construction, will give better results with half the fuel the old cast stoves require. Large pouch feed. Heavy fire-box. Thoroughly up-to-date in every respect, and a marvel at the price. Handsome nickel panels and open shelf. This price means a saving of at least \$10.00. Can be furnished with reservoir at a slight additional charge. Our new Stove Catalogue will explain everything in detail. It will tell you of our wonderful stove offers. Show us where you can save \$5.00 to \$40.00 on every purchase.

\$16.50 This big, full size four-hole New West steel range with steel high closet. Handsomely nickel plated, just as illustrated. A most wonderful value, less than what your dealer must pay for the ordinary cheaply constructed range. Just the Range for the small family. Has all the advantages of the higher priced range, furnished with reservoir at a small extra charge. Our new stove catalogue tells you all about it and how you can save money by buying your stove and range from us at less than wholesale prices. Send for it now.

\$38 buys the Royal Wingold Steel Range, our latest production. Handsomest Range made. Beautiful blue polished steel, handsome large, high closet, enamel reservoir, pouch feed, magnificent trimmings, handsomely nickeled. This Royal Wingold has four 8-in. lids, large 18-in. oven, burns wood or coal. A perfect baker, and most economical in the consumption of fuel. We have other sizes, and our new catalogue will tell you all about them, and how you can save money by dealing with us. Thousands have taken advantage of our extremely low prices. Our new Stove Catalogue tells what you want to know. It tells you how to save \$5.00 to \$10.00 on every purchase; it tells you where you can buy your stoves and ranges for less than what your dealer pays. Remember, we have no agents. We sell direct to consumer only. Every stove guaranteed, and 30 days' free trial given. Mail us your name and address, and say, "Send me your new catalogue. Do it now—it's free."

The WINGOLD STOVE Company, Ltd. Dept. F.A. 311 Not e Dame Ave., WINNIPEG

TARGET IN A BROOD SOW.

Have a brood sow just pigged whose udder is badly caked, and consequently very little milk. Have bathed with warm water and rubbed with sweet oil to no benefit.

Ans.—Possibly the feed the sow is getting is the exciting cause. On no account feed her crushed barley during the first six weeks after farrowing. Give her a mild aperient, two table-spoonfuls of Epsom salts, dissolved in new milk, repeat the following day. Continue the local application, preferably lard, and omit the Cathing unless you are careful to dry quickly and she has a warm, dry bed to lie upon.

TREATING SEED WHEAT.

Kindly let me know how to bluestone seed wheat.

Sask. J. L. Ans.—First get bulletin sixteen from the Government at Regina. Take only the best and cleanest of seed; prepare a solution by taking bluestone in the proportion of about one pound for every eight or ten bushels of seed to be sown. Put the bluestone in a barrel or a half barrel and pour hot water over it in the proportion of about a gallon to the pound. Stir the solution frequently and if all the bluestone does not dissolve add some more water. When the solution is all dissolved, which might take ten hours, get another barrel and make up the solution so that there will be about one pound of bluestone to six gallons of water and you have a solution of about the proper strength. With this you can sprinkle the seed in a heap on the floor, turning it over until every kernel is covered with a film of water, or you can put about a bushel and a half into a sack and lower it into the solution, leaving it there for a minute or two, or a pickler can be used or the solution poured over a half a barrel of wheat and allowed to drain off like the old fashioned way of getting lye. It does not matter much how the solution is applied so long as every grain comes in contact with the fluid. After treating, the seed should be spread out to dry and should be sown within thirty-six hours after treating. Observe care not to expose the wheat to infection from the dust of the granary, as pointed out in last issue under the heading, "Questions on Smutty Wheat." Formalin (a syrup-like liquid) can be used in place of bluestone if desired, but in the proportion of four and one-half ounces to about ten gallons of water. It is much easier to handle than bluestone and is just as effective, but sometimes comes higher. This is the material to use on oats, but oats should be allowed to soak in the liquid for about five minutes.

FISTULA.

Introduce some biniodode blister inside, as well as out. Use it in the proportion of one in eight of lard. Make a little pledget of tow, rolled in the ointment, and push it as far into the opening as you can, by means of a whalebone or other flexible probe. Reserve the remainder of the blister for application outside, after the tow has come away with the discharge and the wound is practically healed.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

Give treatment for a three-year-old gelding. He eats well, drinks well, and is in good heart, but is weak in his hind quarters. When leading to water his hind parts sway. First noticed him in this condition last August while on pasture. Some here say it is similar to swamp fever; but I am inclined to think it is something else. When backed up in the stall sharply (quickly) he groans a little. S. C. A.

Ans.—The swaying gait behind is a common symptom of so-called "swamp fever," but, it also occurs as the result of an abnormal condition of some portion of the spinal column, which may have been caused by an injury from a blow, or from jumping, slipping, being cast in a cramped position and struggling to rise, etc. Softening of a portion of the spinal column, producing paralysis of a greater or lesser degree, sometimes arises from constitutional causes other than "swamp fever". Paralysis, when the result of organic disease of the spine is, generally speak-

Oaklawn Farm HEADQUARTERS FOR Percherons Belgians French Coachers 323 Head Send for Catalog. Four importations since July 1st, 1906 DUNHAM & FLETCHER Wayne, Du Page Co. Illinois

JOHN A. TURNER, BALLYREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALCARY P. O. Box 472 Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep. New importation from Scotland has just arrived. Scottish Farmer reports—"Altogether this makes up one of the grandest shipments made this eventful year."

