

1856

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND
HOME JOURNAL

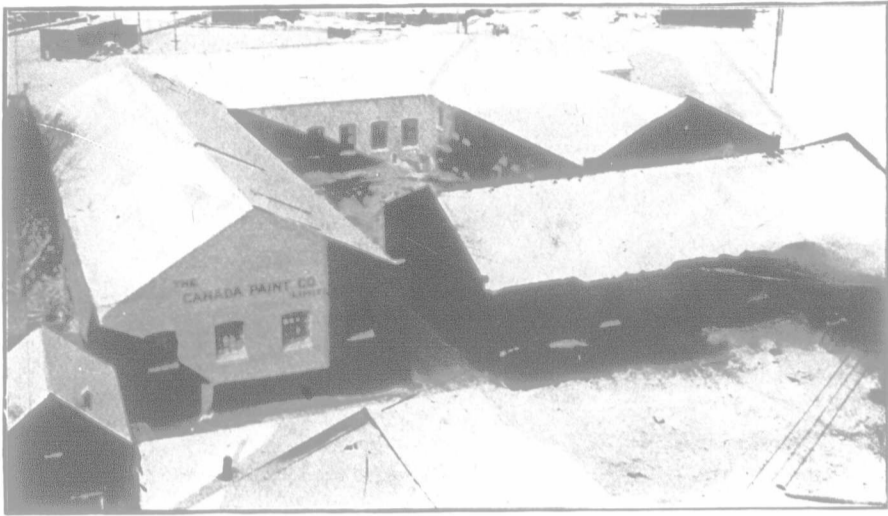
Xmas



1906

HOLBY +
HATHAWAY
WPG

A NEW WESTERN INDUSTRY



We have the pleasure to announce the opening of our Winnipeg factories and wish everyone A Happy Xmas and a Prosperous New Year.

The above is a bird's eye view of our new factories, equipped with all the most modern and improved machinery for the manufacture of Paints, Colors and Varnishes for all and every kind of work.

PAINTS FOR BARNs---in 20 choice shades.

PAINTS FOR HOUSES---both inside and out.

CREOSOTE PAINTS --- for preserving shingles and all exposed surfaces.

PAINTS FOR WAGONS and all Vehicles.

PAINTS FOR FARM IMPLEMENTS.

STAINS for all kinds of wood.

ENAMEL PAINTS for high-class interior work.

VARNISHES, in all grades, for all purposes.



THE CANADA PAINT CO., LIMITED

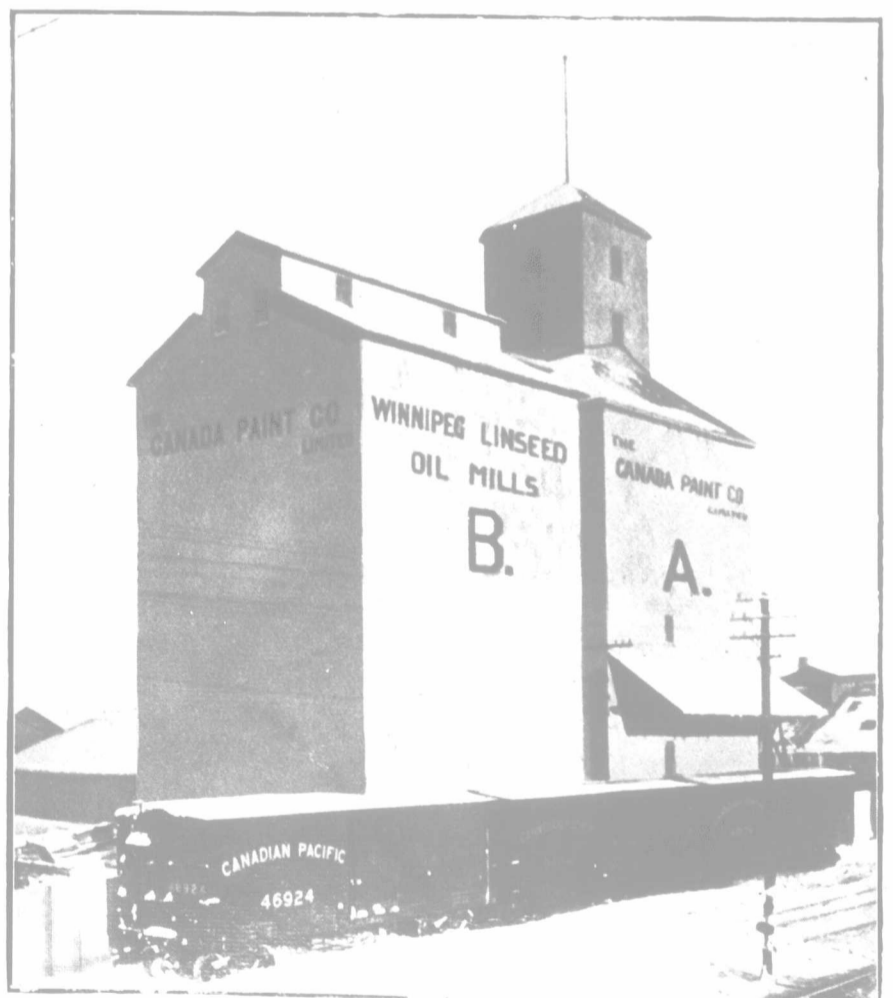
Handsome color cards showing shades manufactured, and also houses painted suggesting combinations of these colors may be had from us on application. Ask for, and insist on having paints manufactured in the factories of

The Canada Paint Co., TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG Limited.

Winnipeg Address: Sutherland Avenue.

THE CANADA PAINT CO., LIMITED

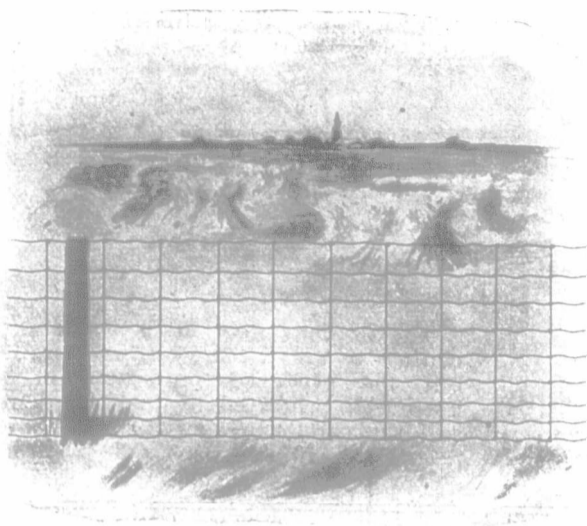
The cut below is especially interesting to farmers, as it represents the elevators in which are stored thousands of bushels of flax seed purchased from the farmers of our grain-growing Western Provinces; also the mill in which this seed is crushed for production of LINSEED OIL. THIS OIL IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL EXPERTS TO BE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Oil is the life of all paints, and as we use nothing but oil crushed in our own mills, we claim to have the BEST PAINT THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE.



WINNIPEG LINSEED OIL MILLS.

LONDON FENCES

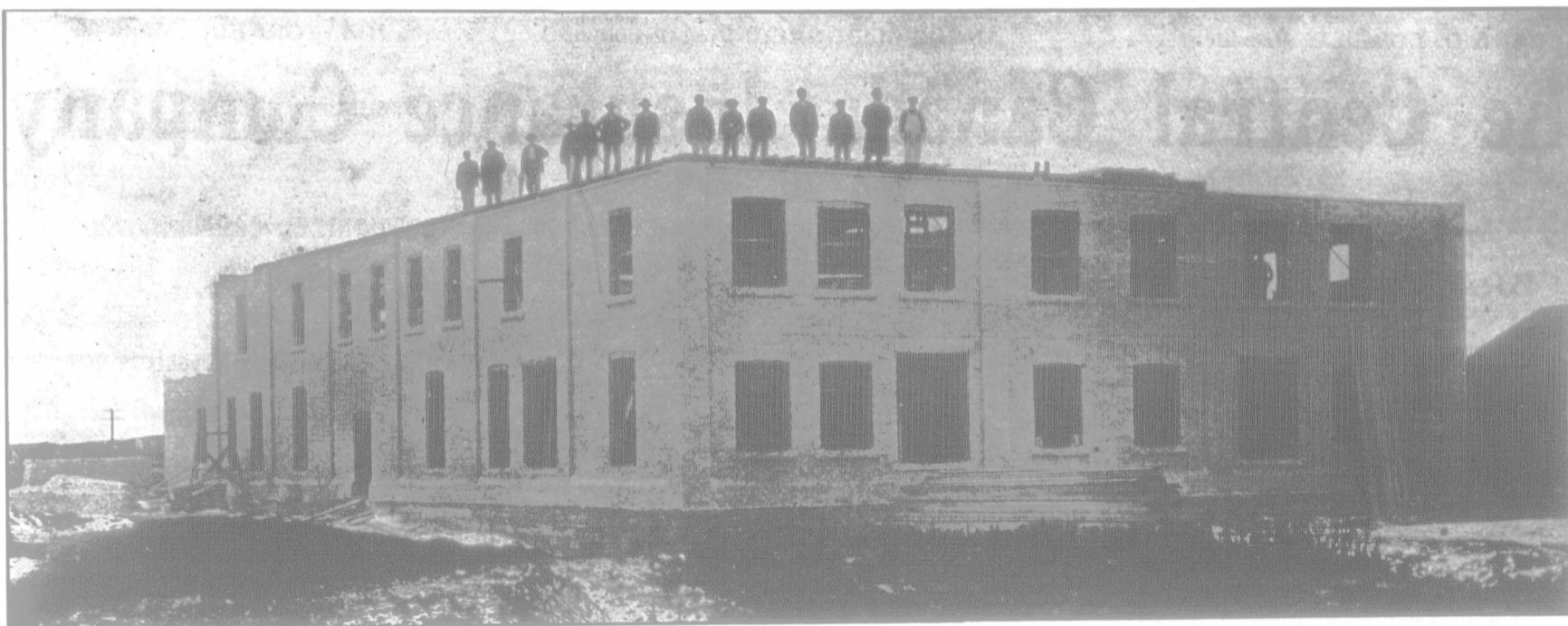
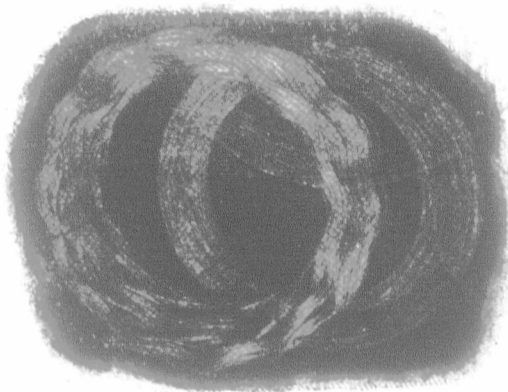
Absolutely THE BEST



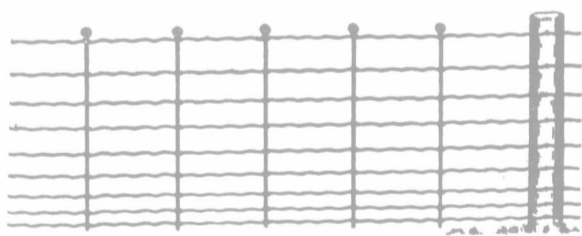
is the verdict of thousands of farmers who have tried, tested and proven them.

Stop Experimenting Buy the LONDON

and get a fence that we guarantee will give satisfaction.



VIEW OF OUR FACTORY BUILDING, 70 x 145, UNDER CONSTRUCTION



LONDON
Field Woven and
Buckeye Lock Fencing
Coiled Spring Steel Wire
Fence Staples

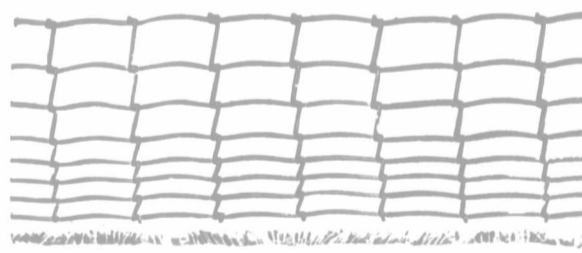
October 2, 1906

London Fence Limited,
Portage la Prairie

Dear Sirs,

Find enclosed herewith check for \$108.77 in full on account of fencing as per accounts annexed. Kindly send me receipt and oblige. THE FENCE IS PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

Yours truly,
GEO. F. MUNROE
Munroe & West, Barristers, Winnipeg



LONDON
Ornamental Fencing
and Gates
Steel Farm Gates
Barb and Plain Wire

LONDON FENCE LIMITED

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

Remember freight rates are lower from Portage la Prairie than from Winnipeg

Be loyal to your own interests and place the stamp of your approval on western enterprise by patronizing Insurance Companies whose interests are in the west.



H. C. TAYLOR
President

J. H. GRIEPEY
Vice-President

THE
**Alberta - Canadian
Insurance Co.**

Authorized Capital \$500,000

Incorporated by "Special Act" of the Alberta Legislature

All Classes of Property Insured
against Loss by Fire or Lightning

Energetic Agents Wanted in all Districts

Head Office
EDMONTON, Alberta

EDGAR A. BROWN
Secretary



The successful business man is invariably a persistent and consistent insurer. He keeps well insured all the time because it is in line with the principles upon which his business is conducted. Success in business is the result of neither luck nor chance.

The prudent man takes every precaution to prevent fire on his premises but his prudence prompts him to keep well protected against accidents and the carelessness of his neighbors. See to it that you are insured—with us.

Our Policies are clear and concise contracts of insurance free from ambiguous or obscure conditions. We are in close touch with our patrons and our loss claims are adjusted and paid promptly.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President

ANGUS McDONALD, Vice-President

JOS. CORNELL, Manager

The Central Canada Insurance Company

Head Office:

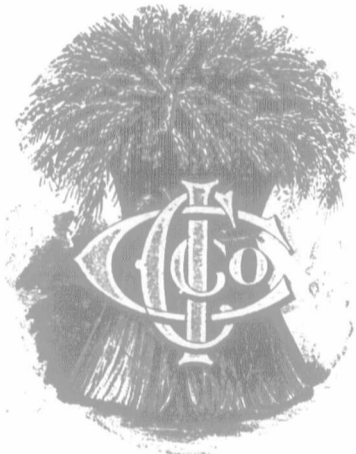
BRANDON, Manitoba

Fire Insurance

Pure-Bred Registered Live Stock Insurance

Hail Insurance (in Manitoba)

Our Local Agents will furnish Full Information
regarding Rates, Terms, etc.



AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

\$500,000

Full Government Deposit

Licensed Under "The Manitoba Insurance Act"

Registered in Saskatchewan and Alberta

Write our Head Office for any Information desired
relative to the lines we handle

Our Premium Rates are as low as is consistent with fair and liberal treatment of our patrons. The real value of insurance is determined when loss occurs. Ask our Policyholders.



Every time you see a fire or hear of a serious loss you are reminded of the possibility of such a calamity overtaking you. Have you profited by the reminder? Be prepared for the possibility by insuring with us. The cost is trifling, the protection absolute.

THE
**Saskatchewan
Insurance Co.**

Authorized Capital, \$500,000

Head Office
REGINA, Saskatchewan

J. F. BOLE, President
G. T. MARSH, Vice-Pres.

Incorporated by "Special Act" of the
Saskatchewan Legislature

Agents wanted in Districts where we are not already
represented. Only Business Producers need apply

Special attention given to FARM FIRE INSURANCE



"Did not believe in insurance."
"Never had a fire before."
"Intended insuring next week."
"Forgot to renew my insurance."
Appropriate epitaphs for the graves
of many otherwise prosperous lives.
Forethought is a money maker and
money saver. Afterthought consists
principally of regrets.

Be consistent. If a sentiment in favor of "Home Industries" is of any value to you, encourage it by example and place your insurance with "Home Companies."

THE KOOTENAY

YOU have read repeatedly during the last few months about the wonderful Kootenay—its great fruit growing possibilities—the remarkable yields obtained—the excellent quality of the fruit which obtains the highest awards wherever shown—the big prices paid, etc., etc.

You have seen that Earl Grey has purchased in the Kootenay. You have seen the reports of the best informed authorities that Kootenay fruit is the best grown to-day.

What we want to emphasize to you is that **WE, THE FISHER-HAMILTON CO. OF WINNIPEG, HAVE THE BEST AND CHOICEST LAND TO OFFER**

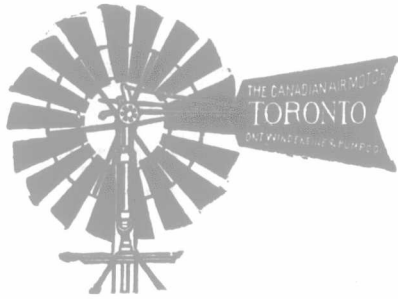
We were the first on the ground, and that means we picked up the choicest land; we pioneered and that means that we have the best land to offer you.

WE HAVE ISSUED A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED BOOK WHICH WE WILL SEND FREE ON REQUEST
Get it immediately while the choicest buying can be made

THE FISHER-HAMILTON CO.
DEPT. D ASHDOWN BLOCK, WINNIPEG P.O. BOX 374

POWER ON THE FARM

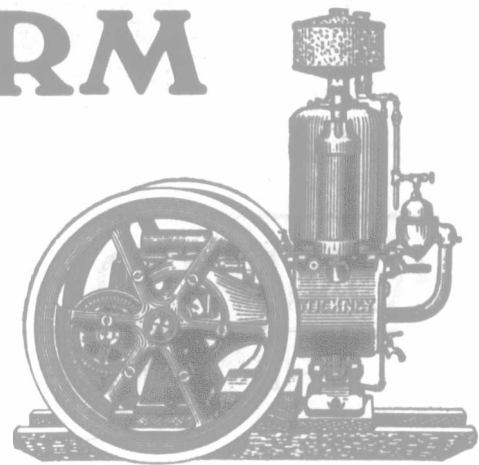
Is the Important Question NOW



The Celebrated
Canadian Airmotor

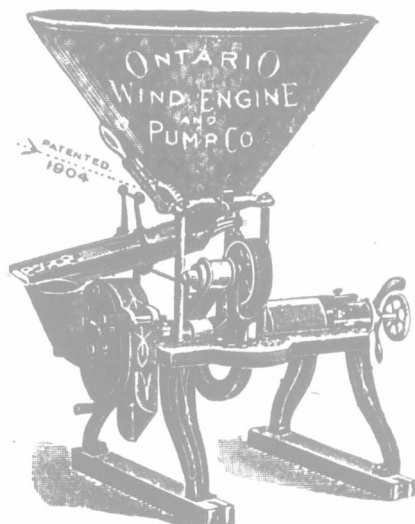
Sizes 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 ft.
For POWER or PUMPING

We have the largest and most complete line of Power Machinery of any firm in the West, for which reason we can make prompt shipment of anything you may select.



**STICKNEY NEW STYLE
GASOLINE ENGINES**

Sizes 1 h.p., 2½ h.p., 4½ h.p., 6 h.p., 9 h.p.,
12 h.p., 15 h.p.
Stationary or Portable 2, 4, 6, 9 h.p.



**Feed Cutters
Wood Saws**

**Grain Grinders
Tanks**

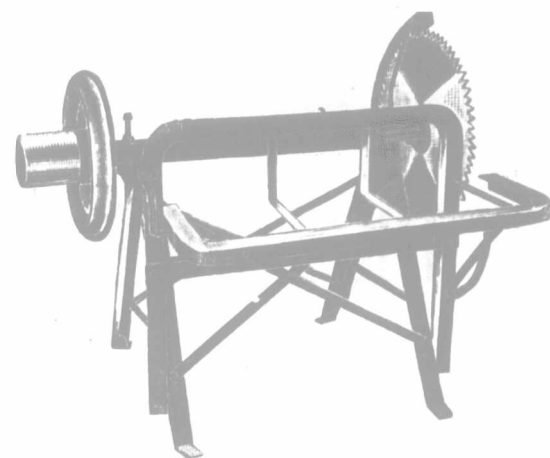


Pumps

Steel Lawn Swings

Hydraulic Rams

**Empire
Cream Separators**



Write for our Catalogues.
Specify the goods you wish information
about. Free for the asking.

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



EXCLUSIVELY USED IN CREAMERIES.

EVERY HIGHEST AWARD.

HOW TO COOK THE XMAS GOOSE



No matter how tender or how fat it may be if it is not cooked properly you will not enjoy it, NOR YOUR PLUM PUDDING either. They must be cooked evenly clean through. You need the best oven and have the fire just right.

COOK THEM BOTH

IN THE EMPIRE QUEEN RANGE

Every range is a guaranteed perfect baker, because we have confidence that the Empire Queen will fulfil all we represent it to do. The most modern oven—evenly heated.

Write us for a catalogue and get a "Queen" before Xmas.

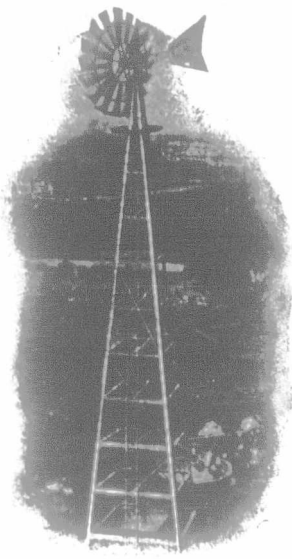
THE CHRISTIE BROS. Co. LTD.
238 KING STREET, WINNIPEG

CHILLIWHACK VALLEY B. C.

DO YOU WANT A FRUIT FARM?
DO YOU WANT A DAIRY FARM?
DO YOU WANT A HOP FARM?
DO YOU WANT A GRAIN FARM?
DO YOU WANT A POULTRY FARM
OR A NICE HOME IN THE MOST
PROSPEROUS VALLEY IN THE
DOMINION OF CANADA?

MODERATE CLIMATE, EXCELLENT EDUCATIONAL
FACILITIES AND A HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS
PEOPLE

WRITE FOR OUR NEW 70 PAGE PAMPHLET—FREE ADDRESS:
CAWLEY & PAISLEY
BOX 294 CHILLIWHACK, B.C.



ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

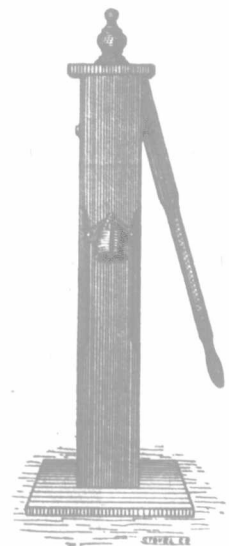
Cater's Star Windmills
ATER'S GASOLINE ENGINES
ater's 20th Century Stock Pump

They are absolutely guaranteed to be made of the very best material and workmanship.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS

Dept. "A" Reference: Bank British North America. Box 410. BRANDON, Man.



THE RAYMOND LINE

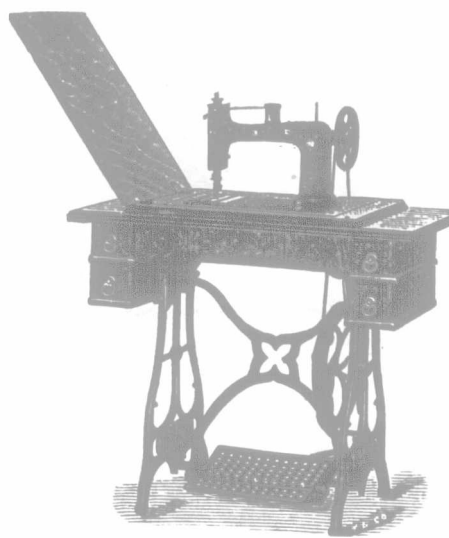
Thousands are Using it

The RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE, the Old Canadian Reliable, has stood the test for Half a Century, and is the favorite of those who know.

Simple

Silent

Speedy



Adjustable

Handsome

10 Years'

Guarantee

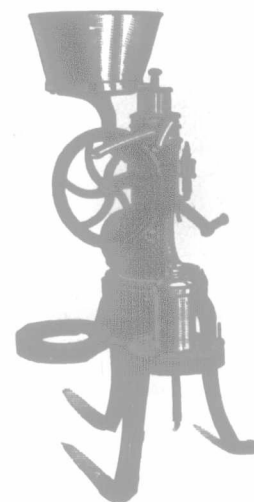
Our 1906 Ball-Bearing Machine, finished in specially selected Quarter-cut Golden Oak, showing the large, flaky texture so much admired in this style of wood work, combined with its Case-hardened Adjustable Parts, and all Up-to-date Improvements, make it a triumph of art and mechanism.

The NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR made in Canada, specially adapted for the Canadian Trade, is the Dairyman's Favorite throughout the Dominion.

Easy to Turn

Easy to Clean

Easy to Buy



Clean Skimmer

Simple Device

Made to Last

It is Guaranteed by one of the oldest and largest Manufacturing Companies in Canada.

A High-grade Separator, with few parts, hence little friction, easily turned, and, having only two device pieces, makes it but a few minutes' work to wash.

DON'T BUY AN UNCERTAINTY, BUY THE RAYMOND LINES

Agents all over the Dominion. Send for Catalogue 26, Western Headquarters,

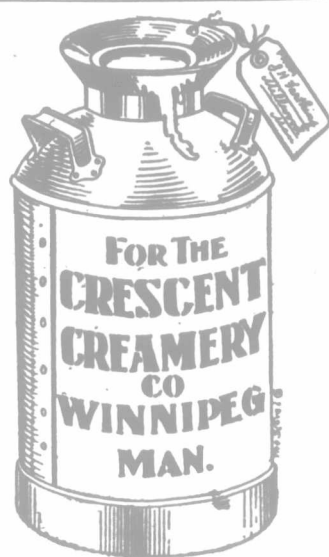
The Raymond Mfg. Co., 324-26 SMITH STREET, WINNIPEG

WE ARE STILL TO THE FRONT

A WORD TO EVERY FARMER

When laying your plans this winter for next season's work why not try to have all the cows milking you can and ship us your cream. We are still in the field to receive cream from all parts of Manitoba, and pay highest prices at all times.

THERE'S CREAM IN IT FOR THE CRESCENT



THERE'S MONEY IN IT FOR THE FARMER

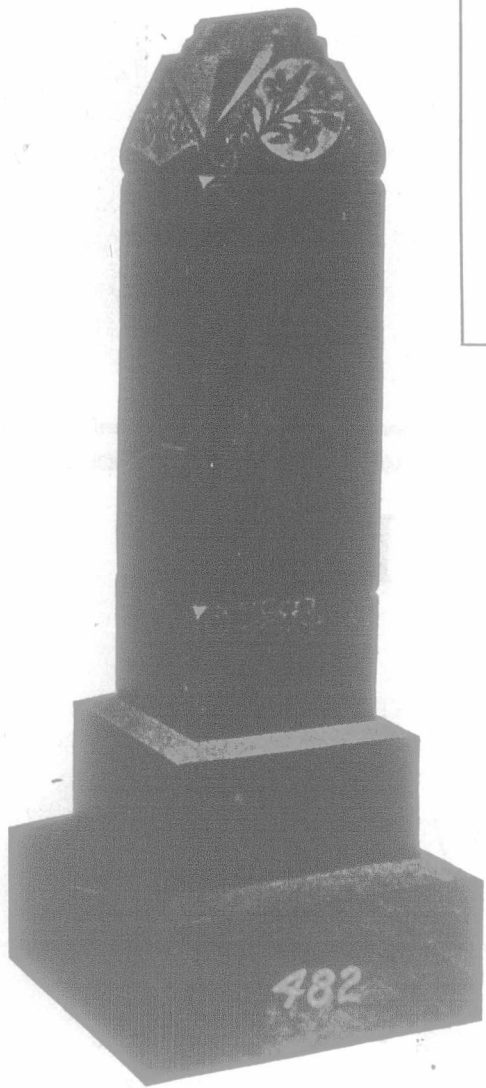
Our Motto still being :
HIGHEST PRICES
PROMPT PAYMENTS
ACCURATE TESTS

Crescent Creamery Co.
 P.O. Box 132 Limited
 WINNIPEG

DRYSDALE & CO.

Cor. of Princess and 6th St. P.O. Box 222
Office Phone 95 Residence Phone 331
BRANDON, MAN.

MONUMENTS

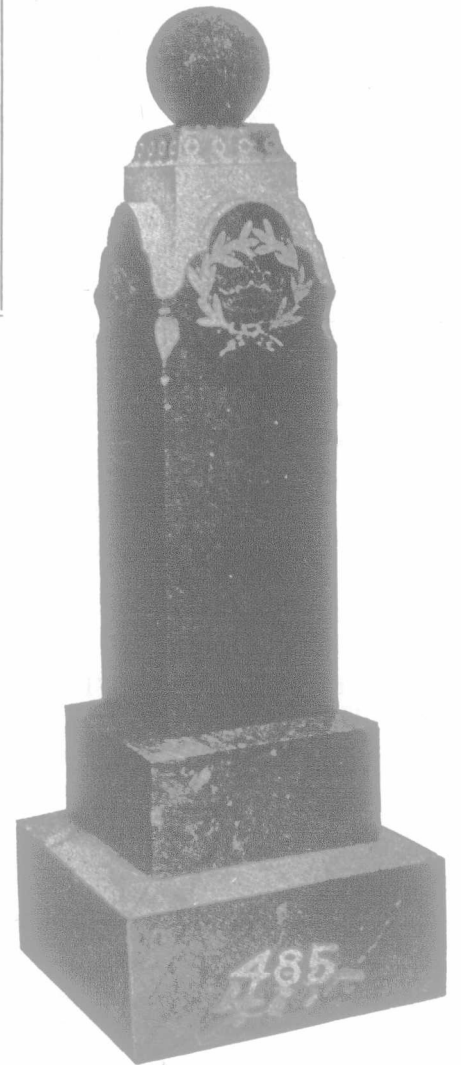


ORDERS FILLED AT LOW PRICES—because we Import in car lots direct from the quarries.

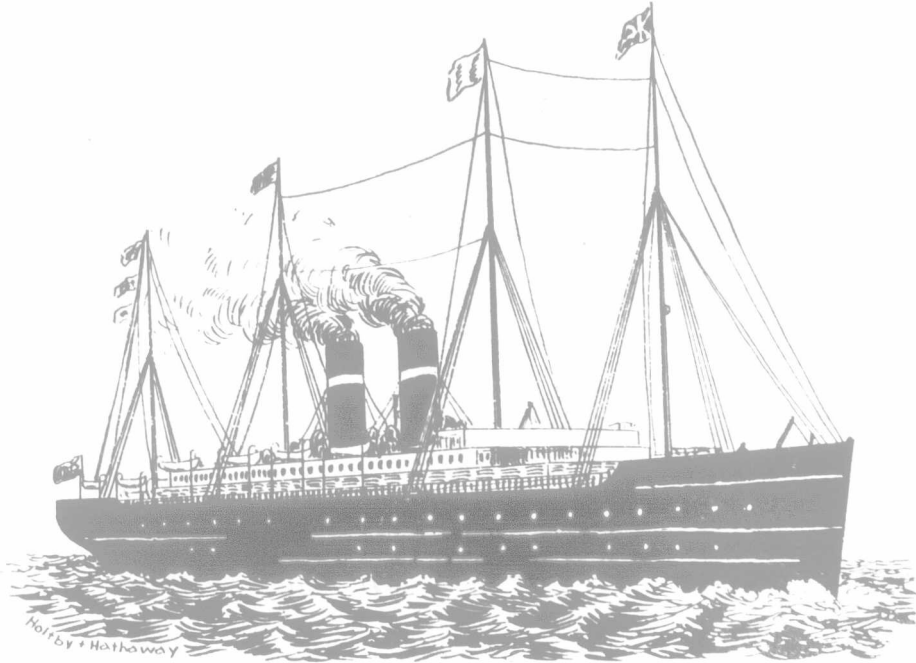
WITH NEATNESS—because we employ only the most expert workmen in the trade. We make a specialty of doing work so that our patrons can recommend us to others. We quote the lowest prices consistent with the finest qualities

WITH DISPATCH—because as a shipping point Brandon is unexcelled.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE



The above is an actual representation of a train load of fifteen cars consigned to us from Bender.

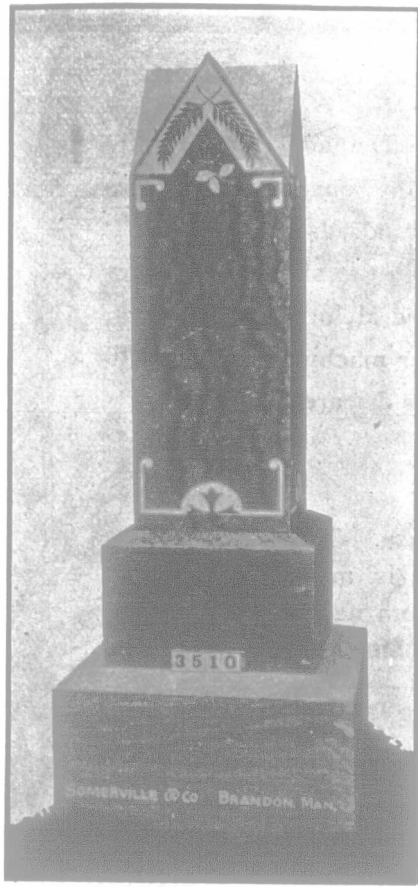


The time is coming when our own ships will carry the grain of the Grain Growers' Grain Co across the Atlantic.

This shows the confidence of the Farmers in

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Let US handle YOUR Grain for YOU.



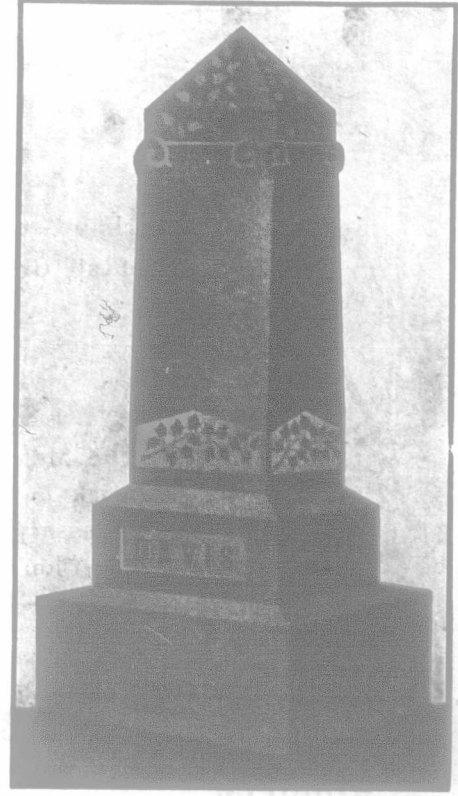
Monuments and Headstones

The Finest Exhibition of
SCOTCH GRANITE
ever made in CANADA

We Import direct from the Quarries in Aberdeen, Scotland

REMEMBER:

BRANDON, Manitoba



The Massey-Harris Cream Separator

Points Worth Considering

EASY TO FILL:

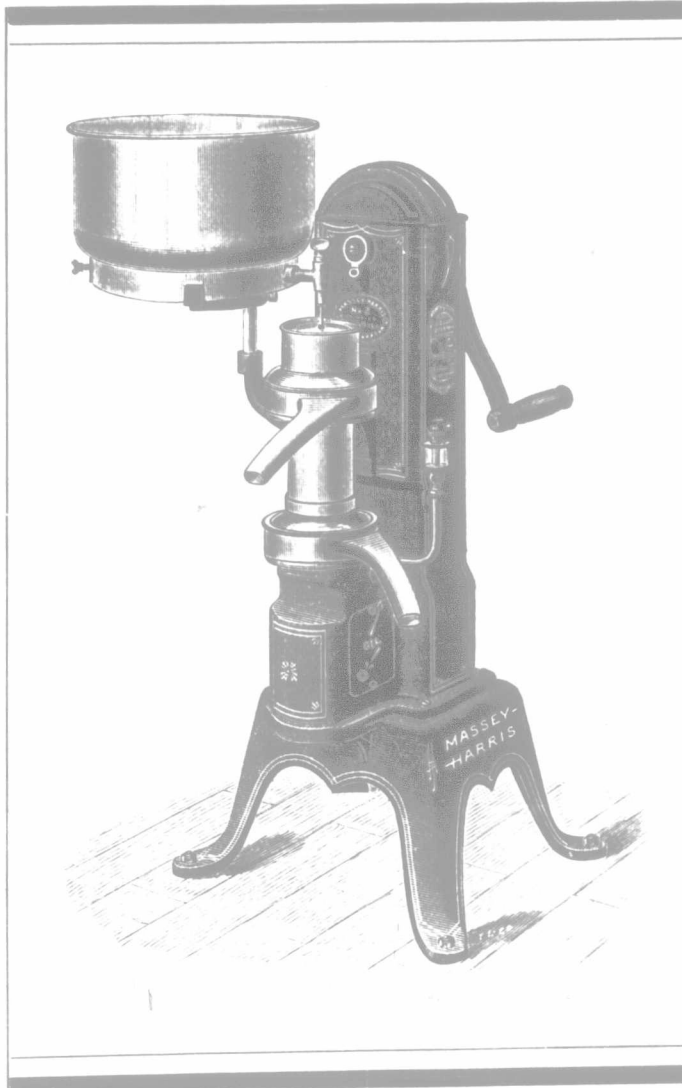
Because the supply can is low only waist high and there is no danger of overflowing the can as there is with a high supply can.

EASY TO TURN:

Because it has cut gears and easy running bearings ball bearings for bowl spindle and removable bronze bushings for other bearings.

SAVES ALL THE CREAM AT ALL TEMPERATURES:

The Massey-Harris bowl readily handles hot or cold milk.



Points Worth Considering

EASY TO CLEAN:

Because there are but two parts inside the bowl, and these are easily removed.

NO DANGER FROM EXPOSED GEARS:

Because all gears are enclosed, yet are readily accessible.

DURABLE:

Because made from highest grades of material, carefully finished and with easy running bearings.

LASTLY:

The Massey-Harris Cream Separator LASTS.

Write us for Descriptive Catalogue.

A MACHINE THAT NEVER FAILS



MELOTTE ALWAYS TRIUMPH

Easiest to Clean.
Simplest to Manage.
Most Profitable to Operate.
Universally Acknowledged
"The Best of all Cream
Separators."

The Demand for Melotte
Cream Separators increases
by hundreds every year.
When the sterling qualities
of the Melotte are learnt of,
other machines are immedi-
ately discarded.

The Melotte Cream Separators have stood the test of years of continual and heavy use. The work in a dairy is regular and unceasing—seven days per week. Therefore it is most necessary that a **reliable** and **durable** machine be chosen, a machine that seldom needs attention and costs practically nothing to maintain. **Such are the Qualities of the Melotte.**

WRITE US TO-DAY

Melotte Cream Separator Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG

W. ANTLIFF, Manager

CALGARY

Last Mountain Valley Lands

TALKED TO THE FARMERS (Special Correspondence)

Strassburg, Sask., July 27.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, addressed a very enthusiastic gathering of farmers and citizens here yesterday afternoon. His address bearing chiefly on the best methods of Agriculture. In the course of his remarks he referred to this district as one which never need fear frost and with proper cultivation of the soil they need never fear drought. He also remarked that crops in this district were at least always ten days earlier than most other points in Saskatchewan.

Taken from a recent issue of Winnipeg Free Press

SASKATCHEWAN

Send for our **NEW MAPS** just Published
showing our Latest Purchases all

Selected Lands

East and West Sides of

HIGH PRICE FOR LAND

School Lands Auctioned at Strassburg
Brought \$35 Per Acre.

Strassburg, Sask., Oct. 12.—About two hundred land seekers from all parts of the west attended the sale of school lands here to-day. The excellent crops in this district this year made the bidding very active and the highest price was \$35 per acre.

This is only an evidence of the faith westerners have in the famous Last Mountain valley.

Taken from a recent issue of Winnipeg Free Press.

Last Mountain Lake

Price only \$12 to \$15 per Acre

Average Crop this Season 25 Bushels per Acre.

Heavy Rains this month have Assured a Good Crop for 1907

WM. PEARSON CO. LTD.

300 Northern Bank Building

WINNIPEG

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

December 19, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 743

THE PAPER THAT LEADS THE WAY

At Christmastime the fields are white
 And hill and valley all bedight
 With snowy splendor, while on high
 The black crows sail athwart the sky,
 Mourning for summer days gone by
 At Christmastime..

At Christmastime the air is chill
 And frozen lies the babbling rill;
 While sobbingly the trees make moan
 For leafy greenness once their own,
 For blossoms dead and birdlings flown
 At Christmastime.

At Christmastime we deck the hall
 With holly branches brave and tall,
 With sturdy pine and hemlock bright,
 And in the Yule-log's dancing light
 We tell old tales of field and fight
 At Christmastime.

At Christmastime we pile the board
 With flesh and fruit and vintage stored,
 And mid the laughter and the glow
 We tread a measure soft and slow,
 And kiss beneath the mistletoe
 At Christmastime.

O God, and Father of us all,
 List to Thy lowliest creature's call,
 Give of Thy joy to high and low,
 Comfort the sorrowing in their woe,
 Make wars to cease and love to grow
 At Christmastime.

Let not one heart be sad to-day,
 May every child be glad and gay,
 Bless Thou Thy children great and small,
 In lowly hut or castle hall,
 And may each soul keep festival
 At Christmastime.

The Afforestation of the Prairie

NORMAN ROSS, B. S. A., FORESTER, INDIAN HEAD.

In the Spring of 1901, the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, brought into force the present system of co-operative tree planting with the settlers on the prairies. At that time—six years ago—the planting of trees was not looked upon at all favorably by the average farmer. Everyone of course realised what a great benefit trees would be in the way of windbreaks and shelter belts, but so many had tried planting and such a large number had met with failure that others were deterred from attempting anything in this way thinking that tree growing was not possible owing to natural conditions, never thinking that in most cases the reasons for failure were due to their own poor management and lack of knowledge regarding the principles of tree growth. In the very early spring of 1901, Mr. Stewart, the Supt. of Forestry, held a series of meetings throughout the West, explaining the manner in which the Dept. proposed to assist the settlers to plant up, around their homes, and tried to induce as many as possible to take advantage of the proposition. Although everything in the way of plant material, advice as to planting, express on seedlings, etc., was to cost the settler nothing, it seems surprising that only some thirty farmers in Manitoba and twenty in the Territories availed themselves of the offer. Amongst this number something like 50,000 seedlings were distributed. Owing to the very wise rule of the Forestry Branch, which is very strictly adhered to, that no trees are given to any settler unless his land is in thoroughly good cultivation, these first plantations proved very successful. As a result the number of applications for trees to plant in the following spring was materially increased. The number actually supplied being 415, the number of trees distributed nearly 500,000. These plantations too, were most successful and were a great encouragement to those who previously had doubted the wisdom of spending time on this kind of work. Every successful plantation is an object lesson to all in its vicinity and a proof that in order to secure a good shelter belt or windbreak, all that is necessary is to observe the most simple rules governing plant growth. The main point in establishing a plantation and one that cannot too often be repeated and emphasized is the necessity for a thorough preparation of the land. If this is not done it is useless to hope for any success, if done thoroughly and suitable varieties of trees planted, success is practically assured under ordinary conditions.

The plantings, then, of 1901 and 1902 having shown such good results it is not surprising that the demands on the Forestry Branch have grown so rapidly that now over 2,000,000 will be necessary to supply the distribution next spring. Already over 7,000,000 have been sent out all over the prairie regions and with very few exceptions, no failures have been reported. The inspectors of the Forestry Branch, who travel through the country during the summer months, report that general interest in tree culture is very noticeably increasing and fresh applications being received daily from settlers anxious to set out trees on their land, are ample proof that this is the case. From present indications it appears that the present co-operative tree planting scheme is a very popular one. When first put in force some commercial nurseries were somewhat disposed to oppose the work, thinking it would interfere with their business. This however would not appear to be the case judging from the apparently enormous increase in the nursery trade in the West during the past three years. If we take time to consider the matter it is difficult to think of anything that could work more favorably in the interests of the nursery trade than the work now carried on by the Forestry Branch. In the first place the distribution is limited to farmers and does not in any way interfere with the nursery trade in towns or villages. Again only the maple, ash, elm, cottonwood, Russian poplar and willow have as yet been sent out. These are never over two years old and must be planted under the regulations of the Department in solid blocks or continuous belts.

No trees for merely ornamental or avenue planting are given and no ornamental shrubs or fruits, so that in any case only a small section of the trade would be effected. The larger number of farmers supplied with trees are men who could not afford to pay present nursery prices for sufficient numbers of trees to form adequate shelter belts around their buildings and gardens. Unless windbreaks are provided only moderate success can be expected with small fruits, many ornamental shrubs and flowers. As soon as a farmer has a suitable windbreak he is quite willing to spend money on nursery stock of this description. He knows then that this would not mean money thrown away as would otherwise probably be the case. It is safe to say that every successful plantation set out

under the co-operation of the Forestry Branch means extra orders for the nursery men.

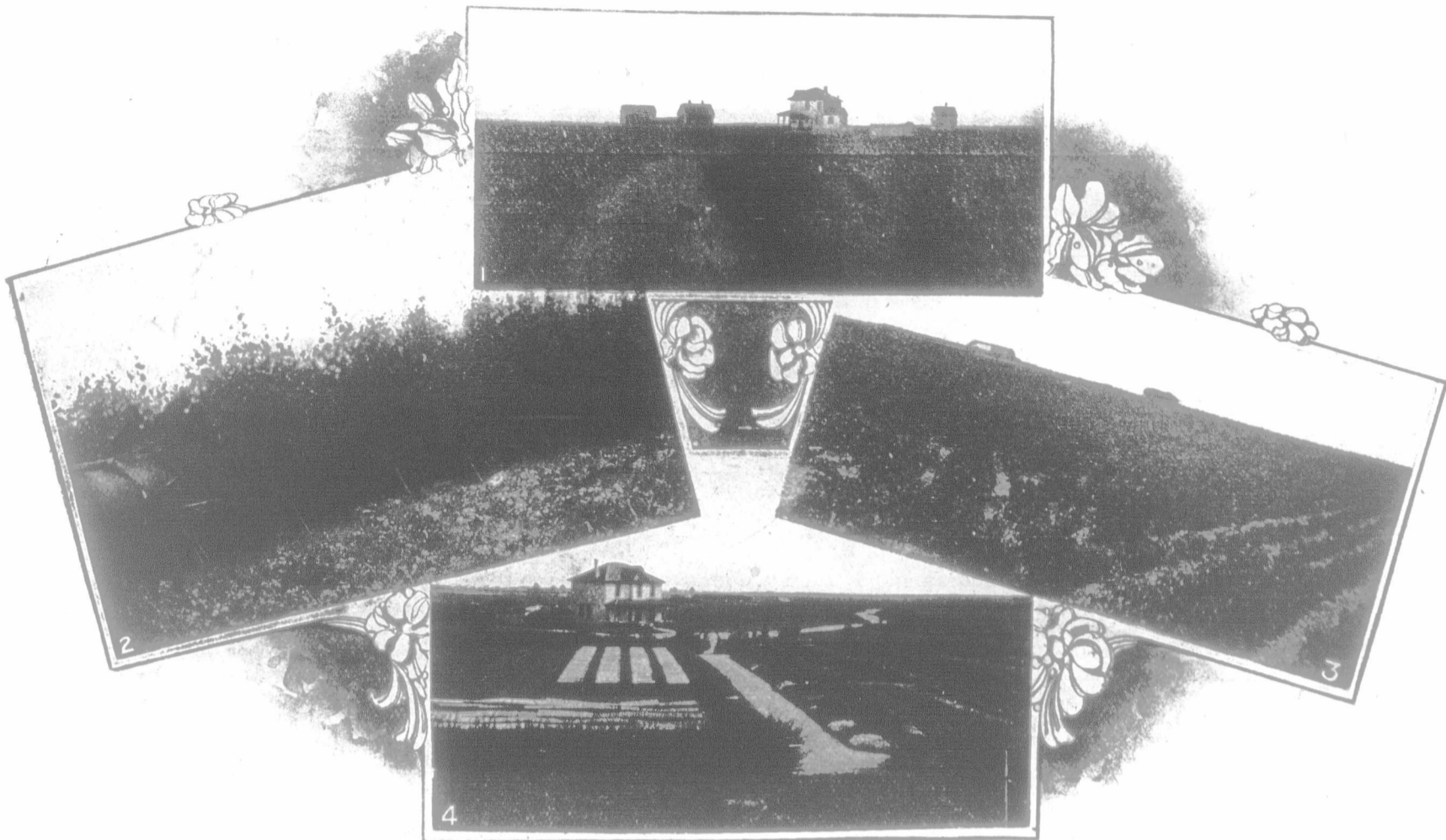
In operating such a plan as is now carried on by the Department it is necessary that certain rules must be strictly enforced both to ensure the proper care of the plantations and to allow the officers of the Forestry Branch sufficient time to prepare a supply of plant material and to carry out the inspection. The rule is now in force that applications for trees must be sent to the office at Ottawa before the first of March in the year previous to planting. So that those wishing to plant in 1908 must apply before March 1, 1907. We receive many applications during the summer and winter from men who want to plant the following spring and disappointment is no doubt felt by many when they learn that trees cannot be supplied until a year later. The regulation, however, is necessary for the proper conduct of the work and every means are taken each winter to advertise as freely as possible the date up to which applications will be received. We have found on inspection that in the past from 35 to 40 per cent. of the applicants do not have their land properly prepared. This would mean that were trees sent out indiscriminately without our inspectors first reporting on the condition of the land to be planted probably 35 per cent. of the seedlings distributed would be thrown away. This in itself would not be the worst feature. The great danger undoubtedly lies in the discouraging effect such failures would have on the planter and his neighbors. So in many cases, though the land might be well cultivated, the effect of a failure is so great that it is thought better to disappoint a few rather than to run the risk of discouraging many.

In the spring time certain shipments of trees sometimes go astray, more especially on the branch lines where express has to be changed from one car to another. Usually a shipment to one man is made up of from two to four or more bales for convenience in handling. From 150 to 200 bales are shipped each day all of about the same size and appearance and it is easy to understand how mistakes are made by the express companies should a label be torn off or the bales become mixed up. This, however, is beyond the control of the Forestry Branch. Those who are to receive trees are notified in advance as to the date of shipping, and are requested to send word should the trees not arrive within a reasonable time. In some cases this is not done till too late to trace the shipment or replace the order. When notified in time, however, the mistake can usually be rectified. Where millions of trees are handled in this way, packed mostly by men unaccustomed to and having no interest in the work, some mistakes are almost sure to occur in the amount of trees and the proportions of the varieties put up. However, few complaints of this nature are received and these are easily remedied.

The results of the work as a whole can be well summed up as most successful. The favor with which the scheme has been received by the settlers and the very small percentage of failures in the plantations have so far exceeded the expectations held by the officers of the Forestry Branch at the inception of the co-operative tree planting scheme.

It is now only a question of a few years before planting trees for a





THE PLANTATIONS AND NURSERY AT THE INDIAN HEAD FORESTRY STATION.

crop will be generally carried on in the West. The absence of natural wood supplies in most parts of the prairie, results in a very high value being put on all wood fuel, posts, rails, etc. The only thing necessary to induce more general planting of trees to supply these necessities locally, is to show by actual results that such undertakings would be profitable. Although at present we can find several instances which prove conclusively that tree planting for profit *does* pay, these plantations are so scattered that comparatively few have the advantage of seeing them. The plantations set out under the regulations of the Forestry Branch are now, however, fairly widely distributed all through the settled districts, and cannot fail to impress all those who see them with the extremely rapid growth that results from planting under proper conditions. Some of the trees in the earliest plantations (6 years old) would even now make fairly good fuel. It is probable that many of the plantings could be thinned out now to advantage not only to secure a little fuel but more especially to give greater room for the development of the remaining trees. Thinning too heavily, however, is a very great mistake. No openings should be made in a plantation so large that within a year or two will not be again filled up by the branches and crowns of the remaining trees, so as to completely shade the ground, thus conserving moisture and preventing the growth of weeds and grass.

In view of the fact that tree planting for profit is likely to become of some importance in the future it is proposed to establish several large plantations at the nursery station at Indian Head. There are to be tests as to the relative merits of the hardy trees for the profitable production of wood products. Different mixtures. The following plantations were set out this spring:— One acre cottonwoods set 4 feet apart each way, an acre of equal numbers of maple and cottonwood set 4 feet apart, an acre of maple and birch set 4 feet apart, half an acre of elm and ash set 3 feet apart, and three quarters

of an acre of Russian poplar set 4 feet apart. As it was not possible to spare very much land for this purpose, owing to the fact that most of the land now under cultivation is needed for growing nursery stock, these plantations are smaller than we would like to have them. Next summer it is hoped to commence work on another 160 acres which will give ample room for thoroughly testing the values in plantation of our hardy varieties.

The kinds which at present it is proposed to plant most extensively are:—The native larch or tamarac, White spruce, Scotch pine, Jack pine, willow, cottonwood, ash and elm. Smaller plantings of birch, European larch, Siberian larch and others will also be set out. Results from these plantings of course cannot be expected for some years. It is surprising how rapidly, contrary to the general impression, the native trees will grow under cultivation. As an instance of this in 1902, in the nursery at Indian

Head, three or four short rows of cottonwoods and willow cuttings were planted to protect the seedlings on adjoining ground. It was necessary this fall to cut the rows out. When planted these trees were not as thick as a lead pencil and were from one to two feet high. Many of the trees are now five and six inches in diameter at the ground and several loads of wood which will be used for boiling feed and heating the work sheds have been cut out. While growing these trees occupied little space and were of considerable value as a wind break to the seedlings in nursery rows beside them. On the Experimental Farm quite a number of shelter hedges have been cut out lately as they are now too large for the purpose they were originally set out for. Considering the short period these trees have been in the ground the amount of valuable fuel they have produced is wonderful. Results of this nature are ample proof, to any who give attention to the matter, as to the wisdom of every farmer devoting a few acres of his land for a permanent wood lot.



Photo by W. O. Baber, Moffat

SOME ENGLISH OAKS.

for a

This is Truly a Goodly Land!

The spectacle is often presented of a man making a pronounced success on a prairie farm after having been a dismal failure in some far off eastern country community. These instances illustrate that in order to be a success a man must first get into congenial relationship with his environment. The fact that a man has been a failure in one place and a success in another does not prove that there has been any appreciable change in his capabilities, but that he has eventually found a sphere where his inherent interests may have free course. The circumstance lends zest to a comparison of eastern and western farm methods. Both east and west have their economic peculiarities, and where they differ it cannot always be said that it is to the advantage or disadvantage of either.

The variety of work on an eastern farm is one of the first charms of country life. The society of the forest and orchard trees is pleasant, the surroundings of hedges, fences and trees seem to afford more privacy and a sense of security, and custom seemed to establish it as a fact, that, if neighbors were not within a half a mile one was living a life of isolation.

No one can estimate the effect upon the human mind and character of the influence of natural environment, yet we all know that the child who is brought up amongst valleys and hills, whose early training has been in the school of frugality, whose sphere of work has been upon certain circumscribed farms, tends to always proportion his work and efforts to his surroundings, while people whose early lives have been spent upon broad plains, in spite of themselves, naturally tend to adjust their work and methods upon broad plans. The environment of one tends to develop a genius for detail, for painstaking effort, and for thoroughness and delicacy of work, while that of the other is more liable to produce men who do large things but do them less well. From a national standpoint, this is an immense advantage. The easterner watches the westerner and imbues some of his capacity for large accomplishment, while the latter learns from his neighbor down east the value of detail and the economy of thoroughness in work.

It is in threshing and cultivating that the great difference exists between the eastern and western farmers' methods. There are also minor differences. The westerner markets his grain mostly by carloads, his work is not so diversified as the easterners, he seldom bothers with dairying, knows little of fruit growing, feeds very few cattle or hogs, seldom fences his farm, uses machinery for everything, and thinks in a sequence as broad as his acres, or through force of custom refuses to take note of distances. This latter trait was amusingly illustrated for me the first summer I spent in the west. I had got on an eastbound train at Indian Head the week of the Winnipeg exhibition and sat down beside a man

of about seventy years of age. In conversation he told me that he came from Medicine Hat and that he usually took a run down to the exhibition each summer. I at once began to calculate how long his run would be with the surprising result that it would mean going to Chicago for a farmer in central Ontario, or to Ottawa for a man in Western Ontario and I knew how momentous a trip that would be for the ordinary eastern farmer.

The extremes of climate and the immense fertility of western soils is somewhat reflected in the work of the people. During the winter vegetable growth is completely curtailed, but in spring and summer the climate is so salubrious and the soil so rich that expansion of vegetable and animal tissue is without comparison; so it is with the farmer's work during summer, he must set himself to large accomplishments with the certainty that in winter his energies will be very little in demand. In the east the work of the farm is in continuous progress. Winter is no more idle a season than summer and the interest in farm work, if not so intense at times as in the west, is maintained throughout the year.

The west has but two great sources of agricultural wealth, wheat and cattle. The amount of the first for revenue this year, will be about 60,000,000 bushels at an average of sixty-five cents per bushel or \$39,000,000. The value of the second source is 80,000 cattle, at an average of forty-five dollars or \$3,600,000, making a total of some \$42,600,000 for the three prairie provinces. This immense revenue, which is produced by some 80,000 farmers, is the result of practically only six months of their year's work. These results loom large and furnish the motive power to revolve the wheels of an immense commercial apparatus.

In the east the sources of agricultural wealth are considerably diversified. Grains are one source, dairy products another, live stock another, fruit another, vegetables, hay, tobacco, poultry products, seeds, wool, etc., all contribute a considerable amount, but the total is most difficult to determine. Some idea of the extent to which different products contribute to the income of eastern farms may be gathered from the following total values of different products exported; hams and bacon \$13,000,000, cheese and butter \$30,000,000, cattle \$6,500,000, apples \$5,000,000, hay, clover seeds, potatoes, oats, peas, an average of \$1,500,000 each, and from numerous other sources the products of which find a market in home cities a large revenue is obtained.

In the management of these diversified sources of wealth it is easily conceived how the eastern farmer is kept continually at work. Naturally the class of farming followed in Eastern Canada demands a large supply of hired labor, and with the glowing reports of the advantages of the west this labor is constantly becoming more scarce.

All branches of farming have felt this pinch so that it is no uncommon circumstance to see in the very best farming districts, large houses standing empty, and elaborate stables filled with hay or boarded up.

At present the agricultural conditions in Eastern Canada are undergoing a process of readjustment that is destined to considerably alter the general arrangements that have existed since the early pioneers finally succeeded in clearing their farms.

The ownership of the land is falling more and more into the hands of the exceedingly progressive or very rich. The latter are sometimes progressive and sometimes not, but the former are moulding a system of agriculture that requires the exercise of the highest intelligence and the application of the best knowledge to bring it to a successful issue and only those who are fortified by wealth or an independent title and a large family show a disposition to adhere to the system of farming which prevailed for years, but which is now becoming obsolete in face of intensive methods. Under the present trend of affairs in the east, it is daily becoming more necessary that a man be a specialist in some one or more branches. We must either be a stock breeder, a fruit grower, a dairyman, a hog raiser, a pure seed grower, or make a practice of growing some crop that requires some special talent to handle such as tobacco, sugar beets, potatoes, etc. Herein lies the fascination of farm life in the east, that although the work may be continuous there is such a variety of operations even in the pursuit of one special branch one does not feel the monotony of work nor the oppression of continuous effort.

We have all heard of Canada's resources, of her untold potential wealth, and we all try at least to form some conception of it, but, they are few indeed, who have ever taken into consideration the immense natural asset that arises from the opportunity to follow diversified methods of farming, where agriculture is and must of necessity be the chief occupation of the people. So diverse, in fact, are the different systems of farming, that it scarcely conveys any idea of a Canadian's occupation to say he is a farmer. He would more properly be classified as a grain grower, a rancher, a stock breeder, a fruit grower or one of a dozen other separate professions grouped under the general title of farming. For a nation whose young men are resourceful, energetic, versatile in their tastes what glorious opportunities are offered for the exercise of talents! In the diversified districts of the east, on the broad wheat fields or rolling ranch lands of the west or in the Elysium fruit valleys of British Columbia, the young man must be possessed of some strange delusion, or endowed with some unusual ability, who cannot find scope for his talents in the pursuit of an agricultural occupation.



THE PROVINCIAL PREMIERS AT OTTAWA.

Transportation in the World's Metropolis

Think of all the people of Canada—some 5,000,000—packed into an area of fifteen miles across, and you have Old London, a jungle of humanity, an epitome of the world, past and present!

