

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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OCTOBER 17, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 734

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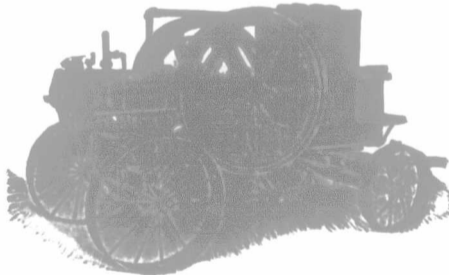
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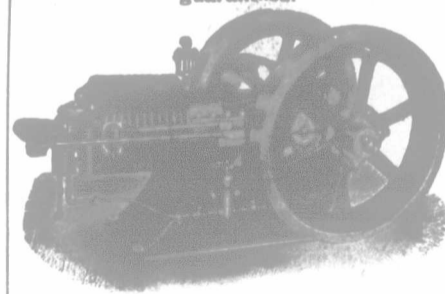
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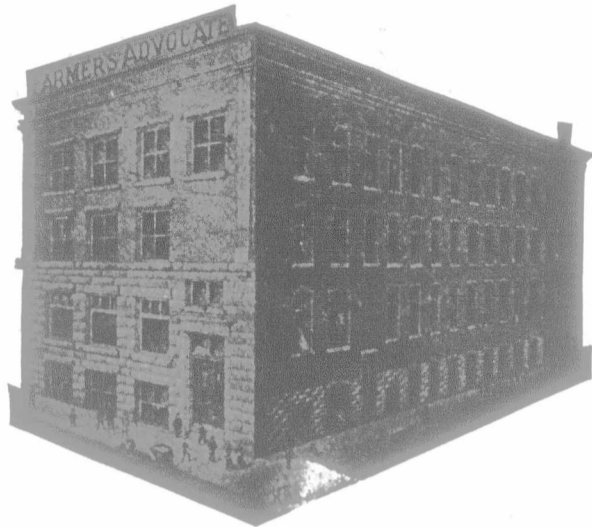
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Contents of this Issue.

Table with columns for section names (ILLUSTRATIONS, POUFLRY, DAIRY, FIELD NOTES, EDITORIAL, MARKETS, HORSE, STOCK, HOME JOURNAL, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, GOSSIP) and corresponding page numbers.

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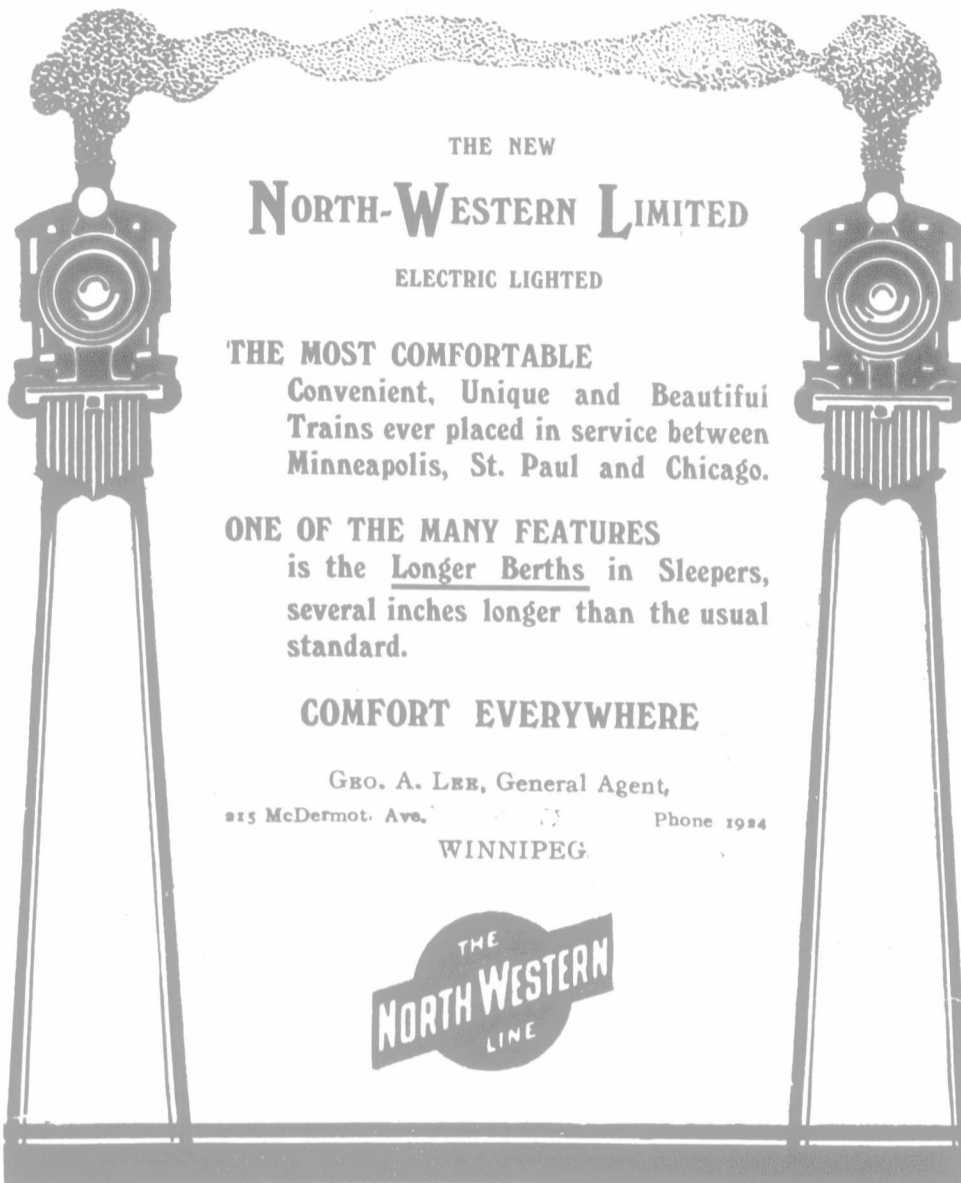
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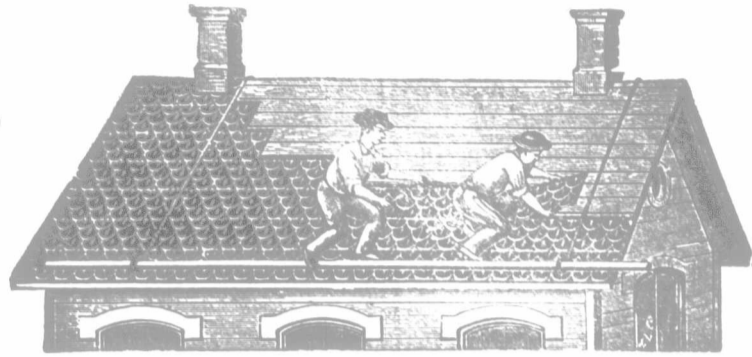
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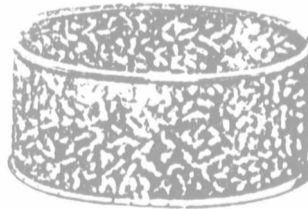
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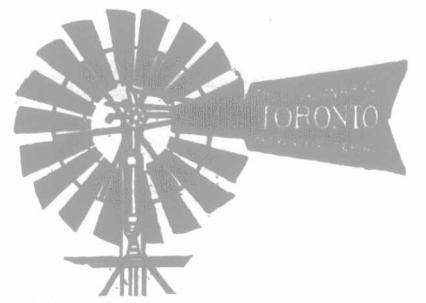
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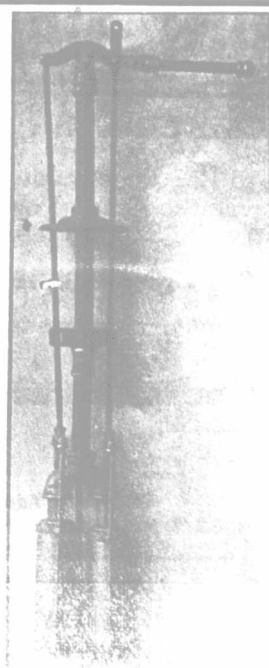


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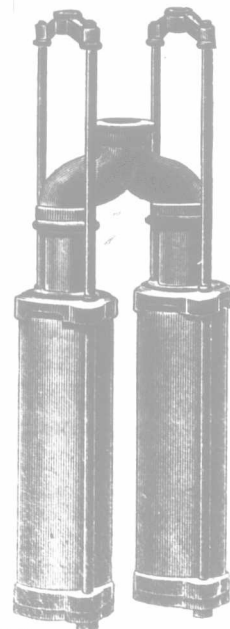
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

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October 17, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 754

EDITORIAL

Dr. Judson Clark thinks that an investment in B. C. timber lands is about the best prospect yet.

It will soon be in order to form an association of spelling match umpires. We must have a new set of rules for the coming season.

One doesn't need to be a farmer to make money out of prairie lands, be a member of parliament or an Independent Forester.

Vancouver treated the Forestry Association sumptuously, and the welcome invites a return visit.

The protective tariff adds something to the cost of farm machinery, but a protective roof adds to its value.

There is a reason why meat costs so much money and every body knows where it is, between the man who makes it and he who eats it. All it needs now is an investigating commission to "sit" on it.

This is the season of the year when the marine transportation companies can give the laugh to the railways. The government may yet have to appoint a board of marine referees.

It is unfortunate for the political press that the investigations going on in Toronto concern both political parties so intimately. A lot of good hot party stuff has to go unprinted.

One thing about Mr. Whyte of the C. P. R., when he is beaten he admits it. One can't help but believe, after his statements to the press, that if these was only an engine to pull it he would send out his private car to be loaded with wheat.

The minister of militia has hurried back from Europe having learned over there that the Canadian public deplore the policy of increasing armaments. Sir Frederick says he wishes to show the people that the militia does not yet dominate the civil authorities. Glad to hear it!

An Ontario witness testified to the grain commission that wheat inspected "to be cleaned" by Inspector Horne often went into the elevators at Fort William not cleaned up to standard as called for on the government certificate, and that the remaining dirt which costs the dealer nothing was sold to Ontario millers at wheat prices. The contention is that Inspector Gibbs at Fort William should see that grain is cleaned up to Inspector Horne's certificates.

Land Speculation.

The exposures in the connection with Foster-Montague et al land deals brings up a question that is of vital interest to the West. The C.P.R. turned over 200,000 acres of their land to a syndicate at \$3.50 per acre; the syndicate turned it over to another at \$4.50; the latter passed the good thing along to another company at \$5.00. This concern will probably retail the land at from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per acre. At the latter price the farmer may possibly come on the scene.

This simply means that about \$6.00 an acre has to be paid by the actual producer over and above the sum received by the original owners of land. It means \$1,200,000 that must be produced from the land and returned to the scalpers in this land deal. It means that much in wheat or the products of the west going to non-producers before the farmer gets his share. Oats are worth

a little over 30c. a bushel in Winnipeg. It will take fully 4,000,000 bushels of oats to satisfy the handlers of this game. In terms of No. 1 Hard it would take about 1,600,000 bushels at Winnipeg prices. This is the drain the West pays for development; it is the curse of a land system gone wrong.

The world has seen in past ages continual returns of areas of commercial depression. The chances are that these periods will come again and one factor that is bound to hasten their coming is the tendency to sweep land values above the price at which production is profitable. Should prices get too high there will be a check in production; when that time comes there will be a shock communicated to the business world. Then will come hesitancy, and caution. Money that should be used in commercial activity will lie locked in the safe of prudence. We have no objection to increase of values that comes naturally from the productive and legitimately added value of the land, but then upward ringing of prices by the speculation of outsiders is not to be condoned.

Strikes in industrial enterprises are bad enough, but the advance in land values, if carried too far, is a lockout of capital and labor from the opportunities that should be open to all.

These things are strengthening the growing tide of socialism. We need to turn back to a purer democracy. There is too much of the shadow of truth in the cry that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. There is a higher ideal ahead of us; we must get back to the fundamental principles of freedom and integrity.

Permanency of Land Values.

An observer interested in the development of Western Canada asked us bluntly if the rise in land values during the past five years was permanent, and on being answered in the affirmative asked how permanent and to what extent permanent. This meant an analysis of the whole real estate situation. Land is valuable only to the extent to which it produces in response to artificial or man-made conditions. In its wild state the standard of the value of land is its potentialities. Wild ranch land is valuable in proportion to the amount of stock it will carry when placed upon it by man, and wheat land is valued in the same manner substituting wheat for stock. It naturally follows, therefore, that the extent and permanency of the value of lands will depend upon the nature of the artificial conditions and the extent to which they operate upon it. When we classify these conditions and note what are already operating and what may yet be expected to operate we are better able to give a reason for our faith in the ultimate increase in value of our farms. These conditions may be enumerated as follows, improved markets (including transportation facilities) speculators' advertising and investments, a series of good crop years, and the readiness of money to invest in farm lands. These are what might be said to have a temporary effect upon prices for it is easily conceivable how these all might become non-effective. So far in our development these conditions have had most effect in fixing values but each year sees the further establishing of conditions that give greater permanency to values and it is upon these that we build our confidence. These may be enumerated as follows, the increase of population and the diminishing quantity of free land, increased markets and improving transportation facilities (including country roads); more careful cultural methods resulting in the maintaining of the fertility of the soil, the addition of valuable work upon the land such as fencing, building, tree planting etc. And among those influences that are destined in the near future to operate are the electrical railroad, rural delivery of mails, telephones, and the growth of the cities and towns. The

rise in values caused by these influences may be said to be permanent and in proportion to the extent to which they are responsible for the rise in land values these values will be permanent.

Crop Reports.

A keen discussion on the reliability of our crop reports has drawn from certain quarters a demand for their suppression, and the idea is advanced that crop reports are injurious to the farmer. The theory is that such statements give the bears of the wheat pit an opportunity to depress prices. This is a mistake. The government crop reports tend rather toward preventing violent fluctuations on the grain markets. In every large market of the world there are firms with a sufficiently large connection to enable them to form pretty accurate estimates of the coming crop. Armed with this knowledge they make their bets accordingly. If no government reports were issued the game would be entirely in the hands of the large speculator. Nothing definite would be known and the stories of "the greatest ever" and "the best yet" issued by private firms would "bear" the market until the grain passed out of the farmers' hands.

Speculation on the board of trade is simply an attempt to anticipate conditions. If word reaches the world's centres that the Argentine crop has failed, it at once affects the Liverpool market and wheat advances because speculators begin immediately to buy in anticipation of an increase in price. If all the crop reports in the world were suppressed and nothing of crop conditions were ever known we would be liable to strike even more violent fluctuations than we experience at present. The fact is the world is pretty small after all; man is to a certain extent his brother's keeper; what affects any other country affects us and if government reports are only accurate or approximately so it would be better to have full reports from every country in the world.

Fat Stock Show in B. C. Next March.

The B. C. Live Stock Association held a meeting in New Westminster during the fair week of the burgh on the Fraser. F. M. Logan B.S.A., the secretary of the association, explained the idea to those present, which is to hold a combined sale of stock, spring stallion show, competition for fat stock and carcass competition and a live stock judging school. The association is well off financially, has a surplus of \$400, and with a grant of \$650 from the Dominion Government as well as one of \$500 from the Provincial treasury is in good shape to do educational work in agriculture which would benefit the country. Mr. Jno. A. Turner advised confining the entries to the sale to British Columbia herds, which provoked criticism from Mr. Elliott, Galt, Ont., who thought the West too prone to forget what had been done for them by the East. Mr. Turner could not see it that way and instanced the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association saying it should be termed an 'Ontario' not 'Dominion' association. The meeting unanimously supported the motion to limit the sale to B. C. stock, as is done in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This will be the second affair of the kind held in B. C., one having been held by the R. A. and I. Society two years and a half ago; a successful sale was held by the B. C. Live Stock Association last spring. Increased interest is being evinced in live stock matters in B. C. commensurate with the province's advance in agriculture generally. Harmony prevails and all seem working for the common good. As notice has been given in ample time B. C. breeders in live stock will be well advised in selecting stock to fit against the time of the show next March. It is to be hoped that a show of dressed poultry will be included and that the attendance at the stock judging

school will be large and enthusiastic enough to encourage successive attempts to further the cause of agricultural education on the Coast. The secretary is energetic and can be trusted to make the enterprise a successful one but he must have the backing of the agricultural public to make the success the project deserves.

The Canadian Forestry Convention.

The association charged with the business of conserving the timber of Canada met in Vancouver on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25, 26 and 27 and was graced by His Excellency, Earl Grey. The attendance was not large, but the interest was keen, and the papers read, uniformly good, especially those presented by Dr. Judson Clark, Forester of Ontario, and Roland Craig F.E., of the Dept. of the Interior. The former's paper on "Forest Reserves and Forest Conservation" was especially good and contained original ideas which if carried out would be to the interests of both lumberman and consumer. We present this paper elsewhere in this issue; Dr. Clark's scheme would be to increase the revenue to government, to develop lumbering by the smaller men and would protect the timber from waste. That his project was not as enthusiastically received as its merit warranted is due to the fact that the Western lumberman as yet cares little for forest preservation, his idea is primarily the dollar, and nothing else. Incidentally the proposition as outlined would tend to limit or stop grafting and therefore could not be expected to be received wildly by any who may now profit under the old system. It would have been funny if not so obvious, the attempt made by an Ontario visitor and government official to head off discussion on this paper, which it so happened did not seem to accord with his views, in fact the switching verged on impertinence, but was overlooked as being done by one supposed to be privileged.

Lumbering methods in B. C. have not yet reached the stage arrived at some time ago in the East by which the smaller timber is made use of, methods in the West are more wasteful, a generalization that applies to everything Western, agriculture and human energy as well as standing timber. At the present time the outlook for the lumbering industry is good; prices are high, and going up, and to-day the business holds out considerable inducement to men who know timber, in fact there are fortunes to be made in lumbering in B. C. now, as has been made in the East in the past; to brains, energy and some capital the prospects are better far than those held out by the learned professions. If the papers on forest conservation are to be taken seriously and we believe such are meant to be and from a commonsense standpoint should be, the idea of an export duty needs extending from logs to manufactured lumber. The timber of B. C. is more than a provincial possession it is a Dominion heritage and the residents of all parts of Canada are entitled to consideration in the matter of a natural resource which under present conditions and methods is rapidly tending towards exhaustion and the making of a few millionaires at the expense of the consumer. Brains backed by energy will win, but legislative enactments should be such as to give a fair field and no favor; at the present time the logger and the consumer are at the mercy of the rapacity of the lumbermen. Some important resolutions were passed including one which expressed the wish that settlers be kept out of the timber country; a resolution on a par with the old idea, now pretty well exploded by the logic of events that settlers should be kept out of the range country. Mr. Duncan Ross, M.P. drew attention to the weakness of the resolution and the hardship its adoption would mean to settlers already on the land. Some people would by resolution restrict the amount of sunlight the public might use!

* * *

Walter Bagehot's definition of the Socialists is 'a people that insisted that no one should go barefoot, but that every one should have one boot.'

It is not fair to say that the Socialists are a people that insisted that no one should go barefoot, but that every one should have one boot. It is fair to say that they are a people that insisted that no one should go barefoot, but that every one should have one boot.

HORSE

Separate Fairs and Race Meets.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been reading the letters in your paper in reference to the fairs, and I think the same as you, that the horse race and side shows should be cut out altogether.

If we are going to have and agricultural fair let us have one, or if we are going to have a horse race let it be one and not combine the two and call it an exhibition.

I think it is a shame for societies to advertise an agricultural exhibition, and then when you get there you see a few cattle tied up to a wagon or the fence, a few pigs in a little pen, a few horses and colts in an open shed away off in one corner of the grounds, and all the stalls filled up with race horses and the track and a lot of the grounds monopolized by them.

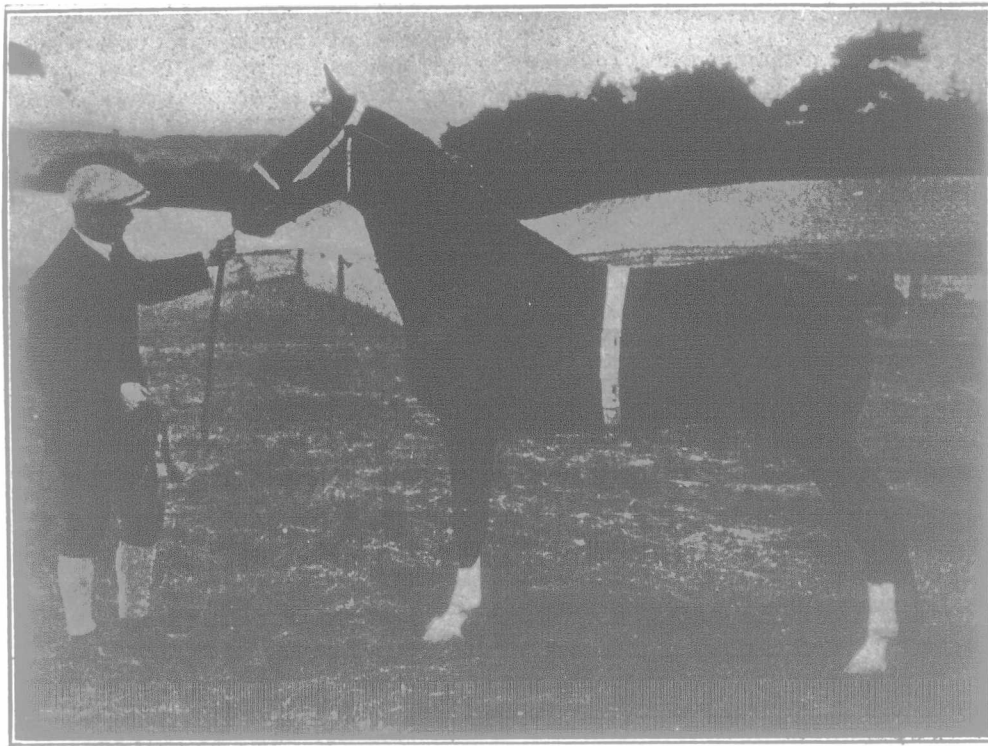
give the larger portion to the race horse men, and not give exhibitors of other animals enough to pay expenses. Sask. A. M.

Pointers on Riding.

A correspondent writes: "I would like some pointers as to how to become a gentleman rider." W. P.

Proficiency in the saddle can be acquired only by actual practice, and it requires considerable practice to make a good horseman. Ideas as regards hands, seat, etc., can be had from articles on the subject, charts, diagrams, etc., but practice alone gives confidence and skill.

In order to become a good gentleman rider, it is necessary, in the first place, to have the proper appointments and a good mount. The appointments necessary are a good English hunting saddle and bridle. The bridle should have a slip head, and, of course, two reins. The bits necessary are a snaffle and a curb. Most riders prefer a curb, with short bars, on which the bit has a slip of about one-half inch. We said "a good



COPMANTHORPE PERFORMER, Two-year-old, Hackney Stallion Champion Highland Society, Show 1906.

It is amusing to read such letters as the one in Sept. 26th issue. He thinks farmers could learn a lot if they would study the ways of the race horse men.

I imagine I see myself going into a stall of a race horse and asking the owner or one of his lackeys how to put on bandages, or how much feed a horse should have and how to cool out a horse. I can almost hear his reply now while I am writing. "It is none of your d— business, get to h— out of this or I will help you out." I think that is about the language they would use.

He also says a man cannot be a good horseman unless he has handled racehorses.

I have seen many a good horseman who has never handled a racehorse.

They can fit up a horse and drive him too, as well if not better than most of the race horse men.

He also says he has been exasperated at seeing a delicate race horse standing outside while a suitable stall was occupied by an old bull who had never seen the inside of a stable since last winter. I want to inform him that most old bulls that go to the fairs do see the inside of a stable in the summer as well as in the winter, and they are as well cared for as the race horse, which I think they should be.

Which brings the most money into our country the old bull or the race horse? I think every one will admit the old bull, then give him as good quarters at the fairs as the delicate race horse, and do not run him down because he is not the animal you fancy most.

I would not like any one to think I do not like a good horse, for I do. I like to see them at our fairs either double or single in harness or under the saddle and I also like to see them show their speed when they are on exhibition, but that is not horse raising.

I do not think Mr. Kilmer is right for exhibiting a sensible, strong, sensible horse, and a race horse, and a horse that is a good performer, and then

horse." By that we mean a horse that has been schooled in the saddle, for if a green rider attempts to learn to ride on a green horse, the horse will probably be spoiled, and the rider become discouraged. Having the saddle, bridle and horse, the horse is saddled. It will be wise to use only a bar snaffle bit, with both reins, at first, as a green man is very liable to bear too hard on the curb, and may spoil the mouth of the horse. Both reins must be used, as a man is never properly mounted with a single-reined bridle. In mentioning the appointments, I omitted riding breeches, leggings and spurs. The beginner will be wise to leave the spurs off until he has acquired a "good seat," and do without the curb until he acquires "good hands." Now, the first point is to mount. The horse being saddled and bridled the rider, dressed in breeches and leggings, leads him out. He, standing on the near side of the horse, gathers the reins in his left hand, sufficiently tight to nicely feel the mouth. Then, with the same hand, he catches the horse's mane, or the pommel of the saddle, turns left shoulder towards the horse's near shoulder, facing the rear, lifts his left foot and places it in the stirrup about as far forward as the ball of the large toe. If necessary, he may use the right hand to hold the stirrup in position. He now places his right hand on the cantle of the saddle, and promptly but steadily raises himself. There must be no violent action or jerking, as this is very apt to cause the foot to leave the stirrup and excite the horse. When the body has been sufficiently elevated to allow the left leg to become straight, the right hand lets go its hold on the cantle, and the right leg is promptly but steadily brought upwards and forwards over the saddle, the rider becomes seated, and the right foot seeks its stirrup. A horse should stand perfectly still while being mounted, and if a beginner has not one that will do so, he can contrive something about the height of a horse, and practice mounting and dismounting on it. Before going further,

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in case a dummy should be practiced on, we will describe dismounting. When about to dismount, the horse should be brought to a stand, the rider again takes both reins in his left hand, catches the pommel, releases his right foot from the stirrup, lifts the leg, and carries it promptly upwards and backwards over the horse's back. As soon as it has passed the saddle he catches the cantle with right hand, and lets himself down promptly but steadily, gradually turning, until, when the right foot touches the ground, he is standing with his left shoulder towards the horse's near shoulder, in the same position as when mounting. He then promptly releases his left foot from the stirrup, and turns inwards until he is facing in the same direction as the horse, when he will take the reins in his right hand and stand to attention. As stated, mounting and dismounting may be profitably practiced on a dummy.

After mounting, the length of the stirrups must be adjusted. Different riders use stirrups of relatively different lengths, but on general principles we may say that a stirrup of medium length is proper. The leg must not be straight, neither must there be too great an angle at the knee, as would be given by a short stirrup. The foot being placed in the stirrup so that the weight comes on a level with the ball of the great toe, it is held with the heel about two inches lower than the toe, and the heel must not be turned too much inwards. It is not possible to ride comfortably with the heels turned outwards, but if they be held lower than the toes, and not turned too much inwards, the spurs, when worn, will not touch the horse unless the rider so desires. The stirrup leathers should be of that length that when the rider stands on his stirrups there will be about two inches between him and the saddle. When the horse is in motion the rider should sit erect. He may hold his reins in one or both hands; usually both are used. The arms, from the The arms, from the shoulder to the elbow, should follow the direction of the body, and the elbows should always be held closely to the side, not allowed to move upwards and outwards and then downwards and inwards with the motion of the horse at any gait, but be kept stationary close to the side at all times. All motion of the arms should be below the elbow. From the elbow to the hand, the arm should nearly follow the form of the body, and both hands be held rather close to the body at about the height of the pommel of the saddle. A good rider does not extend the arm from the shoulder, even though his mount be pulling hard.

At the walk, canter or gallop, the rider sits as firmly as possible in the saddle, and at all gaits he keeps his knees slightly pressed against the flaps, not allowing his legs to deviate outwards and inwards, or forwards and backwards, with the motion of the horse. When trotting, he must rise or "post" with the motion of his mount. This should be done by extending or straightening the knees sufficiently to raise the body slightly from the saddle, at the same time giving a slightly forward action, but this forward action should not be observable above the waist, the body above which should be carried erect. Care should be taken to acquire light hands. Posting, balancing the body, etc., must be done by the body, and not by the aid of tension put upon the reins. A horse's mouth is not supposed to be subjected to such irregular tension of this kind as is often put upon it. By holding the arms and legs properly and exerting the necessary muscles, even tension is exerted upon the mouth. Unless these points are attended to, the rider will "worry the mouth," and the horse will become cranky or a puller, either of which makes him very uncomfortable to ride. When the rider has had sufficient saddle exercise to ensure good hands and a good seat, he may ride with a curb and wear spurs; but it requires good hands to ride with a curb and keep your mount in good temper, and it requires a good seat to enable a man to ride with spurs and not prick your horse unintentionally.

There are several ways of holding the reins. Probably the most common method when using but one hand (which is always the left), is to hold the hand with the back upwards, the right snaffle rein between the thumb and forefinger, the left between the third and little finger, the right curb rein between the fore and second finger, and the left between the second and third, with the ends of the reins hanging from the little finger side. When both hands are used, they are held with the backs upwards, the snaffle rein held between the little and third finger, and the curb between

the third and fourth. When a whip or crop is carried, it should be held in the right hand, two or three inches from the butt, extending at right angles to the left over the saddle, with the point slightly elevated. With a good saddle horse, the curb is worn more for form than for use, and the tension exerted upon it should be very slight, but the rider should have such control of the curb reins that he can exert tension upon it when necessary.

"WHIP."

STOCK

Milk Flow and Fecundity.

An English breeder of sheep conceived the idea some years ago that if he could increase the milk producing propensities of his flock an increased fecundity would follow. He accordingly set about his task and has developed a flock with four active teats to the udder instead of two. His experience, however, does not bear out his first hypothesis, for his flock is no more prolific now than when they gave less milk, nor, we surmise, are they likely to be. We have never noticed, nor have we heard it observed, that dairy cattle more generally give birth to twins than do those of the beef breeds although they probably are more regular breeders. Milk production being a maternal function it naturally follows that other associated functions would be stimulated in a tribe of animals that showed an increase in milk flow, but to increase the numbers of young at a single birth would be a too violent disarrangement of nature's plan. The Englishman's experiment is interesting as showing to what an extent functions may be modified by breeding, but as for adding material value to the ovine tribe it is of no significance.