Hawthorn Bank CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

Another carload of Clydesdales arrived from Scotland, on Nov. 25th, and are now in the stable for sale. I have the finest selection of stallions and mares for sale in the country, including such top horses as: Malvolio, the Glasgow Premium horse for this year; Storm King, also a Glasgow winner; and Fife Premium horse, Earl Seaham, one of the best sons of Silver Cup, bred at Seaham and Carbour; Balgowan, 1st prize three-year-old at Winnipeg this year; Holbein, 2nd prize three-year-old at Winnipeg this year; Baron Graham, 2nd prize two-year-old at Winnipeg this year. There are also five two-year-olds, just landed. Every one of them is fit to stand in a showing. In mares, I have some toppers, and three of them in foal.

SHORTHORNS

I have 18 bulls and females of all ages for sale, many of them imported. Among the younger things, there is material for show stuff, and offered at low prices. Come and see the stock, in any event, whether you buy or not.

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

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

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

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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.

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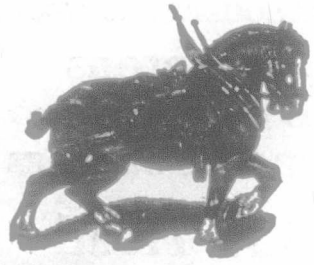
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At Brandon Fair, 1906, we had three Stallions, sold by this firm, in the Aged Class. Cairnhill, the Champion, was 1st and Champion.

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

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

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We sell foal-getters as our record proves.

We do not re-sell stallions we know are no good as foal-getters: hence our success.

We have just put in a car of Imported Clydesdale mares.

We have a number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale mares, in foal; also Hackney mares for sale.

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Prices right. Terms easy.

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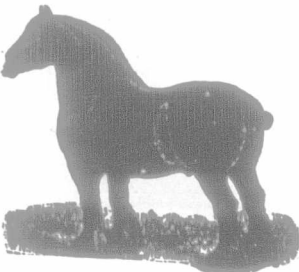
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Do you want to improve your stock of horses?

Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them.

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



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



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

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

A few choice Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys on hand.

EVERY ANIMAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

26 YEARS in the front rank of importers.



ing, incurable. Would advise you to turn the animal loose in a roomy, comfortable and well bedded box stall and keep his bowels open by giving frequent rations of laxative food. Rub well with the hand, and once daily for one week, into a space from the coupling twelve inches forward and four inches on each side of the spinal ridge, the following liniment: Soap liniment, 8 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 4 ounces; tincture opium, 3 ounces; strong liquor ammonia, 1 ounce; mix. Leave off the application for one week and repeat as before. Give internally, in food or in drench, or by dose syringe morning and evening for two or three weeks, four tablespoonfuls of the following mixture:—Tincture of iron, 8 ounces; quinine, 4 ounces; fluid extract nux vomica, 4 ounces; add sufficient water to make one quart.

OPEN JOINT.

Mare was kicked in the knee of her hind leg and her joint oil is dripping. I went for a veterinary surgeon from town and he washed it out and blistered her leg, as he said that would make it swell and maybe close the hole, which is a quarter of an inch round. The mare is in splendid condition, which gives us hopes, but the vet. has no hope if it fails. Is it the remedy or is there any other in case it fails? I will pay willingly for any information to save her as I cannot afford to lose her.

Sask. P. M.

Ans.—The true knee of a horse is commonly known as the "stifle joint," and when this joint is laid open by an injury it is often a very serious matter. A permanent stiffening of the joint is frequently the result. The treatment of your veterinarian is correct. Keep the mare as quiet as possible in a comfortable and clean box stall. Feed nutritive and easily digested food. Do not allow the bowels to become constipated.

LUMP ON LEG.

Grey mare six years old got kicked in hind leg about half way between the hock joint and the pastern joint. It swelled up and then broke and run for a while. I had a veterinary surgeon examine the wound. He cut the leg open a little lower down and washed out the two wounds with warm water; but the leg healed up and is still swollen and hard. The mare is not lame. This happened a year ago last fall. I have tried blistering with caustic balsam, but cannot reduce the swelling. Can anything be done to reduce the swelling? Sask. W. H. S.

Ans.—Cut the hair closely from the skin covering the lump, and apply the following blister with smart friction with the fingers for ten minutes:—Biodide of mercury, 2 drams; lard, 1 1/2 ounces; mix. Let blister remain for forty-eight hours; wash off and apply lard or vaseline to the blistered surface. Repeat every two or three weeks until lump is reduced.

POSSIBLY SUPPURATIVE LYMPHANGITIS.