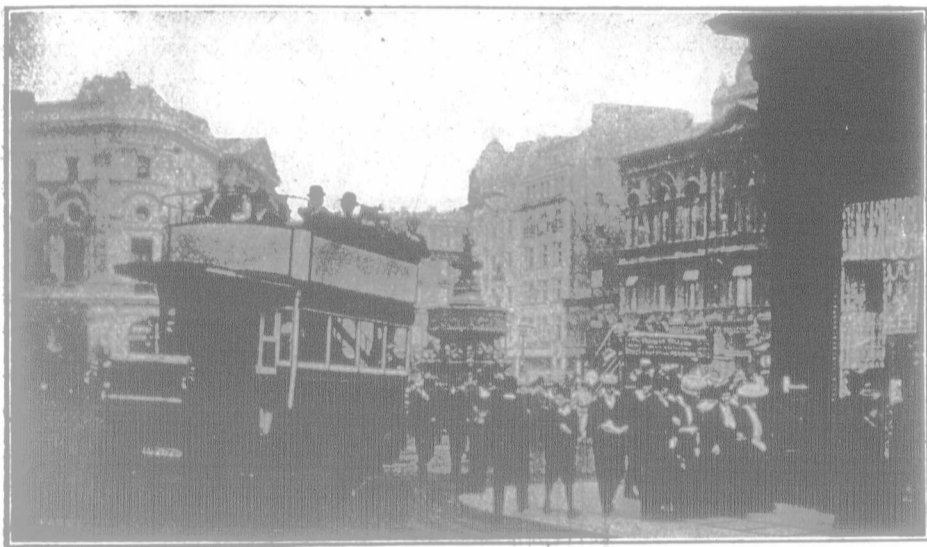
In August of this year, nearly 1,000,000 people left London for holidays—that is, more than the population of six or seven of the biggest cities in Canada combined—and yet the stranger in the great heart of the Empire would never have missed them, there seemed so many millions left. A London paper reports 1,200 trains leaving the Liverpool street-railway station (one of five or six large stations) in a single day of 24 hours! London is an intensely busy place. No wonder Napoleon called England "a nation of shopkeepers." London looks like it. But whether on business, pleasure or mischief bent, how do these millions get about every day? English folk have the reputation of being great walkers, but, looking at them in London, I imagine they are getting over this wholesome habit. And for millions of toilers in this human hive to walk is impossible, and so they pour in and out of the city in steam cars, mostly underground; here and there in the outskirts a few two-horse trams—



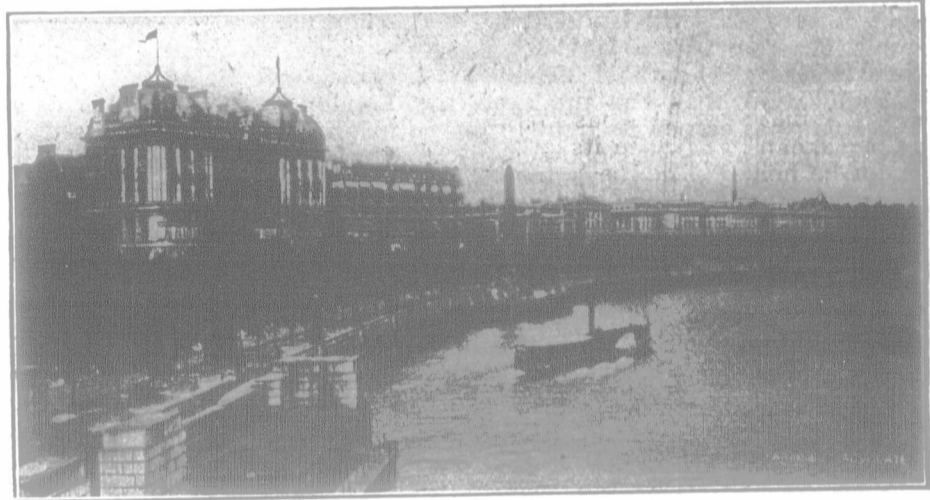
THE HORSE BUS.

ing streets of the city in all directions. They carry about 25 persons each, and in fine weather the top is the favorite seat for the sightseer. There is no brighter panorama than the ever-moving lines of 'busses, crowded with jolly, chattering people, on Piccadilly, the Strand, Trafalgar Square, Oxford Circus or London Bridge, on a sunny, summer day.

It is "Keep to the left" in London, and the thronged 'busses, on which the fare ranges from a penny to two pence, move with remarkable rapidity. The 'bus driver is a marvel. In two weeks' observation I did not see a collision or a mishap. He guides his big vehicle as by instinct. 'Bus, horses, driver, are all one. He does not wait for somebody else to move, and never backs up. He reasons that everybody else will move, and they do. Everything proceeds on the "keep-going" theory. He calculates to the nicety of a hair's breadth that the vehicle ahead will move on out of his way, and it does. And the man behind also drives on the same theory. It is really wonderful. The horses are blocky, and well cared for. At intervals along the streets men are stationed to give them frequent drinks of oatmeal and water on hot days. The 'bus



THE MOTOR BUS.



THE COUNTY COUNCIL'S STEAM BOAT.

(street cars) "linger superfluous on the stage," but they are being superseded by electric trams, beautiful modern cars, moving swiftly on road beds that put Canadian street-car tracks to shame, for they are solid as the granite hills of old Scotland. Then, there are the cobweb-like ramifications of the Metropolitan and other underground electric railways, most modern of which is "The Tup'enny Tube," a decidedly American innovation, but really the cleanest, brightest,

into the electric-lighted train of half a dozen cars or more. Guards (there are no conductors) open the doors at every station, and you are "lifted" up to the street again. Before you reach the surface the train is half a mile or more away on its circuitous journey through the white-tiled tunnel. London is literally honey-combed with these subterranean passageways. Passing along a quiet street or court, you suddenly hear an earthquake rumble below, but it is no seismic

drivers are quickwitted jokers, with a retort for everybody.

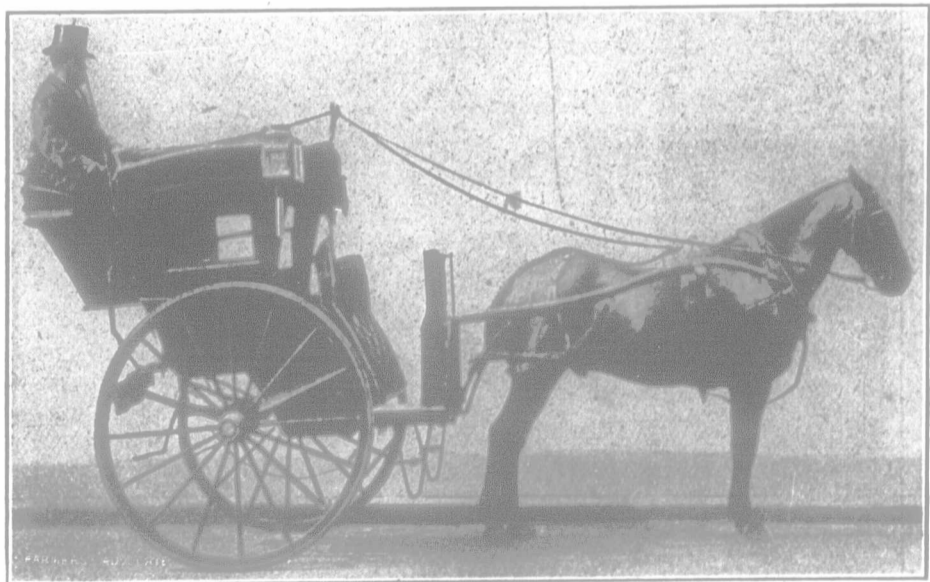
"Why don't you go to church?" queried the ever-present American girl Sunday morning of the driver.

"How can I on 20 bob a week and driving you people about?"

Besides the horse 'busses, there are over 350 motor 'busses. New ones are being added as fast as they can be built. They are popular,



PARCEL POSTMEN.



A HANSONM CAB—THE GONDOLIER OF LONDON.

best-ventilated, speediest and most comfortable of all the subterranean highways of London. In places it is as much as 50 feet below the surface of the ground. You are taken down by an electric "lift," first depositing your little paste-board ticket with the man at the slot, landing in an electric-lighted station, "far from the maddening crowd" of the street above, and then

disturbance to shake down the palace or the tenement—it is only the underground train.

Practically, there are no surface cars in London; the rapid, long-distance riding is all done below. But there is just as great a world of traffic on the streets above in two-horse 'busses, perhaps the most novel feature that first impresses the stranger. Over 3,500 of these traverse the lead-

being speedier than the horse 'busses. The traffic of 'busses, cabs, trade vehicles, carriages, etc., on some streets is simply marvellous, particularly at points where several streets intersect. Average returns, taken officially on different days, show that the heaviest traffic of the day, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., was 22,481 vehicles passing the Mansion House, that passing the Marble Arch,

at the entrance to Hyde Park, being almost as great. Of ten different points counted, the smallest number reported passing in the twelve hours was 12,319. In a single hour, as many as 344 omnibusses pass the Mansion House one way. Omnibusses alone bring nearly 20,000 persons into the central area of London between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. One stream of vehicles passes on the left, and the other to the right in the other direction. Here and there are wider areas on the streets, called "safeties," which make it easier for the people crossing. The authorities are very severe upon bus or motor drivers who get on the wrong side, trying to steal a march on a rival. While I was there two of them were fined £10 and costs each for just such offences.

But who regulates this appalling rush of traffic and unravels the tangles when any occur, as they must at the intersecting points where streams converge? The most wonderful being of the city—the London policeman. Without either revolver or baton, he is the most perfect embodiment of human authority extant. In the way of an officer, the world has yet to produce his equal in good temper, absolutism, thoughtfulness, as a storehouse of general information, and a universal helper to everybody, from the nervous American to the blind beggar or the helpless child. When he holds up his hand, all traffic stops instanter, and does not move till the hand moves. The law of the Medes and Persians was not a circumstance to him. One day, down by the Parliament Buildings, The Hand was up, and a callow English cyclist essayed to go by. The Hand fell, and the rider came off, looking as ghastly as though the whole British Empire had smitten him in the solar plexus. "Don't you know what that (The Hand) means?" He was speechless. A civilization that has produced the London policeman has earned its right to live in history, for he holds, as in the hollow of his hand, some 17,000 moving vehicles, over 30,000 licensed drivers and conductors, and the wayward pedestrian millions of London! Including officers and detectives, he numbers about 18,000. The London crowds are well-behaved. There is an ingrained respect for law and order. The small boy is respectful. The youthful impertinence of America is practically an unknown quantity.

Another characteristic feature of London is "The Hansom," the famous two-wheeled cab that figures in the mysteries of Sherlock Holmes. Drawn by a smart, chunky horse of the Hackney type, it goes anywhere, being particularly serviceable on the streets where no 'busses are. Over 7,000 of them perambulate the streets, in addition to nearly 4,000 four-wheeled vehicles for hire, of different sorts.



THE FELLOWS TO FIX THE COYOTES.

At certain times and on holidays the cycle is considerably used by the clerk or well-to-do working class, but it is not the popular conveyance that it once was. The craze is long since over. For the parks there are little vehicles, like an overgrown covered baby carriage, in which invalids and persons afraid of motors and horses are wheeled about by men at a few pence per hour. Many of the shops have little three-wheeled delivery vans, driven by the feet of boys who ride, but work their passage—perhaps the hardest-worked lads on the streets of the

world's metropolis. Another rig, something like the foregoing, is the parcel-post delivery van, by which parcels are taken out to the districts adjoining the various sub-postal stations.

Another notable way of going in London is on the historic Thames, which winds through the heart of the city. In addition to private craft, innumerable in number and indescribable in variety the London County Council has a fleet of ferries running at frequent intervals up and down the river. It is a pleasant way of going, but as an experiment in municipal ownership, I understand, has proved a serious financial failure.

One thing that confuses the stranger in London is to find one street with three or four different names at different points. The streets are a bewildering maze, without any regularity of width, plan or direction, and half a dozen of them often converge at a single point. For long, long centuries they have been growing like that. The only way to know them is to live on them.

For street-lighting at night, London retains the frequent gas lamp, and, in the writer's opinion, better service is given than by the intermittent and lofty electric light of Canadian cities. No forest of poles disfigure London streets, and the meshes of telephone and telegraph wires, instead of intercepting the sunlight and marring the very sky past all redemption, are safely stored away below the ground. Old London may be slow and ancient, but it does some things well, and one of these is to move the people about safely, and another to keep the streets clean and clear for their use.

* * *

How the thoughts of great minds do run in similar channels! Who would have thought that Teddy Roosevelt would have come out for government ownership of the coal mines as had M. Turriff and the FARMER'S ADVOCATE some time ago.

* * *

Plays of Our Time.
Drama—The Tariff.
Scene—Parliament Hill, Ottawa.
Characters—The Cabinet, and the C. M. A. attendants. M.P.s.
Finance Minister Fielding to the Manufacturer: "Come one, come all, this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I."



CX LONDON BRIDGE.

Co-Operative Poultry Fattening in Alberta.



A. W. FOLEY.

In charge of Alberta's Poultry Co-Operative Fattening.

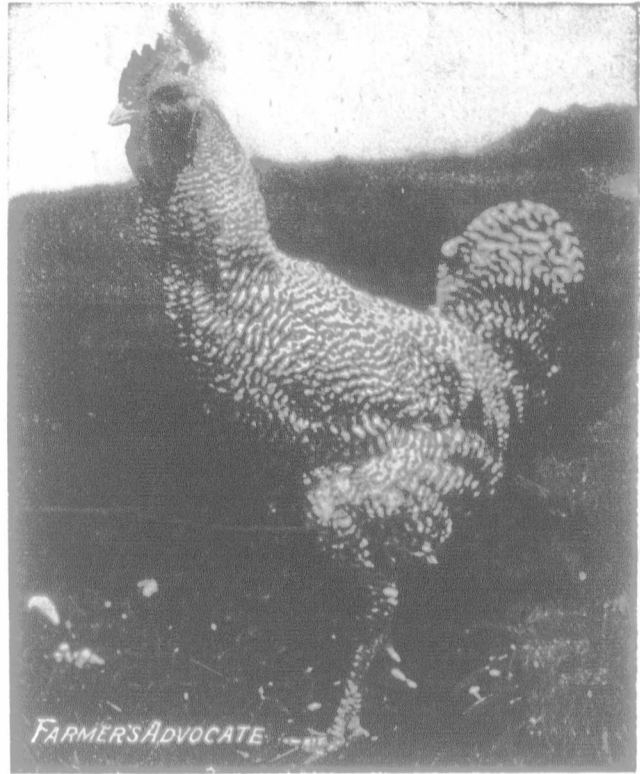
The fact that seventy-four car-loads of poultry and eggs were imported last year into the Province of Alberta by Calgary merchants alone, led the Department of Agriculture to secure the services of an expert poultry man for the winter. Institute meetings in the spring of 1906. The Department was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. A. W. Foley, of Bowmanville, Ontario, who for a number of years has had charge of a Dominion Breeding and Illustration Poultry Station, operated under the auspices of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. At the Institute meetings a great interest was taken by the farmers in poultry raising, but the market was not as good as it should be for local poultry. In conversation with the dealers Mr. Foley was soon convinced that a great measure of the trouble was due to the lack of finish and the manner in which the birds were placed on the market; their being no uniformity and no regularity in any way. Mr. Foley also came to another conclusion, that besides the wonderful demand there was for poultry and eggs the farmers had also a most desirable climate in which to raise poultry; the dry climate, the abundance of sunshine, and the greater degree of uniformity and steadiness in the climate as compared with the eastern provinces made Alberta an ideal climate for poultry-raising.

The result of Mr. Foley's observation led the Department to again secure his services for a series of demonstrations at the summer fairs throughout the province. Here he had a tent containing a fattening crate, feed troughs, trap nests, samples of other poultry appliances and charts, a photograph of which has heretofore appeared in the columns of the *ADVOCATE*. The object of this work was to demonstrate to the farmers as far as it was possible to do, the proper methods to follow in the fattening of poultry, so that the product would be finished and more uniform in character for the market.

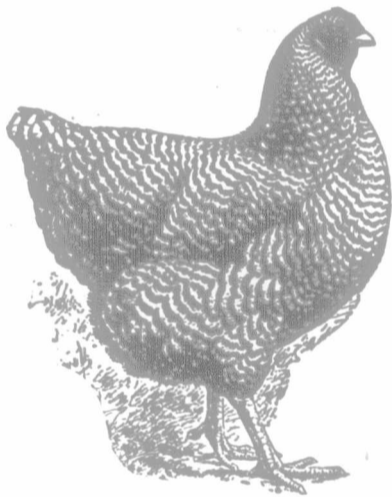
By the time Mr. Foley had covered the summer fairs it was fully demonstrated, by the

numerous enquiries as to the proper methods of fattening, and the requests from the various places for the establishment of a poultry fattening station, that it would be advisable for the Department to establish a few poultry fattening stations to give actual demonstrations of the work, were absolutely necessary. The Provincial Department of Agriculture, therefore, decided to establish a number of poultry fattening stations and operate them on similar lines to those of the creameries. Accordingly, regulations governing a co-operative fattening system were formulated and stations established at Wetaskiwin, Lacombe, Innisfail, Red Deer and Olds where the co-operative fattening work was conducted. Suitable houses were either built or supplied by the Department of Agriculture where the work could be conducted in conjunction with the creameries where abundance of buttermilk could be secured for feeding purposes.

The chickens after being properly fasted by the farmer, were brought to the stations where they were weighed and an advance of eight cents per pound, live weight, was paid. The birds were then fed on a fleshing ration, consisting of finely ground oats mixed with buttermilk from the creameries. During the fattening period of some three weeks duration, the birds were fed this ration with a liberal supply of fresh drinking water and grit. They were also dusted each week with louse-killing powder, to keep them free as possible from vermin. Before killing, the birds were fasted from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. Cord of suitable strength to hold a



A POOR TYPE.



THE TYPE FROM WHICH TO RAISE BROILERS.

chicken, is then suspended in the plucking room, to the end of which is attached a large iron nut, by which the bird is held during the sticking and plucking process by giving the cord and nut a half hitch around the feet. The birds are killed

by bleeding, a knife being inserted in the mouth, cutting the artery on each side, after which the brain is pierced. As soon as the sticking is completed, an ordinary tomato can is hung to the mouth of the bird by means of a wire hook. The blood then drains from the chicken into the pail, and the operator is free from the inconvenience of blood being scattered round the plucking room.

The long feathers of the wing are then taken in the hand, and are plucked by one quick pull. The plucker, when he becomes expert, can readily draw the long feathers of both wings in the one pull. The long tail feathers are then removed, and the plucking of the body follows immediately. The speed with which birds can be plucked varies according to the condition of the bird. Usually a well-fleshed bird will pluck more readily than a poor one. Recently, during the visit of Mr. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner for Saskatchewan, at one of the fattening stations, Mr. Stouffer, an expert in charge of the plucking, rough-plucked four chickens in the following times: 74 seconds, 47 seconds, 31 seconds, 30 seconds; these birds, however, being selected as suitable for making fast time. After the birds have been rough-plucked, the pin feathers, if any, are removed by women whose business it is to fit the bird ready for

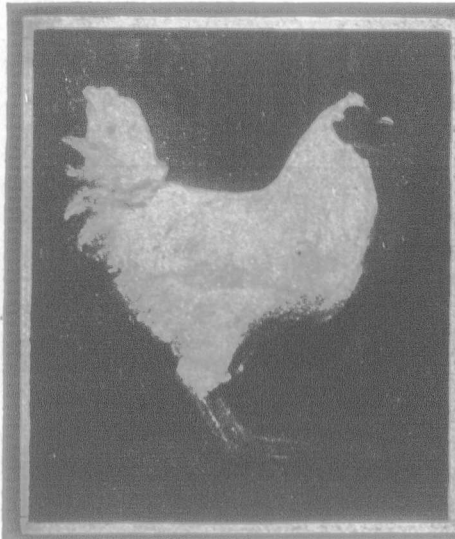


BLEEDING THE BIRD.

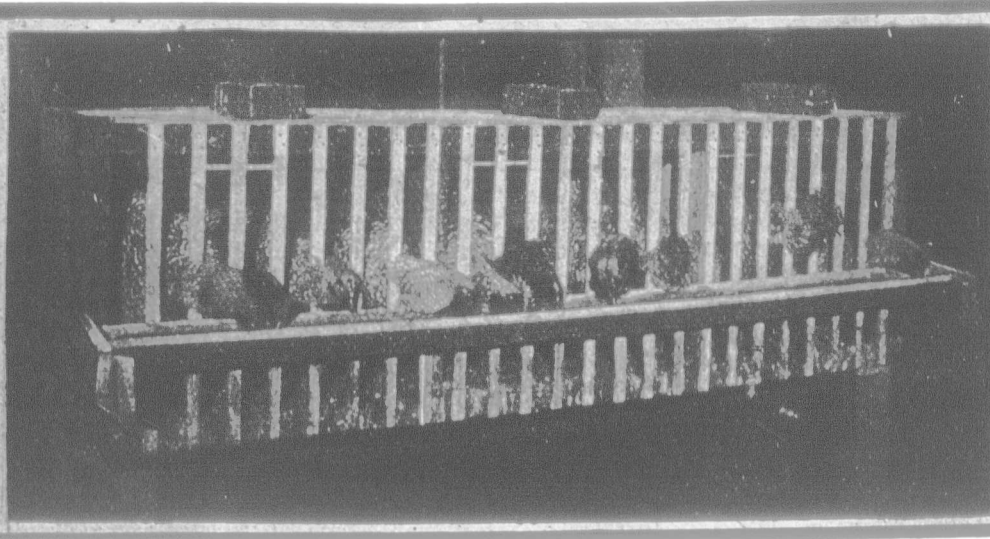
STARTING TO PLUCK IT.

MAKING THE FEATHERS FLY.

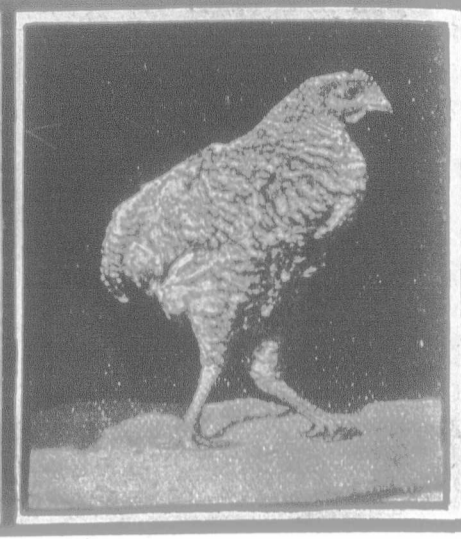
47 SECONDS LATER.



A GOOD TYPE.



THE FATTENING CRATE.



A POOR TYPE.

market. When the birds pass from the hands of the finisher they are then placed in the finishing frame, which is made by nailing two six-inch boards together in the shape of a trough; bricks are placed on the backs to assist in making them compact for placing them in the shipping cases. The birds remain on the shaping frames until thoroughly chilled, when they are packed in the shipping cases, twelve birds to the case. Five different sizes of shipping cases are used so that the birds may be assorted according to size and placed in their respective cases.

In packing the birds for shipment one row is placed with the backs up and the other row with the breasts up; the object being to make either side a "face" side when opened in the market. The output of the season's work was sent to the Government cold storage at Calgary where it was readily purchased by the poultry produce dealers of Calgary.

The poultry-raisers in the different districts where the fattening stations were established heartily co-operated with the Department in the undertaking and hundreds of birds were offered more than could be accepted for the demonstration work.

While the final returns of the season's work have not been finally compiled, the returns at the time of writing are very satisfactory to the Department and will make handsome returns to the patrons. The work that is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture is being highly commended by the poultry produce dealers as well as the raisers themselves, and it is quite probable that, with the progress and rapid development of the almost unbounded resources of Alberta, the poultry industry will shortly become a credit to its people and government.

MORE THINGS MEN HAVE SAID ABOUT WOMEN.

Some time ago there appeared in the columns of western papers a rare collection of the things men have said about women. In the main these tributes were very flattering, but cruel man has not always been in a flattering mood. Satirists, since time began, have railed at woman's weaknesses. Even the immortal Dryden, sometimes used his caustic pen to say unkind things of man's best friend. In a poem entitled "The Furniture of a Woman's Mind," he makes some cruel sallies:

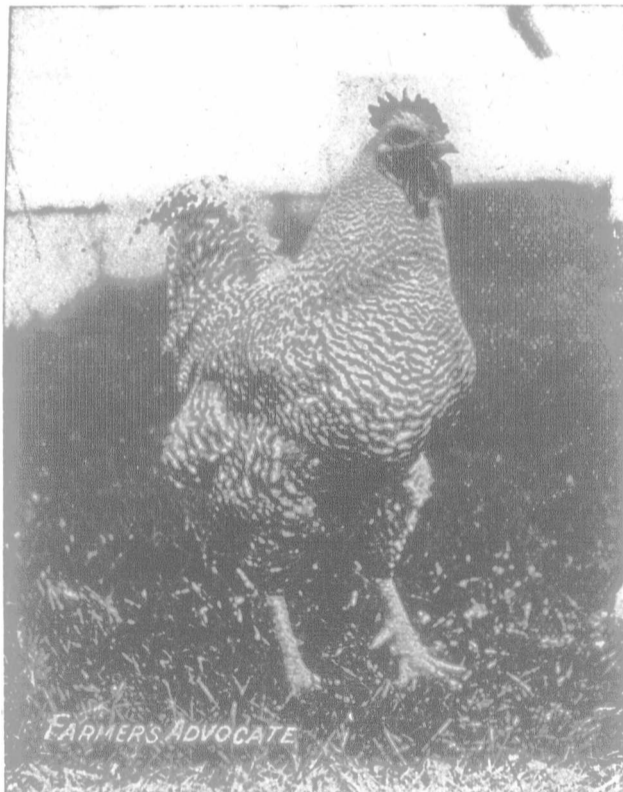
"A set of phrases learned by rote;
A passion for a scarlet coat;
When at a play to laugh or cry,
Yet cannot tell the reason why;
Never to hold her tongue a minute,
While all she prates has nothing in it;
Whole hours can with a coxcomb sit,
And takes his nonsense all for wit.



IN THE SHAPING BOARD.

In party furious to her power,
A bitter Whig or Tory sour,
Her arguments directly tend
Against the side she would defend;
Will prove herself a Tory plain,
From principles the Whigs maintain,
And to defend the Whiggish cause,
Her topics from the Tories draws."

Lord Byron was another man whose slashing pen was sometimes turned against the fairer sex. Byron was however, a cynic of the cynics. Everything looked blue or black to him, and even his best friends failed to escape the reckless passion that lay in that restless soul. The following is a good example of Byron's form of expression:



A GOOD TYPE.

"Woman, experience might have told me
That all must love thee who behold thee;
Surely experience might have taught,
Thy firmest promises are naught;
But, placed in all thy charms before me,
All I forget but to adore thee.

"Woman, that fair and fond deceiver,
How prompt are striplings to believe her!
How throbs the pulse when first we view
The eye that rolls in glossy blue,
Or sparkles black, or mildly throws
A beam from under hazel brows!
How quick we credit every oath,
And hear her plight the willing troth!
Fondly we hope 'twill last for aye,
When lo! she changes in a day.
This record will forever stand,
Woman, thy vows are traced in sand."
Many would-be poets strike lighter vein.

It partakes more of the gentle frothing chaff of poetry fancy. As an instance of this we might quote Hallick's well-known verse:

"All honor to woman, the sweetheart, the wife,
The delight of our firesides by night and by day,
Who never does anything wrong in her life,
Except when permitted to have her own way."

Another example of a similar style is found in the following:

Men dying, make their wills, but wives
Escape a work so sad;
Why should they make what all their lives
The gentle dames have had?

Burns was singularly gentle in his treatment of woman in his poetry. Some of his selections such as "To Mary in Heaven" and "Flow Gently Sweet Afton" written in the anguish of his bereavement justly entitle the poet to a place in the gallery of Immortals if he had never written anything else. But he was not always so kind, as the following epitaph written on the death of a capricious friend will show:

"How cold is that bosom which folly once fired,
How pale is that cheek where the rouge lately
glistened,
How silent that tongue which the echoes oft tir'd,
How dull is that ear which to flattery so listen'd!

"We'll search through the garden for each silly
flower,
We'll roam through the forest for each idle weed
But chiefly the nettle, so typical, shower,
For none e'er approached her but rued the rash
deed."

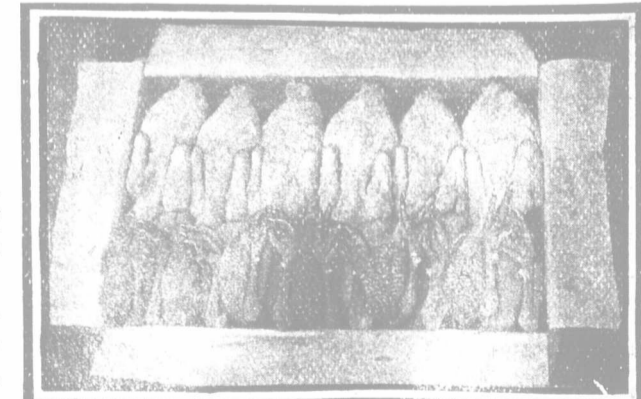
Some one with a peculiar mind has balanced the virtues of the sexes in the following whimsical fashion. Whether the balance is just or not seems doubtful. We imagine that the writer was strangely soured on some phases of life. No doubt he was a bachelor boy:

"If all the harm that women have done
Were put in a bundle and rolled into one,
Earth would not hold it,
The sky could not enfold it,
It could not be lighted or warmed by the sun;
Such masses of evil
Would puzzle the devil,
And keep him in fuel while Time's wheels run.

"But if all the harm that's been done by man,
Were doubled, and doubled, and doubled again,
And melted and fused into vapor, and then
Were squared and raised to the power of ten,
There wouldn't be nearly enough, not near,
To keep a small girl for a tenth of a year."

Some of these selections are cruel. They give evidence of a perverted mind. Perhaps some of the poets received the fate they deserved. Man generally gets what he looks for in this world:

"If you wish for a kindness be kind;
If you wish for truth be true,
What you seek in others, you find,
Your world is a reflex of you.
For life is a mirror—you smile
And a smile is your sure return;
Bear hate in your heart and ere long
All your world with hatred will burn."



PACKED READY FOR THE MARKET.

1866

The Flour Milling Industry in Canada

Wheat is flour, and flour is bread, and bread is the main sustenance of human life. For nearly five thousand years wheat has served humankind. It therefore possesses a very ancient and honorable pedigree: it belongs to a noble family in the realm of nature's products. To the men of the prehistoric stone age, to the dwellers of olden time by the banks of the Nile, to the Chinese of a date long anterior to Confucius, and to all the generations of men since, the flour of wheat has helped to keep alive and to perpetuate the human race.



FRANK YEIGH.

The Anglo-Saxon is the world's greatest wheat-grower and bread-eater. The development of grain-raising and flour-milling has gone hand in hand with the development of civilization itself. Frequently does it figure in the pages of history. It figures, too, in the world's markets and bourses, controlling mighty channels of commerce, affecting and creating means and routes of transportation, and even playing its part in the life of the peoples who are agricultural in their pursuits.

Each step in the upward progress is distinctly marked. The first miller plucked the grain from the stalk by hand, and ground his own grist between his own millstone teeth. But the original mill was a hand mill, as the original miller was a hand miller. For forty centuries or more the saddle-stone or mortar-and-pestle processes were the only ones known, the wheat kernels being placed, in the saddle-stone method, in a hollow stone, and reduced to flour by being pounded into meal through the medium of the hand-stone or crusher. The upper stone was worked backward and forward, and rolled. Such was the method used by the ancient Greeks and Romans, by the men of Babylon and Ninevah, perchance by Abraham himself in the dawn days of the world. This aboriginal method was later succeeded by the mortar-and-pestle, in which the grain was pounded, instead of being crushed or rolled.

Then came the quern—an Italian invention of the first complete grinding machine—in which the loose stones of the former method gave way to a mechanical contrivance, that originated the circular motion, by the upper stone revolving upon the lower. Its use spread through Europe and to the British Isles, and practically throughout the civilized world. It was, however, a clumsy makeshift, in view of modern improvements, with ill-dressed stones and many another imperfection.

The history of milling in Canada is similar to that in the United Kingdom and Europe. As the Pilgrim Father and the Puritan brought with them from their motherland the implements and machinery for their agricultural life in the new world, so the pioneer settlers who made their

Past and Present

By FRANK YEIGH.

Wheat is the king of cereals, and flour is the queen of foods.

way into Canada from the thirteen, colonies brought with them the quern, the loom, and smaller primitive devices. Along with the migration of the United Empire Loyalists into Upper Canada, the paternal Governments of the day erected Government mills for these hardy pathfinders. Prior to 1784 one such grist mill was constructed on the Rideau River, at what is now Kingston Mills, and at about the same time, the arrival of large numbers of settlers into the Bay of Quinte district, led the English Government to establish a flouring mill at Napanee, on what was then called the Appamee River, Bay of Quinte. The pioneer had the privilege of having his small grists ground free of tolls, at a time when such a boon was greatly needed, if not a stern necessity; for he had difficulties enough to clear the forest and grow his grain, and thereafter to thresh it by the flail, and then carry the precious sacks for long distances and over the roughest of trails to the mill.

Such were the limited and primitive conditions under which our forefathers labored in Canada. But as population increased, and as the old

centuries have disappeared—at least in the modern world—before the chilled-iron rolls, and along with these are appliances never dreamed of by the miller of earlier ages. Were he to come



QUEBEC MILL, 200 YEARS OLD.

back to earth and once again don his white cap and apron, with a view to starting up in business again on the old lines, he would be distraught with new patent purifiers, dust collectors, scourers and bolters, separators and sifters, differential reels and suction pans; he would wonder on being told of the bleaching of flour by air and electricity, and many other scientific processes, all aiming at purification.



PIONEER MILL ON APPAMEE (OR NAPANEE) RIVER. From a sketch in the British Museum. Original made between 1792-96.

methods became inadequate, science came to the rescue by aiding invention, impelled by the economic demands of the changing times. Hence the modern roller mill came into existence, representing the climax of the white-bread era of the present day.

The manufacture of flour is practically a new industry in Canada, within the short period of thirty years. The discovery and application of the roller process in milling, made possible the operation of huge mills, with enormous output capacity. The mill-stones used for countless

The Hungarian process is the one in vogue in Canada, being the substitution for a single grinding between mill-stones, of a succession of grindings between several sets of iron or porcelain rollers. The wheat is gradually reduced by running it through six or seven different sets of rollers, a thorough process of winnowing or sifting intervening between grindings.

The world's wheat crop has grown to enormous proportions. The yield for 1906 is estimated at three and a half billion bushels, representing an increase of sixteen per cent. in the last four years. The United States comes first, Russia second, France third. Canada ranks about ninth or tenth. While the United States is the world's greatest grower of wheat, Great Britain is the world's greatest buyer. England is the leading wheat mart of to-day—the chief clearing house of the wheat-growing countries, in which the balances of production are adjusted, and the consequent prices are, to a large certain degree, regulated. England makes the wheat price for the rest of the world, because, primarily, it is a land of wheat-bread eaters, and, because, as her population increases, her own yield of wheat is decreasing. The increase in price of the penny loaf of bread in British homes has caused riots, and has swept governments off their treasury benches, and has affected legislation and life to a marked degree.

Canada is, in proportion to her population, an equally important wheat-growing land, along with the United States or France or Argentina, and this is bound to be increasingly the case as the yield increases by cultivation. Integrally bound up with wheat-raising, as the chief natural product staple of the Dominion, is flour-milling,



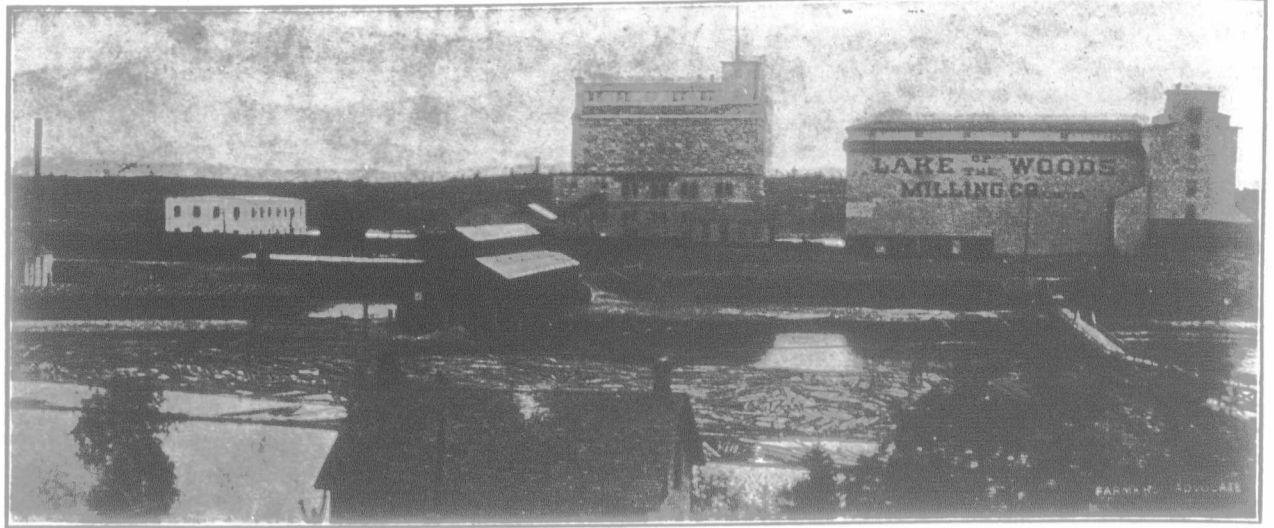
THE OLD MILL FLUME, NEAR KOMOKA, ONT.

which has become one of the most important and thriving of our national industries. Canada had in 1901 over four hundred flour mills in operation, some of them of enormous proportions. This total includes mills employing not less than five hands. The number would be much increased if all the smaller mills in the land were included. It is necessary, however, to follow the basis of computation used by the Census Commissioner. Ontario then led her sister Provinces in the number of mills, having 275 out of the 400, followed by Manitoba with 37, Quebec 35, New Brunswick 19, Saskatchewan and Alberta 17, Nova Scotia 10, British Columbia 5, Prince Edward Island 2.

The 400 mills represent a total capital of \$14,686,558. They employ 4,251 hands, as against 2,607 according to the census of 1891. The wages paid in 1901 amounted to \$1,985,991, as against \$1,221,462 in 1891. The value of products totalled, in 1901, \$31,835,873, over against \$30,721,846 in 1891, giving the value of products per establishment 1901, \$79,590, representing a higher value than any other of our food products, butter and cheese totalling 29 millions, and meat-packing and slaughtering 22 millions.

The millers of the Dominion are, moreover, well organized. The Dominion Milling Associ-

ation, whose capitalization is \$3,250,000. The Ogilvie Milling Co. find their greatest market in Canada, total capacity of between 6,500 and 7,000 barrels per day. Their shipments extend to Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium,



THE LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.'S MAGNIFICENT PLANT AT KEEWATIN, ONT.

and by a campaign of judicious advertising have made their Royal Household brand known in every Canadian family.

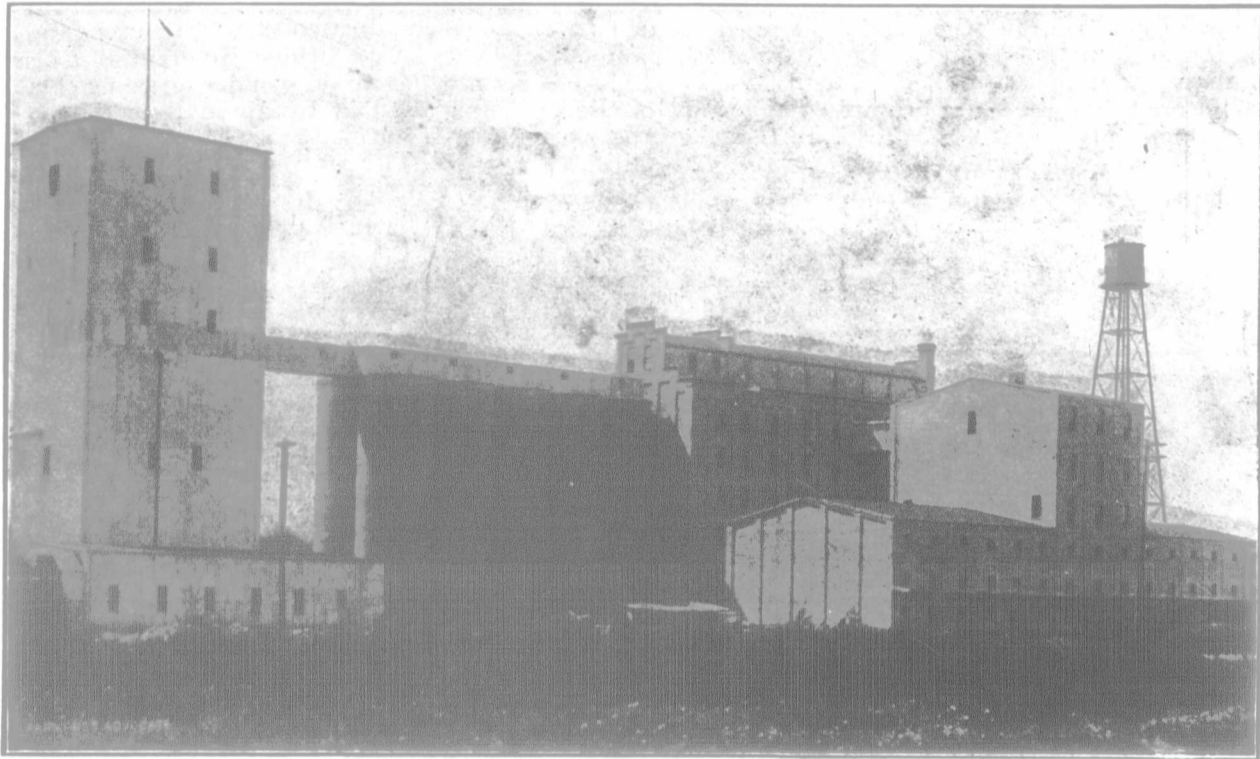
Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Malta, Newfoundland, the West Indies and South Africa.

Space forbids the detailed mention of the Hudson Bay milling company, who were the pioneers of the milling business in the west, the Dowd Milling Co., now the Maple Leaf, and numerous other aggressive milling concerns. In passing we may just note that the daily capacity of the mills between Fort William and the mountains was estimated at 19,000 barrels at the beginning of 1906.

Sufficient has been written to show that the Canadian flour milling trade is an extensive and rapidly-expanding one. After helping to feed the Canadian people, what of the surplus export? Where are the best markets for this greatest of all food products? What of the potentially vast markets of the Far East? Will the rice-bread eaters of the Orient ever become wheat-bread eaters, like the men of the Occident? If so, and to the extent that this may happen, will the wheat-growing and flour-milling industry of the West be revolutionized?

What of Japan? The conqueror of mighty Russia is ambitious along many lines, and Japan is, therefore, ambitious to do her own flour-milling, to overcome the competition of North America and to give her people the work of reducing the grain to the food state. The Chinese may yet become wheat-bread eaters, and who will then feed her four hundred millions of yellow men—the food of the white man?

In the meantime, sample shipments are being sent to Japan from Alberta, and the fact has already been ascertained that the people of the East, to the extent that they used our Canadian flour, prefer that milled from the winter wheat of Alberta to that ground from the spring wheat



WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

ation, with its two hundred members, covers Ontario and Quebec. The West has its Association, as have the Maritime Provinces. Makers of cereals are also organized.

It is not possible to make specific mention of all the large Canadian mills or combinations of mills, but reference may be made to a few to indicate the growth of the industry and the size of the operating mills. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company, for example, own three large mills—two at Keewatin and one at Portage la Prairie. One of the Keewatin mills boasts the proud distinction of being the largest flour mill in the British Empire. The three mills above mentioned have a total combined capacity of 11,000 barrels daily, and an elevator capacity at its mills of 450,000 bushels. It also owns 80 interior elevators, making its total storage capacity nearly 5,000,000 bushels. The three mills could produce during the three hundred working days of the year the enormous total of 3,300,000 barrels of flour. The export trade of the company reaches to every part of the civilized world, weekly shipments being made to the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, Europe, South Africa, Australia and Japan. In the trade their leading brand of flour is known as Five Roses and of late years has become a household word all over the flour-consuming world.

The largest milling company in the British Empire is the Ogilvie Milling Co., whose headquarters are in Montreal. The inception of the business of this company dates back to 1801. At the present time it has built and has in operation four modern mills—two at Montreal, the Royal and Glenora, one at Fort William and one at Winnipeg. It also has a line of 93 elevators in the Canadian wheat belt, with a storage capacity of 3,000,000 bushels, and has a terminal elevator in course of erection at Fort William with a capacity of about 1,000,000 bushels.

The Western Canadian Flour Mills Company is another typically large organization, with mills at Goderich, Brandon and Winnipeg, having a



THE OGILVIE CO.'S MILL AT WINNIPEG, MAN.

of the prairies. The flour shipments thus far made there are experimental in their nature, and not until the Oriental merchants are assured of a steady and sure supply of definite grades or brands of flour asked for, will, it is said, the Eastern trade in this food commodity assume large proportions. The total export of flour from Vancouver to the East during 1905 amounted in value to \$76,486. This was the total export via the Pacific. Much in the future depends upon the measure of the capacity of Alberta as a source of surplus supply. Our Commercial Agent in Yokohama reports a continued increasing consumption of flour instead of rice by the Japanese, and it would seem wise for the Alberta millers to study and cultivate this most promising market.

But, as has been said, the imitative Japanese now propose to grind their own grain and make their own flour from imported wheat. Their present method of grinding is by the old mortar-and-pestle plan previously referred to, with water-wheel power, but since the War no less than twenty mills have been started or projected in Japan, equipped with Western machinery for flour-milling, and these twenty mills will be able to use nearly twenty thousand bushels of wheat a day. This may ultimately mean the importing of the grain, and grinding in Japan; but as the demand for bread among the Japanese masses increases, as it is sure to do, there will probably for long be a demand in that country for the flour products of the West. It remains for the Canadian millers to seize the opportunity. Japan imported, during the first seven months of 1906 two and a half million dollars' worth of flour, only fifty thousand dollars' worth of which came from Canada. Taking New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand, the importation of flour in 1905 amounted to 1,109 tons, valued at \$50,000. Of this, a little over half is credited

to Canada, \$15,000 to the United States, and the balance to the United Kingdom. It is to be added, however, that nearly all this originated in Canada. According to the commercial report, the prevailing high duty prevents much increase in this trade at the present time. From South Africa comes the news that the importation of hard-wheat flour is declining, because it has been quoted so much higher than Australian soft flour. Newfoundland and the British West Indies are still good markets for the Canadian millers, especially those of Eastern Canada.

How stand the imports and exports of Canadian flour? Naturally the imports are very small, amounting in 1904-5 to only 43,128 barrels, valued at \$190,025. Other imports of grain produce, other than flour, came to \$506,058, making a total of \$696,083, mostly from the United States.

More interesting, however, is the question of exports. How much flour does Canada export, and who buys it? Canada exported during the year ending June 30, 1905, 1,323,039 barrels of wheat flour, valued at \$5,890,258. Canada's best customer in all lines of food and natural products is the British Empire, the sales of wheat flour for the year mentioned being as follows: Great Britain, \$2,427,188; Newfoundland, \$1,346,302; British Africa, \$903,032; British West Indies, \$642,707; United States, only \$150,777.

The export of flour has shown a steady increase in value during the last decade. Bulking the last ten years, it has reached the large total of thirty-eight millions.

It is interesting to note further, that the exports of wheat flour and other products of grain, such as bran, corn and oatmeal, rye flour and malt, biscuits, cereal foods, etc., reached, in 1905, \$8,502,005; exports of grain, \$18,784,278, or a grand total of \$27,286,283.

In conclusion, it may be asked, what of the future of the milling industry in Canada? The

prospects are certainly of the brightest. With every additional acre of the prairie wheat field cultivated and made productive, will come additional mill accommodation and additional wheat and flour and by-products for export. Apart from other advantages, the development of milling is of the utmost importance to Canadian agriculture, because of the by-products, such as bran and shorts, available for stock-feeding, whereby the fertility of the soil is maintained. Wheat is the real conqueror of the Canadian West. It takes civilization and law and order and prosperity in its train. And, as every wheat-grower is a flour-bread-eater (it is estimated that five bushels of wheat is consumed per head), more elevators must be built in addition to the 1,200 now erected, more grist mills than the 400 now running must be established, and the prosperity of the country as a whole will share in the increase and the resultant profits, both in regards to home consumption and the export trade.

If only three per cent. of our 171-million-acre wheat farm of the West already produces nearly a hundred million bushels per year, what will be the yield when ten or twenty per cent. is under cultivation? The answer is a simple problem in common addition, but the answer implies such a growth in the milling industry in the near-by years to come as will still further establish Canada's claim as the granary of the Empire, if not of the world.

In ten years' time the wheat crop of the Canadian West has more than doubled, but the ratio of increase in the next decade will, no doubt, be in much greater proportion. With only one half of Canada's sixty-three million occupied acres under cultivation, the promise of the future is bright in the extreme, and, with the Empire and the East crying aloud for bread, and more of it and better, Canada stands ready to feed the world's millions with the staff of life that is one of her foundation products.

The Work of the Smaller Fairs.

By JAS. MURRAY, B.S.A., SUPERINTENDENT OF FAIRS AND INSTITUTES FOR SASKATCHEWAN.

Agricultural fairs are among the oldest institutions that have been organized to improve agricultural conditions. Their influence exerted in this direction has been considerable in the past, and the prospects for future usefulness are exceedingly bright. It is difficult to speak in general terms of what has been accomplished by our agricultural fairs and to place a value on the work that they have done or the present work that they are furthering, as there is a wide spread between the standing of different societies in these respects. Everyone has a conception of an agricultural fair gauged from his acquaintance with the fair he most frequently attends and he is too prone to place all in the one class either to be condemned or commended.

In order intelligently to consider the improvement of our fairs a proper understanding of their objects is essential. Supported, in many cases almost maintained, by Government grants, our fair societies are considered as institutions for the improvement of agricultural conditions—for the development of the resources of the province. This province being essentially adapted to grain growing, where ninety per cent. of the revenue of the farmers comes from the sale of grain, we naturally expect some effort on the part of agricultural societies to improve the yield and the quality of our grain crops. Intimately associated with this we have improvement in horses, cattle, sheep and swine; in roots and vegetables. The object of all this is primarily to insure an increased income to the individual farmer—to enable him

to enjoy more of the comforts and the luxuries of life. (One cannot say the necessities, as properly speaking farmers do not work for the necessities in this country; it is easy to make a living, they want the comforts and luxuries, and quite properly so.)

Unfortunately it does not always follow that because a man has a good share of what he may acquire by way of earthly goods, that he makes on that account a better citizen than one less fortunate. Being so situated should make him more contented and of greater use to his fellow men if he choose to live up to his opportunities. His opportunities for self improvement are greater, he has more means to give a good education to his family and surround them with influences that make for the development of intelligent, enlightened men and women. Here after all we have our greatest asset, the improvement and development of men and women, a project worthy of our noblest efforts.

This may seem like wandering far afield from the subject under discussion—agricultural fairs, but in reality it is merely getting down to a solid basis from which to consider our subject. If there are any features of our fairs which operate in the opposite direction to that which tends upwards they should be curtailed, and improvement should be sought along lines that tend toward the improvement of the people who attend the fairs. This improvement may be in a very indirect manner or it may be directly. There are few features indeed of our ordinary

fairs which on a moment's thought may not be put down either as appealing to our finer sensibilities or to the commoner and more debasing.

The development of the educational side of our fairs has received considerable attention during the last few years, and has met with reasonable success. There are many who think that people who favor educational features are unalterably opposed to those features which are purely entertaining. This is quite a mistaken conception. Entertainment of the right sort is in place as much at a fair as any place else and no one would like to see any fair pruned of all the features which amuse for amusement's sake. There is nothing better for young or old, no matter what his business may be, than the occasional relaxation of innocent amusement. Educational features in themselves are worthy of the closest attention, yet some will argue that such features are in themselves not sufficient to attract an attendance. Those who are of this opinion would do well to visit the Ontario Winter Fair held annually in Guelph, where thousands of Ontario farmers turn out every year, and where there are no side shows of any description. The cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain, and most of all the lectures, are the drawing cards. The introduction during recent years of the system of having the judge give his reasons for placing his awards in a few of the classes is decidedly a step in the forward direction and has accomplished much good. It is impossible for a judge to explain his decisions in every class but



A Doukhobour Village.

a good judge will always inform an exhibitor in what respects his exhibit failed. Such an explanation puts a man where he can progress and do better another year. This should be the aim of exhibitors in all classes. The practice is too common at all our shows, of men (and women too) bringing out exhibits in classes where there is certain to be little or no competition, merely for the sake of the dollar or two that is given as a prize. In such cases judges should be much more careful than they frequently are, not to award a first premium unless it is deserved.

The educational value of many fairs would be greatly enhanced by having the judging done as early as possible and having the prize tickets displayed for the information of spectators. Too frequently we find evening approaching before prize tickets are placed and the visitor can get but little profit from examining exhibits. In the live stock judging, where a ring is provided, as it always should be, a convenience which adds materially to the comfort of onlookers is a single row of seats completely around the ring. Spectators can then watch the placing of stock without suffering the fatigue they must where they have to stand without even any support on which to lean. Such a convenience as this is not costly and may be used for a number of years.

One good result of the now almost universal change in dates of fairs from fall to summer is the introduction of the seed grain fair or a fall grain and vegetable show. The fall or winter is the only proper time to show grain, as there is then a splendid chance afforded to make the show of educational value. Where we are all so dependent upon the success of grain crops the more we can learn regarding the best methods of sowing and growing, and preventing disease on these crops, so much further are we ahead. No farmer knows so much about the growing of grain that he cannot learn something from another who has been working under the same conditions, and contending with the same difficulties year after year. The readiness of those

in attendance at seed fairs to add their quota of experience or information to that of others, is one of the most pleasing features.

The advisability of holding horse races on the day of the fair is a question that has brought forth a great deal of discussion of late. Some fair boards put on a few races, to attend which does not take up all the time of those attending the fair. Others arrange a race meeting and offer a few prizes for horses, cattle and agricultural products at the same time and even go so far as to advertise it in this way. During the last year or two a number of agricultural societies have cut out horse racing entirely and put the money previously devoted to this to increasing the prizes in other less doubtful sections. This year two of the best fairs held in the province did not have a single horse race the day of their fair and are determined to continue on the same footing. Apropos of racing at fairs it may be of interest to read what the Governor of Missouri said lately on opening the State Fair at Sedalia, "He told how when he was prosecuting attorney of St. Louis he saw a steady stream of young men going through the courts, headed for the penitentiary, for embezzlement and one crime and another, led directly to it by their love of betting on horse races, so that he recommended to his legislature the laws that closed the betting rings and eventually shut up the gambling race tracks. Then men begged him to desist, saying that he would ruin the business of producing fine horses, and he told them that though he loved a fine horse he would rather there were no such thing as a race horse, if it meant the destruction of his young men, but he pointed with just pride at the marvellous show of fine horses of the different types at the state fair as proof that the cessation of gambling in horses would not injure Missouri's horse industry."

The elimination of horse racing from the small agricultural fairs would no more militate against the progress of the horse industry in this country than the cessation of gambling in horses did in

Missouri. Where the officers and directors of our agricultural societies are determined to make a success of their fair without the attraction of horse racing, and exert themselves to accomplish this, we seldom find a failure recorded.

The improvement of the grounds of agricultural societies does not receive the attention that is due to it. Many societies own quite extensive grounds in close proximity to the town, that with a small expenditure could be made into an attractive park. The planting of a few trees for protection and to beautify, costs little and adds greatly to the comfort of visitors on fair day. As the majority of fairs are held during the heat of summer the shade afforded by clumps of trees is greatly appreciated. To insure the comfort of visitors while they are at the fair is to send them home in good humor, well satisfied with their day's outing and in a frame of mind that will make them think well of the fair, its officers, and its objects.

The custom is rightly growing among agricultural societies of appointing one or two women to the directorate to have charge of the arranging of the prize list that is of immediate interest to the farmers' wives. There frequently is little enough at our fairs that is of interest to the women, and if their co-operation can be gained in such a way as will give them an interest outside the routine life of their homes, not only would benefit accrue to the women's department of our fairs but those participating would also be the better for it.

The work that is still before our agricultural societies to accomplish through their fairs, is worthy of the best thought and effort of the officers, directors and members. The management of a fair should be left to the officers, but there is nothing that insures success like the hearty co-operation of not only all the directors but the ordinary members. Each man and woman may be able to do very little but the combined efforts of a large number of enthusiastic workers never fail to accomplish gratifying results

W.C. McMillan, J.N. Willing, J. James Fletcher, G.H. Clark, Angus McKay, S.A. Bedford, G.A. Nuyway, John Miller, A. Mitchell, Prof. Geo. Harcourt, Hon. W.R. Motherwell, D.W. McQuang, R. McKenzie, R. Chenders, W.H. Fairfield, Geo. H. Greig, W. Lanigan, W. White, Geo. Shaw

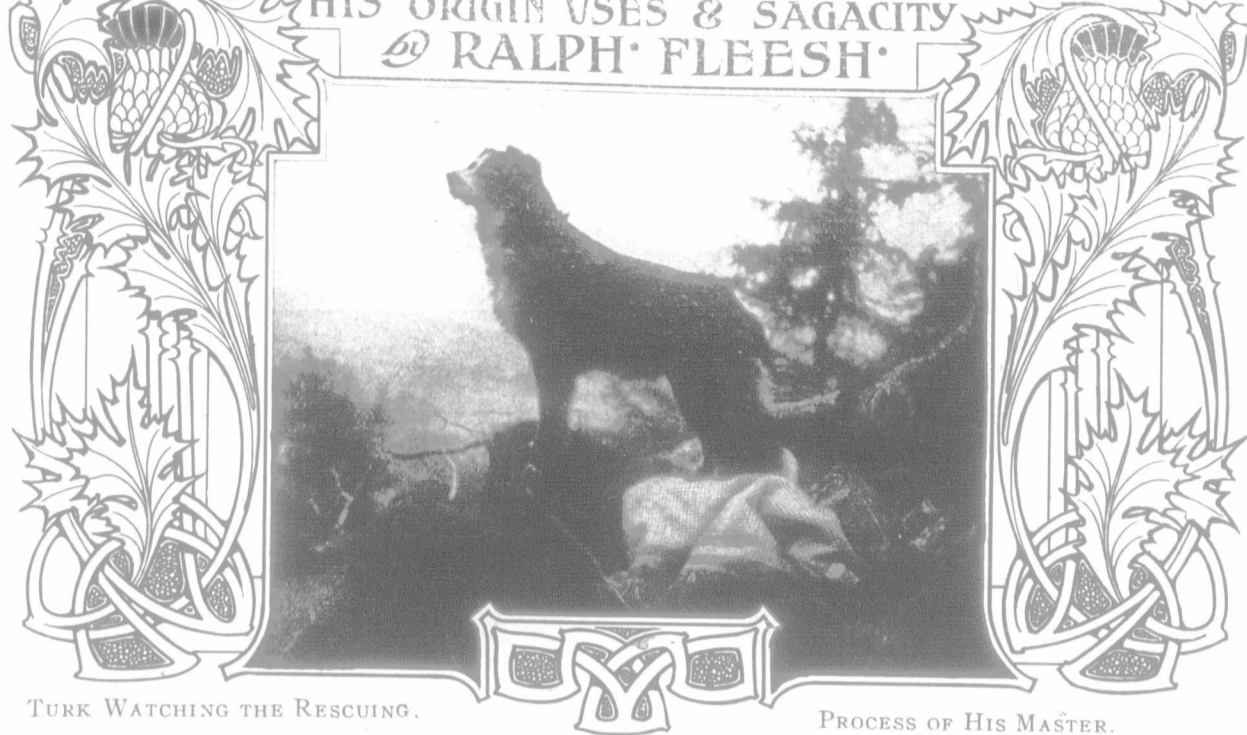
FOR GOOD SEED AND CLEAN FARMS.

1906 SEED SELECTION SPECIAL
- MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA

THE SHEPHERD'S COLLIE

HIS ORIGIN USES & SAGACITY

BY RALPH FLEESH



TURK WATCHING THE RESCUING.

PROCESS OF HIS MASTER.

Writers on evolution, more particularly the disciples of the Pyrrhonic School, invariably indulge their genius by painting Science and Philosophy standing helpless on the brink of a great chasm, which vacuum is supposed to represent the absent links between human and animal intelligence. There is more imagination than real fact in this representation, for if the reasoning capacity be taken as a criterion, the highly-trained shepherd's collie will be found, in many cases, to leave his master far behind. There is more scientific data in a shepherd's cot than in all the laboratories in the world.

About the origin of the collie there has been much speculation. A theory currently held was that he came to us through the ancestry of the fox. That he belongs to the same family (Canidae), is doubtless true, but there are many distinguishing features which seem to argue against the claims of direct kinship.

The legend is that an old shepherd, one beautiful summer evening, lay upon the mountain-side. With the love of a father he looked on his flock, covering the plain and stretching far away out to the distant summits, and a tear stole into his eye as he thought that he must soon take farewell of those rugged scenes and their timid inhabitants. Already he had to admit the task was too severe, for though the spirit was willing, his limbs now commenced to ache before the day closed. Providence had granted him no child.



THE BORDER COLLIE.

Mr. R. Sandiland's (Midlothian, Scotland), Don. This year's International champion. Weight, 44 lbs; height, 25 inches.

Beneath a piece of shorn turf, bordered with daisies, in the sighing valley where his cot was situate, slept the object of his adoration, and so he felt himself an old man alone in the world. He fell asleep amid his native heath, and, the heart hungry for something to love, he dreamed that on returning from the woods he found a beautiful child seated upon the hearth of his humble home. The little stranger looked up

into his face, smiled, stretched out his little chubby arms—and there was a feast of sacred joy. Moved by this mental phenomena, the old man threw out his arms, slowly opened his eyes, and lo, there lay in his bosom a young fox. With a look of entreaty, the ancient enemy of the flock crept close to its protector and guide; and after a few moments of deep reflection, in which the shepherd recalled the vision of his dream, he tenderly raised young Reynard in his arms, carried him home, and soon found him a true helper and friend.

We do not offer this as an authentic contribution towards the annals of canine history, although there are instances of the wings of a national faith having been thrown round record with a less semblance of truth, and altogether wanting in the moral of our tale. It is quite legitimate, of course, to refuse credence to the story, even without questioning; nor can those be blamed who regard with suspicion and scorn any attempt to impair its beauty and charm, by having it subjected to the cold and stale standards of demonstrated fact.

Falling back upon acknowledged authorities, we find such a writer as Sir John McNeill inclining to the opinion that the European collie has in his veins the blood of the wolf, which theory is now generally accepted. Human kindness has performed greater miracles than that of taming and training a wolf. Martin in his "History of the Dog," recognizing the same factor (domestication), goes on to show that not only was wild nature subdued and made useful and lovable, but the partial pride and care of the mountaineer in his new and valuable possession were, the means of preserving through many generations the purity of the breed.

To-day we have a great variety of "kinds," the outward differences of which suggest interesting comparisons. Into this, however, we are not meantime to enter. So far as Scotland is concerned, the most popular representative (we write of working dogs) is what is known as the "Border Collie." Then there is the "Beardie"—he claims a monopoly of the Highlands and Pentlands. What people call the "Old Grey Scotch Collie"—a sort of piebald—is found, along with the more modern "Black and Tan," in all parts of the country. The yellow, long-nosed, narrow-browed "fancy" dog does not come under our review, since he is not a competitor in the lists of intelligence.