Utility the Basis For All Ideals.

When Robert Bakewell started his work of improvement upon the Leicester sheep he had no beaten path to follow, and no ideals except what he himself created. His aims were to produce an animal which would give better returns for food consumed, and which, when fattened, would meet the requirements of the market, giving less offal, and a larger proportion of valuable meat than the animals with which he started out. The same objects were kept in view in his work with Longhorn cattle, and to increase usefulness was his main object when striving to improve the English cart-horse. We have stated that Bakewell had no beaten path to follow, but there are cases where breeders have deliberately left the beaten path, climbed the walls of prejudice erected on either side to keep the faithful from straying, and blazed new trails which eventually became popular highways, overshadowing in importance the original paths. Such a man was Amos Cruickshank, and the stories of his trials and difficulties, and of his ultimate triumph, are too well known to require repetition here. We might go on citing incidents of successful breeders almost indefinitely, but perhaps enough has been said to illustrate what might be called the origin of ideals. Where did Bakewell get his ideals? Was it not from the fact that farm animals of his day did not meet the requirements of the farmer and the consumer? Whence came Cruickshank's inspiration? We are told it was from the demand of the tenant farmer. The Shorthorns of that day did not meet the requirements of the tenant-farmer, and Cruickshank, with no thought of achieving fame, undertook to produce something that would supply the want. Here, then, are two men who achieved undying fame through increasing the usefulness of the animals they produced. In other words, utility is the foundation of all successful work in stock breeding. Fads and fancies may have their day, but they eventually disappear, and their originators are forgotten. It is only the work which has utility for its foundation that can endure.

It is not unprofitable for present-day breeders to turn back the leaves of the past and study the results of following true and false ideals. The great markets of the world practically fix our ideals. If our ideal is out of harmony with market demands, we may rest assured that we must either change our ideal or be numbered among those who have essayed the impossible and failed. Perhaps one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of the average breeder is

the question of fashion. A fashionable pedigree will cover a multitude of faults in the eyes of many breeders. Do we ever stop to consider what made certain strains or families of live stock popular, or fashionable, and why animals derived from these strains are accounted fashionably bred? Was it the pedigree that brought these families into prominence? Most certainly not. It was the remarkable excellence of the animals from a utility standpoint which attracted attention to the families to which they belonged and caused their pedigree to become popular or fashionable. Take Shorthorn cattle, for example. Scotch Shorthorns are popular at the present day, especially those which trace back to the herd of Amos Cruickshank. Whence came their popularity? Was it not from their excellence as utility animals? But, unfortunately, Scotch cattle are not all good. Even among the most fashionably-bred sorts we find inferior specimens, and if the excellence of the animals have disappeared, of what value is the pedigree? A Scotch pedigree is good, but it must be accompanied by an animal possessing Scotch merit. The same principle applies to all classes of stock, and there is always a danger that the inexperienced breeder may mistake the shadow for the substance. The pedigree is the shadow. It indicates possibilities, and gives us indispensable information regarding the ancestry of the animal; but the animal is the substance, and if it is a weakling, no pedigree can make it good. No reflection is intended upon pedigree as a means to assist the breeder, but pedigree was never intended to serve as an ideal.

Modern ideals, then, must have the same basis as those of the older breeders. The demand of the market, or, in other words, utility, must be the foundation of correct ideals. When markets change, ideals must change with them. This point has been well illustrated in our own country of late years in the case of the bacon hog. If we are to succeed as breeders of flesh-producing animals, the feeder, the butcher and the consumer must ever be kept in view, and our ideals shaped accordingly. In this connection the show-ring plays an important part. The show-ring cannot originate ideals, but, if competent judges are employed, it places before the general public types which meet the demands of the day. The judge should know what the market demands, and his decision should make this point clear to the onlookers. Too often we are led to regard the show-ring as merely a battlefield where breeders strive for supremacy. But it should be more than this; it should be a school where the everyday farmer and feeder of live stock can come to learn what kind of animal is most in demand. The show-ring should be educational, and should spread abroad information regarding what ideals are safest to follow.

In concluding these rambling observations, let me urge upon every young breeder to make sure that his foundation is sound, and to assure him that there can be no safe ground except that of utility. Let his watchword be, utility first, utility last, utility always.

G. E. DAY.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Parasites that Infest Sheep.

Our domestic sheep may be infected by many kinds of small animals living in or on their bodies as parasites—that is to say, obtaining food from the blood or other juices of the sheep, and thus living at their expense. An animal which harbors parasites is called by naturalists the "host," because it provides them with food and shelter. We cannot believe that such provision is made willingly by the host, which not only receives no benefit in return, but is often seriously injured through the drain on its system, and sometimes killed by the parasites. The multiplication and crowding together of animals that have been domesticated has led to a great increase in the numbers of their parasites. A knowledge of the life-history and form of these parasites is, therefore, of importance to the flockmaster who wishes to protect the beasts under his care from disease.

Many well-known worms, such as the liver-fluke and various thread-worms, are dangerous parasites of sheep. In the present article, however, attention is drawn only to those sheep parasites that belong to the great primary division of the animal kingdom, whose members are distinguished by a firm outer skin and jointed legs. Two classes of these animals are represented on sheep. The "spider-animals" (Arachnida) have eight legs, and their head is not distinct from the

trunk; to this class belong mites and ticks. The true insects have a distinct head and only six legs; they include, therefore, keds and lice, as well as the various flies whose maggots live at the sheep's expense.

The common "scab" of sheep is caused by the presence on the diseased animals of multitudes of small mites, each, when fully grown, only one-fortieth or one-fiftieth of an inch in length. These mites have stout, rounded bodies, the male being relatively shorter and broader than the female and bearing behind a pair of stumpy processes, each with three very long bristles. In both sexes there are four pairs of jointed legs. Of these the hindmost pair in the male are very short, and without the three-segmented sucker-feet found on the other legs; while in the female the legs of the third pair have no foot segments, each leg carrying at its tip two excessively long curving bristles.

Both males and females have their jaws in the form of barbed piercers, which can be worked to and fro. By means of these the mites cut into the skin of the sheep on which they live, causing great irritation, bleeding, and the discharge of fluid (serum), which hardens to form the crust or "scab" beneath which the mites shelter. They attack the woolly parts of the sheep, and the wool becomes matted and soiled, finally falling off. If not checked the mites multiply and spread over the body of the animal, causing the formation of the scabby and cracked skin wherever they go.

The female mite lays about twenty eggs, which are attached to the skin or wool of the sheep. In less than a week the tiny six-legged young are hatched; after casting its skin the young mite gets its hindmost pair of legs, and it becomes fully grown and capable of pairing about ten days after hatching. It can be understood from these facts of their life history how rapidly the mites must increase in numbers. Both the mites and their eggs can live for two weeks or longer when removed from the sheep. In this way fences, posts and other objects against which sheep rub may become infected, and it is likely that mites are carried from diseased to healthy sheep by rooks and other birds.

TICKS.

True ticks are the comparatively large, smooth-skinned, eight-legged creatures which may be found sucking blood from sheep, cattle, and other animals, usually attaching themselves at

the base of the legs, where the skin is delicate, and where they cannot be reached by the teeth or tongue of the beast on which they are feeding.

Both male and female ticks are to be found on sheep and cattle. The male is smaller than the female; this is especially noticeable after the female has taken a full meal of blood, and has become swollen with numerous eggs, when her body assumes an enormous size, the skin being leathery in texture. The mouth of the tick is provided with two pairs of barbed piercers, which penetrate through the skin of the sheep, and enable the tick to suck blood. If the tick is violently removed the piercers are usually left behind. The male tick also uses this piercing beak in the act of pairing, and female ticks are often found on sheep with males clinging beneath them. The female finally drops to the ground, and there lays over 2,000 eggs among the rough herbage. After about eight weeks the little six-legged young are hatched from the eggs. They wait for the opportunity of attaching themselves to a sheep or other passing animal, and after feeding for two or three days, fall to the ground again. Then they cast their skin and become eight-legged "nymphs." In this stage they again wait for a chance of blood-sucking; then after another few days' residence on a sheep, they drop off, change the skin, and become fully grown. Once more they now wait for a passing animal from which they can suck blood, and on which they live for some time, the female becoming greatly swollen, as explained above. In their various stages the ticks are able to live for a long time (six months to a year) without taking food, and their growth depends upon their finding in each stage a "host" animal from which they can suck blood.

In addition to the irritation and loss of blood caused by ticks, they convey, in many cases, minute parasites from the blood of diseased to the blood of healthy animals, and thus spread most serious illnesses (such as redwater in cattle). It has been shown that in some diseases a female tick may suck blood from an infected beast and her young, in their early stage, convey the infection to a healthy animal; and as the parasites remain in the blood of animals after they have recovered from the disease, the risk of infection is very serious. Louping-ill in sheep is probably spread by ticks from diseased to healthy animals.

Keds, which are the familiar, hairy, wingless, six-legged parasites of sheep, are often called "ticks." No confusion is possible, if it be re-

membered that the true ticks have smooth, horny or leathery skins, and eight legs.

The keds are in reality degraded flies, their structure and life history showing that they belong to the same family as certain two-winged flies which live as parasites on horses and birds. The keds being quite wingless, spend all their time clinging to the wool of their host—for which their strongly-clawed feet are admirably adapted; they only occasionally migrate from one sheep to another, or, after shearing, from sheep to lambs. The life history of these insects is remarkable. The egg is hatched within the body of the female, and there grows into a full-developed maggot, whose skin, immediately after birth hardens and darkens to form the firm seed-like pupa-case within which the ked comes to maturity. The same female is able to produce five or more young, successively. The pupa-case is often hidden by a whitish, sticky incrustation, which probably serves to attach it to the wool.

Keds possibly suck grease from the wool of the sheep, but they feed principally by piercing the skin and drawing blood, so that when present in numbers they may cause much loss to the animals, and even, in the case of lambs, death. As their whole life history is passed on the sheep's body, keds can be readily exterminated with proper care.

THE NOSTRIL FLY.

It is about one-half inch long, slightly hairy, mottled with black, grey and yellow markings. It belongs to the same family as the ox warble-fly and, like that insect, has its jaws undeveloped, so that it cannot bite. In July or August the female either lays eggs, or deposits tiny maggots, already hatched within her body, around the sheep's nostrils. The maggots soon make their way into the nasal cavities, travelling by means of mouth hooks, short spines on the body segments, and a prickly process at the tail end, where the conspicuous air holes are situated. They attach themselves by their mouth hooks to the living membrane of the sheep's nasal cavity, and feed on the mucus through the autumn and winter. When fully grown they are $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long; then they crawl down into the nostrils, causing great irritation, and the sheep having expelled them by sneezing, they fall to the ground. Under some shelter the maggot skin hardens, to form the smooth, dark pupa-case, within which, through a period of three or four weeks, the fly comes to maturity. It is generally during April or May



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that the maggots leave the sheep's nasal cavities.
SHEEP MAGGOTS.

The sheep maggots, which are too often found biting the skin and devouring the flesh of living sheep and lambs, are the young of bright metallic green and violet flies, known as "green-bottles" (*Lucilia sericata* and *L. caesar*). It is often stated that the common, dull, steely "blue-bottles" (*Calliphora*) also produce sheep maggots. It may be so, but no proof has yet been furnished, while the attack has been repeatedly traced to the "green-bottles." The female fly lays her eggs in clusters of about fifty on the wool of the sheep, fastening them to the hairs—a single fly may lay as many as 500 eggs. Egg laying usually begins in June, and the mischief is greatest during July and August. The fly seems to prefer sheep whose wool is greasy, or whose hind quarters are soiled. [The good shepherd usually tags the sheep.] Lambs and young sheep are more subject to attack than old ones, and lame or sick sheep than healthy ones. A few years ago the sheep maggot was troublesome only in low-lying, rank, shady pastures; but now sheep on hill grazings are often attacked.

The maggot tapers towards the head end, where there are powerful mouth hooks, which tear the skin and flesh of the sheep; at the broad hinder end are the air holes through which the maggot breathes. It becomes fully grown (about 1/2-inch long) in about a fortnight; then the maggot skin hardens to form the brown barrel-shaped pupa-case, within which the fly develops. If the maggots are allowed to continue their attack on the sheep unchecked the animal will almost certainly be killed, and it has been found that sheep which have been once "struck" are, even if cured more liable than others to be attacked again. There are repeated broods of flies and maggots through the summer. Every neglected "maggoty" sheep, alive or dead, is a center of infection for the surrounding neighborhood.

The common lice found on sheep are not true blood-sucking lice, but belong to a quite distinct group of insects—the biting-lice, so called because they are furnished with jaws, by means of which they bite the hairs, or the surface and secretions of the skin of their hosts, and thus get food. They may possibly draw blood at times, but they do not possess the powerful piercing and sucking beak of the true lice. The kind which lives on the sheep belongs to a family whose feet, provided with strong claws, are specially adapted for clinging to the hair of their host's body, where they lay their eggs and spend the whole of their lives. They never develop wings, and being, like the keds, always on the sheep, they may be exterminated if sufficient trouble be taken.

* * *

The Czar is still cruising in the Gulf of Finland. The terrorists have passed formal sentence of death upon the whole royal family, and a plot to kill the Czar had he attended General Trepaff's funeral has been discovered. In it were implicated several members of the royal family. The final arrangements for the distribution of land have been made, to be followed by the giving of religious freedom and the easing of the laws against Jews.

FARM

Irrigation and Dry Land Farming.

Commenting on the work of the dry land farmer in the United States, Elwood Mead, of the United States Reclamation Service, advocates a combination of dry land farming with irrigation. He says:

"The irrigation of one acre on a dry farm will make it possible to grow a wind-break of trees around the farmer's house and barns. No range stockman needs argument to convince him of the value of these wind-breaks, and everyone who has seen the shimmering waves of heat which rise from these grey and dusty plains in summer appreciates the value of shade and foliage in mid-summer. It will ensure a green lawn for the house, the growing of a wide range of fruits, and a still larger list of the best vegetables which can be produced anywhere. This will do one of two things for the farmer: It will save him the excessive bill for canned goods or from living on a monotonous diet. If five acres of land are irrigated and one given to trees, orchards, and garden, four will be left for field crops. Planted to alfalfa this will produce fifteen to twenty tons of hay—enough to support the farmer's milch cows and work horses. What can be done in the irrigation of four acres under intensive cultivation is shown by the returns of pumping plants. That much land will support a farmer in dry years if he grows nothing on the rest of his farm. These returns are not exceptional. They are a few of many similar ones gathered by the engineers of the office of experiment stations in all parts of the semi-arid region.

In considering the relation of irrigation to the dry farm we have thus far dealt only with its value in the complete irrigation of a small part of the farm, but this alone leaves out of account a kind of irrigation which is possible wherever a storage reservoir can be built and water held for emergency use on the dry-farmed fields. Everyone familiar with irrigation knows what can be accomplished by a little stored water to be applied in times of excessive drought. It often happens that a single and scanty irrigation will result in an abundant yield, where there would otherwise be a complete failure. The experimental station at Stillwater, Okla., is building a reservoir for this kind of emergency use. The station is carrying on experiments in the breeding of drought-resistant varieties of corn. It always has to face the possibility of a year of such excessive drought that without a supplemental water supply the entire crop might be killed. The reservoir which is being built will not be used unless necessity arises to save the crop, but it will always be on hand for that purpose. Supplemental irrigation is the insurance of the dry farm, whether the water is confined to intensive cultivation of a small tract or used in emergencies in larger areas. Used in either way, its value is so great that farmers need only an

understanding of methods to secure its general adoption."

The means used to irrigate will be pumps and windmills. The office of experimental stations in the United States is now studying two phases of the question: (1) Costs and methods of providing a water supply and (2) the tools and methods of the distribution of the water and the cultivation to secure its economical use. We shall watch with interest this work of our friends on the other side of the line.

In much of the irrigated area of Western Canada it is probable that winter or fall irrigation will be found sufficient. With a rainfall that approaches fairly close to semi-humid conditions irrigation is merely a form of crop insurance. Farmers will provide against the possibilities of a dry year by irrigation of the land the previous autumn. At the close of the season's growth the water can be turned on and with the soil in a receptive condition the farmer can trust to the amount of moisture retained aided by careful cultivation the following summer to insure a good crop.

The Hired Man's Side.

A correspondent at Indian Head, who writes a very intelligent letter, makes a protest against our statements, in the October 3rd issue, concerning the hired man. His contention is that there are just as many dishonest employers who try to cheat their men out of their wages as there are men who resort to underhand methods to get larger pay. We believe him. He cites his own case where his employer hired him in good faith for \$20 per month and then tried to bluff him off with \$15, and in other ways tried to shirk his responsibilities. Of course there are always two sides to a story, but every one knows there are employers who treat their men as described. In explanation to our correspondent we might say that our comments on October 3rd are not meant to apply to all hired men but to those who deliberately put up some game to get higher wages by dishonest methods, even to deserting. No one knows better than the editorial staff of this paper that there are straight-forward, honest hired men, for we have all had the hired man's experience.

This persistent difficulty between employer and employee is not confined to the farming community, it is cropping up in every branch of industry and in every community. Its seed is selfishness, what we believe to be the most detestable sin to which humanity is prone and is intensified by the abuse of labor produced wealth by employers. It is one of the characteristics of this age that Labor having become more intelligent and better educated demands a greater proportion of the wealth which its efforts help to produce. Conditions are always tending in one of two directions, either industry is depressed and Labor welcomes employment with the opportunity to subsist with a sufficiency of the necessities of life or, industry is expanding and Labor, quick to avail itself of conditions, demands more and more for its share. Between the extremes of these two conditions the pendulum of industry swings and when we are nearest to



Photo by W. J. James.

CUTTING OATS 12 MILES SOUTH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

either extreme discontent is highest. We are now near an extreme. Under these circumstances it is hard to maintain a pleasant disposition, but the most satisfactory plan is for an employer not to take the matter too seriously nor be too grasping for the small things, and if an employee to make a bargain and live up to it. As a nation we should cultivate the virtue of integrity and eschew selfishness not simply for ethical reasons, but because of their significance in commercial practise.

The Bachelor Trustee.

The bachelors are proving themselves a source of evil and a clog to progress in a new way. The bachelor, be it known, is selfish—perhaps that is the reason for his bachelordom. In many rural sections this same selfishness is causing trouble without end. The bachelor has no particular use for schools. Why should he? His children do not go to school, therefore schools are a needless expense. One gentleman, who enjoys the blessings of single life was recently heard to express himself as favorable to a two months' school term in his section next year. This is no imaginary case. All over the West the term is being shortened on the same penny wise and pound foolish policy. This is pure cruelty. That which is thoroughly assimilated affects the unborn. Therefore, the ability to acquire a good education is, in part, at least, hereditary. The children of uneducated parents do not stand an equal chance in the struggle for breadth of intellectual training. The children of our schools to-day will be the fathers and mothers of the nation of to-morrow. Do we want to mortgage the country's future for the sake of a few dollars necessary to give an elementary education. The uneducated man is a danger to the community, an evil we must guard against. Our bachelor friends who are not taking upon themselves the full responsibility of life should realize the duty they owe to the future citizens of our commonwealth.

Over the Crow's Nest to Nelson Fair

Westward bound from the open plains over the Crow's Nest line of the C. P. R. our train enters the foot hills and the ranching country, and then the land becomes more broken and we are in a mining district. At Frank we pass the relics of the famous slide, and winding round the mountains, shooting over gulleys, looping loops to ease the grade, our train makes its way through the East Kootenay country. Here and there are open stretches. When on the higher lands, cattle and horse ranching is carried on; if in the lower levels fruit-growing—or ranching if you please, for the ranch idea holds foot in the West, nobody ever thinks of being a farmer. Here and there, at the most unexpected places are little villages with lumber mills, coke ovens or mines, and all over the country men are searching and digging in order that they may wrench from Mother Nature her stores of wealth held fast in a rock-bound embrace. It is mighty fascinating this mining business. It is gambling for high stakes. For vast wealth lies hidden behind those hills and the outmost fringe has not yet been touched. Some one has estimated the total available coal as equal to a production of 10,000,000 tons a year for 7,000 years. At present the mines are producing about 1,000,000 tons per annum, so there seems to be hope for our children and for our children's children for several generations yet to be. And that reminds us that everywhere in these mining towns are children playing in the streets and women standing in the doorways, broom in hand—woman's emblem of power and authority—to wish us bon voyage, for that is the way in this Western country everybody takes an interest in the passing train. And did you ever notice, whether it be in mountain ham-

let, or city of the plains, be the place large or small, the people rich or poor, there you will find for a certainty, the old reliable—the King Edward Hotel.

At Kootenay Landing the boat is waiting for us. Three and a half hours sail takes us to Nelson. The water of the lakes is clear; camping parties and fruit growers make their homes along the shore; and sheltered by the mountains, bordering an open stretch of navigable water they lead a life that looks all summer to the casual passerby. When we enter the West Arm of the lake the shores come into closer view and the ranches that at first seemed like mere garden spots now loom larger and the ripening fruit can be plainly seen, and soon we are in sight of Nelson lying in a saucer-like depression at the water's edge and gradually backing up the hill as prosperity comes and population grows.

The population of a Western town depends largely on the speaker. An actual census is useless—the people never believe it. The population, therefore, of Nelson is to us unknown, but nevertheless she is every inch a city. They have street cars, and railroads, and steamboats, and hotels jammed full for the exhibition, and a business air—what more could any town demand?

What came we out to see? Nelson show. This is the fourth annual exhibition. Nelson is the commercial and industrial centre of a large area of fruit growing country that extends along the Kootenay, Slocan and Arrow Lakes. The fruit gathered from this district and shown at the fair was magnificent. Four years ago the idea of a fruit show seemed visionary; this year's exhibition is worthy of the pride of any fruit producing section. The plate ex-



GREY'S RANCH IN THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

Forest Revenue and Forest Conservation

hibits were 50 per cent in excess of last year. Apples were the outstanding feature of the fair. The stranger from outside fastens his eye on the Alexanders; their size makes them suitable for souvenirs, and surely the Alexanders at this year's show must have reached the limit. They could well be excused from looking for other worlds to conquer. The competition was very close in the Gravenstein and Wealthy sections, and in pears the Flemish Beauty was the favorite. The Green Gage plums were hard to get away from, though other varieties showed up well.

Just a word of warning! One little branch of a plum tree, not over two feet long had clustered round it over two hundred plums. Apples and pears show the same freakish and abnormal growth. This is one thing the Kootenay fruit grower must guard against. Over production in such young trees is apt to prove fatal. Such exhibits are magnificent evidences of possibilities but bad practice in actual work.

The district exhibits were a veritable battle. The rivalry is of the keenest possible kind. A horse show doesn't count compared to the strife of section against section in the exhibition contests. Kasto district lying along the west shore of Kootenay Lake, comprising Ainsworth, Kasto and a few points north was justly awarded first place though Mr. R. M. Palmer, who, acting as judge of the fruit exhibits, had a mighty stiff piece of work in coming to a decision. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s prize of \$100 for the best exhibit of fruit alone went to the district lying north of the West Arm, the other district prize being for fruit, flowers and vegetables. The other features of the fair from an agricultural and horticultural standpoint were the cut flowers and poultry. The poultry business will stand improving. Individual birds were very good, but poultry raising fits so nicely into fruit-growing that the industry is sure to develop. No live stock were shown, save only three Chester White pigs—not yet four weeks old—and they looked and grunted their surprise at the strange scenes around them. The mining industry, the basis of the wealth of the Kootenay country, was well represented. An exhibit of gold, silver, copper, lead and coal of every form and shape was there as proof of mineral wealth beyond the hills.

The outside attractions were good. The main building will soon have to be enlarged. The trip from the plains is a pleasant one and Nelson Fair is bound to grow and prosper and all that Kootenay country will continue to develop its wonderful resources of forest, mine and farm, until every available acre is utilized and brought to rich fruition for the health, happiness and prosperity of British Columbia and her sister provinces on the open plains.

Paper read by Judson F. Clark, Ph.D., Forester for Ontario before the Forestry Convention, Vancouver. In the case of most crops produced by the soil there is a distinct seed time and harvest and the methods of the seed time are as different as may be from the methods of the harvest. Wood crops form a notable exception to this rule, for normally the new crop is launched by the act of harvesting the crop which is mature. Where there is no wood crop to harvest, artificial sowing or planting must be resorted to if a wood crop would be grown, but in Canada the areas which must be so treated are limited and comparatively unimportant.

Nature unaided by man has produced vast and magnificent forests and maintained them for ages. The earliest foresters went to Nature centuries ago to learn her method of forest reproduction. They found that wherever trees were removed by decay, windfall, or other cause so as to make a break in the forest cover, and thus admit light to the soil, the opening became quickly filled with a vigorous reproduction of young trees. Trees are tolerably prolific seeders, but tree seeds on germination require light if they are to develop into forest trees. The more light they get the more rapidly they grow, and light may be given them by the removal of the mature trees. Such were the lessons learned from Nature by the first foresters, and the natural laws behind these lessons must ever form the basis of all natural methods of forest conservation.

The forester was quick to see wherein man might aid Nature to the advantage of the forest. Nature's method of waiting an age for the trees to disappear after they had passed their prime was wasteful alike in time and material. The forester with his axe saved the material and the time. In the virgin forest the fittest to survive occupied the soil, but the fittest to survive were not always the best fitted to supply the needs of man. This was remedied by the forester in the succeeding crop by favoring as seed trees those kinds which because of rapidity of growth or quality of product were regarded as the more desirable.

THE CANADIAN FOREST PROBLEM.

There can be little doubt but that the most important problem before any Canadian forest administration is that of translating the facts of these introductory observations into everyday business practice. The solution of the problem will be reached when a system of sale of public timber is reached and made effective by which the State and the lumbermen become partners with mutual profit in the work of renewing the forest by the act of logging the mature trees.

Lumbering is very much like any other business in that it is conducted for what profit may be made by the operators, and rightly so. This being the case, it is evident that the nature of the agreement entered into by the State as the seller of the timber and the

lumberman purchases will have very much to do in determining the subsequent course of events. If the State offers its timber for sale under conditions which put a premium on forest destruction, the forests will surely be destroyed, all kinds of forestry propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding. If, on the other hand, the terms of sale put a premium on forest conservation, there is no reason why the forests should not be conserved as a purely business proposition.

Present lumbering methods are devastating the Canadian forest. Why is this? Lumbering is the business of removing the mature timber, and this should improve the forest. It has done so elsewhere for centuries. Not in Europe and Asia alone, but in many places in North America. Why does it not do so on the Canadian timber limits? There are, indeed, isolated examples of improvement by lumbering even here which show the possibilities, but the exceptions to the rule but emphasize the failure of the present policy as a whole.

It is my belief that the fatal weakness of the present system of disposing of Provincial timber is to be found in the fact that the provisions of the agreements entered into by the provinces as sellers and the lumbermen as purchasers place a minimum on destructive lumbering. In other words, the terms of sale which have found general acceptance make it to be in the financial interest of the operators to despoil rather than to conserve the forests.

It is my purpose in this paper to discuss two or three salient features and at least one notable omission in these agreements, with special reference to their influence on the character of the logging which they authorize, and should, but do not control.

THREE AXIOMS.

Before entering on what may prove to be controversial ground, it seems fitting to state three propositions which I think will be accepted as axiomatic for Canadian conditions. These may later serve as landmarks when weighing the pro's and con's of individual propositions.

1. The main object of all forest management should be to ensure the permanency of the lumbering and other wood-cutting industries by providing a permanent supply of logs which is their raw material. Incidentally, or at least, secondarily, forest management aims to regulate the flow of streams, to secure a revenue, to ameliorate climatic conditions, and to provide a play-ground for the people.

2. Wherever forests naturally flourish they may be perpetuated and improved by conservative lumbering. The White Pine and the Douglas Fir are among the best trees in the world for this purpose.

3. If the forests are to be saved, it must be with the sympathetic co-operation of the men who cut the trees. Nor is this at all a matter of regret, for no class of citizens are more vitally interested in the perpetuation of the forests or would do more to that end than the lumbermen.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The principle of valuing stumpage for sale purposes by offering it at public auction has long found favor in the older provinces, and I note that British Columbia has recently taken legislation providing for its adoption. There can be no doubt but that public auction after ample advertisement and opportunity for inspection, is by far the simplest, most equitable, and above all the most satisfactory method of determining the market value of standing timber.

This sale by public auction may take either one of two forms: (1) The stumpage dues (i.e., the price to be paid per thousand feet when the timber is cut) may be fixed in advance of the sale, and bids may be asked for a lump sum or "bonus" which will represent the estimated value of the stumpage over and above the fixed stumpage dues; or (2) Bids may be asked on the amount of stumpage dues to be paid per thousand feet board measure when the timber is cut.

THE BONUS SYSTEM OF AUCTION.

The first method, which may for short be termed the bonus system, has found general acceptance almost to the exclusion of the second. The advantages claimed for it are:

- (1) That it yields at once a large revenue to the Provincial Treasury; and
- (2) That it gives the purchaser of the stumpage a larger interest in protecting the forest from fire.

ADVANCE PAYMENT ON FOREST REVENUE.

The payment in advance in the form of a bonus of a portion of the estimated value of the stumpage to be cut during a period of years is in reality a discounting of the future revenue producing capacity of the forest. This method of realising a large present return from what is a permanent Provincial asset capable of yielding a regular annual income can, it seems to me, be justified only as a means of meeting a financial emergency of the gravest character. It is worthy of remark in this connection that even the stress of war has never led the forest owning countries of Europe to resort to this method of temporary relief for their depleted treasuries.



THE PRODUCT OF THE FRUIT VALLEYS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FIRE PROTECTION.