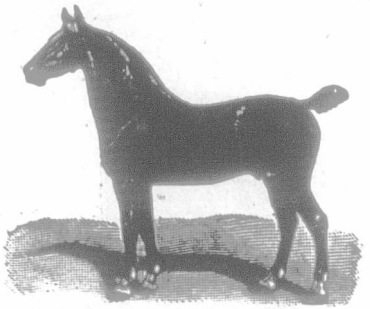
I have a thick hairy legged mare, 12 years old and 1300 lbs. Last summer she had a foal at foot and being worked hard in harvest got thin and dull. When harvest was done she got a rest, out in the pasture all day and in the stable at night with 3 gallons of oats per day for a week, when she swelled up in one hind leg and went lame. I lessened her feed and gave Hess Stock Food. Then mare and also foal swelled up in one hip. I weaned the foal and the swelling broke and run. The mare got running sores all over leg; also one between teats. One large sore inside hock ran bloody matter, but now is closed and swelled up; sores near foot look like grease. I gave mare hyposulphite of soda for two weeks and then Fowlers' solution of arsenic two weeks, and yesterday gave 6 drams of aloes. Mare is not lame now. Please prescribe.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This case is serious enough to warrant the testing of mare and foal with mallein at an early date. Would advise that you notify Dr. C. D. McGilvray, Edwards Block, Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Prefer not to suggest any treatment pending the result of a test.

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I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture, and for the next thirty days will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable home cure. FREE. Mark on the picture the location of your Rupture, answer the questions, and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 95 CHURCH ST., BLOCK 305, TORONTO, ONT. Age.....Time Ruptured..... Does Rupture pain?..... Do you wear a Truss?..... Name..... Address.....

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Your Money will Double in Two Years
Write for Particulars

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

LAME MARE.
Mare got very lame in the forefeet about five or six months ago. Her feet have checked in the soles and have got very dry. Would it be advisable to make a pair of boots for her and poultice with linseed oil?

J. W. S.
Ans.—Your mare is evidently suffering from chronic laminitis founder. Soften the hoofs by poulticing for two or three days with poultices composed of equal parts of linseed meal and bran. When the hoofs are sufficiently softened, have all the waste horn pared from the soles. After this, proper shoeing, with the addition of a heavy leather sole and a stopping of tar and oakum, will give, at least, temporary relief.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.
A young cow three years old, in good condition, seemed to get stiff in legs and in from eighteen to thirty-six hours lost power altogether of her limbs, went down and we could not raise her. She would drink water or mash, eat hay or green oat feed while lying and up until a short time before she died. Lived almost four days from time sickness was noticed first. A neighbor has lost two cows with apparently the same trouble. We had the cow opened and could see nothing wrong whatever, or any indications of disease.

Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

The symptoms you have mentioned indicate a very acute attack of rheumatism, which proved fatal in so short a time by involving the heart. There are two statements in your description of the case which appear to be somewhat at variance. After a certain length of time you state, that the cow "lost power altogether of her limbs, went down and we could not raise her." You however, further state that "she would drink water or mash, eat hay or green oat feed, while lying and up until a short time before she died." Now was the cow able to rise before she died? The treatment would consist of putting the animal in a warm dry place with plenty of bedding, and administering internally, three times daily in a quart of gruel:—Salicylate of soda 4 drams; fluid extract of nux vomica 1½ drams; nitrate of potash, 2 drams. The limbs well rubbed three times a day with the following liniment:—Raw linseed oil, 8 ounces; turpentine and strong liquor ammonia, of each 4 ounces. Mix and shake well when using.

LAME SOW.
Brood sow had seven pigs December 1st; suckling them for five weeks got very stiff and got down so as she could not rise, and is in pain if compelled to do so. Was fed on barley and wheat chop and slops; was on a board floor; the place was quite warm. Give cause and cure if any.

Man. ABERDEEN.

Ans.—Your sow is suffering from rheumatism. Give five or six ounces of castor oil, or sufficient to operate smartly on her bowels. After which give morning, noon and night in sloppy food:—Salicylate of soda, one-half dram. Rub the legs twice daily with the following liniment:—Soap liniment, 6 ounces; fluid extract of aconite and fluid extract of belladonna, of each 1 ounce. Feed oat chop and bran instead of barley and wheat chop.

MUSCULAR WEAKNESS.
Can you tell me what is the cause of a horse standing with his hind legs propped out behind him when he stands in the stable? He seems to want to stretch back. Seems to be all right when standing up in the stable. When worked seems to get worse. Horse feeds well and keeps in good order. Would this be because of weak kidneys?

Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The position which your horse assumes when standing in the stable indicates a weakened condition of the muscles of the loins, and, if the animal be aged, there is no remedy for it. It, however, appears to be simply a habit in some horses to maintain that peculiar position of the hind limbs when standing in the stable.

AN INFLAMED TENDON NEEDS COOLING.
ABSORBINE

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 2-C Free.

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Will sell the great herd header, Sittyton Hero 7th, also the second prize Bull at the Spring Show in Winnipeg, 1906.
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Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA.

SWELLED LEG—BONY ENLARGEMENT.