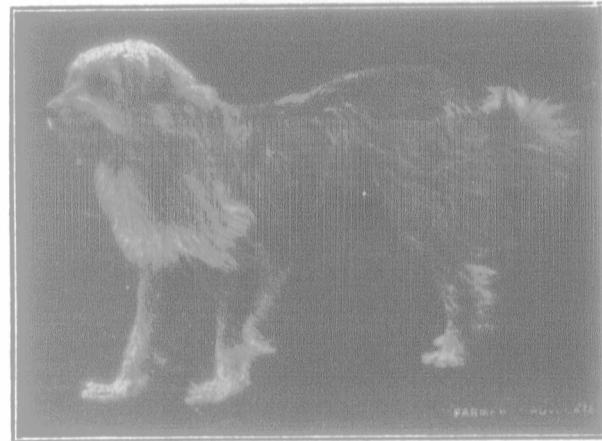
Although the canine ally of the shepherd has not been neglected in literature, there are many traits of his character—for a character he undoubtedly has—yet unknown to the general public. He has not yet been overpraised. Living away in the remote places of the earth, his marvellous sagacity being witnessed only by his master, who, by usage, has ceased to wonder at his feats of wisdom, it is only on rare occasions that his dazzling merits come before the eye of an interested stranger.

How the shepherd would control his flock without the assistance of the collie, is one of those questions which seem to state an impossi-

bility. "It would require," says Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, "more hands to manage the sheep, gather them from the fields, force them into the houses and folds, and drive them to the markets, than the profits of the whole stock would be capable of maintaining." And all that the good collie gets for his great—nay, incomparable—services is a little oatmeal and milk and a bed of straw! The world's noblest workers have never contended for big wages.

But our "born" shepherds—the true sons of the calling—don't forget their old canine colleagues. Travelling in the sheep districts of Scotland, an old, corpulent collie, long retired from the stern duties of "the hill," lying on the green-sward in front of the shepherd's cot, is quite a common sight. If the day be warm, you may find the shepherd's child sleeping in his bosom. The mother has no hesitation in leaving the infant so watched and protected, for the old retainer, having been the first object of the child's curiosity and love, gallantly responds with an instinctive gratitude by assuming responsibility for the safety of his youthful protégé when the pressure of circumstances demands. And when the old and faithful friend comes to die, deep and sincere is the lamentation of the whole family. We have seen a shepherd with the dauntless courage of a lion, kneel by the side of his dead companion and bewail his loss like a grief-stricken boy.

At certain seasons of the year, particularly in the autumn, the shepherd has to drive his lambs and "cast" ewes long distances to the market. As a rule, the old drove roads are followed, which take them over hills and through glens; and sometimes the journey is not completed within a week. Very often the shepherd has to sleep on the hillside all night, in which cases his dogs, when relieved of their watch, share with him the comforts of the plaid. Nor is there any distinction at meals when on march. The sun's preliminary glare having made the Empress of Night gather up her dingy skirts and take flight to some other weary world, the shepherd rises



THE LONG-HAIRED BEARDIE.

from his heathery couch, seeks the refreshing "lave" of a murmuring brook, and then, with a dog on each side of him, and on the socialistic principle of "bite aboot," proceeds to breakfast. This over, he throws the plaid carelessly over his shoulder, addresses in a kindly manner a word of command to his companions, and they dart forth in opposite directions to bring their charge into moving order.

To the sagacity of the thoroughly-trained collie, there is, indeed, no limit. It has been our privilege to be closely associated with the greatest sheep-dog trainer Scotland has ever produced, and we have heard him repeatedly say of his favorite dogs that their intelligence was always more than equal to any emergency. "When riding in South America," says Darwin, "it is a common thing to meet a large flock of sheep guarded by one or two dogs, at a distance of some miles from any man or house." This is not at all extraordinary. We know a dog, the property of the shepherd already referred to, which took charge every morning of a certain "cut" of sheep and had them directed through gates and over bridges to a lowland pasture some three miles away. He needed no bidding or exhorting; he had learned the art of dignifying service.

Within recent years working trials have become very popular. A programme or course is sketched, a time limit stated, and the shepherd and his dog, under the eye of two judges, and, invariably, a large crowd of spectators, enter upon their tasks. No performance could be more interesting. The shepherd, naturally shy, his

career having little accustomed him to the public gaze, steps out with marked diffidence, but soon gains confidence, and loses himself in the absorbing nature of his work. When a good point has been made, and the crowd burst forth into applause, we have seen the shepherd start as if from a day-dream and exchange a look with his dog which clearly indicated that both had forgotten the locality and circumstances of their endeavor. Shedding and penning bring out the strong points of the dog. For many years there was a consensus of opinion among shepherds and sheep-farmers that a slow dog with a "roving"



CRAGSTON ORNAMENT.
Owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, New York.

eye was the most serviceable, and in every way the best qualified for the gentle and effective guidance of the sheep. This school may still have a few adherents, who stubbornly ignore the offerings of experience, but all authorities are now agreed that the dog with a "strong focusing eye," and which moves swiftly and with a commanding purpose, is truly the genius of the breed. He is artful in his every action, and his charge, as if conscious of his extra claims to superiority, not only obey, but soon learn to follow him.

A few years ago we had the pleasure, along with others, of witnessing this "strong-eyed"

quality put to a severe test. Ten score of lambs, fresh from their mothers, were liberated upon the open heath, and the possibility of reunion (with their mothers) was both apparent and tempting. Off they went at full bound, and when the las had left the fold, a shepherd, with two dogs bearing a high reputation, took them in hand. The shepherd never moved, but the dogs simply performed miracles. By instinct—or shall we say by acquired knowledge—each took a wing, then they met in the center, their method of co-operation being perfect, and the result was that in four minutes they were complete masters of the situation, and could have led the young rebels anywhere.

But the collie is seen at his best when the rigors of a snowstorm seriously challenge both his and his master's powers. As in the case of men, so in dogs—when perils have to be faced, the best and worst features are revealed. We have seen the shepherd, on a wintry night, when the wind commenced to howl, wake from a deep sleep, anxiously raise the blind and peer through the window, like a man in search of a dreaded enemy. If the snow rose on the breast of the gale, he quickly buckled on his armor and called his dogs, while the goodwife provided something "tasty" to sustain them should their progress be thwarted. Everything ready, his companions whining impatiently by his side, the resolute mountaineer looks into the prayerful face of his partner, leaves a fond kiss upon her cheek, and charges into the tempestuous bosom of the angry night. His mission, and the mission of his canine assistants, is to save the lives of their flock, even though the attempt should imperil their own. They go forth fearing not to die.

Through an experience similar to this we have been permitted to pass. And the whole scene lives with us still. The wind growled and shrieked, and the choking drift, thickened and intensified by the almost oppressive darkness, seemed charged with a cruel commission to obliterate all life. We could see nothing. We could hear nothing save the warwhoop of the storm. The shepherd, who was our guide—and we ought to say our saviour—pressed strongly forward; we leaned heavily on his arm.

At last we halted, and the shepherd, turning round, asked:

"Roy, where are ye?"

His old and favorite collie came up, and, looking into the face of his master, waited instructions. What instructions he received, we are not in a position to state, for, between the difficulty of getting breath and keeping our eyes clear of snow, there was little time and less desire to learn the vocabulary of the sheepfold.

"Stand close behind me," said the shepherd in rather a humorous tone, "and I doot not you will be able to get up sufficient steam for the return journey. Roy will soon be back."

We had waited nearly twenty minutes, when, hearing a peculiar rustling, like the uncertain flow of a distant river, I asked what it meant.



THE ENGLISH COLLIE.

"Oh," replied the shepherd, cheerfully, in which I could detect a note of gratitude, "auld Roy has found them (referring to a particular lot of sheep of whose safety he had grave doubts), and if he is here, every sheep will be here."

"Come away, man," said the shepherd, in a low, decided tone, and again there was a rustling; but ere further explanation was rendered necessary, up came Roy, a moving mass of snow, his eyes gleaming through the icicles that hung from his forehead.

Dogs may be animals and men human beings, consequently far apart, but that night, the love confidence and sagacity which we witnessed, taught us to regard the shepherd's collie as a wise and worthy brother.

The Foreign Cattle Market in Great Britain

Great Britain, and particularly England, is one of the greatest meat-eating countries in the world. In part, this is due to habit, induced by the pursuits of the masses of the people, which involve a great deal of active physical labor, and to their living in the north temperate zone. For centuries Great Britain has been a stock-rearing country, and it was therefore natural that the meat-eating habit should become fixed. With the growth of industrial England, and the enormous populations of the cities and towns, and the comparatively small area devoted to agriculture and stock-rearing, Britain had to look abroad for food, hence the tremendous importation of animals and their products from Canada, the United States, the Argentine Republic, New Zealand and Australia. Frozen mutton and beef she receives from the two last-named, chilled meat and live cattle from the United States, and, thus far, chiefly live cattle and bacon from Canada. Frozen carcasses are imported in vast quantities, forming the lowest selling fresh meat; consequently it supplies a class of customers that might otherwise not be able to buy meat at all. Carefully swathed in cotton or canvas sacks, it looks attractive before being taken out of the refrigerators, but once thawed, it rapidly deteriorates in appearance. The chilled meat, which comes so largely from Chicago, ranks considerably higher than the frozen product, but does not command the price nor the patronage of the flesh of finished cattle imported on the hoof and then "home-killed" at the ports of entry where live cattle are admitted, subject to slaughter within ten days, under the notorious embargo regulations. The highest priced meat is what is called "home-fed," or "prime Scots," or some such taking appellation; but in the shops the customer probably pays his shilling for many a toothsome "ome-grown" steak, nourished and finished in the bank barns of old Ontario or the feed-lots of Illinois.



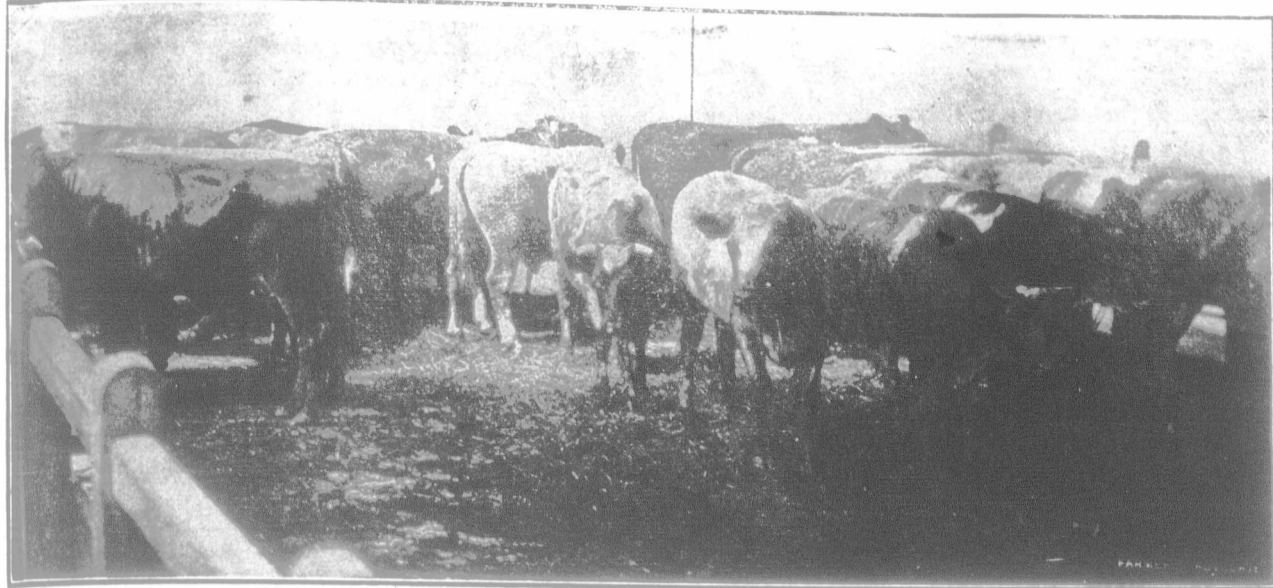
MR. GEORGE PHILCOX
Superintendent Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.

The following nine ports are open to receive cattle under the present system: Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, Manchester, Newcastle

Hull, Cardiff and Southampton, ranking in magnitude of trade something after the order named. Dealers at Liverpool, by the way, are not favorable to spreading the trade over so many markets, arguing that the distribution can be more economically and speedily done from the larger centers well supplied with railway facilities, and claim that, while the shipper may occasionally strike a good market in the smaller port they are more liable to be glutted, and when that happens the seller will get squeezed. Of course, it means additional running about for the big salesmen who operate at more than one market but it may be that the local dealers prefer more distributing points, and the consumer will likely regard it as a sort of free trade safeguard against combination. Some idea of the magnitude of the trade now transacted in live animals at Liverpool will be gathered from the following official tables. The animals are landed, not in Liverpool itself, but at Birkenhead, across the river Mersey, which is accessible for a penny in about five minutes' ride on the ferry:

CATTLE LANDED AT BIRKENHEAD.			
	1904.	1905.	1906.
From U. S. A.	211,096	218,948	122,520
From Canada	68,096	57,777	16,343
Totals	279,192	276,725	138,863
SHEEP LANDED.			
	1904.	1905.	1906.
From U. S. A.	243,125	143,422	54,801
From Canada	23,079	11,711	2,808
From Ireland	9,602	4,331	Nil
Totals	275,806	169,464	57,609

The importation of chilled meat from the United States per month into Liverpool alone will probably average about 70,000 quarters, of

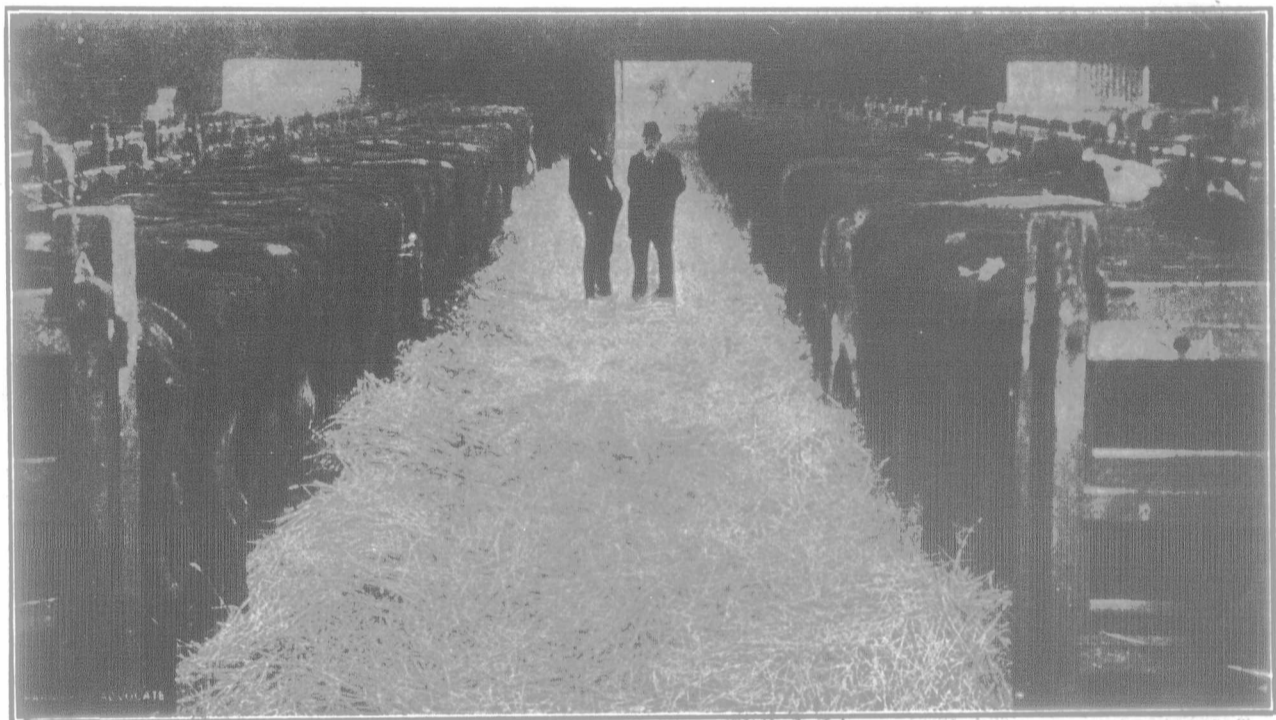


CANADIANS, THE MORNING AFTER LANDING AT DEPTFORD.

190 pounds each, while South America sends vast quantities of frozen carcasses.

The main lairage, where the selling is done at Birkenhead, is called Woodside, there being an overflow lairage at Wallasey, with a capacity for about 2,000 head of cattle. There is also accommodation for large numbers of sheep, the receipts of which had been falling off at the time of our visit. Above twenty firms operate in the Liverpool cattle market, and the selling is done by the pound, dressed meat, so that the salesman must look after the carcass, offal, hides, and keep an account of all. This is quite different from the system prevailing at the Deptford foreign cattle market, London, where the beeves are sold at so much per head and the transaction is over. When the cattle land at Birkenhead, they are locked in compartments until passed by the three Veterinary Inspectors of the Board of Agriculture, and the carcasses have to pass the town meat-inspector, and, besides this, the Humane Society officers look sharply after the condition of the lairages. The United States have had an officer looking after the condition of their beeves on arrival, but we understand that they have now ceased the system of tagging their cattle. There appears to be no Canadian officer specially detailed to look after the interests of Canadian cattle, but we were pleased to meet, both here and at Deptford, two Canadians, who have been for some years doing a large business as salesmen—Mr. W. S. Williamson, who, on the day of our visit to the London market, sold a fine bunch of cattle for Mr. C. M. Simmons which did no discredit to the Lobo feeder or to Western Ontario; and Mr. John Sullivan, who appear to hold their own with the best of their confreeres on these great marts. About 4,600 head had been landed for the week's trade at Birkenhead, and there was only about a farthing's difference between the Canadian and the United States cattle, just then in favor of the latter. In very

warm weather the carcasses of the very highly-finished States cattle do not keep as well as the less-ripe Canadians, but in ordinary weather the Yankee steer has quite the best of it, as may be seen by the most casual observer. The very best cattle do best at Deptford, but the fairish



U. S. CATTLE TIED UP FOR SALE, DEPTFORD LAIRAGE.

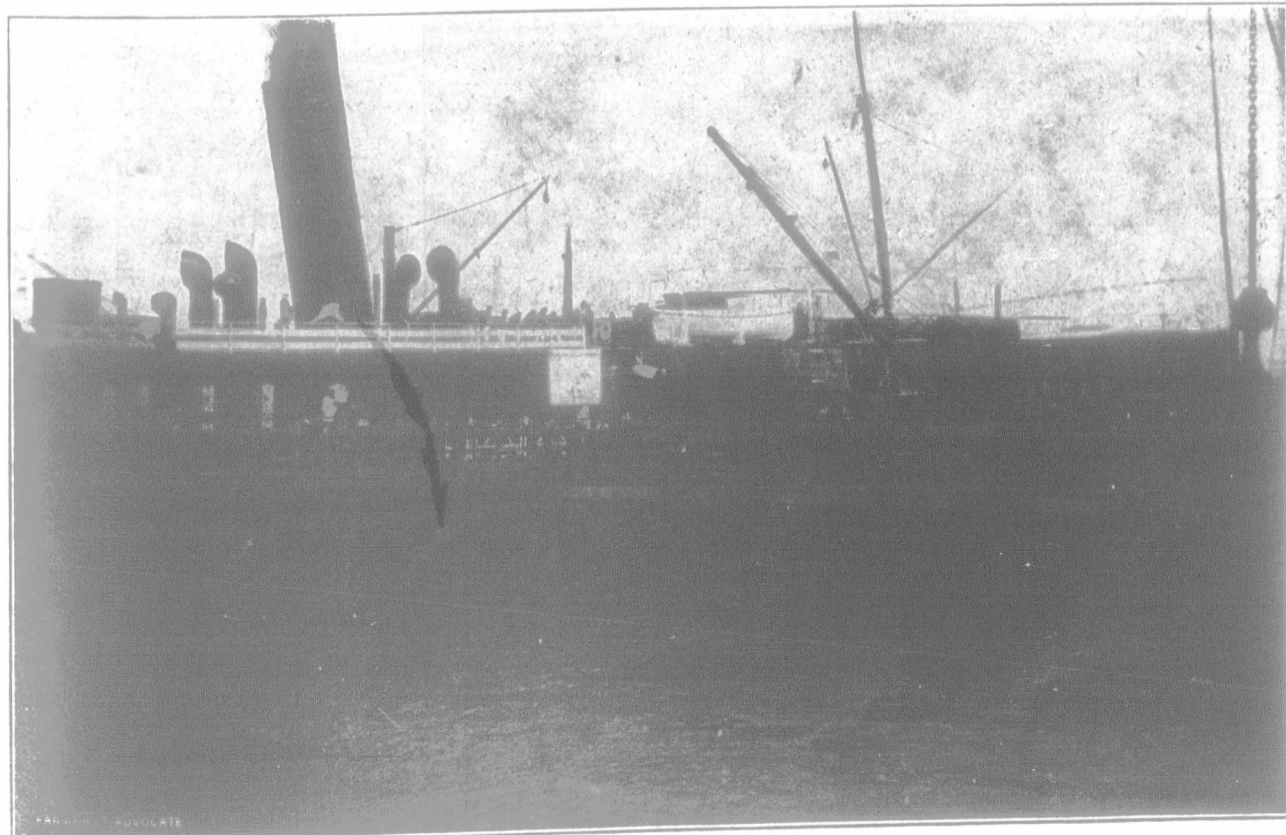
sorts are claimed to have the best of it at Birkenhead. We went all through the lairages from top to bottom, and saw no evidences of diseased cattle, cattle out of good health in any way, and none that had been ill-used on shipboard or in landing. The losses in transport are reported now

to be practically nil. The cattle are usually killed in about five days after landing at Birkenhead, and, having the option of several markets, appear to go for what they are worth. It is in the transportation charges, commissions, etc., that the Canadian shipper or feeder finds his returns mercilessly pared down. If the Canadian Government wishes to serve the Canadian farmer, it could probably do it more effectually by getting after this end of the business than fiddling at the embargo. At Deptford, also, prices appeared to be a matter of supply and demand. The north-country feeders, who are still working for embargo removal, would probably find themselves greatly mistaken if they imagine they could get Canadian store cattle at as cheap rates as in the palmy days of old.

Deptford foreign cattle market appears to be a model institution, more systematic and orderly in its appointments than Birkenhead, and the selling pens are scrupulously clean, as an engraving from photos specially taken for use in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, will show. From the time the cattle march off the steamships onto the three jetties, 940 feet long, and into the lairages, they are fed, watered and cared for with every possible care. The system is admirable. The day before our visit 1,211 cattle were landed in three-quarters of an hour, without a hitch,

and on another day over 1,000 cattle were landed in thirty-five minutes. Two boats can be discharged at once. On the Monday of our visit there was a large market, some 2,600 head being offered, including States, Ontario and Western range cattle. An occasional lot of the best Canadian stall-fed cattle may be equal to the U. S. corn-fed lots, but, as a rule, the Canadians are woefully out of it by comparison. The former are thoroughly finished and ripe, alike as peas in a pod, usually exceedingly uniform representatives of the different beef-breed types, Shorthorns predominating. What the Canadian cattle trade is suffering from is apparently not so much the embargo as want of more well-bred cattle properly finished. The range cattle are reported to be improving, but they were by far the worst we saw on the markets, both at Birkenhead and Deptford, being old-looking, wild, in many cases lanky and unfinished, the hides depreciated by the brand marks, and, after killing, the yellowish tinge of the flesh was not in their favor. Many of them are so wild that they cannot be tied up for sale, but as the Hibernian might remark, had to be killed to save their lives. It was possibly an "off day" for the "rangers."

Last year there were some 52,000 Canadian cattle handled at Deptford, and 12,675 sheep, and 145,000 U. S. cattle and 819 sheep. Just a word about sheep. This trade has fallen off greatly, and some of the small bunch we saw from Montreal were so inferior that they would hardly sell for the freight. There is room for great improvement in the sheep business. There are very few disabled cattle. We saw none on the day in question, all being in good health and condition. Scores of ships, carrying from 700 to 900 head each, make the voyage without



S. S. TREMONA LANDING CANADIAN CATTLE AT DEPTFORD, LONDON, ENGLAND

D 1866

look-
struc-
e are
diffi-
eyes
ss de-
d.
pherd
it you
he re-

when,
ertain
nt.

y, in
"auld
ar lot
ibts),

in a
tling;
eces-
v, his
hung

eings,
love
ssed,
as a

mag-
med.
avor-
kets,
more
arger
and
nally
they
that
urse,
big
arket
more
ikely
ainst
f the
pool
bles.
tsel-
rsey,
five

nths
106.
1,520
0,343

1,863

nths
06.
1,801
1,808
Nil

,609

the
lone
s. of



Painted by Wm. Cruikshank, R. C. A.

"BREAKING THE ROAD."

By permission of the artist.

----- SNOW-BOUND -----

The sun that brief December day
Rose cheerless over hills of gray,
And darkly circled, gave at noon
A feeble light than waning moon.
Down the thickening sky
A leaden mass of ominous prophecy,
More ominous than threat,
A storm was gathering before it set.
A mail no coat, however stout,
Of homespun stuff could quite shut out.
A hard dull bitterness of cold,
That checked, mid-vein, the circling race
Of life-blood in the sharpened face,

The coming of the snow-storm told.
The wind blew east; we heard the roar
Of Ocean on his wintry shore,
And felt the strong pulse throbbing there
Beat with low rhythm our island air.

So all night long the storm roared on:
The morning broke without a sun;
In tiny spherule traced with lines
Of Nature's geometric signs,

In starry flake and pellicle,
All day the hoary meteor fell;
And, when the second morning shone,
We looked upon a world unknown,
On nothing we could call our own.

All day the gusty north-wind bore
The loosening drift its breath before;
Low circling round its southern zone,
The sun through dazzling snow-mist shone.

No church-bell lent its Christian tone
To the savage air, no social smoke
Curled over woods of snow-hung oak.
A solitude made more intense
By dreary-voiced elements,
The shrieking of the mindless wind,
The moaning tree-boughs swaying blind,
And on the glass the unmeaning beat
Of ghostly finger-tips of sleet.

The moon above the eastern wood
Shone at its full; the hill-range stood
Transfigured in the silver flood,
Its blown snows flashing cold and keen,
Dead white, save where some sharp ravine
Took shadow, or the sombre green
Of hemlocks turned to pitchy black
Against the whiteness at their back.
For such a world and such a night
Most fitting that unwarming light,
Which only seemed where'er it fell
To make the coldness visible.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

a loss. From April 29th to June 23rd of this year, 50,954 cattle were landed, and only 60 head had been thrown overboard. Twenty-four ships averaged a loss of only one each. They do not get off their feed on shipboard, and the voyage usually takes 12 to 14 days. The cattle, as a rule, are said to improve on the voyage. On landing, a staff of officers inspect them alive, and the corporation of London employs two meat inspectors to pass upon the carcasses.

Deptford market has covered fairs for 8,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep, and refrigeration space for 4,500 sides of beef every 24 hours. After the animal heat passes off in ordinary air, the

meat goes into the cold-storage chambers, being afterwards sent to the great Smithfield market, where it is redistributed by the butchers who purchased the live stock. There are three market days per week, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and about 25 big buyers operate. Salesmen have the privilege of four or five different markets, if it is thought they can do better by holding. Price seems to be all a question of supply and demand. U. S. cattle were selling for about one-half a cent better than the best Canadians. It was claimed that the expense of handling cattle here has been reduced since the embargo went on, and that the efforts for removal

have not appealed to the consumers, for the reason that they do not see that it would make meat any cheaper for them, as the cost of transporting the cattle to the country, feeding and returning to market would be added.

Mr. Geo. Philcox, for thirty-five years the superintendent and moving spirit of this great market, has had an experience altogether of forty years in this trade, during which time nearly 17,000,000 sheep and cattle have passed under his charge. He is a model official, of the best British type, who keeps the institution running like clockwork, having about 130 men on his staff. May his shadow never grow less!

A Visit to Sandringham.

WRITTEN FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOS BY G. H. PARSONS.



The keen interest which King Edward VII. displays in agriculture and the turf is well known to the majority of his subjects. It is, therefore, probable that a few notes concerning Sandringham, the Norfolk seat where His Majesty delights to spend periods of relaxation from his arduous duties, will be of interest to readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Sandringham is situated in the county of Norfolk, on the east coast of England. The scenery immediately surrounding it is very typical of this part of the country. Picturesque tracts of reclaimed marsh and common, dotted here and there with groups of fir trees, stretch towards the silver waters of the Wash which lie shimmering in the sunlight. Further inland beautiful woods and plantations catch the eye, that shelter the fertile paddocks wherein dwell some of the famous Thoroughbreds and other animals more particularly dealt with in this article. The train draws up at the pretty little station of Wolferton, specially built for the King's use. It is only a matter of a few yards' walk and we enter a portion of the stud farm. Here a magnificent riding school has been erected; there are also spacious and clean yards, surrounded by boxes, for the reception of mares visiting the royal stallions, and the other necessary appointments of a breeding establishment of this class.

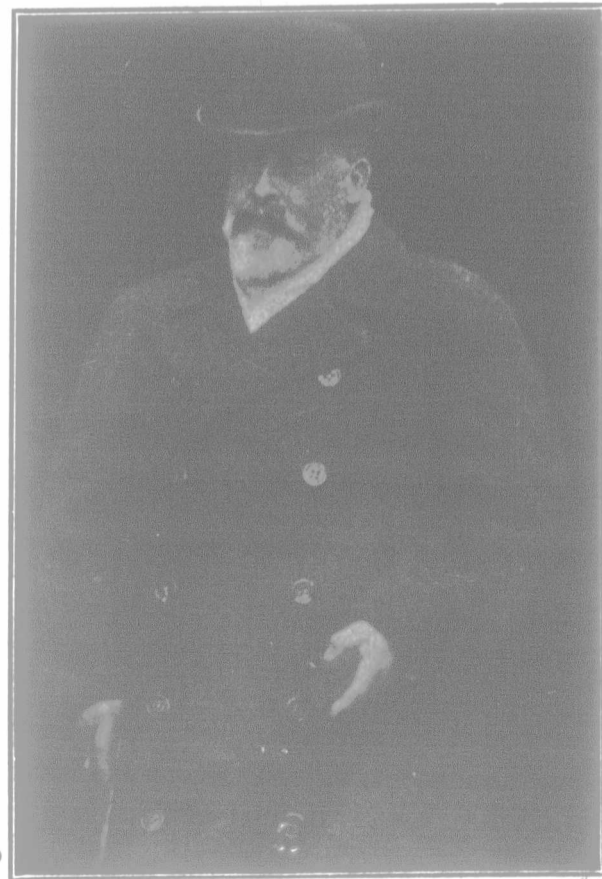
In a well-lit, roomy box, with the Royal Arms, superbly colored, over his manger, is "Persimmon," one of the world's equine aristocrats. His name is a household word, and, in addition to his splendid record on the race-course and as a sire, there are many who hold him up as the most perfect example of a Thoroughbred living. He is truly a magnificent horse. His grand, intelligent head, well-placed shoulders, good middle, and powerful quarters, are points which send into raptures any lover of horseflesh. This bay, or brown, son of St. Simon and Perdita II., was bred by his royal owner in 1893. He won his race as a two-year-old in the style of a smasher, and was then held in reserve for the Derby of 1896. This memorable event will ever live in the minds of sportsmen, and such an outburst of enthusiasm was seldom, if ever, witnessed on a race-course. Persimmon had to meet a foeman worthy of his steel in his half-brother, St. Frus-

quin, owned by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. The race at a very early stage resolved itself into a match between the two sons of St. Simon. As they entered the straight, racing neck and neck, and stride for stride, the excitement was intense, and as Persimmon passed the post with a slight advantage, the pent-up delight of the multitudes knew no bounds, bearing a striking testimony to the popularity of our sovereign, then Prince of Wales. As the Prince led in his gallant horse, the air was black with hats and the cheering deafening. It was a scene which no other country but England can produce. Persimmon won the St. Ledger in a canter, and the following year won the Ascot Gold Cup in an effortless fashion, as well as other valuable races. At the stud he has earned undying fame as the sire of Sceptre, Zinfardle, Cheers, and other good animals. Only this year we have had the pleasure of seeing another of his progeny distinguish herself; this is Lord Derby's Keystone II., who won the Oaks, amongst other good races.

The afternoon was drawing to a close, and having secured some good photos of Persimmon without much trouble—for he is a beautiful tempered horse—we wended our way to the paddock where his brother, Diamond Jubilee, held court. To obtain a photograph of this horse, was a proceeding attended with some little risk, as his eccentricities of temper are well known. However, our efforts were crowned with success, for he was on his best behavior, which was particularly gratifying, as he was to leave the land of his birth for the Argentine in a few days, the King having sold him for £31,000. Handsome as Persimmon is, we are half inclined to say that Diamond Jubilee overshadows his brother on the score of looks. He is a perfectly-moulded horse, of great power and fine quality, on strong, clean limbs, a beautiful bright bay in color, and in every respect the beau ideal of a racing sire. His career on the turf is little short of romance. In 1899 he first carried silk as a two-year-old. His efforts on the race-course, although he did gain a solitary victory, were more conspicuous as displays of temper than anything else. He took a determined dislike to his jockey, Watts, and on one occasion unseated him and bolted. Towards the commencement of the racing season

of the following year it was rumored that a lad in the stable where Diamond Jubilee was trained had overcome his wilfulness, and that the horse had quite taken to him. He ran with his new pilot, Herbert Jones, in the saddle for the Two Thousand at Newmarket, and astonished everyone by winning in the hollowest fashion. Then the Newmarket stakes fell to his lot, and here a very fine display of jockeyship was seen. Sloan, then in the zenith of his power, rode a terrific finish with whip and spur on Cheverning, but Jones, on the Royal colt, sitting perfectly still, for fear of upsetting his mount, squeezed home by a head. The Derby was a repetition of Persimmon's year, for his brother carried the Royal colors up the Epsom Hill in gallant style, winning by half a length, amid vociferous cheering from Simmondale. On Town Moor, Doncaster, the Yorkshire crowds assembled in their thousands to see Diamond Jubilee pass the post alone, an easy winner of the St. Ledger, the second horse being four lengths behind him. Diamond Jubilee also won other races, and then retired to stud, where he made a capital start by siring Anniversary II. Sancy, and some other smart animals. His fortunes in his home across the seas will doubtless be followed by many, and there is every prospect of his making a further name for himself.

The stud buildings at Sandringham, where the brood mares are kept, and the special boxes for Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee stand, are of great interest to the visitor, being near to the Royal residence itself. Here is also the house where Mr. Edmund Walker, the able stud-manager, resides. The King's brood mares are a small but very select collection. There is Medora, a chestnut, by Bend Or (dam of Zinfardle), that cost His Majesty 5,600 guineas, and Najjada, own sister to Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee, interesting as being the last produce of the famous Perdita II., from whom all the King's success on the turf traces. We pass on to Amphora, bought for 3,000 gs., and Vane, an own sister to Flying Fox, who was purchased at the late Duke of Westminster's sale for 4,300 gs. A grand



H.M. THE KING.
The World's Leading Farmer and Stock Breeder.

Which only seemed where'er it fell
To make the coldness visible.
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

The moaning tree-boughs swaying blind,
And on the glass the unmeaning heat
Of ghostly finger-tips of sleet.

The loosening drift its breath before;
Low circling round its southern zone,
The sun through dazzling snow-mist shone.

The morning broke without a sun;
In tiny spherule traced with lines
Of Nature's geometric signs.

A harp and untruss of cold,
That checked, mid-vein, the circling race
Of life-blood in the sharpened face.

mare, who did very well on turf, is Loadamia. Escilla is the dam of Osella (by Orine), a winner this year. Meadow Chat, Ambleside La Carolina, Spy Glass, Courtly and White Lilac compose a band of other choice matrons. Twelve yearlings were galloping round their paddocks, and these consist of eight fillies, four by Persimmon, and the remainder by St. Simon. Diamond Jubilee and Ladas; and four colts, all by Persimmon. The pick of the basket is undoubtedly Court Plaster, the colt by Persimmon, out of Courtly.

Not far from Wolferton Station is a farm where some of the Shorthorns are kept. Here we were met by Uriah Robbins, a grand old man, who has spent 28 years in the King's service.

He was delighted to show us round, and some of his reminiscences concerning the "red, white and roans" were of more than passing interest. A sale having been held in the spring, there were not many animals at present under his care, but we noticed a sweet and very level white heifer, and a stylish, dark-red young bull, about to start for the Norfolk show. In the cosy, covered yards were some picturesque Highland cattle, in preparation for Christmas shows, and we show a photo of the majestic head of one of these. Some other cattle were also being fed for exhibition, including a nice white steer which won first at King's Lynn last year, with which Robbins stood for his portrait, and a very pleasing picture they make.

Sandringham is famous for its Shires and Southdowns, but we had not time to make a detailed inspection of these. Nevertheless we had a glimpse of the stud horse, Calwich Blend, and some of his stock—big, weighty young animals, as well as the champion Southdown ram at the Royal, an honor which has fallen to the King's flock for three successive years.

Note.—Those interested in Thoroughbreds will find photos of St. Simon, sire of Persimmon, Diamond Jubilee and Najjada, in the Xmas Number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for 1934; Sceptre, daughter of Persimmon, and Florizel II., brother to Persimmon, in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE Xmas Number, 1935.

The Chicago International for 1906.

All the complimentary superlatives in the English language permissible in the description of a Live Stock Show would be required to do justice to the seventh annual international held in Chicago during the first week in December. Each previous year has witnessed new growth in this, greatest of American shows, but the 1906 event was remarkable more for signs of maturity than of growth, so that, for a time at least, the attention of the Management will not be divided between flourishing accommodation and developing the essential features. In surveying the culmination of his seven years' work, Mr. Skinner could not but have pronounced it good, and must have felt some regret that he is leaving it for new scenes of endeavor.

The total attendance of a show of this kind is a difficult estimate to make. This year it was even a little larger than before and the interest much more intense. The weather also was more propitious than Chicagoans are usually vouchsafed during December.

The fact that Packingtown has acquired so much notoriety during the past year, doubtless accounted for much of the interest the public took in the yards and abattoirs. Nearly every visitor "went through" the canning plants endeavoring to verify the reports that have been circulated, but so far as discovering any of the horrors depicted in the "Jungle," the search was in vain. Scrupulous cleanliness prevailed in all "inspected" parts of the abattoirs.

Some visitors there were who saw sufficient to suggest a *second* joke to Packingtown. The incident is in one of the rooms where meats are placed in cars; there two chiropodists perform on the hands of two girls dressed as employees and the attendant tells the visitor that "the finger nails of the girls employed in this room, are manicured every half hour to insure absolute cleanliness."

FAT ANIMALS.

Interest is always keen in connection with the fat classes. This year the Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus divided honors. The champion of the whole show was a Hereford calf eleven months old, going by the cumbersome name of "Peerless-Wilton Thirty-ninth's Defender", exhibited by F. A. Nave, Indiana. This is the second time

in seven shows that a Hereford has won the grand championship—the Aberdeen-Angus capturing honors in every other event. The reserve for championship this year was an Aberdeen-Angus yearling, shown by the Minnesota Agricultural College.

For carlot championship the entry of Funk Brothers, a firm of seedsmen in Illinois, was chosen. The win was deservedly popular and the excellent quality of the cattle was evidenced when they brought on the open market \$17.00 per hundred weight. Again the question was asked, "Why do not Shorthorn breeders make some effort to capture these honors at the International, in the fat classes?" But Shorthorn men seem to be satisfied with their possession of first place, in the estimation of the public, for their breeding classes.

Canadians began to figure in the commercial classes for swine, J. E. Prethour of Burford, Ont., having out pure-bred Yorkshires for the bacon hog competition, and although he did not win first prize for his pen, he succeeded in getting the highest price from the packer for his exhibit. The successful exhibitor in this section was Thomas Canfield of Minnesota, who has been building up a strong herd from importations from Manitoba and Ontario during several recent years.

BREEDING SHORTHORNS.

The catalogue of the International gives the Shorthorns premier position, and the entries for this breed were larger than for any other. Most of the old time exhibitors were out again and awards were well distributed among several herds. In Shorthorns our American cousins have us fairly beaten, but from a breeder's standpoint it is not such a great advantage to win with cattle that have to be so highly fitted as is necessary at Chicago. A Shorthorn has to sacrifice much of individual character, sex distinctions and probably productive possibilities in order to get into the front rank. To see a class at the International, one is reminded of a row of so many packing boxes, and can scarcely observe the distinguishing characteristics that Shorthorns should possess. Only two repre-

sentatives from Canada put in an appearance and these received but scanty attention. In fact it was the candid opinion of many an observer that the Canadian exhibits were too superficially examined.

The first class brought out the champion of the breed in Harding's White Hall Marshall, a bull, that has always occupied a first place whenever shown. He is by Whitehall Sultan, which Frank Harding got from Kelly of Missouri, who imported him in dam from Britain. The get of Whitehall Sultan were prominent in practically every class shown, and in the section for groups his four had an easy win over everything else present. The second prize in this section went to Scottish Prince, the champion bull at Toronto, and since that show bought from John Gardhouse by Robbins Bros.

The remaining winners are Lord Matchless, Purdue University; Invincible Hampton, Adkins & Stevenson, Ill.; Missies Diamond, D. R. Hanna, Ohio; Bapton Favorite, C. E. Clarke, Minnesota.

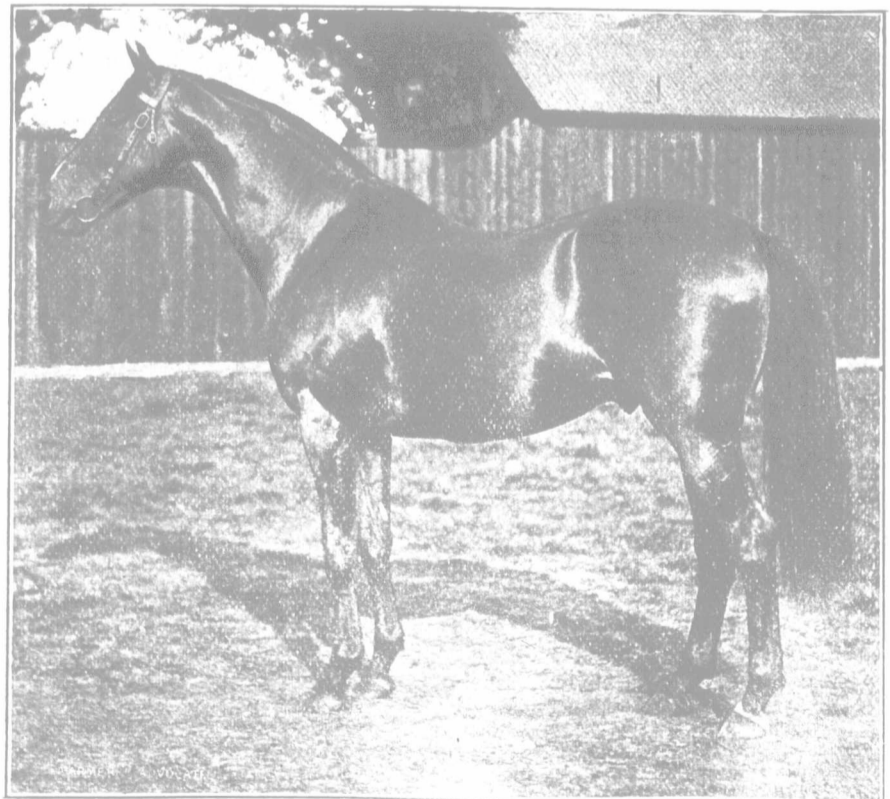
Senator Edwards' Dryden-bred bull, Bertie's Hero, which was a winner here last year, was entered in the two-year-old class, but was too sick to be shown, or there might have been another prize for Canadian cattle. The class was a particularly strong one and the Whitehall Sultan bull, which won, was much admired.

First, Royal Sultan, Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Wis.; second, Victor Linwood, I. M. Forbes, Ill.; third, Lucky Pride Second, Frank W. Cotton; fourth, Superbus, Ardmore Stock Co., Ia.; fifth, Highlander, Carpenter & Ross, O.

It was in the senior yearling class that Jimmie Smith (W. C. Edwards' manager) thought he was getting so "raw" a deal when the judges turned down his Royal Favorite by Royal Diamond, dam Duchess of Gloster 37th, and placed Nonpareil Star up first. The Edwards' bull is an exceptionally well developed mellow-handling animal and has plenty of breed character about him, while his successful rival is very much lacking in good quality. The winners were—



DIAMOND JUBILEE.



PERSIMMON.

First, Nonpareil Star, S. Fletcher, North Dakota; second, Royal Favorite, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; third, Bud White, R. B. Summers, Ia.; fourth, Matchless Robbin, I. M. Forbes, Ill.; fifth, Diamond's Mariner, D. R. Hanna, O.; sixth, Mayflower Chief, W. H. Dunwoody, Minn.

As the younger animals were called the classes began to increase in size, breeders realizing more and more that it is a decided detriment to their stock to maintain it in show condition over several seasons. The junior yearlings had an entry of eighteen, of which ten remained in the short leet. The winners were—

First, Signet, Abram Renick, Ky.; second, Lord Champion, Purdy Bros., Mo.; third, Avondale, Carpenter & Ross, O.; fourth, Merry Boy, E. W. Bowen, Ind.; fifth, Grand Lad, J. G. Robbins & Son, Ind.

The senior calves were also eighteen in number and were one of the prettiest classes of the show. The competition was decidedly keen, the first animal winning out on a stronger back and more pronounced character. The winners were—

First Linwood's Favorite, I. M. Forbes & Son, Ill.; second, Anoka Sultan, F. W. Harding, Wis.; third, Bouncing Boy, E. W. Bowen; fourth, Diamond's Crown, D. R. Hanna, O.; fifth, Monarch's Viceroy, Purdy Bros., Mo.; sixth, Marigold Prince, J. D. Douglas & Son, Ind.

Twenty three junior calves made up their class, the winners being—

First, Night Commander, C. E. Clarke, Minn.; second, Clara's Chocce, J. G. Robbins & Sons, Ind.; third, Monarch's Model 2nd, Purdy Bros., Mo.; fourth Mister Lad, Frank W. Cotton, Ind.; fifth, Sultan Commander, F. W. Harding, Wis.

FEMALES.

The cow class was exceptionally large this year, there being about twenty from which to pick six winners, as the American Shorthorn Association gave substantial prizes in addition to the three awarded by the Exposition Board. In the young classes the Association's money extended over the first ten entries, the smallest prize being \$5.00. The best female any age was the winner in the cow class, being Welcome of Meadow Lawn 9th. She was the biggest and best handling cow in the class and well deserved her win, as those below her began to feel harsh and look quite stale. The winners were—

First, Welcome of Meadow Lawn, 9th, C. E. Clarke, Minn.; second, Lad's Emma, J. G. Robbins & Sons, Ind.; third, Lady Marshall, N. W. Wagner, O.; fourth, Ballachaggan Favorite, D. R. Hanna, O.; fifth, Kirklevington Duchess of Maple Hill, U. Z. Green, Ill.

For cow two years and under three, the show-yard favorite "Queen Ideal" was entered by Sir George Drummond, but the competition was so keen that even so good a cow as this only got to fifth place. It must be admitted, however, that while she has lots of feminine character, plenty of scale and good smooth flesh all over her, she is beginning to show the effects of high living and is becoming more or less uneven in conformation, besides being the least bit too soft. In this class the competition was so keen between the second and third cow that the referee had to be called in to break a tie. The winners were:—

First, Anoka Broadhooks, Harding, Wis.; second, Duchess of Lancaster 13th, Clarke; third, Lottie, Robbins & Sons; fourth, Dorothea 2nd, Clarke, Minn.; fifth, Queen Ideal, Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; sixth, Zoe, Carpenter & Ross, O.; seventh, Pine Grove Clipper 7th, Edwards Co.

Senior yearlings came very strong in numbers and quality, the junior female champion being found in the first prize winners. The awards were:—



AN OLD RETAINER.
Kenneth Robbins, The King's Herdsman.

First, Viscountess of Fairview 6th, Purdy Bros., Mo.; second, Slippers, Robbins & Sons; third, Glen Brook Butterfly, H. S. Bright, Ky.; fourth, Lucy, N. W. Wagner, O.; fifth, Amy 2nd, Adkins & Stevenson, Ill.; sixth, Fairview Orange Blossom 12th, Purdy Bros.

Junior yearling heifers were a small class, there being but sixteen out. The following are the winners—

First, Missie of Browndale, Harding; second, Alice of Meadow Lawn, Clarke; third, Woodhill May Blossom 3rd, W. H. Dunwoody, Minn.; fourth, Beaver Creek Arabella, N. A. Lind, Ia.; fifth, Fairview Orange Blossom, 13th, Purdy.

The senior heifer calves made the largest class of the show, there being thirty six in the ring at once. The awards were—

First Merry Maid, D. D. Searle, Minn.; second, Smississippi Lady 2nd, F. O. Lowden, Ill.; third, Anoka Gloster 2nd, Harding, fourth, Monarch's Ruby, Purdy; fifth, Viscountess of Fairview 7th, Purdy, Mo.; sixth, Claret, Harding.

The championships were as follows:

Senior bull, Whitehall Marshall, junior bull, Signet; senior female, Welcome of Meadow Lawn 9th, junior female, Viscountess of Fairview 6th; Best herd, first Harding, second Clarke, third, Robbins & Sons, fourth, Hanna. Best young herd, first, Purdy; second, Clarke; third, Robbins & Sons. Best calf herd, first, Purdy, second, Clarke; third, Robbins & Sons; fourth, W. H. Dunwoody.

The International this year made provision for the showing of milking Shorthorns, the American Shorthorn Association setting aside \$200 in prize money for this feature. The entry was quite large and some excellent cows were out.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

The Aberdeen-Angus display was probably next in size to that of the Shorthorn and everyone noticed the increasing interest in this breed.

created through the fact that they have so often won the fat class prizes at this show. Prof. Rutherford of the Manitoba Agricultural College made the awards, and although it was a heavy task, got through his work with considerable dispatch and gave general satisfaction. The prominent exhibitors were: A. C. Binnie, Alta; P. J. Donohue, Holbrook, Iowa; H. J. Hess, Waterloo, Ia.; Geo. Kitchen, Jr., Gower, Mo.; W. A. McHenry, Denison, Ia.; W. J. Miller, Newton, Ia.; and D. Bradford & Son, Cedarville, O. A. C. Binnie won in the aged herd and calf herd sections, and second for the young herd.

HEREFORDS.

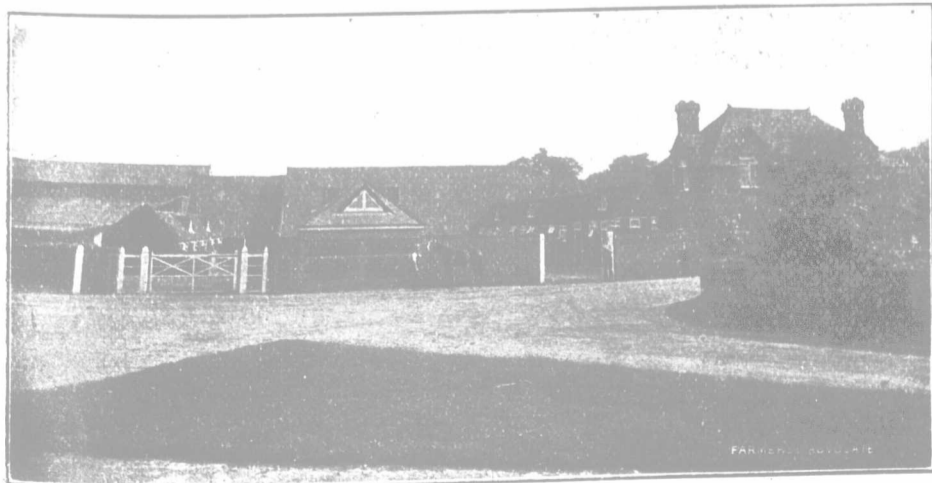
There probably was less interest taken in the Herefords by the public generally this year than we have sometimes seen, but there was no falling off in the general excellence of the display. For some reason or other the Hereford Association does not put up so valuable money prizes in addition to the awards of the Exhibition Board, as does either the Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus Association, and this probably accounts for so small a show of this breed in a country where they are so exceptionally popular. The principal exhibitors were: Cargill & McMillan, Wis.; F. A. Nave, W. S. Van Natta & Son, S. L. Brock and G. H. Hoxie.

OTHER BREEDS.

Galloways were quite numerous and their rugged character was much admired by the show visitors. The Red Poles were stronger this year than they have been seen before and appear to be making considerable progress across the line. Polled Durhams are also coming into considerable popularity with the American stockmen, and the exhibit made this year showed that there is much more uniformity of type in the breed than many of us previously supposed.

HORSES.

There was a revival of interest in the draft horses this year at the International, as Nelson Morris had purchased three good Clyde geldings in Ontario and the Union Stock Yards and Transit Co. had got together quite a strong lot down in Iowa; Armour, also, had added to his string of greys and announced that should his six horse team win, he would send them to Europe next summer. The singles were shown on the line and some of the out of town exhibitors had a chance to get in on the money. For single heavy drafts weighing over 1750, Armour's grey won out. In the light weight drafters a grade Clyde belonging to U. S. Yards won with McLay Bros.' Clyde second, and Nelson Morris' third. For pairs, light weight, U. S. Yards were first and third with grade Clydes and S. & S. Co. second with greys. In heavy pairs Morris' grade Clydes got first, Armour's second, and Swift Co.'s third. Three abreast went for heavy weight to Armour, Morris and Swift in the order named. For four horses light weight, Armour was first, Morris second, Swift third; and for heavy weight S. & S. Co. first, Swift second, U. S. Yards Co. third. People waited at the show all week to see the competition between the six horse teams on Friday evening, and the display well repaid them for their delay. The contest was clearly between Armour's greys and Morris' Clydes, the former finally winning out. Snap and action seemed to carry weight with Prof. Curtiss who judged the drafters and naturally the Clyde enthusiasts thought he put



THE RIDING SCHOOL AT SANDRINGHAM.



IN SHADY PASTURES.

too much emphasis on style. However, it was a fair show and there is no doubt that the judgement was conscientiously given, though the bays could have won just as consistently, had there been a judge with leaning in that direction.

CLYDESDALES.

The Canadian exhibitors, Graham Bros., Graham & Renfrew, and Hodgkinson and Tisdale practically brushed all competitors off the walk and captured nearly every honor they went after. In fact they figured up that if they had won every possible prize they could have only had \$20 more than they got. They started off by winning first with Right Forward, the Toronto champion who was going with any amount of snap and style. This is a Prince Thomas horse and was imported some years ago by Graham Bros. Next to him stood another Prince Thomas horse, Urieside, owned in Illinois, and third went to Graham & Renfrew, on the Baron's Pride horse, Caliph. This was one of those rare instances where several Baron's Pride horses had to take second place to those of another family.

There were nine three year olds which perhaps were the strongest class in the breed. The first prize horse was a good clean quality animal, but had hardly the scale and substance of the second, who was rather unfortunate in not having a very good showman on the line. The third prize horse was by Stately City, an old Toronto champion and had a very pretty set of legs to his credit. The winners were—

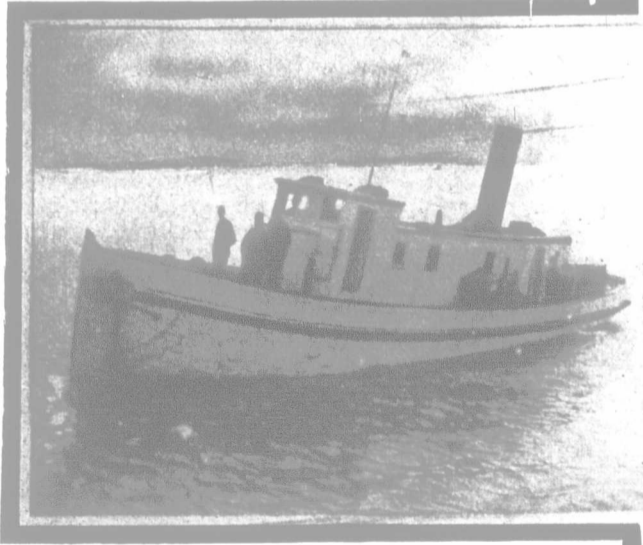
First, Evander, Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.; second, Baron Doune, Alex Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.; third, Celtic Pride, Graham Bros., Claremont; fourth, Ethelbert, A. G. Soderberg, Ill.; fifth, Baron Nisbet, McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis.

The two year old class was headed by two Baron's Pride colts, which did immense credit to the judgement of their owners. They had all the finish that show horses might need and were well equipped with bone, feather and substance. The awards were:—

First, Flash Baron, Graham & Renfrew; second, Baron Hamlet, Graham & Renfrew; third, Prince Winsome, Ethelwald Farms, Wis.; fourth, Pride of Deep River, Niles & Hough, Ind.; fifth, Collingwood, McLay Bros., Wis.

There were six yearlings shown, but with the exception of the first, which was an outstanding colt in every respect, with perfectly modeled legs and feet and plenty of Clydesdale character, the class was rather ordinary. The awards were—

First, Blacon Swagger, Graham Bros., second, Grand Triumph, Ethelwald Farm, Wis.; third, Golden Prince, McLay Bros., Wis.



The female sections of the breed were not particularly strong—in fact considerably weaker than last year, there being not more than six or eight in the largest classes. The Toronto champion, Lanark Queen, was shown in the mare class here and also won championship. The awards for mares four years and over were—

First, Lanark Queen, Graham & Renfrew; second, Princess Goodwin, McLay Bros.; third, Lady Elegant, McLay, Bros.; fourth, Flossie, Alex Galbraith & Son.

There were only three three-year-olds, but the contest between first and second was very close. Galbraith & Son showed a very high class filly in Strathendrick Jean, while McLay

Bros. had a beautiful roan filly by Prince Grandeur, which finally won.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale had comparatively an easy win in two year olds with their "classy" filly, Fifeshire Lass, while McLay Bros. took second with Mayoress. The yearlings were quite numerous and made a good showing, but the decision was scarcely as just as it might have been. The judges, Professors Carlyle, Marshall and Humphrey, apparently looked too much for big drafty legs, without giving sufficient attention to style and quality. This was the first class they started on, and after having made this award, gave quite general satisfaction throughout the rest of the show. The winners were—

Peach Blossom, Iowa State College; second, Queen's Maid, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; third, Patroness, McLay Bros.

The champions were as follows:—

Best Stallion, any age, Right Forward; best mare, Lanark Queen; best four animals, any age, Graham & Renfrew, with get of Baron's Pride.

PERCHERONS.

As usual the large importers took occasion to make the best possible display of America's draft breed, consequently the showing of Percherons was large and the interest at times fairly burst the walls of the great arena. They do things on the wholesale plan, these American horsemen, and when they start out to make a show, bulk is of just as much consequence to them as merit. What they like to see is a big show, with plenty of glamor, and no doubt this has its own commercial value by impressing the public with the importance of the breed, or a particular exhibitor. From the standpoint of encouraging the breed among average farmers, the showing of Percherons stops right here, for the average farmer is so impressed with the display made at the International that he scarcely ever attempts to compete with the big dealers. It is quite remarkable in connection with the Percheron breed, that although the Americans have spent immense piles of money on imported horses, there does not appear yet to be sufficient good material in the country to give us a first class showing of mares, and the home bred stuff of both sexes is not what one would expect where so much money had been spent for breeding stock. This is probably but the natural result of over exploiting any particular breed and should prove a valuable example to others.



IN THE MOOSE COUNTRY FIVE HUNDRED MILES NORTH OF THE SASKATCHEWAN.
Bob McKay (Allan Long and Killam) greets an Indian who lives 275 Miles from his nearest neighbor.

The aged stallion class had twenty eight entries; among which were the pick of the breed. Dunham & Fletcher had out their old champion Pink and put up a capital show, but last year's decision was reversed by Etradegant, McLaughlin's standard bearer. The winners were:—

First, Etradegant, McLaughlin Bros.; second, Pink, Dunham & Fletcher; third, Sam, McLaughlin Bros.; fourth, Sansonnet, H. A. Briggs; fifth, Conde, J. Crouch & Son.

There were eighteen three year olds shown; the awards being as follows:—

First, Cartilage, Dunham & Fletcher; second, Valseur, McLaughlin Bros.; third, Salvator, Dunham & Fletcher; fourth, Minet, J. Crouch & Son; fifth, Presbyterian.

The numbers in the younger class were much better maintained than usual, the two year old section having twenty one entries and the quality was of the very best order. The awards were:—

First, Dragon, McLaughlin Bros.; second, Eglantier, J. Crouch & Son; third, Capitaine, J. Crouch & Son; fourth, Marquis, Dunham & Fletcher; fifth, Argenteuil, Dunham & Fletcher.

In the yearling class Lew W. Cochran had out MacDuff, a full brother to his champion horse Medoc, with which all our readers are familiar, and was able with him to head a very strong class. The awards were:—

First, MacDuff, Lew W. Cochran; second, Roget, Robert Burgess & Son; third, Lochnivar, H. G. McMillin; fourth, Keota Pioneer, J. A. Gifford; fifth, Pink Paragon, Dunham & Fletcher.

The females were not very numerous, but the prizes were large and it is only to be expected that greater competition will be developed in the future, especially if the societies put up substantial prizes. As matters now stand in Percheron circles there is no end of confusion at a show of this kind, since the two distinct breed associations give prizes for special classes, presumably for their own special patrons.

SHIRES.