It is evident that the payment in advance of a portion of the value of the timber must give the lumberman a larger interest in the protection of the timber purchased from fire. The advantage to the forest of the interest thus created is, however, more apparent than real. The interest created centers naturally in the protection of such timber as is available for the axe under the terms of his purchase. The greatest danger from fire is not, however, on areas bearing mature or semi-mature timber, but on cut-over land and such as bear quite young coniferous stands. It is evident that the motive for protecting an area from fire, created by an advance payment of stumpage, disappears as soon as an operator removes all the timber in which he has a financial interest. It might be added that it is a mistake to suppose that in determining the amount of bonus which he is prepared to bid on a proposition, the lumberman or pulp manufacturer does not discount for the danger of subsequent loss by fire and the expense involved in future fire ranging.

It will bear emphasis in this connection that a province's ultimate financial interest in young coniferous stands and cut-over-lands may be quite as great as in areas at present bearing mature timber; and also that any division of interest or responsibility in so vital a matter as forest fire protection is attended with the gravest dangers.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE BONUS SYSTEM.

The disadvantages of the bonus system may be discussed (1) from the standpoint of the operator, and (2) from that of the Province.

1. From the operator's standpoint:

(1) Capital Tied Up. The payment of a portion of the stumpage cash-in-advance locks up a large amount of capital (or credit) which should normally be used in the development of the business. This prevents the participation in the competition of persons or corporations having no surplus capital (or credit) over and above what would be sufficient to conduct a lumbering business on the plan of paying for their raw material when they require it. This unfair discrimination in favor of the large capitalists as against others of less but sufficient means, cannot but have an undesirable effect on the prices realized, in that it limits the number of persons in a position to compete.

(2) Increased Cost of Inspection. It greatly increases both the cost and the time required to make an adequate inspection of the tract offered, in that the prospective purchaser must estimate the amount as well as the value of the stumpage offered before he is in a position to bid on the proposition. This again limits the competition to the detriment of the interests of the public.

(3) Cost of Raw Material. The estimates of the amount of available stumpage which can be made by prospective buyers being necessarily only approximate, this method of sale introduces a large speculative element, in the cost of the raw material. As a matter of fact, an operator purchasing under the bonus system never knows what his raw material actually costs him until the logging of the tract has been completed.

2. From the standpoint of the Province as seller:

(1 and 2) That the bonus system of auction operates disadvantageously to the Province in that it causes much irregularity in the forest revenues has already been commented upon; as has also its undesirable tendency to limit the number of competitors in a position to bid at timber sales.

(3) Large Losses to Revenue. In the absence of accurate knowledge as to the amount of standing timber on a limit, the purchaser must bid on the basis of an amount which he is confident is here and available located, after discounting for all uncertain factors. Should there prove to be twice or three times as much merchantable timber found before he is through cutting—as has repeatedly occurred—the difference between the market value of this 'found' timber and the nominal stumpage dues finds its way into the pocket of the operator instead of the Provincial Treasury, as would have been the case had the amount of the dues been the consideration determined by public competition.

A similar condition obtains on limits on which the right to cut extends or is extended over a long period of years. Advances in market prices, together with changes in uses, methods of manufacture, and means of transportation are constantly adding to stumpage values. These influences, together with the natural increment by growth, have made valuable much timber which because of its small size or unfavorable location was thought to be wholly unmerchantable at the time of the purchase, and which failed to have any influence on the amount of dues paid. The whole value of this timber belongs to the province, but under the bonus system the nominal stumpage dues only, representing in many cases but a small fraction of the market value, reach the treasury.

On the other hand, it is not infrequently the case that merchantable timber has been over-estimated by the purchaser, and he has to find as much as he paid for the timber in the loss of gain at the expense of the Province. This contingency is rare indeed, and the result is usually as the reverse.

(4) Bonus System Means Objections Over-shadowing any Objection which might be made to the bonus system of sale from

present revenue returns discussed above, is its baneful influence on the future production of the forest. Its whole tendency is towards clean cutting as contrasted with the opposite tendency where the amount to be paid per thousand feet cut is made the basis for the auction.

Assume for illustration purposes, a pine stand estimated to cut ten million feet of mature timber which has an average market value of ten dollars per M as it stands, or a total of \$100,000. If sold at public auction on a stumpage basis for \$10 per M the operator will cut no trees which when manufactured will not yield at least \$10 per M over and above the cost of manufacture. Suppose, however, that \$80,000 of the purchase price be paid cash in advance in form of "bonus" with the stipulation that the remaining \$20 per M be paid as stumpage dues when the timber is cut. The same operator who in the first case found it in his interest to cut no trees which were not worth \$10 per M on the stump will now find it in his interest to cut whatever may have a stumpage value of \$2 per thousand. The cutting of the young pines having a stumpage value of between two and ten dollars per M may under some circumstances be the main difference between good forestry and destructive lumbering.

(5) Bonus System Places a Premium on Violation of Cutting Regulations. Should it have happened that in the sale of this block of pine the province should have reserved trees required for seed purposes, or all trees below a set diameter limit that they might form the basis of future cuttings, it is evident that a purchaser under the bonus system having advanced \$80,000 in cash and being in a position to reap a large profit from cutting the reserved trees (because of the low dues) would be under a very great and constant temptation to do so. It may indeed well be doubted if the enforcement of reasonable cutting regulations be at all practicable under this system. Certain it is that up to the present it has not been successfully accomplished.

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Successful Method of Growing Celery.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There are few, if any, more desirable vegetable to grow, than that of celery. I have tried several ways as they may have suggested themselves to me from time to time, but find my present method the most successful of any. From the correspondence I get from all over the West, a number of growers have failed to find a successful method. I have abandoned raising plants in hot beds or planting in trenches, but sow seed in the open as early as May, as the season will admit of. I like a plot sloping either to the north or south, and choose the bottom of the slope for my celery bed. I like a good depth of soil of an even texture, always trying to avoid a clay sub-soil. The land should be thoroughly enriched with well rotted manure, preferring from the horse stable. Plow or dig deep, mixing the manure thoroughly with soil, the mixing is one of the essentials to success. Have an even surface, fairly firm but not hard crest; I use a Junior Planet drill for the sowing of seed, destroying, by baking, the germination of 60% of the seed. Then mix the good seed with the destroyed seed, and sow thinly, whether sown with Junior Planet drill or by hand. Young plants will do better and grow faster if not sown too thick. This is why I destroy a large portion of seed, to avoid thick and spindling plants. I find from May 6 to 12 the best time for sowing. Celery seed is slow in germination, and will often take from 14 to 18 days in coming up. I put a small stick at each end of the row, where seed is sown, leaving a space 5 ft. 6 in. from row to row, then if weeds should make their appearance before celery should come up, I draw a line from stick to stick as before mentioned, this will give me the whereabouts of my celery, and enable me to use hoe, and keep clean between rows.

As soon as the celery has grown, say an inch, I thin down to single plants, when about four inches in length, I thin again, leaving 5 inches from plant to plant. When plants have grown from 10 to 15 inches, I commence to bank. I prefer the latter height as by this time the center or heart will have come well through. If the ground is dry, I water thoroughly before starting to hill. This will give me sufficient moisture for the rest of the season, I never water celery after hilling, as it produces scab or rust on the outside stalks. With the 5 ft. 6 ins. space from row to row as before mentioned I am able to use plow for hilling, evening same with rake or hoe, as the case may be. I always like my celery well up, before hilling, till I make the final hilling about the middle of September. This will give about three weeks in an ordinary season to complete bleaching. I have gone carefully over my celery plot before writing this article, and have failed to find a single plant going to seed, nor do I remember ever having a half dozen run to seed since I have adopted the present method. My present plot is as near perfection as anything I have ever seen in celery. A picture of which I am sending with this article. Having outlined my method of growing I may as well give my plan of storing. I like a trough, in cellar, any width depending upon how much to be stored, and eight inches in depth, then from October 10 to 15, I take my celery from garden to cellar, leaving as much soil as possible on each root as I would on tree or shrub when transplanting. Have about two inches moist, (but not wet soil) in the bottom of trough. Replant celery in this, covering each root thoroughly leaving one inch of soil up the stalk, let the heads be straight up not sloping, be very careful to have celery dry before storing. If top foliage has been touched by frost, sprinkle a few ashes over same after having been put in trough. If no frost, this is not necessary. Then cover up with bran bags or some other thin covering, being careful to see that everything is covered. Examine occasionally, if there are symptoms of rot or mildew sprinkle ashes or fine lime over tops. Then cover again. In this way we have kept celery till the following May in perfect condition.

S. LARCOMBE.

POULTRY

Booming the Hen.

The work of the poultry fattening stations in Alberta is progressing favorably. The groups gathered around the hen pens at the fall fairs, all eager to see, to learn, and to know, prove the awakening of the people. The supply of chickens at the fattening stations is unexpectedly large. It all goes to show that the government did the wise thing when a forward movement in the poultry business was inaugurated.

The influence of the fattening stations will, however, be felt only over a very small area of the Province. The knowledge must be spread abroad. Institute work, and poultry fairs must be the order of the day, and a special train—a poultry special—under the command of Conductor Foley would be an innovation with the merit of originality and the certainty of a large measure of success.



A PLEASANT SCENE

in the Province. Before planting celery, growing on the Larcombe Farm.

Making Attractive Poultry.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As the time is here when the farmers, or their wives, will be marketing the poultry they have been fortunate enough to raise, I thought a few words about dressing them would not come amiss.

My father was an Old Country poultry dealer and farmer and from a very early age, as I was the eldest son, I was called upon to assist him in plucking and dressing the poultry he bought up.

My father won several prizes in Oxford market, where his shops were situated, and elsewhere for plucking and dressing poultry, so his method cannot be too bad; here it is:

Take the chicken to be killed by the legs and hold it tightly with the left hand, also place the wings in the left hand too, so as not to allow them to flop and disturb any feathers that may have been plucked from others birds; then with the right hand grasp the head of the bird, place its breast against the right knee and give a quick firm pull, when the neck will break, the blood will run into the space between the head and neck, which answers quite as well as to draw the blood from the body, and leaves the flesh quite as white, as the old-fashioned way of sticking with a knife beside being cleaner and quicker.

As soon as the bird is killed pluck the feathers from the back laying the chicken in the lap, head to your feet, then take a downward pull to the feathers keeping the thumb close to the skin, as you are not so likely to tear the skin as by pulling the feathers from or near the ends. After finishing the back take all the wing feathers in a good grip and by giving a strong sharp pull the majority of them will come out at one pull. Treat the tail the same. We always keep a basket to put these feathers into and never allow them to become mixed with the better ones.

Now turn the bird having the head pointing towards the operator and holding the legs somewhat high pluck the legs and breast pulling the feathers toward you, being very careful not to tear the skin of the breast as this is what the buyer looks at. When all the feathers and stubs (the young feathers under the upper coat) have been quite got off with the exception of just a ring around neck just high enough to hide the blood in the space caused by the breaking of the neck, tie the legs with string just below the hocks and just tight enough so you can put a finger through it after it is tied; twist the ends of the wings downwards and put the small end under the other part of wing where it will remain; turn the chicken breast downwards, take hold of the claws and pull up the sides of the chicken tightly; place on a shelf, starting the row next the wall.

On the other side place a brick or stone to keep it in position until it is cool when it will remain as placed, leaving the whole of the breast exposed, which is the thing above all things to be considered. If a number are to be killed remove the stone or weight from the side, press the second bird against the first and replace weight and so on until the row is filled. A board slightly and evenly weighted on top of the whole can be used with advantage if allowed to remain thus until the fowl are quite cold. They will pack in good shape and little room will be required. This is quite an improvement on the stuck out legs and necks one sees in the shops in Winnipeg and elsewhere in Canada.

Eye Brow Hill, Sask.

E. C. SMITH.

This launching of Toronto university on a new career is not unlikely to bring a rush of students, and a word of caution may be in season, though perhaps not welcome to aspiring youth. There is apparently still a large demand for graduates in practical science. Cornell at least finds the demand still exceeding the supply. But there can scarcely be a doubt that Law, Medicine, and Education are overstocked, and that the youth who goes to the university with a view to any of those callings without having assured himself of his qualifications runs the risk of finding himself in the unhappy position of one whose sensibilities have been cultivated by education, and who wants bread. Ambition reigns, and disparages not manual labor only but the calling of the farm and the store. A homily on the blessings of contentment, with a good home, a sufficient livelihood, general respect, and domestic affection, or on the value of character compared with intellectual grade as the foundation of worth and happiness, would fall on deaf ears. Nevertheless, before a young man leaves the farm or the store for the university, he would do well to give a thought to these things.—*The Westerner*.

DAIRY

Milk Adulteration.

Bulletin No. 121, recently issued from the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, sets forth with the cold figures of statistics an account of the examination of samples of whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk and cream, obtained from the various Provinces and examined by the various district analysts, as well as in the laboratory. In the report we notice Nova Scotia and New Brunswick hold the first place, no adulterated samples having been obtained from either. The highest number of adulterated specimens of whole milk came from Toronto, Montreal and London following closely.

FIELD NOTES

Notes.

The total number of bushels of grain shipped from Yorkton, Sask., during August was 1,591,750 bushels. It is expected that the yield of this year will exceed that of last by 800,000 bushels.

The saw mills of British Columbia cut up 473,715,986 feet of lumber during last year. The product for 1906 is expected to reach 750,000,000 feet.

William Smith's island farm at Portage la Prairie has been bought by a local syndicate, \$15,000 being the price paid for 400 acres.

Leading Manitoba millers have advanced the price of flour twenty cents per barrel over the eastern provinces during the past week.

The body of Captain Hawes, who went down with his ship the "Princess" on Lake Winnipeg, has been found among the wreckage on Swampy Island.

The strike at Calgary among the building trades has been settled after holding out for three weeks. The wage scale is to be arbitrated upon.

William Gallup lost himself while on a hunting trip in British Columbia. He wandered from Howe Sound to Vancouver taking three days to accomplish the journey, during which time he had practically nothing to eat.

The latest decision from the White House in regard to Cuba is this: "The Cubans are to be given another trial at self-government. No extra session of Congress is to be called. Chas. E. Magoon, late governor of the canal zone, is to be provisional governor of Cuba. Secretary Taft is to return to the States as soon as conditions warrant. Annexation sentiment to be discouraged."

Newfoundland Conditions.

In view of the fact that the Lieutenant Governor's visit to Newfoundland has given rise to a discussion of union the following facts with regard to our island sister colony are interesting:

Newfoundland covers an area of some 42,000 square miles, about one-third of which consists of lakes and rivers. The population is estimated at 220,000, inclusive of the Labrador coast. Of these, about 30,000 are to be found at St. John's, the capital, and 10,000 at Harbor Grace, the only two large centers in the colony. The rest of the people are to be found in scattered settlements, and small towns and villages along the coast line, mainly engaged in the fishing industry. The larger number of these are settled upon the east coast.

The interior of the country is to a very great extent unoccupied, the land not being cultivated more than a few miles from the coast line. Very little progress has hitherto been made in agricultural operations, and, consequently, the amount of farm produce raised in the colony has not been at all sufficient to supply the needs of even the limited number of people to be found in the colony. It may be generally stated that the inhabitants have to be fed and clothed by importations from abroad.

For many years these have mainly been brought from Great Britain and the United States for reasons which are well understood, but which at present have not the same force that they once had. The rapid progress of Canada as a manufacturing and exporting country, together with the greatly-improved facilities of communication with this ancient colony, is sufficient to account for the fact that the imports from Canada have been largely augmented in recent years, naturally at the expense of our competitors in Great Britain, and, more particularly, those in the United States. Other things being equal, there is, I am satisfied, a

decided preference in favor of Canada, and it only remains for the traders of the Dominion to cultivate in a careful way the requirements and goodwill of their kinsmen in this colony, not only to retain the large share they now have, but to extend it very materially in the years to come. The day has gone by when any product not considered good enough to send elsewhere, can be sold here to advantage. In recent years there has been a considerable increase in lumbering and mining operations, and the establishment of several local factories, made possible by the customs tariff in force, has, of course, had some effect in the volume of certain imports.

The colony is in a very prosperous condition at present, and the time seems to be an opportune one for the promotion of an increased trade from the Dominion.

The transportation facilities for freight are good, as nearly all the small ports around the coast can be reached by steamer at frequent intervals, while the interior has been opened up in recent years by the Reid Newfoundland railway system, connecting the capital city of St. John's on the east with Port-aux-Basques on the west coast, whence a fast steamer runs to North Sydney in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, thus completing the link between Canada and Newfoundland.—E. D. ARNAUD, Canadian Commercial Agent, St. John's Nfd.

Necessity Makes Beggars of Us All.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The West is confronted with a labor problem of no small import. No one can deny that the demand for hired help this year was out of all proportion with the supply and very generally remained unsatisfied, to the great detriment of the farmers. This may not have been so apparent in Manitoba, owing to an influx of Eastern laborers attracted by high wages; but in Alberta the want of assistance at the time when it is most sorely needed was very acutely felt; and the prospect of improvement in these conditions without outside intervention seems remote.

We have never been spoilt in this respect. From the earliest days of settlement the question of efficient help has been a perplexing one to the man whose ambitions extended beyond the field of individual effort, but its solution was not unattainable. The requirements of the time were fewer, and a number of men in those days came to the country with very limited means, or altogether devoid of them, and were glad to accept employment for two or three years to acquire the resources and experience necessary to make a start. These conditions were favorable to both employers and employed, and some of our best farms are in the hands of immigrants of this class. These arrivals are now largely superseded by men possessed of a certain amount of capital who, far from increasing the labor supply, are themselves in quest of assistance which they cannot procure. While any new comers who are looking for work are quickly snatched up by the ogre of railroad construction or by some of the mushroom towns everywhere springing into existence. In the early stages of Galician and Polish settlement a limited supply of questionable service could be derived from these people; they were inadequate to the task, but the wages were small. Now "Russian" labor is as high in its pretensions as the best in the land, and the settlers are attaining what they look upon as independence. Their wants are so few, their outlook so limited, the conditions from which they emerged so squalid and debased, that the bare necessities of life constitute opulence in their eyes, and they have no further incentive to work out. With their disappearance the hired man as a general marketable commodity, has practically ceased to be found. What are we going to do? Be a one man, one team, fifty acre crowd, a nation of small homesteaders? Or import labor, how, whence and at what cost? Under the stress of scarcity, wages have very naturally advanced fifty to a hundred per cent, and it is being freely predicted that the wage earners of 1907 will require \$3 a day. I have no hesitation in stating my conviction that with wheat, oats, barley and beef at present prices, with a lumber combine that is strangling the country, under tariff conditions which favor industry at the expense of agriculture and which powerful interests are striving to intensify, it is impossible for the farmer to give these wages and make the farm pay. You recently denounced the importation of Chinese coolies to be employed in railroad construction, and I suppose we are all agreed on this point; the heathen 'Chinee' is the abomination of desolation and it is our duty to hate him. Ours "the ports he shall not enter, the roads he shall not tread", until such time as he becomes a Great Power and we are compelled to treat him civilly. But the day may not be so far distant when any kind of help will be better than none; and I would not be surprised to hear that a number of farmers, with grain unstacked, hay rotting on the ground and fall plowing in durance, would have welcomed the advent of negroes, Lascars or cannibal savages if they could do the work of the fields. All this sounds a discordant note, and it will possibly not be heard; our glorious West, and the comfortable homes it insures to all comers, are a more familiar theme. I am not crying down the country. We are old friends, and it is being built up in grand style; but, the farmer is the keystone. His prosperity means prosperity to all, his difficulties mean difficulty to all. Therefore he should be helped. The present season is, very imperfectly, tided over; the next will

MARKETS

bring a recurrence of the same troubles in an aggravated form. Hired labor, at a price that is fair and reasonable, and not ruinous, is indispensable to the development of the West, as indispensable as it is to the mines of South Africa. Only we have no Kafirs here. Who is going to help the situation? The associations now struggling into life, the provincial or Dominion government? It is worthy the attention of all. Nor should such attention be deferred until it is too late. *Bis dat qui cito dat.* He gives twice who gives quickly.

HENRY DEBY.

Meets With Approval by Englishmen at Home in Canada.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I read with great pleasure your editorial of the 10th of September's issue of your valuable paper, entitled "Misconceptions of the English." As an Englishman and a colonial of over twenty-four years standing, I can thoroughly endorse all you say in your article, and if all Canadian papers would write in the same unbiased strain as your paper, I firmly believe all such objectionable epithets as are now used towards a newcomer into this country from the dear Old Land, of which all Englishmen are justly proud, would soon pass away. It has been proved times out of number, that no nation can so successfully colonize as the British nation, therefore why need of such objectionable epithets towards them as "green Englishmen" etc.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space in your valuable paper, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN F. BIRD.

Sunnyside Farm, Gully, Sask.

Notes.

The annual report of Widdill Sons shows that out of an import of 130,063 tons of cheese into Britain, for the year ending in June, 95,884 tons came from Canada.

McMichael Bros., large farmers and horse dealers near South Qu'Appelle, Sask., have had a telephone system installed on their extensive farm, which proves a great convenience. The different houses are connected, the ordinary wire fence being used as a means of conduction. Poles are erected only where really necessary, over road ways where the wire fences are not available. This goes to show that the phone system, if extended to the more thickly settled rural settlements, would prove a great convenience.—*The Telegram.*

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

The Alberta Provincial Government buildings will be erected on the grounds of the old Hudson's Bay Company's fort at Edmonton.

A big fire in Summerside, P. E. I., caused the loss of fifty public and private buildings valued at \$250,000.

Because the general manager used bank funds for speculation, the Ontario Bank is in financial distress. It will be absorbed by the Bank of Montreal so that depositors will lose nothing.

T. P. O'Connor, journalist and nationalist member of the Imperial parliament is touring Canada, delivering speeches in the larger cities.

Eastern Canada and the new England states have suffered severely from cold during the last week. Snow fell to the depth of a foot in the vicinity of Niagara, and fruit trees and vines have suffered considerably.

The employees of the MacLaren company of Buckingham, P. Q., have been on strike for a month. Open violence occurred when the company brought in strike breakers, with the result that one of the members of the firm, who is also mayor of the town, the sheriff and the chief of police were placed under arrest charged with firing the first shots in a fight that resulted in the killing of two men.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Sultan's subjects in the province of Yemen, Arabia, are in rebellion against Turkish rule.

Secretary Taft announces from Havana that he and General Funston will leave Cuba at once and affairs will be in the hands of Governor Magoon and General Bell.

A cablegram has been received from the trade and commerce department from Ceylon, General Agent Ross at Melbourne, stating that the Ceylon government has abandoned the proposed tariff on Great Britain and New Zealand a trade conference this session. The government have increased the duty on agricultural implements and machinery. The duty on a stripper harvester is \$77.86, which is prohibitory. The duties are the same on other implements. On other implements out of the duty there is an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

Every other phase of the grain trade sinks into insignificance when compared with the car shortage. Fully one thousand cars per week less are arriving this year than during the corresponding period last season. From all parts of the country complaints are coming in of full elevators and no cars. Up to October 12th 18,218,000 bushels of wheat had been received as compared with 12,046,000 up to the same date last year, but the shipping season was fully two weeks earlier this year. But these are generalities and as such tell nothing of the inconvenience suffered by the thousands of producers all over the prairies. If one deals in generalities, however, he will be contented to know that at the present rate of marketing something like 25,000,000 bushels will be got out before the close of navigation. He can then figure that the 1,100 elevators with their capacity of over 50,000,000 bushels will hold the greater part of the remaining wheat. But the great trouble is that although there is elevator capacity in the country for 50,000,000 there never seems to be that much wheat in store and most farmers can tell the reason why.

In the large wheat markets traders have been having an anxious time as they do not appear to understand why, if there is such a big crop in the country, more of it does not come into the visible supply consequently there is a lot of sparring for time. Snort sellers resort to all kinds of practices to try to bring out wheat. It is now believed that the report of the big corner by Standard Oil and U. S. Steel mentioned in our last week's issue, was nothing more than an effort of "shorts" to try to start wheat loss. At the end of last week another canard went the rounds to the effect that Carnegie was buying wheat and the reporters jocularly suggested that the laird of Skibo was honestly bent on getting rid of some of his money. But wheat doesn't flow freely simply because the railways cannot get it moved. Thompson, Sons and Co., report specially for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE conditions in the Winnipeg market at last week end as follows:

Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market continues firm, especially in a speculative way. Exporters cannot see any satisfactory trade, our prices being quite above export values. At times our market becomes very dull owing to the absence of a steady cash demand, but livens up again on the appearance of large speculative orders. Prices are 1 Hard 77c, 1 Nor. 75½c, 2 Nor. 72½c, 3 Nor 70½c, spot or past Winnipeg and on the option market futures closed, October 75½c, November 75c, December 72½c, and May 76½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

OATS.—The oat market is firm, these being a good demand partly owing to speculation. The supply from the country, however, seems to be increasing and this causes the feeling to be easier and prevents prices advancing further. No. 2 white are worth 34½c in store Fort William or Port Arthur for spot or October delivery, November 33c and December 32½c.

BARLEY.—The demand for barley is also good, especially for the higher grades and No. 3 is worth 41c in store Fort William and Port Arthur, October delivery.

FLAX.—The flax market is strong and has advanced about 6c. in the last two weeks, the price to-day for No. 1 North Western being 112c. in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH WHEAT.

1 Hard, 76½c.; 1 Northern, 75½c.; 2 Northern 73½c.; 3 Northern, 72½c.

MILL FEED, per ton—

Brain 17 00 @ 18 50
Shorts 18 00 @ 19 50

CHOPPED FEEDS—

Oats and barley 24 00
Barley 26 00
Oats 26 00

HAY, per ton, cars on track

Winnipeg 10 00 @ 11 00
Loose loads 10 00 @ 11 00

POTATOES, Winnipeg, per bushel

Flat 55
Cut 40

BUTTER

Creamery brands 21 00 @ 22 00
Boxes, Col's Winnipeg 21 00 @ 22 00

DAIRY

Straight lots 15 00 @ 16 00

CHEESE

Finest Manitoba 14 00 @ 15 00
Canada 14 00 @ 15 00

EGGS

Fresh gathered, Winnipeg 14 00 @ 15 00
Shipped to country 14 00 @ 15 00

LIVE STOCK.

Export market slower.

Trade healthy for good cattle.

Don't send any lumpy jawed cattle to Winnipeg.

Manitoba and Northwestern points delivered a lot of mixed cattle, sheep and hogs last week.

Rees Hill of Brook, Ind., was looking over the stock yards last Friday and found value for all kinds of cattle about 2c. lower than in the states.

H. A. Mullins closed a contract for 1000 ocean spaces at the lowest price on record for five years. Thirty shillings or less from Montreal "looks awful good."

A car load of good lumber horses bound from Toronto for the Big Ben Lumber Co. of Arrowhead, B. C., fed up in the yards last Friday. The best pair cost \$525.00 in Toronto and were not very big at that. They would hardly make 1650 lbs.

Goodbum Bros. of Russell, Man., sent H. A. Mullins 10 cars of extra fine cattle of their own feeding last week. H. A. also had 17 cars from J. R. Mullins of Whitewood that went in his eastern train load of exporters.

Among Gordon, Ironsides and Fares last week's shipments were 600 from the Cochrane people, 500 from the Circles near Gleichen, 500 from McKercher, Medicine Hat, and 200 from Russell, Man.

J. A. Eldridge of Raymond had down 316 cattle for his own people and the Knight Sugar Co., which H. A. Mullins sold for him to the British Export Co. of Liverpool, for a very satisfactory figure and J. A. went home feeling like a John D. Rockefeller.

Jas. Lovering of Dominion City, Man., is putting up 1600 range sheep to feed. Jas. Hill who feeds for Hartney's miller, James McInnis, has also put in a bunch of 1000.

Winnipeg authorities have begun to take an active interest in the butcher's cattle at the stock yards and have already condemned several head to be burned on account of lumpy jaw.

MONTREAL.

Live stock steady at \$4.25 and \$4.50 for finest cattle. Sheep at \$3.50 to \$4.25. Lambs \$5 to \$5.50. Hogs \$6.50 to \$6.85 according to quality.

TORONTO.

Export cattle \$4.00 to \$4.75; butchers', \$3.75 to \$4.50; choicest stockers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; common, \$2.50 to \$2.75; short hogs, \$3.75 to \$3.85; export sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.60. Keeps, \$6.40 to \$6.65.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—market strong; beeves \$4.10 to \$7.30; stockers and feeders \$2.50 to \$4.50; Texans \$3.75 to \$4.35; westerners \$3.50 to \$5.80; calves \$6.25 to \$7.75. Hogs, mixed and butchers', \$6.20 to \$6.60; good heavy \$6.30 to \$6.60 light \$6.20 to \$6.55; bulk of sales \$6.25 to \$6.60.

B. C. Fruit in Western Canada.

It is a pleasure to the dwellers on the prairie to note the coming of the products of B. C. orchards on to their markets in increasing quantities from year to year. The prairie cities, towns and villages, and the people tributary to such places have the money to buy good fruit and are encouraged to buy when quality is one of the distinguishing features of the shipments. Western Canada purchases a lot of California and Washington fruit each season, but would much prefer to buy the B. C. or Ontario article, provided the quality was as good, which unfortunately up to date it is not. The trouble with the Canadian fruit grower seems to be in the matter of packing; he does not give as good measure as his foreign competitor, is not as careful to reject inferior specimens and is less careful in wrapping and packing. It seems to us that the efforts of the big B. C. fair managers and directors are not backed up by the department of agriculture of that province to the extent they might be.

The B. C. exhibits at the prairie shows, under the charge of Messrs. R. M. Palmer and Brandrich, are splendid as advertising for B. C.'s capabilities, but the only blemishes that the markets will yield to are a good article, well packed. The department then could well afford to have thoroughly competent men to instruct in this matter at the beginning of each shipping season similar to the inspectors of creameries and dairies in other portions of Canada. It is interesting to note that a shipment of plums from the Okanagan recently received commendation and it is to be hoped that the apple shipments from the Coast province will all obtain a high standard.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

A CANADIAN POETESS.

As a member of the Roberts family Elizabeth Roberts Macdonald shares with her brothers, Charles, Theodore and William Roberts in literary ability of the high order which wins recognition. It would seem that to their mother they owe a great deal of their talent in literature. Bliss Carman and Barry Strattan are cousins of Mrs. Macdonald and her brothers, and the three mothers are sisters.