1. I have a three-year-old Clyde mare which was brought from the East last spring with scratches, but she did not stock in the legs when I got her. When I worked her in the spring she swelled up in hind legs. The vet. said it was blood poison. He gave me powders for her and since then she has been on the grass, but the swelling stops in the inside of the hind fetlock joint; on the outside it goes away. It seems to be a thickness of the skin. You can move the skin on the fetlock joint. When she stands in stable over night she stocks up again in both hind legs. She is in foal. Please tell me if it will turn to grease leg, or what will cure it without making her cast her foal. She has heavy hair on legs. Scratches are very nearly dried up.

2. Mare, three-year-old Clyde, also had a soft swelling come on inside of hock joint where the hind stifle cord crosses the hock joint inside of hock. I blistered it. She has run on pasture all summer. I blistered again in about a month with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Enlargement seemed to get hard and spread; now it is like a hard piece of bone just enlarging the hock joint about one-quarter of an inch. She is not lame. Please state what it is and what will cure it. It seemed to start on the cord. She is in foal also.

Man. A GREENHORN.
Ans. —We infer that both your mares are constitutionally, in good health, and both being in foal we would not advise you to undertake any special treatment for the limbs of either of them until after they have foaled. Some Clyde horses are predisposed to "grease" and perhaps your mare is one of them. There are several veterinary surgeons in Brandon and it might be advisable for you to consult one of them.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Cont'd

CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION
Some years ago it was discovered that the rural population had started migrating towards the cities. The cry at once went up that this was going to ruin the farming industry, and the topic "Keep the boys and girls on the farm" has been a favorite one up to the present day on any occasions on which agricultural interests are considered. Last year according to newspaper reports a young agriculturist in Ontario sprang into sudden fame for pointing out the alarming extent of this cityward trek and for propounding remedies to check it. Prof. Bailey of Cornell University, one of the leading agriculturists on the continent, investigated the cases of a number of young men who had joined this trek movement, and he announced to the public his discovery that it was caused by hard work on the farm. If you read the addresses of James Hill last year you will see that he is a staunch advocate of keeping the boys and girls on the farm. He goes further, however, and advises the young men and women in the towns to go back to the land and go into mixed farming.

It is estimated that about three per cent. of the population of North America lived in cities and towns before this movement had begun. This percentage has been gradually increasing until to-day it is estimated to be about thirty per cent., that is the urban population which are the consumers of surplus farm products have increased ten fold. Now it is estimated that with our improved methods of production we produce about ten times as much as was produced under more primitive methods, and as the ranks of the consumers of our products have increased ten-fold, it appears to me this trek movement must be the result of the operation of some economic law.

Now, assuming that the relative proportion of rural and urban populations remained unchanged, and that our fathers were able to supply the needs of the consumers—a condition that would certainly ruin the farming industry from over production. Imagine a number of storekeepers who were able to supply the needs of the surrounding district advising their customers to remove to town and start storekeeping. Co-incident with this concentration of population is concentration of industries, and if our young men and women are caught in these indus-

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and costive. The symptoms are a feeling of fullness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc

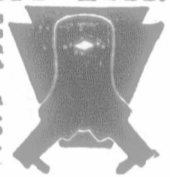
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are pleasant and easy to take, do not gripe, weaken or sicken, never fail in their effects, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver

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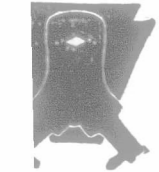
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trial currents and carried into the whirlpool of industrialism in our great centers they do so in obedience to the great law of supply and demand, and any attempt to check or increase it will do more harm than good.

So I would advise that this favorite topic of keeping the boys and girls on the farm be wiped off the agricultural slate and its place taken by, "Keep the wealth and produce on the farm."

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

Richard Shiel, an Irish patriot, in replying to some unfavorable comments by Lord Lyndhurst on the conduct of the Irish auxiliaries at Waterloo, has given us one of the most eloquent addresses our literature affords. Among other things he says in depicting the critical stage in the battle, "Tell me, for you must needs remember, when the destinies of mankind were trembling in the balance." This statement was quite effective in the connection in which Shiel used it. But let me tell you ladies and gentlemen, that the destinies of mankind never tremble in the balance on the battlefield. The destinies of governments may, but the destinies of mankind, never. The great struggle that decides the destinies of mankind is fought not on the battlefield, but on the economic field in the great struggle against economic inequality.

Would the defeat of Wellington at Waterloo have destined the British lion to become that miserable creature we see skulking about the narrow lanes and alleys of Whitechapel?

Did the defeat of the Romans at Trasimene and other great battles destine that noble type of mankind that we see in a Cincinnatus or Regulus to become the miserable modern Italian we see prowling among the ruins of antiquity looking for a bite to eat?

Was it the fortunes of war that transformed the men who filled the cohorts of a Rameses or a Pharaoh into those Egyptian Fallahs we see sitting lazily around the base of the pyramids or gazing listlessly into the face of the Sphinx? Or was it the fortunes of war, I ask you, that transformed those heroes whom Leonidas led at Thermopylae into the miserable, thieving, gambling Greeks of modern days?

Now, ladies and gentlemen, if you look back over the pages of history you will see one prominent feature in the life of the great nations of the past telling plainly the story of their degradation and downfall.