The Shires got the advertising benefit which naturally accrued from the presence of the King's horses, and throughout the whole show people were constantly asking where these equine curiosities were to be found; apart from this feature the Shires excited but very little interest at the show. The display in the ring was very much curtailed by the withdrawal from exhibition of the Truman horses. There is no doubt that this is one of the best Shire studs in America, and no Shire show is complete without it. After the first three classes of stallions there was prac-



tically nothing of note. In the first class the two horses brought out by Mr. Beck, for H. M. the King, fought it out for honors; one of these had been previously purchased by Robert Burgess & Son at Kansas City, and apparently fearing that they would not be able to carry everything with this purchase, acquired possession of Girton Charmer, so as to have a corner on everything good in sight. Mr. Galbraith considered long before he placed in this class, but finally decided in the following:—

First, P. Avictor, Robert Burgess & Son; second, Girton Charmer; third, Basil, Burgess.

The two three year olds were placed in the following order:

First, Bank Jack Tar; second, Black Lad 2nd; and the two year olds as follows: first, Lynn Jumbo; 2nd, Robert Burgess & Son; second, Finch's Justice, Finch Bros.

The champions were for males, Premvictor; and for females, Lady Wakefield, F. M. Mountjoy, III.

BELGIANS.

The importers made a stout show of stallions in this breed, but there were practically no mares forward. The Belgian appears to be becoming more popular all the time in the States, doubtless because of his great size and good disposition.

HACKNEYS.

The Canadian exhibitors repeated the victories of the Clydesdale ring again when it came to Hackneys. The show was not a large one, but the quality of the stock was probably never excelled at an International. Graham Bros. were closely pushed in some classes, but the superior show yard tactics and skill of "Tommy" are equal to every occasion, and the finer show points eventually won out. In the first class they led off with Colorito, the first prize horse at Toronto, closely followed by Truman's Prickwillow Connaught, with Robert Burgess' Edmonton in the third place. There was also a class for aged stallions under 15 hands, in which Graham Bros. again won with Dalton King, second prize horse at Toronto and New York National. For three-year-olds Baltimore again won for Graham Bros., with Ruby Radiant second for Galbraith. In three-year-olds Graham Bros. showed their first prize New York and Toronto champion colt Crayke Mikado. After this there was very little interest in the Hackneys until the last day of the show, when an exhibition was given in harness, which very much delighted the public.

FRENCH HORSES.

These horses seem to go as stable mates to the Percherons and consequently the larger importers had out a good display. In the aged stallion class McLaughlin Bros., won first and championship with Chandernagor, second going to E. M. Barton, Ill. on Elegant, and third to McLaughlin on Crasville. There were nine three-year-olds out, and the judge had his own troubles picking a winner, as there were representatives of two distinct types in the ring. Finally he decided upon Distingue, a trotting type coacher with a mark of 2-26, belonging to McLaughlin Bros.; second prize went to the same exhibitors on Demi-Deuil, and third to Dunham & Fletcher on Diabotin. A few two-year-olds and females were brought out but did not receive much attention.

GERMAN COACH.

There were hardly as many German coach horses out as French Coachers or Hackneys, the bulk of the exhibit was supplied by J. Crouch & Son, whose horses are not unknown on this side of the line.

SHEEP.

As usual the sheep show was pretty much of a Canadian event. In some breeds there were no



THE GOLDEN HOOF.

American exhibits whatever and where competitors from both sides of the line met the advantage was invariably with the Canadians. In Shropshires the competition was most keen. In fact about one half the show consisted of Shropshires. In the first class Dr. G. Howard Davison, New York, was first; John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., second, and J. G. Hammer, Brantford, third. For yearlings, F. W. Harding was first, G. H. Davison, second, and Lloyd-Jones Bros. third. Davison won first and third on lambs and Wardell of New York second. For yearling ewe John Campbell won first and third, and Lloyd-Jones Bros. second. Davison was first for flock, Lloyd-Jones Bros. second and John Campbell third. Davison also won both championships, but the well known shepherd Sam Bradburn, who looks after W. S. Carpenter's flock at Simcoe, won the prize for the best fitted pen.

OTHER BREEDS.

Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., made the strongest showing in Southdowns and won the following prizes:—

First for yearling lambs, first for ram lambs, first for ewe lamb, first for flock, first for a group of four, and championship for best ram.

The competition in the Oxford classes was between J. W. Lee & Son of Simcoe and Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, Wis. Lee won first for ram lambs, second for yearling ewe, second for ewe lamb, while McKerrrow got both male and female championship.

Telfer Bros. again made a strong show in Hampshires, winning first on aged ram, first on yearling ram, first on yearling ewe, first on ewe lamb, first on flock and first on group, together with both championships, the money in which was duplicated by the Hampshire-Downs Association. In this class J. C. Ross of Jarvis made

a showing, as also did Freeborn Bros., Denfield, Ont.

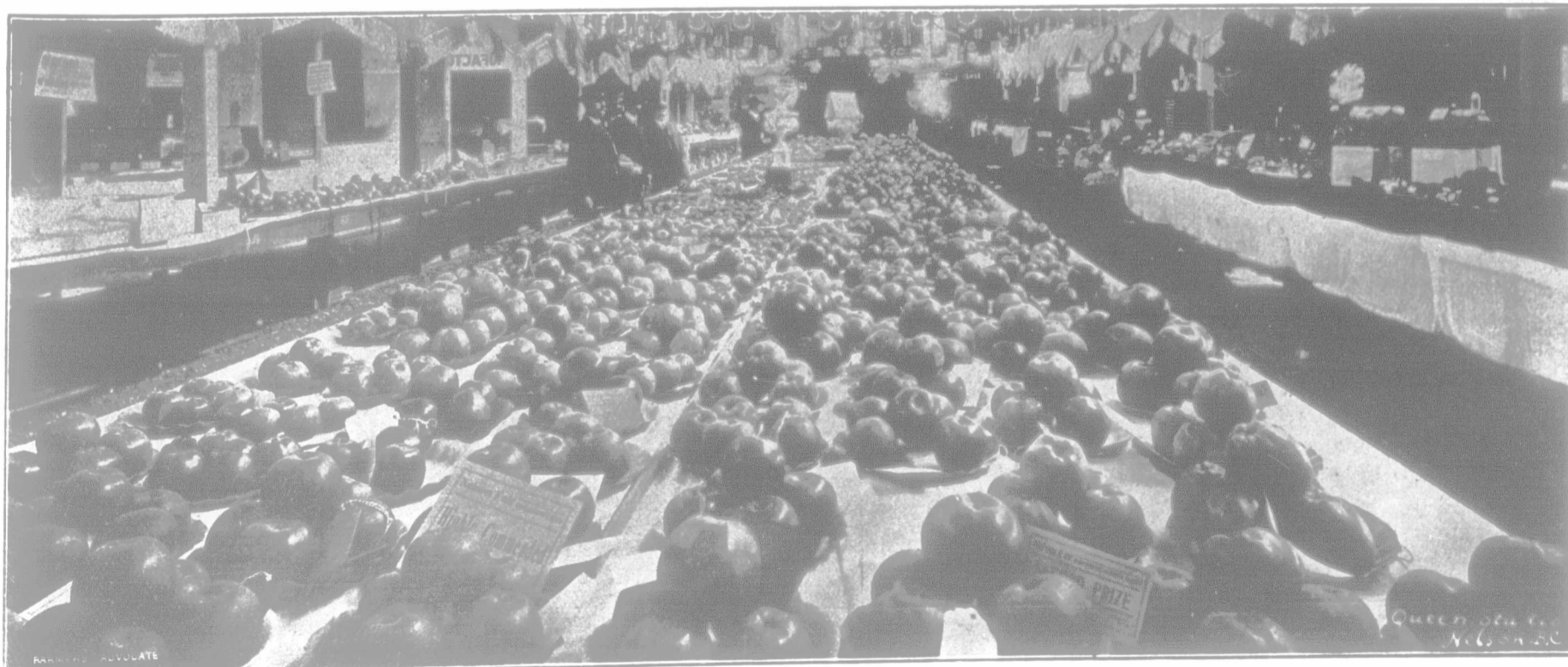
The Canadian exhibitor of Dorsets, R. H. Harding had out just as good stock as he ever showed before, but had a little stronger competition from some recent importations, so that he was able to win but one first, that of best young flock.

J. C. Ross of Jarvis had very strong competition in the Cotswolds. The prizes coming to the Canadian flock were: second for yearling ram, second and third for ram lamb; first and second for yearling ewe; second and third for ewe lamb; first for flock and second for group, also championship for best ewe lamb.

J. T. Gibson of Denfield and J. H. Patrick of Iderton competed for the Lincoln prizes, the former winning first for yearling ram, first for ram lamb, first for yearling ewe, first for ewe lamb and first for flock. Patrick got first for aged ram and first for the group; also first for the special prizes, donated by the National Lincoln Sheep Breeders Association, for the best home bred stock.

There was only one exhibitor of Leicesters, Hastings Bros. of Cross Hill, Ont., who, of course, won everything. The American breeders put up a good show of Rambouillets, which were second in numbers to the Shropshires.

The Canadian exhibitors were forward in all the classes for fat sheep in their respective breeds, and won the lion's share of the prizes. The grand champion winner of the show was shown by Sir Geo. Drummond and the reserve champion by J. T. Gibson of Denfield, Ont. Altogether the show, from a Canadian standpoint was highly satisfactory, but the fact must be borne in mind that there is continual improvement manifest in all classes of stock.



THE SHOW OF FRUIT AT NELSON (B. C.) FAIR.

Hospitals for the Smaller Western Towns

THEIR NECESSITY—THEIR DESIRABILITY.

THE question of hospitals for the smaller western towns is a vital one, especially at this stage of the country's development. Are they necessary? Are they desirable?

Some years ago, Lady Aberdeen, that clear-sighted philanthropist and woman of affairs, who seems to feel intuitively the deepest need of any situation, and to grasp its best remedy, established the Victorian Order of Nurses, a scheme to help build Cottage Hospitals all over the land, and to train our young women as nurses. The idea was an excellent one, and the project well planned, but it does not seem to have been accepted very generally by the people it is intended to help. We, Canadians, do not like to be bolstered up, or put in leading strings, even for our own good. We recognize the kindly intention; are grateful, but prefer to be independent. If it is a question of aid, we prefer to receive and give, that which is neighborly, rather than charitable. And this is entirely commendable. It makes for the highest character, the sturdiest manhood and the best citizenship. "God and my right" has been so long our highest motto, that we are growing up to our ideal. Once convinced of the need of hospitals, Westerners will set to work to provide for them as part of our national equipment. To be a Westerner means to be open-handed, public-spirited, and intensely patriotic. We realize that we are building for empire out here. Every citizen of "the latest born among the nations," wants his home land to be not only, "first in the arts of peace" but also first in all that makes a nation great. The greatest factors in doing this, being the inculcation and practice of ethical principles, we want to use all the powers we possess to live.

MARY E. ALLEN DAVIDSON, M.D.

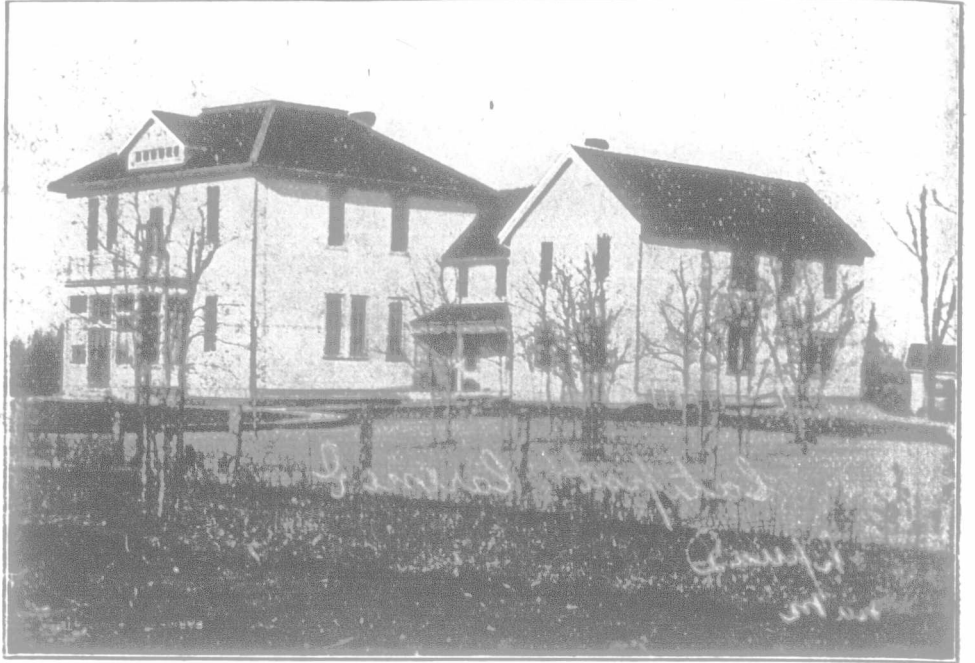
"For the cause that needs assistance
For the wrong that needs resistance
For the Future in the distance
And the good that I can do."

Exception has been taken to the establishment of hospitals in smaller towns, for the reason that skilled surgeons are found only in the large centers of population, and that the general practitioner would be tempted to undertake operations, which should be performed only by the specialist. Another objection is the problem of maintenance. This is a serious one, and if generous support by all is not given, the carrying on of this



NEEPAWA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Capacity 15 beds. Patients treated during 1905, 149. More beds can be added to the number of 24.
Value of real estate 16,130.29
Amount expended 6,481.49
Opened for occupation May 24th 1904



DAUPHIN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Capacity 24 beds. Patients treated during 1905—215. No. days treatment—6163, amount expended \$13,350.11. Value of real estate 14,500.

noble work, under our present system, becomes a heavy burden on the few generous souls, whose ears are so widely open to the cry of suffering humanity, that they can see no insurmountable difficulty in the way of bringing them relief. But we think there is a way to maintain hospitals without unduly burdening anyone, and shall discuss it later on.

The need for some place where the sick can be properly cared for must be obvious to all. Indeed with the vast number of people pouring into our magnificent country, and creating the need, where ever they found a community, there should be many such places. In every neighborhood there are many men who are "batching" it. They have none of the comforts and even few of the necessities of a home. They are looking to the future for the cheer and comfort of their "ain fireside". Their present concern is to strain every nerve to make money. Money, to them, spells success, and the satisfaction of all their hopes and ambitions. Their health is unthought of; but overwork, improper food, uncomfortable surroundings and loneliness, together with all the other menaces to health, incident to their mode of life, combine to bring illness upon them. How are these men to be cared for? No home can take them in. Every home is overcrowded now, for our houses are small, and there is little race suicide in our God-fearing, children-loving country. How have they fared in the past, when the land was but sparsely settled, and when exposure to disease (typhoid for instance), was much less frequent than at present? Let me cite a case that came under my own observation. It was the worst example of the above conditions that I have ever seen, but everyone knows of numbers of cases, where, if sickness came there would be great difficulty in caring for the sufferer. I was asked to go out into the country to see a sick man. Drove out on a beautiful moonlight night with a friend. The air was clear and frosty, but intensely, terribly cold. We found a shocking state of affairs. The house was just a shell, 12x16 ft. boarded up on the outside with one thickness of siding. Inside, nothing further had been done. Half the space had been taken up by a bin, in which was the year's crop of No. 1 hard wheat. Six or eight bags of potatoes stood against the front of the bin, every potato frozen solid. A small, home-made table, two stools and an old cracked stove with broken doors, stood in the rest of the space, on the bare earth. My patient sat cowering over the ashes in the old-fashioned hearth, and shivering every now and then. About a handful of Souris coal was trying to burn, and he was holding out trembling hands to catch what little heat there was. Such a place I never saw, nor such a patient. He was bundled up in all the clothes he had,—fur cap, drawn down on his neck, and over his ears. fur coat and thick boots. His bed consisted of empty bags and a robe thrown on top of the afore-mentioned bags of potatoes. Such a dreary, hopeless, comfortless abode! A loaf of frozen bread that lay on the table, some chips of potatoes in partial preparation, and some canned meat was the only food in the house. He had been going to fry the potatoes in grease, but had given it up. *He was not hungry!* And no wonder, living on canned stuff and bread and potatoes, all of which had to be first thawed, and then eaten with or without further preparation!

I took his hands and the coldness and lifelessness of them! And his eyes—they were unearthly! They spoke out all the misery, all the hopeless struggle, all the loneliness, all the dumb appeal that he would not utter. Asked what was the matter he replied,—"Oh nothing much, just out o' sorts, don't eat or sleep much". "Have you diarrhoea?" He nodded. I had divined as much from his surroundings and from the odor. He had tried to help himself, but for the last day or two had been overpowered by physical weakness. He had been ill for several days before anyone knew it, as he had no neighbors nearer than two miles. His condition was very alarming. His pulse was barely perceptible and it and his breathing showed great exhaustion, and he was much emaciated. I was dismayed. There was absolutely no way to make him comfortable, and nothing that I could give him for nourishment. We made him a little less uncomfortable, built a good fire, and got a neighbor to stay with him, while we drove rapidly to town to get relief. But he felt mortified that a woman should find him in such a state, and persuaded the man to go the next town for a male physician. When they returned, they found him, fallen on the stove and quite dead. He had either attempted to

stir the coals when they burned low, or when the chill of death struck him, had started up in a vain appeal for warmth and succor, and so died, of sheer starvation and cold.

You say this is a most extreme case, yes, the extremest I ever knew, thank God! But it shows the need of a hospital in every town all over our land. Had there been a hospital that this man could have reached, he might have gone there, where he could pay for the nursing and care his case required. He could well afford to do so, seven hundred dollars besides notes being found on his person. His year's crop was yet unsold, he had several teams and a quarter section of land. But he died a worse death than any pauper for all that. His lonely life had developed a timidity and reserve that kept him from telling his neighbors, and he doubtless hesitated to add to their burdens. How many others have come out here, with high hopes and full of ambition and energy, whose strong manhood would have enriched our citizenship, but who have been suddenly stricken down, and have perished, because for them was no near "city of refuge."

The need is daily becoming greater too. The country is filling so rapidly, that infectious and contagious diseases are naturally much more in evidence, and it is almost impossible to deal with them properly in the homes, because of the crowded conditions, the lack of help and conveniences, incident to the first years of life in a new country. In the early days a settler, whose nearest neighbor lived ten miles away was not exposed to the same danger of infection; and accidents were few. Then, settlers came, laboriously, by the single family. Now they come by the colony. Railroads are being built in every direction; industries are being and will be, projected more and more; machinery is increasingly used in all departments of work. All this, with the rush and hurry consequent on the tremendous development of the country, causes much sickness, and many accidents. Witness the railroad and steamboat wrecks; drowning and gunning accidents; typhoid and smallpox epidemics; and such like. These menaces to life and usefulness, have a trick of occurring at the front, right in the thick of the battle with new conditions,—not away back in the cities, with their every activity governed by regulation, and running in grooves of safety. Does it not show culpable negligence, and a shameless disregard of the sanctity of human life, that poor sufferers have sometimes to be transported hundreds of miles to a hospital? If one had been at hand, their lives might have been saved, thus sparing them to their families, who may be left destitute and helpless, and also to their country, which needs now, in its time of foundation laying, every one who is a worker and so a source of strength and inspiration to this great nation that is in the building.

The railroad hospital car that we read of, as being put on eastern roads for instant service in wrecks, is a good thing—the best thing to mend a bad blunder, a wreck, but railroad companies should do still more. They should have a hospital tent within easy reach of every construction camp on their roads, with at least one skilled nurse, as well as their road physician, ready to take charge at a moment's notice. Then in case of an accident or a wreck, help could be rushed to the wounded; not the wounded rushed to the help and dying on the way. But even this, ideal as it may sound, would not supply the general need. In the hospitals of the cities and larger towns, it is the common experience, that a large proportion of their patients come from outside, often from very distant points. In times of unusual sickness, such as during the typhoid season, their wards become so crowded, than no more can be admitted and often citizens of the place have to be turned away who could have been accommodated if these outsiders had had a home hospital. And how many hundreds do not come so far? Just worry along in the midst of discomfort, unavoidable lack of nursing and care, until death comes to their rescue, or nature triumphs and restores them to health. All this time they may be a source of infection to others in the home. But when an epidemic comes, and most of all in the home are stricken, what a state prevails! What a source of comfort and help a hospital would be! Even if it should not have an infectious ward,—but every hospital even the smallest should be equipped—it would still supply trained help. And what a godsend these nurses are! Coming into the home they at once begin to put everything into the best condition for their patients, and to teach right methods of caring for the sick, and of preventing the further spread of disease. How many lessons can be learned from their skilled ministrations! Lessons of cleanliness, of sanitation, of quiet, comfortable sickrooms, and of the best ways of preparing food, and caring for the sick. No money could pay for the good that they do at the time, nor for the lasting benefits conferred by their teaching, yet the charge is very moderate, in most cases not exceeding ten dollars a week.

Then, the hospital in the small town would prove a boon in another way—has proved such, wherever there is one. Whatever transient visitors may come to the West, or whatever the harvest may be, the

visits of the storks to our roof-trees, are frequent, regular and unailing; the extent of their circuits widening at every trip, and the fruit of their labors, lusty and vigorous—like our wheat, no. 1 hard. Because we welcome their visits, and prize and cherish the young lives committed to us, there is growing up in our favored West, a sturdy, healthy, happy childhood who will inherit the best in their different nationalities and build up a Canadian people who will be ideal because of springing from the best and most ambitious among all the nations under the sun, and of developing in environment and under conditions of government, both in the home and in the state, that makes for the sanest and truest citizenship. But in the meantime, the period of advent of these future citizens, is one of added care and work, when the one chiefly concerned, for the time being at any rate, is least able to contend with the same, and when help is often impossible to obtain. If the wife and mother could go to a hospital during the time she is laid aside, where she could be well cared for, supplied with suitable nourishing food without having to worry over its preparation, have good medical attendance every day, and the best nursing both for herself and child all the time, what splendid recoveries there would be. The home could be cared for by the father for the short time needful. Neighbors are always helpful in the West and would see that the other children did not suffer. In the case of the first baby, what a load of anxiety would be lifted if the prospective mother could feel sure that she would have everything to help her through that dreaded unknown. As conditions exist now, very few women get even half a chance for normal motherhood. They have to work hard to the very last, without help. During their illness, many have to superintend the work, try to keep an eye on the other children, worry with a colicky baby, and all the time the work is piling up mountains high. Adequate sleep or rest is impossible. The inevitable result is that the woman gets up and goes to work, long before she is able to do so; and with the added care and work occasioned by the extra member of the household, is months in convalescing, if indeed she does not contract some permanent malady that will help to shorten her days, or leave her a nervous wreck. No wonder that we have so many insane to take care of. No wonder, either, that mothers welcome the hospital, where they can have an entire, if enforced holiday for a month, and knowing the home is all right, can also have a comparatively care-free time, come in contact with outside interests, make new friends, who will admire her small tot to her heart's content, and go home with renewed courage and zest, strengthened and built up in mind and body, for the home-building.

When the father is stricken down, just as great a friend in need is the hospital. The mother can give all her time to caring for the children and home and will have the courage to bear the double burden when she knows that the prop and mainstay of them all is being given every possible chance to recover as quickly as may be.

Have I shown that hospitals are needed in every town of any considerable size? Are they desirable?

We think they are, for many reasons. Let us consider some of the benefits conferred on a community, from a material standpoint. A hospital will attract a better class of people. If they know that help is available in case of sickness or accident, they will choose that place in preference for their home, other things being equal. One of the first questions asked by an intending settler is, "Have you a good doctor near?" Under our present strenuous conditions, it will soon be, "Have you a hospital in your nearest town?" Men who have the power to choose, whose push and ambition have made them successful in other places, who bring money and



MOONLIGHT, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

ED 1869



expended
on the
ffering way of
spitals
ed for
ouring
r they
neigh-
e none
ey are
side".
oney.
itions.
ortable
health.
How
home
uicide
in the
to dis-
? Let
worst
ryone
great
ountry
with a
. We
16 ft.
othing
in, in
potat-
d. A
roken
nt sat
every
1, and
e was.
in all
s ears.
robe
reary.
table.
meat
atoes
nder,
to be
nd his
hope-
utter.
out o'
dded.
e had
wered
nyone
dition
d his
d. I
table,
little
him,
that
to go
found
ed to

brains as well as brawn, will naturally select a place, where the physical well-being of their families is safeguarded. So the local hospital will help to people its vicinity by those who will make the best citizens. Then, too, the most ambitious and progressive physicians will wish to locate near a hospital. The certainty that they may be called on at any moment to perform a serious operation is a powerful incentive to constant study, and research. They will do their best, and do it quickly. The old disheartening conditions which excused if they did not justify the too prevalent, hesitating delay—the Micawber-like, "waiting for something to turn up," would not prevail, and prompt action in critical cases would save many a valuable life. The fear that some would attempt operations beyond their skill, is I think a groundless one. As our physicians are trained, the great majority of cases would be quite within their power to handle safely and successfully. Where a very serious operation became necessary, a skilled surgeon could be brought from a city much more easily than the patient could be taken to the city, and with greater safety to the latter. But surgical cases, after all, form only a small proportion of the cases in a hospital. It is in the serious medical cases that require constant watching, also almost hourly reporting to the physician, that the hospital proves such a useful ally to skilful treatment and good nursing, as in brain fever, pneumonia, heart and kidney diseases and many others.

The ability to treat these serious ailments under the best possible conditions, will, of a certainty, encourage the best physicians to make the hospital town their place of work, and to rise in their chosen profession by the exercise of all the talents they possess. Hence, the community will have the benefit of more skilled medical service. It will also have the benefit of the training afforded the young women, who will be drawn from it into the ranks of the nursing profession. Every nurse so trained becomes an educational power in her neighborhood, and no one can measure her influence for the betterment of the conditions surrounding her. She enters into the home, and lives there, and can work for better sanitary methods, as no physician can. She can point out unhealthy modes of living, and show the remedy or better way, without offence; and, in short, she establishes a training school on a small scale, wherever she goes.

Every patient, too, who spends any considerable time in a hospital, is benefitted in more ways than by the treatment received. He becomes cognizant of better methods of dealing with disease; something also about its prevention, also the rigid disinfection always observed, will teach him many valuable lessons, which he in turn will pass on to his neighbors. Thus a more general knowledge of sanitation will gradually be disseminated and a saving of money and health will be the result, and the locality be a great gainer through the teaching and exemplifying of the laws of health.

Morally, also, the hospital will make its influence felt, standing as it does, a monument to the power of disease, and an ever present reminder that intemperance in every form is an offence against the laws of health, it will preach constantly, powerful sermons from the text, "He that defileth his body, him shall God destroy." As the knowledge of the cause of disease, becomes more widely spread, men, and women too, will live more sanely and purely. Disease is simply a protest against broken laws; health a vindication of their observance. From the ethical or spiritual standpoint, the support of an institution standing for practical helpfulness, tends to evolve the highest type of character. The claims of the unfortunate on the sympathy would come more and more to be recognized as binding. Surely every agency that tends to make humanity less selfish is most desirable in a community for that reason alone.

How should a town proceed to establish a hospital? Let us suppose some live town, Vermilion for example, decides to build one. Some public-spirited citizen, who really feels the need keenly of such an institution, should take hold of the matter and speak personally to as many of the other citizens as he can. The local paper, or papers can do much to arouse public sentiment in favor of the institution. The Town Council and Board of Trade could give powerful assistance in making the movement popular. When free discussion has been fairly general, the next move would be to call a public meeting to discuss ways and means and to organize.

The women would not be slow to follow in organizing a Woman's Hospital Aid Society. The Neepawa women organized a central or town aid, and auxiliaries, or branches, in various districts of the surrounding municipalities, each with its own officers and full powers, all forming one society. The plan has worked out well. Some of the cleverest and most enthusiastic workers come from the rural branches. We have a splendidly organized, hard-working society, in which the interest is very much alive all the time.

As to financing for the institution the first thing to do would be to solicit subscriptions. The canvassers should be tactful, magnetic persons, who could do the soliciting without antagonizing the persons approached. They should be well informed as to the personal benefits likely to accrue, as for instance, sickness being likely to come to any one at any time, it is a great advantage to have a local hospital, where, for a small sum, usually one dollar per day, one can have every attention and comfort; can be treated where one can know that all is well at home, and so be spared a lot of worry, and have a better chance to recover quickly. There will be no travelling expenses, no long wearisome journeys, to and fro, and one can have his own physician whom he loves and trusts.

A subscription of one hundred dollars makes the donor a life-governor; one of ten dollars, a governor for one year. This rule obtains in most hospitals. Having obtained as much as possible by subscription, the next thing is to ask the government for a grant. I think the subscriptions must amount to a certain sum, before the grant will be given. The government also gives a daily, per capita grant for every patient in attendance at a public hospital. As to maintenance after the hospital is in running order, it has been customary to depend on subscriptions, donations and bequests, fees and the government grant. But a much better way, and I think, the only just and rational solution of what has been a difficulty in the past, would be to impose a small tax on the land, thus putting the hospital on the same basis as the school. Why not? The school is for the care of the mind, the hospital for that of the body. The cases are not parallel ones of course, but I think deserve equally a provision for maintenance.

Non-resident patients could be charged a higher daily rate on account of non-taxation, and no injustice would be done.

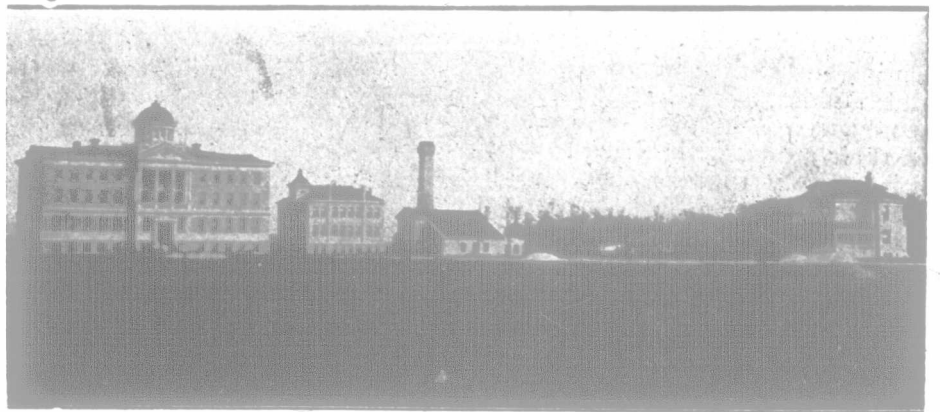
Having decided to build, be sure you build wisely. Con over and over again every contingency. In counting the cost, always allow liberal margins for other items. Take nothing for granted. Have practical men to engineer the project from start to finish. Engage an architect who is familiar with hospital requirements, who will make the sanitary arrangements an important consideration. See that the construction is well done. The location should be carefully selected. It should be in a quiet spot, yet readily accessible. There should be a good fall for drainage, on a gravelly hill is a good place. One of the most important things, indeed the most important, to provide for right at first, is a plentiful supply of good water, with no contaminating agency, such as a sewer, or slaughter houses, near.

The wiser course, is to build only what can be paid for out of the money on hand, not forgetting to include price of site, heating, lighting and plumbing in the estimate, that is the ground and building ready for occupation. Do not choose the most expensive materials, that is, do not spend money in putting up an expensive building, that could be spent more profitably in equipment—for instance in providing a thoroughly isolated, infectious ward. In the rules and regulations of most of the smaller hospitals, we find the following:

"No persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, diphtheria, or any venereal diseases will be admitted."

Such restrictions limit the usefulness of a hospital to a very great extent; for if there is ever a time when a hospital is needed it is during an epidemic of any of the children's diseases. By the exercise of a little foresight this need could be met at any time without danger to the other patients. Have one large ward walled off from all communication with the others. This should be at the top of the building. The space below should be so constructed that it could be divided off into an emergency kitchen, store-room, and nurse's sleeping room. The entrance should be from the least frequented side of the building and should have a large hoist or elevator, so that those in charge could convey patients and needed supplies up and down. The closet and lavatory, too, should be entirely separate from the others.

When no infectious cases were in attendance, this could be used as a public ward, as of course, rigid disinfection would always keep it perfectly safe for occupation.



MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
Main and Dairy Buildings, Power and Heating Plant and Principal's Residence.

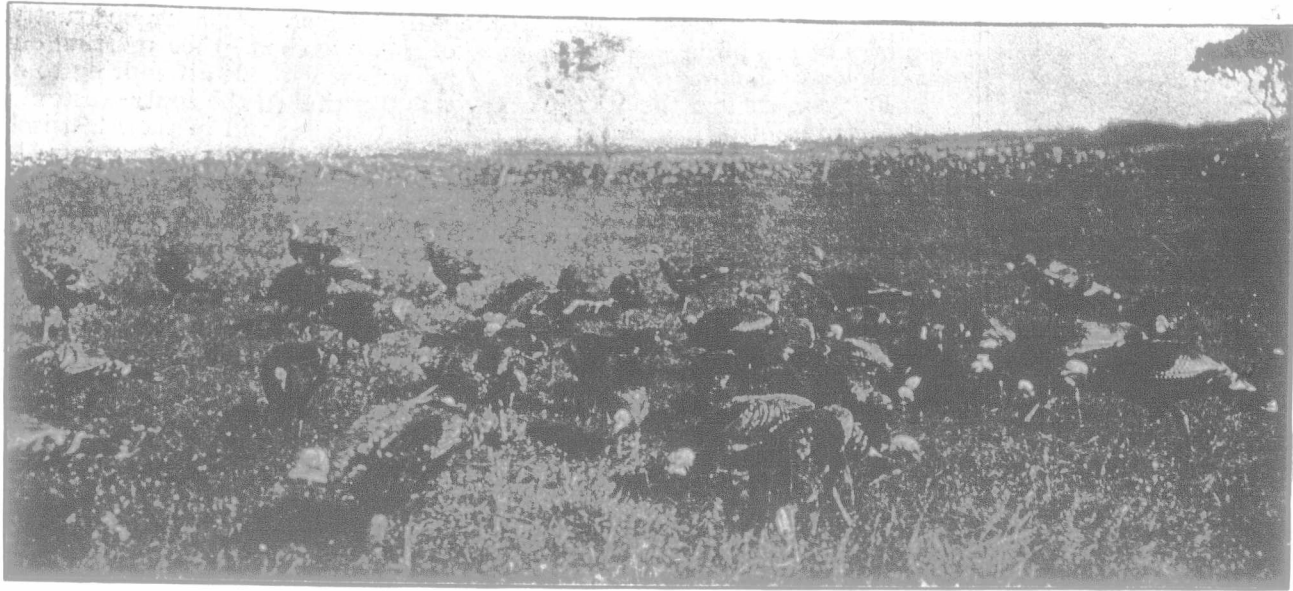
It may add somewhat to the initial cost of the building to provide an infectious ward, but the benefit to the community would more than compensate for the extra expense. Indeed so apparent would this soon become, that a separate small building for infectious cases would soon follow, which, of course, would be very much better in every way.

Lastly, think of the future both in buying of the land and in planning your building. Buy several acres of land, and see that your building can be enlarged later on. With regard to internal equipment, it is hardly necessary to say much, as those who had the matter in hand would naturally get full information as to all requirements, and the best methods of meeting the same before starting out. The Woman's Hospital Aid Society would undertake a great deal of this part of the work, and would provide generously such supplies as linen, wearing apparel, cooking utensils, ward supplies, etc.

The work of building, equipping and carrying on such an institution is no light one, but it has a fascination about it that compensates for much of the personal work and thought and effort, that are necessary to success. For the hospital worker feels that he is engaged in a struggle the successful outcome of which will benefit his fellows for all time, hence he will not have lived in vain, or solely to further his own selfish ambitions. His outlook will be enlarged, and the higher attributes of his being strengthened by his thought for others. He will come into vital contact with more people than he could in any other way. He is working for the good of all, not for a church, or for a party, or for any selfish organization, but for humanity. He will be surprised at the response he will meet. Some rebuffs, and many discouragements there will surely be, but, "The great heart of humanity always beats true" and because of the human need he is trying to supply, he will find sympathy and large-hearted response in what he may often judge most unlikely places. When a community undertakes such a work, its members are drawn together by a common interest. They become more public-spirited, more sympathetic and friendly in their private relations, and in every way better men and citizens by reason of their co-operation in an unselfish project for the benefit of others.

Do you need a hospital? Can you build one? If so,

"What you can do or think you can, begin it.
Promptness has genius, power and magic in it.
Only engage, and then the mind grows heated—
Begin, and then the work will be completed!"



The Turkey, Wild and Domestic

When the first pioneer settlers began to penetrate the lonely wilds of America, and proceeded to hew from the primeval forests the first rude clearings, which were destined, ere many score years had elapsed, to broaden into the wide, antimered farm-lands of the present day, there roamed through the vast silent woods, from Ontario in the north to Mexico in the south and westward to the Mississippi valley, countless flocks of Wild Turkeys. To-day with the exception of a sparse scattering of birds through several of the American States, and down into the wilder regions of Mexico, the Wild Turkey has disappeared and quietly vanished into the hazy annals of the old back-woods days.

It would require a volume of no small proportions to describe the history of the Wild Turkey from the time it was first discovered in the forest realms of Mexico, early in the sixteenth century, till it became for all time the austere and lordly autocrat of our farm-yards, and the recognized Christmas and Thanksgiving accessory of at least two great empires of the present day. But some interesting facts regarding the bird, will show how truly typical of America it is, and how it has passed from being the wild denizen of our forests to the strutting gobble of our poultry yards.

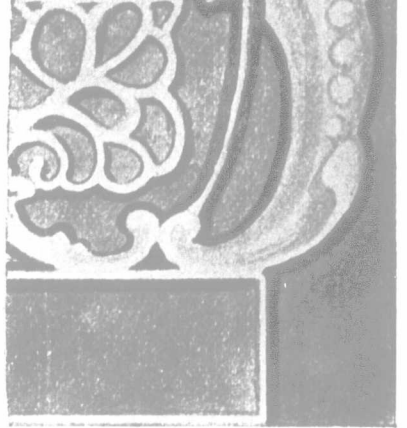
Earliest records go to show that the turkey was first discovered by the Spaniards in New Spain (Mexico), about the year 1520. By them it was called the *Pavon des las Indias*, or Peafowl of the Indies, apparently through some mistaken impression that it had originally come from the West Indies; but we learn from Oviedo, the earliest naturalist who gives any account of the bird (1527), that it then existed in these islands "whither it had been brought from New Spain." Buffon states that the Spaniards "saw immense numbers of Turkeys in the domesticated state on their arrival in Mexico, where they were more common than any poultry!" And Prescott in his "Conquest of Mexico" says that "Deer and various wild animals were seen, with which Spaniards were unacquainted; also pheasants and other birds, among them the Wild Turkey, the pride of the American forest, which the Spaniards described as a species of peacock." In an old work published in 1702* it is stated that the animals in Montezuma's menagerie were "fed daily with turkey cocks, deers, dogs and such like; one house having for daily allowance five hundred turkeys!"

The Wild Turkey was not confined, however, to this southern portion of the continent, and Ogilby, writing in 1671, and quoting Hudson, the celebrated explorer, remarks, that not only in Maryland and Carolina were these birds common, but throughout the State of New York, speaking of which he says, "The country abounds chiefly in turkeys, whose plenty deserves no less admiration than their bulk and the delicious taste of their flesh; for they go feeding forty or fifty in a focke, and weigh sometimes forty or fifty pounds apiece."

The date of the introduction of the Turkey into Europe has never been definitely settled, but in all probability it occurred about the year 1530. It will therefore be seen that the Turkey is undoubtedly indigenous to North America, and that even the early record of its existence in the West Indies, specially mentions the fact that it was brought thither from the mainland.

The name "Turkey" which has been so erroneously applied to the bird, is of doubtful origin. At the time of its first appearance in England, most foreign articles were supposed to come from Turkey, and hence this new and splendid bird was likely included among the other Oriental luxuries of the day and unhesitatingly dubbed accordingly.

For many years after the establishment of settlements along the borders of the Great Lakes and the Atlantic seaboard, the Wild Turkey continued to exist in large numbers, and provided many a toothsome meal to sturdy pioneer and plodding Puritan. Then it was an easy matter to kill a Turkey or two, whenever required, with the old bell-mouthed scatter gun or long Kentucky rifle, but the ultimate downfall of the Turkey was the ease with which it could be trapped. The old pen trap was a clumsy affair of logs piled shanty-wise, covered loosely with brush or poles, and usually placed on some suitable slope, with a trench leading up to it and dipping sharply under the bottom log. A trail of grain was scattered down the trench, and the trap was ready for business. When a flock of Turkeys found the grain they immediately proceeded to feed, and with lowered heads and entirely unsuspecting of the danger ahead, one by one would pass greedily under the bottom log, where the grain lay more temptingly scattered within the pen. Once inside and the grain all gathered, the deluded birds peered upwards through the cracks and openings in the roof, and with outstretched necks and quite unmindful of a possible exit by the way they had come, they strove in vain for free-



You cannot sing,
You're weak of wing,
Your plumage has no style,
But as a roast
Carved by my host,
You surely make me smile.

The Turkey Wild and Domestic.

(Continued.)



dom till they fell easy victims to the wily trapper. Another destructive means of securing large numbers of the birds was the practice of shooting them while roosting on moonlight nights, as they sat helplessly looking at their falling companions without attempting to escape.

Forty years ago the Wild Turkey was plentiful in the south-western portion of Ontario, to-day it is very doubtful if a single bird exists in Canada; and in their last isolated refuges in the United States they are gradually but surely approaching extinction. As a game bird the Wild Turkey ranks high in the estimation of the sportsman, and it is greatly to be regretted that this noble bird has been brought to the verge of extermination by the ruthless crusade waged upon it.

Though the Turkey of our barn-yards now exists in several strains—the result of careful breeding—the care and attention of man have not in this instance improved the breed, the fostered descendants being less hardy, and inferior in plumage and form to the uncared-for tenants of the forest. Sixteen pounds is a fair average weight of the male wild bird when in good condition, and they have been shot weighing double as much, but they show marked variation according to the season and the abundance or scarcity of food obtainable. The flesh of the wild bird is darker in color than in the domestic breeds and much finer and more game-like in flavor.

It is supposed by many that the White Turkey is a distinct species from the ordinary dark strains, and that it originally came from some part of Europe, but this strain has been produced as in the case of white mice, rabbits, chickens and pigeons, from an original stock of full or partial albinos of the descendants of the wild species. The name of "White Holland Turkey" or "Holland White" under which this variety goes, is not indicative of its place or origin, but of that from which it was probably first imported into this country.

Three forms or varieties of the Wild Turkey exist, each bearing a close resemblance to the others. These are the American Wild Turkey, formerly common in the eastern and middle states and portions of Ontario, the Mexican Turkey of southern Texas and Mexico, and the Ocellated Turkey of Honduras and Central America. All our domestic strains of to-day are descended from either one or more of these, by a long process of cross-breeding. This has resulted in six standard varieties; viz.—Bronze, Narragansett, Buff, Slate, White and Black, the characteristic differences in these being in size and color of plumage.

The Bronze Turkey, which probably shows the nearest resemblance to the original wild bird of America, is in all respects the most popular among breeders. It possesses a beautiful rich plumage, attains a large size and is the most vigorous in constitution. Up till within recent years this variety has been by far the most common one met with, and probably is to-day in many localities, but great attention has been given by breeders of late years to some of the other strains, and great success has followed their efforts to further develop them. The standard weight of the Bronze runs from sixteen to thirty-six pounds according to age and sex.

The Narragansett comes next in size and shows a likelihood of robbing the former strain of first honors. It is an exquisitely marked bird, rather more grey in plumage than the Bronze, shows fine form of breast and body and not such length of leg, and is a splendid market bird. This variety should average from twenty to thirty pounds for mature males and twelve to eighteen pounds for females.

The Buff Turkey is but little known. The standard calls for a pure buff or light chestnut color throughout and barely less weight than the Narragansett. Closely akin to this is the Bourbon Red or Kentucky Red, which is not yet recognized as a standard variety.

The Slate Turkey is of a slaty or ashy blue cast of plumage more or less spotted with black. It is not bred to any extent, and its merits as a market bird seem to be as yet undetermined. It ranges from ten to twenty-five pounds according to sex.

The White Turkey or Holland White has become a most popular variety, and has been improved during late years to a marked degree. It is a valuable market bird, attaining the most profitable size (say from nine to eighteen pounds), being of a white pinkish color when dressed and not showing the pin feathers as do the darker birds. It is quite as hardy as the others and is no more difficult to rear.

The Black Turkey is a favorite market bird, being of medium size and strong and healthy. It averages from fourteen to twenty pounds live weight the first year and comes in splendidly about Christmas time, while some of the other strains are yet undersized and poor in form.

No class of poultry is more profitable than Turkeys, as they are almost self-sustaining after they are a few weeks old, and they mature rapidly. Besides, there is always a good demand, gradually improving, for nice stock, and the house-wife who has the time and opportunity to engage in Turkey-raising will, in most cases, reap a good profit at the expense of little labor. The one great drawback in Manitoba and the West in raising turkeys, is the damage done by prairie wolves, the birds falling an easy prey to them when wandering away in search of food. But it is not impossible to rid the farm of these pests, and if properly done, it will repay in boainties the trouble of setting traps. Attention should always be directed against the ill effects of in-breeding, which is usually accountable for poor undersized birds and weaklings, and by following closely the laws of nature in selecting and pairing the breeding stock these unnecessary losses can be easily avoided.

J. P. TURNER.

* "Gay's Survey of the West Indies and Mexico."



INDIANS AND FRENCH TRADERS, TORONTO, 1747. (Panel in King Edward Hotel, Toronto.)

The Teaching of Domestic Science in Canadian Public Schools

By Winifred MacKeand, Teacher of Domestic Science, Victoria, B. C.

FOR more than fifteen years our progressive neighbors over the border, the people of the United States, have provided instruction in Domestic Science to pupils attending their public schools. It is now one of the regular subjects on the American public school curriculum, at least in the eastern States, if not in all of the western ones.

In Canada, however, it is but a few years ago that up-to-date Ontario and educational Nova Scotia became interested in the subject and put it on trial into some of their schools. Invariably where Domestic Science has been introduced it has created interest and even enthusiasm. Every year the demand for qualified teachers is greater; kitchens are being equipped wherever funds can be raised; in fact it is becoming recognized by educated people that a course of instruction in Domestic Science is invaluable to girls of the present age, both in educational and practical ways.

Under the head "Domestic Science" may be included Cooking and Cleaning, Needlework, Laundry work. Cooking, accompanied by instruction in cleaning and the study of food, marketing, etc., is the special branch of this work in which we are particularly interested. In speaking of Domestic Science then, we will consider only Cooking and its accompanying subjects.

In practical work a course in Domestic Science includes all the necessary everyday dishes, special attention being given to bread-making, the cooking of meats and vegetables, and the using up of left-overs, etc., and all those important dishes required every day, the proper preparation of which means so much to the health of the family. The course is from one to two years in length, the girls receiving one lesson every week. If two years are allowed, toward the end of the course simple cakes and puddings are taught. Table-setting and serving are made a point of absolute cleanliness, neatness and daintiness being insisted upon by the teacher, the object being to give the pupils a high ideal of home life and duties, and to instill into their minds the fact that the woman's place as mistress of the home is one of the greatest importance; and unless her work is thoroughly understood and properly attended to, the health and happiness of the family are bound to suffer.

The study of foods, their composition, digestibility and cost, can be made intensely interesting to the children in conjunction with the practical side of the work. Experiments are tried showing the effect of heat and moisture upon foods and the chemical changes brought about by cooking. The action of the digestive juices upon the different classes of food is taken up, and the cost of foods compared with the nourishment it will supply the body. The lessons are rendered interesting by the collection of foreign foods and the study of diet suitable for different climates and races.

The whole subject is one which appeals directly to girls, for have not the home-makers always been women? Have not the care of the home and of the children been at all times in their hands? And does there not, in spite of the tendency of present day women to abhor domestic affairs, does there not linger in the heart of every womanly woman a love for these home things, a desire for a home of her own, and a capability to undertake that most sacred trust—the care and up-bringing of children? And if this, as it has been said, is woman's most beautiful sphere, should she enter it blindly, ignorant of her responsibilities and incapable of fulfilling her trust? Should she be less well trained for this than for any work she may undertake? It seems to me a training in this life work, to most girls, cannot come amiss.

Objections have of course been raised to the taking of school time for those subjects which the home should teach. But are they taught in the home? Can the mother of to-day find time in the day's program for teaching her children household work? Judging by the ignorance shown by the girls I have had to deal with, she can not.

School instruction in this subject creates so keen an interest in home affairs too. I have been told by parents numberless times of the interest shown by their little girls in home affairs after a few lessons in Domestic Science. They love the work, and look forward to their weekly lesson as a treat, confiding in their teacher of their work at home in the culinary line and of their desire to become proficient in this art.

Domestic Science is educational to a very important degree. Through it the children form habits of neatness and accuracy. It develops the observing faculties of the child and gives play to the powers of imagination and originality. Knowledge is acquired by actual experiment; the pupil learns that given certain material and conditions a certain result is brought about. This hand-and-mind training is invaluable as a means of brain development, and for this reason alone educationalists consider it one of the most important subjects a child can receive instruction in, aside from its economical value.

Can Domestic Science be taught in the rural schools without a special teacher? I think it can, to a small extent, if the teacher will really interest herself and the school board in the matter. At least an interest in home affairs can be aroused and even if cooking cannot be attempted with the children, sweeping and dusting can be taught, talks can be given on sanitation and digestion, and, in connection with nature study, good plants can be taken up. All of which will be, at least, a step in the right direction. With a few utensils and a stove the teacher can give simple demonstrations before her pupils, teaching important principles in cooking which the children are encouraged to put into practice at home. I have met teachers who have attempted this in rural schools, in connection with their other work, with more or less success, and certainly interest is always shown by the children. All this takes time, patience and study of course, but what does not?

Splendid work is now being carried on in small towns, however. If funds can be raised to equip a kitchen in each town, a teacher can be employed in teaching a day or two in each place, according to the number of pupils under instruction. The teacher's spare time is often given to teaching and demonstrating before women, which to any housekeeper, however proficient, are stimulating, and to the inexperienced housewife a god-send.

A kitchen can be equipped with \$150 or even less. A great deal more can of course be expended, but the really necessary pieces of furniture are only a pantry, a china closet, with drawers and cupboards for pots and pans, a good range, a sink with hot water tank or connections, tables with drawers for small utensils, stools which are stowed away under the tables when not in use, a blackboard and a desk for the use of the teacher. Individual gas or oil stoves are also a great convenience—say one between every two or three pupils.

One teacher can manage from twenty to twenty-five pupils at a time. One weekly lesson occupies two and one-half hours. Let me outline a lesson to illustrate to you how a morning is spent at cooking-school.

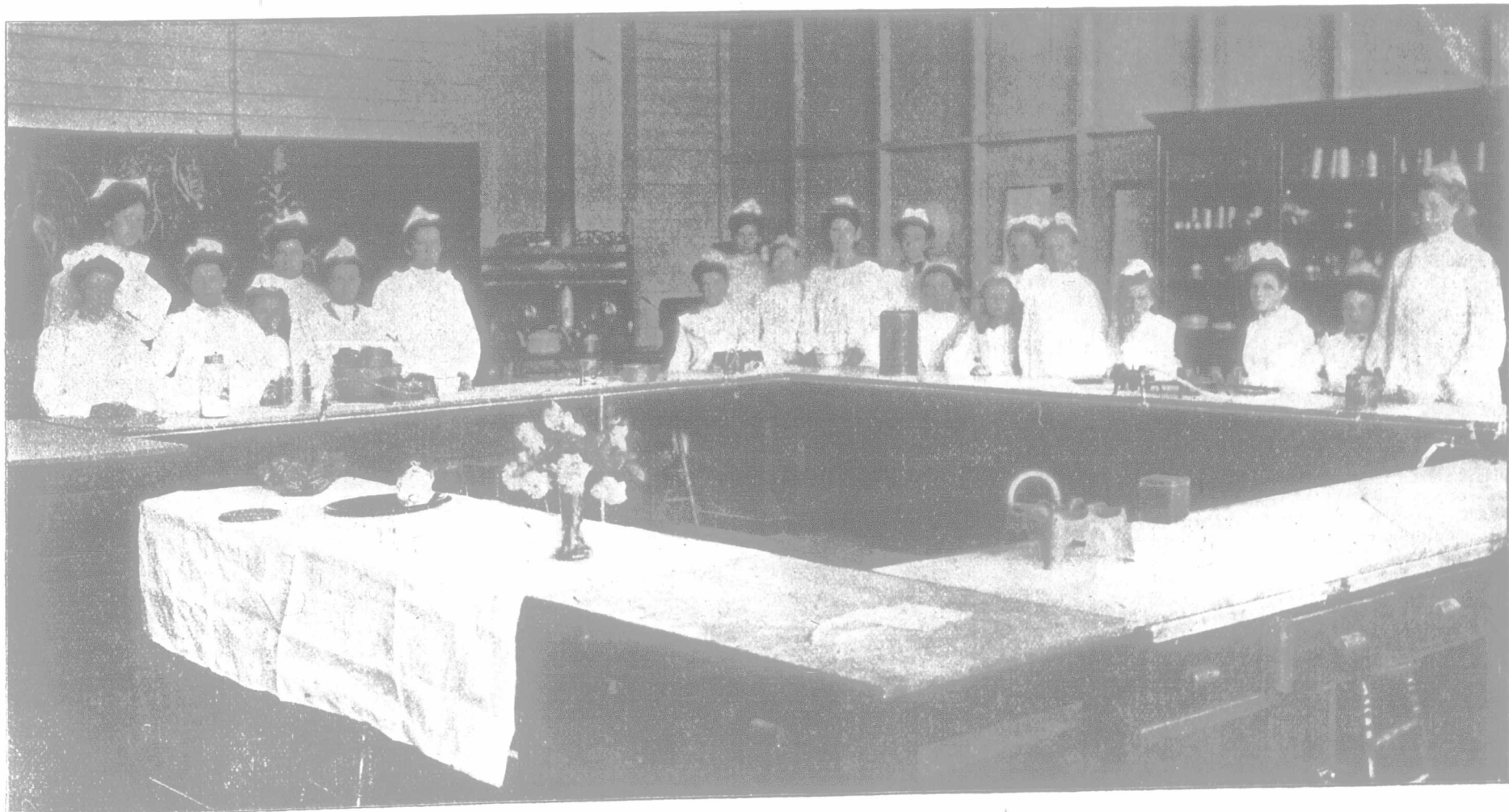
The subject of one lesson will be Fish. We will prepare Boiled Salmon with Drawn Butter Sauce (a typical British Columbia dish.)

1st. After roll call and the donning of caps, aprons and holders, are over, the recipes for the day are neatly written into books kept for the purpose by each little girl.

2nd. A talk on fish—fresh water fish; salt water fish; how and when fish are caught; how dried, smoked and salted; the food value, digestibility and cost of fish are all discussed.

3rd. The preparation of our dish. The work is done entirely by the

(Continued.)



MISS MACKEAND AND HER CLASS IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

pupils, the teacher explaining, directing and assisting, the children working in groups of three or four, each group preparing a dish of Boiled Fish or the sauce to accompany it.

4th. Serving. The tables are set, and the prettily garnished dish is served, each child receiving a small quantity. The teacher tastes it too, criticising and asking the opinion of the girls on the result of their labor.

5th. The washing up of soiled utensils, the scrubbing of tables and sink, the tidying of cupboards and drawers, the sweeping and dusting and general setting in order of the room. Each child has her special work to do.

Is this not a well spent morning? In Oct. 1903 Domestic Science was established in the Public Schools of Victoria, B. C. A large airy room was set aside by the schoolboard as a kitchen, in the most central school of the city, and the sum of \$300 collected by the Local Council of Women for the furnishing of the room. Since then the school has been in operation, two

hundred girls receiving instruction at a time, occupying fully my teaching time. The running expenses of these classes are not large. The monthly bills for provisions amounting to from \$10.00 to \$12.00 a month. Fuel or gas are consumed in comparatively small quantities. Children come from all over the city for their weekly lesson. The course is two years in length. The school board has lately offered certificates to girls completing the two years' course, which many of my girls have carried off. But I think they are all sorry when the course is over for them.

At the meeting of the Island and Mainland Teachers' Institute, held in Vancouver in 1904, demonstrations were given in Domestic Science, as a result of which a centre was opened there the following term.

It is safe to say it will not be long before Domestic Science is as universally taught in Canadian public schools as any other subject. Let us hope the day will not be long in coming.

The Coyote.

Of great industry and enterprise, the coyote is idle only when asleep. When not working he plans. He uses great caution but he fights for life gamely and never squeals. He is no coward but runs away from danger if he can, although he faces death, or man, with ears laid back, mouth open, and his hair up. He will chase, worry or even kill a dog he can master, but respects a hound or a large dog, or the smell of powder, or the taste of any known poison, or the smell of iron, as of the trap, yet he will cautiously and slowly approach any animal cast or maimed unto helplessness and contentedly eat the loin or ham out of a living victim. No animal on the plain is so wise, shifty, cautious, merciless or so hardy. His bed is on the snow, with feet carefully tucked up on his tail so they'll not get frost bitten.

They'd sit up on the straw stacks and howl. The dogs knew they couldn't run on the crust and they would sit around the barn with hair bristling all along their backs, looking at the wolves and barking now and then. After a few heavy thaws along in March the footing changed and the dogs could run at the sacrifice of their feet which cut to pieces on the ice. Long acquaintance had led the wolves to despise dogs that evidently could not run, so when we led the hounds out one evening the female veered off a little but the dog didn't want to run. In a few minutes he wanted a chance to run and he wanted it badly. When the men got up the wolf was within a hundred feet of bush and safety but he couldn't drag himself, the dogs were lying right up close, resting and panting.

They got up on our approach and worried the old coyote for another good bite and shake and tug all round and it was ended.

A. A. Titus.

GOOD SECURITY.

"Mister, do you lend money here?" asked an earnest young voice at the office door.

The lawyer turned away from his desk and confronted a clear-eyed poorly dressed lad of twelve years, and studied him keenly for a minute. "Sometimes we do—on good security," he said, gravely.

The little fellow explained that he had a chance "to buy out a boy that's cryin' papers." He had half the money required, but he needed to borrow the other fifteen cents.

"What security can you offer?" asked the lawyer.

The boy's brown hand sought his pocket, and drew out a paper carefully folded in a bit of calico. It was a cheaply printed pledge against the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco. As respectfully as if it had been the deed to a farm, the lawyer examined it, accepted it, and handed over the required sum.



SANTA CLAUS.—ST NICHOLAS KRIS KRINGLE!

By whatever name he is known—the friend of all children in all countries for all time.

A friend who had watched the transaction with silent amusement laughed as the young borrower departed.

"You think I know nothing about him?" smiled the lawyer. "I know that he came manfully in what he supposed to be a business way, and tried to negotiate a loan instead of begging the money. I know that he has been under good influences, or he would not have signed the pledge, and he does not hold it lightly or he would not have cared for it so carefully. I agree with him that one who keeps himself from such things has a character to offer as security."—Exchange.

All the indications are that the Brander Matthews amendment to the English language will be laid on the table by a majority of 70,000,000 or more.

You naughty child, what did you beat the cat like that for?"

"Mummy, I saw her spit on her hand and then rub it on her face!"—Ally Sloper.

"There's a man at the door, pa," called little Willie from the lower hall, "who wants to see the boss of the house."

"Tell your mother," called pa. "Tell Bridget," promptly called his mother.—Philadelphia Press.



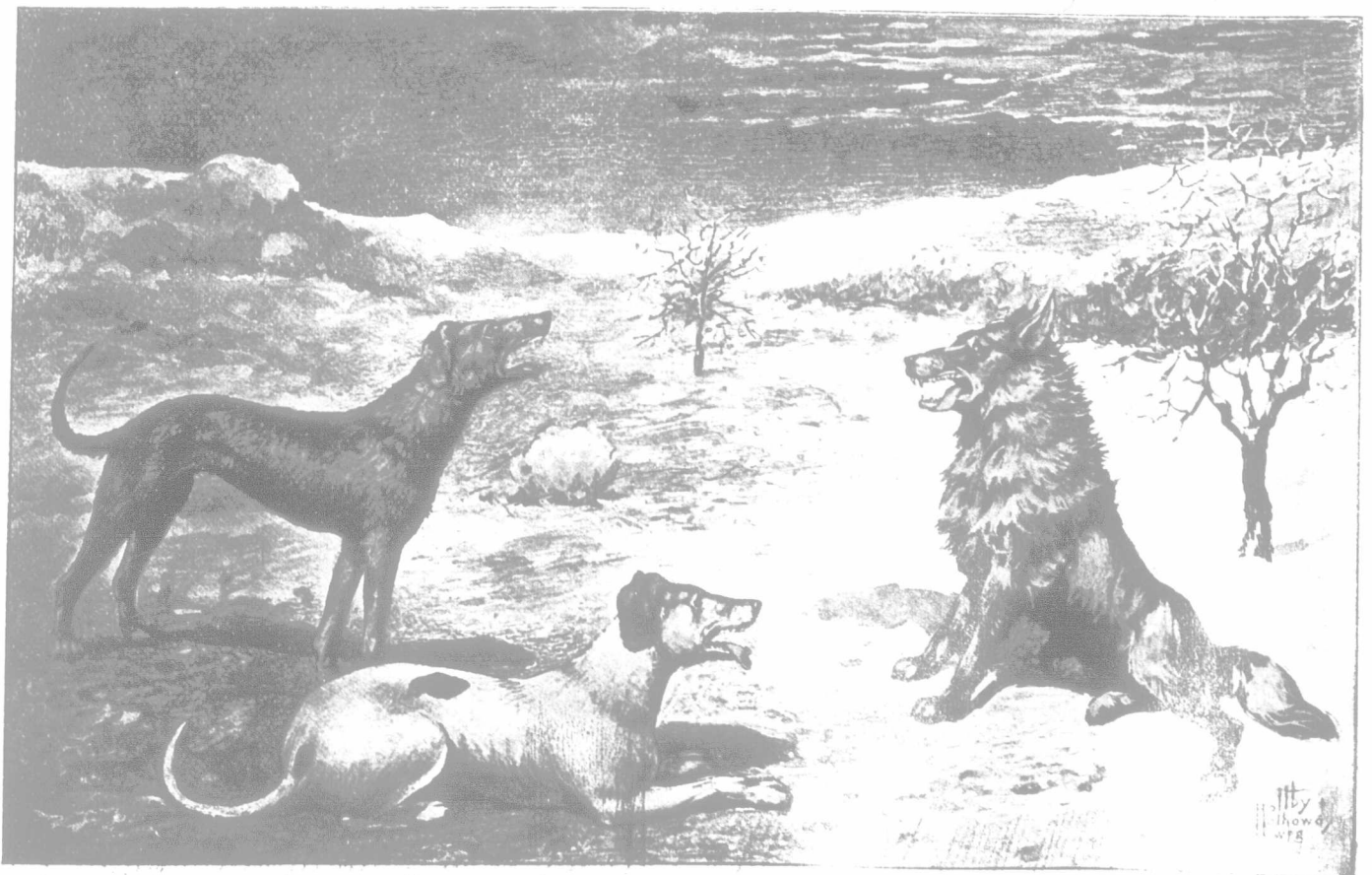
THE COYOTE.