"Dream Verses" is the title of the little book of poems just published by Mrs. Macdonald. Most of these collected poems are lyric in character and all are musical, sweet and tender and breathe forth a cheering and pleasure-giving spirit. "Like a song without a jarring note, or a flower which grows with no gardener to care for it but the sun and rain and wind, "Dream Verses" are as a woman's nature made them."

We should like to make lavish quotation, but have space for only one or two of the most beautiful. For simplicity and sweetness there is something to touch the human heart in "The House Among the Firs":

A low grey house is set among the firs,
And softly night and winter wall it round;
Among its garden-ways no creature stirs,
And from its frozen meadows breathes no sound.

But, ah within those quiet walls what light!
Lamps globed like mimic moons, and firelight's glow,
And eyes of childhood still with wonder bright
Above some fairy record bending low.

The mother gazes on the fire and builds
Dream's mighty architecture—Love knows how—
And one beside her thinks how firelight gilds
Her hair and shows the splendor of her brow.

Keep watch above it, Kindly Powers and let
No evil thing draw nigh that dear abode—
The low grey house of quiet, safely set
Among its firs beyond the winding road.

Among a number of child-songs contained in this volume is a tender melodious little poem called "Secrets."

Coo and croon thy story
Close to Mother's ear,
Murmur all the secrets
Wise men long to hear.

I will tell you, Dearie,
What the woods have told;
Where the first fair adder's-tongue
Lifts its speckled gold;

Where the wee white violet
Through the last year's leaves,
Smiles in baby wonder
When the sad wind grieves.

Now, my dear, my wise one,
Teach me how to win
That enchanted island
Far from toil and din.

Where there bloom forever,
Fadeless and secure,
Loves that cannot perish,
Friendships that endure.

Oh, my dear, my wise one,
Crooning like a dove,
Still our greatest secret
Is always—Love—and Love.

THE COST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

This is a subject about which the average parent makes an annual protest at the beginning of the school year, and it is one of the subjects carefully avoided at teachers' conventions, which in the West are, judging from published reports, demonstrations in public of method, rather than debates on the improvement of the educational methods and systems now in vogue. The question of textbooks is one that the teachers do not touch, because quite often they are overawed by the fact that the authors of some textbooks are big guns in the department of education and that the department has authorized the books. In this we believe there could be improvement, and before a new textbook is approved, such should be submitted to some persons qualified to pronounce, and the questions should not be decided by those who are likely to profit by the sales of such textbooks. There is a grave suspicion that the members of some departments of education are interested in companies whose textbooks they approve for use in the schools. Teachers' conventions would confer a real benefit also by formulating plans by which fewer textbooks would be needed.

"Bob, Son of Battle,"
our new serial story, has
been classed with "Lorna
Doone" and "Beside the
Bonnie Briar Bush."
The first installment
appeared in our last
week's issue. Look it up
and recommend it to your
neighbors. :: :: :: ::

The question of the merits of some of the approved textbooks is another thing to be decided upon; not very long ago, we heard a criticism by a man competent to criticize any one of the textbooks used in Manitoba schools, it was an adverse one. To the man of family, and all are agreed that the value of the man to the community can be judged partly by the size of that family, the cost and number of textbooks is discouraging, and rather tends to dampen enthusiasm in the cause of education, in place of encouraging the citizen to give the children a good education.

One of the advantages of our system of public school education over that of the no system, by which education is left to the enterprise of the private school, is supposed to be that of ensuring uniformity in methods and of textbooks, which objects are largely defeated by the vacillation and frequent change made by departments of education at the present time. The situation has become so acute in Ontario that the government there appointed a School Book Commission, at which the statement was made that the textbooks cost from thirty to sixty per cent too much, that the books are printed on poor paper and badly bound; books were shown to last only six

months to one year. One of the witnesses called made the statement: "It is a serious drawback to a child to take him from one book to another on the same subject. It is unsatisfactory from an educational point of view, and adds to the cost of the pupil."

In no other lines of work are such radical changes made as in school books.

Knowledge as taught in the schools is more or less of a staple, that is to say, in the realm of public school education there are not important new discoveries such as in medicine and kindred lines of endeavor, so that there is not the pressing necessity for new books that some would have us believe. The fact of the matter is put into plain English, that departments of education have been influenced or induced to authorize new textbooks, for one of two reasons, either on the plea that the new books were improvements over those formerly used (not always proven by the way), or that some one or more persons connected in some way or other with the department, were financially interested in the sale of a new textbook.

THE YELLOW STREAK IN THE WHITE MAN.

"There is a streak of yellow in every man," said the manager of an electric light plant a few days ago. "This town has a population of about 15,000 and I am willing to bet that 500 lights are burning every night that the electric company never hears about. People connect the wires themselves and never notify us—they steal the light. Then when we put in a sixteen candle power light they change to thirty-two just as soon as our backs are turned. It's the natural born thievish propensity of people—it's the streak of yellow in the white man."

This stricture seemed a little severe and we began to do some thinking. Some time ago we asked editorially this question: Are Farmers Honest? The query aroused some comment, and there were those who differed on the question, and now we present this new phase: Is there a touch of dishonesty in all humanity?

"It is a singular thing," said a clerk in a dry goods store, "how seldom a person will return to correct a mistake if the error is in his favor. I have known prominent people, men who would not dream of stealing a cent who walk off with a dollar too much change and yet count themselves perfectly honest. We meet it in the store right along. There are exceptions, of course, but they are rare. Oh, yes there is quite a touch of dishonesty everywhere." Here was another evidence of this "streak." How strongly it shows itself! Not in open dishonesty but in a subtle, artful fashion.

We were coming homeward on a local train one night when a gentleman well known in the West for his missionary zeal joined us on the train. Some way or other the conductor missed the newcomer and forthwith our friend noticed it. What were his chances? He had purchased no ticket. Would the "con." find him before he reached his destination? He missed the penalty. He has his five dollars in his pocket. Was he honest, or was it after all a streak of yellow in that great and good man? We would trust him with all the money we are ever likely to possess. In every walk of life he plays the man, but did he do right on that occasion?

All through life you will find it pretty much the same. We change and reverse the Napoleonic doctrine which says: The crime committed by the nation cannot be charged against the individual and in its place we state that the crime committed against a corporation or a nation cannot be called a crime, because the corporate body has no soul. And in political life the same theory is followed. Men who are unswervingly fair in private life become changed as soon as they enter public life; it is the double standard of morality, the development of the latent "streak of yellow" which sometime or other comes to the surface in the lives of many, far too many, of our best Canadians.

Bob, Son of Battle

By Alfred Ollivant

The animal story too often shows animals with human characteristics—four-footed bodies with the feelings of men. Bob, Son of Battle does not belong to this class. He is "dog" first, last, and all the time. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

(Continued from last week.)

sucking his eternal twig, entirely unmoved by the other's heat.

"Ye're right, Mr. Hornbut, as ye are. But my argument is this: that I get at his soul best through his leetle carcass."

The honest parson brought down his stick with an angry thud.

"M'Adam, you're a brute—a brute!" he shouted. At which outburst the little man was seized with a spasm of silent merriment.

"A fond dad first, a brute afterward, aiblins—he! he! Ah, Mr. Hornbut! ye 'ford me vast diversion, ye do indeed, 'my loved, my honored, much-respected friend.'"

"If you paid as much heed to your boy's welfare as you do to the bad poetry of that profligate ploughman—"

An angry gleam shot into the other's eyes.

"D'ye ken what blasphemy is, Mr. Hornbut?" he asked, shouldering a pace forward.

For the first time in the dispute the parson thought he was about to score a point, and was calm accordingly.

"I should do; I fancy I've a specimen of the breed before me now. And d'you know what impertinence is?"

"I should do; I fancy I've—I wad say it's what gentlemen often are unless their mummies whipped 'em as lads."

For a moment the parson looked as if about to seize his opponent and shake him.

"M'Adam," he roared, "I'll not stand your insolences!"

The little man turned, scuttled indoors, and came running back with a chair.

"Permit me!" he said blandly, holding it before him like a haircutter for a customer.

The parson turned away. At the gap in the hedge he paused.

"I'll only say one thing more," he called slowly. "When your wife, whom I think we all loved, lay dying in that room above you, she said to you in my presence—"

It was M'Adam's turn to be angry. He made a step forward with burning face.

"Aince and for a', Mr. Hornbut," he cried passionately, "understand I'll not ha' you and yer likes lay yer tongues on ma wife's memory whenever it suits ye. Ye can say what ye like about me—lies, sneers, snash—and I'll say nae-thing. I dinna ask ye to respect me; I think ye might do sae muckle by her, puir lass. She never harmed ye. Gin ye canna let her bide in peace where she lies doon yonder"—he waved in the direction of the churchyard—"ye'll no come on ma land. Though she is dead she's mine."

Standing in front of his house, with flushed face and big eyes, the little man looked almost noble in his indignation. And the parson, striding away down the hill, was uneasily conscious that with him was not the victory.

CHAPTER III RED WULL

The winter came and went; the lambing season was over, and spring already shyly kissing the land. And the back of the year's work broken, and her master well started on a fresh season, M'Adam's old collie, Cuttie Sark, lay down one evening and passed quietly away.

The little black-and-tan lady, Parson Leggy used to say, had been the only thing on earth M'Adam cared for. Certainly the two had been wondrously devoted; and for many a week the Dalesmen missed the shrill, cheery, ringing cry which heralded the parson's approach: "Weel done, Cuttie Sark!"

The little man felt his loss acutely, and, according to his wont, vented his ill-feeling on David and the Dalesmen. In return, Tammas, whose forte was in invective and alliteration, cried to him behind his back, "A wondrous one!" and "A wirulent wiper!" to the applause of tinkling pewters.

A shepherd without his dog is like a ship without a rudder, and M'Adam felt his loss practically as well as otherwise. Especially did he experience this on a day when he had to take a batch of draft-ewes over to Grammochtown. To help him Jem Burton had lent the services of his herring-gutted, herring-hearted, greyhound lurcher, Monkey. But before they had well topped Braithwaite Brow, which leads from the village on to the marshes, M'Adam was standing in the track with a rock in his hand, a smile on his face, and the tenderest blandishments in his voice as he coaxed the dog to him. But Master Monkey knew too much for that. However, after gambolling a while longer in the middle of the flock, a boulder, better aimed than its predecessors, smote him on the hinder parts and sent him back to the Sylvester Arms, with a sore tail and a subdued heart.

For the rest, M'Adam would never have won over the sheep-infested marshes alone with his convoy had it not been for the help of old Saunderson and Shep, who caught him on the way and aided him.

It was in a very wrathful mood that on his way home he turned into the Dalesman's Daughter in Silverdale.

The only occupants of the tap-room, as he entered, were Teddy Bolstock, the publican, Jim Mason, with the faithful Betsy beneath his chair and the post-bags flung into the corner, and one long-limbed, drover-like man—a stranger.

"And he come up to Mr. Moore," Teddy was saying, "and says he, 'I'll gie ye twal' pun for yon gray dog o' yours.' 'Ah,' says Moore, 'yo' may gie me twal' hunner'd and yet you'll not get ma Bob.'—Eh, Jim?"

"And he did that," corroborated Jim. "'Twal' hunner'd,' says he."

"James Moore and his dog agin!" snapped M'Adam. "There's ither in the world forbye them twa."

"Ay, but none like 'em," quoth loyal Jim.

"Na, thanks be. Gin there were there'd be no room for Adam M'Adam in this 'melancholy vale.'"

There was silence a moment, and then—

"You're wantin' a tyke, bain't you, Mr. M'Adam?" Jim asked.

The little man hopped round all in a hurry.

"What!" he cried in well-affected eagerness, scanning the yellow mongrel beneath the chair. "Betsy for sale! Guid life! Where's ma check-book?"

Whereat Jim, most easily snubbed of men, collapsed.

M'Adam took off his dripping coat and crossed the room to hang it on a chair-back. The stranger drover followed the meagre, shirt-clad figure with shifty eyes; then he buried his face in his mug.

M'Adam reached out a hand for the chair; and as he did so, a bomb in yellow leapt out from beneath it, and growling horribly, attacked his ankles.

"Curse ye!" cried M'Adam, starting back. "Ye devil, let me alone!" Then turning fiercely on the drover, "Yours, mister?" he asked. The man nodded. "Then call him aff, can't ye? D—n ye!" At which Teddy Bolstock withdrew, sniggering; and Jim Mason slung the post-bags on to his shoulder and plunged out into the rain, the faithful Betsy following disconsolately.

The cause of the squall, having beaten off the attacking force, had withdrawn again beneath its chair. M'Adam stooped down, still cursing his wet coat on his arm, and beheld a tiny yellow puppy, crouching dejected in the dark, and glaring out with very light eyes. Seeing itself remarked, it bared its teeth, raised its little bristles, and growled a hideous mew.

A sense of humor possessed M'Adam's nature, and was M'Adam's one redeeming feature. The little man's first thing—this being his only one—was to strike home to the little creature. Delighted at such a stroke of

vice in so tender a plant, he fell to chuckling.

"Ye leetle devil!" he laughed. "He! he! ye leetle devil!" and flipped together finger and thumb in vain endeavor to coax the puppy to him.

But it growled, and glared more terribly.

"Stop it, ye little snake, or I'll flatten you!" cried the big drover, and shuffled his feet threateningly. Whereat the puppy, gurgling like hot water in a kettle, made a feint as though to advance and wipe them out, these two bad men.

M'Adam laughed again, and smote his leg.

"Keep a ceevil tongue and yer distance," says he, "or I'll e'en ha' to mak' ye. Though he is but as big as a man's thumb, a dog's a dog for a' that—he! he! the leetle devil." And he fell to flipping finger and thumb afresh.

"Ye're maybe wantin' a dog?" inquired the stranger. "Yer friend said as much."

"Ma friend lied; it's his way," M'Adam replied.

"I'm willin' to part wi' him," the other pursued.

The little man yawned. "Weel, I'll tak' him to oblige ye," he said indifferently.

The drover rose to his feet.

"It's givin' 'im ye, fair givin' 'in ye, mind! But I'll do it!"—he smacked a great fist into a hollow palm. "Ye may have the dog for a pun—I'll only ask you a pun," and he walked away to the window.

M'Adam drew back, the better to scan his would-be benefactor; his lower jaw dropped, and he eyed the stranger with a drolly sarcastic air.

"A poun', man! A poun'—for yon noble dorg!" he pointed a crooked forefinger at the little creature, whose scowling mask peered from beneath the chair.

"Man, I couldna do it. Na, na; ma conscience wadna permit me. 'Twad be fair robbin' ye. Ah, ye Englishmen!" he spoke half to himself, and sadly, as if deploring the unhappy accident of his nationality; "it's yer grand, open-hearted generosity that grips a puir Scotsman by the throat. A poun'! and for you!" He wagged his head mournfully, cooking it sideways the better to scan his subject.

"Take him or leave him," ordered the drover truculently, still gazing out of the window.

"Wi' yer permission I'll leave him," M'Adam answered meekly.

"I'm short o' the ready," the big man pursued, "or I wouldna part with him. Could I bide me time there's many'd be glad to give me a tenner for one o' that bree—" he caught himself up hastily—"for a dog sic as that."

"And yet ye offer him me for a poun'! Noble indeed!" Nevertheless the little man had pricked his ears at the other's slip and quick correction. Again he approached the puppy, dangling his coat before him to protect his ankles; and again that wee wild beast sprang out, seized the coat in his small jaw, and worried it savagely.

M'Adam stooped quickly and picked up his tiny assailant; and the puppy, suspended by his neck, gurgled and slobbered; then, wriggling desperately round, made its teeth meet in its adversary's shirt. At which M'Adam shook it gently and laughed. Then he set to examining it.

Apparently some six weeks old; a tawny coat, fiery eyes, a square head with small cropped ears, and a comparatively immense jaw; the whole giving promise of great strength, if little beauty. And this effect was enhanced by the manner of its docking. For the miserable relic of a tail, yet raw, looked little more than a red button adhering to its wearer's stern.

M'Adam's inspection was as minute as it was apparently absurd. He was examining the puppy from the nose to the hock, the snout to the very now and then he threw a quick

glance at the man at the window, who was watching the careful scrutiny a thought uneasily.

"Ye've cut him short," he said at length, swinging round on the drover.

"Ay; strengthens their backs," the big man answered with averted gaze. M'Adam's chin went up in the air; his mouth partly opened and his eyelids partly closed as he eyed his informant.

"Oh, ay," he said.

"Gie him back to me," ordered the drover surlily. He took the puppy and set it on the floor; whereupon it immediately resumed its former fortified position. "Ye're no buyer; I knoo that all along by that face on ye," he said in insulting tones.

"Ye wad ha' bought him yersel', nae doot?" M'Adam inquired blandly.

"In course; if ye say so."

"Or aiblins ye bred him?"

"Appen I did."

"Ye'll no be from these parts?"

"Will I no?" answered the other.

A smile of genuine pleasure stole over M'Adam's face. He laid his hand on the other's arm.

"Man," he said gently, "ye mind me o' hame." Then almost in the same breath: "Ye said ye found him?"

It was the stranger's turn to laugh.

Ha! ha! "Ye teckle me, little mon. Found 'im? Nay; I was give him by a friend. But there's nowt amiss wi' his breedin', ye may believe me."

The great fellow advanced to the chair under which the puppy lay. It leapt out like a lion, and fastened on his huge boot.

"A rare bred un, look 'ee! a rare game un. Ma word, he's a big-hearted un! Look at the back on him; see the jaws to him!" He shook his booted foot fiercely, tossing his leg to and fro like a tree in a wind. But the little creature, now raised ceiling-ward, now dashed to the ground, held on with incomparable doggedness, till its small jaw was all bloody, and muzzle wrinkled with the effort.

"Ay, ay, that'll do," M'Adam interposed, irritably.

The drover ceased his efforts.

"Now, I'll make ye a last offer." He thrust his head down to a level with the other's, shooting out his neck.

"It's throwin' him at ye, mind. 'Tain't buyin' him ye'll be—don't go for to deceive yourself. Ye may have him for fifteen shillin'. Why do I do it, ye ask? Why, 'cos I think ye'll be kind to him," as the puppy retreated to its chair, leaving a spotted track of red along its route.

"Ay, ye wadna be happy gin ye thocht he'd no a comfortable hame, condescerate man?" M'Adam answered, eyeing the dark track on the floor. Then he put on his coat.

"Na, na, he's no for me. Weel, I'll no detain ye. Good-nicht to ye, mister!" and he made for the door.

"A gran worker he'll be," called the drover after him.

"Ay; muckle wark he'll mak' among the sheep wi' sic a jaw and sic a temper. Weel, I maun be steppin'. Good-nicht to ye."

"Ye'll niver have sich anither chanst."

"Nor niver wush to. Na, na; he'll never mak' a sheep-dog," and the little man turned up the collar of his coat.

"Will he not?" cried the other scornfully. "There niver yet was one o' that line—" he stopped abruptly. The little man spun round.

"Iss?" he said, as innocent as any child; "ye were sayin'?"

The other turned to the window and watched the rain falling monotonously.

"Ye'll be wantin' wet," he said adroitly.

"Ay, we could do wi' a drappin'. And he'll never mak' a sheep-dog." He showed his cap down on his head. "Weel, good-nicht to ye!" and he stepped out into the rain.

It was long after dark when the bar-ain was finally struck.

(Continued on page 1632)

THE QUIET HOUR

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE IS RADIANT WITH GLORY.

We all, with unveiled face reflecting as a mirror the glory of the Lord, are transformed into the same image from glory to glory, even as from the Lord the Spirit.—2 Cor. 3 : 18 (R. V.).

"The fine vesture of our life clings whole, Throughout the ages, round this sunlit ball,

A radiant thread for every single soul, And love the final pattern of it all.

And Christ, self chosen as our manhood's crown,

Could suffer in our erring manhood's stead,

And bring the fulness of Redemption down.

So blessing still in seeming bane doth lurk

For the true hearts that thrill to the Above,

And all things that are God's together work

For good—eternal good—to those that love.

"Thus man redeemed grows into man more kind;

Love's central splendor radiates to his heart;

Were death the end, our lives were lame and blind

And, stumbling, recked not of a brother's smart.

Yea; were these lives, whose blading is so fair,

To find no other ending than in blight— Swelling the waste-heap of a world's despair—

E'en love itself would darken into night;

For men grown sick of glimmering lives that seem

The flutter of a gnat against the sky,

Would shoot no more their tissue with love's gleam, And cruel live because they hopeless die.

But now the farther life the nearer lifts

Into great glory; and, though clouds may roll,

The heart grows quick to love, for, through the rifts,

It glimpses love eternal as its goal."

How true it is that the life beyond death lifts this nearer life into great glory.

If this world were all, it would not be worth our while to live with eager energy—for the battle would be so soon over and nothing to show for it.

We should soon sink into a cruel, careless indifference to the wants of others because the task of helping them would seem so hopeless.

Everything would be trivial because it would be so soon over and done with.

Our lives would then drop like last year's leaves from a tree, leaving behind no sign that we had lived and loved and suffered at all.

And yet last year's leaves have not passed and left no result—they are still helping on the life of the tree.

Their work was not wasted, the power of their lives is still going on.

It is an undisputed fact that the Present is rooted in the Past, that the things which seem to have fled away like a dream have an influence whose extent and power no one can gauge.

" 'Tis thus we learn that man is really one,

Spite of the temporal severance of the flesh,

And every action by a brother done Lives in each action of our own afresh;

For the fine vesture of our life clings whole.

Throughout the ages, round this sunlit ball."

But that thought, after all, would hardly be enough to inspire us, though it might make us walk carefully from a strong sense of duty. Since we must, perforce, pass on good or evil to those who will come after us, of course we prefer the former. But it would not be worth while to take much trouble about the future if we, and those we must influence to some extent, were only to live here a few years, and then go out like a flame, with no future to look forward to. As for dying in order to save another, that would be folly instead of noble self-sacrifice, if death were the end.

But the light of immortality transforms everything. All men, everywhere, are reaching out after something to satisfy soul-hunger. A man may not know what he wants, and yet nothing earthly has ever fully met this universal sense of need.

"Be it so; such impulse needs must have a goal,

Whereto at length creation may arrive;

It cannot be that all things aimless roll

In a mere race to keep the best alive. What doth this yearning, onwards, upwards, mean,

Whereto this further-feeling instinct tend,

Unless in the great world of the unseen It meet at last with its predestined end?"

E'en as the blood that, leaping from the heart,

Its aims achieved, returns through coursing vein,

So tends the life that once from God did start

Through cycling centuries to God again;—"

Man is determined to reach God, heaven and earth must be linked together, and in all the world's history we can find only one tie which can really unite them.

The strain is so great, for the weight of even one soul could only be upheld by Omnipotence, and who but God can ever number the souls that are bearing all their weight on Christ—the only Hope of the world? Can anyone conceive of another way of reaching our desperate need? If the awful weight of a world's sin can only be lifted by a crucified Saviour, is it not also true that behind that need there is another want which only Incarnate God can satisfy? Even if sin had never entered the world at all, should we—feeling the life of God leaping in our veins—have been willing to remain apart from Him? The gulf between earth and heaven must be bridged in some way; man is helpless to cross it, and, therefore, God must, if He be indeed a God of love—and no other God is conceivable.

"The golden link, which lacking, all were dress,

And a great void remained for evermore,

Is that Incarnate Form upon the Cross, Whose radiant Godhead our weak manhood wore:

For there in union consecrate, complete—

A wedding of two worlds in love divine—

The earthly and the heavenly smiling meet,

Re-knitting life's else torn and ravelled line,

And now, from the eternal's highest height

Down to the depth in all its darkest coigns.

God ever gracious, thrills with rare delight

The life that, through His Son, His own life joins."

And because of that wonderful revelation of Divinity in Humanity, this everyday life of ours is radiant with reflected glory. Even here and now, in this commonplace old world, we may—

if our eyes are opened to spiritual sights—see the holy city descending out of heaven from God, having the glory of God; and her light is like unto a stone most precious, even like a jasper stone, clear as crystal. Those who walk with heads lifted and eyes open to the light will reflect that glory as a polished mirror, and people will take knowledge of them that they have been with Jesus. With this vision always before us life can never seem uninteresting or our work trivial. If every act and

word is eternal in its results, how much more certainly is every thought of tremendous importance. Sometimes our acts and words are the true expression of ourselves, but very often they are not. Thoughts, on the contrary, are the material of which our characters are steadily being woven—and character is of priceless importance in God's universe. May I close with a quotation from Canon H. S. Holland?

"We are sent down to be a spectacle to men and to angels, and the eyes of the Heavenly hosts are upon us. They are saying over us as they watch: 'What will this man do? What is that hidden virtue now in his soul? What will he do, what will he prove himself, what excellences of character will come from him as he meets the shock of circumstances?' That is our drama. Do we, then, shrink back from the test? Do we decline the troubles and anxieties from which our character is to disclose itself, by which that which is told us of the spirit in the secret chamber is to be made manifest on the house-tops? Long, weary, plodding labor, this is the condition for which we have been gifted, these are the hours that tell our tale; it is thus we bear our witness. Life, this dull, working life, may become to us so favored, so interesting, so precious if we take it all as the theatre on which we display before the eyes of God the glory of that hidden name which we have received from Him. That which we are in God's thought, and intention, that is what we are discovering to ourselves and others at each passing hour."

Surely the remembrance that our daily fight with impatience or discontent, with pride or selfishness, is a matter of intense interest to God and to the great cloud of invisible witnesses, should make us see the glory of it ourselves.

A life that is really consecrated to God must be radiant with light—the light of the Sun of righteousness.

"Now have I found that obedience is joy,

Not pain, not conflict of the heart and mind,

But harmony of human wills to God."

HOPE.

Cockley, Maryculter, Milltimber, Scotland. August 1st, 1906.

Dear Sirs:—I enclose a few verses for your favorable notice: my latest, "Meditation," with another on "Light." I do so because of my appreciation of the "Quiet Hour," for the comforting and sustaining influence it is calculated to exert, but will be equally pleased should you find other contributions more suitable for that object, whereby the readers of your paper may reap the benefit.

With these wishes, I remain, Yours very truly, J. MIDDLETON.

MEDITATION.

Now grandeur see beyond compare, In heaven above and earth below; Combining azure, rose tints rare; And round their orbits as they go, The planets speak of God and say, Selah! supreme, O Lord, Thy sway.

In sapphir'd, glittering vault of night, See Pleiades and Orion pursue Their certain course of dazzling light; Until transported with the view So grand, each heart aspires to say, Selah! all-glorious, Lord, Thy sway.

Indifferent those who have not striven The sky to read in beacon lights, Of kindly love and warning given In winter storms or spring delights, And find no interlude to say, Selah! benignant, Lord, Thy sway.

The sun, the earth, the air, the sea, Have each a beauty all their own; And emanating Lord from thee, Around them have Thy glory thrown; And with the woods and fields doth say, Selah! bountiful, Lord, Thy sway.

Too oft of life the circuit round The center self mankind revolve; Onward to drift in grating sound Their course unheeding to evolve; Till some arresting voice doth say, Selah! of souls God is the sway.



REST AND GOSSIP BY THE WAY.

Now of life the conception make
It clear, the path for us to go,
And from thy truth our guiding take:
While apt in thought, in action slow,
God's goodness into all doth say,
Selah! merciful, Lord, Thy sway.

In prosperous times be near us, Lord,
Lest in the rush we Thee forget;
Of lofty dreams a blank record
Of vanished blessings to regret,
And find no breathing space to say,
Selah! unchanging, Lord, Thy sway.

Now, in the shade and the sunshine,
On the flux and reflux of life:
Aspire our thoughts to heights divine—
Him who rules amid the strife,
And from each loss find joys to say,
Selah! sustaining, Lord, Thy sway.

The nectar from the flower is got,
When the insect on it doth rest;
So what is from the promise sought,
Yield to those whose thoughts invest;
And calm, serene, can truly say,
Selah! life-giving, Lord, Thy sway.

In nature and in grace the realms
God reigns, His blessings to dispense:

Earth's circle's segments holds the
helms,
To guide our course—be our defense
From shoals of self, that we may say,
Selah! provident, Lord, Thy sway.

Times of rest and times of action,
We with nature alike require—
Constant strain would bring reaction,
And buoyant life would ebb—retire,
No grateful heart awake to say,
Selah! blessed, O Lord, Thy sway.

Awaiting all a change to come,
When relieved of this our "mortal
coil,"
The soul with God then finds its home;
In bliss to roam—without a foil
To thought, which o'er, through all,
shall say,
Selah! forever, Lord, Thy sway.

Then my soul in contemplation,
Of endless life beyond the grave;
Somewhat born of its relation
To Christ the Life who died to save:
Enthroned with Him we still shall say,
Selah! eternal is Thy sway.
—J. MIDDLETON.

week. I can ride a bicycle for we have one, but it is broken now. I wonder how it would be Cousin Dorothy for all the boys and girls that belong to your club to write a description of a fall or summer day. How will that be? We have an organ, and I know the notes and can play quite a few pieces. We have a little chicken with a broken leg. On one foot it has five toes and the other has six. I wish you could see it, Cousin Dorothy, for you would think it very queer. Excuse my bad writing and blunders as I am unwell today and not able to go to school.

I have not seen Cousin Dorothy's picture in the Corner yet.
NELLIE PEARL LAWRENCE

(I think your idea is a good one Nellie. Perhaps not every one could write a description of the subject you mention, but there are plenty of other things to be described,—a special day at school, a hunting expedition, picnics, concerts, something you have made or read or heard. Most of you older members have written telling of your pets and homes, now you can leave that for the little ones, and branch out a little wider in your letters. A great many have done so this summer in telling of their gardens and of the wild flowers and birds. I hope some one will tell us of the Thanksgiving Day holiday. C. D.)

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was looking in the ADVOCATE and came to the Children's Corner and thought I would join them. I hope so see my letter in print. My pa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and likes it very much. We live a mile and a quarter from Weir Hill. We came from Tweed, Ont., last spring. We like this country fine now, but at first it was very lonesome. We have three horses. Their names are Punch, Min and Ted. I have two cows, I milk one myself. I have a dog that can shake hands, count, sneeze and roll over.