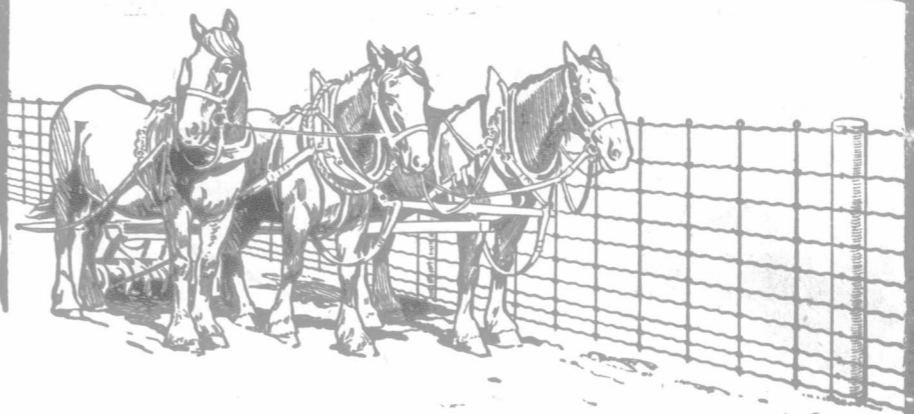
The downfall of Persia, Babylon, Egypt, Greece and Rome were preceded by a period of great concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and the impoverishment and degradation of the masses. When the destinies of these great nations were trembling in the balance it is not flying banners, dashing horsemen and deploying legions that we see, but the sickening sight of the demon of greed gnawing away at the noblest virtues of mankind, and the demon of want sapping the strength out of heart cords that never quivered in the shock of battle. This was the condition. This, Sir, was the great struggle that transformed the patriot hero into the cowardly anarchist, and the happy prosperous freeman into the sullen degraded serf.

I have already said, Sir, that the downfall of these nations was preceded by a period of great concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. Persia went down when one per cent. of her population owned all her land. Babylon went down when two per cent. of her population owned all her wealth. Egypt went down when two per cent. of her population owned ninety-seven per cent. of all her wealth. Rome perished when 1,800 men substantially owned all the wealth of the Roman world. These are portentous figures when we consider them in the light of what is taking place in our own day.

I have not had access to statistics to show what is taking place in our own country; but as conditions here are similar to those in the great republic to the south of us, the same argument will apply.

Fifty years ago the wealthy class in the United States owned only one per cent. of the wealth of the nation. Sixteen years ago this class owned fifty-six per cent. of the national wealth. Today a bare one per cent. of the population of the states controls ninety-nine per cent. of the entire national

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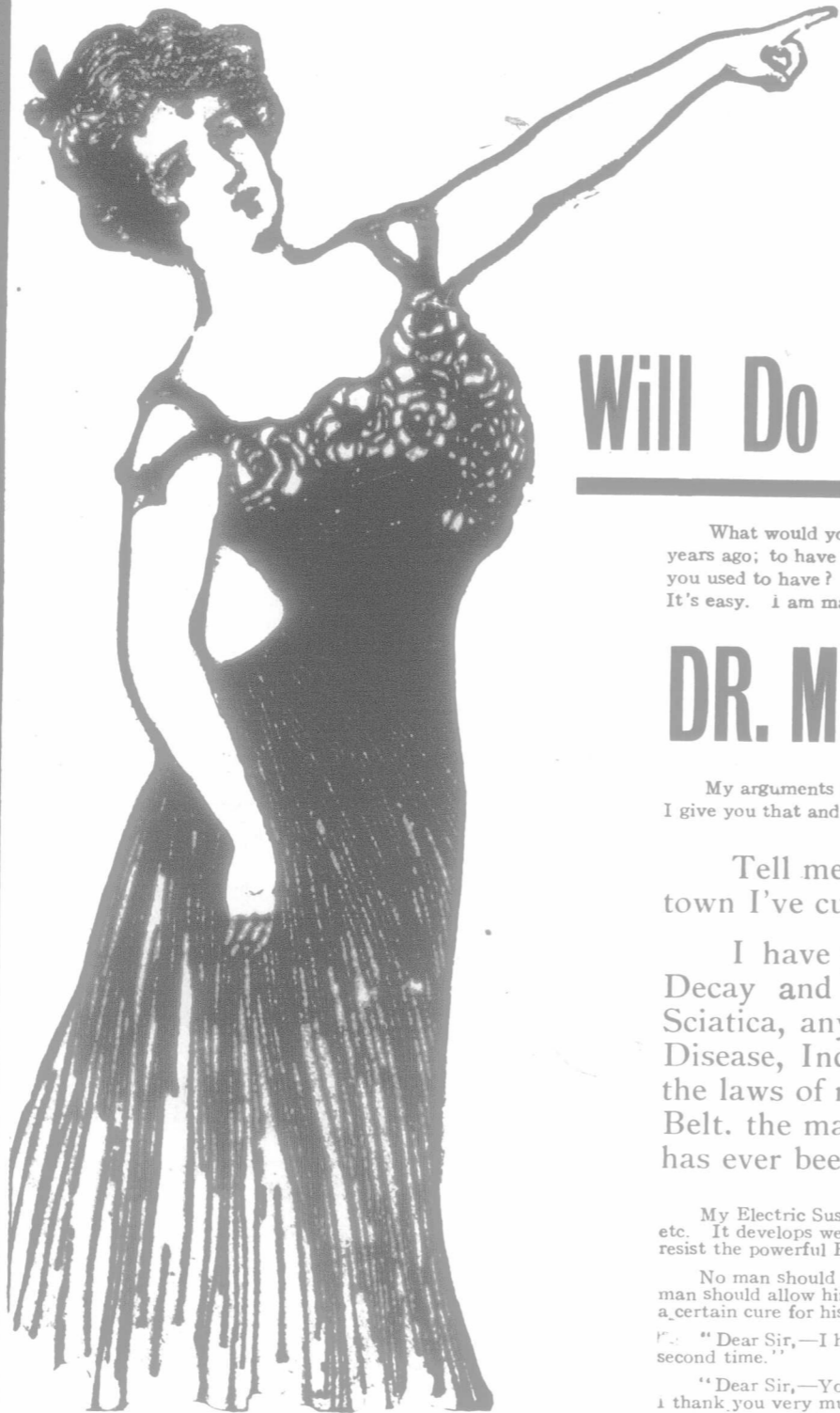
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What would you give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same glad, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and I can make you as good a man as you ever were with