His coat is light yet warm. His stomach is fit for anything that lives or crawls or that ever was alive. He can go without food for days or eat till he increases his weight one-fourth. That's the time to get him. Then he is slow, almost helpless.

The coyote yelps to call his brother if he needs him. When you see a pair the dog is slow to run, looks over his shoulder and waits to cover the retreat of the female. She being more bashful clears right out on the hint of pursuit leaving her mate to shift for himself, for which he is really well fitted. Sometimes, however, the dog really delays too long and the hounds get to him and cheerfully taking what cuts they must, stay right with him to the finish, and he dies, hated yet respected.

One little dog I had, weighing about fifty pounds, that would not notice a wolf when alone, but would actually coax and get the wolf to follow him back, until he could introduce him to the heavier dogs. On their approach the wolf would start to scatter tracks but the pup would turn him over, and, still keeping away from the bad end of the coyote hold him and detain him by arguments very substantial until the other hounds took the job off his hands. He would play all round the most active wolf, snapping, feinting, dodging and side-stepping like a pugilist, never getting a mark, and ready to turn the coyote upside down if he tried to run.

One old pair stopped about my farm all last January after the crust got fit to carry them. We used to feel lonesome if we couldn't see them.



aching
onthly
uel or
from
length.
ie two
< they

held
e, as a

ivers-
s hope

t the
o the
00 or

1 you

n her
e!"

pa,"
r hall,
of the

a.
ed his

Tommy Norrey and the Dwarf of Capilano

A STORY FOR CHILDREN, BY ALEX. LAMBIE.

The day is warm and bright. It has been like this for weeks now. The little brooks on the hillside are dried up, and even the bigger streams have been reduced to the tiniest of tiny ripples. Only the Capilano, that receives its daily tribute from the snows on the upper slopes, runs full and strong. Indeed, the water pours through its lovely canyon at even greater speed than usual.

The only person who appears to be worried by this condition of things is Tommy Norrey. And well he may. The stream which runs by his mother's cabin has, for the first time in its history, given out, and he has been compelled for the past week to carry water from a spring which babbles some distance down the slope.

There is something very like rebellion in Tommy's heart as he stumbles down the ridge for the fifth time this morning. It is not so much that the pitcher is heavy, or that the hill is steep. It is the long time the runnel takes to fill the vessel, that makes him cross and angry.

As he places the pitcher on the flat rock, he falls to wondering if any boy ever had his patience so sorely tried.

Tommy Norrey now stretches himself at full length on the ground, his bare brown feet resting on the edge of the stone which supports the pitcher. The air is hot and still. The dribble of water splashes noisily to the bottom of the great, white, earthenware vessel. By and by it becomes less audible, and drops at length without a sound. But it will be a long time before it reaches within an inch of the broken lip.

Suddenly, the boy starts to his feet and goes round the hill to where a great cedar stump stands. Diving into the hollow of this he gropes about for a moment. Then he reappears with a smile on his face, and a fishing rod and line in his hand. Waiting only for a moment to examine the hook, and reassure himself that the worms are safe in the moss within the little can he had likewise brought forth, he starts hot-foot down the hill towards the Capilano. The pitcher may fill and overflow; he is done with it for the day.

Now that he has decided to play truant for the afternoon Tommy resolves to throw care to the wind. Accordingly he does not halt till he reaches the level of the river. With eager haste he fastens a big, fat worm to the hook and throws his line at once upon the water.

Perhaps no creature that lives on the earth, or under, or over it, can boast of having so much excitement crowded into so short a space of time as the earth-worm with which the angler seeks to lure his prey. Not the timid deer that the wolf hunts in the early dawn, not the cowering wren that the owl scares with his eerie cry at midnight, not the mealy grub that the wood-pecker draws squirming from his dark retreat. It is a kind of tragedy in four acts. First, a finger and thumb close round the earth-worm in a manner that reminds him of the beak of a robin that came pretty near ending his career only the other day. Next, he feels a sharp instrument running through his body at one point and re-entering at another. Then he has a dim sense of being hurled through the air, like a stone from a catapult. And in another moment he drops into the swirling tide, where he may be instantly seized and crushed in the jaw of a villainous trout.

Tommy Norrey is not one of those anglers who are content to seek out a nice quiet pool, throw their baited hook into it and await developments. Nor is he one of those who, casting their line at random, place the rod on a rock and go to sleep beside it. No! No! Tommy sweeps the water in fine style. From rock to rock he bounds under the great wall of the canyon. So often, indeed, does he throw his line upon the dancing water, that bait and hook at length part company. Over-eagerness is sometimes a worse fault than want of zeal. Without pause, Tommy continues to cast his bait upon the flood. The burking fishes eye the cruel barb and wink knowingly to one another;

displaying their silly, white gums and pulling out their red gills, as if in sheer enjoyment at the simplicity of men and boys.

At length, becoming annoyed at his want of success, Tommy decides to examine the end of his line. Observing the barb quite bare, he tells himself that no surer proof is needed of the presence of trout. We are all, it seems, so full of hope that we frequently extract comfort from our most obvious failures. Well, after all, that is not to be wondered at. The bee itself takes honey from the deadly monk's hand. Baiting his hook hurriedly, Tommy consigns it again to the stream.



THE OLD MAN BY THE ROCK.

"There," says he, in an eager whisper, "I am merely dropping you a line to let you know my regard for you."

The moment the water is disturbed all the members of the finny tribe who happen to be near dart suddenly to the bottom where they hide themselves in the shadow of the rocks. Peering out after a little they observe nothing more alarming than a fine, fat worm, clumsily attached to a hook and wriggling furiously. Thus reassured, they come slowly out of their hiding-places, and one and all begin to laugh heartily.

"Ha! Ha! my fine fellow," they cry "we really didn't see the point at first. But, Oh Dear! Ha! Ha! Ha! we observe it now all right—all right!"

In spite of the fact that Tommy Norrey feels quite sure of the presence of trout in this part of the Capilano, he is not rewarded by a single nibble. After the third try he moves away. A little distance ahead, the water, swirling close up to the wall of the canyon, arrests his progress. Undismayed, however, he climbs to the footway of the flume that comes down from the dam. If something does not turn up by the time he reaches the log that spans the river at the upper end of the canyon, he is resolved to go back. He cannot remember fishing so long without achieving some result. Perhaps this is the penalty he has to pay for leaving his task of water-carrying unfinished. It certainly looks like it, for he reaches the end of the canyon and goes round upon the log with no better luck. Standing on this with his line run out to its last inch the boy again examines the hook to see that it is in fit condition. The bait looks tempting enough to lure the wildest trout that ever spread a fin. Accordingly, he prepares for a final cast. Somehow, Tommy can never accomplish this without making a loud splash, causing the quietest pool to ripple in circles from bank to bank. But here the tumult of the river under the towering walls of the canyon effectually drowns the noise of his last and clumsiest effort. For a while Tommy stands in silence waiting the long-expected chance. By and bye he tries to make out the point at which his fishing line merges in the water. But he is unable to distinguish it. Feeling sure that something is wrong he glances quickly along the rod. The line dangles from

it in a large loop, with the end disappearing behind him. Seizing the cord with his free hand, he gives it a firm pull. To his surprise, the hook is fastened to the back of his own coat. A closer investigation shows that it is fixed somewhere between the shoulders. As everybody knows, this is an exceedingly difficult spot to reach with the hand. Tommy tries first his right and then the left, working from the waist upwards. But this won't do. He next essays to unfasten it by bending down and pulling his right hand over his right shoulder. This won't do either. He alters his position again and tries his left hand. While so doing his eye catches a glimpse of a huge trout as it rises above the surface in an effort to capture an adventurous fly. It seems the very emperor of the stream, so rich is it in form and color. This sight has the effect of making Tommy strive with all his might, for apart from its beauty, it is the first fish he has seen to-day. But no, the hook is as firm as an anchor. It is not till now that it occurs to the boy to lay down his rod on the log. With both hands free, he feels sure that he can quickly set things right and land that splendid trout. Like an acrobat on a rope, Tommy doubles backward and forward, now on his hands, now on his knees, now on his feet and now almost on his head. He is beginning to perspire with hurry and excitement. But he strives and struggles in vain. He can no more reach that hook than a frog can fly.

Suddenly, he hears a peculiar squeaky laugh behind him. Rising from his uncomfortable position he is astonished to find a little old man grinning beside him. The stranger is only an inch or two taller than Tommy himself. His nose is big and curved, his eyes small and beady, and his chin pointed and bristling with hair. Over his large forehead tumbles a quantity of hair grey and massy like that of a timber-wolf. His body is out of all measure bigger than the legs that support it, and his long arms almost touch the log on which he stands. His squeaky laugh, which seems to end in the kind of chuckle that a hen uses, when pre-

brow and trying to think where the stranger learned his name.

They fall to laughing together; Tommy loudly, the dwarf with his irresistible cluck. The boy thinks he never heard anything so funny as this final chuckle. He resolves to practice it when he is alone.

The little man of the mountain now signifies to Tommy to turn round. In a moment he has disengaged the hook. "You hav'nt caught anything I perceive," comments the dwarf. "Well, perhaps you will let me try?"

Picking up the rod the little fellow twirls the long line round his head and drops the end noiselessly on the surface of the water. The stream carries it quickly out, but ere it reaches its full length, there is a sudden gleam in the water. The next moment there is a flash of crimson in the air, a glistening body is wriggling on the hook. Their eyes follow its rainbow course excitedly. It falls softly on a blue-berry bush at the edge of the bank. Both Tommy and the dwarf rush across the log to examine it. It is a trout of extraordinary color and bigness. The head from the nose to an inch below the gills, is of a bright red. The body is black above, and speckled black and white below, like the breast of a woodpecker. The tail and fins are of the color of amber. Instead of the hook being in its mouth it has penetrated the tail. Taking the quivering creature gently in his brown, hairy hands, the dwarf withdraws the barb at once. While doing so he explains to Tommy that this is the magic fish of the Capilano. Whatever boon one may ask while holding it in his hand, will straightway be granted. He offers it to Tommy, who accepts the fish without question. The boy at once expresses a desire that a donkey may be brought to him, and before he has time to return the marvellous trout to his companion a rustling is heard in the wood. Looking up, Tommy beholds the object of his desire standing on the further side of the blue-berry bush. Even though he has not doubted the dwarf in the least, the apparition almost takes his breath away. The creature is above the average height,



TOMMY MEETS THE BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

tending to her chickens that she is scratching up all kinds of dainties, allays the fear that suddenly springs in Tommy's breast. No one with a laugh and a deep-breasted chuckle like that can be reckoned very bad.

"I've been watching you this while, Tommy, and wondering why you don't take off your coat," the little man says, still smiling.

"Why, I never thought of that!" cries the lad, wiping the sweat from his

and is entirely white except for the ears, which are pure black. Its trappings are more gorgeous than anything Tommy has ever seen. The saddle and stirrup-straps are of the choicest moroccan leather, the pommel studded with silver, and the leather itself chased with the most fanciful designs. The bridle, which is ornamented with a number of little bells, has a bit and curb of solid silver, while the saddle-cloth is of rich

To be continued.



Oh, let thy heart
Make melody,
And thankful songs uplift,
For Christ Himself
Is come to be
Thy glorious Christmas gift.
—F. R. H.

God's Treasures

And they shall be Mine, saith the LORD of Hosts, in the day that I do make, even a peculiar treasure.—Mal. 3: 17 (R. V.).

"Children need to be told that they are God's treasures."—From "The Garden of the Lord," by Bp. Brent.

Christmas is the children's special day, the Day when all Christendom, like wise men of old, pours out its treasures at the feet of childhood. Over and over again has the prophecy come true: "A little child shall lead them." We need to keep ever fresh in our hearts our Lord's declaration, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," that so we may keep the bright beauty of innocence all through life, coming continually to our Father, to be cleansed, comforted and started afresh, when we have fallen and soiled our white robes.

Yesterday I heard a clergyman ask a little girl in Sunday School, "What are you?" and when she answered, "I am God's child," he said, very tenderly, "Yes, dear, I know you are."

If God has trusted you with the holy, responsible privilege of bringing up some of His children, be sure you let them know that they are very dear to their Heavenly Father—"God's treasures." Teach them to keep their bodies pure and sweet and healthy, because God loves the soft, warm flesh, even as a mother loves the dimpled arms and dainty curves of her baby's body. Teach them that in body and soul they are holy—being the temples of God on earth—and that no evil thought must be allowed to defile His dwelling-place.

"Nature cannot hold Thee,
Heaven is all too strait
For Thine endless glory,
And Thy royal state.
Out beyond the shining
Of the farthest star,
Thou art ever stretching
Infinitely far.
Yet the hearts of children
Hold what worlds can not,
And the God of wonders
Loves the lowly spot."

Even as I write this—early in November—countless fathers and mothers are beginning to plan for Christmas, and are preparing gifts to gladden the hearts of their children. So our Father planned His great Christmas Gift, preparing the world through long years of waiting, for the promised Messiah. Then, when the fullness of time had come, He gave His expectant children the greatest Treasure which Infinite and All-Mighty Wisdom could bestow—a Holy Child. If children who are full of faults are so winning and flower-like, what a beautiful thing it must have been to watch the unfolding of that lovely Life. How the loving heart of the mother must have rejoiced as she saw the shining whiteness of her Son's bright Boyhood develop into the mighty strength of untainted Manhood. The beauty of holiness draws our hearts after the Man in Whom we see it in all its glory, and we climb up the steep path after Him with ever-increasing intensity of desire; though the higher we climb the more clearly we see our own want of beauty in the bright light of God's nearer Presence, while the stains which disfigure our white robes look blacker than before as we press nearer and nearer to our Leader's shining garments.

Yes, God could not possibly have given the world a greater Christmas gift than the sinless child, but let us not forget that He is continually renewing to us that Divine Gift. He does not allow the world to grow old and weary; for vigorous young life is being poured into it everywhere, and Christmas always brings us the same wonderful message—the old saying, which is always new—"Unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given: and the government shall be upon His shoulders: and His Name shall be called Wonderful Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

Perhaps, you may answer that you have not been called to such a high honor as the Virgin mother. But have you not? Listen to the gracious words of the Son of God: "Whosoever shall do the will of My Father, which is in heaven, the same is My brother and sister, and mother." If He really meant what He said,—and shall we venture to say that He did not mean it?—then we, too, are called to share in the honor and privilege of that holy family in Nazareth. Are we as ready as the virgin mother to accept shame, contempt and pain in order to bring Christ nearer to men? Are we joyously placing our whole being at His disposal, that He may pour His life through us into the world? God is still giving the world that Great Christmas Gift of His Son. And one way in which God is still manifest in the flesh is in each little child who is—

"God's own Image fresh from Paradise."

We are so familiar with Bible language that too often it is almost meaningless to us, but think of the tremendous statement made by the Divine Man: "Whoso shall receive one such little child in My Name receiveth Me." In the face of those awful words, how dare we neglect little children, or speak rudely or unkindly to them? In the splendor of that saying, how glorious is the privilege of ministering to Him in them. And those of us who have no little child which we may call our own, have no right to say that God has not given us this wonderful gift of a little innocent child. We also can say: "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given," not only the Child Whose Birth has made every birthday a holiday as well as a holiday, but plenty of other children who can climb into our arms and make weary hearts glad and young again with their sweet ways and loving words.

God has not implanted the mother-instinct in women for nothing. There are plenty of children who need mother-love, and love poured out generously and wisely on them will yield a rich increase. Our Lord says that it would be better for anyone to be dragged down by a millstone into the depths of the sea rather than to cause one of His believing little ones to stumble, and surely He will not pass over as a light offence the careless, easy indifference of men and women about their eternal good. Though we may not be actively trying to lead God's children into evil, are we earnestly trying to keep them from stumbling? Don't let us try to excuse ourselves from active service by saying that it is not our business. Fathers and mothers will not dare to tell the Judge at the Last Day that they were justified in leaving the training and teaching of their children in strangers' hands, sending them to Sunday schools and day schools, and then fancying that no responsibility can rest on them. They will not dare, I say, to offer such an excuse for careless neglect. No school-training can ever take the place of the home teaching, which God demands. Neither can those to whom God has not committed His treasures venture to shelter themselves behind the excuse offered—and offered in vain—by the first murderer. We are our brothers' keepers. The two men who passed a wounded traveler on the road were not excused because they considered that his needs were no affairs of theirs. The rich man who lived in reckless extravagance was terribly punished because he thought a poor beggar had no claim on him. And our Lord's gracious saying about those who receive little children and love them for His sake is a two-edged sword, cutting both ways. If to minister to such children is to minister to the Great King, then to neglect them, and by that neglect to cause them to miss the heights of glorious manhood and holy womanhood which he intends them to attain, cannot be a light offence in his eyes. He has solemnly declared, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me." And He has sadly pronounced the result of this neglect: "These shall go away into everlasting punishment."

But let us be very careful of God's treasures, lest they be injured in our hands. To foolishly indulge and spoil children is to be really unkind and unloving. Just because God loves us He doesn't make life too easy for us.

Because He wants us to grow strong and brave He doesn't solve all perplexing problems, or do all our work for us when we ask for help.

We are all God's children—God's treasures—is not that a wonderful thought? Because we are precious in His sight we can rejoice in all the painful cutting and weary polishing by which He prepares us for our glorious heritage. It is written that His people shall be "as the stones of a crown," and "thou shalt also be a crown of glory in the hands of the LORD, and a royal diadem in the hand of thy God."

We are God's jewels, and He is patiently and tenderly bringing out in the souls that trustfully place themselves in His hands, the shining beauty of holiness. Day after day, by joy and by sorrow, by gifts and by wise and loving denial, He is steadily perfecting in us the image of the one flawless human Life, that began its course on this earth that first wonderful Christmas Day. Let us be careful not to place any obstacles in His way, but rather do our part in the glorious perfecting of our bodies, souls and spirits—the part of loyal, trusting obedience to His will.

"With tools of Thy choosing, Master,
We pray Thee, then,
Strike just as Thou wilt; as often,
And where, and when
The vehement stroke is needed.
We will not mind,
If only Thy chipping chisel
Shall leave behind
Such marks of Thy wondrous working
And loving skill,
Clear carven on aspect, stature,
And face, as will,
When discipline's ends are over,
Have all sufficed
To mould us into the likeness
And form of Christ."
HOPE

AUTUMN.

Kind summer days have passed away,
And lonely do I feel,
For I love the bright and sunny days
And green and glorious fields.
But time will pass and soon will come
The balmy days again,
And fresh and green and blooming
flowers
Be with us once again.
Bleak autumn days have come again,
The saddest of the year—
The grass is browned, the leaves have
gone
And trees are standing bare;
The flowers that bloomed so sweet and
gay,
Whose fragrance filled the air,
Are fading fast away from us
And drooping robes now wear.
But more will come again in spring,
As they have done before,
With their bright bloom and foliage
green
To cheer us as of yore.
And so it is in life with us—
We fade and pass away,
While others take our place on earth.
And live and work their day.
I oft times sit and think alone—
How many will have gone
When autumn leaves shall fall again
And winter time comes on?

M. R. J. CLIFFORD

THE FAIRIES CHRISTMAS.

Gay little fairies, a million or more,
Came from the southland to visit our
shore;
Christmas was near—snow was flying
around;
North winds were blowing with loud
lonely sound.
"Hush!" cried the fairies. "O North
Wind be still!"
Then they all breathed over meadow
and hill;
Changing the snowdrifts to lilies so
fair,
Changing to pansies the flakes in the
air.
Sleighting all gone—how did poor Santa
feel?
They had to buy him an automobile.
Every one laughed when they heard of
the trick.
Played by the fairies on good old Saint
Nick.



OLD KILDONAN CHURCH, NEAR WINNIPEG.
A hallowed spot to many an old time Scotch settler.

THE CANADIAN WEST IS THE BEST WEST

There is Plenty of Room for Brain, Brawn, and Capital.



THE HOME OF A SETTLER IN WESTERN CANADA.

The quinquennial census of Western Canada, just completed, shows that no country in the world is making such marked progress as this part of the American continent. In 1901 Manitoba had a population of 255,211, Saskatchewan had 91,460, and Alberta 72,841, making a total of 419,512. Now Manitoba has over 365,000, Saskatchewan, 260,000, and Alberta 185,000, over 810,000 in all, or an increase of over 390,000 in five years. There is still room for more, and with this object in view the Canadian Government continues to offer

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

to every man over 18 years of age who is able to comply with the homestead regulations.

The excellent crop of 1906 put nearly \$100,000,000 in circulation, and the railway construction of the past year, nearly five thousand miles, distributed another \$100,000,000 over the country, so that money is in plenty, and work is easy to obtain.

INFORMATION AND ADVICE may be freely obtained from

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

J. OBED SMITH,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg, Canada.



LIKES HER TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. I go to school and I am in grade V. My teacher's name is Miss T. I like her fine. I have a cousin Dorothy; she lives in Ontario. I have a dog and three cats. My brother has a pony and papa has eight horses, two cows, one pig and a number of hens.

(Age 10 yrs.) H. McBRATNEY.

CAME FROM NEAR TORONTO.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for quite a while. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. This is my first letter to the Corner and I would wish to see it in print. I have two brothers and one sister. We have three cows and five calves—two are mine. We have four horses whose names are Frank, Jack, Prince and Buck. I go to school and am in the second book. I live on a farm one mile from Earl Grey. We came here three years ago from near Toronto.

(Age 9 yrs.) MERLE HAGER.

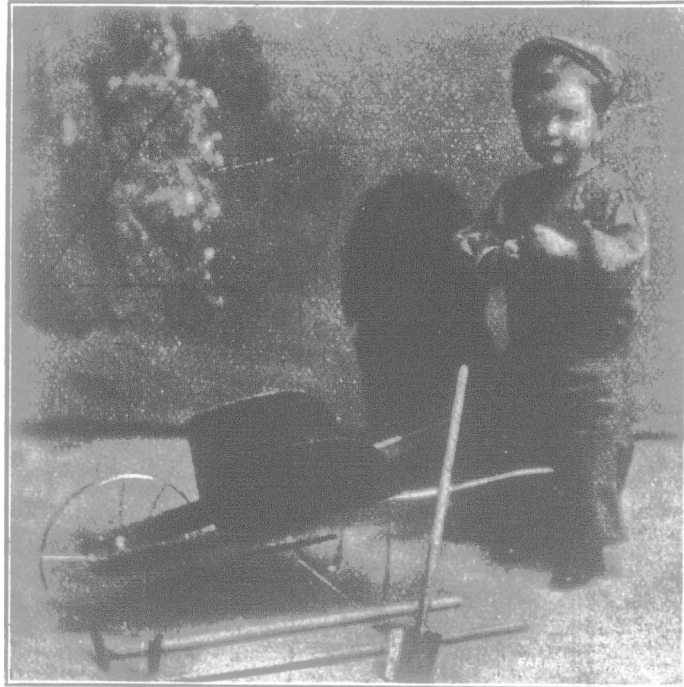


A LOVELY VIEW.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE ever since I can remember, and as I always enjoy reading the Children's Corner I thought I would write a letter. We landed up here on June 1, and we like

the country. Our homestead is two miles north of the Saskatchewan river and we have a lovely view down over the hills at the river. There is no school up here yet, but they intend to build one next spring and then my brother and sister and I will go to school. Wishing success to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

(Age 13 yrs.) MYRTLE GRUMMETT.



IS FOND OF READING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read the Children's Corner for over a year and find it very interesting, so I thought I would write a letter to you. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for over fifteen years and likes it very much. I live on a farm seven miles from Roland. I go a mile to school. I am in the fifth book and like our teacher very much. Her name is Miss B. I have three brothers. One brother has a Shetland pony, and

MANY STUDIES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I go to school, and am in the fourth reader. I take up reading, writing, history, geography, composition, music, arithmetic, drawing, physiology, literature. My birth-day is on the twenty-sixth of October. I shall be eleven next

splendid building where the ADVOCATE is printed. I live on a farm eight miles from town and my father keeps the postoffice. We take the ADVOCATE and like it very well. We have to ride the horses a mile to water. It is such good fun. The prairie chickens are very plentiful. In the morning when we get up they are in our trees in the garden. I have twin brothers aged eleven; they and I go to school every day. I am in the second reader. Wishing your paper every success and hoping my letter escapes the waste paper basket I will close.

(Age 8 yrs.) JAMES ARNOTT.

FARM LIFE IN B. C.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a year and a half, and I have always taken much pleasure in reading the nice letters in the Children's Corner. We live on a farm and our house is situated on the banks of the South Thompson River. I have a lot of pets of my own. I have a little calf, eighty hens, eleven turkeys and a pig. There is a horse which I ride but it is not mine. I call him Blue, because he is somewhat that color. I have quite a few house plants and I had a very pretty flower garden this summer. We live about a mile from the school house. We generally have to walk to school in the summer but we are always driven in the winter. Our school teacher boards with us and we like her very much. This is the first letter I have ever written to the Children's Corner, so I will not write a very long one.

(Age 13 yrs.) MARIE SHAW.

HARD LUCK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have four sisters and three brothers. One of our cattle got killed with the train, and another hit about a month ago. One of our cows was drowned two weeks ago.

MYRA.

HORSES KILLED THE PIGEONS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I am going to school every day and am in the second reader. We have a mile and a half to go to school. I have three sisters and four brothers, but only one sister goes to school with me. She's in the part second and is six years old. My father keeps the post office in this district. I like to read the Children's Corner. We have six horses and fourteen head of cattle and fourteen ducks. I have seven pigeons and two young ones. One of the horses killed both of them.

(Age 9 years.) NEST LEWIS.

(What an odd name you have! Are you a girl or a boy? C. D.)

OVER TWENTY FOUR YEARS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was wondering if I wrote a letter would it be worth printing, so I have written to see. I like reading letters out of the ADVOCATE. My father and mother came to Manitoba in 1882, and they used to take the ADVOCATE before they came here.

My two brothers and myself drive a pony to school. We have three miles to go. I have five nephews and five nieces. My brother has a dog named Collie. We have seven cats, and thirty head of cattle, eighteen horses, and two ponies. We have a nice garden in the summer. My mother has a great many plants in the house. She has one big Christmas cactus. It fills a pretty good sized window. I am ten years old and in the third book.

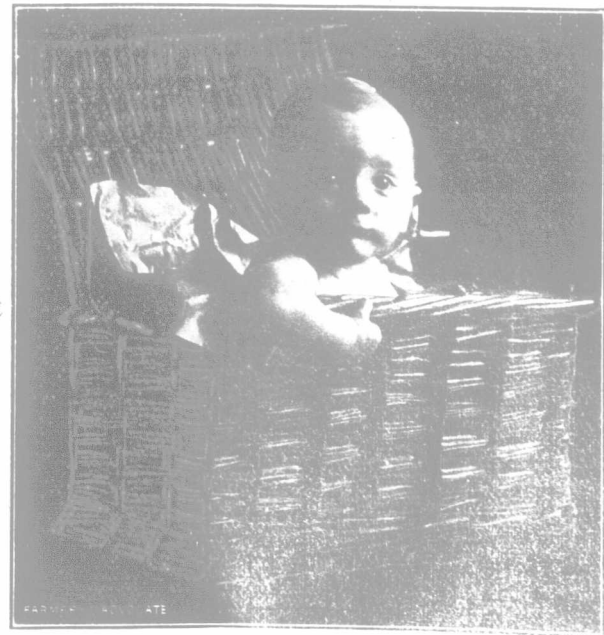
G. M. M.

SAW THE ADVOCATE BUILDING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in the Corner, so I thought I would write one too. I was in Winnipeg last winter and saw your

A GRAND TIME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner and



I have one too. I sometimes drive my pony to school. I have read quite a number of books. I like reading very much. This is such a long letter I fear it will reach the waste paper basket, so I will close.

(Age 12 yrs.) ETHEL R. WHITFIELD.

Letters to Merry Children



I hope to see my name in print. I live on the south shore of Lake Nipissing, about twelve miles from Callander. For pets I have two dogs, a calf, and five game bantams. I have one sister and one brother. We three go out in the boat quite often and it is just grand on the water. We have nine tourists out for the hunting season. I love to hunt and fish. I think it is great fun. I wonder if any of the members hunt as much as I do. If any of the members would like to correspond with me I would be pleased to have them do so.

BELLE LUEETING.

THE YOUNGEST GIRL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time and I like to read the Children's Corner.

I go to Clifton school. We have two miles to go. I live one mile and a half from Perceval. My father has forty cattle and thirty horses. I have four sisters and six brothers; one sister and one brother go to school with me. My youngest brother is seven months old. And I am the youngest girl. I am in the third reader. My father has an outfit; he has had it for two years.

(Age 9 years.) HILDA HAWKES.

BERRIES WERE SCARCE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the ADVOCATE and I was reading it and came to the Children's Corner, and reading some of the letters I thought I would like to join them.

We live on the banks of Rainy River. It is a very pretty place and we like it here. We first lived in Duluth before we came. We have had a very fine summer, but the berries were not very plentiful on account of the dry weather. We also had a very fine fall, but we have had the heaviest snow storm people say for about twenty years. My father has 350 acres of land. I hope to write a longer letter another time.

(Age 12 years.) MYRTLE A. LOCKING.



SCHOOL NEARLY EVERY DAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner, and I hope to see it in print. I go to school nearly every day and am in the third reader. I am ten years old. We have three cats and two dogs. We have five horses and two colts, and about fifty head of cattle.

ZELLA TOPPER.

joyous Christmas. Give tender thought to those who have gone away—to spend their Christmas with Him whose birthday it is, happy and free from pain, yet not forgetting those left behind—and it will be a peaceful Christmas.

Let us forget ourselves, and give all our thoughts to Him, whose birth made the day possible, and to those around us, even to the least of His brethren.



THE CHRISTMAS OF 1906.

Though our Christmas Number is issued almost a week before the great Day, yet to some of you who live far from the post office it will come as a Christmas visitor. It is not too soon then to wish you all the joy and cheer that the season has in it to give—and there is an abundance of both if we care to take it.

It will come with different power to each of us, bringing varied emotions. There are some to whom the few weeks of preparation preceding the day have brought heart sickness; every look backward has had as its mate a look backward to other Christmases, and the tears come near to falling "in thinking of the days that are no more." Perhaps there is a vacant chair this year that before was filled, and a voice hushed that in other years led the merriment. Perhaps the old homestead in the Old Land sheltered brothers and sisters, parents and grandchildren last year, and now one member of that happy throng feels the pang of homesickness as she looks out of the window of the tiny prairie "shack" across the fields of white. There may be too, the pinch of "hard times" that compels simple gifts and plain fare.

Just in our own little circle of home-makers all those conditions and others as depressing will be found. Let us, as a company of whole-hearted women, refuse to be conquered by our disheartening environment, by vain regrets, by discontent. For the children's sake make it a Merry Christmas. Think of the Babe in the manger, and His mother, of what His coming has meant to the world, has meant to us, and it will be a

A merry joyous peaceful Christmas for 1906!

NOT TOO PLEASED.

Mrs. Hoyle—"Aren't you happy over the improvement in your husband's business?"

Mrs. Doyle—"Well, hardly. It has made it necessary for him to advertise for a stenographer."—Judge.



WHEN THE CHRIST CHILD CAME.

'Twas Christmas Eve, at night,
The snow deep on the ground,
The peasant's fire burnt low,
The children shivered round.

Their evening meal, how scant,
Lay on the humble board,
But all, with thankful hearts
Arose and blessed the Lord.

Hark! Some one stands without:
The peasant opens the door—
Who wanders late to-night
Across the bitter moor?

'Mid winter storm so wild
There in the dark He stands—
A Child with wistful eyes
And frozen lifted hands.

He took Him in his arms—
The children wond'ring gaze—
He wiped away the snows,
And warmed Him by the blaze.

There on the seat they loved,
The dear dead mother's chair,
He broke the bread they gave,
Each of his scanty share.

But while on beds of straw
That night they sleeping lay,
The Child arose to bless,
Then softly went His way.

Now, for each good that comes
When life seems doubly drear,
They fold their hands and say,
"The Christ-Child hath been here."

CALLED FOR ANOTHER.

A member of the faculty of Yale tells of a student from the west who last year was "conditioned." It appears that his family were anxious as to the outcome, and telegraphed him for particulars when he came up for examinations. In reply the young man wired his father as follows:

"Exams. splendid. Professors enthusiastic. They wish for a second in October."—Boston Herald.



**EASTLAKE
STEEL
SHINGLES**
WRITE FOR PRICES
METALLIC ROOFING CO.
LIMITED
WINNIPEG

Western Canada's Greatest
Seed House.

1907 CATALOGUE
A post card will bring it.
Write to-day.

A. E. MCKENZIE CO, LTD.
Brandon, - - - - - Man

SAVE MONEY

Mr. Horseman, by using

**Hackney
Stock Food**

for your Stock

6 feeds for one cent,
and will save you
dollars in your feed-
ing bill. You will
only need to use half
the oats if you feed
Hackney Stock Food

THE
HACKNEY STOCK FOOD CO.
275 Fort St. WINNIPEG

A 3 lb. Sample Package
sent to your address, ex-
press paid, for 50 cents.
Try one.

SCHOOL DEBENTURES

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

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

Write or wire for quotations:

NAY, ANDERSON & CO'Y,
REGINA, SASK.

MAKE YOUR OWN

1. Stock Food
2. Calf Rearing Meal
3. Pig Powders for Fattening
4. Worm Powders for Horses
5. Powders for Wounds and Sores on Horses.
6. Electric Oils

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

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR EACH
OR THE SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS
WRITE RIGHT NOW

FRANK HARRISON
35-15-26 Box 74 Birtle, Man.

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

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE
Farmer's Advocate.

ANOTHER HEART EMBITTERED.

"Ah, Christmas Day at last," mur-
mured old Scrooge. "And I have
followed my usual custom of repenting
of all my bitterness of heart and have
been carrying truckloads of turkeys
and candies and warm clothing to the
poor and needy, as well as lavishing
costly presents upon my relatives.
Is there anyone I have overlooked?"

Here his eye wandered to the tele-
phone on the wall.

"Bless me!" he exclaimed. "I had
forgotten her. Now, that is too bad.
And all the stores are closed, too. The
only thing I can do is to ring up central
and wish her a Merry Xmas. It is just
a shame that I did not think of that
telephone girl last night."

Rising, he went to the telephone and
took down the receiver.

"Hello."
"What number, please?" asked cen-
tral.

"No number, I just wanted to—"
"Number, please?"

"Not any number. I—"
"Naught, ten, on what?"

"I say not any num—"
"Eight, naught, ten—"

"I'm not saying any number. I—"
"Nine, eight, naught. What's the
rest of it?"

"There is 'nt any rest of it. I merely
wanted to.—"

"Do you want the chief operator?"
"No, I don't want the chief operator.
I simply want to say—"

"Is your telephone out of order?"
"The telephone is alright. What I
want to tell you is—"

"It's against our rules to carry on
conversation with patrons."
"But I—"

"Do you wish to call a number?"
"I wish you—"

"What number please?"
"Wait a minute. "I wish you—"
"Number?"

**Baking's a pleasure
when you use
*Blue Ribbon***

BAKING POWDER

It makes the food light and of
fine quality and most wholesome
because of its purity and un-
usually high quality.

For the same reason it can al-
ways be depended on, so the cook's
work is made easier. Try a pound
next time and give it a fair trial.

25 cents a pound

"Why consarn you, can't you wait a
minute until a gentleman completes
his remark?"

"Please look over the stipulations in
your contract. Your telephone will be
taken out if you use ungentlemanly
language over the wires."

"You misunderstand me, madam.
I wish to wish—"

"If you don't want to call a number,
please don't bother us. This is a busy
day."

"Well you can—" here he yanked
the receiver and about three feet of wire
out of the box—"you can send around
to-morrow—" he struck the box and
jarred it loose—"You can send around
to-morrow and get what is left of this
confounded machine"—he had the box

on the floor and was jumping up and
down on it—"and I never again want
to see a telephone or a Christmas or
anything else."

Kicking the wire and wreckage into
the corner, he jammed his hat down
over his eyes and hurried out into the
street and into one of his tenement
houses, where he ordered a helpless
widow with eight children to return the
turkey he had given her and either pay
the rent or vacate the premises at once.

Later in the day he was arrested for
swearing at a man who wished him a
merry Christmas and a Happy New
year.



The Best Piano Teacher in the World.

will never develop a pupil into an accomplished artist, or even a decent concert player, if he
teaches with a piano which has an inflexible action, hard uneven tone, or which does not stay in
tune with itself. But the

Gourelay Pianos

lend to every requirement of the teacher's art. The full, rich, resonant tone, the action responsive
to every degree of touch and style of phrasing, and the even register in all the clefs of the Gourelay
Piano, not only enable the pupil easily to acquire perfect technique, but make him an artist in
finished musical expression.

The Gourelay is the chief aid to musicianship, both for the teacher himself in giving instruction,
and for the pupil in learning rapidly.

A progressive teacher's studio is not complete without a Gourelay piano. Try the Gourelay and
you'll set your heart on owning one. We arrange

Special Payment Plans

to meet all exigencies. We ship on approval anywhere in Canada.

Gourelay Winter Learning

Head Office
189 Yonge Street, Toronto

Winnipeg Westerns
279 Donald Street

To Cure a Cough.

A noted authority on lung trouble advises that as soon as a cold is contracted, the following simple treatment should be given. The ingredients can be purchased from any prescription druggist at small cost and easily prepared in your own home. It is said to be so effective that it will break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable.

Take a half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of Glycerine, and eight ounces of good Whisky. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

Be sure that the Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is in the original half-ounce vials, which are put up expressly for druggists to dispense. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly printed thereon. Only the adulterated oils are sold in bulk; these create nausea and never effect the desired results.

The Greatest Sash and Door Factory in the West

Building Paper

Lumber

Windows, Doors

Builders' Supplies

CUSHING BROS.

Calgary Edmonton Regina

HANLEY LANDS

200,000 acres in Goose and Eagle Lake districts.

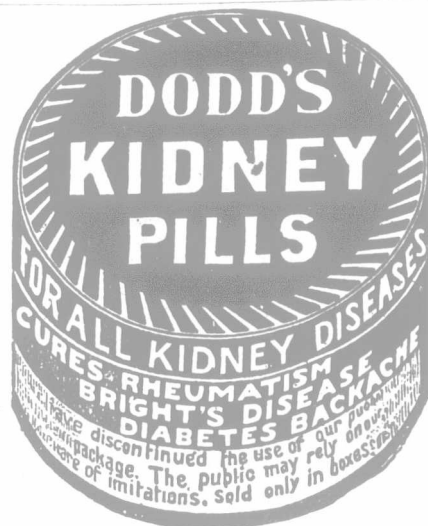
A few snaps in improved farms near Hanley.

Homesteads located.

Correspondence solicited.

HAROLD DANBROOK
Hanley Sask.

Mrs. Borem—I am opposed to intoxicating liquors as a beverage, yet I believe that liquor rightly used is a benefit to humanity. I am fully convinced that whisky was once the means of saving my life. Miss Cutting—Perhaps it did, but I fail to see how that proves it a benefit to humanity.



Bob, Son of Battle.

(Continued from issue of December 5.)

As he spoke there came down to him above the tumult, a faint cry of mingled surprise and anger. The cheering ceased abruptly. There was silence; then there burst on the stillness a hurricane of indignation.

The crowd surged forward, then turned. Every eye was directed across the stream. A hundred damning fingers pointed at the solitary figure there. There was hoarse yells of: "There he be! Yon's him! What's he done wi' it? Thief! Throttle him!"

The mob came lumbering down the slope like one man, thundering their imprecations on a thousand throats. They looked dangerous and their wrath was stimulated by the knot of angry Dalesmen who led the van. There was more than one white face among the women at the top of the slope as they watched the crowd blundering blindly down the hill. There were more men than Parson Leggy, the squire, James Moore, and the local constable in the thick of it all, striving frantically with voice and gesture, ay, and stick too, to stem the advance.

It was useless; on the dark wave rolled, irresistible.

On the far bank stood the little man, motionless, awaiting them with a grin upon his face. And a little farther in front was the Tailless Tyke, his back and neck like a new-shorn wheat-field, as he rumbled a vast challenge.

"Come on, gentlemen!" the little man cried. "Come on! I'll bide for ye, never fear. Ye're a thousand to one and a dog. It's the odds ye like, Englishmen."

And the mob, with murder in his throat, accepted the invitation and came on.

At the moment, however, from the slope above, clear above the tramp of the multitude, a great voice bellowed: "Way! Way! Way for Mr. Trotter!" The advancing host checked and opened out; and the secretary of the meeting bundled through.

He was a small, fat man, fussy at any time, and perpetually perspiring. Now his face was crimson with rage and running, he gesticulated wildly; vague words bubbled forth, as his short legs twinkled down the slope.

The crowd paused to admire. Some one shouted a witticism, and the crowd laughed. For the moment the situation was saved.

The fat secretary hurried down the slope, unheeding of any insult but the one. He bounced over the plank bridge; and as he came closer, M'Adam saw that in each hand he brandished a brick.

"Hoots, man! dinna throw!" he cried, making a feint as though to run in sudden terror.

"What's this? What's this?" gasped the secretary, waving his arms.

"Bricks, 'twad seem," the other answered, staying his flight.

The secretary puffed up like a pudding in a hurry.

"Where's the Cup? Champion, Challenge, etc.," he jerked out. "Mind, sir, you're responsible! wholly responsible! Dents, damages, delays! What's it all mean sir? These—these monstrous creations!"—he brandished the bricks, and M'Adam started back—

"wrapped, as I live, in straw, sir, in the Cup case, sir! the Cup case! No Cup! Infamous! Disgraceful! Insult me—meeting—committee—every one! What's it mean, sir?" He paused to pant, his body filling and emptying like a bladder.

M'Adam approached him with one eye on the crowd, which was heaving forward again, threatening still, but sullen and silent.

"I pit 'em there," he whispered; and drew back to watch the effect of his disclosure.

The secretary gasped "You—you not only do this—amazing thing—these monstrousities"—he hurled the bricks furiously on the unoffending ground—"but you dare to tell me so!"

The little man smiled. "Do wrang and conceal it, do right and confess it," that's Englishmen's motto, and mine as a rule; but this time I had ma reasons."

(Continued on page 1970.)



STEELE, BRIGGS' FAMOUS SEEDS

WITH THE NEW YEAR YOU WILL BE PLANNING GREAT THINGS

Your garden will have consideration. Get our Western Catalog—it contains some grand new kinds and all the varieties are specially suited to the West. The cultural directions were compiled by Manitoba's Veteran Gardener

SEED GRAINS—Registered Stocks, Grown from Registered and Selected

GRASSES AND CLOVERS—Selected and Pure

PLANTS AND SMALL NURSERY STOCK FOR THE WEST

PLANET, Junr. IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN SUNDRIES

CYPHERS' INCUBATORS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES

Prices Right in all lines

Order early to secure

The STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited
WINNIPEG, Man.

Catalog Free for the asking

Wanted Men \$75 to \$150 per Month

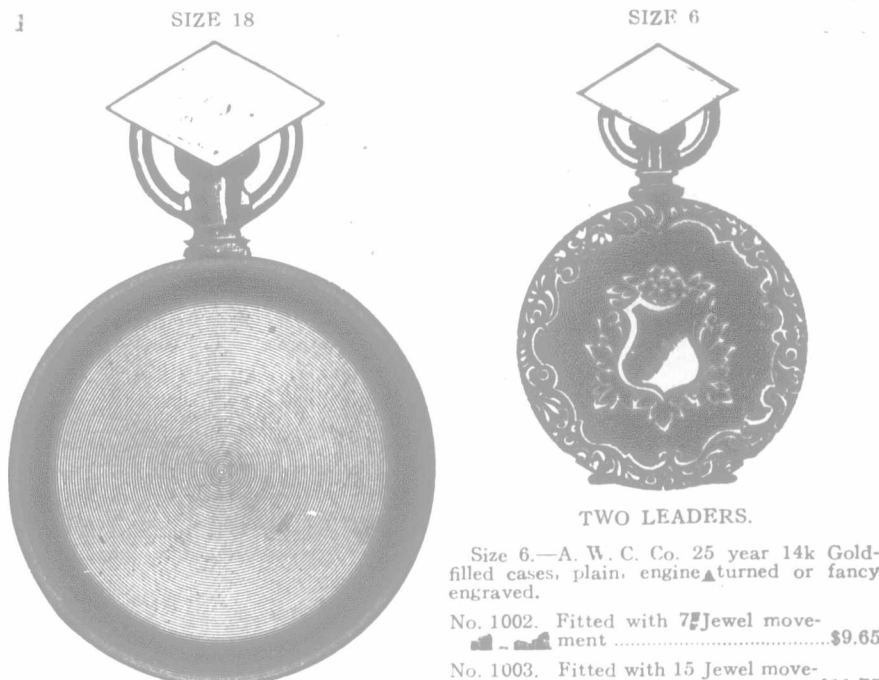
Hundreds of men wanted to fill positions as Firemen and Brakemen. We teach and qualify you by mail—and assist in securing positions. Write to-day for booklet and full particulars.

Dominion Railway Correspondence School
Dept. C WINNIPEG

A WATCH FOR CHRISTMAS

For Man, Woman, Boy or Girl what more acceptable gift? Orders for Watches to be sent for Christmas Presents are given careful and prompt attention.

GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES AT LOW PRICES
Postpaid to any address in Canada.



TWO LEADERS.

Size 6.—A. W. C. Co. 25 year 14k Gold-filled cases, plain, engine turned or fancy engraved.

No. 1002. Fitted with 7 Jewel movement \$9.65

No. 1003. Fitted with 15 Jewel movement \$11.75

Thoroughly Reliable. Guaranteed Genuine Walthams.

Size 18.—Plain, Solid NICKEL-SILVER Cases; heavy weight, durable and reliable for every day use.

COMMON SENSE WATCHES.
No. 200. Fitted with 7 Jewel movement \$4.50
No. 201. " " 15 " " 5.50
No. 202. " " 17 " P.S. Bartlett movement 8.65

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

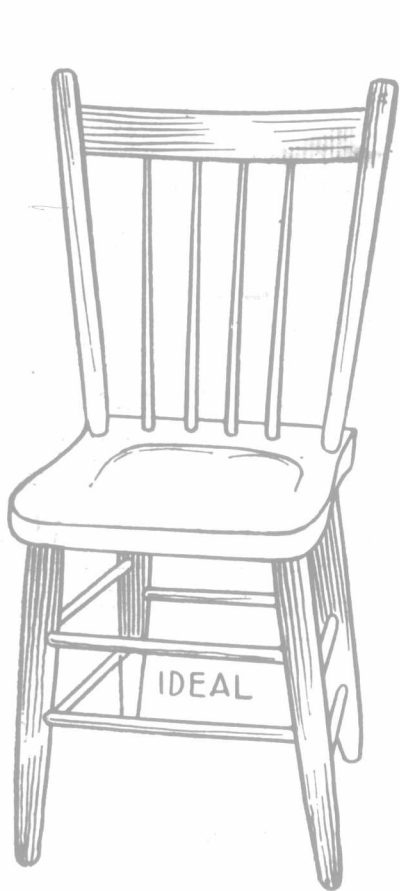
A. W. C. Co. 25 year, 14k Gold-filled Cases, plain, engine turned, or fancy engraved.
No. 800. Fitted with 7 Jewel movement \$10.00
No. 801. " " 15 " " 11.25
No. 802. " " 17 " P.S. Bartlett movement 14.75

Stanley Mills & Co. Ltd.
HAMILTON, Ont.

Your silent salesman—an Advocate Advt.

The Ideal House Furnishers Ltd.

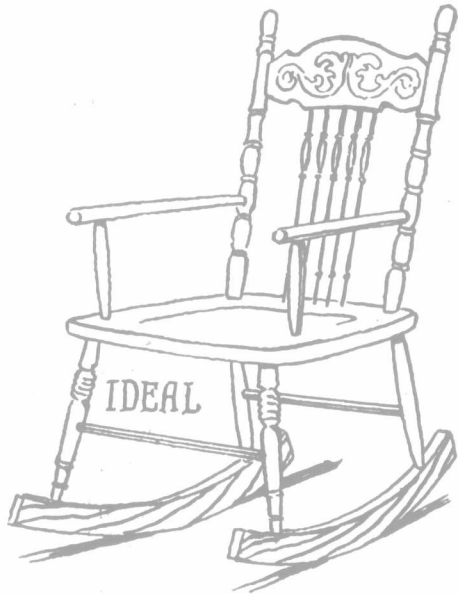
Items that will interest the Farmers. We carry a full line of complete House Furnishings and always have a good stock which we sell to outside customers at special cut rates. As our space is limited we can only show you a few of the bargains we offer. When ordering goods name paper and number of article.



No. 1. **49c.** Kitchen Chairs, nicely finished in Elm with turned spindle.



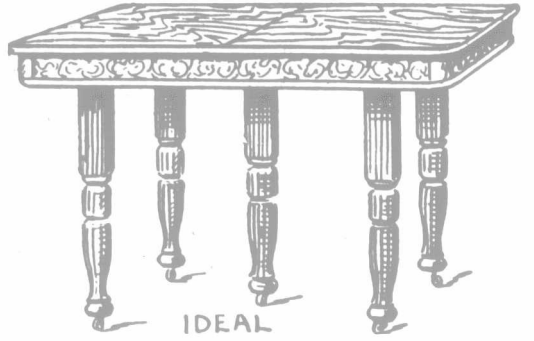
No. 2. **69c.** Dining Room Chairs with hard wood seat and turned legs and spindles and gloss finish.



No. 4. **98c.** Child's Rockers, nicely finished and embossed back, impervious seat and nicely turned spindles.

No. 5. **\$2.00.** Arm Rockers, cobbler seat, nice gloss finish, high embossed back. A good, strong, comfortable rocker.

No. 6. **\$1.05.** Nurse Rocker, high back and impervious seat and gloss finish.

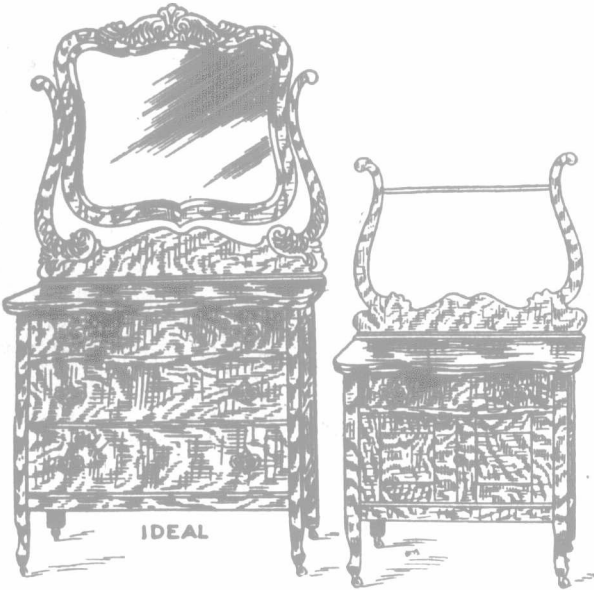


No. 7. **\$5.95.** Elm Extension Table, nicely finished embossed edge and fluted legs, extends 6 feet.



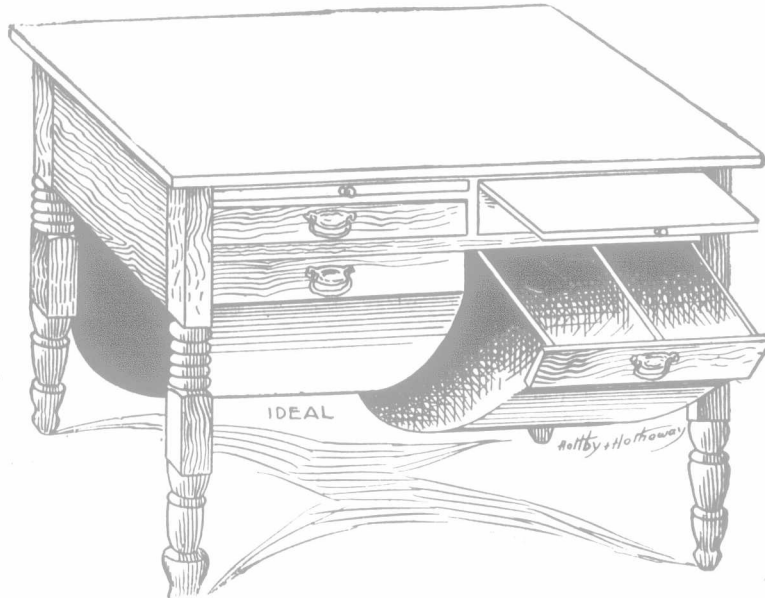
No. 8. **\$12.25.** Sideboard, finished in Golden Elm, nicely carved back and fitted with good, British Bevel Mirror.

No. 9. **\$21.35.** Sideboard, finished in Quartered Empire Oak, nicely carved back and British Bevel Mirror, base fitted with three small drawers and spacious cupboard.



No. 10. **\$11.95.** Dresser and Stand, finished in Golden Gloss Maple, base fitted with two large drawers and British Bevel Mirror.

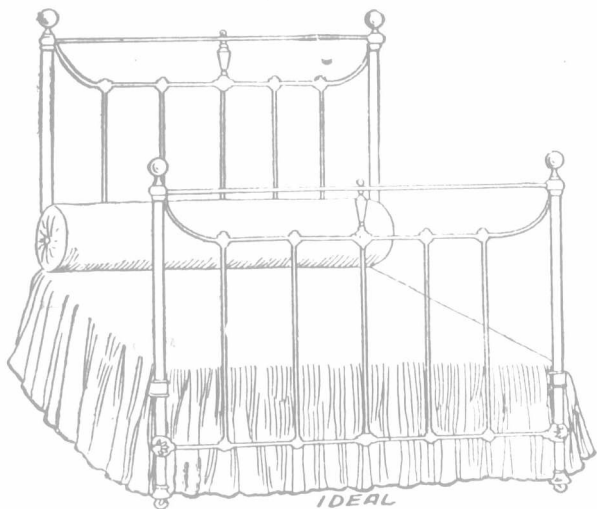
No. 11. **\$13.95.** Dresser and stand, finished in Quartered Empire Oak, nicely carved top and base fitted with three large drawers and British Bevel Mirror.



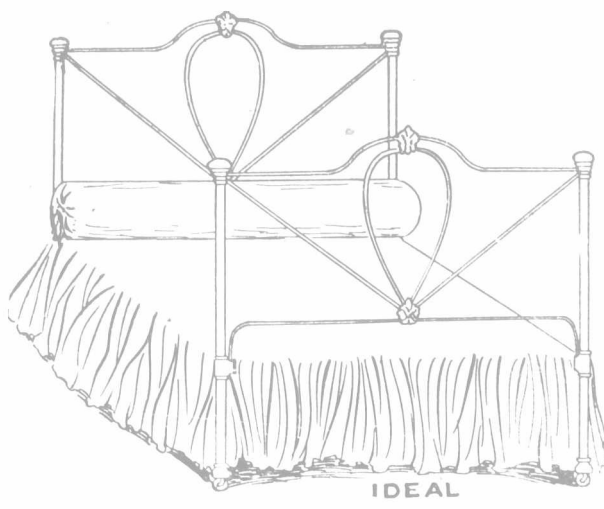
No. 12. **\$6.49.** Hardwood Kitchen Cabinets, fitted with two metal flour bins and double drawers and two chopping boards.



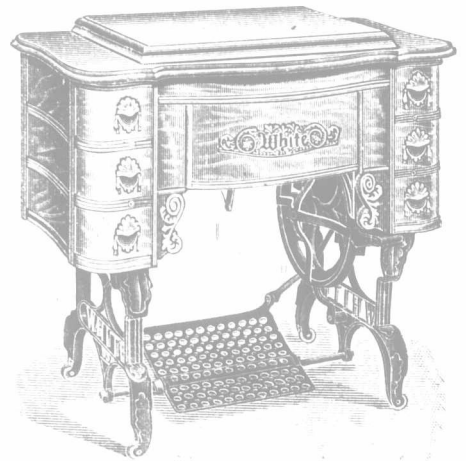
No. 17. **\$248.00.** Celebrated Evans Piano, either Walnut or Mahogany, with double veneered case and three sustaining pedals. Very highly polished.



No. 13. **\$6.95.** White Enamel Iron Bed, with 1 1/4-16 in. Pillar and brass top rail trimmings.



No. 14. **\$3.25.** White Enamel Iron Bed, with 1 1/4-16 in. Pillar, nicely finished and double angle iron.



No. 15. **\$33.50.** Drop Head White Sewing Machine, with six drawers and fitted with all the latest attachments.

No. 16. **\$28.95.** Drop Head White Sewing Machine, with drawers and fitted with all the latest attachments.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SKIN HEALER!

The heroes of ancient Greece and Rome, the sages of Scripture times and the Saints of a later period, all anointed injuries and diseases of the skin with secret balms and essences. Instinct prompts us to rub a place that hurts. The difficulty of past days has been to find an ideal substance with which to rub. In ZAM-BUK that substance has now been found. Most ointments and embrocations are too coarse to be absorbed by the skin, or also contain mineral substances or animal fats which, if absorbed, never do good and often do harm. ZAM-BUK is a balm composed entirely of herbal juices and essences. It is so refined that it can be absorbed by the delicate skin of babes. It is a veritable marvel of healing power, having closed ulcers, abscesses and chronic sores which have defied all salves for many years. It is highly antiseptic—kills disease germs, prevents suppuration, blood poison and inflammation.

It soothes pain and smarting. It stops bleeding. It cures inflammation, external or internal. Rubbed well into the muscles it cures rheumatism and sciatica, and in every way it is the finest, best and handiest household balm obtainable. Write for trial box as offered below.

Evidence of Zam-Buk's Power From People You May Know:

Severe Abrasion Healed.

Mr. A. White, of the Assiniboia Hotel, Medicine Hat, says:—"Some time ago I received a severe abrasion on the leg and a fractured shin bone. I did not treat the injury very seriously for about two weeks, when it got very bad, and I went into a hospital. An operation was performed and after two weeks treatment I came out of the hospital. At that time the wound was not healed up, so I decided to try Zam-Buk. I applied this balm and it was so satisfactory that I continued with its use, and the wound is now entirely healed."

Zam-Buk Saved His Arm.

Mr. Wm. Snell, of Langenburg, Sask., says:—"I saved my arm through using Zam-Buk. Some time back I scalded my arm terribly. Although the scald was on the arm it was so severe that my hand was all swollen up. When I started to use Zam-Buk I could feel the relief at once, and it completely healed the scald. I would not now be without Zam-Buk in the house. One box goes a long way, and it does its work when other remedies fail. I am very thankful that I became aware of its value."

Chapped and Cracked Hands.

Mrs. H. H. Rankin, of Appin (Ont.), says:—"I consider it my duty to tell you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of Zam-Buk. My hands were so sore that I could not put them in water. They had big cracks on them which caused me such pain that I could hardly work. Whenever I tried to put them near water they would smart and burn as if I had scalded them. They did not seem to be benefited by anything I tried until your Zam-Buk was introduced. To my great pleasure within a very short time Zam-Buk closed up the cracks and healed the sore places. My hands are now white. I recommended Zam-Buk to a friend who had a poisoned finger, and it cured that too. I think Zam-Buk a splendid household ointment, and I wish you great success."

ZAM-BUK HEALS cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, sprains, stiffness, bad legs, piles, running sores, eczema, ulcers, pimples, boils, rash, raw chapped hands, scalp irritations, barber's rash, sore throat and chest, chilblains, cold sores, festering sores, poisoned wounds, etc. Rubbed well into the parts affected, Zam-Buk gives great relief from neuralgia, toothache, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, chest and back pains. A box may be obtained of any druggist at 50c. a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price (6 boxes for \$2.50)

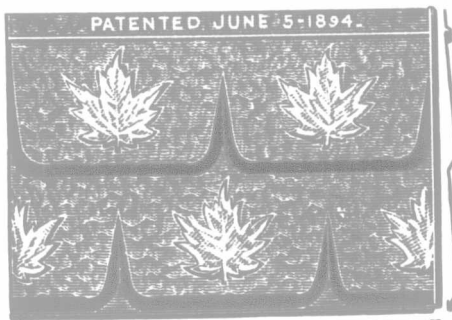


Free Trial Box.

Send this coupon and one-cent stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and they will post you a sample box—
Farmer's Advocate,
Dec. 19, 1906

Zam-Buk

THE WINTER SKIN-TONIC.



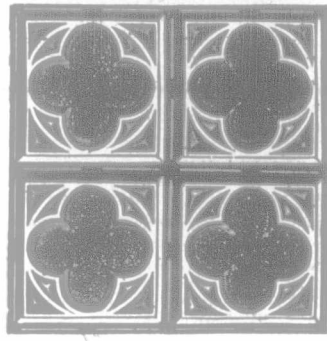
Safe Look Shingle.

Metal Building Goods

Metal Shingles
Metal Siding

Corrugated Sheets
Embossed Steel Ceilings

Write for Catalogues and Prices



Ceiling Plate.

CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg

Western Canada's Greatest Seed House.

1907 CATALOGUE.
A post card will bring it.
Write to-day.

A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LTD.
Brandon, - - - - - Man.