(Age 10 yrs.) FLOSSIE LUFFMAN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was pleased to see my last letter in print and thought I would write again. I have written to two other papers but did not hear from either again. I had nearly given up hope when I saw my letter in the Children's Corner. Hoping that my letter will escape the W. P. B.

ANNIE HANS.

(Don't give up hope too easily. Every letter written by boys and girl to this paper gets into the Children's Corner sometime, but when there are a heap of letters and only a little room some of them have to wait for a few weeks. I'll be looking out for that picture. Don't forget it! C. D.)

TWO MILES TO WALK TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. My father takes the paper and he likes it very much. I enjoy it too. We have ten horses and two colts, nineteen cows and two pigs. I have two miles to walk to school and my studies are history, arithmetic, writing, physiology and grammar. I have three sisters and one brother.

(Age 11 yrs.) ANNIE HUNTER.

AUTUMN TINTS ARE SEEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Thank you very much for the picture. I think it is very pretty and I like it very much. I wish you would have some more puzzle competitions. We all like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and have taken it for a good many years. Nearly everybody is threshing or has threshed around here. The country is very pretty now, but the leaves are falling fast. The maples are yellow, the nut-bushes red, and the rose-berries and haws look very pretty against their green and red leaves. I am very fond of riding and driving and have a pony of my own, he is very nice to ride. I had some very enjoyable rides this summer. I will close now with best wishes to the Corner.

MAY EVENS.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

A MODERN BOY.

He has a bicycle, of course,
A camera and a racket,
And roller skates, a microscope,
A banjo, and can whack it.
He paints a little, writes a little,
Takes four magazines,
Owns tennis suits and blazers,
"Sweaters" and velveteens.
He owns a shotgun, rifle,
A lantern, set of slides,
A pony cart and pony
On which he sometimes rides.
He owns a paper shell and rows,
Plays polo, golf, baseball,
He has a lathe and scroll saw,
A dynamo, a motor, and an electric call,
A tool box holding tools enough
To build a railroad car,
A pantagraph, a violin,
Typewriter and guitar,
For winter a toboggan,
For summer a canoe;
And if there's something I've forgot,
Be sure he's got that, too.
But yet, amid his many fads
He leads a duller life
Than came to many an old-time lad
With just his pocket knife.
—The Independent.

A DESCRIPTION OF PRIDDIS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Every week I take pleasure in reading the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, so after a long time waiting I at last made up my mind to write as well as read. I live at Priddis, eighteen miles south-west of Calgary. At our little town, there are two stores, two stopping-houses, a blacksmith shop, school, hall, hall-stable, curling-rink, post-office and two churches. The north and south fork of Fish Creek meet at Priddis. It is a very pretty little place, the mountains are to be seen at the west and all down the valley can be seen farms, and also large hills circle about us. The trees that are found here are spruce, jack-pine, poplar, willow and black-willow. I will now close so as to leave room for the rest of our Club which I hope to join.
Age 13 yrs. AVIS GREER.

YOU WILL SOON CATCH UP.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will write you my first letter. I go to school every day and am in the third reader. I was ready to go in the fourth reader when I was in the States but it seems the books are harder up here than they are down there so they put me back to the second. We had examination before holidays and I passed. I have a little sister, who was in the same class as I was but she didn't pass. We go to Weyburn school. They have a big stone school house of two rooms and they are building another school house of six rooms. I will be glad when it is done.
(Age 11 yrs.) IVA HENINGER.

WRITTEN BY HIS SECRETARY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I can not write a letter yet but I have coaxed mamma to write for me. I have only gone to school three weeks. I always get mamma to read me the little letters in the Children's Corner as soon as we get the ADVOCATE from the office. I am just six years old and I have one mile to go to school. I have three little brothers. Baby Minto, eleven months old, is learning to walk. We have a little black and white kitty, and a black and white dog we call Sport. We have four horses and one cow. One pony mamma can drive. I hope my letter is not too long.

ELWOOD CURRIE.

(Not a bit too long. Write as often as mamma has time to spare for the next year, and then we'll be expecting one in your very own handwriting. C. D.)

A CURIOUS CHICKEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write now so that my letter may appear in the month of my birthday. My birthday is on the second of October. We have not threshed yet, but we expect the men about the end of this



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2 lb. Tins - - 75c.

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INGLE NOOK CHATS

CHATTERERS, IS THIS TRUE?

Ella Darlington in the *Morning Leader* declares that Canadian farming women have been taught to expect nothing from the position of a wife but to be drudges, money earners, and raisers of large families. It is true that the Canadian farmer treats his wife as a thing to be used hard until its done for, and she extends her sympathy to unmarried girls who go to Canada as helps.

DAME DURDEN.

LETTER FORWARDED.

(Susie S.—I forwarded to M. S. the letter you so kindly sent and hope it will reach her safely. It is rather a coincidence that her surname should be the same as yours. I could almost have wished that you had given the information through the paper, but I'll remember you if some one else ever asks the same question. D. D.)

Dear Dame Durden:—I am a reader of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and would like to become a member of the Ingle Nook. I enjoy so much reading the chats and would like so much to take part in them if I may. Are there any rules in becoming a member? I am a farmer's wife, and get help in many ways from the letters of the Ingle Nook members. I tried the recipe for green tomato pickles in your last issue and find it splendid. Now, trusting I am not intruding and hoping I may come again,

VIOLET GREY.

(Nary a rule, have we! All that is necessary is for you to write. Then we know that you care enough about it to become a member. Glad to have you. Come as often as you like. D. D.)

WILD TOMATOES.

Dear Editor:—A subscriber asks about wild or husk tomatoes. In Ontario we grow them in the garden; when ripe they are yellow. To preserve, remove the husk and pick each tomato with a fork to allow the sugar to penetrate the fruit and some of the flavor to come out and mingle with the syrup. To every seven pounds of fruit slice one or more lemons (to suit the taste). Add three pounds of sugar and one pint of water; boil gently until the fruit looks clear.

The recipes in the *ADVOCATE* are always very helpful. I was asking myself only yesterday how I should save my parsley, and to-day I read in the Ingle Nook how to preserve it. You see I take it for granted that I am welcome so I came in to say Good-morning.

LAURA L.

(You are as welcome as the flowers in May, especially coming as you do with the solution of a problem for another member. Isn't it strange how information that we want appears just at the right time? It makes us feel that providence looks out for the little things as well as the great. D. D.)

My Dear Dame Durden:—The Ingle Nook chats have often helped me very much and I have often thought I should write and tell you how much I enjoy them, but I have an unfortunate habit of putting things off until "To-morrow." Now, I have come to you for advice. Can you give me, in your valuable Corner a recipe for peanut butter? I had a very good one but it has gone astray.

Some day soon, I shall write you some of my recipes for "goodies." They really are my grandmother's, but have descended to me. They are indeed excellent. MADELINE STEWART.

(I had almost despaired of finding a recipe for peanut butter, after hunting through cook books and worrying housekeepers when one of the best of the latter came to our aid with this result:

PEANUT BUTTER.

Buy freshly roasted peanuts and grind them up fine in a coffee or spice mill. Salt to taste, add a little sugar and a pinch of mustard. Then mix with sufficient vinegar to make a rather stiff paste. Keep in a cool place.

You are just the kind of member we want. Come along and bring your "goodies." D. D.)

AMONG THE FLOWERS.

Horticulturists have discovered that roses and mignonette cannot live together. If the two flowers are placed together in a vase, both wither within half an hour.

Mexico grows some strange cacti. From one the natives get toothpicks and from another combs, from a third fishhooks. One cactus looks like a hedgehog, and another like a porcupine.

The wonderful growth of flowers in Manitoba is well known, but an aster that was shown last week in Miami broke the record. On a single stalk were 88 fully developed blossoms. The specimen came from the garden of Mrs. Wm. Jones.

At the Bagham Abbey Flower Show the Earl of Brecknock, eight years old son of the Marquis Camden, exhibited a collection of vegetables grown in his own little garden, and won a prize.

A rose of the Frau Karl Druscke variety, now growing at Hadley Wood, England, measures 14 in. in circumference. It is not the biggest which has been on the same tree. The first rose this year measured at least 16 in. round.

One of the most remarkable botanical curiosities in the world is the wooden flower which is found in the crater of the Volcan del Fuego, or the fire volcano of Guatemala. It resembles a half-blown rose, with four distinct petals curving gracefully from the point of junction with the stem.

The mention in the *Manitoba Free Press* of a successful attempt at cultivation of the cotton plant in Winnipeg, brings out the fact that there is more than one experiment of the kind in process of making at the present time. Mr. Thos. Wright, of 399 Notre Dame avenue, tells of cotton plants on his place that have attained a healthy growth; also of an orange tree which is doing well and promising to show new possibilities for Winnipeg along tropical lines.

England, which claims the rose as its national flower, appears to be losing its prestige as a rose-raising country. At the Rose Society's show, held this week, all the principal prizes went to Scotch Irish and Welsh raisers, Scotland, curiously enough taking most of the first prizes, while another striking feature of the show was that the only two new varieties of rose came from the Emerald Isle. One was a hybrid tea rose of great size and perfect form, its color being a ripe rose pink. The other was a new seedling, also large flowered, its hues being a delicate blending of pink, buff, saffron and cerise shades.

Mr. George McCrae, M.P., amused members of the Heriot Club, in Edinburgh, the other night at their annual dinner with a few political stories. He told how on one occasion Mr. John Redmond was wasting the time of the House of Commons by wandering greatly from his subject, till at last the Speaker had to call him to order. "All right," said the Irish orator, "I shall not repeat what I was going to say." Another story concerned Mr. McCrae himself. He was holding forth in the Canongate on the merits of Free Trade, when an elector stood up and shouted, "How did we stand fifty years ago?" The answer came from another elector, "On two legs."—*Westminster Gazette*.

First Chappie: "I wonder now, Bertie, how the donkey ever came to be used as the emblem of stupidity?"

Second Chappie (with a yawn): "Don't know, I'm sure deah boy; must have been before our day."

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Winnipeg

CANADA WEST.

Some love the lonely mountains,
And some the drak and cruel sea,
But the broad and wind-swept
prairie
Seems fairest and best to me.

O land of the burning midnight,
Where the stars are veiled in fire,
Where the molten sun swings west-
ward,
O'er a land of Hearts Desire!

O land of brilliant sunsets,
And of storied wealth untold,—
I love the wild sweet freedom
Of those fenceless fields of gold!

—ROY GOODRICH.

Radisson, Sask.

TRADEGY.

"No, George, I can never, never be your wife."

Despair written upon his every feature, George Worthington reeled and clutched at the mantle for support. The blow had fallen.

"Then," he murmured hoarsely, "there is but one thing left for me to do. I must die."

Going out in the back yard he stabbed himself with a can of corned beef.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

HIS SHARE.

In the English *Cap and Gown* is told the following story of Oxford life. It is called "Hauled by the Dean." The Dean, who had rebuked Mr. Brown, for having assisted at the ducking of a fellow student, asks the offender: "What part did you take in this disgraceful affair?" and Mr. Brown replies meekly, "The left leg, sir."

"I wish," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that I had Mrs. Waddington's 'savior-faire.'" "Yes," replied her hostess, carelessly tossing her \$60,000 dog-collar on the dressing-table, "I like it too. I was lookin' at some down town at Sellum & Sendum's the other day, but they didn't have any left that was anything like hers"—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

"Science has proved," said the professor of astronomy, "that there is no water in the moon." Now, what do you deduce from that?"

"That there is some excuse," replied the freshman, "for its getting full so regularly."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

KOOTENAY

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Go to the Kootenay and Rest

To All People

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WINNIPEG

WHAT DOMESTIC SCIENCE IS.

The following address was given by Miss Edith Charleton at the recent cooking school held at Medicine Hat. The school aroused great interest, the attendance reaching one hundred at a meeting before the school closed.

Domestic Science may be defined as classified knowledge pertaining to the household and its welfare. It is a science in the fullest sense of the word and it ranks as one of the leading means to health and prosperity of the present day. Fifty years ago very little was known of this department of knowledge as a science. Every housewife considered it her duty and aim in life to bake and brew and keep her house in order. She did it well but was handicapped because not knowing the why and wherefore. She knew little or nothing about sterilization, about temperatures for cooking or the combination of food principles in order to obtain the best results for producing strong minds in strong bodies.

When we think of domestic science apart from what the term implies we find that to have a thorough knowledge of this science one must be well acquainted with chemistry, physics, physiology, biology and other sciences in order to grasp domestic science in its broadest sense.

VALUE OF SPECIAL TRAINING ON ANY LINE.

This is the age of specialties. It should be the parents' aim that every boy and girl in life with a training enabling him or her to do one thing as nearly perfect as possible. The young person who is not specially trained for some business, trade or profession will be seriously handicapped through all his life. Until recent years the principal ave-

nues open to young women were teaching, sewing and keeping the small shop. Those were genteel occupations. If the young woman had not the social standing to warrant her entering one of these she went into a neighbor's family to assist the housemother with her work. Doing this the doors of society were generally closed against her. Those were days in England. In early days on this continent where there were too many girls in the family it was thought no disgrace for one or more to go into other families less favored with femininity and take part in the housekeeping. In our day society is in a much worse state, for usually women who are considered incapable of doing any other kind of work undertake housework as a means of livelihood. That seems to be putting it broadly and yet when you go through our kitchens and consider the mental capacity of those who are doing our housework does it seem to you to be too strong? With a steadily increasing population it is often absolutely necessary that girls as well as boys earn their living. For that reason young women are just as anxious as men to become experts in some particular line of work. It is a sign of progression in civilization that to-day there is not an avenue of work which is closed to women if she has the physical strength to enter it. They show mental diversities and capacities as widely as men. There are women born to be doctors, others for the business world, but far the greater majority are better equipped for home making and home keeping than any other. That being true, why should those women not be given as broad and thorough training in that line of work as the man who expects to be a physician. In

fact, housework is pre-eminently woman's work and every girl should have some special training in it to be useful in future days, no matter what other profession she determines to follow.

HOME MAKING AND HOUSE KEEPING NEGLECTED—WHY?

The result of not having had special training in domestic duties is too often a neglected home. One cannot expect to be a proficient musician, stenographer, dressmaker or milliner without having spent a longer or shorter time in training. How, then, can a woman expect to be a proficient housekeeper or know her duties thoroughly if she has had no training along any line which those duties include? Very often we hear it said—"Anyone with common sense can keep house." It is very true that commonsense is a necessary qualification but with it and minus any preliminary training there are likely to be a good many unnecessary blunders, wasted time and needless expense.

Until within a few years a young girl's training did not include any manual work unless, perchance, her mother wisely superintended it. She, of course, ought to be the best teacher, though she too may be handicapped in her efforts because she has not had theoretical training herself. Theory in cooking and household economics should be included in every public and high school. If it is made a special subject, so much the better, but it can with very little extra expense or increased work on the part of the teacher be taught in connection with other studies. For instance the laws of chemistry and physics can very easily be applied to cooking and the student will find the study of gases and the effect of temperatures on

different substances much more interesting if they are applied to every day things. Carbondioxide gas doesn't mean much to the average student of chemistry but when it is shown to be the mysterious something which makes bread dough

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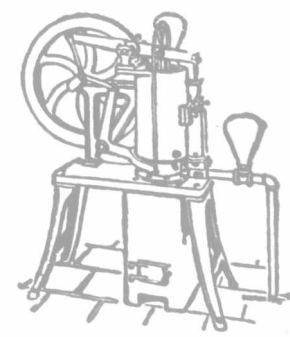
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light and causes the baking powder biscuit to rise it is much more easily understood. Physiology, particularly the part relating to digestion, may be meaningless to the high school girl and she sees very little use in the digestive ferments but when it is explained that certain ferments act on certain foods, that some foods increase the flow of the gastric juices and some retard it, she at once finds the dry study has something to do with every day life. Then, too, such commonplace things as heat for cooking and easily digested foods are given a higher place in her estimation because they are so closely related to such big things as physiology and physics.

The results of having no previous knowledge of household matters are too often disinterest and disinclination to take them up. The domestic service problem which is just now facing us so seriously is another result of lack of training. Perhaps the most serious result of all is the universal abandonment of the home. Perhaps you have not felt that so much in this new country as they do in towns and cities in the east where every year boarding houses and hotels are claiming a larger number of families as their permanent occupants. Do you consider what it means to a country to give up its homes? Have you thought what a nation of men and women will be who have had no home training and no home life? We hear everywhere in older parts of the country that the home must be broken up, that the family can keep house no longer because there is no one to do the work. The mistress of the home is too deeply engrossed in outside work. Her social duties and other matters claim too much of her time and, then, house-keeping is such a bugbear. The young woman has her time all occupied with various studies and numerous amusements, besides, following her mother, she considers housework a nuisance. There is no one left but the maid in the kitchen (who very often is a foreigner ignorant of the ways of the country and not any more fond than her mistress of housework) to keep the house machinery running. Her efforts are usually not very successful, but what can you expect? She scarcely knew the difference between an apple and a potato when she came to the country. As to setting a table or serving a meal, neither has ever been presented to her in any sort of way.

This may be the darkest side of the question; it may be a picture you have never seen in Medicine Hat; your houses may all be homes in the truest sense of the word; they may be as some one has said: "A world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in." Even so, a clear knowledge of what domestic science means, a scientific study of household matters makes your duties easier and pleasanter. No one cares to work day after day at something which is only half understood and I am sure you would find your daily round of housework more interesting if you understood the physical laws which govern their performance. Housework is woman's first and most legitimate task and it is not a haphazard jumble of duties. It should be regularly defined, clearly understood and systematically performed to achieve the best results. It is woman's business to keep the house to the best of her ability at the least expenditure of strength, time and money in order to gain the best results in comfort and enjoyment, just as much as it is a man's business to do his particular work. Money saved is money made. If a woman keeps her house economically getting the most out of the money she has to expend, I maintain she is filling the family exchequer just as satisfactorily and as well as her husband who realizes greater or less amounts from his investments in real estate and stock. One way which may be suggested, and a good way it is too, to bring the study of household matters up to the standard it should have is to have domestic science taught in the schools as a specialty or in connection with other studies and to have it practised in the home. Very often the young girl complains that her mother does not want her in the kitchen, that she would rather do the work herself than take the trouble to teach her daughter how to do things properly. In too many cases the incompetent bride is the outgrowth of a too indulgent mother who wished to spare



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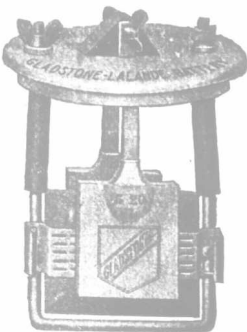
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t is up-
Men-

ORY

Don't take less. Get the Highest Price for your Wheat. Ship to

McLAUGHLIN AND ELLIS

FORT WILLIAM OR PORT ARTHUR.

Send Bill of Lading to our office in Winnipeg

Four years ago we opened our office in Winnipeg. To-day we have the largest number of satisfied customers of any Grain Commission firm in Canada. The reason for this is that we promised certain things and we have fulfilled these promises.

This is what we promise to do: we get the highest price for your wheat and give each car our personal attention.

We make you a liberal advance by mail (registered and insured against loss), the same

day the bill of lading is received. We attach duplicate Certificates showing grade and weight for car to each account sale.

We send returns to the shipper the same day the weights are received from Fort William. The balance due on car is sent the same time as the account sale.

Your neighbor has probably shipped wheat to us. Ask him.

As to our financial responsibility, ask any Bank in Canada or any of the Commercial Agencies

ORDERS IN OPTIONS EXECUTED IN ALL EXCHANGES

We are continuously represented on the floor of the principal Exchanges: Members of Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Chicago Board of Trade

WINNIPEG

CANADA

We have had eighteen years' practical experience in the Grain Business.

MEMBERS OF WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
BONDED AND LICENSED

References: BANK OF MONTREAL

DUNLOP-MICHAUD GRAIN CO.

(INCORPORATED),

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Consign your grain to us, with instructions to sell to highest bidder, we can then take advantage of fluctuations of market to obtain highest prices for you.

Bids wired if requested.

NEVER FAILS
to bring down game if skill is behind it. There are no better, safer, stronger arms than



STEVENS
the shotguns and rifles that have ever been regarded as the highest example of gun-making the world over.

Our Catalog Free
We issue a book of 140 pages, telling all you want to know about guns, rifles and pistols. How to pick out a rifle or a gun, how to take care of it. All about cartridges, targets, and similar things. Send two 2-cent stamps and we will mail it free. For 6c. in stamps we send you artistic ten-color lithograph of hunting scene.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
315 Pine Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

We Buy

Raw Furs,
Cattle Hides,
Wool, Mohair,
Pelts, Tallow,
Deer Skins,
Ginseng, Seneca,
Bees Wax and
Goose, Duck,
Chicken and
Turkey Feathers

We pay Highest Cash Prices. We sell at lowest prices. Write for catalog, price lists, shipping tags—FREE—to the "Old Reliable"

Northwestern Hide & Fur Co.
200-204 First St. No., Minneapolis, Minn.

We Sell

Hunters and Trappers Supplies, Guns, Traps, Knives, Hunters and Trappers Guide, Wool Growers Supplies. Also Harness, Sole and Lace Leather

her daughter anything irksome as long as she could, but if the daughter while very young is taught at school that housework need not be irksome, that cooking and keeping

a house in order are ennobling and not degrading, and when it is part of her school work she is required to practise some of the common duties in her home, when she comes to preside over a home of her own it will very likely never occur to her to apply the word "irksome" to her daily round of household duties.

Thompson, Sons & Co comment on the situation in wheat at the end of last week as follows:

We have had another week in the wheat markets in which prices have been maintained through the effect of the continued smallness of the car receipts at the terminal markets of the American spring wheat crop. The number of cars arrived at Winnipeg for the seven days ending yesterday is 2345 and at Minneapolis 2547 a total of 4394 cars against 3160 arrived at Winnipeg the corresponding days of last year and 3720 at Minneapolis a total of 6880 cars which shows 1986 cars less than last year or fully 2,000,000 bus. less. Outside of this showing all other statistics are bearish. There has been no sensational features to the trading the past week such as developed in the previous week. Very little has been said about Mr. Valentine's operations and the Standard Oil Co. has never been mentioned, but the markets here have held fairly firm, although at times dull and dragging, and at other times a bit nervous, and slightly excited. Prices have had little fluctuation during the week but at the close the majority of markets show a slight decline, as much as 1/4c at New York and Chicago, but only 1/8c to 1/4c at Minneapolis, and at Duluth an advance of 1/4c to 1/2c. At Winnipeg an advance of 1/4c on October is shown and a decline of 1/4c on December and 1/2c on May. Had 2,000,000 bus. more wheat arrived at these North Western markets during the week, it is reasonable to suppose that present prices would have been difficult to maintain. Yesterday the U. S. Government report for Oct. was issued and it gives the estimated number of bushels of this year's winter and spring wheat in the States as 7,300,000,000 bus. compared to 6,022,000,000

bus. as per final Government estimate for the crop of 1905, which shows an increase for this year of 47,000,000 bus. The issuing of these figures is not likely to have any particular effect on the markets at the present time, but they go to confirm the fact that this year's wheat crop in the United States is the largest ever raised except that of 1901, when the final Government estimate made it 748,000,000 bus. With a crop of probably 120,000,000 bus. in Canada including its eastern and western crops, there would seem to be an abundant surplus on the American continent for Europe to draw on, after providing for home requirements. In the meantime supplies to Europe are ample, as the World's shipments are running between 11,000,000 bus. and 12,000,000 bus. per week, the quantities exported by Russia and the Danube country being very large, almost 6,000,000 bus. last week, and American comes next with 4,000,000 bus. The World's Visible Stocks also show a large increase over the quantity a year ago, being 182,000,000 bus. on Oct. 1st against 150,000,000 bus. on Oct. 1st. last year. Thus it is evident there is plenty of wheat in sight to supply all requirements in the meantime, and when similar conditions used to obtain in former years the situation would be considered very bearish and prices would decline 10c under what they are to-day and perhaps more. The use of wheat for breadmaking however has been increasing greatly in recent years, and probably not many people appreciate fully the great increase that has taken place. According to figures compiled by the *Liverpool Corn Trade News* the imports of wheat into Europe in the last five years averaged about 120,000,000 bus. per year larger than in the five years ending 1897. When it is considered that the amount required in America has largely increased in that time, and also the quantity of wheat and flour being now taken by the newer importing countries of Japan and China, and other smaller importers over the World, a large crop such as we have in America this year does not necessarily mean very low prices. Besides the increased requirements, another element in regulating the price is the ability of the producers to hold back a large portion of their crop, and market it when it suits them.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., was held on the 10th inst. at the head offices of the company, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, president in the chair. The directors, in submitting their annual report, referred to the serious misfortunes which occurred during the year, and in particular to the accident which happened to the company's elevator at Fort William, practically destroying it, and necessitating the rebuilding of the same, which is now well under way. The elevator was built under contract by the McDonald Engineering Co., of Chicago, plans and specifications having been submitted to, and approved by, competent outside engineers. The work of construction was carried out under the most careful management. The exact cause of the accident has not yet been determined. The directors feel that they had taken every possible precaution. The entire loss of the

nection with the building, and such of its contents as were destroyed, has been met in part, by the appropriation of \$150,000 from property reserve account, \$50,000 from insurance fund account, and the balance charged to profit and loss account.

A fire occurred at the company's elevator at the Glenora mill in the city of Montreal, which interfered with the operations of the company's business at that point for six weeks. The loss to both elevator and grain was fully covered by insurance. The plant is again in operation. The company's flour mill, warehouse and barrel factory at Fort William are completed, the operation of which, however, is necessarily delayed owing to the accident to the company's elevator in May last.

NET EARNINGS.

Notwithstanding these serious interruptions to the business of the company the net earnings for the year amounted to \$235,262.43. The rest account remained intact at \$1,011,000, and the balance carried forward to the profit and loss account is \$198,371.38. The usual dividends were paid during the year.

Mr. Thompson, vice-president and managing director, was pleased to be able to assure the shareholders that the business outlook for the current year was most promising. The following gentlemen were elected directors of the company: C. R. Hosmer, president; F. W. Thompson, vice-president and managing director; George A. Drummond, Sir H. Montague Allan, E. S. Clouston, H. S. Holt, Shirley Ogilvie, and the following officers were appointed: T. Williamson, secretary; S. A. McMurtry, treasurer; W. A. Black, general manager of the western division; Col. A. E. Labelle, local manager; Frank H. Anson, general superintendent; George A. Coslett, Fort William, manager.

The grain inspector's office is the scene of sad sights these days. People have talked (and the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is among the number) in an abstract sort of way of the prevalence of weeds in the crops but the samples of grain in the inspector's office furnish the concrete evidence of a state of farm crops scarcely believed by the most pessimistic alarmist. Calculations based upon the inspector's decisions reveal the fact that about eighteen per cent of the wheat marketed is not raised but "just growed." Smut is unusually common despite treatment of seed but about one half of the wheat grading rejected gets into this class because of its admixture with wild oats and other weed seeds.

The large percentage of rejected wheat this year is particularly lamentable in view of the fact that the general quality of the bulk is so good. Even in the cars going rejected the wheat is frequently a good 1 Nor. after about 15 per cent of the weight in the form of wild oats has been extracted. The extent to which wild oats have spread throughout the wheat belt is a positive calamity. It is not a visitation for a season but may pass next year like rye. It can be checked like smut, and the seed for next year and unless some very radical measures are taken the percentage of rejected wheat will continue on the increase.

"PATRIA."

Placid lie the waters of the purple-bosomed lake,
Soundless on the golden shore the tiny ripples break;
But what impression on my soul can e'en such beauty make
When my heart is far away across the sea?

Just behind the mountain sinks the daily-dying sun,
Thankful that his rest is nigh and that his course is run;
Oh, would that I could die with him and that my tasks were done!
For the pibroch wails the homeland back to me.

—FRANK V. HARDY.

AN HONEST MAN.

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."
Serenely than a summer sky,
The light that's shining from his eye
Proclaims to all in passing by,—
An honest man;

He may be poor, but ne'er uncouth,
His voice is e'er the fearless truth,
His heritage eternal youth;
Deny who can

That tho' he ne'er be rich or great,
He holds in fee this grand estate,—
He's master of himself and Fate
An honest man.

Mark well this word, there's scripture on't,
His heir's shall never come to want,
In life or death there's naught can daunt
An honest man.

He's blessed with health and strength and brains,
The fire of manhood's in his veins,
His honest purpose e'er obtains
From every clan
Respectful homage, never spent
In any mean or vain intent,
But cheerfully and freely lent
An honest man.

—JOHN HUBBARD.

A CURIOUS KITCHEN.

The imperial kitchen of the Sultan of Turkey is more like a fortress than a place to cook his meals, for it has an armor-plated door and is fitted with locks which can only be opened by one man. As each course is prepared it is placed on a silver dish, which is sealed with red wax by the kelardjhi, the official responsible for his Sovereign's food, and then a black velvet cover is placed over the dish to keep it warm. A procession of people follows the meal into the imperial chamber, the seals being broken in the Sultan's presence and often the kelardjhi is requested to taste some particular dish. The cost of the Sultan's food does not exceed £1,000 a year, for it is mostly entrees and boiled eggs, but to feed the numerous members of his household and pay all domestic expenses lessens his annual income of two million pounds by about eight hundred thousand pounds per year.

Ginger Pears.—To eight pounds of pears peeled and chopped fine allow four pounds of sugar, one cup of water, the juice and grated rinds of four lemons, (tart but not bitter) and one-eighth of a pound of ginger root cut in small pieces. Let stew until thick like marmalade, an hour being usually sufficient.

Send us Samples of your Grain
20 Years Experience in the Grain Business

Smith Grain Company Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Licensed and Bonded. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Advances on Consignments. Prompt Returns.

418 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS who intend shipping their own Grain should write D. D. Campbell, 418 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell is appointed by the Dominion Government to look after shippers' interests in the matter of inspection and weighing of grain. Signed, D. W. McQuaig, President, M.G.G.A.

THE PLOWMAN.