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My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that and lots of it. When your own neighbor tells you I cured him, you will know I did it.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town I've cured.

I have yet to find a case of Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay and Waste of Power, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, which I cannot cure with my new improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

My Electric Suspensory carries the current direct to the weak parts and cures all weaknesses of men, varicocele, etc. It develops weak organs, and checks unnatural drains. No case of Pailing Vigor, Varicocele, or Debility can resist the powerful Electric Suspensory. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts for weak men.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his waste of power.

"Dear Sir,—I have tried your Belt, and it has cured me of constipation. I have not had it since I put it on the second time." J. McINTYRE, Crossfield, Alta.

"Dear Sir,—Your Belt has given me great satisfaction. I sleep better at night, and can work better by day." ROBERT SHIRE, Philippsville, Ont.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of the stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives. My Belt has

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"I think it is my duty to give your Belt all the praise for what it has done for me. It is five years since I bought your Belt, and I could not work before I got it, and since then I have never lost a day or an hour. I was always doctoring before I got your Belt, and I would not now part with it at any price if I could not get another. If you can do anything with this you are at liberty to do so." GEO. J. JOHNSON, Listowel, Ont.

If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security, and I will take your case, and you can

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The people who, after repeated disappointments, are seeking a remedy for their ailments, hesitate to adopt any untried treatment for fear it will fail, like the others they have tried. To such we say, ask your neighbors what Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt has done for them, or if you don't want to advertise your troubles too freely, write to us, and we will send you a list of persons cured by this grand electrical appliance, and you can write to them about it. Maybe we can refer you to someone you know in your own neighborhood, because there is hardly a village, city or township in which cannot be found persons cured by this wonderful Belt, who are glad to make known its great merits.

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FREE BOOK.—Write for my beautiful Illustrated Book, showing how my Belt is used. I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you suffer from rheumatism, pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele, or any ailment of that kind that means you, this book contains information that you should know it explains my method thoroughly. I send it closely sealed without mark, free upon application. If you are not the man or woman you should be, call or write at once CONSULTATION FREE.

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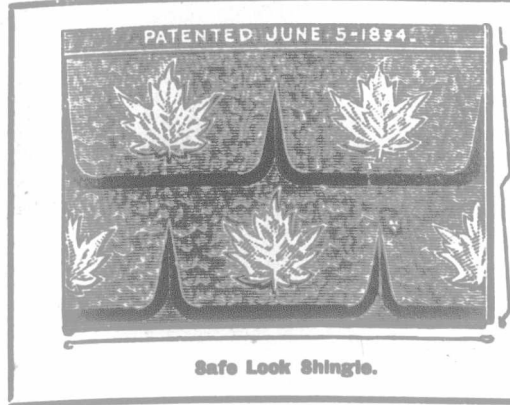
wealth. If these figures represent actual conditions, Sir, and they are not the hallucinations of a faddist or the fabrications of a mind crazed by industrial inequality they are the computations of statistical experts, and if they represent actual conditions, then it appears to me that our faith in the permanency of our civilization must be rudely shaken, and forebodings of impending doom take

the place of fancied security under the prosperity cry." In reply to questions the speaker said he was not describing farmers' co-operative organizations, but in discussing the principle of a more equitable distribution of wealth, he referred to the independent co-operative organization whose object was the distribution of wealth. Any other co-operative organizations did not come within the scope

of his argument. We have had such organizations for years, and conditions are becoming worse every day. This should open our eyes. We have in our Governments the most perfect machinery possible to regulate the distribution of wealth, and the only logical and scientific course open to us is to create such a public opinion as will make our Governments perform the functions that are

and divine right. He also stated that where necessary to regulate the distribution of wealth he was in favor of Government regulation of natural monopolies, and that all other matters could be regulated by a system of taxation that would have ability to pay as its leading feature instead of, as is the case now in our system, allowing the burdens to, to, which fall on those least able to pay.