G. L. DODDS'

New National Song

"The Sugar Maple Tree"

is now on sale. The design of cover is elegant; the words patriotic; the music strong; the melody new, stirring and agreeable. Ask your music dealer for it, or send to T. Eaton Co. or Clark Bros. & Co., Winnipeg, for the author. Price 25 cents.

The attention of land buyers in Western Canada is called to the New Book

"THE LAST WEST"

The Latest Gift of

THE LADY BOUNTIFUL

Tells about the wonderful fertility of the soil, the mineral wealth and size of the country, history, romance, legend, life and sport, in prose and in song. More information about WESTERN CANADA than if you travelled for a year and spent Five Thousand Dollars.

Price \$1.00. Bound \$1.25. The T. Eaton Co., Clark Bros. & Co., Winnipeg, or the author.

G. L. DODDS,
care Leland Hotel, Winnipeg, Can.

The Ideal Holiday Present!

A gift that brings enjoyment to the entire household, and a luxury within the means of every family

THE BIG

4

BERLINER Gramophones
COLUMBIA Gramophones
EDISON Phonographs
VICTOR Talking Machines

Any Price
from
\$12
up
Every Style

We carry the most complete line of MUSIC-O-PHONES and Records in Western Canada

Write at once for Catalogs and Prices

The WINNIPEG PIANO & ORGAN CO.,

295 PORTAGE AVENUE,
WINNIPEG

It Pays to Advertise in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FREE!

FREE!

FREE!

A Beautiful . . .

Magnet Cream Separator Calender

Lithographed in 8 Colors

With Extra Large Figures

OUR OFFER.—To any farmer who sends our Winnipeg office fifteen names and addresses of neighbors who keep dairy cows and have no cream separator, we will mail one of these calenders free.

Our illustrated catalogue mailed to any address for the asking. Tells all about the **MAGNET** and its special features that save the dairy farmer many dollars.

It Will Pay to Investigate

The Double Bowl Bearing, a feature that makes the **Magnet** the strongest and steadiest running separator made. For eight years the **Magnet** has enjoyed the largest sale of any hand separator in the Eastern Provinces. **Factory Capacity 50 per day**

Petrie Manufacturing Company Ltd.

T. S. PETRIE, Manager

WINNIPEG, Man.

SHIP YOUR HIDES AND FURS

... TO THE ...

LIGHTCAP HIDE AND FUR CO. LTD.

ALSO DEALERS IN

WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, SENEGA, DEERSKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

Highest Prices paid for consignments.

Write or wire us before selling.

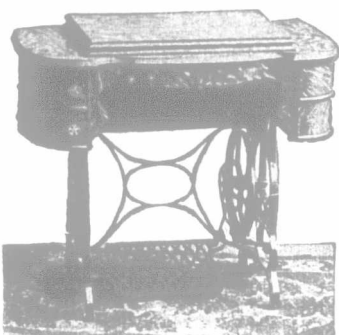
P. O. Box 484.

172 TO 176 KING ST., - WINNIPEG.



The Wingold Automatic Lift, Ball Bearing, Five Drawer Drop Head Cabinet, \$26.50

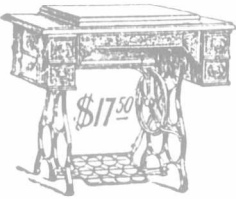
A BETTER SEWING MACHINE THAN IS OFFERED IN OTHER CATALOGUES AT HIGHER PRICES



WE OFFER THE WINGOLD, an extra high arm, family style sewing machine, head of the vibrating shuttle type, making a double thread lock stitch, in this popular and beautiful style, five drawer, automatic lift, drop head cabinet, as a very much better sewing machine, superior in every way, a better head, more improvements, finer quality and workmanship, higher class woodwork than is offered by others in similar style woodwork at higher prices.

GUARANTEED BY US FOR 10 YEARS. Shipped to Anyone subject to our famous **Three Months' Free Trial.** **WE INVITE YOU** to order this beautiful machine, compare it with any similar style sewing machine that you can get from anyone else, put them side by side, compare them in every piece and part, give them both a thorough working trial and test, do all kinds of plain and fancy sewing on both machines, compare the woodwork, all special features, and if you do not find our machine far superior in every way, a very much better machine in all respects, very much handsomer, even though the other machine is sold at \$5.00 to \$20.00 more, we will not expect you to keep our machine; just return it to us at our expense and we will promptly return all your money, including what you paid for freight charges. If you question this, if you want to prove our claims, get our sewing machine for comparison. Send for it, either enclosing our price or only \$1.00 deposit, or if you like, get it on our liberal "Send no Money" plan, as explained in catalogue on page 2, and make comparison. If by reason of such comparison and test, you desire to return our sewing machine, all your money will be promptly returned to you and you will not be out one cent by the transaction. Cut out this ad, mail it to us to-day and we promptly forward to you free, our Sewing Machine catalogue, which shows a complete line of the Finest Machines ever built, at the lowest prices ever heard of. If you or any of your friends expect to buy a sewing machine soon, you will do yourself or them an injustice if you buy without first comparing our machines with others offered you.

Dept. F.A. WINGOLD STOVE COMPANY, 311 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg



Sewing Machines Free, for 30 days trial. We send out all machines on 30 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell a 5-drawer, drop-head sewing machine, handsome oak wood work, for \$17.50; a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork, cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, free. Write for it. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES. Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! **LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**

WANTED 5,000,000 Muskrat Skins

Also all kinds of Raw Furs

Send for our price list.

The Canadian Raw-Fur Exchange 66 River Street, Toronto, Canada

\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS, \$5

Suits to \$15. Cloaks, raincoats, skirts and waists at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashion. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. A London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use.

HIDES, WOOL SHEEPSKINS, ETC.

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

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

"Reasons, sir! No reasons can justify such an extraordinary breach of all the—decencies. Reasons? the reasons of a maniac. Not to say more sir. Fraudulent detention—fraudulent I say sir! What were your precious reasons?"

The mob with Tammas and Long Kirby at their head had now wellnigh reached the plank-bridge. They still looked dangerous, and there were isolated cries of:

"Duck him!"

"Chuck him in!"

"An' the dog!"

"Wi' one o' they bricks about their necks!"

"There are my reasons!" said M'Adam, pointing to the forest of menacing faces. "Ye see I'm no beloved among yonder gentlemen, and"—in a stage whisper in the other's ear—"I thocht maybe I'd be 'tacked on the road."

Tammas, foremost of the crowd, had now his foot upon the first plank.

"Ye robber! ye thief! Wait till we set hands on ye, you and yer gorilla!" he called.

M'Adam half turned.

"Wullie," he said quietly, "keep the bridge."

At the order the Tailless Tyke shot gladly forward, and the leaders on the bridge as hastily back. The dog galloped on to the rattling plank, took his post fair and square in the center of the narrow way, and stood facing the hostile crew like Cerberus guarding the gates of hell: his bull-head was thrust forward, hackles up, teeth glinting and a distant rumbling in his throat, as though daring them to come on.

"Yo' first, ole lad!" said Tammas, hopping agilely behind Long Kirby.

"Nay; the old uns lead!" cried the big smith, his face gray-white. He wrenched round, pinned the old man by the arms, and held him forcibly before him as a covering shield. There ensued an unseemly struggle betwixt the two valiants, Tammas bellowing and kicking in the throes of mortal fear.

"Jim Mason 'll show us," he suggested at last.

"Nay," said honest Jim; "I'm feared." He could say it with impunity; for the pluck of Postie Jim was a matter long past dispute.

Then Jem Burton'd go first?

Nay; Jem had a lovin' wife and dear little kids at 'ome.

Then Big Bell?

Big Bell'd see 'issel further first.

A tall figure came forcing through the crowd, his face a little paler than its won't, and a formidable knob-kerry in his hand.

"I'm goin'!" said David.

"But ye're not," answered burly Sam'l, gripping the boy from behind with arms like the roots of an oak. "Your time 'll coom soon enough by the look on yo' wi' niver no hurry." And the sense of the Dalesmen was with the big man; for as old Rob Saunderson said:

"I reck'n he'd liefer claw on to your throat, lad, nor ony o' oors."

As there was no one forthcoming to claim the honor of the lead, Tammas came forward with cunning counsel.

"Tell yo' what, lads, we'd best let 'em as don't know nowt at all about him go first. And onst they're on, mind, we winna let 'em off; but keep a-shovin' and a-bovin' 'on 'em forra'd. Then us'll foller."

By this time there was a little naked space of green round the bridge-head, like a fairy circle, into which the uninitiated might not penetrate. Round this the mob hedged; the Dalesmen in front, striving knavishly back and bawling to those behind to leggo that shovin'; and these latter urging valorously forward, yelling jeers and contumely at the front rank. "Come on! 'O's afraid? Lerrus through to 'em, then, ye Royal Stan'-backs!"—for well they knew the impossibility of their demand.

And as they wedged and jostled thus, there stole out from their midst as gallant a champion as ever trod the grass. He trotted out into the ring, the unobserved of all, and paused to gaze at the gaunt figure on the bridge. The sun lit the sprinkling of snow on the dome of his head; one forepaw was off the ground; and he stood there, royally alert, scanning his antagonist.

(To be continued.)

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M.,
74 Young St., Toronto, Canada.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice; Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario; Rev. John Potts, D. D., Victoria College; Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto; Right Rev. A. Sweetman, Bishop of Toronto; Rev. Wm. McLaren, D. D., Principal Knox College, Toronto. Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

... THE ...
Ideal Life Co.

Furnishes absolutely perfect protection to its policy holders at the lowest possible cost.



Measures fully up to this high standard.

Insurance in force, \$47,000,000
Assets, over 10,000,000
Surplus, over 1,200,000

Money to loan at current rates; Costs low.

Apply to:

P. D. McKINNON,
Branch Manager
Aikins Bl'g, McDermot St.
Winnipeg, Canada.

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.

A Postage Stamp Can Follow You

almost anywhere. We can reach you with our instruction wherever the postage stamp can go. We have students in Canada from Sydney to Victoria, students in the United States, and students in far-off South Africa and New Zealand. Why can't we help you?

Use this coupon to ask for information. Draw a line through the course wanted, clip out and send with your name and address plainly written. If you are interested in something not mentioned below, write and tell us.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Complete Commercial, Chartered Accountancy, Auditing, Advanced Bookkeeping, Advertising, Journalism, Agriculture, Stock Raising, Poultry Raising, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Civil Service, Public School Course, High School Course, High School Entrance, Matriculation, Teachers' Certificates (any province), Special English, Musical Composition and Arrangement, Canadian Literature.

NOTE.—Instruction in any single subject of any course. Name what you want. W.F.A., Dec. 19, '06

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL of Canada, Limited,
603 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.
In consolidation with THE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Limited.

Trade Notes.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING needs strict attention to business. You cannot run the dairy to-day with old or out of date machinery. An improved cream separator is absolutely essential. The Sharples Separator Co. of West Chester, Pa., are putting out a machine that is claimed to do the work thoroughly. If you want to learn more about it, write for their book, "Christmas Dairying," and for Catalog B 186. Both are fine and they contain much valuable information.

MAGNET CREAM SEPARATORS—We bespeak from our readers a hearty welcome to the Petrie Mfg. Co. on the introduction of their machine, the Canadian made "Magnet" cream separator, to the people of the west.

For the past eight years the company has enjoyed a large sale for the "Magnet." From Lake Superior to the Atlantic coast it is well known, and four times the factory has been enlarged to meet the constantly growing demand. Additional machinery has lately been added to enable the company to develop its western trade.

There is one feature of the "Magnet" which makes it distinctly different from all others. The bowl is supported by a bearing at each end, which makes the machine run perfectly true under all conditions. It is an exceptionally close skimmer extracting every particle of butter fat, separating all disease germs and foreign matter. The frame of the machine is particularly solid—it is built for business and certainly does its work well. It has been heartily endorsed by such men as Prof. Dean of Guelph and Prof. Logan, Dairy Inspector, of British Columbia.

A Winnipeg headquarters has been secured, warehouses will be erected in each province and a shipment of "Magnet" separators is now on the way to the west to fill the many orders already with the company. Mr. T. S. Petrie, a director of the company will take charge of the Winnipeg office; the success of the company is assured.

MONEY SAVED BY TRADING WITH US

A few of our prices: Sugar, 20 lbs. for \$1; best Santos Roasted Coffee, 20c per lb.; Bacon, 16c per lb.; Lard 10-lb. pail for \$1.40. We pay the freight to any railway station in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Western Ontario. Write us for complete price list—it is FREE. Try us, and be convinced that dealing with us is money in your pocket. NORTHWESTERN SUPPLY HOUSE, 259-261 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man.



COAL COKE WOOD PEAT

Any Kind of Fuel is Good Fuel with the

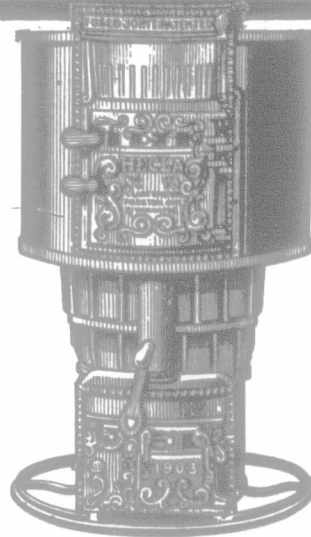
HECLA FURNACE

Ask for our Booklet which tells all about it

CLARE BROS. & CO., Ltd. PRESTON & WINNIPEG

We also make

The Hillborn
Wood Furnace
Hot-Water
Boiler
Radiator and
Register



Steel Ranges
Cast Stoves
Cook Stoves
and
Heaters

CLARE & BROCKEST

Western Agents. 246 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manure Spreaders

We manufacture the farmer's "Success". The machine with 28 years of experience behind it.

THE Western farmer is beginning to realize the importance of manuring his land. Constant cropping without giving back to the soil some of the fertility you have taken from it, will sooner or later decrease its productiveness, just the same in this country as it has already done in the older ones.

The "Success" Spreader will handle in the best possible way, all kinds of farmyard manure.

The best results are obtained by putting the manure on top, and this can only be done successfully by a Manure Spreader.

IMPORTANT:

Top-dressing a crop will cause it to ripen fully ten days earlier.

The "Success" Manure Spreader is a labor saver. A small boy can operate it. It will spread a load in less than four minutes. It builds up your soil, and the result of its use may be seen for years to come.

Think it over. Can you afford to be without one? Send for our free 50-page catalogue.]

The Paris Plow Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

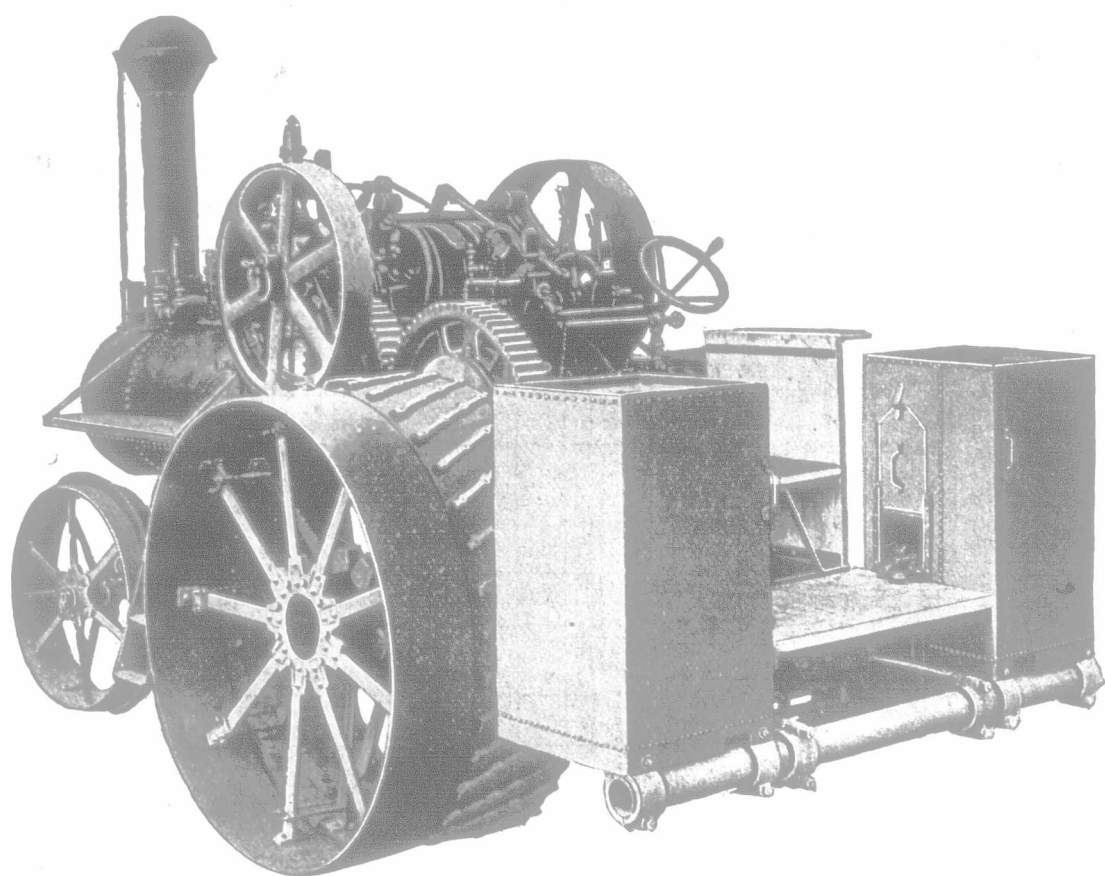
Our advertisers are determined to give value.

Steam Plowing



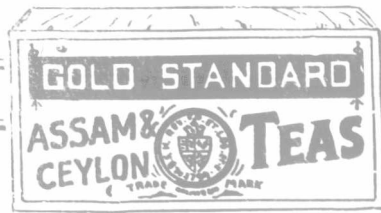
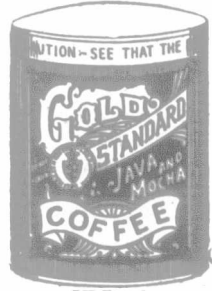
Waterous New Plowing Engine with Waterous Improved Plow Hitch
The Latest and Best Design of Plow Hitch in the Market

The
Waterous New
Steam
Plowing Engine
will
draw ten
Breaker Plows
in
any ordinary
Soil



The
Waterous New
Steam
Plowing Engine
is the
Most Powerful
and the
Best Engine
brought into the
Prairie Market

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. LTD. Winnipeg, Man.



The Connecting Links between
Good Cooking and Good Living are found in

GOLD STANDARD GOODS

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"

In Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Jelly Powder, Extracts, Cake Icings, Spices, Herbs, Mustard, etc., the name GOLD STANDARD signifies the highest quality of excellence. Avoid failures and provoking experiments by insisting on your grocer supplying you with

GOLD STANDARD GOODS

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"

THE CODVILLE-GEORGESON COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG and BRANDON, Man.



THE SPRINGFIELD STOCK FARM— We wish to draw attention to the half page advertisement in this issue of the Springfield Stock Farm, owned by C. F. Bunnell of Winnipeg. The proprietor has been at great expense and trouble to equip the breeding farm with up-to-date appliances, and animals of the best conformation and richest breeding. The farm is situated eight miles from the city limits and contains 1,280 acres all fenced with Page wire fence. On it are good springs, so essential to a stock farm; the new branch of the C. P. R. passes through the farm and on one corner is the Springfield P. O.; within a few hundred yards is proposed electric road to Lac du Bonnet. The barn is a large one and contains forty five loose boxes, has an L shaped eighty foot main piece and a forty foot wing driving shed and harness rooms; men's bedrooms are in front of the barn. Water is supplied by a windmill, with a tap at each stall. The loft has a capacity of one hundred tons of fodder. The residence is a modern one, heated by steam and in beautiful treed surroundings. The Percherons, so popular a draft breed with our cousins to the south, are headed by Rozelle, a horse weighing 1,985 lbs.; another is the yearling colt, Prince Rozelle, a son of Rozelle, a big fellow and one that promises to rival his sire. The Standard-breds are headed by Kid Patch, a son of the world-beater Dan Patch 1.55, out of Jessie Eddy 2nd, dam Clara by Stephen A Douglas. Others are Lady Melves, trial 2.25, by Norwood 2.12, dam Melves, whose daughter Lady Constantine, has a mark of 2.12½. Holly Wilkes, a bay five years old gelding by Jefferson Wilkes, dam Thelma 2.20½ by Aleyone. The trio are in winter quarters, being jogged by Geo. Hyndman, superintendent and trainer for the Springfield Stock Farm. In the stud of Thoroughbreds is Central Trust, a fine bay chestnut, standing sixteen hands, by imported Medlar, dam Money Box. Central Trust has been a great race horse in his day, and is now being given his opportunity at the stud where he bids fair to eclipse his racing

career by his stud, especially when mated with crack mares.

GALBRAITH'S WINNERS—Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man. telegraphs, with six horses exhibited at the International Show, Chicago, they won six prizes, including champion Hackney in harness. This speaks well for the class of animals handled by Messrs. Galbraith. All of these prize winners will be shipped to their Brandon barns on the 15th of this month.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN appears the advt of the Ideal Fence Co. This is a fence of proven merit. It was first manufactured in the United States in 1896 and has been made in Canada since 1902.

The company has recently erected a new factory in Winnipeg. It is 62 by 124 feet in size and equipped with the best machinery. Several thousand miles of this fence is used by the Canadian railways and the farmers are already buying for the New Year's work. F. C. Stevenson is manager of the Winnipeg plant and C. A. Stewart is secretary. We predict for this firm a generous share of the fence business of 1907.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER from Mr. Hector A. Morrison, a prominent farmer of Lloydminster, speaks for itself in regard to the merits of the Jumbo Grain Cleaners. The Beeman Co. has been in business for a number of years; the yearly increase of output shows the confidence of the people in the success of the machine. We invite our readers to correspond with Mr. Beeman for further particulars.

Longford Farm,
Lloydminster, Sask.
Oct. 19th, 1906.

Messrs. Beeman & Co.
Dear Sirs:—I have much pleasure in enclosing check for the Fanning Mill you sent me some time ago. I have tested same under every conceivable condition and put through all kinds of grain, and find it does all the work you claim for it; in fact I can't conceive of a better constructed machine for separating oats from wheat, or barley from wheat. It makes a beautiful job of it

and everybody who has seen it is delighted with its work.

I expect you will receive more orders from this neighborhood. In the meantime I wish you every success in the future. Yours truly,

HECTOR M. MORRISON.

ABSORBINE FOR WIRE CUTS.—Mr. O. Herriot, Galt, Ontario, writes under date of July 15, 1906: "I used your Absorbine on a barbed wire cut, which left a lump on the fetlock, with very good success on my three-year-old, which people said would always show but it is all gone." Absorbine is a prompt and effectual remedy in removing blemishes from horses and cattle. It does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used during treatment. Manufactured by W. F. Young, P.D.F., Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Your druggist can supply you, or send \$2.00 to Lyman Sons & Co., Canadian Agents, 380 St. Paul St., Montreal, P. Q., for a bottle express prepaid.

CRESCENT CREAMERY.—Dairymen situated in Western Manitoba will be pleased to hear that the Crescent Creamery Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg have decided to open up a branch of their business in Brandon.

The Crescent Creamery Co. realize that the express charges which their western patrons are called upon to pay are rather high and in order to overcome this, they have decided to open up this branch in order to accommodate these patrons.

The Crescent Creamery Co., Ltd., are well known all over the province. It is now nearly three years since they started in business and they are to-day one of the foremost creamery companies in the province. Their plant in Winnipeg is up-to-date and cannot be surpassed anywhere in this western country; their capacity is 20,000 lbs. of butter daily. They have built up this concern to what it is to-day, through strict business principles, always paying the highest prices, giving accurate test and paying promptly for their cream every fifteen days. They intend to follow

the same principles in Brandon, and there is no doubt in our mind but that they will receive a liberal support from the western dairymen.

They have been fortunate to secure the services of Mr. Whitlaw as manager for their new branch. Mr. Whitlaw is well known to all dairymen, having formerly been manager of the Brandon Creamery Co.

HERO GRAIN SEPARATOR.—We invite the attention of all those interested in grain separators to communicate with the Hero Mfg. Co., of Winnipeg manufacturers of the celebrated Hero Grain Separator. The special feature of this machine is the device for separating wild oats. All farmers who desire clean seed should look into this question of grain cleaners without delay.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY—the home of the big ripe apple and the luscious pear? Do you contemplate a change of location? There are several advertisements of reliable firms who have land for sale in that country. The reproduction of the photo of Nelson Fair will give some idea of the possibilities of that land. Will you look it up?

RAYMOND PEOPLE MOVE.—The Raymond Mfg. Co., manufacturers of the Raymond Cream Separators and Raymond Sewing Machines have recently moved from their old premises on Portage avenue to enlarged quarters on Smith St. The change was rendered necessary by the rapidly growing business of this enterprising concern. Their factory at Guelph is one of the best equipped in Canada and everything that can be done to reach the highest standards of perfection is carefully attended to. Write the office in Winnipeg for catalogues.

AS A DECORATION for your home, as a Xmas present or a New Year's gift to absent friends what could be more appropriate than a fur mat or the well mounted head of one of our native animals? Have you seen the head of the Moose in this issue? It is shown



New Fence Factory in Winnipeg

Our new factory will be turning out **Ideal Fencing** (manufactured by the McGregor Bannell Fence Co., Walkerville, Ont., since 1902) the first of February. Our fence will be "**Ideal**" in every particular. With our new factory we will be able to supply western farmers in a prompt and efficient manner.

We can't tell you all the good points of our fence in this advertisement, but drop us a postal and we will send you free our complete catalogue, which will prove to you that we have just what you want in the way of **Ideal Fencing**.

IDEAL FENCE CO. LTD. Winnipeg, Man.

CLARK'S CORNED BEEF.




Keep It In The House

It goes famously well with cold Turkey, Duck or Goose. It is just sweet beef—boneless and wasteless, with a fine meaty flavor. Tender and tasty, it needs no preparation—just open the tin and serve. Clark's Corned Beef is just what you want to make the turkey or goose go farther and taste better.

WM. CLARK, Mfr. MONTREAL



Established 1868

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,

Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.
Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Tex.

MANUFACTURE FULL LINE
**Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock
Drilling and Prospecting
Machinery.**

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.

CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

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

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG

in the advt. of Mr. E. J. W. Darby. Mr. Darby is also buyer of raw furs and game heads. Look up the notice in another column.

TIME FLIES.—On another page will be found the advt. of the Waltham Watch Company, to which we direct the attention of our readers. The Waltham watch has stood the test of time, and judged from every standpoint approaches as near as possible to perfection. Wherever time is kept there the Waltham watch is to be found, and there will also be found its satisfied admirers. What could be more excellent for a Xmas present than a "Waltham", as its absolute reliability will continually remind the recipient of the donor?

XMAS IS THE TIME FOR A MERRY JINGLE.—If you want a Music-o-phone write to the Winnipeg Piano and Organ Co., Winnipeg, Man. This company is agent for the celebrated Berliner machine and keeps the most complete line of records and instruments. The bachelor in his lonely shack, the merchant in his store, the comfortable millionaire in his mansion all take pleasure from the performance of these wonderful machines. They reproduce the best music of the world—bring it to your own home and that too at a price within reach of everyone.

Questions and Answers

Miscellaneous.

SEPARATORS.

Will you please inform me where a German made separator can be bought?
Alta. W. W.

Ans.—We are not aware of any being on offer in Canada or the States.

RENTING HOMESTEAD.

I have lived on my homestead ever since filing was made June, 1905 and cultivated 100 acres, would it be lawful for me to rent or lease it for one year or more? I should still live on the farm.
Alta. SANDY.

Ans.—You could make application to the Department of the Interior for an extension of time in which to complete your duties and in the meantime you might rent the land for a year.

DIVISION OF AN ESTATE.

An Ontario man takes out an insurance policy in favor of his children and presents policy to them. Afterwards he marries a second wife and then dies intestate.

1. What share of estate does second wife claim?

2. Is the insurance included in the estate or can children claim it in addition to their share of estate?

3. Is personal property and chattels included in estate?

Man. WESTERNER.

Ans.—1. She is entitled to one third.

2. No. We think the children are entitled to all the insurance and two-thirds of the property.

3. Yes.

BUILDING STABLE WALL.

1. Would you kindly inform me if it will hurt for mortar to freeze in putting up a stone wall for a barn basement?

2. How much lime should be with the sand?

3. Is a wall 18 inches thick strong enough for to carry a frame 24 by 36, 12 feet high?

Alta. G. E. MCG.

Ans.—1. The freezing does not detract from the strength of mortar but freezing and thawing alternately is liable to crumble it. Just near our office a seven story building is being put up and brick laying has been proceeded with without interruption up to the present.

2. A good deal depends upon the nature of the sand: if it is the right degree of sharpness and clean, about 8 parts to one of lime, but if dirty and either fine or coarse, from six to seven parts will be all that can be safely used.

3. Yes: plenty strong enough.

Veterinary.

ROUGH FODDERS.

What is the feeding value of ordinary slough hay composed with other rough feeds such as clover, timothy, wheat and oat chaff?

2. What would be the best mixtures of available rough fodders in Saskatchewan?

Sask.

T. W. R.

Ans.—There is no data as to the value of slough hay upon analysis so that one must judge of its feeding value by the way stock eat and do upon it. Some stock do not like it and will eat chaff or straw in preference in which case the latter would be of more value, while other stock eat slough readily. In all instances the food stock eat most readily when in normal condition is most valuable for feeding purposes proper care being exercised not to allow a glut.

2. Upon the average Saskatchewan farm a variety of hay (rye grass and timothy as soon as it can be grown) oat chaff and oat sheaves cut a little green is about as good a selection of fodders as can be had. For horses no grain excels oats and for cattle a mixture of barley, oats and small wheat makes a good ration.

LAME MARE—CORNS.

Clyde mare was running out in day-time for exercise last March and was noticed lame on hind leg. Consulted V. S. who thought there was a bone spavin coming on. I cannot see any growth on the bone as yet. Have treated her for spavin but it was no good. She was drawing heavy during threshing and she got no lamer. When she is trotting she appears to be very stiff on that leg. During the last three years she has had elephantiasis twice. Would the elephantiasis cause the lameness and if so where on leg should she be treated and how?

2. Also have a horse with corn. Can it be cured? What is the best treatment?

S. MCA.

Ans.—1. Elephantiasis is a term applied to a chronically enlarged condition of a limb, the result of several successive attacks of lymphangitis (inflammation of the lymphatic glands). In all such cases there is more or less stiffness and sometimes lameness, manifested. An established case of elephantiasis is absolutely incurable. Spavin lameness is most noticeable on starting and disappears to some extent with exercise. A capable veterinarian, by personally examining the case, should be able to give you reliable advice.

2. As to corns much may be done by proper shoeing to relieve pain and even to accomplish a cure. The most essential point is to remove shoe pressure from the affected parts, by paring the heels down so that they will not come in contact with the shoe. Pare out the corn well but do not cut into the quick. Wet the corn well with a strong solution of carbolic acid, one part to four parts of water, and, when dry, fill the cavity with Burgundy pitch, using a hot iron to soften it. A bar shoe, a stopping of tar, oakum and a leather sole is often beneficial. Examine the feet, at least every night and remove any hard substance that may have got wedged in between the hoof and shoe.

CHRONIC OESTRUM.

1. I have a mare of about nine hundred pounds weight, she was in season as regularly as other mares and was mated but failed to conceive. The mare is in good condition, eats and drinks alright, is thirteen years old. Can you advise me something to get her to hold?

2. Is a mare in foal liable to show signs of heat?

3. If a mare is in foal and is mated will the foetus be injured.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. As a rule females exhibiting such symptoms are termed nymphomanias; the condition of chronic oestrus (or abnormal recurrence of heat) is an evidence of disease of the generative apparatus. In our issue of September 5 on page 1412, an article appeared, "Why cows fail to breed," which would aid in throwing light on

this case. Sometimes the cause is due to an acid condition of the lining membranes.

2. Tonic medicine, and occasional injections of a solution of boracic acid or permanganate of potash.

3. It is very rare that a mare will permit the advances of the opposite sex when in the condition you state. Such has been known to occur and no damage done. Under natural and therefore healthy conditions there is little likelihood of this occurring. When copulation has occurred, in spite of the mare being in foal, dual pregnancies have been said to result, although the records are few and none too well authenticated.

FOOD FOR COLT.

I have two spring colts in this winter, well bred Clydes, which I wish to do well by. At present I am feeding each colt one quart of oats and the same of bran morning and noon, and at night half a gallon of boiled barley, oats and a cup of flax mixed, sweetened with bran to each colt, and plenty of hay and water. Kindly let me know if I am doing right as I am just a novice at the business. Also kindly let me know how much boiled flax should be given to my work horses while idle and how often per week.

R. S.

Ans.—1. The colts should thrive satisfactorily on the rations you have mentioned. We would, however, advise for colts, the feeding of crushed instead of whole oats. A teacupful of flaxseed three times a week, to each colt, is sufficient. If the colts have not access to rock salt, give to each half an ounce of barrel salt, in mask, two or three times a week. When the weather will permit they should have a run in the barn yard for one or two hours daily.

2. One pint of flaxseed, before being boiled, to each work horse, twice a week is sufficient.

COUGH.

I have a mare with a tight cough, with wind, as if from dry feed. Suffered a little the same way last winter. Would be glad if you could explain cause of the trouble.

H. W. J.

Ans.—Your description of the case is certainly characterized by brevity and vagueness. Your mare is probably becoming "broken winded," a condition resulting from various causes; such as, feeding on musty or dusty fodders or grain; fast or heavy exercise when the stomach is overloaded; hereditary tendency, etc. Feed sound clean oats and give moderate rations of the best quality of hay. Dampen the food. Give three times a week a bran mash, made by boiling one pint of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald 4 quarts of bran.

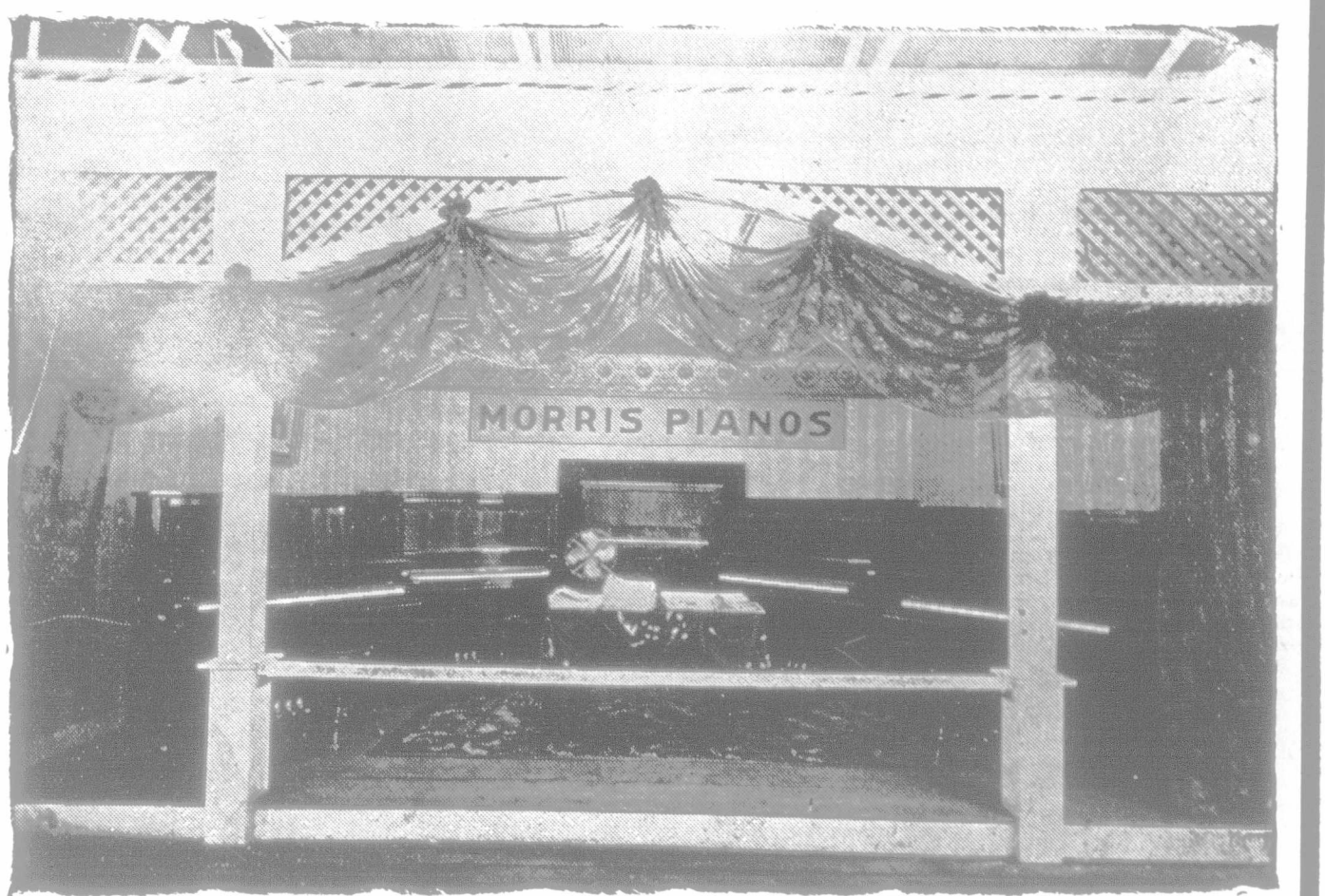
STIFLE OUT (LUXATION OF THE PATELLA).

Have a young driving horse which is in good condition. About three weeks ago when I took her out of stable one hind leg appeared perfectly helpless. She could not put it to ground and it was bent back from fetlock joint. On being turned out it became better and appeared alright. This morning it is again in same condition and appears even worse. No swelling noticeable. Otherwise in perfect health.

Sask. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your horse's knee cap or stifle bone becomes temporarily dislocated, and in consequence, the leg becomes for the time being completely useless. If the bone does not slip back to its normal position without assistance, put a rope around the leg below the fetlock and while one or two men pull the leg forward, another will stand behind and place one hand inside of the thigh just opposite the stifle, and with the other hand push the bone inward and upward. Its return to its normal position will be announced by a "click," and the horse will walk off in his natural gait. It is advisable to place the animal in roomy box stall and apply a blister to the stifle joint: Biniodide of mercury and cantharides, of each one dram; lard, 11-2 ounce. Mix. Clip the hair closely and rub well in with the fingers for ten minutes; leave until scab will rub off dry with the hand.

CANADA'S MOST ARTISTIC INSTRUMENT
is
THE MORRIS PIANO



The tone of the Morris Piano has been improved to a degree which has excited the unaffected admiration and astonishment of modern musicians. Sold on easy terms, with an unlimited guarantee:

THE MORRIS PIANO CO.,
S. L. BARROWCLOUGH, Western Manager. 228 Portage Ave.



NOTICE
FOREST TREE PLANTING

OVER 7,000,000 forest trees have been sent out within the past five years by the Department of the Interior to farmers on the prairie and planted according to instructions. Of these over 85 per cent. are living now. The Department is prepared to further assist settlers in this work, but in order to do so it is necessary that application should be sent to the Superintendent of Forestry at Ottawa, as soon as possible by those desiring to have their land examined next season. These applications will receive attention according to the date of their receipt, and all applications for inspection next year must be in by March 1st 1907. Simply write a few lines without delay, stating that you wish to make application for trees, and giving your name and post office address; and regular forms of application will be sent you. For further information apply to the undersigned at Ottawa.

E. STEWART,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Department of the Interior,
Forestry Branch, Ottawa.
November 10, 1906.

THE SUPERIOR

IF YOU WANT TO
INCREASE YOUR YIELD

you must sow good, clean grain. That can only be done by separating and cleaning. If so, in selecting a mill for this work your 1st idea is to get a mill that will do it **thoroughly** the first time. 2nd, one that will do it **fast** and is easily operated. 3rd, a **strongly-built** machine that won't fall to pieces the first year.

THE SUPERIOR

is strongly constructed, is low down making it easy to feed, has receiving hopper in front to keep oats from chaff and is well painted. As to the cleaning, we know it can't be beat, but we leave that for YOU TO JUDGE. Before buying any mill see the SUPERIOR and what it will do. It will pay you. Made in two sizes, with or without double bagger. Write for special introductory prices and catalogue.

AGENTS WANTED

THE HARMER IMPLEMENT COMPANY
COR. WILLIAM, PRINCESS STS. WINNIPEG

PIANOS & ORGANS
Highest grades only.
Prices reasonable and easy.
J. MURPHY & COMPANY
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

FREE
TO ANY
LADY
MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windeor, Ont.

Knowing what it is to suffer the tortures of female weakness I have decided to send free to every suffering lady 10 days' treatment of a simple home remedy that has, letely cured me of female diseases of the worst kind. Send your name and address to-day and be cured.

SEND US TWO DOLLARS

\$34.65



if you live in Manitoba, \$5, if you live in Alberta or Sask. and we will ship you this fine **WINGOLD STEEL RANGE**, C.O.D. subject to examination; and if you are satisfied pay the Express Agent \$32.65 and charges and you will be the owner of the best range in the world for the money. We have sold over 600 in Western Canada this summer and every one is giving perfect satisfaction. Any one can say they have the best range, but we furnish the evidence and leave the verdict to you. This range has 6 nine-inch lids; 20-inch oven; 15 gallon reservoir; large warming closet; top cooking surface 30 x 40 inches. Guaranteed to reach you in perfect condition. Weight 500 lbs. Use this range for 30 days and if you are not convinced you have made a **big saving in cost to you** return the range to us and we will refund your money with the freight you have paid. Write for our Catalogue before buying a range from any one on any kind of terms. You will save \$15 to \$40 by dealing with us and get a guaranteed article. We sell direct and save you the middleman's profit.—DEPT. W.

Burns Wood or Coal
WINGOLD STOVE COMPANY
313 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

DISORDERED SYSTEM WITH LEG MANGE.

I have a 7 year old Clyde mare about ten weeks ago took scours. I consulted vet. who gave oil and turpentine, kept her for five days and sent her home, sent powders to give her. Gave powders as directed, mare no better, she still kept scouring. I phoned the vet., he sent another lot of powders, I gave as directed. Mare quit scouring but got very itchy, would rub all time and bite legs, bit legs until sore. Vet. gave me bottle of Creolin to wash mare with, washed as directed. Wash caused mare to scour for almost one day, but wash did no good. Mare later swelled badly in hind legs some and along belly, little in front legs. Called Vet. He bled her; blood rather black; said her blood was poisoned. If I could get her over this itchininess she would be all right. I asked him about washing with copperas, he said it would do no harm; he said carbolic acid might do good. I was thinking of washing with sugar of lead if the copperas is no good; am feeding half gallon oats, same quantity bran morning and noon. Boiled barley and bran at night with tablespoonful of sulphur, twice a day, also feed brome grass hay.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your mare has apparently suffered many things from physicians. She is at least suffering from a parasitic disease known as "leg mange" and her general system is far from being in a normal condition. Clip the hair closely from the affected limbs and wash thoroughly with warm soft water and castile soap; rub dry with coarse cloth and immediately apply the following by rubbing on with the hand: Sulphur, 8 ounces; turpentine, 6 ounces; raw linseed oil, 10 ounces. Mix and shake well while using. After forty eight hours wash off and dry the limbs well.

Repeat in one week. Give internally morning and evening, in food, for two weeks, two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture: Tincture ferri chloride and Fowler's solution of arsenic of each, 12 ounces. During the same time give each day at noon in food one of the following powders: Sulphate of magnesia, 8 ounces; nitrate of potassium, 3 ounces. Mix and divide into 14 powders. While giving the medicine give every night a mash made by boiling one pint of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran. Give no bran with the cats at noon. Give a moderate ration of carrots or potatoes two or three times a week.

ERYTHEMA: HOOF OINTMENT.

I have a horse five years old his hind legs are in very bad condition. When I first noticed them the hair from the hocks to the feet appeared to be full of scurf, and they are now breaking out into sores. They seem to crack in the pastern joints and just above the fetlocks, it looks to me very much like scratches. The front legs are also very scurfy and seem to itch very much as the horse is continually biting them. The horse is in good condition. Will you kindly name complaint and give good remedy? Will you give recipe for home made hoof ointment and oblige, F. W. I.

Ans.—1. Many coarsely bred horses are predisposed to an erythematous condition of the limbs. It consists of inflammation of the skin of an acute or chronic nature. Would advise you to prepare the horse in the usual way, for a purgative and give the following: Barbadoes aloes, 7 drams; calomel, 1 dram; ground ginger, 2 drams; syrup, sufficient to form a ball. When the physic has ceased to operate, give every morning for three weeks in food

or water: Fowler's solution of arsenic, 2 tablespoonfuls. At the same time give every evening mash one tablespoonful sulphate of soda. If the legs are very hairy clip the hair away and wash thoroughly with the following:

To a patent pailful of warm soft water, add six ounces of English soft soap; four ounces of strong liquor ammonia and two ounces of creolin. After washing, dry the legs off with a coarse cloth and apply flannel bandages for twenty four hours. On removing the bandages apply to the affected parts, by light friction with the hand, morning and evening, while necessary, the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, of each 6 drams; methylated spirits, 4 ounces; carbolic acid, 1 ounce; fluid extract of belladonna, 2 ounces; water to make 1 quart.

2. Tar and tallow, of each 2 lbs.; beeswax, 8 ounces; dissolve altogether over a slow fire and stir well. This is a good hoof ointment.

Trade Notes**FARMERS AND MERCHANTS**

For a long time we have been quoting the opinions of farmers, and now, just for a change, and in order to show how one sided the question is, we will give the opinions of some Merchants Here they are:

St. Marys, Feb. 9, 1906.
Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co.,
Galt, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

We have been selling Herbageum for a number of years and are pleased to be able to say that your straight-forward method of doing business and the quality of your goods puts you in a different class from the numerous Stock Foods that are so heavily advertised. Their extensive and peculiar advertising has created a temporary demand for some of these Stock Foods, but our experience is that customers, after trying them, gladly came back to Herbageum.

Yours sincerely,
NEAR & MATHESON.
Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed Dealers.

Hamilton, Ont., Apr. 17, 06.
Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co.,
Galt, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

Our sales of Herbageum are steadily increasing. We carry a stock of Stock Foods of different makes which are advertised to do wonders. These wonderful advertisements have induced a number of our customers to try the Stock Food, but they soon return to Herbageum, and the general verdict is that no Stock Food gives so good results in cases of sickness or is so beneficial and economical for regular feeding as Herbageum.

Yours truly,
HAYS & RYAN.
Flour, Feed, Grain and Seeds,
Wholesale and Retail.

London, Ont., Apr. 5, 1906.
Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co.,
Galt, Ont.

Gentlemen:

We have been handling Herbageum continually since 1898. In all these years we have never had a complaint from a customer, and it is a common thing to have customers praise it highly and speak favorably of it. We have never known the manufacturers of Herbageum to make an unreasonable statement in their advertising or to do anything that was not exactly on the square. The word "Herbageum" and their plain paper package has come to stand for honesty and straight dealing in a line of business that has been infested with fakes.

Yours sincerely,
ADAMS & TANTON.
Dealers in Grain, Flour, Feed and all Mill Supplies.

Killdoe Station, Ont., Mar. 23, 1906.
Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co.,
Galt, Ont.

Gentlemen:

We have sold many different Stock Foods, but in our opinion Herbageum excels all Stock Foods. We have sold it for many years. It has always given satisfaction. Its competitors are usually short-lived. We believe it gives better value than anything else in its

line. Untruthful and exaggerated forms of advertising have from time to time forced other preparations to the front. The advertisements in reference to Herbageum have always been modest—in our opinion too much so—yet after trials of other articles, customers, come back to Herbageum. Were it advertised to the extent that some of the Stock Foods are we do not think it would have a competitor. Send us two barrels (200 lbs. each) and plenty of advertising matter—subject to regular terms and conditions. Yours truly,
GEORGE & MCGREGOR.

General Merchants.

Avonmore, Ont., Mar. 21, 1906.
Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co.,
Galt, Ont.

Gentlemen:

I have been selling Stock Foods for a number of years, and while I have sold a number of kinds, I still pin my faith to Herbageum. I find that the different makes of Stock Foods sell for a short time when they are first introduced, and while they are being advertised by their makers; with Herbageum it is different; I find a steady trade from customers who have been feeding it for years and who claim they get the best results from its use. I would not want to be without Herbageum, as I consider it just as staple an article as I have for sale.

Yours very truly,
W. J. MCCART.
Flour, Feed and General Merchandise.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Apr. 16, 1906.
Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co.,
Galt, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

In writing this letter I wish to express my confidence in the merits of Herbageum. I have been selling it ever since I started in business some fifteen years ago, and the gradual increase has proved beyond doubt that it has secured a place on the market that none of the so-called Stock Foods can secure. The first year or two all I could sell was in the neighborhood of 100 lbs., but my trade has been constantly increasing until it has reached the high water mark of 5,000 lbs. per year, and now that you are putting it up in pails I feel satisfied that there will still be a greater increase than ever before.

Through elaborate advertising I was compelled to handle some of the Stock Foods which some of my customers wanted to try, but now I find that they come back and ask for Herbageum again. It is by my own personal experience and the verdict of my many customers that I am fully convinced that there is no Stock Food on the market to compare with Herbageum. I can recommend it as an honest preparation to my customers.

Yours truly, G. C. HALL.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Flour, Feed, Hay, Salt, Coal, Wood, etc.

Dalhousie Mills, Ont., Mar. 5, 1906.
Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co.,
Galt, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

We have already expressed our opinion as to the superiority of Herbageum over everything else in this line, but it occurs to us to say further, that in our sixteen years' business relationship with you as the manufacturers of Herbageum, we have been impressed with your straight-forward manner of doing business, and it is to our mind worthy of special comment that you have never resorted to any of the exaggerations or fake methods of advertising, which are now-a-days so common in endeavors to place articles of this kind upon the market.

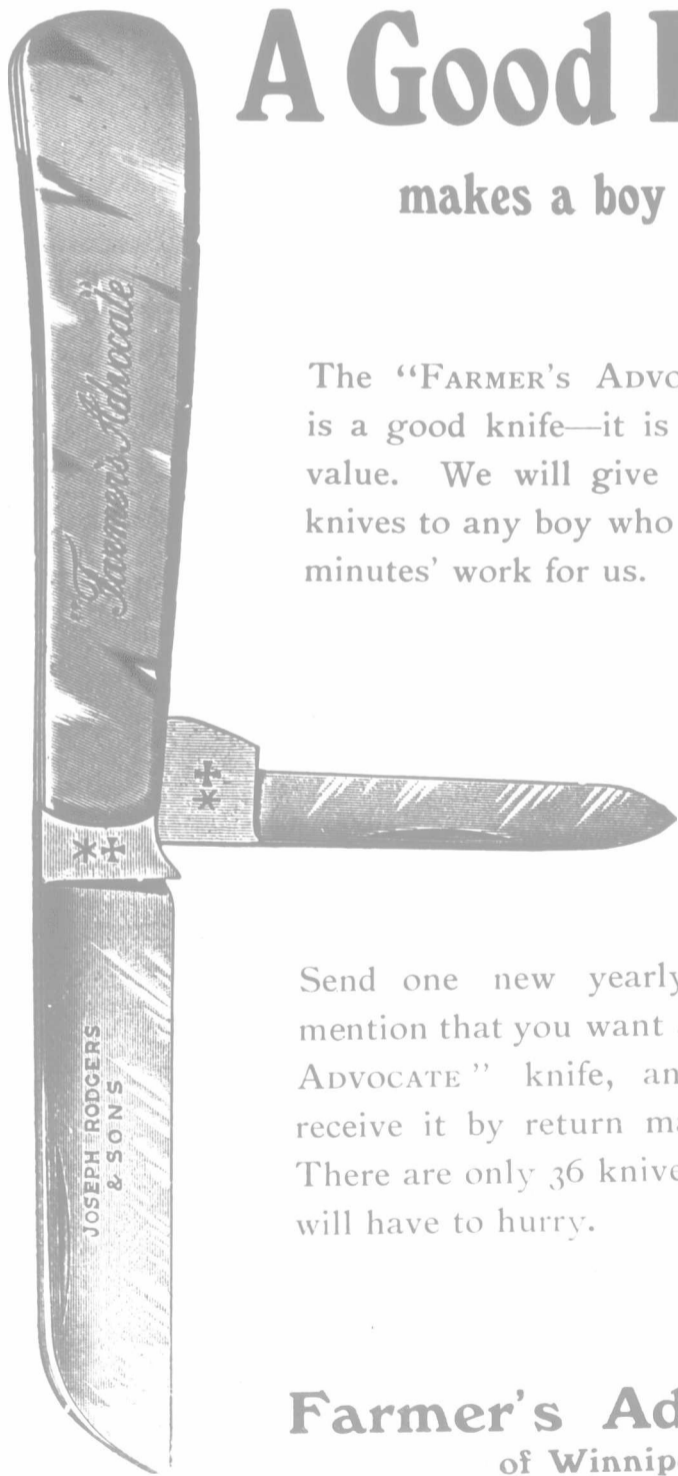
We wish you continued success, which Herbageum and your upright methods both deserve. Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM BATHURST & SON.
General Merchants.

Ottawa, Mar. 1, 1906.
Messrs. The Beaver Mfg. Co.,
Galt, Ont.

Gentlemen:

We have had a long experience in the handling of Stock Foods of various manufacture, and we say candidly that dollar for dollar spent in articles of this description we really believe that Herbageum yields the purchaser a more profitable return than will any other similar preparation.

Yours truly,
KENNETH McDONALD.



A Good Knife

makes a boy happy

The "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" Knife is a good knife—it is extra special value. We will give one of these knives to any boy who will do five minutes' work for us.

Send one new yearly subscriber, mention that you want a "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" knife, and you will receive it by return mail postpaid. There are only 36 knives left. You will have to hurry.

Farmer's Advocate
of Winnipeg

The Martin-Orme Pianos

ARE THE HIGHEST STANDARD IN CANADA

A. E. SOULIS & CO.

Sole Agents

328 Smith St., WINNIPEG

WHEAT
OATS

Thompson, Sons and Company
Commission Merchants

Write for "Price Prospects" and Shipping Directions.

P. O. Box 77 B - - WINNIPEG

BARLEY
FLAX

A CANADIAN CHRISTMAS IN 1847 AT EDMONTON—THE WORLD'S GREATEST FUR-MART.

By AGNES DEANS CAMERON.

"The world of prairie and the world of plain;
The world of promise and hope and gain;
The world of gold and the world of grain;
And the world of the willing hand."
—PAULINE JOHNSON.

Away up on the map three hundred and twenty-five miles north of the international boundary, on the silver Saskatchewan, lies a wonder town of past glamor and present intensesness and it would seem of almost immediate realization.

Edmonton is to-day the world's greatest fur-mart and (if we except the Yukon) Canada's Farthest North City. It was a Hudson's Bay post: it is a railway metropolis on the edge of a wheat-field nine hundred miles long and four hundred miles wide.

One Paul Kane, a wandering artist possessed with the desire of producing a series of original type-pictures of American Indian chiefs, far back in the year 1847 visited this stockaded fort of the ancient and honorable Hudson's Bay Company. He gives us a description of a Christmas dinner that he ate there and of a buffalo-hunt in which he took part. It is a peep into a past age when Edmonton was the northernmost Outpost of Empire, the Ultima Thule of buffalo-wallow and dog-train of pemmican-maker and fur-trader and tribes of the warlike Cree and Blackfoot.

Paul Kane writes: "All the Company's servants with their wives and children numbering about one hundred and thirty live within the palings of the fort. Outside, the buffaloes range in thousands close to the fort; deer are to be obtained at an easy distance; rabbits run about in all directions, and wolves and lynxes prowl after them all through the neighboring woods. As for seeing the aborigines, no place can be more advantageous; seven of the most important and warlike tribes on the continent are in constant communication with the fort which is situated in the country of the Crees and the Assiniboine and is visited at least twice a year by the Blackfeet, Sarcees, Pregans, and Blood Indians who come to sell the dried buffalo-meat and fat for making pemmican which is here prepared in large quantities for the supply of the other posts. The buffaloes were extremely numerous this winter and several have been shot within a few hundred yards of the fort. The men have already commenced to gather their supply of fresh meat for the summer, in the ice pit. This is a great square hole capable of holding seven hundred

of eight hundred buffalo carcasses which, so protected, keep perfectly sweet through the whole summer.

"Every one these days in the fort is busy; the men are bringing in the meat or building boats. These boats about thirty feet long and six feet beam go as far as York Factory and are found more convenient for carrying peltries on the Saskatchewan and the Red than are canvas. More than one-half of the boats built here never return. The women find ample employment in making moccasins and clothes for the men, putting up pemmican in ninety-pound bags and doing all the household drudgery. The evenings are spent

round their large fires in eternal gossiping and smoking. The sole musician of the establishment, a fiddler, is now in great requisition amongst the dancing French part of the inmates, and the more sedate Indian looks on with solemn enjoyment. No liquor is allowed to the men or Indians.

"On Christmas Day the flag was hoisted and all appeared in their best. Towards noon every chimney was in full blast and savory steams of cooking filled the air. About two o'clock we sat down for dinner. The dining room was probably about fifty feet by twenty-five feet and well warmed by large fires which, throughout the winter are

To our Customers of the Past

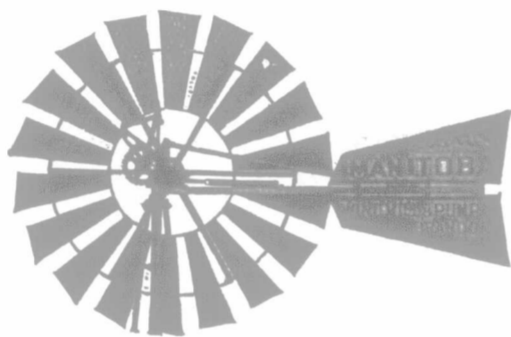
To the Friends we shall make during the future

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Have you thought of how you would economise your labor during the coming year?
Why not let the

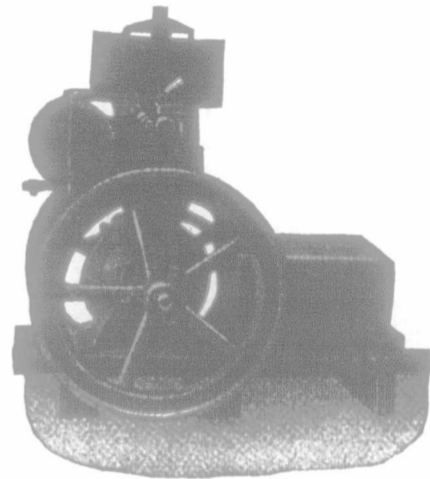
Manitoba Windmill or the
Manitoba Gasoline Engine

do your work?



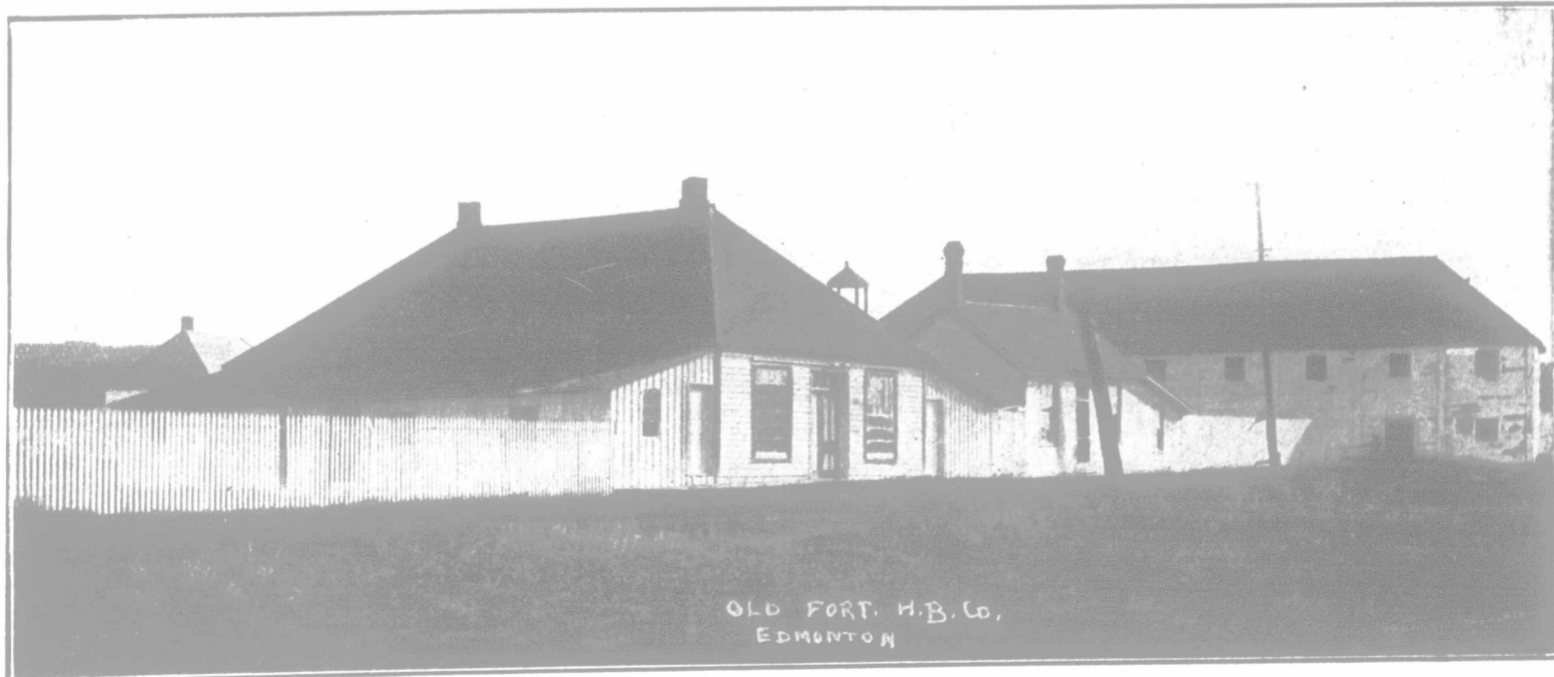
Write
for
Catalog

FREE
for the
asking



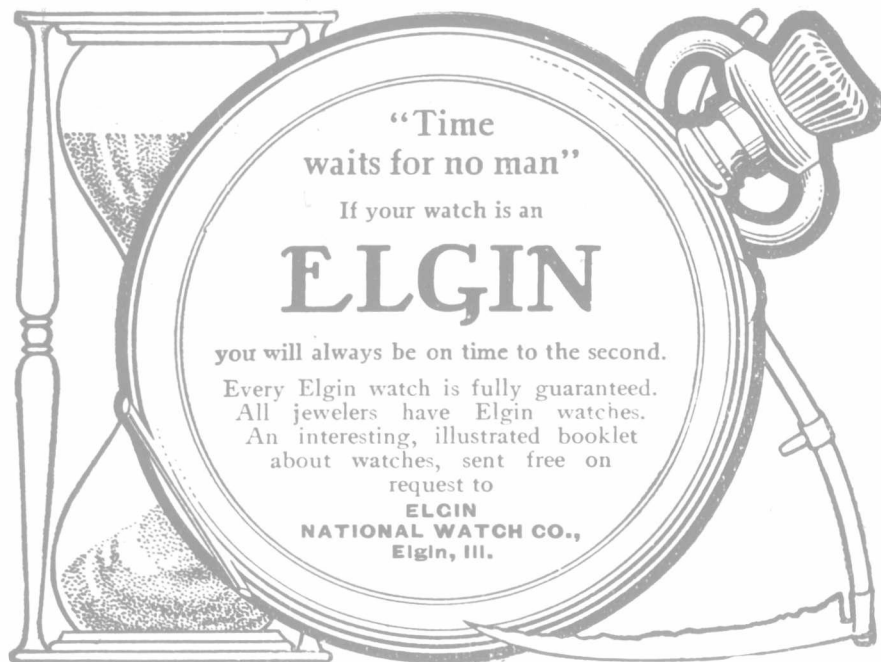
Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers, Box 301, Brandon, Man.