Mark the rich foam as it rolls from the mouldboard,
How gently it falls from the glittering steel,
How shines its dark sheen to the eye of the plowman,
As the furrow glides on like a thing that can feel!

See the big horses the plowman is driving,
Notice their powerful muscles at work
And their coats are as sleek and as glossy as velvet,
They're full of horsesense and don't know how to shirk.

The plowman is whistling with careless abandon;
He cares not for you and he cares not for me;
The farm is his realm, he's the king of the furrow,
And his plow makes his acres fair, fertile and free.

—JOHN HUBBARD.

TIME MISUSED.

"I thought it was a pretty sort of telescope for one that wasn't very big," said Uncle Silas. "I rigged it up in the attic by the high north window and had it fixed so it would swing round easy. I took a deal of satisfaction in looking through it—the sky seemed so wide and full of wonders; so when Hester was here I thought I'd give her the pleasure, too. She stayed a long time upstairs and seemed to be enjoying it. When she came down, I asked her if she'd discovered anything new."

"Yes," she says, "Why it made everybody's house seem so near that I seemed to be right beside 'em, and I found out what John Pritchard's folks are doin' in their outkitchen. I've wondered what they had a light there for night after night, and I just turned the glass on their window and found out. They are cuttin' apples to dry—folks as rich as them cuttin' apples!"

"And, actually, that was all the woman had seen! With the whole heavens before her to enjoy, she had spent her time prying into the affairs of her neighbors! And there are lots more like her—with and without telescopes."

Society consists of two classes, the upper and the lower. The latter cultivates the dignity of labor, and the former the labor of dignity.—Punch.

GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

Frank G. Simpson
A.T. Hepworth.

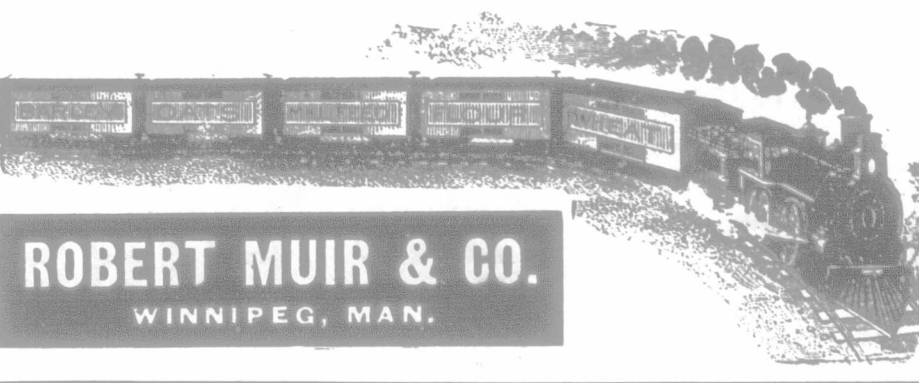
TO YOUR ORDER
Fort William or Port Arthur

ADVISE
SIMPSON-HEPWORTH COMPANY, Ltd.
Winnipeg

MEANS DOLLARS TO YOU

No Delay in Settlements Advances on Bills of Lading

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US



ROBERT MUIR & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 416 Grain Exchange
Winnipeg
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

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

LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

CLOVER & TIMOTHY

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd. : : Winnipeg

The Standard Grain Co. Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Winnipeg Manitoba

In shipping your Grain to us you are assured of the best results which can be obtained. Write us for our Grain Shipper's Memo Book and advice on Marketing Grain.
References: Union Bank of Canada.

Ship your Grain to the
GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO., LTD.

A Company of Farmers Organized to Handle the
Farmers' Produce for the Farmers' Profit

- ¶ Our shareholders number over fourteen hundred and are increasing every day.
- ¶ Our business is keeping pace with our share list.
- ¶ As a business we have been self supporting from the start.
- ¶ We are demonstrating the fact that farmers can successfully carry on business.
- ¶ We believe that self help is better than paternal legislation, because even good laws may be badly administered.
- ¶ The experience we are obtaining in the grain business is fitting us, however, to intelligently criticize present legislation affecting the farmer's interests and to propose intelligent legislative remedies.
- ¶ Previously we have advertised at some length. Look up back numbers for more detail.
- ¶ We will be glad to mail you our prospectus, application forms, filled out shipping bills, etc.

Address all Communications
GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD. Room 5, Henderson Block, Winnipeg, Man.
Phone 3159

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

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

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

The Alberta Farmers' Association

is prepared to send an organizer into any district in the Province that will send to the Secretary the names of twelve farmers who desire to form a "local."

W. F. STEVENS, Secretary **Clover Bar, Alta**

HIDES AND FURS

The season for heavy receipts in Hides and Furs will soon commence. Remember that we are large exporters and make a specialty of consignments. Do not fail to communicate with us when you have any to offer :: :: :: :: ::

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., LTD.

P.O. Box 484, 172 to 176 King Street

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

Write for Price List

OUR MOTTO: "NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD."

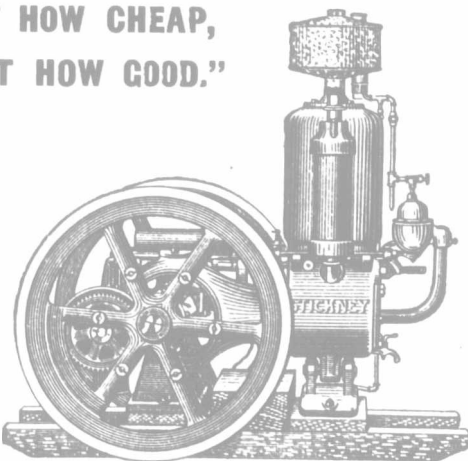
OUR GOODS

are built GOOD, look GOOD, work GOOD, wear GOOD, and will

GIVE YOU GOOD

results as labor savers and profit makers on the farm.

WRITE US for our prices, terms and catalogues on the following lines; mention which line you wish special information regarding:



CANADIAN AIRMOTORS

For power and pumping, all sizes.

STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES

1 to 25 H. P., stationary or portable, gravity or pump feed.

HORSE OR TREAD POWERS.

FEED CUTTERS.

GRAIN GRINDERS.

WOOD SAWS. TANKS.

PUMPS.

HYDRAULIC RAMS.

New FRICTIONLESS EMPIRE

CREAM SEPARATORS.



Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

BOB, SON OF BATTLE.

This story, as far as we know, has never appeared before as a serial in America. We are arranging to give space enough each issue to prevent one of the disadvantages of reading a story in serial form.

Willie—Papa, if I was twins would you buy the other boy a banana, too?

—Certainly, my son.

Willie—Well, papa, you surely ain't going to cheat me out of another banana just 'cause I'm all in one piece—
Text continues in serial form.

Gossip

THE INFLUENCE OF AGE.

An English writer of authority on Hackney breeding, after an investigation which showed him that among the champion show horses of that breed were the produce of very young mares mated with aged stallions, very old mares mated with young stallions and old mares mated with old stallions sums up his conclusions as follows: "What conclusions, then, are we to draw from these facts?" Surely that age in parents has not the slightest influence on the degree of excellence of the progeny, and therefore that in choosing a stallion for his mare a breeder should not let the horse's age, one way or the other, weigh on his mind, but should confine his attention solely to his conformation and pedigree selecting a sire strong in those points in which his mare may be deficient, and rich in that blood which will best combine with hers. If some breeders would pay more attention to these elementary points, instead of sending their mares to the nearest champion, simply because he is a champion, and without a thought as to whether he is suited to them either in pedigree or appearance, we should hear of fewer disappointments in Hackney breeding, as this line of procedure never leads to anything but quite undeserved abuse of the stallion." The conclusions of the English writer are so nearly like what would be reached by anyone who should pursue a similar course of investigation regarding the influence of age of parents on their produce, as relating to the trotter as to make them of interest. After stallion or mare has become fairly well matured, age will make little difference with the progeny. The care the sire, dam and foal gets is what makes the principal difference.

In sending us a change of copy for their advertisement, Hon. John Dryden & Son say:

"Our home-bred yearling rams have kept moving and are now all sold and away. We still have a few imported rams and for the next few weeks we are going to quote them at prices which we expect will soon take them all away. We can recommend these rams to any one wanting good flock headers. They are strong typical rams with that character and masculinity that goes with all good sires. "The yearling ewes that we offer are of the same sort and are in good breeding condition and will be bred to the ram or not as the buyer may wish. We shall be pleased to quote very close prices to any who may be interested and to those who will come to see them we would say that they are hard to please if they cannot find what they may want in the lot."

The attention of horse breeders who are on the lookout for breeding Shires or Percherons is directed to the announcement of John H. Stout, Westbourne, Man., which appears in our advertising columns. Mr. Stout's horses are all that he claims for them and his policy is to make quick turn-overs so that the prices should be pretty near right.

Trade Notes.

McDERMID AND McHARDY, dealers in fruit lands, Nelson, B. C., are already well known to Advocate readers who have purchased from them some of their rich fruit lands in the Kootenay country. Investors who have been through Western Canada claim that nowhere in America are opportunities for a competence so great as in the fruit lands of B. C. Practically the same conditions exist here as existed in the early days in California. True, there are not the products of the tropics to be found but all the fruits of the North Temperate zone reach the highest perfection in the sheltered valleys of this favored land. Future years will see a great increase in land values and today is the time to buy. Write particulars to McDermid and McHardy, Nelson, B. C.

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.

French, Holland and Japan Bulbs
Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Seeds for Fall Planting, Greenhouse Plants and Cut Flowers

Catalog free
HENRY'S NURSERIES
3010 Westminister Road, Vancouver, B.C.



Steedman's SOOTHING Powders

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.



Our New Catalogue

ON APPLICATION, WRITE THE

Central Business College

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Those who visited Nelson Fair held in Sept. this year could not fail to be impressed with the wonderful display of fruit and side by side with it the mineral exhibit. It is the proximity of these two—the fruit lands and the mines, that gives to the farmer their great commercial value. Markets are a mighty factor—a market is essential to success. It is easily within reach of the B. C. grower. Mr. Geo. G. McLane, Nelson has an excellent fruit land. He has some these advantages. They are able of producing such as such as seen at Nelson Fair. The constant location near the coast is only desirable. Write at once to McLane for further information.

Have You Heard of
NELSON FRUIT LANDS
 The Best on Earth
 Our prices are right. The fruit is good.
 The climate unexcelled.
GEO. G. McLAREN
 Box 654 Nelson, B.C.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

WANTED

We require more good men to handle agencies for our high grade made-to-order clothing. No experience in selling clothing is required. If you are open for a profitable line, write us.

The Canada Tailoring Co.
 TORONTO

PIANOS & ORGANS

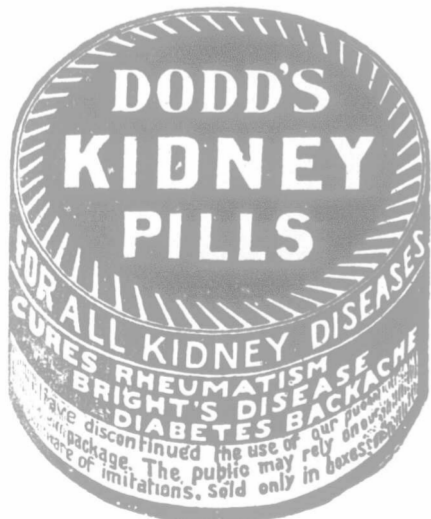
Highest grades only.
 Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY
 CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

READING MADE EASY.

Each of us has some invalid friend or relative who is debarred from reading only because books and even magazines are too heavy to be held up by the feeble muscles. Here is a plan by which I overcame that difficulty, and gave pleasure where all ordinary enjoyment was a stranger; I secured a box of thin wood such as may be had at the grocer's for the asking, eight inches wide by eleven inches long and four inches deep. Whenever I had finished reading a magazine I removed the wire fasteners that bound it together, and took out all the short stories that were humorous or pleasant, laying them aside until I had saved a large number. Then I sewed the leaves of each story together on the machine, using coarse thread and a long stitch, thus making a little book which could be held up without fatigue. On a page where a preceding article in the magazine had ended, or a following one began, I pasted over the printing an anecdote, a joke or a bright cover-picture from the same source. I fastened an elastic band on the inside of the cover to hold the booklets as they were read and laid aside; painted my box in imitation of a book, placed the booklets in it and sent it on its pleasant mission. One "shut-in" after another enjoyed the contents. In contagious cases the box was sent as a gift, to be destroyed with the other infected belongings upon the recovery of the patient.

The collection is added to from time to time, and soiled or torn booklets are replaced with the others. Each person to whom it is lent has the privilege of keeping one story out of the collection, if any should particularly strike his fancy.



ON ANOTHER PAGE will be found the "ad." of Mr. J. E. Annable, dealer in all kinds of fruit lands lying in the rich and fertile West Kootenay country. Mr. Annable is a pioneer of the district and was one of the first men to realize the possibilities of the Kootenay from a fruit grower's standpoint. He was a leading spirit in the organization of the Nelson Fair and a large measure of its present importance is due to the earnest work of Mr. Annable. The fruit lands at present held by him are most excellent value. Conveniently situated on railroad or lake front, with markets at the very door, and with an ideal climate it is little wonder that Kootenay fruit lands are yearly increasing in value. The advice "See Annable and buy land in Kootenay" is well worth careful consideration.

On the farm of Rev. W. E. Christmas in Saskatchewan, exists one of the few beaver farms of Canada. Within the limits of the farm are five large dams, peopled by some 200 beavers. The banks of the Souris river, which runs through the farm, are fringed with poplar trees, supplying the beavers with the best of building material and also with their daily food.

According to a law passed in 1896 it is illegal to kill beavers until the fall of 1908, consequently this colony is waxing strong, and are multiplying very rapidly. Having been protected from the trappers for the last ten years they are becoming very tame and do not seem to mind a casual onlooker, although they do most of their work by moonlight.

One night these beavers cut down fifty-two trees, according to Rev. Mr. Christmas, who takes a great deal of interest in his little tenants and watches carefully to see that no harm comes to them. These beavers are very industrious, and have no use for one of their number who refuses to do his share of the work. When such a member of a flock is noticed the others drive him away to live in solitude, and when such a beaver is found by a trapper he is known as a "bachelor." It takes the beavers but a short time to fell a large sized tree, and they are able to throw it in any direction desired. When once felled the tree is quickly cut up into lengths for houses, dams or food, as may be required. The house of the beaver is built on the bank of the river with its entrance under water. Once having built the entrance, the rest of the house is started, the whole colony working at the house until it is finished, and when completed it is warm, dry and cosy. Although it is impossible for the beavers to live for long under water, the entrance is built for some distance under the water, and then there is a long tunnel connecting the house with the water. A beaver family usually consists of four or five, and comes into the world with its eyes wide open. The young ones live with their parents for two years and then they are made to shift for themselves. The full grown beaver measures about two feet in length, with a tail some ten inches long, which he can use as a spade or trowel as well as a paddle. The average age is fifteen years, although some have been known to live as old as twenty, but such cases are said to be rare. When the animal is nine years of age its pelt is at its prime, and will fetch from \$10 to \$12 in Minneapolis.

Jefferson Thompson, Chairman of the Racing Board of the Automobile Association, was praising the French as automobilists.

"The French are a remarkable and odd people" he said. "In fencing and, above all, motoring they excel. In football in racing and, above all, in shooting they are nowhere."

"Three French sportsmen were once out after robins and cuckoos. A robin appeared overhead; they fired simultaneously, but the robin escaped."

"Then they asked all together: 'Who missed that time?'—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Druggist (coming home late and finding burglar in his shop)—What do you want?

Burglar (hurriedly, making a hurried exit through the window)—O, nothing—nothing—I'm better now.—Meggen-dorfer Blaetter.

THE
ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
 FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT
 HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA
 HEDLEY C. TAYLOR, President JOSEPH H. GARIBY, Vice-President
 EDGAR A. BROWN, Secretary
Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts



J. HOWE BENT
 CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

the Veteran Real Estate Broker of the Lower Fraser River Valley, points with pride to the scores of happy families he has located in this charming valley and still offers his services to home seekers.

If the Oven Cooks 1/3 Faster, the Fuel Burned is 1/3 Less



The little scuttle shows how little coal is needed by the Happy Thought compared with others.

Here's a chance to see the "reason why" a Happy Thought is the best cooking range before you buy it. The more heating surface, the less time required to do the cooking—and the less time the less fuel. The corrugated oven-lining is as quickly heated through as an ordinary flat lining and gives one-third more surface for radiating heat.



In burning wood, the little pile equals the big pile, if you use a Happy Thought

The corrugated oven-lining is an exclusive feature of Buck's Happy Thought Range and is the only one which gives hot air free access to top, sides and bottom of the dish. These Happy Thought ovens will not warp or crack. The only stove that will suit you in every way is the

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE

BURNS COAL OR WOOD

The WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited.
 Brantford Montreal Winnipeg

FOR SALE BY

Leading Dealers in Winnipeg and throughout Canada

Western Office: 246 McDermot St., Winnipeg
 W. G. McMAHON, Manager



Catalogue Printing

Right on Quality Estimates Cheerfully Given.
 Right on Time The Farmer's Advocate
 Right on Price of Winnipeg, Limited

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. Each 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.

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-34t

SCOTCHMAN, experienced farmer, desires situation with grain merchant or elevator company. Apply Box 25 FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 26-10

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements on this page do not fail to mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FOR SALE—A well-bred handsome Setter Dog ready for breaking. Will be sold cheap. Apply E. D. Mackay, Cochrane, Alta. T.F.

FOR SALE—Tamworths and Duroc Jerseys from first prize stock. Send for prices. Both sexes. Frank Orchard, Graysville P. O. Man. 31-10.

FARM TO RENT—Four miles from Holland, 320 acres, 270 broken, sixty acres summer-fallow and breaking, good buildings. T. J. Graham. 17-10

WANTED—At once an experienced housekeeper by widower with two children on farm, will pay \$12 per month. Address Box 145, Melfort, Sask. 7-11

FOR SALE—Irish Pedigree Red Setter Puppies. Sire and dam imported. Registered in the London Kennel Club. Apply G. Bond Low, Sedgewick, Daysland, Alta. 17-10

MARRIED couple, no children, require employment with widower or bachelor. Man to work on farm, woman housekeeper, Saskatchewan or Alberta preferred. John Gilders, Reston, Man. 17-10

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA investments, especially in and around Vancouver, write Western Corporation, Limited, 412 Hastings St. West Vancouver. 31-10

FOR SALE—Black breasted game bantams from prize winning stock. Price \$2.00 per pair. Also one pure bred Langshang cockrel, price \$2.50. H. C. Shields, Strathcona, Alberta. 17-10

ENGLISH MAN and wife with one child experienced, desires situation as caretaker of farm and stock for winter. Open for engagement December 1st. Apply stating wages to J. H. Burridge, Brookdale, Man. 24-10

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

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels, prize winners, also pullets, from \$1.00 up. Also a limited number of year old hens and cock. Write for price list of these. F. J. Hogg, Souris, Man. 7-11

SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE—Thoroughly experienced in Scotch and Manitoba farming wish to rent or purchase a fully equipped farm on the share crop and stock principle. Apply, Box 23, FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 24-10

YORKSHIRES—Choice Sows bred by Brethour, Burford, Ontario, 4 to 6 months old. A few good boars, 5 months old, also pigs 2 months. All at reasonable prices. Write your wants. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 31-10

WANTED—Employment as manager of small farm by experienced man from States. If you need a man that can make your farm pay and are willing to pay him well for it address J. Brennan, Box 64, Alameda, Sask. 24-10

DUROC JERSEYS—Five male pigs for sale, farrowed May 3rd, weight 150 lbs. or more. John Maurer, Valley City, Alta., Canada. Breeder of Registered Duroc Jersey Swine and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. 7-11

FOR SALE—Bees at six dollars a hive. The honey in each hive is worth the money, having more than I can winter. I have reduced the price. Cash with order for immediate delivery. They are Italian bees in Longstroth hives. W. E. Cooly, Solsgrith. 17-10

FOR SALE—160 acres near town. 50 acres broke. All fenced, good buildings. At \$12.00 per acre, half cash. 640 acres in good grain district at \$10.00 per acre. Terms, \$8.50 all cash. Write to James Johnson, Real Estate Agent, Churchbridge, Sask. 17-10

FOR SALE—320 acres of choice farm land. Two-thirds under cultivation. House and good outbuildings. One mile from Station and Elevator. School beside farm. Twelve miles from Regina, Sask. Apply to Owner, Geo. E. Campbell, Box 56. 17-10

FARMERS—We have a simple and inexpensive method which greatly increases the quantity of milk given by your cows. Also a method for increasing the quantity of butter obtained

when churning. Full particulars for \$1.00. No other expense necessary and satisfaction guaranteed. National Supply Co., Box 1703, Calgary, Alta. 7-11

FOR SALE—Improved farm quarter section, 3-4 mile from town, between sixty and seventy acres under cultivation, about fifty more can be broken good wheat land. Nearly new frame house, granary, stables, cowshed, etc. Well of good water. Price \$2,900, part can remain. If required, team of horses, two cows, and all implements (some nearly new) will be left at a bargain price. S. J. Swan, Wapella, Sask. 17-10.

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.

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

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

UTILITY BREEDS—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page catalogue mailed free. Maws Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS from the noted Rock Ranch, Mexico Missouri. Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Geese, Pigeons, Rabbits. Stamp for reply. Geo. D. I. Perceval, Priddis, Alberta 26-10

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REMEMBER—It will pay you to say you saw the ad. in this paper.

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

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

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

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

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.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN.

ESTRAY.

MIDNAPORE—Since May, red mulley steer, branded U over inverted N on ribs right side. M. McLean.

MANITOBA.

LOST.

SOURIS—Five dollars reward for information leading to the recovery of a roan broncho, branded O. U. on left shoulder, wearing leather halter, strayed October 1 from 26-8-21. C. D. Gibson.

LETHBRIDGE P. O.—Heifer, black and white 2 years old. One steer, roan, 3 years old, branded 5 inverted F under triangle on left hip, reward for reliable information. Jos. Maddough.

ALBERTA.

LOST.

CARSTAIRS—Last March, one red mulley cow, brad R. 7. under horizontal line on right shoulder and T G D on left hip. \$5.00 reward for information leading to her recovery. A. L. Dorsch. L-93.

ESTRAY.

COWLEY—Strayed in to herd, one brown filly, branded 4 over reversed J on right thigh. G. Porter.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HARD BREATHING.

I have a year old heifer that breathes hard through her nose as if she was snoring. She has been that way for about three months and I don't know what is wrong. She was running out. I would like to know what is wrong, I would hate to lose her.

Wm. McK.

Ans.—There is evidently an obstruction, probably a polypus or some other abnormal growth in some part of the nasal chambers or larynx. We are not in a position to prescribe treatment, as the case should be personally examined by a skilled veterinarian.

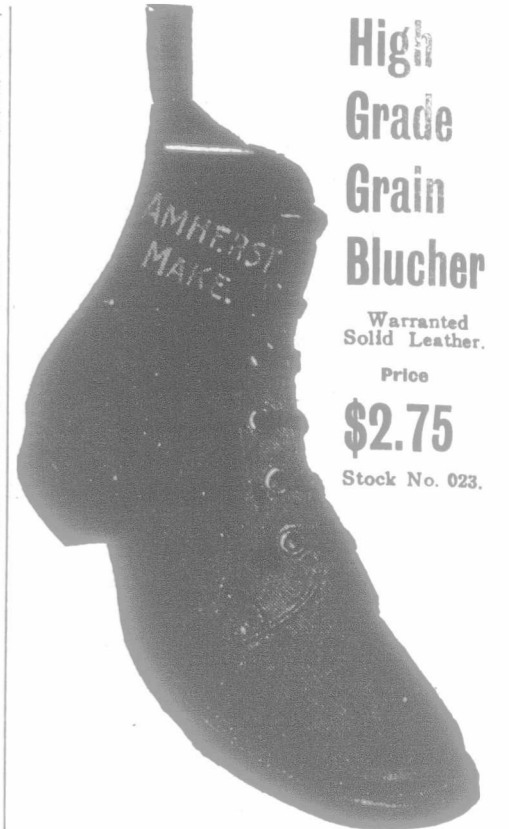
WORMS, CONDITION POWDERS.

1. I have a three year geldings that had the distemper very bad this spring and has not picked up all summer. Has a thick cough but runs very little at the nose. I also found out he has worms, past one two-and-a-half feet long and flat and some round ones three inches long. Eats well but keeps poor and cough does not improve.

2. A condition powder that is used extensively here is composed of linseed meal, blood root, nux-vomica, gentian, and I am not sure whether there is ginger or not. Could you please tell me through your valuable paper what proportion to mix for, say, five or ten pound lot and oblige

Ewing, Alta.

A. H.



High Grade Grain Blucher

Warranted Solid Leather.

Price

\$2.75

Stock No. 023.

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

Ans.—1. Your colt is infested by at least two species of worms, which satisfactorily accounts for its poor condition. Fast the colt for one night and in the morning give the following dose: Oil of male fern, one ounce; turpentine, one and a half ounce; raw linseed oil, one pint. Mix. After this give morning and evening, in food, for one week, one of the following powders: Sulphate of iron, one and a half ounces; bicarbonate of soda, two ounces; pulverized areca nut, four ounces. Mix and divide into fourteen powders.

2. For indiscriminate use the only safe ingredients in the condition powder you have mentioned are linseed meal and gentian.

CHRONIC SWELLING OF THE LEG.

Last May my horse suddenly swelled up in one front leg from hoof to above the knee. After some time it broke just above hoof and then swelling went down, but after a while returned and cracked a little around the fetlock. These spots have healed up fairly well but the leg swells badly when horse stands in stable and then it goes down with exercise. Aside from this the horse seems well. A local vet. claims that it was mud fever. Can you suggest a cure? Is the disease local or constitutional?

J. S.

Ans.—You have omitted mentioning what degree of lameness, if any, was at first, or is now, evinced by the animal. With regard to the cause whether constitutional or the result of an injury is a question which we are not in a position to answer with any degree of certainty. The chronic nature of the case being now fully established, the entire and permanent removal of the swelling will be very difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish. Prepare the animal for a curative by feeding exclusively on a mash diet for sixteen hours, and give the following: Barbed castor oil, 100 grains; calomel, 1 dram; and 1/2 pint of soap, sufficient to form a thick mash. Continue the mash diet until the swelling is operated. After this give the following evening in food, for ten days: Potassium, 1 dram; and 1/2 pint of linseed oil in leg morning and evening. Wash in down ward with a solution of Ewing's Iodine Sulphate of lead, 10 grains; state of lead, 6 ounces; and 1/2 pint of camphor, one quart of water. To make bandaged.

Use Carnefac Stock

for that thin horse

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

Thousands of women suffer untold miseries every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache. A woman's back wasn't made to ache. Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to help her bear the burdens of life.

It is hard to do housework with an aching back. Hours of misery at leisure or at work. If women only knew the cause. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause in the world.

But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it's not to be wondered that they get out of order. Backache is simply their cry for help.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will help you. They're helping sick, over-worked kidneys—all over the world—making them strong, healthy and vigorous. Mrs. P. Ryan, Douglas, Ont., writes: "For over five months I was troubled with lame back and was unable to move without help. I tried all kinds of plasters and liniments but they were no use. At last I heard tell of Doan's Kidney Pills and after I had used three-quarters of the box my back was as strong and well as ever."

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



Cold-proof Underwear

Stanfield's Underwear is made of long, silky, Nova Scotia wool—the finest in the world for Underwear.

The superior quality of wool—together with the peculiar knit of the garments—give the greatest possible warmth with the least weight.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

comes in sizes to perfectly fit all figures. Every garment guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable. 89

IS WOMANS BEST FRIEND



It cured me of painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacement and other irregularities, after I had been given up to die. I will send a free trial package of this Wonderful Home Treatment to suffering ladies, who address with stamp, MRS. F. W. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

HIRED MAN DICTATES.

A. hires B. to work on a farm for eight months. B. works four horses all summer. A. has to take one of B's teams to draw wheat at threshing time. B. refuses to work or feed horses afterwards. Is it lawful for A. to take team and return it to B.? A. is owner. What hours is B. supposed to feed? Has B. to feed Sundays or just week-days?

R. J. M.

Ans.—There is a sea of internal discord partly reflected in this enquiry. The hired man was engaged to work for the farmer but soon after beginning he laid out his own work, took his four horses and presently by a sort of a silent sullen assertion of his "rights" became dictator to his employer. This sort of thing is going on all over and just here we would like to ask the question if it is worth while letting it worry a man. Certainly a hired man ought to have more sense than to dictate to his employer and the employer should cultivate a dignified firmness toward his hired man. Exchanges of angry repartee are idle waste of time. When a man refuses to feed a team the alternatives are to let a man go or get the horses fed another way. The law however, would probably uphold the employer if he deducted part of the man's wages for his insubordination. It certainly would not protect a man in his disobedience. The man is supposed to feed the horses or do any other work required of him at any reasonable hours, say between 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. On Sundays he is required to do the necessary chores. Of course every employer does not require his men to fulfil their obligations to the limit as the very nature of farm work makes it impracticable to do so. In our observations the most satisfactory arrangement is to have regular hours for the men, say to be at work at seven a. m. and to quit at six p. m. except in harvest and threshing time, when it is impossible to fix working hours.

ALBERTA WEEDS.

- 1. Why is pig-weed natural to Alberta soil?
- 2. Do birds carry seeds?

A. B. C.

Ans.—1. To ask the question why certain plants are indigenous to certain soils and localities is like asking, why is a hen? and the answer, because, is about as enlightening. We must suppose that nature first evolved different plants and then spread them over the earth by her own means of wind, water, animals, glaciers, etc., and if Alberta has more than her share of pig weed it is probably because in the long age her soils were convenient for the depositing of pig-weed seed and her climate suitable for its growth.

2. Birds certainly carry the seeds and pig-weed is also spread by action means, such as in imported hay and grain, packing materials, garden seeds, etc.

HOMESTEADING SUGGESTIONS.

I propose starting homesteading. I have only \$300. Do you think I could manage with that sum? I was going to get some one to break up the necessary five acres the first year and work out, then come and stay and work right along. If you have any other proposition to make kindly let me know. M. K.