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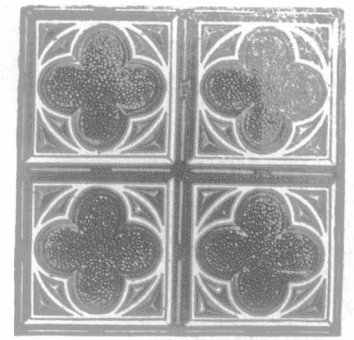
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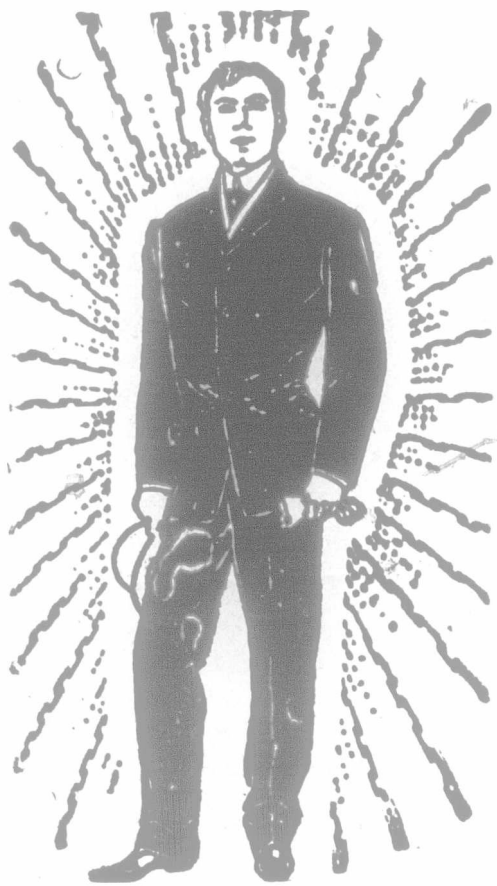
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A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkle with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought after by all. Could electricity be seen he would appear as in the illustration—emanating "something" you instantly feel as you approach him. This "something" is simply his natural electricity. We call such men "magnetic." Are you one? If not, don't you want to become one? During 40 years practice in Electricity I have aided more than a hundred thousand to become so. Men have come to me broken down from overwork, worry, or abuse of nature's laws, having exhausted all medical and drug treatments and apparently past aid, suffering tortures from Nervousness, Exhaustion, Varicocoele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lamé Back, Wrecked Stomach, etc., and even these I have helped to regain their health and strength—made them men like the above. I can do the same for any man who will use my invention, and who is not too far gone for help.

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My treatment is very simple. I use Electricity as given by my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex Body-Battery (latest patent, Mar. 7, 1905). Worn only during time you sleep, it fills your body full of the soothing, strengthening current, and in the morning you awake full of life and vigor, prepared to face the world however you find it. Two months' use generally cures the worst cases. Use the Herculex for that length of time, and if you are well, pay me. If not, return it—price when cured from \$5 up. Liberal discount if you pay cash for it.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. It is given free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for My Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

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Miscellaneous

A stately patrolman was appealed a large large, rubberless anxious woman who wanted assistance in crossing upper Broadway through ankle-deep mud. The woman had an escort, but he was a small man and didn't seem equal to the emergency. "You've got on rubbers," said the woman to the officer. "What is the matter with your taking them off and lending them to me till I get across? They're pretty big but I guess I can keep them on." The officer demurred at first, but

he finally took off his rubbers, put them on the woman's feet and helped her across the street. "Now," she said sweetly, when the trip was accomplished, "if you will only go back and get Henry." "Oh, Henry," said the policeman, "Henry be blowed!" "Sir," interrupted the woman. "Excuse me," said the policeman. He picked his way back through the mud and mire, carrying the rubbers, into which he soon clapped Henry's neat, trim shoes. Then he piloted the little man across to his resourceful spouse.—*New York Sun*. There is a clever and gallant young

fellow attached to the British Embassy at Washington, who since his advent into the official set at the national capital has achieved quite a reputation as a wit. One afternoon the clever attaché was receiving the finishing touches at the hands of a pretty manicurist on Connecticut avenue, when, with limpid eyes she looked at him and said, "We are so grateful for any testimonials from our patrons. Do you mind?" "On the contrary, I should be delighted," responded the Briton. Then taking a card, he wrote thereon the following and handed it to her:—"There's a divinity that shapes our ends."—*New York Times*.

The Philadelphian was staying at a hotel in a Georgia town. He rang for an attendant, whom he asked if bath tubs were provided.

"Yessuh," answered the negro we've got some nice tubs, "and he presently returned bearing on his shoulders a coffin with silver plate handles and lid, all complete.

"What do you mean by bringing me that?" demanded the traveller.

"Dat's de bath tub, suh."

"The bath tub?"