OLD FORT, H.B. Co., EDMONTON

ONE OF THE OLD CORNERS OF EDMONTON

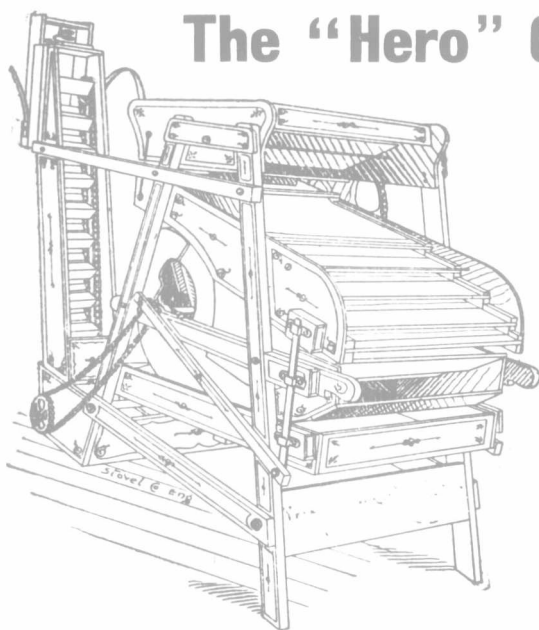


The Alberta Farmers' Association

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



The "Hero" Grain Separator

Built in Winnipeg to Suit Manitoba and Territorial Grain.

This machine takes the lead. It will separate wild oats from wheat thoroughly and quickly, also wild Buckwheat from flax. Cleans Oats, Barley, Peas, Beans, Timothy, Clover, Rye and Broome Grass seed.

We lead while others follow. Buy the Hero and have the best.

NOTHING TO EQUAL IT ON THE MARKET.

HERO MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ayrshires & Yorkshires

THE BEST OF EACH

Choice young stock to select from.
Farm near Regina City.

J. C. Pope, Regina, Sask.

HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE

Clydesdales and Hackneys

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

S. J. PROUSE

Ingersoll, Ont.

never allowed to go out. The walls and ceilings are boarded and the boards of the walls are painted in a style of the most startling gaudiness while the ceiling is filled with centre-pieces of fantastic gilt scrolls making altogether a saloon which no white man could enter for the first time without a start, and to which the Indians always look up with awe and wonder.

"The room was intended for a reception room for the wild chiefs who visited the fort and the artist was no doubt instructed to "astonish the natives". Were he to repeat the style in one of the rooms of the Vatican doubtless he himself would be "astonished".

"No tablecloth with its snowy whiteness, no silver candelabra or gaudy china interfered with the simple magnificence of the board. The bright tin plates and dishes reflected jolly faces, and burnished gold can give no truer zest to a feast. Perhaps it might be interesting to some dyspeptic idler painfully strolling through a city park to coax an appetite to pick an ortolan if I were to describe to him the fare set before us to appease appetites nourished by constant out-door exercise in an atmosphere of 40° below.

"At the head, before the Factor, Mr. Harriett was a large dish of boiled buffalo hump; at the foot smoked a boiled buffalo calf. Start not, gentle reader, the calf is very small and is taken from the cow by the Caesarean operation long before it obtains full growth. This boiled whole is one of the most esteemed dishes amongst the epicures of the interior. My pleasing duty was to help a dish of "moufle" or dried moose-nose; the gentleman on my left distributed with graceful impartiality the white fish delicately browned in buffalo marrow. The worthy priest helped the buffalo tongue, whilst Mr. Rundell cut up the beavers' tails; nor was the other gentleman unemployed, as all his time was occupied in dissecting a roast wild goose.

"The center of the table was graced with piles of potatoes and turnips, with bread conveniently placed so that each could help himself without interrupting the labors of his companions. Such was the jolly Christmas dinner of 1847 at Edmonton, and long will it remain in my memory, even if no pie or pudding or blanc-mange shed its civilized fragrance over the scene.

"In the evening the hall was prepared for the dance to which Mr. Harriett had invited all the inmates of the fort; it was early filled by the gaily-dressed guests. Indians whose chief ornament consisted in the paint on their faces, voyageurs with bright sashes and neatly ornamented moccasin, half-breeds glittering with every decoration they could lay their hands on, these made merry together 'neath the white and scarlet berry up, up in the far white northland while out in the world beyond, "the belfries of all Christendom still roll along the unbroken song of "Peace on earth good will to men".

So Paul Kane gives us a peep into the Christmas of the fur-traders shut within the palisades of one of those four-walled outposts with which the "Company of Adventurers and Traders" won Canada for the Grey Old Mother over seas.

Let us see how the extermination of the buffalo was brought about. Kane again is the narrator. He will take us with him on an organized buffalo-hunt:

"Shortly after my arrival in Edmonton, Mr. Harriett, myself and two or three gentlemen of the establishment prepared for a buffalo hunt. We had our choice of splendid horses, as about a dozen are selected and kept in stables for the gentlemen's use, from the wild band of seven or eight hundred which roam about the fort and forage for themselves through the winter by scraping the snow away from the long grass with their hoofs. These horses have only one man to take care of them who is called the horsekeeper; he follows them about and encamps near them with his family, turning the band should he see them going too far away. This would appear to be a most arduous task but instinct soon teaches the animals that their only safety from the wolves is in remaining near him; by keeping in one body they are enabled to fight the packs of wolves which they drive off only after severe contests. These horses are kept and bred at

Edmonton for the purpose of sending off the pemmican to other forts during the summer; in winter, on account of the depth of the snow they are almost useless.

"On the morning of the hunt we breakfasted most heartily on white fish and buffalo tongues, tea and gallettes which latter the voyageurs consider a great luxury. These are cakes made of flour and water baked in the hot pound next the fire, and are light, pleasant and much esteemed.

"We mounted our chosen horses and got upon the track the men had made on the river by hauling wood. This we followed for about six miles when we espied a band of buffalo on the bank; but a sneaking dog gave the alarm too soon and they started off at full speed. We caught the dog and tied his legs together and left him on the snow to consider and repent.

"After going about three miles further we came to a place where the snow was trodden down in every direction, and on ascending the bank we found ourselves in close vicinity to an enormous band of buffalo, probably numbering ten thousand. An Indian hunter started off for the purpose of turning some of them towards us, but the snow was so deep that the buffalo were either unable or unwilling to run far, and at last came to a dead stand. We therefore secured our horses and advanced towards them on foot to within forty or fifty yards, when we commenced firing which we continued to do until we were tired of a sport so little exciting, for, strange to say, they never tried either to escape or charge us. Seeing a very large bull in the herd, I thought I would kill him and secure his enormous head as a trophy. He fell, but as he was surrounded by three others which I could not frighten away, I was obliged to shoot them all before I could venture near him, although they were all bulls and they are not generally saved for meat. The sport proving rather tedious from the unusual quietness of the buffaloes, we made up our minds to return to the fort and send the men for the carcasses.

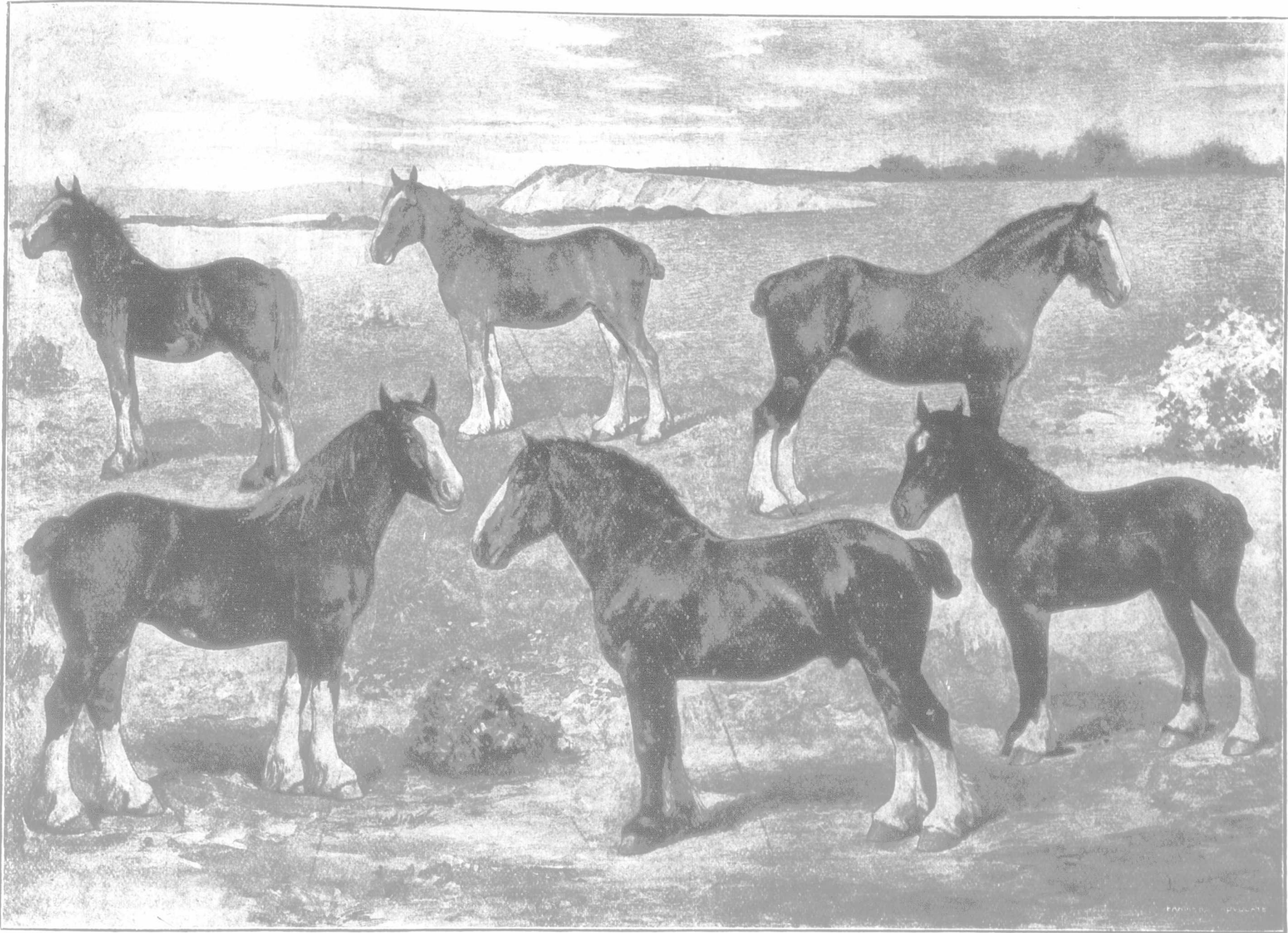
"But before we came to the river we found an old bull standing right in our way, and Mr. Harriett for the purpose of driving him off fired at him and slightly wounded him, when he turned and made a furious charge. Mr. Harriett barely escaped by jumping his horse on one side. So close, indeed was the charge that the horse was slightly struck on the rump. The animal still pursued Mr. Harriett at full speed, and we all set after the buffalo firing ball after ball into him as we ranged up close. The only effect was that he became more furious and turned his rage on us. This enabled Mr. Harriett to reload and plant a couple more balls which evidently sickened him. We were all now close and fired deliberately. At last after receiving sixteen bullets in his body the buffalo slowly fell, dying harder than I had ever seen an animal die.

"Returning we instructed the men to fetch in the cows we had killed, numbering twenty-seven with the head of the bull I wanted; whereupon the squaws and half-breed women started off to catch the requisite number of sleigh dogs. About the fort there are always two or three hundred of these who forage for themselves like the horses and lie outside. Two dogs will easily drag a large buffalo-cow; yet valuable as they are no care is taken of them except to beat them into a proper state of subjection before harnessing them up.

"It would be almost impossible to catch these animals who are wild as wolves were it not for the precaution taken in the autumn of catching the dogs singly by stratagem and tying a light log to each. By courtesy of this drag the squaws soon catch as many dogs as they want and bring them into the fort where they are fed (sometimes) before being harnessed. This operation if it were not for the cruelty exhibited is certainly one of the most amusing scenes I have ever witnessed. Early next morning, roused by yelling and screaming I saw the women harnessing the dogs. Such a scene! The women were like so many furies, with big sticks thrashing away at the poor animals who rolled and yelled in agony and terror until each team was yoked

Some Representative Clydesdales at Craigie Mains

The Place to come to if you want the best



Baron's Craigie [6266]
Eva's Gem [7281]

Baron's Sunbeam

Stipend (imp.) [6282] (13217)

Baron's Princess [4248]
Highland Maid 12th [7185]

Property of A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.

== Springfield Stock Farm ==

Percherons

Standardbreds

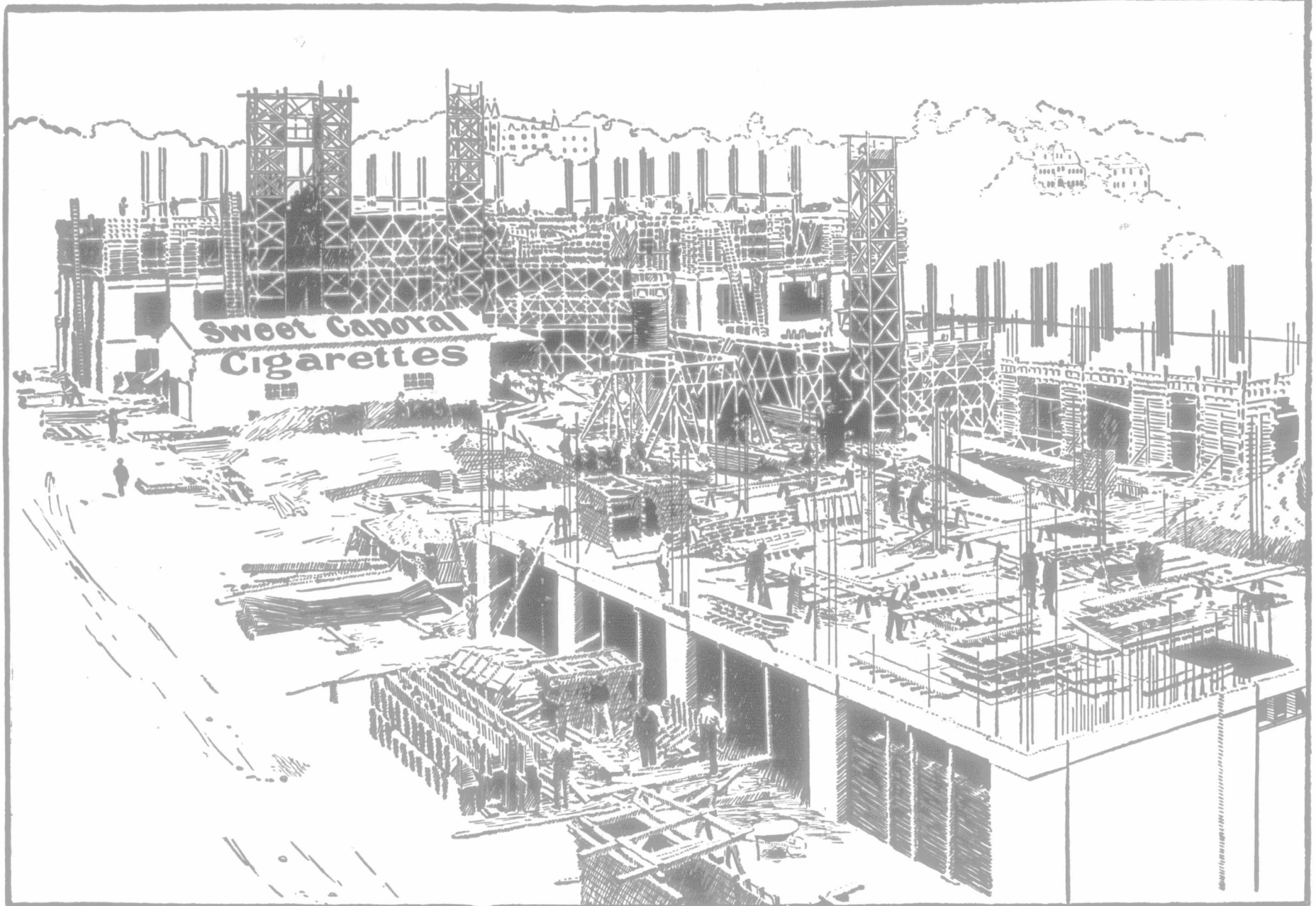
Thoroughbreds

If you want the cream in either light or draft horse stock, it will pay you to inspect the horses at my stud, 8 miles from the Winnipeg city limits. At the head of the harems are the noted Percheron, Rozelle, weighing 1985 lbs.; the two-year-old Standard Bred Kid Patch, by Dan Patch, 1.55; the fine big chestnut, Central Trust, 16 hands, by imported Medlar.

The above sires are being mated with some of the choicest mares of their respective breeds in North America.

ADDRESS

C. F. Bunnell, Winnipeg, Man.



THE FINEST SET OF BUILDINGS OF THEIR KIND IN CANADA

The above is a reproduction of a photograph showing a new set of reinforced concrete buildings, which are being erected on St. Antoine Street, Montreal, for the manufacturers of "SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES." The method of construction is certainly worthy of inspection, and the public have not failed to take advantage of the opportunity, judging from the crowds that eagerly follow the movements of the workmen each day. As this work advances, it becomes more and more evident that these buildings will be a marvel of solidity and strength. The public are well aware for whom these buildings are being constructed, as directly in front of the Main building is a large sign which indicates that this is the spot where "SWEET CAPORAL Cigarettes" will be made.

up and started off.

"During the day the men returned bringing in the quartered cows ready to put in the ice pit, and my big head, which before skinning I had put in the scales and found that it weighed exactly 202 pounds."

So it was when the buffalo wallowed. Now the buffalo has given place to the Hereford and the Shorthorn; and the prairies east, south, west and north of Edmonton resound to the footsteps of "that other noblest of animals that has God for kin and clay for fellow," man—humble, lordly man. At every turn we meet him, alert to grasp the skirts of happy chance. A Merry Christmas, brother, and a Happy New Year! "God rest ye, merry gentlemen, let nothing you dismay."

JAPANESE BRIDES.

That the movement to free women from the bonds of overbearing man receives but little encouragement in the sunny land of Japan, is evident from the commandments given to Japanese wives on their wedding morning by their mothers. The behests are known as the "Twelve Commandments of the Bride," and read as follows:

"1. The moment you are married, you are no longer my daughter. Therefore you must obey your parents-in-law as you once obeyed your father and mother.

"2. When you are married, your husband will be your sole master. Be humble and polite. Strict obedience

to her husband is the noblest virtue a wife can possess.

"3. Always be amiable toward your mother-in-law.

"4. Do not be jealous; jealousy kills your husband's affection for you.

"5. Even though your husband be wrong, do not get angry; be patient, and when he has calmed down, then speak to him gently.

"6. Do not talk too much; speak no evil of your neighbors; never tell lies.

"7. Rise early, retire late, and do not sleep in the afternoon. Drink little wine, and until you are fifty take no part in public assemblies nor mingle in crowds.

"8. Consult no fortune-teller.

"9. Be a good manageress, and especially be economical in your household.

"10. Although you may marry young, do not frequent too youthful society.

"11. Do not wear bright-colored garments. Always be neatly but modestly dressed.

"12. Do not pride yourself on your father's rank or fortune. If he be a rich man, never allude to his riches before your husband's relations."

These rules are similar to those which were in vogue in Japan hundreds of years ago.

After the railway accident: "Did yer get compensation, Bill?" "Yus, five pounds me and five pounds the missus." "Why I don't know as she wor 'urt." "She wasn't, but I had the presence of mind to fetch 'er one on the 'ead with me boot."—*Tatler*.

ONE OF THE FAMILY.

"Are you the editor that takes in society news?" inquired the caller, an undersized man, with a tired and timid appealing look on his face.

"Yes, sir," replied the young man at the desk. "I can take in any kind of news. What have you?"

"Why, it's this way," said the caller, lowering his voice. "My wife gave a small party last night, and I am willing to pay to have this report of the affair put in the paper."

"We don't charge anything for publishing society news," observed the young man at the desk, taking the proffered manuscript and looking it over.

"That's all right," was the reply. "You don't understand. I wrote this up myself, and I put in a line or two that says, 'Mr. Halfstick assisted his distinguished wife in receiving the guests.' That's the way I want it to go in, and I don't care if it costs a dollar a word. I want my friends to know, by George! that I still belong to the family."—*Harpers Weekly*.

"Good-morning, Mrs. Stubbins," said the parson; "is your husband at home?" "E's 'ome, sir, but 'e's abed," replied Mrs. Stubbins, who had just finished hanging a pair of recently-patched trousers on the clothesline.

"How is it he didn't come to church on Sunday? You know we must have our hearts in the right place."

"Lor', sir," retorted the faithful wife, "is 'eart's all right. It's 's trouziz!"

THE MAKE-BELIEVE BOY.

He used to come when I was alone, And we'd play games the most; I'd tell him stories—pirate, ghost, And what I'll do when I am grown.

A girl moved in the house next door—I didn't care; I don't like girls. But this one's hair hung in snaving curls,

And I liked her a little—then more and more.

One day I gave her my best Swiss toy And she was pleased; I made her a kite;

She said she liked me; it wasn't right— But next, I told her about the Boy.

She laughed and made such fun and then

She pointed with her finger "Shame." I said it was a silly game.

And the Boy—he never came again.

A BUTTRESS.

"Now, children," said the teacher, who had been giving a lesson on military fortifications, "can any of you tell me what a buttress is?"

"Please, ma'am," cried little Willie, "it's a nanny goat."

Maid—How is it, signora, that, although you receive a great number of persons, all ugly, you always say that you are glad to see them?

Signora—But it is quite true. Do you think I should like to be blind?—*Il Mondo Umoristico*.

FARM LANDS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Write us for full particulars in regard to the land we have for sale. Open, level prairie, the finest wheat land in the world. We guarantee our land, and will be pleased to furnish particulars and all information or request. Now is the time to get your information.

NAV, ANDERSON & COMPANY
P.O. Box 771
REGINA, SASK.

E. W. DARBEY

TAXIDERMIST
233 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
DEPT. A

Send me
your
Game
Heads
to
Mount

OFFICIAL TAXIDERMIST
to the
MANITOBA GOVERNMENT

Buyer of
**RAW FURS,
HIDES and
FIRST CLASS
HEADS**

SEE ANNABLE

If you want to Invest in a

FRUIT RANCH

In British Columbia

200 different lots, from 5 to 200 acres, for sale on Kootenay Lake, Kootenay River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit district in British Columbia. BUY NOW when you can get on the ground floor. Prices range from

\$15 to \$100 per acre

Your Money will Double in Two Years
Write for Particulars

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

HIGHEST PRICES and PROMPT REMITTANCE
GUARANTEED, if you ship us all your HIDES, FURS, PELTS, WOOL, etc. We pay same day as goods are received. Try us! We must treat you right if we want to keep you as a shipper. Write for price list and tags.

BERMAN BROS., 319 1st St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.



GOVERNMENT DIVERSION OF COAL LANDS.

It is not wise that the nation should diverte its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indicated as containing, or in all probability containing, coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by legislation, which in my judgment should provide for the withdrawal of these lands from sale or from entry, save in certain especial circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which could not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the Government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price was charged consumers. It would, of course, be as necessary to supervise the rates charged by the common carriers to transport the product as the rates charged by those who mine it, and the supervision must extend to the conduct of the common carriers, so that they shall in no way favor one competitor at the expense of another. —PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION.

There have been recorded 4846 bulls and 6670 cows, making a total of 11,516 animals.

Recorded transfers number 11,134. Of this number 831 had a recording fee of \$1.00 each.

Exclusive of duplicates, there have been written 22,853 Certificates of entry, of transfer, of membership, and of steers. Proof of 598 pages of Volume 15 were read in the office and corrected. Record has been made of the deaths of 568 animals. Of letters there have been received 11,403, and 14,157 have been mailed.

Labor, printing and postage items have been considerably increased by the publishing of premium lists, by the verifying of exhibition awards, and the payment of premiums, and by increase of correspondence, etc., resulting from the annual appropriations for special premiums applicable to State Fairs and National Shows.

There are a number of items appearing as expense from which considerable returns are received. Over \$100.00 comes back to the Treasury this year from the sale of books of blanks, also amounts from sale of private Herd Registers, electros and small miscellaneous items. The consumption of loose blanks paid for as printing and mailed free is a very considerable item of expense.

Of postals, notices, circulars, copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, Annual and other Reports, minutes of meetings, etc., there have been mailed 60,300 pieces.

On October 31, 1906, the total number of animals recorded was 96,978 and the entries for Volume 16, number 8,478.

Volume 15 published this year was delayed some two months owing to a printer's strike. Volume 16 very likely will be published in the second quarter of the ensuing year. Of the Herd Books, 425 assorted volumes have been sold or distributed. Upon equipments over \$600.00 has been expended this year. This outlay has greatly expanded our office facilities.

As usual Iowa is the banner state as to new members, furnishing 54; Illinois 23; Missouri 17; Indiana 10; South Dakota 6; Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin 4 each; Ohio and Canada 3 each; and North Dakota 2; Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington and West Virginia 1 each; making a total of 141.

Deaths of members have been reported as follows: Dr. Robert Craik, T. L. Magruder, William Miller, L. N. Mullin, J. R. Van Orsdel and R. B. Hudson.

—THOS MCFARLANE SECRETARY.

HILLCREST CLYDESDALES

I can show you one of the most select lots of young Clydesdales to be found in Canada. The Hillcrest Stud is not a large one but its representatives have always been able to take the front rank when shown at the Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibitions in competition with winners at larger shows.

The great stock and show horse **BARON'S GEM** heads the Stud and several of the young things are by him.

I can always quote prices on pure bred Clydesdale Mares. Correspond before purchasing

RUSSELL TABER

Proprietor

CONDIE P.O., Sask.

MACLENNAN BROS.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAIN

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

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

A. Naismith, President
M. Matheson, Vice-Pres.

A. F. KEMPTON,
Secretary and Manager.

C. D. Kerr, Treasurer

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000.00

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

For over 15 years the U. S. has been making a reputation for reliability that is today unequalled. You can depend on it to do the BEST work all the time and a long time, too.

SKIMS CLEANEST,
Holds the World's Record.
IS SIMPLEST,
Only two parts inside bowl.
WEARS LONGEST,
Construction and record prove it.
RUNS EASY,
Users say so.
QUICKLY CLEANED,
Parts few and simple.
LOW MILK CAN,
Easy to fill. Saves lifting.
PERFECTLY SAFE,
All running parts enclosed.
MOST PROFITABLE,
Saves most cream, time and labor.

You'll easily understand why from the 27 pictures and plain, complete explanations in our new catalogue that we want to send you by return mail if you'll just write "Send Construction Catalogue No. 110." Write us today.



VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY
Bellows Falls, Vt.

Eighteen distributing warehouses centrally located in the United States and Canada

Why Have a Silent Piano or Organ?

—or any other unplayed instrument in your home, when, by just turning a key, you can have every sort of music, faultlessly played by finished artists? The Boston Symphony Quartet will play Schumann's "Traumerei" with a beauty of expression rarely heard—the greatest of sopranos, Sembrich, will sing for you. You can even hear the famous Westminster Chimes ringing out "Auld Lang Syne" or "Rock of Ages."

Once you hear the smooth, clear, true reproductions of the

Victor or Berliner

Gram-o-phone you will no longer enjoy listening to the stumbling, pounding playing or singing of beginners or mediocre musicians.

With a Victor or Berliner, you can have Caruso sing whenever you like (this wonderful Tenor gets thousands of dollars a night for singing in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York)—or you can have Sousa's Band play—or a Coon-Song gurgled out—or a funny story. Ask for the booklet telling all about the 3000 different records.

If you hear the Victor or Berliner, we shan't have to ask you to buy. Prices, \$12.50 to \$110.00.

Records from 35c. up.

If there isn't a store in your town where you can hear the Victor-Berliner Gram-o-phone write for full information to the Berliner Gramophone Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal.



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

Your silent salesman—an Advocate Advt.

THE STORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE FIRST ANILINE DYE.


My father was a builder. In early childhood I began to think about the choice of an occupation, and as I took an interest in everything that went on about me, I thought I should probably follow in my father's footsteps, and I busied myself with practical carpentry at every possible opportunity. I remember also that I took a lively interest in the applications of the lever, the screw and the wedge, of which I occasionally saw practical examples. The reading of some descriptions of steam engines and the like, awakened an interest in machine construction, and I spent much time in making drawings and wooden models. I was also very much interested in painting, and even had, for a short time, the foolish idea that I should like to become an artist. I believe that the practical knowledge of mechanics which I thus acquired in early youth has exerted a lasting influence upon me, and I never lost the appreciation of its value.

Shortly before my thirteenth birthday something occurred which was destined to determine my final choice of an occupation. A young friend who had a cabinet of chemical apparatus showed me some experiments of a very elementary sort, including the crystallization of soda and alum, and these experiments seemed to me so wonderful (and indeed every formation of crystals appears wonderful to me to this day) that I saw that chemistry was something far higher than anything that I had yet met with, and my ambition to become a chemist was awakened. I thought that I should be happy if I were apprenticed to an apothecary, for I could make experiments at odd times; but circumstances intervened which led to a still better result. Until that time I had attended a private school in the neighborhood, but I now left it, and, at the age of thirteen, entered the City of London School. In this public school, lectures on chemistry and physics were given, very strangely, during the noon recess. It was the only school in the country in which these subjects were taught. I had not been there long before the teacher, Thomas Hall, B.A., observed my great interest in the lectures, and permitted me to assist in preparing the lecture experiments. This raised me to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. I often went without my luncheon in order to find time for my work in the dreadful place that in that school was called 'the laboratory.'

Dr. Hall had heard a few lectures by Dr. Hofmann, and had worked with him for a short time in the Royal College of Chemistry in Oxford Street. When I was fifteen years old he had several conversations with my father, and the result was that I went to Dr. Hofmann, to study chemistry under his direction. (I am afraid that my father, although he said nothing, was displeased at the time, for I know that in accordance with his wish I should have become an architect.) I soon finished my course of qualitative and quantitative analysis, and took up research work. Strangely enough, the first subject that Dr. Hofmann selected for me was anthracene. The raw material was obtained from Mr. Cliff (the manager of Bethel's tar works). Unfortunately, Laurent had assigned to this hydrocarbon an erroneous formula (C₁₅H₁₂), and although I had prepared and analyzed anthracinone (Laurent's anthracenone) and other derivatives, the figures I obtained would not fit any possible derivative of C₁₅H₁₂. Notwithstanding this, the experience thus acquired and the material and derived products obtained all became useful to me when I began to work on alizarine many years afterwards. Dr. Hofmann next gave me as a subject the action of cyanogen chloride upon naphthylamine, and after I had purified naphthaline and made from it nitronaphthaline and then naphthylamine—operations which one had to do for one's self in those days—the remaining part of the investigation was soon finished, though it was not published until some time afterwards. I was now about seventeen years old, and became an assistant in Dr. Hofmann's experimental laboratory. Before I go on I must here give expression to my profound feeling of indebtedness and gratitude to Dr. Hofmann for his brilliant method of teaching, for his

Highland Park College

Des Moines, Iowa



Fall Term Opens Sept. 4, 1906. Other Terms Open Oct. 15, Nov. 27, and Jan. 2, 1907.

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

1 Classical	11 Pharmacy
2 Scientific	12 Music
3 Philosophical	13 Oratory
4 Normal	14 Business
5 Primary Training	15 Shorthand
6 Electrical Engineering	16 Telegraphy
7 Steam Engineering	17 Pen Art and Drawing
8 Mechanical Engineering	18 Railway Mail Service
9 Civil Engineering	19 Summer School
10 Telephone Engineering	20 Home Study

Instruction given in all branches by correspondence. Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College, Normal and Commercial Courses, \$12.00 a quarter. All expenses for one month \$18.00; six months \$83.47; nine months \$124.21. Free scholarship to one person from each county. School all year. Enter any time. 2000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course in which you are interested and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, 3704 2nd Street, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Wedding Invitations

Wedding Announcements

Visiting Cards

LATEST STYLES. LATEST TYPE
Prompt attention to mail orders.

LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO.
144 Carling St., LONDON, Ont.

Save Your Money

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY of literature, write to The Times Agency, 844 St. Lawrence St., Toronto, for a FREE Specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of clubbing offers. Anything published supplied. It will SAVE you MONEY, TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum.

EASTERN CANADA EXCURSIONS

VIA

Canadian Northern Railway

\$40.00

Tickets on sale daily November 24th until Dec. 31st, 1906. Return Limit Three Months.



CANADIAN NORTHERN

Fulllest information from any Canadian Northern Railway Agent

SPEND A CENT

on postage and ask us for a mailing box for your watch. We will report cost of repairs and upon your instructions will repair and return to you, guaranteed for one year.

A. BRUCE POWLEY

324 JASPER AVENUE
EDMONTON

Official Time Inspector for the C.N.R.

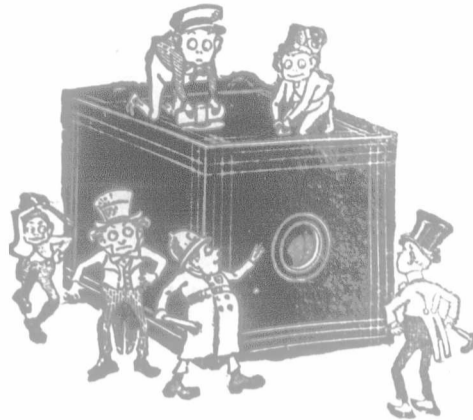
SHIP YOUR FURS

HIDES, PELTS, WOOL

TO **McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**

228 KING ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

HIGHEST PRICES. QUICK RETURNS
SHIP AND CONVINCE YOURSELF
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS



E. J. C. SMITH
KODAKS and SUPPLIES
 Printing and Finishing for Amateurs
 276 Smith St., WINNIPEG

ALBERTA LANDS FOR SALE
 Easy Terms and Prices
 We Have a Large List
PARKEN & WHITTLETON, Calgary, Alta.

Your Watch Wanted
 Send us your watch by mail for repair. A post card will bring a small box for mailing; and we will report cost of work. If you are satisfied we will repair it and return it to you post paid.
 Your watch will receive prompt and careful attention. All work is guaranteed.
D. E. BLACK,
 Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler,
 133 Eighth Ave. - Calgary, Alta.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE
 We Handle all that the Farmer has to Sell
WILTON BROS
 Licensed & Bonded
 Grain Buyers
 Reference—The Northern Bank

EE  **EE**

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.

EE CONTAIN **NO** POISON **EE**

stimulating enthusiasm in scientific investigation, and for the interest which he took in me during my studies.

I now come to the period connected with 'mauve.' As Dr. Hofmann's assistant I was occupied all day with his researches (which at that time were concerned chiefly with the phosphor bases). I therefore carried on my own work in the evening and at other spare times, at home in my scantily furnished laboratory, and there it was that, in the Easter vacation of 1856, when I was just eighteen years old, I discovered 'mauve.' As is known, I was led thereto by an attempt to produce quinine artificially from allyltoluidine, which caused me to study next the oxidation of aniline. Now, when in experimenting with the dye-stuff thus obtained I found that it was a very stable body that produced on silk a beautiful violet, exceedingly resistant to light—being in this respect very different from archil, which was then employed in silk dyeing—it appeared to me that it would be a useful dye if it could be produced in large quantities. But its probable cost of production made this seem almost hopeless, and such would indeed have been the case had it not possessed so strikingly intense a dyeing power. I quietly continued my investigation, sought to determine the formula for the dyestuff, etc., and at the same time I obtained an introduction to Messrs. Pullar, of Perth, who gave a favorable opinion of the specimens of dyed silk submitted to them. When the summer vacation came and I had more time at my disposal, I undertook, with my brother's assistance technical experiments on a very small scale, in which one or two ounces of the dyestuff were produced. Then, on August 26, 1856 the process was patented. Soon afterward, during a visit to the dyeworks of Messrs. Pullar in Perth, I made experiments, in conjunction with them, in dyeing cotton and other materials. They were also good enough to take me to some print works at Mary Hill, near Glasgow, where experiments in printing were begun. As the results, so far, were satisfactory and the opinion of the dye was favorable, it was decided to undertake its manufacture. Consequently, I did not return to the Royal College of Chemistry at the end of the vacation. I must confess that, after taking this step, I experienced considerable apprehension that the undertaking might prove a failure, and I was also worried by the thought that my technical work would put an end to my scientific researches.

As sufficient knowledge concerning the practical operation of the process of manufacture was yet lacking, and as the dye had also not been fully tested on large quantities of material, it was not possible to begin the manufacture on a very large scale. My father had confidence in me, and in the invention, found the required capital, and joined with me and my brother in the enterprise, under the firm name of "Perkin and Sons."

After the necessary land had been acquired, the erection of the factory was commenced about the end of May or the beginning of June, 1857. As my father was an architect, the buildings were quickly erected, and by the end of the year a sufficient plant was ready for operation to enable us to begin making the dyestuff and delivering it to silk dyers. This was in December, 1857. In an article of mine, "On the History of Alizarine," may be found the print of a hasty pencil sketch of the factory, which I made early in 1858, or less than a year after the commencement of building.*

But much yet remains to be told of the difficulties which were connected with the first commercial production of the dye, and which continued for some time longer before they were overcome. At the time when we set the factory going, I had no knowledge of chemical factories, except what I had learned from a few books, and I had only once been, for a few minutes, inside a chemical factory, and that an alum factory. Had I, however, seen the apparatus then commonly employed in chemical manufactures, this would have been of but little value to me, because the new industry required its own peculiar appliances. As the materials were more costly and the methods more refined than those of other chemical factories, the apparatus

ALEX NAISMITH, President. WM. PATERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, SECRETARY-MANAGER

Amount of business in force Dec 31st, 1905- - - - - \$14,542,525.00
 Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 188,407.51

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1904, 12,969

Over 12,000 farmers Insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

KINGSTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Near Vancouver, population 55,000)

FARMING & FRUIT LANDS

DELTA OF THE FRASER

We are selling 20 acre blocks from \$150 to \$200 per acre. \$30 to \$40 per acre cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent. This land is composed of the finest alluvial soil in the world. Land all underdrained and has been cultivated. About two hours' run from Vancouver. Oats average 62 bushels to the acre.

BURNABY FRUIT LANDS

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

Maps and further particulars on application to

MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON

Real Estate, Insurance and Loans

VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

\$40 Round Trip to Eastern Canada

Tickets on sale December 1st to 31st. Good for return three months from date of sale.
 The Best Service, Finest Passenger Equipment in the world will be found on the

North-Western Line

Minneapolis, St. Paul to Chicago
 Four Fine, Fast Trains Daily
 For Special Canadian Excursion Pamphlet and any information desired about rates, times of trains, etc., write to

GEO. A. LEE
 General Agent
 215 McDermot Ave. WINNIPEG

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

TELEPHONES

We make a specialty of high grade telephones for RURAL TELEPHONE LINES and can supply you with everything needed to build telephone lines. If you are interested write us for our prices and instructions for organizing companies and constructing the lines.

The Northern Electric & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
 Corner Notre Dame & Guy Sts. MONTREAL

Beeman's New Process Jumbo Grain Cleaners

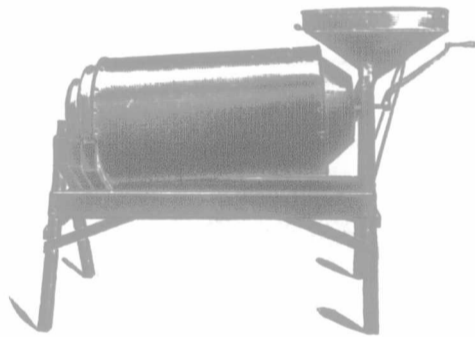
sell themselves on their own merits. One machine sells others. Sales doubling each year. No salesmen on the road. Factory working overtime to keep up with orders.

These are straws that show which way the wind is blowing. **Our Jumbo Cleaners are sent out on approval to all, therefore you take no chances.**

We would not do this were we not sure they would do the work claimed. They are easily operated, durable and screens never become filled up.

Capacity, 90 bushels of wheat per hour guaranteed.

Sold on 10 days' trial; If not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighbourhood to introduce them.



Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. The only machine cleaning and blue-stoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buck wheat and all fowl seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunk wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Furnished with bagger if desired. Write at once for wholesale prices.

BEEMAN & Co.

127-129-131 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 414 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

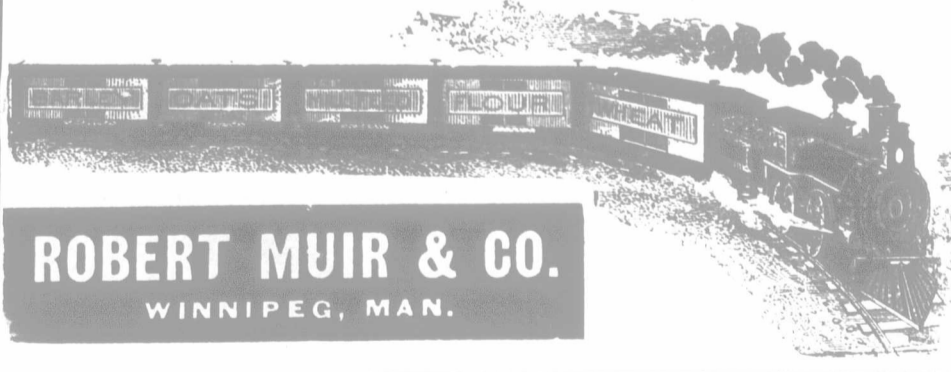
Send us Samples of Your Grain 20 Years' Experience in the Grain Business

Smith Grain Co. Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 Licensed and Bonded. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
 Advances on Consignments. Prompt Returns.

418 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US



ROBERT MUIR & CO.
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

also necessarily had to be of a far higher class and more carefully constructed. And not only this, but it had to be newly invented, and practical directions for its manufacture had to be given to the makers, for it was astonishing how little the practical men of those days could help one with suggestions of their own. The waste of valuable time caused by the delays in their work, and their imperfect understanding of the directions given them, were at times very discouraging. Luckily, I had a little practical knowledge of machine construction and mechanics, and this was invaluable to me at that time. Fortunately, also, very little, if any, of the apparatus designed failed of its intended purpose.

In the chemical part, also, many difficulties had to be overcome. The manufacture of aniline, which could then be found in but very few laboratories, was no simple matter. Benzol was not made in large quantities, and when it was obtained it was of very variable composition, so that it had to be purified. Its conversion into nitro-benzol at moderate cost likewise proved difficult. Strong nitric acid was not manufactured except in very small quantities and at exorbitant prices, and as we did not wish to engage in its manufacture, we tried a mixture of soda, saltpeter, and sulphuric acid, and in this way produced large quantities of nitro-benzol, an operation which, however, required great care. The extraction of the dye and its purification also presented many difficulties.

On looking back at all the difficulties of the infant industry, many of them appear, in the light of our present knowledge, so insignificant as scarcely to be worth mentioning. Yet they had a very real existence in their time.

But the production of the dye was not all that there was to do. The methods of using it also had to be developed. In those days dyers were accustomed to the use of vegetable dyes only, and they did not know what to do with basic dyes like 'mauve.' I had to become, to a certain extent, a dyer and calico printer, and I spent much time, first in London and Macclesfield in silk dyeing, then in Scotland in calico printing, and next in Bradford in finding out how to dye half-woolen mixture with 'mauve.' I could not well spare this time from my own factory, but it had to be.

Verily, this dye was a pioneer, and it made the way clear for all that came after it! And what a change has come about in dye works and print works! Instead of, as formerly, jealously guarding their own secret processes, the heads of factories now expect that, on the appearance of a new dye, the chemists shall teach them how to use it. —Sir William Henry Perkin in the *Scientific American*.

*Journal Society of Arts, 1879.

UNSATISFACTORY PRICES FOR CATTLE.

The denial by the packers that there is a beef combine in Western Canada was only to be expected, but mere denials are not sufficient to refute the facts published in G. F. Root's address before the Central Stock Growers Association, neither will it tend to explain the undoubted evidences of an arrangement between the big Winnipeg and Calgary packers to stay out of each other's territory or to share the beeves, one taking the exporters, the other the butcher stuff, all being bought by one firm, but later shared as arranged for.

It is a pleasure and inspiration to meet so many representative stock growers at this time, and to know that they are taking an active and intelligent interest in all questions affecting the prosperity of the stock breeder.

This industry, on the Western continent, is entering upon an era of unparalleled prosperity. By consulting the Chicago market reports of recent date we find that present prices are the highest for October in twenty years, with the exception of 1902. Grass beef is selling at the highest point of the season. A few heavy steers which brought \$6.50 with a few months ago are now selling at \$8.25 to \$8.50. In comparison with the export steers \$3 to \$4 cents at Winnipeg. When the market opens into

MONEY SAVED

Do you wish to save from 25 to 45 cents on every dollar you spend for household expenses????????????? You can positively save it

BY TRADING WITH US

We appeal to your pocket book. Write at once for our complete price list, it is FREE. Investigate and be convinced.

NORTHWESTERN SUPPLY HOUSE
 220 and 261 Stanley Street, Winnipeg, Man.

I have for Sale KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

I can give you a large choice. I know the land and the country. With YOU it remains to perform your part. Will YOU do it? Write for particulars.

GEO. G. McLAREN, Box 654, Nelson, B.C.

Select Farms

IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's Richest Farming District

I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

T. R. PEARSON
 NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

DOMINION EXPRESS

Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

The Best and Cheapest System of Sending Money to any place in the World.

A receipt is given purchaser. If order or cheque is LOST or DESTROYED the amount will be promptly REFUNDED. No Red Tape. Full information from any local Agent Dom. Exp. Co. or C.P.R.



\$40.00

Eastern Canada and Return

California Tourist Cars

DECEMBER 4TH
 DECEMBER 18TH
 JANUARY 3RD

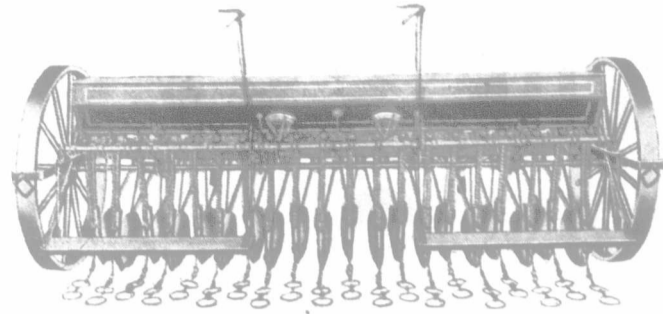
Winnipeg to Los Angeles, without change, via Portland and San Francisco.

RESERVE BERTHS AT ONCE

OCEAN TICKETS

Full particulars from
H. SWINFORD General Agent
 341 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

The Bumper Crop Begins with the Good Seed Bed



Every experienced farmer knows that if he would grow the largest crop possible, he must begin with the very first work on the ground.

Correct preparation of the seed bed is of the greatest importance. And this depends in large measure on the kinds of implements used.

With Deering Harrows and Drills there is no question as to results as far as ground preparation and seeding is concerned. They have been tested under every condition and developed from year to year until they represent the highest type of efficiency.

The Disk Harrow (inthrow and outthrow fork) is especially adapted by its construction to resist the severe strain to which a harrow of this kind is subjected, especially when opening a stiff soil. The disks are made of special tempered steel, and can be set at any desired angle by means of levers. No matter what the ground conditions, the Deering Disk Harrow works perfectly.

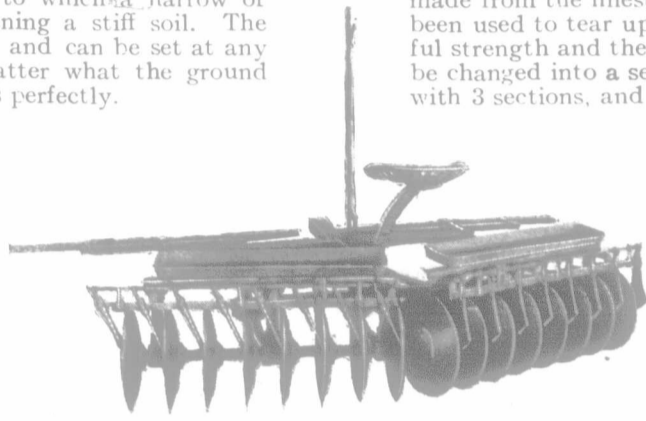
The Smoothing Harrow has proved especially well adapted for working stony land. Inasmuch as this harrow is built on the square and drawn on an angle from one end of the middle to the double-tree, the soil is always cultivated the full width of the harrow.

The Shoe Drill is an ideal drill for use in loamy soils or those somewhat sandy. It cuts a very clean seed furrow, drops the seed regularly and with the aid of the chain covers perfectly. Has double run force feed, pressure springs control depth of shoes and enable them to pass over obstacles without injury. Strong angle steel frame, high broad faced wheels. Made in four sizes: 14, 16, 20 and 22 shoes.

The Deering Single Disk Drill. The disks on this drill are staggered so that the drill is a zigzag disk drill. This provides for wide clearance between the disks and makes it an ideal implement for seeding stubble or rough and cloddy land. The disks are set at the correct pitch to cut

into the soil to the proper depth and the ground is left in good condition for depositing the seed. Each disk is equipped with a curved knife scraper. This Drill is made in four sizes, namely 14, 16, 20 and 22 disks.

The Sectional Cultivator is unexcelled for tearing up the stiffest soil. The machine is unusually substantial in construction and the teeth are made from the finest tempered steel. This machine is so strong that it has been used to tear up Macadamized roads. This gives an idea of the wonderful strength and the tearing up power of the teeth. This cultivator can be changed into a seeder by attaching a seed box. Made in two sizes, 6 feet with 3 sections, and 7½ feet with 4 sections.



The Deering line of Tillage Implements and Seeding Machinery for Canada is complete and includes, in addition to the above, Spring Tooth Harrows, Scrufflers, Cultivators and Land Rollers.

Call on the International Local Agent or Write Nearest Branch House for Catalog.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES:

Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

Send three 2 cent stamps for a copy of "Farm Science." Book just from the press, written by eight leading agricultural authorities of the United States. Treats practically every farm topic in the most forceful money-making way.



International Harvester Co. of America
(Incorporated) CHICAGO, U.S.A.

consideration that the latter are weighed off cars at Winnipeg with no fill and the former Chicago prices are for cattle that have been both fed and watered, it will easily be seen that the Alberta rancher is receiving less for his export cattle than the Montana rancher receives for his canners.

This is a phase of the question that merits investigation. The distance from Helena to New York is practically the same as from Stettler to Montreal. The freight haul and ocean passage should be practically the same, and I notice that the steamer space is 30 shillings, and as this is for steers of any weight, it costs only the paltry sum of 50c. per hundred weight to transport a 1500 lb. steer from Montreal to Liverpool.

There can be but one of three reasons for this difference in price of livestock products between Canada and the United States. Either the freight rate from Stettler to Montreal is excessive, or the middleman is making an exorbitant profit, or the cattle lack quality.

I have not a comparison of live stock freight rates at hand, but the *Farm and Ranch Review* of April 1 is authority for the statement that freight rates on grain are 20 per cent. cheaper on this side than on the other side of our southern boundary. We do not apprehend that the C. P. R. has discriminated in rates against the live stock industry, but every member of this association should have a definite understanding of the situation in this regard, and I would suggest that a committee be appointed to make a comparison of rates and methods of handling stock in transit of the various transcontinental roads of Canada and the United States, and report at our next meeting.

Regarding the profit of the middleman, when a thousand ranchers grow the cattle and one concern handles practically the entire output, and when these ranchers succeed only in making a comfortable living, while the other party or parties become millionaires or multi-millionaires, it does not require any extraordinary mental acumen to perceive that a fairer distribution of

Established 1876 30 Years At Home 1906
This magnificent building and grounds is the reward of our 30 years of honest and earnest efforts.



THE NEW HOME OF THE
CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE
CHATHAM, ONT.

CANADA'S GREATEST SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.
Its 30 years of high class work, backed by this SPLENDID EQUIPMENT of BUILDING and GROUNDS, costing nearly (\$30,000) THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, coupled with CHEAP BOARD and the paying of your RAILWAY FARE; all of these combined with its great success in placing graduates in good positions, places its advantages so far above its contemporaries that IT DOES NOT PAY THE STUDENT to go elsewhere, and is drawing students from Newfoundland on the east to British Columbia on the west. THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD is our field.
400 STUDENTS PLACED IN GOOD POSITIONS LAST YEAR.

December is one of the best months in which to start. New Year Opening, Wed., Jan. 2, '07
IF YOU CANNOT COME TO CHATHAM and want to learn Bookkeeping, Short-hand or penmanship, we can train you at your home in these branches through our COURSES BY MAIL.

Our magnificent catalogues will tell you all about these courses: General Catalogue tells about the TRAINING AT CHATHAM. Mail Course Catalogue tells about the HOME COURSES. Write for the one you want, mentioning this paper, addressing D. McLACHLAN & Co., Chatham, Ont.

Hudson Bay Insurance Co., Ltd.

Before insuring your property see a Hudson Bay agent, or drop a postal to
R. H. YOUNG, C. N. BRISTOL,
Gen. Agt. for Saskatchewan, MOOSE JAW, SASK. Gen. Agt. for Alberta, CALGARY, ALTA.
Live Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.

profits is necessary to the best interests of the community.

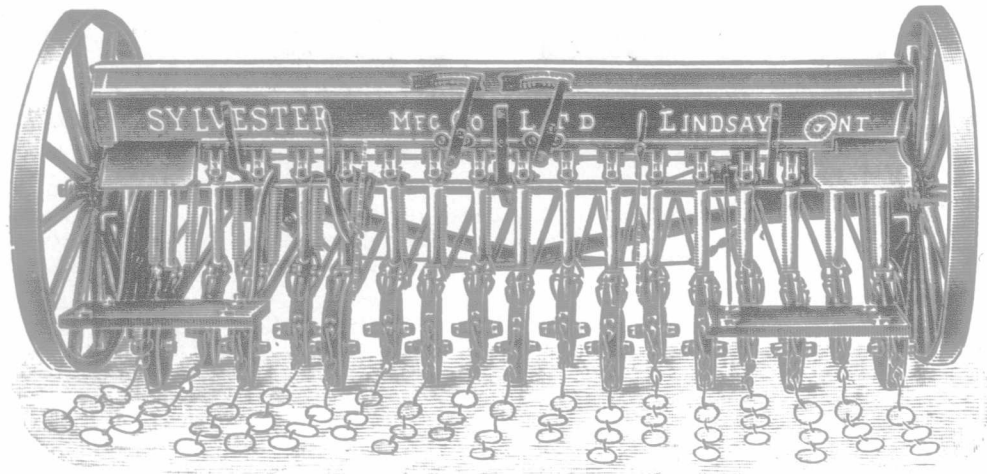
It is a common belief that price is what holds buyer and seller together, but in this case the seller has no hold at all on the stick.

However, as the province has a commission working upon this very theme we will withhold our opinion until their decision is rendered, hoping and believing that they will find a solution of the problem which will put our markets on a par with those of our neighbors to the south. I trust that this commission will gather the information that will make it possible for the Minister of Agriculture to issue a bulletin, giving the cost of transporting live stock from points in the west; as Stettler, Edmonton, Red Deer and Calgary to Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Liverpool, giving the freight rate to the separate points, the opportunities and cost of feeding and yarding in transit to the different points, and an estimate of the probable shrink. This bulletin should be plain enough that he who runs may read, and comprehensive enough that the rancher in reading of sales in any prominent market of England or Canada will know exactly what his steers are worth at home.

Regarding the quality of our grass fed cattle, I have seen some Alberta steers fully as good as anything grown on the other side of the line, but it is a deplorable fact that many of them lack the true beef type. Our neighbors to the south were educated by the Chicago market to strive always for quality, as a superior steer of a given weight will often bring double the price of an inferior steer of the same weight on the same market.

With the elimination of the large ranches now taking place in the States, it will be a question of only a few years until the corn belt feeders will be looking to Alberta for their supplies, and it stands us in hand to begin now to breed the type of cattle that will meet this ever growing demand. It can only be done by the selection of short legged, thick backed, fleshy bulls. The long

THE SYLVESTER LINE



Sylvester Double Disc Drill Stephenson's Patent

8 of these (22 size) on the biggest farm in Canada. Interchangeable for Single Disc Shoes or Drag Shoes
The best known drill in the Canadian West—Guaranteed the best

SCOTCH CLIP HARROWS DISC HARROWS LAND ROLLERS CULTIVATORS
GASOLINE ENGINES—Marine, Stationary, Portable and Automobile

Sylvester Mfg. Co. Ltd., Brandon, Man.

Factory: Lindsay, Ont.

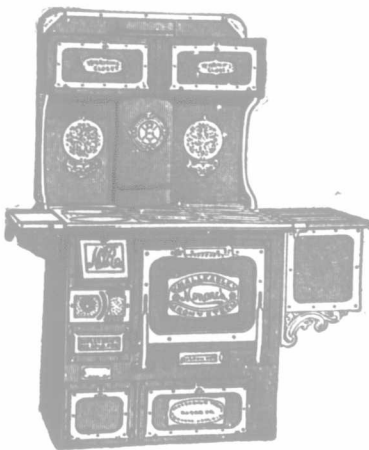
Winnipeg Transfer Agents, H. F. ANDERSON & Co.

HIGH
CLASS



Malleable
Range

CHRISTMAS—the festive season, the season of good cheer—is fast approaching. The chief feature of CHRISTMAS DAY, over which everyone gives thanks is, of course, the DINNER. Have your Christmas Dinner prepared in a "MONARCH" Range. The satisfaction which you will feel over the well cooked meal, and the smile of contentment which the cook will wear, will justify you in placing the holly crown on the "MONARCH" of the household



A \$1 Cook Book Free

The Monarch Cook Book, written by Mrs. Helen Mar Thomson, an acknowledged authority on domestic science, is a Real Book, not a cheap circular. 144 pages bound in cloth on board covers—a book that would cost \$1.00 at the book stores.

It contains 588 recipes, many of them new, all simple, easy to make and inexpensive.

Has practical menus for the whole year and many valuable hints on marketing. You can get it without cost if you intend buying a range or cook stove within a year.

How to Get It. Cut out this advertisement, mail it to the Malleable Iron Range Company, Beaver Dam, Wis., and tell them WHEN (stating month if possible) you expect to buy and you will secure this valuable book free. As the edition is limited—write now

Merrick, Anderson & Co.

North-West Distributors

WINNIPEG

legged, coarse haired, horsey bull has had his day and will have to go.

I would suggest that this association select some paper as an official organ, in which our members could publish letters pertaining to the industry, and communications of timely interest, whose value would have passed before the next meeting of the association.

We would expect each organ to publish in full the Winnipeg markets.

I hold in my hand the weekly *Live Stock Report*, and what I would like to see published are quotations like the following:—

OWNER	NO	DESCRIPTION	AV. W.T	PRICE
Van Dyk & Deever	87	Montanas	1133	\$4 30
Van Dyk & Deever	134	Montanas	1009	3 95
Van Dyk & Deever	7	Montanas, rough	1250	3 75
Van Dyk & Deever	147	Montana heifers	978	3 60
Van Dyk & Deever	12	Montana cows	1105	3 25
H. Hedges	15	Montanas	1292	4 85
Somerville	25	Montanas	1240	4 25
Somerville	20	Montanas	1256	4 65
Somerville	26	Montanas	1307	4 80

Instead of quotations after this manner: "FROM FARMER'S ADVOCATE, OCT.

17. Export market slower. Trade healthy for good cattle. 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.'

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.

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.

MONTREAL.

'Live stock steady at \$4.25 to \$4.50 for finest cattle. Sheep at \$3.50 to \$4.25. Lambs \$5 to 5.50. Hogs \$6.50 to \$6.65, according to the quality.'

If everything is a square deal there is no objection to stating the exact price and the names of buyer and seller, and only by means of a strangled market report is it possible for a few fellows to keep the average rancher and shipper in the dark as to the actual condition of grades and prices. As Winnipeg is the logical stock market for the North West, there can be no intelligent selling, without a knowledge of the actual market conditions at that point. We believe that if the FARMER'S ADVOCATE *The Nor' West Farmer*, and the *Farm and Ranch Review* understood ranch conditions they would gladly print market reports that would be of some value to us. It might be well for the association to call the attention of those, as a market report, unless full, complete and authentic has practically no value.