Ans.—When a man is limited in his choice of ways by his limited means it is not so difficult for him to decide what to do. Yes, by all means get your homestead, and shack put up, afterwards your scheme should work out best for one with that amount of capital. You could well afford, however, to get more broken up so that your revenue the second year would amount to something considerable. You could easily afford to get 25 acres broken and backset provided you could find someone to do it, and that should not be difficult if you have the cash to pay for it.

TROUBLE OVER NOTE.

About March 15 I gave a note for value received due December 1. When note came due I was unable to meet



Roofed With Paroid Roofing

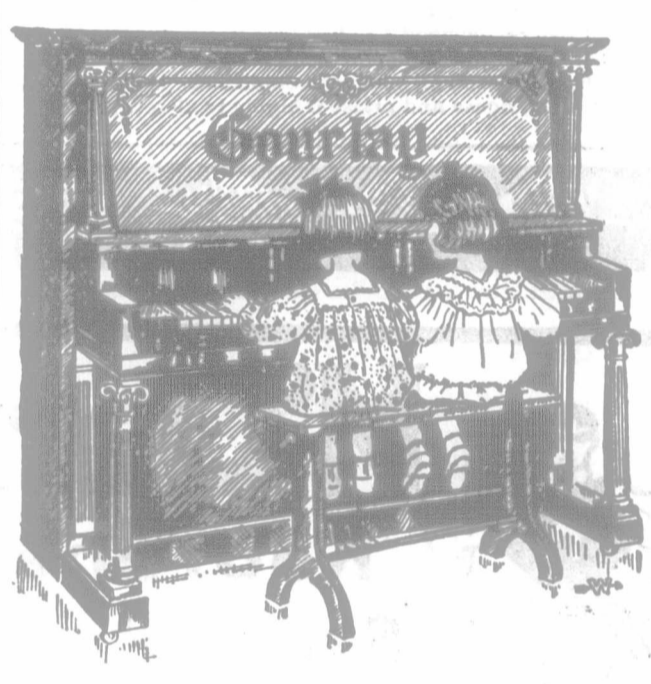
Many of the largest farm and poultry buildings in the country as well as government and railroad warehouses, factories, etc. are now roofed and sided with Paroid Roofing. The above illustration shows the largest stock barn in Minnesota, covered with Paroid. In spite of cheap imitations it grows in popularity, because every one who uses it finds it economical, extra strong, durable and thoroughly satisfactory. Make no mistake—get Paroid.

Light slate color; contains no tar; does not crack nor run, does not taint rain water, keeps buildings dry and warm, looks well, lasts long, spark, water, cold, heat, smoke and gas proof. That's why it's so popular.

Sample Free. To show you exactly what it is we'll send you a free sample and name of nearest dealer. Investigate now. For a 2 cent stamp we'll send book of building plans for poultry and farm buildings.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers.

Originators of Free Roofing Kit—fixtures for applying in every roll. Established 1817. Hamilton, Ontario.



Style 7. Ornate Colonial design in Mahogany and Figured Walnut, 7 1-5 Octaves. Exceedingly elegant.

Entwine Pleasure and Profit around a Gourelay Piano.

Perhaps you have set your heart on owning a first-class piano, but have been hindered by thoughts of trouble in selecting and the strain on your purse. We make it easy for you.

GOURLAY PIANOS

are within the means of all, and you don't need to stir from your home to own one. Send us your wishes by MAIL and we do the rest—select and ship as carefully as if you bought and advised in person.

The Gourelay Pianos are somewhat higher-priced than others but—

- They are the most perfect and musical in Canada.
- They are more than worth the price.
- They go direct from our factory.

Besides we have a dozen different methods of easy payment and if you have a used piano or organ, we accept it in part payment.

Our little Book of Truth—a handsomely illustrated catalogue—tells all the details and shows the way.

Mailed to your address for the asking.

Gourelay, Winter, Leming

Head Office: 189 Yonge St., Toronto

Winnipeg Warerooms: 279 Donald St.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

... FOR ...

Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera
Morbus, Cholera Infantum,
Seasickness,
Summer Complaint,
and all Looseness of the Bowels in
Children or Adults.

DR. FOWLER'S
Extract of
Wild Strawberry

is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

MRS. GEORGE N. HARVEY, Rosemeath, Ont., writes:
"I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhoea and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends."



M'Clary's
Kootenay
Steel Range
grates are made
extra heavy and strong
Kootenay
Range

London ~ Toronto ~ Montreal
Winnipeg ~ Vancouver ~ St. John N.B.



The Farmer's Friend
For Grinding, Pumping, Churning, and
General Farm or Machine Shop Work, the
Fairbanks-Morse **Gasoline Engine**
holds the lead. It will do more work than any other
Gasoline Engine of same horse power.
For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.
Or cut out complete advertisement and send to

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LTD. 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg.

Please send me illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines. I may want _____ H. P.
Engine to run _____
Name _____
Town _____ Province _____

t in full and gave a part payment. He promising to take renewal for balance. During summer A. placed note with lawyer for security for debt owing by him. The lawyer in turn had the note filed with clerk of court. Last fall A. was unable to discharge note and the amount paid him by me was not endorsed on the note although I have receipt for same. Kindly advise how to proceed to pay balance and get my note, A. having moved to other parts.

Sask. H. B. G.
Ans.—Pay the balance due on the note into court with costs of suit and file a defence to the balance setting up your payment on account.

RECOVERING STORE ACCOUNT.

A. is the homesteader (just a month or two on the land) B. is the merchant or storekeeper. A. received goods from B. giving him in return a note promising to pay for the goods at the end of three months. The three months are up and the note is due but A. is unable to settle things have not gone as he expected so here he is stranded. B. demands the money, says he must and will have it; will not listen to A's assurance that he will give him the money as soon as he can, but threatens this, that and the next thing. Now this is what I would like to know.

1. Can B. proceed to law against A. and have him punished because of his inability to pay.
 2. Can B take (seize) any stock or implements belonging to A?
 3. Can B. seize the property belonging to A's wife?
- Alta. J. C.
Ans.—1. No, B. can only sue A. on the note.
2. No.
3. No.

Trade Notes

THE MANUFACTURERS OF "PASTEUR". Vaccine for the prevention of Blackleg in cattle make the following announcement anent the fall treatment of stock.

Now is the time to make arrangements for the fall vaccinating and those who have not yet had any losses from Blackleg should heed our advice at once. It does not pay to take any chances after it has been so clearly demonstrated that this disease can be successfully prevented with reliable vaccine. The Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd., of Paris, London, New York and Chicago is the largest exclusive biological house in the world and furnishes the Blackleg Vaccines produced by Professors Arloing, Cornevin and Thomas, who are the greatest authorities on this subject and the discoverers of Blackleg Vaccine Virus. Their cord form, known as Blacklegine, is the simplest and at the same time the most efficient method of protecting cattle against Blackleg. The dose is of a convenient size; is easily administered and requires the simplest instrument, which makes the smallest puncture in the skin. Blacklegine is the only method giving a gradual and increasing immunity against the disease.

GOSSIP.

In our issue of the 3rd inst. we noted the importation of horses that were on the way from Scotland to McMillan, Colquhoun and Beattie of Brandon. This consignment has since arrived and the proprietors are delighted with their general excellence. In this issue a quarter page "ad" announces that the lot is now for sale and naturally the first that comes up have the largest selection from which to select. Good well-bred horses are not a luxury to a community that is essential and they are money-making.

THE MANUFACTURERS. THEIR PROGRESS THROUGH THE HAS BEEN ONE ROUND OF PLEAS. Reports of the progress of the Canadian manufacturers through Western Canada are of the most glowing character.

**HE FEELS AS
YOUNG AS EVER**

**Mr Chester Loomis Took Dodd's
Kidney Pills.**

**And From a Used up MAN he became
As smart as a Boy.**

ORLAND, Ont., Mar. 5 (Special).—Mr. Chester Loomis, an old and respected farmer living in this section, is spreading broadcast the good news that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for the Lame Back and Kidney Disease so common among old people. Mr. Loomis says:

"I am 76 years of age and smart and active as a boy, and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for it."

"Before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so used up I could hardly ride in a buggy, and I could not do any work of any kind. Everybody thought I would not live long. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy."

The Kidneys of the young may be wrong, but the kidneys of the old must be wrong. Dodd's Kidney Pills make all wrong Kidneys right. That is why they are the old folks' greatest friend.

Prairie Chicken Pie.—Line the sides and bottom of a deep granite pie dish with rich pastry. Clean and draw four of the chickens and cut into good sized pieces. Make a forcemeat of the hearts and livers finely chopped to which is added the crumbled yolks of three hard-boiled eggs, four tablespoons of chopped ham and one tablespoon of chopped celery. Lay the chickens in on the pastry and fill in all the spaces with small balls of the forcemeat. Pour in two cups of stock that has been seasoned, cover the dish with a lid and bake slowly for two hours. Remove the lid, fill up the dish again with stock or gravy cover with an upper crust of pastry, and return to the oven until the top crust is baked. Serve in the dish in which it was cooked.

**Culture
on the
Farm**



The day is past when culture and social enjoyment were confined to the larger cities and towns, when the farmer was cut off from the musical world. The day of the parlor organ has passed—or is rapidly passing away. Every farm-house in Western Canada regards a piano—and a good one at that—a necessity and not a luxury.

**THE NEW SCALE
WILLIAMS PIANO**

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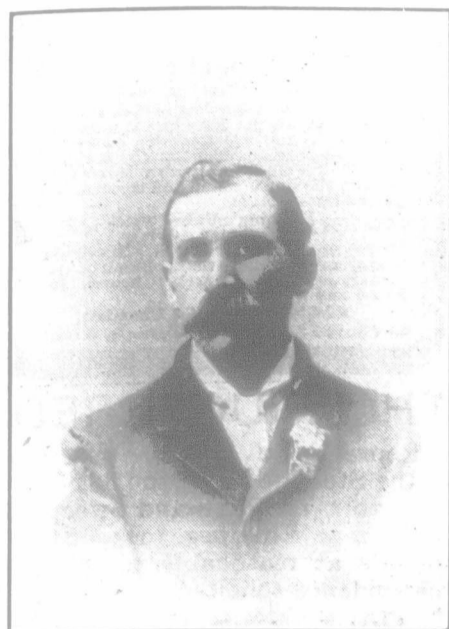
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acter. Not only are the excursionists pleased with all they have seen, but the people in the various cities en route to the Pacific have vied with one another to do honor to the visitors. But, perhaps one of the most important events of the tour was the monster banquet in Winnipeg, which included the convention. The event was social, industrial and political at the same time. The speakers were men of eminence and the addresses were bright and interesting. The Royal Alexandra management got the best of everything for the occasion, and among the "trimmings" none was more attractive than the beautiful Sheraton design Gourlay Piano, which stood at the end of the banquet hall and was used during the evening. Above the instrument was the pleasant legend, "Gourlay, Made in Canada." The comments concerning the beauty of the case and the mellowness of the tone were all most favorable, and one of the delegates was so delighted with the instrument that a few days after the banquet he bought it. When an expert manufacturer, knowing the trade, buys a Gourlay, it shows that the character of the instrument is equal to its reputation among amateurs, and that the general public cannot go far wrong in following so good an example.—Adv.

WINTER FEEDING OF DAIRY COWS.

The question of feeding should all hinge on the cost of production. The cows, should, in theory, be made to produce their maximum quantity, but in practice the cost of feeding must be kept down. In the ordinary way of feeding, the cost of making a cow that is doing fairly well give an extra quart of milk is very apt to be greater than the price realized for the extra quart. The reason is that the cow's digestive organs have been doing all they can do, and extra feed is not only wasted to a great extent, but there is danger of throwing the cow off her feed. These difficulties may be completely overcome by feeding Herbageum regularly. In this way the maximum quantity of milk can be produced at the minimum cost and without the slightest danger from over-feeding. Herbageum is not a food. It simply aids in the digestion of food by supplying the aroma and flavors which are not in the dairy cow's winter food but which are necessary for thorough digestion and assimilation. A good substantial margin of profit may be made from the regular feeding of Herbageum to milch cows.

Prince Edward Island is a great dairy country and we give below a letter from Mr. Benjamin Simmons whose address is Charlottetown, P. E. I. At the Charlottetown Exhibition last year Mr. Simmons won first, second and third prizes on Grade Jersey and Ayrshire Cows. He writes as follows: "I use Herbageum for cows and calves. I feed a teaspoonful to calves in each gallon of milk and when scarce of milk feed it in meals in about the same proportion, this keeps the calves growing and thrifty and prevents scours. To my cows I feed two teaspoonfuls to each cow. It makes an increase in the production of milk sufficient to show a good profit."—Adv.

FOREST REVENUES AND CONSERVATION.

Continued

AUCTION SALE BY THE THOUSAND FEET.
The placing of the whole payment of the lumberman's price for the logs as stumpage dues of so much per thousand feet to be paid when the logs are cut, and the determination of the amount of the price by public competition meets every objection which can be taken to the bonus system of auction whether viewed from the standpoint of the operator or that of the province. Large capitalists who can command sufficient credit to deal in timber lands under the bonus system of auction would very probably not look with favor on a change to a form of auction which would divert a much larger proportion of the natural increase in stumpage values to the Provincial Treasury. It would on the other hand be warmly welcomed by operators of limited capital and would work injustice to none. Its practical application on a very

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The Government's Bond
is no better assurance of
value and genuine worth
than "DE LAVAL" on a
cream separator : : :

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The Great-West Life Limited Payment Policies give protection at moderate cost, and if the insured lives to the end of a stated period he himself benefits by the investment.

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Quotations on request. State age next birthday.

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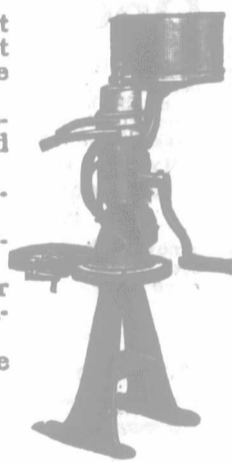
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Dairy Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid—No. 6.

It's to Your Interest



It is to your interest to get a cream separator that won't make you more work than it saves. It's to your interest to get a cream separator that is both easy to turn and easy to clean. It's to your interest to get a cream separator that does not break down. It's to your interest to get a cream separator that does not wear out. It's to your interest to get a separator that will get all the cream. Consequently, It's to your interest first to investigate and then to get an



Improved Frictionless
EMPIRE Easy Running **CREAM SEPARATOR**

Here is the reason in one word: *Simplicity.* As one of our customers says: "It is simply perfect because it's so perfectly simple." Its small light bowl with few parts, requires little machinery for turning it, and little labor on your part. Its smooth surface and few interior parts make it easy to clean. Its five compartments make it a close skimmer. The milk is given five separate separations. None of the cream can get away. Its superior construction—the extra materi-

als and workmanship in it—make it extremely durable. Its few parts make it need few repairs. Its years of reputation and its standing make you perfectly safe in buying it. It will make more dollars for you than any other separator. No question about it. It is to your interest to investigate. Won't you, then, send your name and get some of the Empire books? They are good reading. Please tell how many cows you keep and what you do with the milk. Address

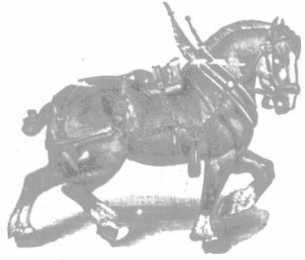
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1. Full catalog and price list. 2. Dairy Results=Dollars. 3. Money and the Way to Make It.

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Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

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

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

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

And Numerous Other Prizes.

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

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions always for sale.

Prices right. Terms easy.

Our guarantee will bear the closest inspection.

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Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

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Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

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

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.

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My business connections in the prairie provinces have become so numerous that the time has arrived for me to establish a barn convenient to my customers and where the horse buying public can get a look at the stock I have to offer.

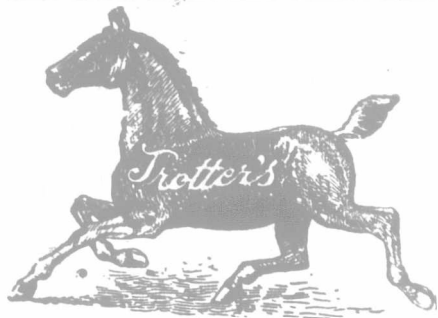
My second shipment consisting of
Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney Stallions and Fillies and Spanish Jacks

is now on hand. I can give the best value in horse flesh to be had in America because I pay spot cash when I buy.

J. B. HOGATE

For further information write to

M. B. Kent - Brandon, Man.



JUST ARRIVED

A Splendid lot of CLYDE FILLIES right from the Land of the Heather, and we know they must be a fine lot as every one that has seen them says so, besides, they have been selected by a very clever and experienced buyer.

Also a number of splendid WORK TEAMS, from the Farm; and can furnish you with a FARM too, close to the City, with everything on it but a wife. Sell or Rent to the right kind of man.

TROTTER & TROTTER, Brandon, Man.

large scale on both public and private land has abundantly proven its practicability and efficiency and its special value as an aid to conservative forest management.

It will bear emphasizing here that what is said below in regard to the desirability and necessity of defining and protecting the rights and duties of both parties to sale contracts applies equally to sales on a stumpage basis. Experience has shown that the point to be especially cared for under this form of sale is the prevention of waste of inferior material in the woods. Neglect of this matter may lead to serious loss and bring undeserved discredit on the system.

CUTTING REGULATIONS.

Wherever State or private forests are managed with a view of continued wood production, the most important feature of a sale of standing timber is the agreement as to the rights and duties of the contracting parties. This usually takes the form of a code of regulations specifying what trees are to be cut, the care to be taken in the felling and removal of the timber, and similar matters.

These cutting regulations are of course drawn up in advance of the sale, and the prospective purchaser makes his bid with a full knowledge of what will be required of him should he be the successful bidder. A feature of these agreements is usually the giving of a bond by the purchaser as security for the faithful performance of the contract in accordance with the regulations.

A FATAL OMISSION.

The dearth of any effective measures to control the cutting on Canadian limits is an outstanding feature of the present forest policy or lack of policy. Perhaps the forest departments have acted on the theory that the lumberman's interest in future supplies of logs would insure careful and conservative cutting. Perhaps it has been because there has been no public demand for it—the public knowing nothing whatever about it. Be the cause as it may, the absence of such regulation has long since ceased to be a danger merely. To-day it is nothing short of a disaster; a disaster alike to the future of the lumbering industry and to the future forest revenue.

RETRO-ACTIVE CUTTING REGULATIONS.

The reservation by the provinces of the right to change from time to time the terms under which the timber already sold might be logged is of interest in this connection. If I mistake not, British Columbia has also adopted this feature in her recent forest legislation.

In so far as the rights reserved by this provision are exercised for the general public good in meeting unforeseen or unforeseeable contingencies, the reservation serves a just and useful purpose. In so far, however, as it is merely an afterthought method of providing regulations for the control of logging operations which ordinary foresight would have provided in advance of the sale, it must be regarded as unwise and unjust, and therefore impotent. Certain it is, were the powers thus reserved at all frequently called into requisition it would quickly transform the purchase of public timber from a business proposition to a mere gamble with a vast deal of lobbying and wire-pulling thrown in. Needless to say such a state of affairs would work great injury to the lumber interests and to the forest.

"GROUND RENT" TAXATION.

A feature of all Canadian timber sales is the imposition of a land tax or "ground rent" per unit of area. British Columbia has made the imposition of a very high land tax a distinctive feature of her forest policy.

Whether a tax of this character is to be desirable or wholly undesirable from the standpoint of forest conservation depends altogether on which party to the contract is to practise the forestry.

If the province grows the timber and merely sells the stumpage when it is mature, distinctly specifying what trees are to be cut, and how and when they are to be cut, there can be no objection to the payment in this way of a certain portion of the market value of the timber sold, and it may indeed be a desirable

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—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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THOROUGHBREDS

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

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WOULD EXCHANGE

Two or Three Good

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND SOME CATTLE

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GOOD LAND

Free of Encumbrance, at Market Value.

Address—"G.B.," FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Because You Need The Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to keep cows for fun. That isn't business, and, furthermore, it isn't necessary. There is money in cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides there is more fun in going at it right than there is in staying wrong.

You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it.

How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B. 186 both free. Write for them.

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WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR CO. LIMITED.

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A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
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5 pairs of Lace Curtains, for \$6.30 postage free. (White or Ecru.)
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2 pairs choice Bed-room Curtains, 3 yds. long, 43 ins. wide, post free 1.70
The 5 pairs in one Lot, \$8.30. Well packed in oil cloth sent direct to your address, post free \$7.10
Send for our GREAT CATALOGUE, puts you into immediate touch with the World's greatest Lace centre. Every item means a saving. Our 40 years reputation is your guarantee. Price Lists may be obtained at the office of this Paper.
SAML. PEACH & SONS, The Looms, Box 664, NOTTINGHAM, England. Est. 1857.

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Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Always Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for man, kind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.
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Well nigh infallible cure for colic, curb, splint, spavin and other common horse ailments. Our long-time standing offer of **\$100 Reward** for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it. Tuttle's Family Elixir, the great household remedy. Tuttle's American Worm Powder cures. American Condition Powders, White Star and Hoof Ointment. 100 page book "Veterinary Experience," free. Be your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy.
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.
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One Chance is all we ask

That is, a chance to tell you of the ideal life of the Fruit Grower in the

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If you only knew what it was like you would buy at once. The best way to know is to go out and see these lands (if you go you'll buy), but if you can't go just now send for our

Beautiful Illustrated Book. It's free. It will tell you all about these lands.
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CLYDESDALES & AYRSHIRES

Beautiful stock for sale to make room for new importation from Scotland. This stock was awarded twenty first and second prizes at Toronto and Winnipeg this year.
W. M. NESBITT ROLAND, Man.

useful purpose in preventing purchase for speculative purposes by others than bona fide operators.

Should, however, the responsibility for caring for future wood crops be left to the lumberman, as it has been in the past, it will be necessary for him when planning logging operations to consider carefully whether it will pay him to cut with care that he may return again after a period of years for a second crop—reasonable safety from fire being assured—or whether the tax will eat up the profit of any yield that he may hope for over and above what can now be realised by cutting clean without regard to the future. This is the only point of view from which the lumberman as a business man can regard the logging of lands under his control.

The following table gives the annual 'ground rent' payment per square mile for the different provinces and on Dominion lands, and the sums to which these annual payments amount for different periods of from 30 to 100 years. In this computation money is reckoned to be worth 6 per cent. compounded annually, which is below rather than above the mark for capital invested in immature forests on wild lands.

RELATION OF "GROUND RENTS" TO CONSERVATIVE LUMBERING.

Ontario and Quebec	3 00	30 Yrs.	251	40 Yrs.	492	50 Yrs.	923	60 Yrs.	1,686	80 Yrs.	5,011	100 Yrs.	18,418
Ontario (percent sales) and Dominion lands east of Yale, B. C.	5 00	419	820	1,539	2,809	4,964	9,332	30,697					
New Brunswick	8 00	670	1,312	2,402	4,405	14,964	49,114						
Dominion lands west of Yale	32 00	2,682	5,150	9,848	17,970	59,856	196,438						
British Columbia	140 00	11,732	22,967	43,085	79,118	229,195	886,739						

From this table a lumberman may see at a glance what his tax bill will be when he returns for a second logging on his lands. To make a second logging profitable he must find on his return a stumpage value, over and above the then government stumpage dues, sufficient to offset the two following items before he can reap any return other than interest for his invested money.

- (1) The value of the trees which he refrained from cutting at the first logging, together with compound interest on this value at, say 6 per cent.
- (2) The tax bill, which at \$5.00 per annum per mile, will have amounted to \$ 419 at 30 years
1,539 at 50 years
9,352 at 80 years, or
30,697 at 100 years.

Particular attention is directed to the manner in which the tax bill runs up, the longer the time between loggings. This is the most significant feature of all taxation where the tax is annual and the return periodic. Where the lumberman is the forester the whole influence of a ground rent is towards early utilization and clean cutting with the abandonment of the land after the destruction of the forest. The practical effect of this tendency in any given case will be in proportion to the amount of the tax. In Ontario and Quebec where the rate is \$3.00 per square mile over large areas, the injury is least; in British Columbia where recent legislation has placed it at \$42 per mile, it will be greatest. Taxation at \$142 per mile can but

Percherons and Shires

Do you want to improve your stock of horses?
Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them.
Don't take my word for it but look up my prize record



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

1881 GALBRAITH'S HORSES 1906

ARE STILL AT THE FRONT AND HAVE BEEN FOR 25 YEARS
At the recent State Fair at Milwaukee we were awarded in strong competition Championship for Clydesdale Stallions, all ages; Championship for Shire Stallions, all ages; Championship for Hackney and Coach Stallions, all ages. A New Importation of Forty-nine Head landed August 21st, 1906, personally selected, with a lifetime's experience. If interested, send for particulars, or what is better, call and examine the stock. First come, first served.
15 IMPORTED CHOICE CLYDESDALE MARES FOR SALE. DON'T OVERLOOK THIS ADVERTISEMENT
ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON
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America's Leading Horse Importers

OUR PERCHERON STALLIONS WON EVERY FIRST PRIZE AT THE PARIS SHOW, JUNE 13-17, 1906.
Our Percheron Stallions won every First Prize at the Percheron Show, held under the auspices of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France, June 28-July 1, 1906.
Our Percheron and French Coach Stallions won every First Prize and Championship at the Iowa State Fair, August 24-31, 1906.
Our Percheron and French Coach Stallions won every First Prize and Championship at the Inter-State Stock Show, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 24-29, 1906.
We import and sell more stallions than anybody else because we only have the best.
McLAUGHLIN BROS.
Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.

My New Importation of CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS

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

have one effect. Lumbermen will aim to remove at a single cutting whatever will earn a dollar at the moment, without regard to the future, for under such a policy of taxation it would be impossible to hope for satisfactory returns from conservative lumbering. The imposition of a ground rent has been defended as a means of forcing the lumbermen to relinquish their holdings of cut-over lands to the province. If the lumbermen have any property rights in limits from which they have removed the purchased timber, it would surely be unfair to take this means of dispossessing them. If, however, their rights terminate with the removal of the purchased timber, other means can surely be found by which the province can obtain possession of its own. Certainly it cannot be expected that land will be surrendered on account of "ground rent" taxation without first stripping it of what

ever might be marketed at a profit.
SELLING FAR IN ADVANCE OF TRADE REQUIREMENTS.
The policy of selling vast blocks of timber and pulp-wood decades in advance of trade requirements, to be the happy hunting grounds of timberland speculators, has cost the forest revenues millions of money and will cost them millions more. The Province of Ontario has been very much more conservative in this regard than others which might be mentioned. And yet it would probably be safe to say that the average log cut in 1905 in the Province of Ontario was sold a quarter of a century ago. This, of course, means that the average 1905 log is paid for at a price which has long since ceased to represent more than a fraction of its market value. A reasonable time must of course be allowed for the removal of timber sold, but there is no justification for the en-

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**ABERDEEN-ANGUS
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All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.
S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

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REEDERS OF
High-Class Scotch Shorthorns

Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
Herd Catalogue on application. Address:
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Brampton Jersey Herd []
We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address,
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1884

Now offer for sale imported Leicester ram, WINGSTON, used in my flock with great success for three years. Also a grand lot of one, two and three shear rams and ram lambs. Ewes of all ages.
A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

FOR SALE

Hereford Bulls

1 yearling and 4 fine bull calves, all sired by Champion "Bourton Ingleside."

Also a few good heifers and in-calf cows. Special prices to quick buyers. Stock delivered free of railway charges at any point on G. T. R. or C. P. R.

Ingleside Herefords again won first herd prize and sweepstakes at Toronto and London. Address:

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STAR FARM

Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1908. Several young animals for sale. Also B. F. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station.
W. OSWELL SASKATOON SASK.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The set of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—5878—and General—10397—Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.
Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man.

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SHEEPSKINS, ETC.

If you have anything in our line to offer, either in large or small consignments, write and get our prices. It will pay you.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Maple Shade Shropshires

AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS

We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age; Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

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ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS



The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship.

A few good young females for sale.

Address: **J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, MAN**

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the blemish without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Shorthorns

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
GREENWOOD, ONT.

offers for sale at moderate prices:

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



Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.

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

Rushford Ranch Shorthorns

My great stock bull Trout Creek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Loyalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.
R. K. BENNETT,
Box 95. Calgary, Alta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 20 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 20 bulls, calves.

All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one 2 year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSEY,
Priddis, Alta.

ormous sacrifices in ultimate revenue made by the provinces by this practice.

Occasionally sales in advance of trade requirements have been prompted by a demand for the land for the purpose of agricultural settlement. More rarely the motive has been to utilize timber especially endangered by fire, but without question the controlling motive in the great majority of cases has been to secure for present revenue the comparatively trifling sums to be paid as "bonuses."

A SALE POLICY.

To insure that my criticism be constructive rather than destructive, I submit in conclusion an outline of a method of disposing of Crown timber which appears to me to offer a simple, practical, and business-like solution of the problem. It might be added that this method of sale in all its essential features has already proven its efficiency in practice in large transactions and under conditions not unlike those obtaining on the Canadian timber lands.

Preparatory. A first step in the preparation for a sale of timber should be to make an estimate of the quantities of the different kinds to be sold for publication with the advertisement of the sale. An estimate of the value would also be made, this latter for the use of the Forest Department in determining their reserve bid.

Advertisement. The advertisement in the case of large sales should be published at least a year in advance of the auction, that ample opportunity may be given for completing business arrangements looking to purchase, and for the exploration of the tract by prospective purchasers.

The advertisement should state the location and area of the tracts offered, the approximate stand of the different kinds of timber, and the time and place of auction. Intending purchasers should be invited to apply for information regarding the rules and regulations governing the cutting and removal of the timber, the manner of payment and other details.

Cutting Regulations. The cutting regulations should be prepared with special reference to the individual tracts offered for sale, and would be governed by local conditions.

In general they would include: The designation of the timber to be cut, and, conversely, specifically prohibit the cutting of timber not offered for sale—for example, immature timber under a set diameter limit.

Provision for care in the felling and in the removal of the timber.