"Yessuh. You see, suh, de lanode he used ter be in the undertakin' business, an' he had a lot o' coffins on hand; an' when he sol' out an' took dis hotel he brought all de coffins the new man didn't want. His son is in de tinsmif bizness, suh, so he dun had de coffins lined wif tin, an' they make nice bath tubs. Jes' you try an' you'll find dis one all right."—*Success Magazine*.

Governess—You're a naughty little girl, Christabel, to kick your cousin like that!

Christabel—I didn't kick her.

Governess—Oh, hush, dear! I saw you kick her several times.

Christabel—I didn't. I missed her every time!—*Punch*.

A Leavenworth business man returned home one evening with a terrible temper. "I've had a beastly day," he told his wife. "Every time I stepped to the door I met an ornithorynchus." "For goodness sake, what's that?" asked his wife. "Look it up in the dictionary," he replied. She did. "Here it is," she said, running her finger down the page. "Ornithorynchus—a beast with a bill. Was there, really—oh, I see."—*Kansas City Star*.

"You say your father writes that he has forgiven us?"

"Yes; isn't that lovely?"

"And is coming to see us?"

"Yes; isn't it grand?"

"Um-m, what do you suppose is the matter? Do you reckon he has lost his job?"

Pa Twaddles—"Well, what's the matter now?"

Tommy Twaddles—Ma says I mustn't never say a word while she's in the room."

Ma Twaddles—"Why, no, I didn't, dear. I said you mustn't interrupt while I'm talking."

Tommy—"What's the difference?"

A certain clergyman in Richmond has had in his employ for so long a time a negro named Julian that the latter has come to regard himself as something of a confidential adviser to the divine.

Early one Sunday morning the pastor awoke feeling decidedly ill. After a futile attempt at breakfast, he summoned his old and faithful servitor, saying:

"Julian, I want you to go to my assistant, Mr. Blank, and tell him that as I am unwell, he will officiate for me in this morning's service."

At this Julian demurred, and, after some argument, persuaded his master that he would feel better if he officiated as usual. The latter did, and, as predicted by the darky, he did return home feeling much better.

"You're better, sah?" asked the servant, meeting his master at the door.

"Very much better, thank you, Julian."

The darky grinned. "What did I tell you, sah? I knowed you be all right jest as soon as you got that sermon outter your system."

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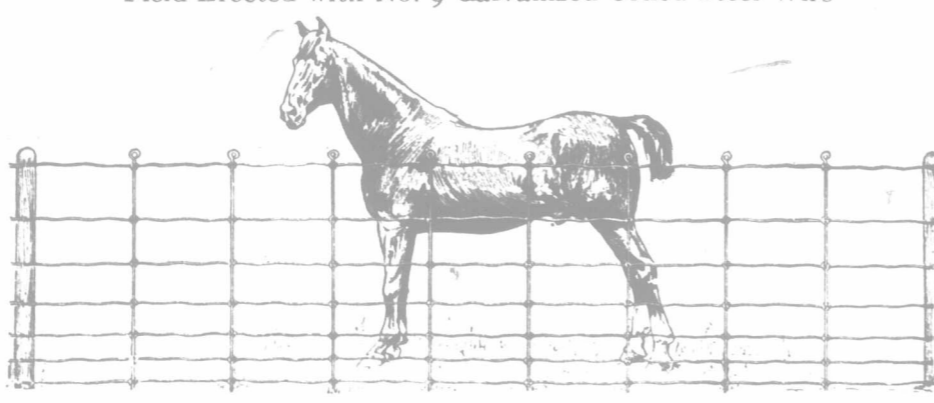
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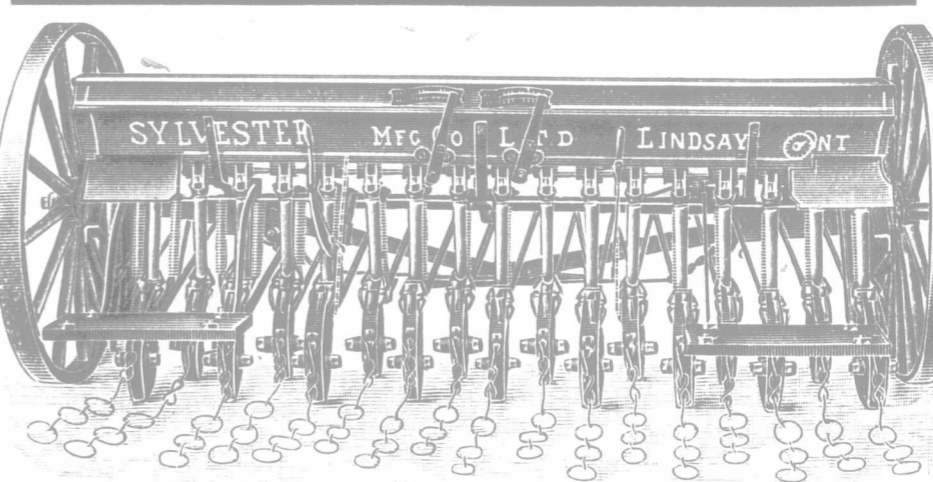
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