Provision for the prevention of waste by limiting the height of stump, by prescribing the use of the saw where practicable, and by providing for the utilisation of inferior materials.

Provision regarding the disposal of the debris—such as lopping tops, burning brush, etc.

The time limit for the final removal of all timber sold.

Specifications as to measurement of timber logged.

Adequate penalties for violation of cutting regulations, as for example, payment at double the regular purchase price for any merchantable timber left in the woods by the loggers.

Time and manner of payment.

Provision for a bond to insure the faithful performance of the contract by the purchaser.

Method of Sale.—By public auction, bids being asked on the amount to be paid per thousand feet when the timber is cut.

Ground Rent.—To prevent speculative purchase by others than bona fide operators a fairly high ground rent per mile might with advantage be provided for. The payment on account of ground rent for any particular year might be made to apply on the stampage dues account for the same year. This would throw the whole weight of the ground rent taxation on the purchaser who failed to operate, and would at the same time provide automatically for release from taxation immediately that he actively undertook to carry out his obligations.

Unit or Area.—The square mile forms a desirable sale unit. This would give lumbermen of limited capital and operators an opportunity to do business on the public forest lands, and in the number of miles which any one company could purchase be unlimited in extent. It has been done the largest operations.



Mossom Boyd Co.

Bobeaygeon, Ont.

The largest breeders of
HEREFORDS

in Canada offer for sale bulls and females of the choicest breeding and registered both in the United States and Canada. Will deliver at your station. Write for catalogue and for information respecting polled Herefords which are also offered.

Herefords and Farm



FOR SALE at a BARGAIN over 60 head of Herefords. Farm contains 480 acres, well watered, good buildings, one mile from Lacombe.

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe

If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns for sale. **HEREFORD** blood in them. I can supply you with the best. **JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie**

GLENDENNING BROS.' STOCK FARM

Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

The Beef and Dairy Breed

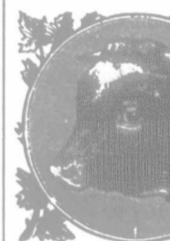
We have now for sale some splendid young **YORKSHIRE HOGS** of both sexes

We raise the big litters.

You can too if you buy from us.

SPRING GROVE STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep



First herd prize and sweepstakes, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by Hot Scotch—52696—, champion bull Western Fair, 1905, and White Hall Ramsden, son of the champion White Hall Sultan (imp.). High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale.

AUCTION SALE OCT. 22, 1906
Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply—
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Lumber

Windows, Doors

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CUSHING BROS.

Calgary Edmonton Regina

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by the aid of

"Flashlights on Human Nature," on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. What you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to ask, illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce send one only to any adult for postage, 10c.
M. HILL PUBLISHING CO.
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Up-to-date Cure For Skin Disease

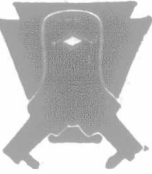
UNLIKE INTERNAL TREATMENT, YOU CAN SEE THE BENEFITS DAILY OBTAINED BY USE OF

Dr Chase's Ointment

The day is past when people will be satisfied with an internal treatment for itching skin diseases. It is more satisfactory to apply an ointment and witness the beneficial results, instead of taking medicine and hoping that in time the desired effects will be obtained. This change of opinion has come about largely through the extraordinary cures being brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment. Eczema, salt rheum, psoriasis, tetter, scald head and all the dreadful itching skin diseases, which torture children and grown people alike, are not held in such terror since the merits of this great ointment have become known. By its healing, soothing, antiseptic influence Dr. Chase's Ointment cleanses the sores, allays the inflammation, stops the itching and heals the raw flaming flesh. In the most simple as well as the most aggravated skin irritation or eruption, this ointment is certain to give highly satisfactory results; 60 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.

Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a KEYSTONE DEHORNER. All over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet. B. H. McKenna, Pictou, Ontario, Can.



R. B. HECKS

Weston, BROOMHILL, MAN. Breeder and Importer of Dorset Horn Sheep and Devon Cattle.

All communications replied to by next mail.

Humorous.

A new girl at the summer resort was letting her arm hang idly over the side of the boat and dipping her fairy fingers in the cool, rippling water. "All this sort of thing is new to me," she said. "How do you do when you hook a big fish?"

"You have to play him with some skill," answered the girl who was handling the oars. "Don't let him have his head too much. Yield a little to his impetuosity but keep a firm grasp. Accept his presents, such as candy and the like. but—"

"I was speaking of a real fish, you mean thing!" indignantly exclaimed the other.—Chicago Tribune

"So you can't help stealing?" asked the magistrate, kindly.

"No, your Honor; an impulse comes over me that I can't resist."

"Too bad, too bad! An impulse to send you up for six months is getting hold of me. There, it's got hold. Six months; I can't resist. Impulse is a wonderful thing."—Chicago Tribune.

"Why did you place such a tough fowl before me?" asked the indignant lady patron of the waiter in a restaurant.

"Age before beauty, always, you know, madam" was the gallant reply.

And then, woman-like, she smiled and paid her bill without a murmur.—Royal Magazine.

"When he proposed, did you tell him to see me?" inquired her mother.

"Yes, and he said he'd seen you several times, but—but, he loved me just the same."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Lady—My housemaid has got one of her eyes red and inflamed. What would you advise her to do? Doctor—Tell her to stop looking through the keyholes.—Rive.

A woman preached one morning a temperance sermon to her husband who was suffering from the effects of the night before.

"The great trouble with you, George," the woman said, "is that you cannot say no. Learn to say 'No', George, and you will have fewer headaches. Can you let me have a little money this morning?"

"No!" said George, with apparent ease.

A Philadelphia business man recently had as guest a friend from Toledo, an extremely busy individual, little familiar with the social graces.

For the first evening of his stay a dinner party had been arranged. The hostess had provided a most attractive young woman for the Toledo man; and it was thought that he would take a desperate fancy to her, which, indeed, he did.

When the guests had gathered and were ready to go out the host, with his politest bow, said:

"Mr. Blank, will you please take Miss Dash out to dinner?"

"Certainly," responded the Toledo man, with alacrity, "but I understood that we were to have dinner here in the house."—Saturday Evening Post.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the well-known writer, was discussing the harsh treatment that a multi-millionaire had given his underpaid hands.

"Such treatment," said Mrs. Tarbell, "made my blood boil when I heard of it. It was mean. It was the height of meanness. It reminded me"—here she smiled—"of the conduct of a certain park policeman on a summer afternoon.

"This policeman, politely accosting a modest gentleman in an alpaca coat, said:—

"'Beg pardon, sir; but could you lend me a lead pencil?'"

"'Why, certainly,'" smiled the gentleman, producing one at once.

"'And now your address, please,'" the policeman went on. 'I saw you picking flowers a moment ago.'"

Squire Hamilton, one of the best known members of the Maine satat profession many years ago, once sat at a meagrely laden board. The dining-room had been newly and splendidly furnished, whereas the dinner was very slender. While some of the guests were flattering the host on his taste in decoration, Squire Hamilton said, "For my part, I would rather see less gilding and more carving."—Boston Herald.

There was a man whose wife had a terrier of extreme ferocity. It bit the man a number of times. He expressed great hatred for it.

Finally the terrier bit a large piece out of the calf of the man's leg, and the next day it disappeared.

The man advertised widely for the dog's return. He offered a reward of two hundred dollars for it, and his friends were amazed.

"I thought," said a friend to him, "that you hated that dog?"

"I do," the man admitted.

"Why then do you offer such a large reward for its return?"

"To please my wife."

"But you're foolish," said the other.

"Such a large reward will be sure to bring it back."

"No, no," said the man, with a smile. "You see, I know the dog is dead."

THE AUTHOR OF THE NEW SERIAL.

Colonel Alfred Oliviant was a soldier in a family of soldiers, but injured by a fall from his horse gave himself up to literature. "Bob, Son of Battle" and "Danny," both dog stories, are the result of his work.

Chivalry is not dead yet. The other day a man was observed to give up his seat to a lady as he was leaving his bus.

OXFORD
The Right
Steel Plate
Range

625

CHANCELLOR

Draft control—perfect draft control, that's one thing you'll like about this range. Specially big fire door has an extra draft slide at top. Inside that slide there's a shield that carries the draft DOWN under the fire—and up again.

There's no range that gives you so much kitchen comfort for the money—so much certainty that it WILL cook right and can't help but BAKE right. Won't you call and see it?

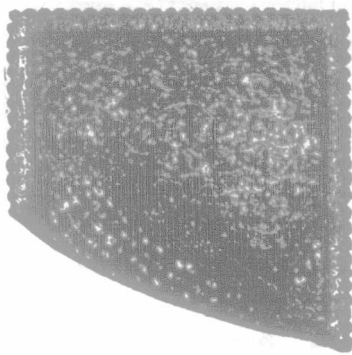
Burns either wood or coal with real economy, because the draft system is always under your control—easy to handle as to set a clock ahead or back. Big copper-lined reservoir, utilizing heat other ranges waste, gives an always ample supply of hot-water, —more economy and more convenience. You really ought to see this range,—it's so handy in every detail.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited—Toronto Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

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IMITATION BUFFALO ROBES AT SPECIAL PRICES

AMERICAN BUFFALO ROBES



No. Adv. 12. These robes are not animal skins. They are made of very heavy woven fabric, which in appearance is very similar to the old Buffalo Skin of the Prairie (now extinct). The color is a rich deep brown. They are handsome, soft and pliable, warmer than a skin robe, and are more easily dried after being wet. These robes are made in Galt and we recommend them highly.

Size 52 x 54 inches, weight 10 lbs. \$6.00 each
" 62 x 54 " " 12 " \$7.00 "
" 72 x 54 " " 15 " \$8.00 "

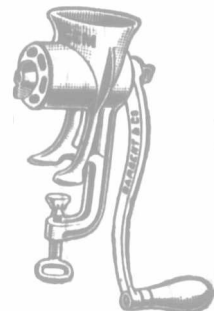
Order one of these by Express or along with other goods by Freight.

Once a Luxury Now a Kitchen Necessity

THE GEM FOOD CHOPPER

No. Adv. 13. An automatic Food Chopper or Mincing Machine is now regarded as an absolute kitchen necessity. The Chopping Bowl is a thing of the past.

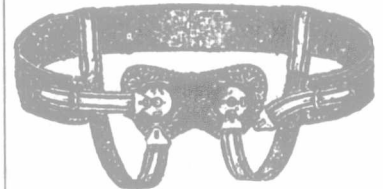
The Gem Food Chopper is a labor saving, time saving and food saving machine of the very simplest construction and easy to clean. With each machine are several steel cutters that will not break and they do their work speedily and well. These machines will mince perfectly all kinds of raw meat, cooked meat, fish, clams, oysters, vegetables, fruits, bread, crackers, cheese, nuts and any other foodstuffs.



Three sizes:—Small size, weight 5 lbs., \$1.25 each
Medium " " 6 " \$1.50 "
Large " " 9 " \$2.00 "

You Can Buy a Thoroughly Reliable Truss by Mail

SINGLE OR DOUBLE NEW YORK ELASTIC TRUSSES



No. Adv. 14. These New York Elastic Trusses may be strapped up tight and yet be perfectly comfortable at all times. The Single Truss is reversible and can be used for either side. Made of best quality Elastic Webbing, oval water pads, soft leather covered, nickel trimmings.

Men's sizes. Be sure to give the measure around the body in line with the nupture. All trusses sent by registered mail securely packed. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40.

Single \$1.00; postage extra 13 cents.

Double \$1.50; postage extra 20 cents.

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STANLEY MILLS & CO. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,

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MANUFACTURE FULL LINE

Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock Drilling and Prospecting Machinery.

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.

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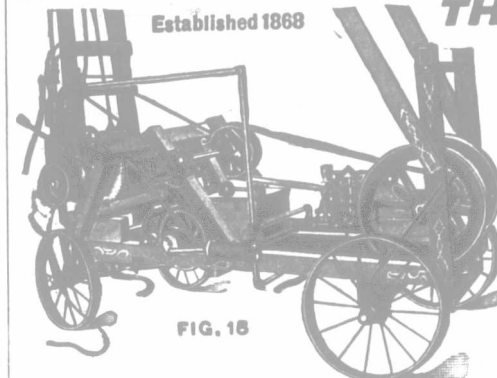


FIG. 15

Bob, Son of Battle.

Continued.

Adam M'Adam's Red Wull, became that little man's property for the following realizable assets; ninepence in cash—three coppers and a doubtful sixpence; a plug of suspicious tobacco in a well-worn pouch; and an old watch. "It's clean givin' im ye," said the stranger bitterly, at the end of the deal. "It's mair the charity than aught else mak's me sae leebal," the other

answered gently. "I wad not like to see ye pinched."

"Thank ye kindly," the big man replied with some acerbity, and plunged out into the darkness and rain. Nor was that long-limbed drover-man ever again seen in the country-side. And the puppy's previous history—whether he was honestly come by or no, whether he was, indeed, of the famous Red McCulloch strain, ever remained a mystery in the Daleland.

CHAPTER IV FIRST BLOOD

After that first encounter in the Dalesman's Daughter, Red Wull, for so M'Adam called him, resigned himself complacently to his lot; recognizing perhaps, his destiny.

Thenceforward the sour little man and the vicious puppy grew, as it were together. The two were never apart. Where M'Adam was, there was sure to be his tiny attendant, bristling defiance as he kept ludicrous guard over his master.

The little man and his dog were inseparable. M'Adam never left him even at the Grange.

"I couldna trust ma Wullie at hame alone wi' the dear lad," was his explanation. "I ken weel I'd come back to find a wee corpse on the floor, and David singin'!"

"My heart is sair, I daur na tell, My heart is sair for somebody. Ay, and he'd be sair elsewhere by the time I'd done wi' him—he! he!"

The sneer at David's expense was as characteristic as it was unjust. For though the puppy and the boy were already sworn enemies, yet the lad would have scorned to harm so small a foe. And many a tale did David tell at Kenmuir of Red Wull's viciousness, of his hatred of him (David), and his devotion to his master; how, whether immersed in the pig-bucket or chasing the fleeting rabbit, he would desist at once, and bundle, panting, up at his master's call; how he routed the tom-cat and drove him from the kitchen; and how he clambered on to David's bed and pinned him murderously by the nose.

Of late the relations between M'Adam and James Moore had been unusually strained. Though they were neighbors, communications between the two were of the rarest; and it was for the first time for many a long day that, on an afternoon shortly after Red Wull had come into his possession, M'Adam entered the yard of Kenmuir, bent on girding at the master for an alleged trespass at the Stony Bottom.

"Wi' yer permission, Mr. Moore," said the little man, "I'll wheestle ma dog," and, turning, he whistled a shrill, peculiar note like the cry of a disturbed peewit.

Straightway there came scurrying desperately up, ears back, head down, tongue out, as if the world depended on his speed, a little tawny beetle of a thing, who placed his forepaws against his master's ankles and looked up into his face; then, catching sight of the strangers, hurriedly he took up his position between them and M'Adam, assuming his natural attitude of grisly defiance. Such a laughable spectacle he made, that martial mite, standing at bay with bristles up and teeth bared, that even James Moore smiled.

"Ma word! Ha' yo' brought his muzzle, man?" cried old Tammas, the humorist; and, turning, climbed all in a heat on to an upturned bucket that stood by. Whereat the puppy, emboldened by his foe's retreat, advanced savagely to the attack, buzzing round the slippery pail like a wasp on a window-pane, in vain attempt to reach the old man.

Tammas stood on the top, hitching his trousers and looking down on his assailant, the picture of mortal fear.

"'Elp! Oh, 'elp!" he bawled. "Send for the sogers! fetch the p'lice! For lawk-a-mussv's sake call him off, man!" Even Sam'l Todd, watching the scene from the cart-shed, was tickled and burst into a loud guffaw, heartily backed by 'Enry and oor Job. While M'Adam remarked: "Ye're fitter for a stage than a stable-bucket, Mr. Thornton."

"How didst coom by him?" asked Tammas, nodding at the puppy.

"Found him," the little man replied, sucking his twig. "Found him in ma stockin' or ma birthday. A present from ma leetle David for his auld dad, I doot."

"So do I," said Tammas, and was seized with a sudden spasm of seemingly causeless merriment. For looking up as M'Adam was speaking, he had caught a glimpse of a boy's fair head, peering cautiously round the cowshed, and, behind, the flutter of short petticoats. They disappeared as silently as they had come; and two small figures, just returned from school, glided away and sought shelter in the friendly darkness of a coal-hole.

"Coom awa', Maggie, coom awa' 'Tis th' owd un, 'issel', whispered a disrespectful voice.

M'Adam looked round suspiciously. "What's that?" he asked sharply.

At the moment, however, Mrs. Moore put her head out of the kitchen window.

"Coom thy ways in, Master M'Adam, and tak' a soop o' tea," she called hospitably.

"Thank ye kindly, Mrs. Moore, I will," he answered, politely for him. And this one good thing must be allowed for Adam M'Adam: that, if there was only one woman of whom he was ever known to speak well, there was also one, in the whole course of his life, against whom he ever insinuated evil—and that was years afterward, when men said his brain was sapped. Flouts and jeers he had for every man, but a woman, good or bad, was sacred to him. For the sex that had given him his mother and his wife he had that sentiment of tender reverence which, if a man still preserve, he cannot be altogether bad. As he turned into the house he looked back at Red Wull.

"Ay, we may leave him," he said. "That is, gin ye're no afraid, Mr. Thornton?"

Of what happened while the men were within doors, it is enough to tell two things. First, that Owd Bob was no bully. Second, this: In the code of sheep-dog honor there is written a word in stark black letters; and opposite it another word, writ large in the color of blood. The first is "Sheep-murder"; the second, "Death." It is the one crime only to be wiped away in blood; and to accuse of the crime is to offer the one unpardonable insult. Every sheep-dog knows it, and every shepherd.

That afternoon, as the men still talked, the quiet echoes of the farm rang with a furious animal cry, twice repeated. "Shot for sheep-murder"—"Shot for sheep-murder"; followed by a deeper stillness.

(To be continued.)

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Right on Time Right on Quality Right on Price

Turner's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

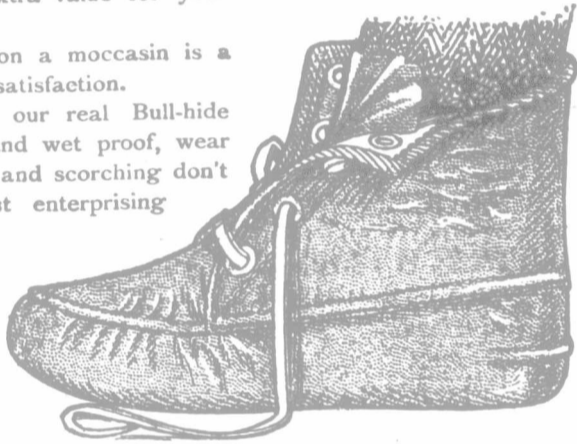
Because we tan the leather from the raw hide we eliminate the risk of having skillfully tanned imitations palmed off on us for genuine goods. Some imitations are clever enough to defy an expert, you know. And because

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moccasins are tanned in our own tannery—do not buy skins already tanned, as other makers do—we share with you the tanner's big profit, giving you extra value for your money.

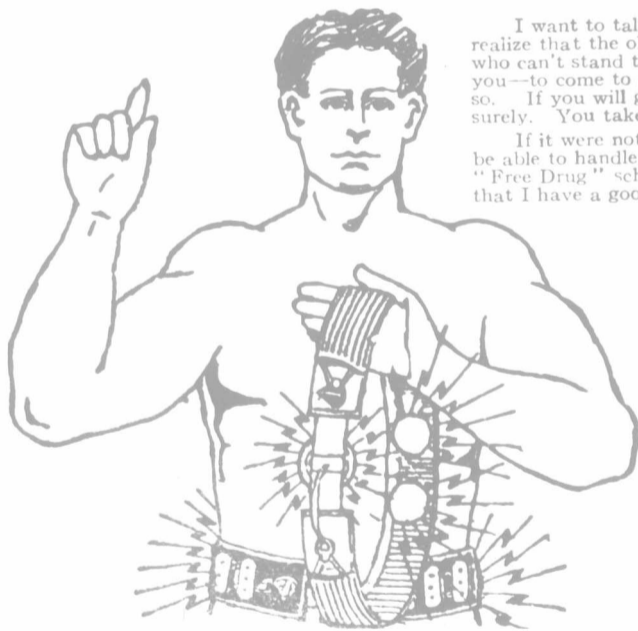
Clarke's stamp on a moccasin is a guarantee of certain satisfaction.

Try a pair of our real Bull-hide Moccasins. Heat and wet proof, wear like iron. Scalding and scorching don't harden them. Most enterprising dealers have them.



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

NO CURE, NO PAY



I want to talk to men who have aches and pains, who feel run-down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so. If you will give me reasonable security for the Belt while you use it. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do and I'll run the risk.

If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free Belt" fraud and the "Free Drug" scheme, which are not free at all, have made everyone sceptical, but I know that I have a good thing and I'll hammer away until you know it.

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 for the sins of his youth, when there is at hand a certain cure for weakness and loss of vitality.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of 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 Electrical Belt, with special Electrical Suspensory (free), will restore your power. It will give back the old vigor of youth.

This loss of your power causes Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism and Stomach Ailments. You know it's a loss of vital power and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which men suffer can be traced to it.

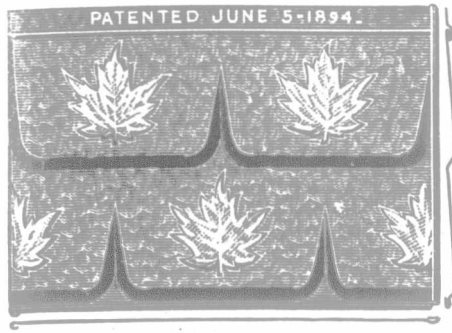
I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in the old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two year old.

Here are the names of men who have recently reported permanent cures, cures that were performed years ago, and they have never felt a return of the trouble: Mr. James Ed. Jones, 120 St. George Street, London, England, cured of Stomach, Heart, Kidney and Nervous Troubles. Chas. McGuire, Farnham, Kent, cured of Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. J. Harry Denton, 100 St. George Street, London, England, cured of Stomach and Heart Trouble in two years, and never returned. Robert Rimmer, Arsenal, London, England, cured of Stomach and Heart Trouble in two years, and never returned. A. Russell, Niagara Falls, Ontario, cured of Stomach and Heart Trouble in two years, and never returned. Jos. Armstrong, London, England, cured of Stomach and Heart Trouble in two years, and never had a return of it in four years.

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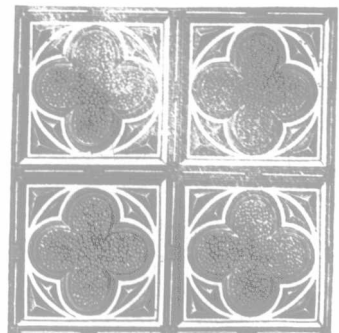
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LIFE INCOMES FROM INSURANCE.

It has frequently happened that a man with ample life insurance in the best companies has died and the sum of his insurance in cash has come into the hands of his wife or other female beneficiary. In too many cases of this kind, when a large lump sum comes into inexperienced hands, all sorts of cat and dog investments are heartlessly offered to the woman, who, nine times out of ten, is untrained in investment finance. A skilled financier is sometimes deceived in investments but when the investment of considerable sums is undertaken by a

novice and the novice is a woman it is easy to imagine the disaster that is almost certain to overtake the would-be investor. Speculation is undertaken, and there comes only too speedily the desire to get rich quick. Stocks that have paid fair dividends, but which may be the subject of manipulation, are easily bought. Sometimes very much too easily. In the warfare of high finance there is no quarter either given or taken. Dividends are cut. Again they cease altogether. There are still securities that are "undigested." A fortune that has been many years in the making is swiftly swept away

in the stock market. From the lap of luxury to grim want is but a short step, and the man who leaves his beloved wife with the hard problem of investment is doing her no kindness. The really thoughtful husband will, by way of substitution, provide a guaranteed income commensurate with his fortune and relieve his wife from one of the hardest problems of modern finance. Such an income is untaxable and continuous through the life of the beneficiary. The arrangement of a man's insurance so as to provide a life income for the wife may require a little more trouble, it may possibly

cost a trifle more, but if the man's wife is a good wife, it will be worth all the extra trouble and expense to know that her insurance money cannot be taken from her and that she cannot be reduced to penury by financial schemers. It is a man's duty, and a responsibility that he ought not to shirk, to see that proper provision is made for his beneficiary along the lines suggested in this article.—*The Independent.*

A SUCCESSFUL "DEMONSTRATION."

The pleasure of practising medicine comes in when the family go to the doctor and call his name blessed. If Aunt Susie bobs up, with "Science and Health," under arm, there's small joy left. With allopaths the pecuniary detriment rarely amounts to much; Eddyism gets its recruits chiefly from homeopaths; but even orthodox physicians get cross when you speak of it. They take revenge by yarn spinning, and here is their latest achievement:

"I've just had a triumph," cried the Scientist. "My little niece brought me five tiny kittens, every one of them born blind. I demonstrated over them and in less than a week the poor dears received their sight!"—*Boston Transcript.*

HOW THE AUTO WENT UP AT LODORE.

You have heard how the water
Came down at Lodore.
(If you haven't you oughter;
It's old as old Yore.)
But perhaps you may never
Have heard tell before
How the auto went up
In the town of Lodore.

It blew into the place
At a deuce of a pace,
Puffing and snuffing,
And sporting and snorting,
And booming and fuming,
And rattling and battling.

And shaking and quaking,
And chinking and stinking,
And chugging and glugging,
And grinding and binding,
And howling and yowling,
And roaring and snorting,
And guggling and struggling,
And rocking and shocking,
And maiming and laming;

And fizzing and whizzing and hissing,
And skipping and ripping and zipping,
And bubbling and doubling and troubling,
And grumbling and rumbling and tumbling,
And banging and whanging and clanging,
And clattering and battering and shattering,
And braying and swaying and slaying,
And honking and skunking and punking
Pellmelling and yelling and smelling.

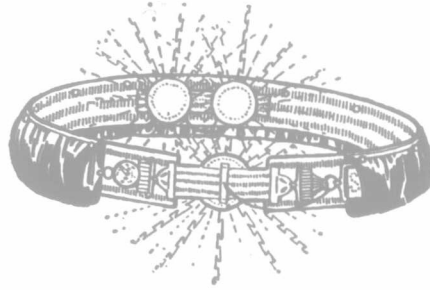
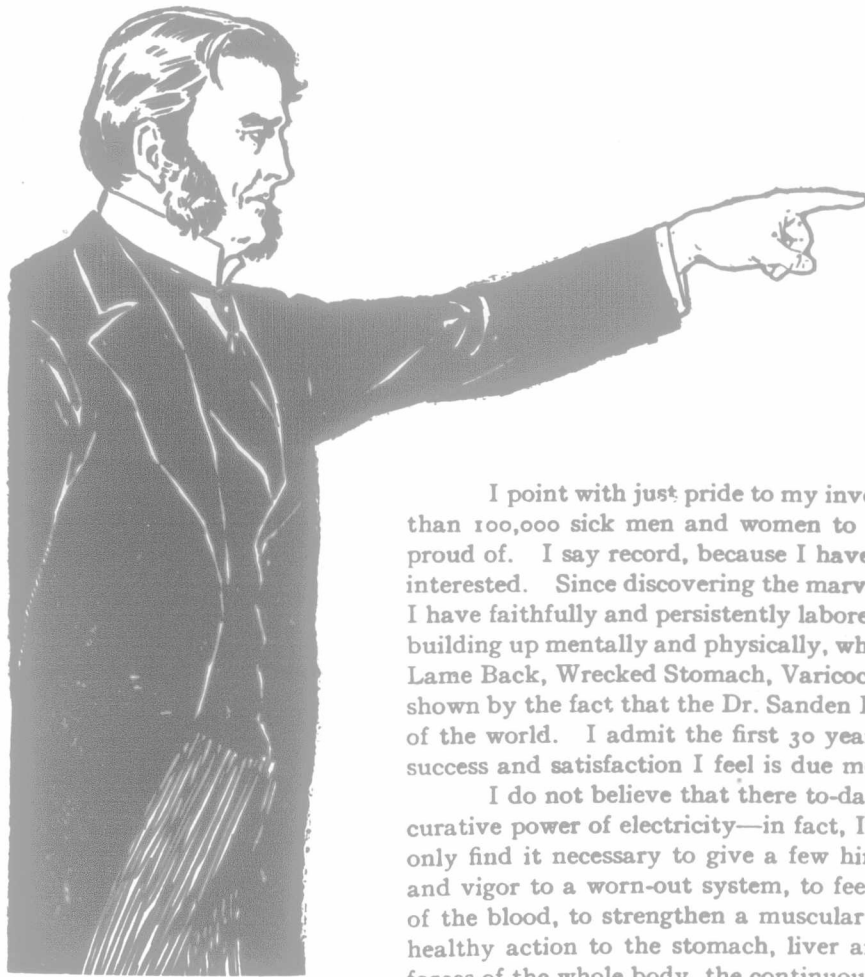
HE WAS REAL INDUSTRIOUS.

Two Washington negroes meeting in the street fell into a discussion of the peculiarities of a mutual friend. Said one "What kind o' a pusson is dat man, anyhow? Seems to me he never do no work."

"Oh, he is industrious all right," promptly responded the second negro, "even if he don't do nothin' hisself. Why, only las' week that man spent two whole days trying to get his wife a job!"

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Until Cured.



I point with just pride to my invention, which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested. Since discovering the marvellous curing powers of electricity 40 years ago, I have faithfully and persistently labored to bring it to the notice of sufferers who need building up mentally and physically, who are troubled with Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Varicocele, etc., and how well I have succeeded is best shown by the fact that the Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex is now standard in every part of the world. I admit the first 30 years was hard work, but I am now enjoying the success and satisfaction I feel is due me.

I do not believe that there to-day is a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I, therefore, only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn-out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular center, as in lame back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in

a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied from the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life, and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

Not a Cent to be Paid Until Cured

The price is as low as \$5.00 in many cases, and you get a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way

As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my 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. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current 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.

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

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