We believe the cattle grower is entitled to more consideration than he has been receiving.

[Ed. note. A quotation from the weekly *Live Stock Report* of recent date shows the net price to Canadian beef growers after paying the duty, said price being in advance of that paid on this side of the boundary; being a weekly journal, this paper gives its readers market quotations of some value which semi-monthlies and monthly journals are necessarily debarred from doing.]

The accompanying movement bearing genuine marks of Swiss origin has twenty-one jewels, Swiss Patent Department, Geneva, Switzerland. It is guaranteed to keep true time and is guaranteed to be a durable and accurate timepiece by The American Waltham Watch Co. WALTHAM, MASS.

Behind Your
WALTHAM WATCH
is a clear, strong Guarantee, good for all time. Behind that Guarantee is the largest Watch Movement Factory in the World.

14,000,000 WALTHAM WATCHES IN USE
"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about Watches, sent free on request.
AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

DHHS.

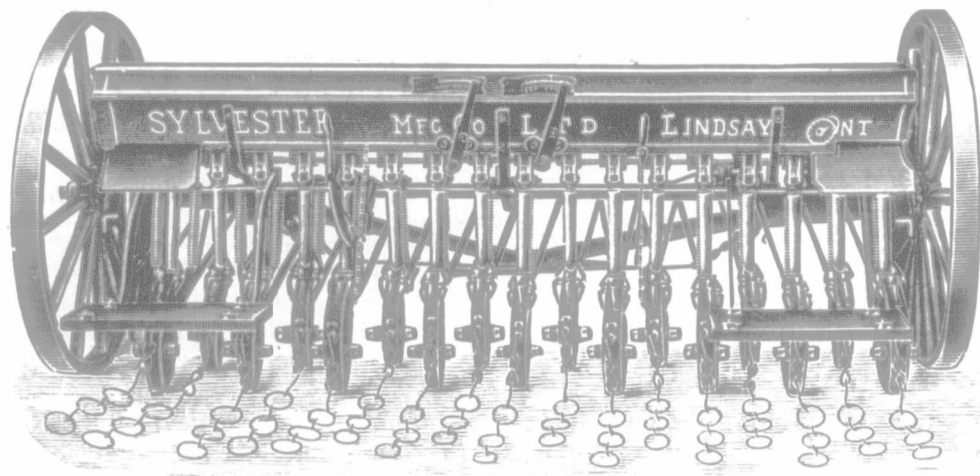
Come to the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers and make as much from 10 acres in fruit as 160 in wheat.

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 descriptive and full information to

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

THE SYLVESTER LINE



Sylvester Double Disc Drill Stephenson's Patent

8 of these (22 size) on the biggest farm in Canada. Interchangeable for Single Disc Shoes or Drag Shoes
The best known drill in the Canadian West—Guaranteed the best

SCOTCH CLIP HARROWS DISC HARROWS LAND ROLLERS CULTIVATORS
GASOLINE ENGINES—Marine, Stationary, Portable and Automobile

Sylvester Mfg. Co. Ltd., Brandon, Man.

Factory: Lindsay, Ont.

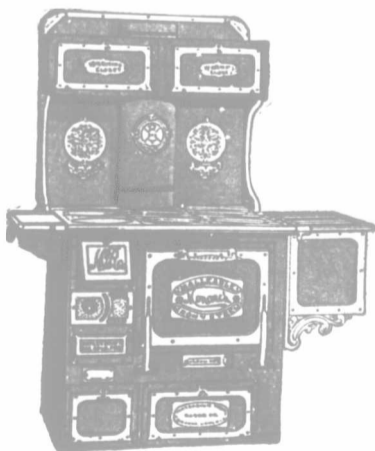
Winnipeg Transfer Agents, H. F. ANDERSON & Co.

HIGH
CLASS

Monarch
MALLEABLE
The "Stay Satisfactory" Range

Malleable
Range

CHRISTMAS—the festive season, the season of good cheer—is fast approaching. The chief feature of CHRISTMAS DAY, over which everyone gives thanks is, of course, the DINNER. Have your Christmas Dinner prepared in a "MONARCH" Range. The satisfaction which you will feel over the well cooked meal, and the smile of contentment which the cook will wear, will justify you in placing the holly crown on the "MONARCH" of the household



A \$1 Cook Book Free

The Monarch Cook Book, written by Mrs. Helen Mar Thomson, an acknowledged authority on domestic science, is a Real Book, not a cheap circular, 144 pages bound in cloth on board covers—a book that would cost \$1.00 at the book stores.

It contains 588 recipes, many of them new, all simple, easy to make and inexpensive.

Has practical menus for the whole year and many valuable hints on marketing. You can get it without cost if you intend buying a range or cook stove within a year.

How to Get It. Cut out this advertisement, mail it to the Malleable Iron Range Company, Beaver Dam, Wis., and tell them WHEN (stating month if possible) you expect to buy and you will secure this valuable book free. As the edition is limited—write now

Merrick, Anderson & Co.

North-West Distributors

WINNIPEG

legged, coarse haired, horsey bull has had his day and will have to go.

I would suggest that this association select some paper as an official organ, in which our members could publish letters pertaining to the industry, and communications of timely interest, whose value would have passed before the next meeting of the association.

We would expect each organ to publish in full the Winnipeg markets.

I hold in my hand the weekly *Live Stock Report*, and what I would like to see published are quotations like the following:—

OWNER	NO	DESCRIPTION	AV. WT	PRICE
Van Dyk & Deever	87	Montanas	1133	\$4.30
Van Dyk & Deever	134	Montanas	1009	3.85
Van Dyk & Deever	7	Montanas, rough	1250	3.75
Van Dyk & Deever	147	Montana heifers	978	3.80
Van Dyk & Deever	12	Montana cows	1105	3.25
H. Hedges	15	Montanas	1292	4.85
Somersville	25	Montanas	1240	4.25
Somersville	20	Montanas	1256	4.65
Somersville	26	Montanas	1307	4.80

Instead of quotations after this manner: "FROM FARMER'S ADVOCATE, OCT. 17.

Export market slower.

Trade healthy for good cattle.

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.'

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.

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.

MONTREAL.

Live stock steady at \$4.25 to \$4.50 for finest cattle. Sheep at \$3.50 to \$4.25. Lambs \$5 to 5.50. Hogs \$6.50 to \$6.65, according to the quality.

If everything is a square deal there is no objection to stating the exact price and the names of buyer and seller, and only by means of a strangled market report is it possible for a few fellows to keep the average rancher and shipper in the dark as to the actual condition of grades and prices. As Winnipeg is the logical stock market for the North West, there can be no intelligent selling, without a knowledge of the actual market conditions at that point. We believe that if the FARMER'S ADVOCATE *The Nor' West Farmer*, and the *Farm and Ranch Review* understood ranch conditions they would gladly print market reports that would be of some value to us. It might be well for the association to call the attention of those, as a market report, unless full, complete and authentic has practically no value.

We believe the cattle grower is entitled to more consideration than he has been receiving.

[Ed. note: A quotation from the weekly *Live Stock Report* of recent date shows the net price to Canadian beef growers after paying the duty, said price being in advance of that paid on the other side of the boundary; being a weekly market, this paper gives its readers market quotations of some value. It is published semi-monthly and its price is necessarily high.]

LIVER COMPLAINT.

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

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

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

Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for \$1.00, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



WASH DAY IS CHILD'S PLAY
WITH THE NEW CENTURY WASHING MACHINE.

It means cleaner, whiter clothes—no backache—no chapped hands—no torn garments—no shrunken fabrics. It means a tubful of clothes washed every five minutes, with less trouble and exertion than running a sewing machine.

SOLD BY MOST DEALERS AT \$8.50
Write for free catalogue that tells the whole story.

The Downswell Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada



HEALTH in the Home
is secured by using a WINNIPEG HEATER

which keeps your feet warm and your head clear, by drawing the cold air from the floor, and establishing a perfect circulation, thereby equalizing the heat, and radiating a mild and invigorating heat like that of sunshine.

It keeps the air moist, and does not vitiate.
Write for circular and particulars to Dept. 5

The "1900" WASHER CO.
355 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

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.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

ALBERTA.
ESTRAYS.

TOFIELD—Since last spring, steer, red, with white heart in forehead, about three years old, no visible brand. J. W. Cookson (N. W. 1-4 36-50-19 w 4).

STONEY PLAIN—Mare, sorrel, white spot on forehead, branded O B on left thigh, Jacob Kulak (27-52-1 w 5).

HURRY—Since September 31 last, one bright bay gelding, branded M bar over on left cheek and arbitrary brand on left hip. One black gelding, branded M bar over on left cheek, and F on right shoulder. One dark bay pony, branded V F monogram on left shoulder with arbitrary brand resembling two vertical parallel bars with horizontal bar running through center, circle on lower end of horizontal bar. W. H. Webb.

MEDICINE HAT—Since last spring, one bay horse, branded N on right shoulder, three years old. A. C. J. Lindquist.

LAMONT—Since August 1, 1906, four calves, three spotted red and white, one black. D. E. McLean (N. W. 24-55-19 w 4).

INNISFAIL—Since July 1906, sorrel mare, white face, two white stockings, weight about 700 lbs., about four years old, branded E Y on right flank, Y joined at lower part of E. John Ennis.

WETASKIWIN—Since last spring, one iron grey gelding, white spot on forehead, branded G over J on right shoulder. One bay gelding, black points, branded lazy V on left hind leg. One white faced sorrel pony gelding, branded T J on left shoulder. Henry T. Sharlow. (27-35-24 w 4).

BAWL—Ten head of steers, branded M V quarter diamond over on right hip; since July last, one black steer, three years old, ring in nose, had rope halter on and rope around neck, no visible brand; since June 15, heifer, red, legs white to knees and white on belly, about 18 months old, no visible brand. G. E. Hitchcock (22-46-18 w 4).

LAMERTON—Since last spring, one red steer, three years old, branded lazy T on left hip. One red and white steer, three years old, branded lazy T on left hip. Louis Y. Clark.

SOLLMAN—One roan two year old heifer with horns, left ear cut, no brand visible. A. P. Clemenson (N. W. 1-4 2-54-19 w 4).

RED DEER—Since May last, one steer, dark red, white spot back of front legs, one year old, no visible brand. W. S. Metcalf at Springvale (36-37-27 w 4).

WETASKIWIN—Since November 1, steer, spotted red and white, heart shaped spot on forehead, horns turned downward, about four years old, no visible brand. Rudolph Frebarth (N. W. 6-47-24 w 4).

NAMAYO—Since April 1, 1906, cow, red with short horns, no brand visible, has calf at foot about one month old. C. H. Webber (4-55-24 w 4).

STETTLER—Mare brown with white face, about 4 years old, weight about 400 pounds, branded O Z on left shoulder and lazy S bar over on right side of neck. Cow, red roan, about 5 years old, branded 3 T bar on right ribs. Cow has been on premises since July last. Geo. La Rose.

STETTLER—One white steer, four years old, indistinct brand on left hip. Andrus Nagles (S. E. 1-4 30-37-19 w 4).

INNISFAIL—Since July 1, 1906, one roan cow rising 4 years old, with roan calf at foot, branded I on left shoulder. G. W. Spurgeon (18-36-1-5).

WETASKIWIN—Two three year old steers, branded three bars on right hips and with tags in right ears. One four year old steer, branded D on right hip, indistinct brand on right ribs, One yearling black calf, right ear cut off, no visible brand. Ole Oistad (10-45-21 w 4).

LEDUC—Since June 1 last, one red heifer with white face, about eight months old. Dan Kohut.

OLDS—Since November, 1905, red and white steer, two years old, top of right ear cut and marks on right jaw resembling bar. Christ Jensen (S. W. 1-4 28-33-1 w 5).

LEDUC—Since November 1, one white mulley cow, hole in right ear and slit in left ear, five years old. One roan stag, tips of horns sawn off, no brand or mark, four years old. One steer calf, black and white. One roan heifer calf, unbranded. Frank L. Bill (18-50-23 w 4).

ROUND HILL—One yearling black heifer, white on belly, no brand visible. Jacob Lagergreen (2-49-19 w 4).

OKOTOKS—Since November, 1905, steer, red, two years old, branded O 3 on left side and R 2 on right side, brand somewhat blurred. W. Wentworth (25-20-1 w 5).

WETASKIWIN—Since May 1, 1906, cream pony, gelding, white feet, branded lazy J on right hip. B. D. Anderson (N. W. 1-4 30-46-23).

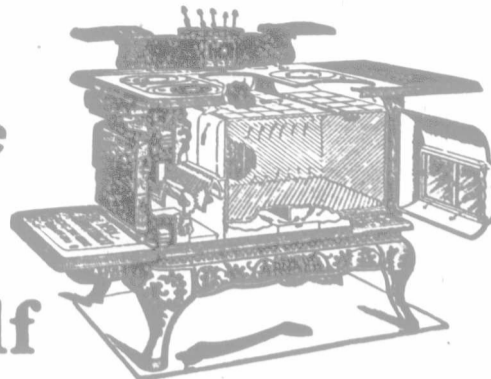
MILVERTON—Since August 15 last, bay gelding, branded 6 9 joined on the right shoulder, weight about 1,200 pounds. H. Sparks (N. W. 1-4 22-35-26 4).

MARKERVILLE—One brindle cow, branded J reversed L quarter circle under on left hip. One cow red, branded J reversed L quarter circle under on left hip. Both these cows have calves about three months old at foot. One roan heifer one year old, no brand visible. One red heifer 10 or 12 months old. Arni Palson (34-36-2 w 5).

INNISFAIL—Since October 1, one steer, red and white, four years old, branded H on left side. J. Brown (27-51-1 w 5).

LEWISVILLE—One and a half miles south of Lewisville post office, one heifer calf, red with white spots on face. One heifer calf spotted white. One steer calf, red, all unbranded. C. W. Odell (30-44-22 w 4).

You Can See For Yourself



So Simple — So Scientific — So Perfect

There are scores of little points in range-making carefully thought out and embodied in the "Happy Thought." Easy to shake, easy to dump; a combination grate for coal or wood; a corrugated oven, adding a full third to the heating surface; and a transparent door through which the cooking may be watched without cooling off the oven.

Ask your dealer to explain how it is that a

Happy Thought Range is the best in the world

Sold by stove dealers all over Canada. Write us for Illustrated Catalogue—Free.

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. C. McMahon, Manager



"CLARKE'S"

gloves, mitts and moccasins represent a family of genuine leather values.

All are branded.

You always receive a full measure of value when "Clarke's" name is on the goods.

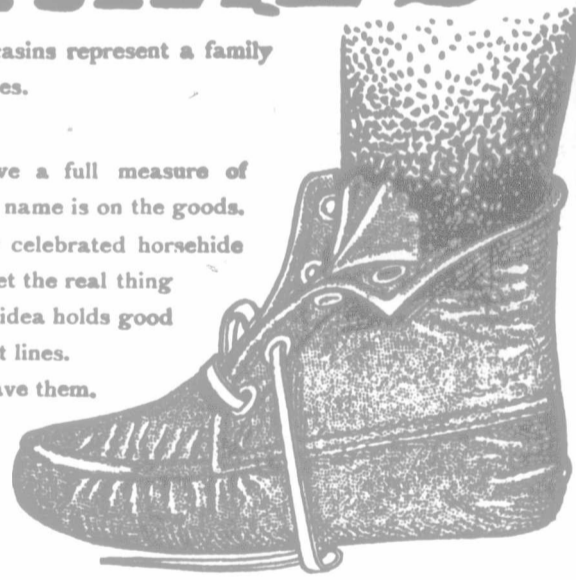
When you buy our celebrated horsehide mitts and gloves you get the real thing

—not cowhide. Same idea holds good

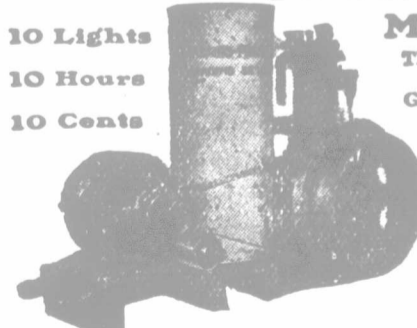
all through our different lines.

All good dealers have them.

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



10 Lights
10 Hours
10 Cents



Make Your Own Light
The FAIRBANKS-MORSE Electric Light Outfit gives plenty of good light at a moderate cost. Gas, Gasoline or Kerosene Engines for all purposes from 2 h. p. up.

Cut out complete advertisement and send to

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

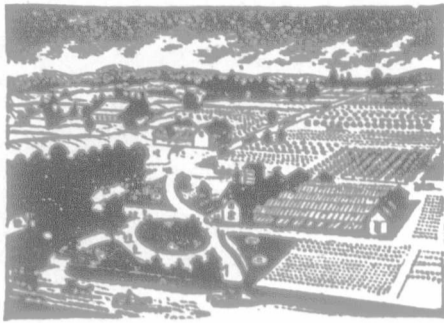
Please send me Illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines.

I may want..... h. p. to run.....

Name.....
Town..... Province.....

HARDY TREES FOR TREELESS COUNTRY

Grown and For Sale by
"CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES"



Thoroughly tested and recommended by the
WESTERN EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS at BRANDON and INDIAN HEAD
 as suitable varieties for
Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan

SALESMEN WANTED

Start now at best selling time
BIG INDUCEMENTS, PAY WEEKLY, PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
 Specially designed Western Outfit free. For full information and catalogue write—

STONE & WELLINGTON
 Over 500 Acres FONTHILL NURSERIES Toronto, Ontario

TO

Eastern Canada

via The Popular Line

\$40 for the Round Trip

Tickets on sale every day—Nov. 24th to Dec. 31st—good for three months.

TRAIN LEAVES C.N.R. DEPOT 5.20 DAILY

The train of Ease, Elegance and Excellence. Full particulars, reservations, etc., upon request.

A. L. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.
R. J. SMITH, D. F. & T. A., 447 Main Street, Winnipeg

Ask your local agent for sailings of Great Northern and N. Y. K. Steamship sailings to the Orient.

TAKE THE RIGHT ROAD FROM St. Paul or Minneapolis



CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
 MAPLE LEAF ROUTE



Unequalled equipment on all trains makes traveling a pleasure on the GREAT WESTERN

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO
D. MORRISON, GEN. AGT.
 ROOM 25, MERCHANTS BANK
 WINNEPEG, MAN.

The only medium published which conveys weekly, to the Farmers of Western Canada, the Advertisers' place of business, 52 times a year, is The FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL. It's effectiveness is a factor with over 20,000 Farmers. Subscription \$1.50.

MILLET—One bay mare, eight or nine years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded O on left shoulder. One buckskin mare, broken, three or four years old, weight about 900 pounds, branded J T monogram on left shoulder. Elmer See.

DUHAMEL—Three miles east of Duhamel, one grey gelding, about 5 years old, had halter on, weight about 1,050 pounds, no visible brand. One iron grey gelding, weight about 1,050 pounds, branded C C over C on right shoulder. Oliver Pevy (6-40-22 w 4).

MARYVILLE—Bull, red, dehorned, has ring in nose, about 5 years old, branded T reversed L bar under on left hip. G. A. Lemman (32-38-18 w 4).

WETASKIWIN—Red and white bull, tail and feet white, right horn broken off, in very poor condition, unbranded. Frank Colby (N. E. 1-4 9-46-33).

DELNORTE—Since June last, two bulls, one year old, branded O or buckle brand. W. H. Clark (24-50-11 w 4).

TABER—One dark blue stallion, branded lazy M V monogram on right shoulder. John Elder (28-9-17 w 4).

LOST
HAYES—Strayed or stolen from range in Pleasant Valley, ten or eleven head of two year old steers, branded F X 8 on left side. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for information leading to recovery of same. John McFarlane.

IMPOUNDED
RAYMOND—One bay work horse, aged, grey about head and lips, badly collar marked, branded lazy E M on left shoulder. Grey mare, seven years old, blotched brand on left thigh and shoulder, and bay horse hind feet white, brand on right shoulder looks like T; horse, iron grey, three years old, branded Y reversed S on left thigh; mare sorrel, with mane shaved, six years old, branded diamond with illegible sign in center; bay saddle horse, saddle marked, aged, large ankle on right hind leg, branded O bar over on left thigh; mare, brown, scar on left rib, four years old, illegible brand on left thigh, foal at foot; mare, bay, 5 years old, branded D on left thigh; mare, black, eight years old, illegible brand on left shoulder; mare, sorrel, four years old, branded lazy R I on left thigh, foal at foot; horse, bay, one year old, branded reversed U on left thigh; mare brown, white spot in forehead, two years old, no visible brand; bay yearling horse, branded incomplete circle bar over on right shoulder, illegible brand on left jaw; Grey mare, branded O over cross on left shoulder, illegible brand on left jaw; mare, branded on right shoulder reversed lazy U over inverted; U, both hind feet white. J. B. Wasden.

GOSSIP

WOULD IT BE PRACTICABLE FOR THE OWNERS OF CANADIAN TIMBER LIMITS TO PRACTICE CONSERVATIVE CUTTING ?

I have asked a question here which cannot be correctly answered by "Yes" or "No." It may, however, be safely said, that it would be impracticable for the lumbermen of Canada as a whole to adopt the intensive systems of Germany and other European countries, admirable as they are there, as it would be for them to introduce all the timber trees of those regions into this country, and expect them to flourish under the changed conditions prevailing here. On the other hand, I think the day has arrived when improved methods would be practicable and profitable in very many of our white pine forests.

In the few remarks I make to-day I wish to deal with this question, not as a forester desiring to see forestry practised for the benefit of the whole community, for the conservation of the water supply, and the enormous advantages which the perpetuation of this supply will render in the future for motive power, important as these matters are, nor do I wish to deal with the question of a timber supply for future generations. These considerations we will leave entirely aside, for the sake of brevity, and simply look at the question as business men, owning property and desiring to make the most possible out of it.

In the first place let me ask you to take a pine tree, say eleven inches at the stump, growing on a limit two or three hundred miles from a mill here in Ottawa. That tree will perhaps make two twelve foot logs of an average diameter of nine inches. According to Doyle's rule, that tree will yield thirty eight feet board measure of lumber, principally sap.

The cost of handling these small logs from the time they leave the dump till they pass through the saws is very nearly equal to that of two logs two or three times their size, to say nothing of the number of them that sink on their way down the streams. Does it pay even after these logs or poles have reached one of our large mills to keep the large number of men there employed waiting while they are going through the saws, especially when the product is not valuable?

Disease Born of Carelessness

BECAUSE POISONOUS IMPURITIES ARE LEFT IN THE BLOOD WHICH CAN BE REMOVED BY THE USE OF

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Disease results in most cases from the presence of poisonous waste matter in the body, and may, therefore, be said to arise from ignorance or carelessness. Bilious spells, sick headache, attacks of indigestion, kidney pains and backache—such are the indications of failure on the part of the liver, to remove the poisonous waste matter as rapidly as it accumulates.

By the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills the situation is promptly relieved, because liver, kidney and bowels are set in vigorous action and the filtering and excretory system thoroughly cleansed and strengthened.

Neglect to afford assistance at such a time is to invite the attack of such ailments as Bright's disease, dropsy, rheumatism or appendicitis.

Mr. James J. Jenson, Olds, Alta., writes,—“I have been troubled considerably with lame back, which I suppose came from derangements of the kidneys, and I have never been able to find a treatment that was so prompt and effective in curing this ailment, as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. At two different times in my life this preparation has entirely cured me of this trouble, and of late years I have found it unnecessary to use any medicine whatever. I feel it my duty to add this statement to the many others I see in recommendation of this excellent medicine.”

By using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose at bedtime, as often as is necessary to keep the bowels in regular healthful action, you insure yourself against kidney disease, and the subsequent suffering from Bright's disease, dropsy, apoplexy or other equally dreaded ailments. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

WINDMILLS

Self Oiling

For power and Pumping

Our towers are girted every five feet and double braced

Crain Crinders

Tanks

Bee supplies

Automatic concrete mixers

Write for Catalogues.
COOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. Ltd.
 Brantford, Ontario

Cockshutt Plow Co., Winnipeg
 Agents: Man., N.W.T.

Central Business College
 WINNEPEG, MAN.

For full particulars get our new catalogue "H"
 F. A. WOOD W.M. HAWKINS
 Principals

Ship Your Grain

G. B. MURPHY & CO., WINNIPEG

will get the Highest Prices.

REFERENCES: EASTERN TOWNSHIPS OR UNION BANK.



Capital Authorized - \$2,000,000
Capital Subscribed - \$1,500,000

THE WEST for THE WEST

This bank has been organized with a view to providing for Western Farmers, Western Merchants, Western Business Men and Western People generally an institution where they would be sure of all the consideration which the conditions of a young community with an exceedingly vigorous life demand. You are therefore sure of obtaining from us every favor and courtesy that is consistent with sound business.

BANKING BY MAIL

is one of the advantages we offer our customers. Many have accounts in this way. Send your deposits to the Head Office at any of our branches at Alameda, Brandon, Binscarth, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton, Fleming, Fort William, Glenboro, Glen Ewen, Hanley, Langham, Melita, Manor, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Saltcoats, Somersset, Stonewall, Sperling, Vancouver, Victoria and other places.

Remit by Post Office Order, Postal Note, Registered Letter, Express Order, or personal Cheque to Head Office or any branch.

THE NORTHERN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

President Sir David H. McMillan, K.C.M.G. Vice Pres. Capt. Wm. Robinson
General Manager—J. W. de C. O'Grady

ARTISTS
COMMERCIAL
ILLUSTRATING
DESIGNING
ENGRAVING

HOLTBY & HATHAWAY
36 PRINCESS ST.
PHONE 4043
WINNIPEG.

The Angle Lamp



The Light that Never Fails

As proved from experience.
The Best Coal-Oil Lamp.
The Cheapest.
Easily Managed.
Burns Less Oil.
Gives Best Light.
No Under Shadow.
Non-Explosive.
When Turned Low, no Odor.
Suitable for Home, Store or Church.
Write to—

HILTON-GIBSON COMPANY,

Box 391, Winnipeg, Man.
For Illustrated Catalogue, etc.

Cancerol, a Boon to Cancer Sufferers.

Look it up for yourself. Men of reputation and standing in most every community are living examples of my ability to cure. Write to-day for free book. Address Dr. L. T. Leach, Indianapolis, Ind.

But provided there is a small margin of profit, the question I wish to bring before you is whether it pays best to cut such timber or to allow it to stand till the yield from the same tree will be say five times as great, and the product of a much better quality, not to mention the increased price of the product which, with some fluctuations, is constantly increasing, and will continue to increase.

I am quite aware that there are many things to be taken into account before it can be decided whether it will pay to reserve the smaller timber and maintain a constant supply by rotation cuttings. This is a matter for investigation by the owner. I am of the opinion that on many of our white pine limits this practice could be put into immediate operation, to the great advantage of the owners. In other cases where there is very little young timber the reverse might be the case. What I would do if I owned a limit on which there was a stand of pine of all ages, as is usually the case, would be to have a careful examination of it made, giving an approximate estimate of all the pine down to say twelve inches in diameter at the stump, and of the quantities below that size, specifying the number of trees at from twelve to ten inches, from ten to eight inches, from eight to six inches, and from six to four inches, and all under that size, with a stem analysis to ascertain the rate of growth per annum. By this means it would simply be a matter of calculation whether I should cut such a limit close, or cut down only to say twelve inches at the stump, taking care not to destroy as few as possible of the younger trees in felling.

Barring one factor, namely, forest fires, no surer basis for calculation can exist. We would have as one factor annual growth definitely ascertained; another would be the present value of this small timber if marketed at the present time; and the whole question resolves itself into this problem: Will the value of the increment of growth exceed the compound interest on the present value of this sapling stock? But in favor of the conservative method we should also remember that interest is declining in our new country, while the value of stumpage is increasing.

There is, however, another matter which should not be lost sight of in endeavoring to foster the younger growth. In removing the large pines we allow more light into the forest, which will be followed by a faster growth of the young trees that have suffered from too great shade; but these large pines really do not cast nearly so much shade as the broad-leaved trees that usually grow mixed among the pines, and in the examination to which I have referred it would be well to have those doing the greatest injury in this way to the young pines marked, and where possible, removed.

In this work of survey or examination of the limit and marking of the timber, it is quite unnecessary to mark every pine that is to be immediately cut. With intelligent men instructions to cut nothing under a certain diameter should be sufficient.

The lumbermen now conduct their affairs with great attention to details. They know the cost of logging, driving, sorting of logs, milling, piling, shipping, etc., to the minutest detail but it seems to me that they should commence one step further back, and, in their profit and loss account be able to state the value of the timber on their limits, not only that which is immediately merchantable, but that crop which is constantly growing and on which they can rely with the greatest certainty, if proper care is taken to prevent its destruction by fire. The farmer values his growing crop, but a grain crop is liable to be destroyed by rain, or by lack of it, by rust and other destructive agencies which seldom affect the growing pine.

High as stumpage is now, when the increased use of timber is taken into account, and the decrease in the supply, it seems inevitable that it will continue to greatly increase in the future. It

\$40.00

FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Points in Canada

West of and including Montreal, via



Tickets on Sale Daily Nov. 24th to December 31st inclusive. Return Limit Three Months.

THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK LINE BETWEEN CHICAGO, NIAGARA, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES. For further particulars apply to nearest agent Canadian Northern, Great Northern or Northern Pacific Railway or write W. J. GILKERSON, Trav. Pass. Agent, 513 Ashdown Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Name Your Route

TO

Eastern

Canada

Chicago

Milwaukee

AND

St. Paul Railway

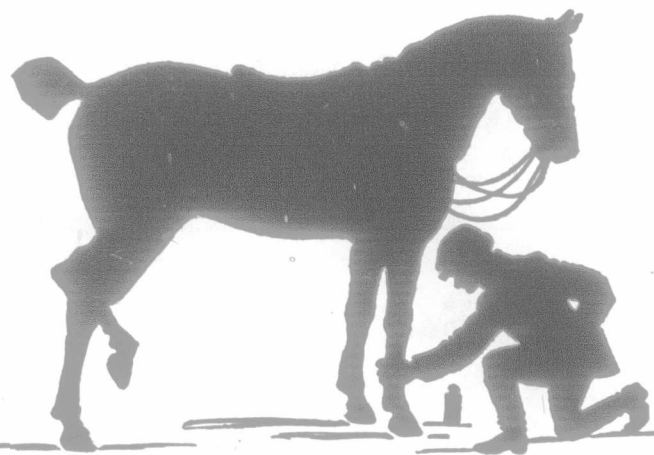
It is important when purchasing your ticket to Eastern Canada that you request the ticket agent to make it read over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, if you want the best of train service.

Five trains daily from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago—including The Day Express, affording a daylight ride in full view of the beautiful scenery of the Mississippi River Canadian Excursion Tickets also accepted without extra charge on The Pioneer Limited and the U.S. Government Fast Mail Trains.

Round trip rate to points in Eastern Canada, \$40. Dates of sale, November 24 to December 31, 1906. Liberal return limits and stop over privileges.

W. B. DIXON, N.W.P.A. 365 Robert Street St. Paul
J. I. GILICK Commercial Agent 349 Main St., WINNIPEG

R. D. ROVIG Travelling Passenger Agent 349 Main St., WINNIPEG
J. CALDWELL Special Passenger Agent CHICAGO



Your best Horse may strain his Shoulder or Fetlock tomorrow

Get a bottle of FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE today.

Fellows' Leeming's Essence acts like magic. It draws out all the soreness and stiffness from strains, sprains and bruises—and limbers up the joints. One application usually cures ordinary lameness—and two rubbings fix the horse all right.

It does horses so much good right at the start that they can be put to work a few hours after the Essence has been applied.

Accidents are liable to happen at any time. Be ready for them.

Get a bottle of Fellows' Leeming's Essence today. 50c. a bottle. At all dealers or from the

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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

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

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

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.



CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

Why go abroad for Clydesdales? Come to Craigie Mains and get the Choicest.

The largest Clydesdale Breeding Establishment on the continent. We can show you the pick of Scotland and Canada of all ages from which to select. We import and breed the most useful class of horses for the western farms and ranches. Our sales are made at first cost—no salesmen's commissions to add to the price. Stock cheerfully shown.

A. & G. MUTCH

CRAIGIE MAINS LUMSDEN, Sask.

BRANDON, Man. and WESTON, Ont. IMPORTING BARN

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor

The Greatest Importing Establishment of the Different European Breeds of Horses in Canada

Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron & Hackney Stallions

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Fillies, and Spanish Jacks.

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

America's Leading Horse Importers

AN UNPARALLELED RECORD ON TWO CONTINENTS

In FRANCE our PERCHERON Stallions WON EVERY FIRST PRIZE at the following Shows:

PARIS SHOW, June 13-17, 1906
PERCHERON SHOW, held under the auspices of the SOCIETE HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE de FRANCE, June 28-July 1, 1906

In AMERICA our PERCHERON and FRENCH COACH Stallions WON EVERY FIRST PRIZE and CHAMPIONSHIP at the following Shows:

IOWA STATE FAIR, August 24-31, 1906
INTER-STATE STOCK SHOW, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 24-29, 1906
MISSOURI STATE FAIR, Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 29-Oct. 5, 1906
AMERICAN ROYAL LIVE STOCK SHOW, Kansas City, Oct. 8-13, 1906

McLAUGHLIN BROS.

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

was thought by many that with the increased use of iron, brick, stone and cement in structural works the demand for timber would decrease, but statistics not only show an aggregate but a *per capita* increase in recent years. When we consider this, and take a survey of the visible supply in the northern hemisphere, we cannot but regard the warnings of a timber famine, as proclaimed by the ablest foresters of the present day, as well founded.

M. Mélard, in a recent work entitled *The Insufficiency of the World's Supply of Timber*, says: "There are but few countries in the north temperate zone at present able to supply large quantities of timber. Five are in Europe, namely, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Russia; two are in North America, namely, Canada and the United States. It has been shown that the available surplus of Austria-Hungary, of Russia and the United States, is seriously threatened by increase of population and by industrial development, and that of Norway by the abuse of the axe. There remain only three sources in which confidence can be placed for yet a little while; these are Sweden, Finland and Canada. They are absolutely and hopelessly insufficient. If Sweden, Finland and Canada were to attempt to supply all the countries which reach out their hands for timber their normal production, and their forests too, would be disposed of completely in a very short time, revenue and capital alike." He concludes with the remark that "a timber famine is thus within sight."

Considering all these facts it seems to me certain that not the least valuable part of many limits is the younger growth which at present, as I have endeavored to show, scarcely pays the cost of cutting and that the owners of timber, especially of white pine, would only be acting with the foresight they show in other details of their business if they gave greater attention to this matter than heretofore.

The time has arrived when the man who directs the lumberman's operations in the woods should have, in addition to his practical knowledge of how to cut and take out logs to the best advantage, also some knowledge of the tree itself, the manner and rate of its growth, and how to cut the other timber so as to foster that growth. In other words he should be a forester—as well as a practical logman, and it is fortunate that many young men, a majority of whom have been brought up in our rural districts, are now studying forestry in the colleges of the United States and Europe, and spending their vacations in our lumber woods, studying the practical part of the business; and I would strongly advise our lumbermen to avail themselves of the assistance of such men, where, in addition to their theoretical knowledge, they prove themselves to be practical as well.

E. STEWART,
Supt. of Forestry.

THE HISTORY OF SITTITON AND ITS SHORTHORNS.

It has been said by one who was honored with his personal friendship, that volumes might be written of the doings of Amos Cruickshank, and then much would be left untold. So much the more difficult is it to sketch his life-work and its far-reaching influence within the limits of a newspaper article. With diffidence one attempts the task, for within such limits nothing like an adequate idea can be given of the man himself, his life-work, or its influence upon the Shorthorn world at large. And even were this possible, no article dealing with the Sittiton herd would be complete without due recognition of the influence of Anthony Cruickshank, his brother partner, although to Amos is more directly due the evolution of the distinctive type of cattle now known as the Cruickshank.

Amos Cruickshank was born in 1808, at Wardhead, Kinmuick, of which his father, John Cruickshank, was tenant. Kinmuick, which is situated in the parish of Keithhall, near Inverurie, about fifteen miles northwest of Aberdeen, was at that time a hamlet, the home of a little colony of Quakers, now, quite extinct. In this retired district,

CAUGHT COLD ON THE C.P.R.

A. E. Mumford tells how Psychine cured him after the Doctors gave him up

"It is twelve years since Psychine cured me of galloping consumption." The speaker was Mr. A. E. Mumford, six feet tall, and looking just what he is a husky healthy farmer. He works his own farm near Magnetawan, Ont.

"I caught my cold working as a fireman on the C.P.R." he continued. "I had night sweats, chills and fever and frequently coughed up pieces of my lungs. I was sinking fast and the doctors said there was no hope for me. Two months treatment of Psychine put me right on my feet and I have had no return of lung trouble since."

If Mr. Mumford had started to take Psychine when he first caught cold he would have saved himself a lot of anxiety and suffering. Psychine cures all lung troubles by killing the germs—the roots of the disease.

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes \$1 and \$2—all druggists.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.



MUSICAL Environment

The day is past when culture and true social enjoyment were confined to the few—to the privileged classes. We live in a day of enlightenment and democracy. Equal educational advantages, equal opportunities for culture and enjoyment of those things in life that are best worth while. The luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day and in the musical world nothing is more noticeable than the demand of all classes for the highest possible class of piano. The piano manufacturer who meets this demand is never slack for orders.

THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO

is Canada's foremost instrument. Its improvements and latest features have gone far towards creating a better appreciation of good music all over Canada. It more nearly approaches the ideal piano than any other. Its tone, quality, construction and architectural beauty are unexcelled. For good music, for accompanying the solo voice or chorus of song, great artists all over the world are loud in its praise. And yet it is a Canadian instrument—perhaps, the highest exponent of Canadian industry.

If you will fill in the corner coupon, cut it out, and take to your dealer or send to the Williams Piano Co., we will send you, absolutely free, several beautiful booklets, "The Making of a Great Piano," etc. We will also tell you of easy payment plans that will interest you.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED

OSHAWA Ontario

Please send me, free of all cost, booklets descriptive of the New Scale Williams Piano and special easy payment offer.

Name _____ Address _____ W.P.A. _____

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Canada Life Building Winnipeg, Canada

Solicitors for Farmers Advocate
R. FERGUSON W. W. RICHARDSON

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES
 Dyspepsia, Boils, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Mrs. A. Lethangue, of Ballyduff, Ont., writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely move about the house. I was subject to severe headaches, backaches and dizziness; my appetite was gone and I was unable to do my housework. After using two bottles of B. B. B. I found my health fully restored. I warmly recommend it to all tired and worn out women."

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch 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 salve nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. 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

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog 1-186 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.
 West Chester, Pa.
 Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

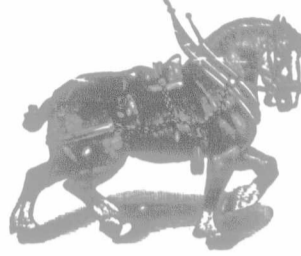
amid the telling influences of the religion common to the little community Amos Cruickshank spent his boyhood and youth. At the age of nineteen he went to his uncle, Amos Wigham, as a grieve, on the neighboring farm of Altons. Amos Wigham had become paralysed, and his nephew took charge of the farm for him until his death. The young grieve was very skilful at all farm work, and was noted as a plowman, scytheman, stack builder, &c. His younger brother, Anthony, had not chosen farming as his life-work, but had gone into business in the city of Aberdeen. In 1837, however, when Amos was twenty-nine years of age, they leased in partnership, the farm of Sittyton of Straloch, a holding of 220 acres, Anthony supplying nearly all the capital to begin with. Sittyton is only a few miles distant from their native hamlet, although to reach it a different line of railway has to be followed, the nearest station being New Machar, on the Buchan line. At the time of entry the farm was in poor condition, and the young farmer—for to Amos was left the practical management—had to tackle many sorely-needed improvements in fields and buildings. The same year he entered upon his great career as a Shorthorn breeder. Little could he then have dreamed that in buying his first Shorthorn, he was taking a step that would have such far-reaching results both for himself and for the breed of his choice, a step that was destined ultimately to place Sittyton on the same platform as Ketton, Kirklevington, Killerby and Aberdeenshire in the very forefront of the cattle-breeding world. The first Shorthorn was bought for the brothers by a friend at Durham, cost £20, and was sent from Stockton to Hull in a sailing vessel, and from Hull to Aberdeen in another, at a cost of £4 7s. The following year Amos Cruickshank went to England, and bought about a dozen heifers at three sales held on successive days in Lincolnshire, and in ten years' time the brothers were the possessors of fifty females.

Being desirous of still increasing the herd, they then leased the adjoining farm of Clyne, which doubled their accommodation, but in a few years the herd was doubled also, and Longside, a farm of 130 acres, was next taken. The herd continued steadily to increase in numbers, and in 1855 a lease of the farm of Mains of Udry was arranged for, which brought the total area under their control up to 900 acres. Even this proved inadequate, and Middleton, one hundred acres in extent was added to the number, when the brothers rented one thousand acres. Coincidentally the herd had increased till it was the largest in the United Kingdom, numbering over three hundred head. Very early in its history Amos Cruickshank seems to have formed a distinct aim in his operations. That aim was to breed a type of cattle suited, in his own words, "to our country, our agriculture, our people;" in other words, rent-paying stock for rent-paying farmers. He recognised how different were the conditions under which the North of Scotland farmer labored, from those of his agricultural brethren across the Border, and steadfastly he selected for importation into the Sittyton herd, not what was fashionable in England, but what was suitable for Scotland.

It has been said that the two brothers, Amos and Anthony Cruickshank, "worked in unbroken harmony." But harmony is not uniformity, and in no way disallows difference of opinion or different ideas of success. Anthony, having had a business training, naturally looked upon the herd as a commercial commodity, and felt inclined to work it up on commercial lines. He therefore urged the necessity of buying bulls good enough and suited for prize winning. This meant considerable outlay, which sometimes resulted in loss instead of profit, as the animals, despite their showyard records or showyard promise, were not always such as were best suited for blending with the other Sittyton blood. Amos, on the other hand, seems to have had not a little of the earliest Scotch breeders' contempt for pedigree, unless where it was very palpably backed up by "constitution, substance and quality." Neither of the brothers grudged to pay

J. A. S. MacMILLAN A. COLQUHOUN ISAAC BEATTIE

LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP



CLUB STABLES,
 12th Street,
 (Box 483)

BRANDON.

MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

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
- 1st Aged Class, Winnipeg..... "PILOTIM"
- 1901—1st at Winnipeg..... "BURNBRAB," who won 1st at Pan-American
- 1st and Cup at Brandon..... "BURNBRAB"
- 1900—1st and Cup at Winnipeg.....
- 1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.....
- 1898—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.....

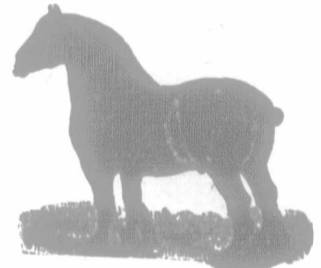
And Numerous Other Prizes.

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

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions always for sale.
 Prices right. Terms easy.
 Our guarantee will bear the closest inspection.
 Our Motto is—"Nothing but the best."
 Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

Percherons and Shires

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



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

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

WHY BUY STALLIONS

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON of Brandon



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

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

Every Animal is thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

POULTRY

Wascana Poultry Farm, Regina, Sask.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY
Specially Bred for Eggs and Show Purposes

Buff Orpingtons, Single and Rose Comb
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Blue
Andalusians, Barred and White Ply-
mouth Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Mam-
moth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese,
Monster Pekin Ducks.

All from Prize Winners. Some breeds
from St. Louis Worlds Fair winners.

EGGS IN SEASON.

Stock for Sale at all times.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

S. CHIVERS-WILSON

Proprietor

P.O. Box 403

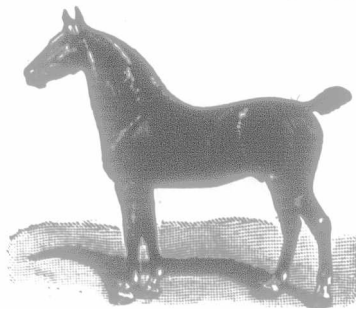
a good price for animals which gave promise of coming up to their ideals, but the practical knowledge of Amos and his leaning to the practical were calculated ultimately to save outlay in buying, and give better average results than the more fashionable policy of his younger brother. At the Bates dispersion sale the brothers agreed that the Oxford females were the best, but a Waterloo heifer was the only purchase, although it appears Anthony regretted that none of the Duchess tribe had been secured. Amos, however, had a very clearly defined idea of what constituted a good animal, and tenaciously clung to his ideal to bring "to excellence in this northern climate"—I quote from the 1855 catalogue—"a herd of Shorthorns which, for constitution and quality, will compete with the most hardy West Highlander."

The earliest Sittyton sires were of Ury breeding. The first, as was mentioned in a former paper, was a white bull, Inkhorn (6091), bought from the farm of Inkhorn, from which his name was taken. After him came Premier (6308), one of two bull calves bought at Ury; the other, Chancellor (5850), having been sold to Mr. Bruce of Heatherwick. His successor, Conqueror (6884), was also a Ury bull, by Mohamed (6170). Then followed the reign of English sires, the first of which was Fairfax Royal (6987), bred by Wm. Torr of Aylesby, a prize-winning bull of outstanding merit, for which 150gs. was paid as a two-year-old in 1845. To the last Amos Cruickshank looked upon Fairfax Royal as one of the handsomest bulls ever used in the herd, and by northern authorities he was ranked as one of the best ever brought to Aberdeenshire. In 1848 Hudson (9228), bred by W. Linton, Yorkshire, the first prize yearling at the English Royal Show, was purchased, and although he did not quite come up to Amos Cruickshank's standard, he was retained for two and a half years. Report (10704), hired for one year from Wiley of Brandsby, and Velvet Jacket (10998), bought from Athelstanford, were his immediate successors, but neither of them left much mark on the herd.

Space forbids even mention of the long line of famous English bulls which followed these as heads of the herd. No line of blood seems to have been specially favored, but big prices were paid, and almost all the leading English herds were drawn on. Much insight is gained, not only into Amos Cruickshank's character, but also into his methods as a breeder, from his remark when Master Butterfly II., son of Col. Towneley's 1200 gs. bull, for which the long price of 400gs. had been paid died, when he had been only one year in their possession:—"He has not died a day too soon. He would only have done harm in the herd." During the period in which English sires headed the herd, females were picked up wherever likely ones were come across in Scotland or England, and occasionally in Ireland. One of the most impressive of the earlier sires was the Highland Society winner Matadore (11800), by Hopewell (10332), which was bred by W. Smith, Lincolnshire. His bull calves gave great satisfaction, and did much to establish the reputation of Sittyton. One of them was Defender (12867), the first Cruickshank bull sold to America, and another, Beeswing, the successful Kinellar stock bull. Lord Sackville (13249), a roan of grand constitution and substance, one of the first home-bred bulls kept on in the herd, was also a son of Matadore. Plantagenet (11906), a Towneley bull, by Duke of Lancaster (10929), was the sire of the twin sisters Virtue and Verdure, mothers of Champion of England and Scarlet Velvet, the bulls which were largely the making of the Sittyton and Kinellar herds respectively. In the Baron (13833), bred by R. Chaloner, of Ireland, the noted Highland and Royal Dublin winner, it was believed a first-class bull had been secured—he cost 155 gs.—and he had been used several years before it was suspected that he was doing harm and introducing disease. He was gradually eliminated. The same was true of Lancaster Royal, had he been kept on because he was out of a better Lancaster cow, and he sired the now Cicely.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Clydesdales

and Ayrshires



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

W. H. NESBITT, ROLAND, Man.

For Sale

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

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 corres-
pondence solicited.

R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE

SHIRE STALLION FOR SALE JUNIOR MAJOR (6288)

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

NEIL WILSON Box 65, MINTO, Man.

Snap in British Columbia FRUIT LAND

115 acres in the famous upper
Columbia Valley. Practically every
inch can be utilized for fruit.
Don't buy 400 acres to get 50.
Two prior water-rights, 200 inches
An ideal place for a home. Terms,
\$2,700.00 Cash. Address, Farmer's
Advocate, Box No. 8.

You Can't Cut Out

A BOG SPAVIN or
THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the
horse same time. Does not blister or
remove the hair. Will tell you more if
you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered.
Book 4-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind,
\$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Vari-
cocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or
Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain.
Genuine mfd. only by

W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents—Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

HAWTHORN BANK

Clydesdales

Shorthorns

MY NEW IMPORTATION is now in the barn ready
for sale. Stallions and Mares by such sires as Mar-
cellus, Baronson, Silvercup, Carthusian, &c. I have
a shipment of two-year-old Fillies that can't be duplicated
in the country, and some of them in foal to Hiawatha,
Godolphin, Baronson and Copper King.

In Shorthorns I have 18 Bulls for sale, reds and roans,
12 of them ready for service and some of them imported.
Also females of all ages, some of them will make show stuff.

If you are in the market for good stock, don't buy till
you see me.

JOHN GRAHAM

Carberry, Man.



Make Her Pay

Good business sense tells you that every cow should return a fair percent of profit over cost of keeping. To pay you a good profit the organs of digestion must convert the largest possible percentage of the food into bone, muscle, milk fat, etc.

If every cow, horse, sheep or pig, receives small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food twice a day with the grain rations, they will pay a larger profit than is otherwise possible. Such medical authorities as Professors Winslow, Quitman and Finlay Dun endorse the bitter tonics contained in Dr. Hess Stock Food for improving the digestion, also iron as a blood builder and nitrates for eliminating poisonous material from the system.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) contains the above ingredients and it is Sold on a Written Guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00 25 lb. pail, \$2.00
Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic, and this paper is back of the guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

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

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

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

Important Notice TO FARMERS

PRESERVE your stock by using the goods manufactured by the Veterinary Speciality Co. Limited, put up under the direct supervision of two veterinary surgeons of wide experience and who treat hundreds of cases by letter and otherwise and are surprising the most skeptical with results.

Indigestion & Colic, Spavins, Coughs, Worms, Lump Jaw, Diarrhoea, Joint & Navel affections

in young colts treated successfully. Use our remedies and through our coupon system become acquainted with all the ailments which your stock is subject to.

Ask your dealer for those goods or write direct to
The Veterinary Speciality Co., Ltd.
106 St. Clarence Av., Toronto, Ont.

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC
Solicitor for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" for the Northwest Territories.
GRENFELL, ASSA.
LANDS FOR SALE

the progenitrix of one of the best of the later Sittyton families. The Lenton blood had all along been favored by Amos Cruickshank, and in rather an unlooked for way his opinion of Mr. Wilkinson's stock became more than justified in its effect on the fortunes of his own herd.

In 1854 Amos Cruickshank went through several English herds in search of a suitable bull, and about the last one visited was John Wilkinson's, at Lenton, which up to that time was quite unknown to Mr. Cruickshank. He was greatly taken with the cattle, and thought them as a whole herd much the best he had ever seen. Wilkinson had, however, arranged for a public sale of his cattle two months later, and consequently was unwilling to sell any of the bulls catalogued, but offered a young animal, by no means one of his best, which Amos Cruickshank bought, although he was far from satisfied with him. Anthony Cruickshank being in England, attended the Lenton sale and bought two cows—Roman IX. for 42gs, Lancaster XVI. for 49gs., and Pomp, a six-month-old heifer, for 55gs. At the sale, Wilkinson bought in several of the animals, including Lancaster Comet (11663), of which we shall hear again. The Lenton purchases turned out rather disappointingly at Sittyton. Roman IX. was a magnificent cow—Amos considered her the best they ever had—but her first produce was twin calves, both dead calved. She proved a very troublesome breeder, and was eventually sold. When Lancaster XVI. came to Sittyton she was in calf to Monarch, a very fine white, of Wilkinson's breeding, and her calf, Lord Bathurst, was used a little at Sittyton before being sold. His stock turned out remarkably well. Two of his daughters, Violet and Vintage, produced what were generally considered two of Champion of England's best heifers, Village Rose and Village Belle. Lancaster XVI. was a very good cow, good enough to carry the first prize at Aberdeen, but somehow none of the crosses tried at Sittyton seemed to suit, and none of her six calves there were of outstanding merit. Pomp had one very good calf, but unfortunately contracted inflammation in the udder and died. In 1858, being again in want of a bull, preferably a young red one, Amos Cruickshank again visited Lenton, but Wilkinson had nothing of the nature desired, and recommended, instead, the now eight-year-old Lancaster Comet (11663), a special favorite of his own. After visiting other leading English herds, without finding what he sought, Mr. Cruickshank wrote to Mr. Wilkinson to send on the bull. But when he reached his destination his new owner's first feeling was one of disappointment and it has been said that one of his neighbors remarked:—"If he wanted a Highland bull he might have got one nearer home." The horns which savored of West Highlander, seem to have been the chief objection, but he was scarcely massive enough for the Sittyton ideal. Nevertheless, he was a very good animal, with a fine open countenance, deep, well-let-down body, very round ribs and a splendid coat of hair. There were only some twelve or fourteen calves after him, but at least half of the number were of unusual merit. Several descendants of one of his heifer calves, Welcome, sold to the late Mr. Reid, Danestown, are still in Aberdeenshire herds. One of his bull calves was set aside from his birth as an animal to be kept, and as he developed he more and more realized Amos Cruickshank's ideal of a stock bull. This was Champion of England, and, as is well known, his influence on the herd was so potent that his reign at Sittyton marks a distinct epoch not only in the history of the Sittyton herd, but in the history of Shorthorn cattle.

FOREST HOME PUREBREDS.

Sooner or later in the management of every farm the time comes when the stock has to be increased and as a general rule the sooner one decides to increase it the better. Fortunately for the man disposed to expand his live stock operations or to improve their quality he can supply his wants from herds and studs within a reasonable distance and as the farms of Western

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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.

Sittyton Shorthorns

The Sittyton Herd of Shorthorns won first at Regina and Calgary at the 1906 Exhibitions. Selections always for sale. Will sell the great herd header, Sittyton Hero. 7th, also the second prize Bull at the Spring Show in Winnipeg, 1906
GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves
4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.
All out of imported Sires and Dams Prices easy. Catalogue.
JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager, Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers.
JOHN RAMSAY Priddis, Alta.

The Regina Veterinary Stock Food

A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock. Endorsed by prominent stock men. Manufactured by THE REGINA VETERINARY STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Box 547 Regina, Sask.

Maple Shade Shropshires and Cruickshank Shorthorns

A first-class bunch of Yearling Ewes, bred to the best Imported Rams now ready for shipment.
JOHN DRYDEN & SON BROOKLIN, ONT.
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

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, ONT.

YORKSHIRES

We offer for sale the imported boar RICHARD CALMADY, 13438, bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee, Nottingham, England. This boar is a straight, deep, lengthy hog, and a splendid stock getter, and we only part with him now to make room for our new imported boar DALMENY HELIUM. We have also one imported sow for sale. For particulars apply to
WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Reser, Man.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF High-Class Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
Herd Catalogue on application Address:
JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT
W C EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. com

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,
B H BULL & SON,
Phone 68 om Brampton, Ont.

SNAPS IN SHORTHORNS

Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prize winning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin Ducks and White Brahma cockerels.
A. W. OASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

CLENDENING BROS.

Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

The Beef and Dairy Breed
2 Splendid Young Bulls for Sale, sired by Ray and Searchlight; also a few females.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

Herd Headed by Woodmere Premium.
Seed Grain, White Fife, Banner Oats, Mensury Barley.
We can save you the seed man's profit.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---8898--- and General---8899--- 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 Allos Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand in
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man

STAR FARM Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd was five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station.
R. W. OASWELL SASKATOON SASK.

Forest Home Farm

Two Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years, by Imp Pride of Glasnick, and out of first-class mares; capital colts. Seven young Shorthorn Bulls and Bull Calves by Missie Prince, out of dams richly bred; plenty of substance and quality stand right out of them. Cows and Heifers, Yorkshire Boars and Sows, all ages. Choice lot of Barred Rock Cockerels. All at reasonable prices.
ANDREW GRAHAM, POMEROY P.O.
Carman, C. P. R. & C. N. R. Roland C. N. R.

DOUNE LODGE, CLYDESDALES.



W. H. BRYCE, DOUNE LODGE, ARCOLA, SASK.

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

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

Canada are every year becoming more in need of stock there should be a good demand for available purebreds.

One of the many places in Manitoba where a superior selection of Short-horns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires and Plymouth Rocks can be obtained is at "Forest Home" the property of Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, near Carman. The Clydesdale stud is headed by Pride of Glasnick (imp.) by Prince Sturdy, he by the great show and stock horse Cedric. On the female side he has for dam Elspeth Macgregor, a good breeding mare by Macgregor. In the stud this horse is proving a valuable sire. At present there are two fetching yearling colts by Pride of Glasnick and a filly foal by the same sire and out of Cherry 3rd by Stanley Prince (imp.), a mare that has raised Mr. Graham some excellent stock. One of the best of her raising is Cherry 4th by Prince Charming, a mare of which Forest Home is justly proud.

Another mare of the big and drafty

type is Florence Bell, bred in Ontario by Vanguard. This year she raised a filly foal by Pride of Glasnick that just about fits the model for such youngsters. The only other brood mare in the lot is Grizzel Queen bred by N. P. Clarke, Minn., by Stanley Prince and out of Dollar Queen.

Two fillies of excellent merit were added to the stud this fall in Queen Anne, imp. by Hillhead Chief, dam Prince of Fortune, and Belle Cole, imp. by Cainbrogie Chieftain, dam by Royalist.

THE SHORTHORNS.

A few years ago Mr. Graham made a practise of exhibiting at the larger show and in those days his herd was always at the front. Since then he has pursued just as careful a system of breeding and his customers have been elated with their purchases. Two of the bulls previously used were Robin O'Day, a big smooth roan now owned by Logan Bros. up near Minnedosa, and Manitoba Chief, a first prize winner at one time at Winnipeg, and considered one of the best stock bulls in Manitoba. At present the herd bull is Missie's Prince by Prince William (imp.), dam Missie 160th by Sittyton Seal. This bull was bred by the Cargills and is built on the most approved lines. His calves are coming good, one of them selling as soon as weaned for \$100. There are also several young bulls one and two years old in the herd that are by first class sires and from useful rugged-looking dams.

The cows are a select lot, not only for their breeding, but also for their individual worth. There are bigger and fatter cows, but these look like bread winners. Some of them (and we mention them here to show their breeding) are Ury Girl 5th, bred by Cargills, by Knuckelduster (imp.) (a noted stock bull in Ontario), dam Ury of Greenwood. This is a good doing cow, a roan and a regular breeder. Another is Crimson Rose by Manitoba Chief, dam Moss Rose, by Sir John. Crimson Rose was first at Brandon and third at Winnipeg as a three year old and now has a heifer calf at foot by Missie's Prince. A very choice cow is Necklace of Pomeroy, by Manitoba Chief out of a Sittyton Chief, dam Necklace 21st. A good daughter of hers is Necklace of Pomeroy 2nd, by the old stock bull Golden Standard.

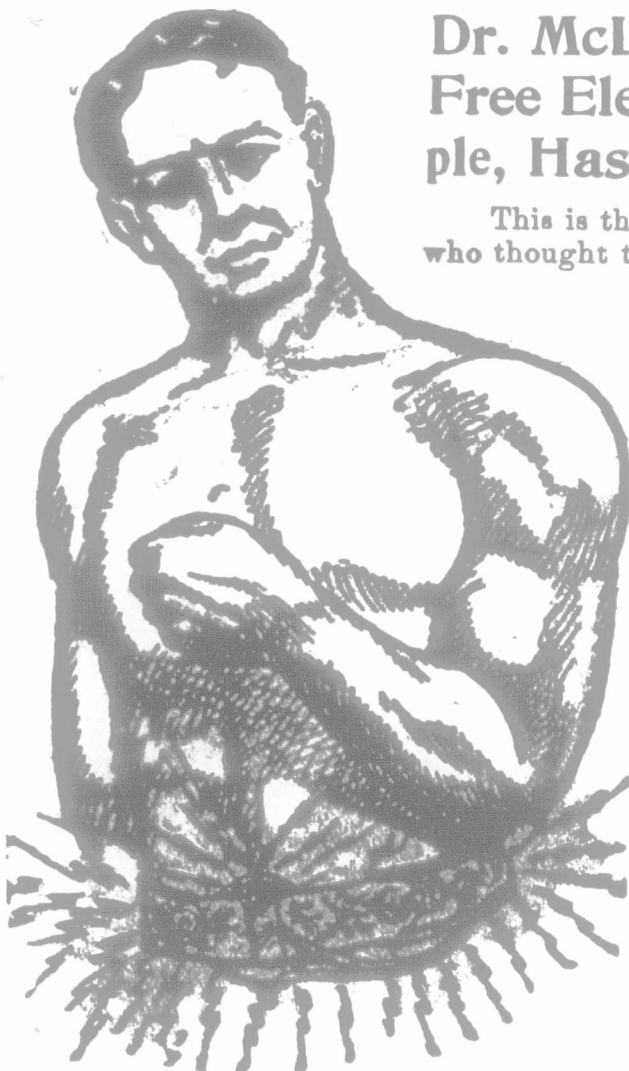
There are three of the Rose of Autumn tribe in the herd. They are R. of A. 17th by Lord Stanley, dam Rose of Autumn 9th, her daughter R. of A. 18th by Scarlet Velvet, these were both bred by J. & W. Russell, owners of the first prize herd at the World's Fair 1903; Rose of Autumn 22nd by Golden Standard, dam R. of A. 18th; this is a beautiful, trim, red heifer, winner of first at Carman; and Rose of Autumn 21st, a three-year-old cow in calf by Manitoba Chief, dam R. of A. 17th.

There are two Isabellas in the herd. Isabella 8th by Royal Member (imp.), bred by Cargills and her daughter Isabella 9th by Golden Standard. These are good thick saffy roans, the younger being now a two year old. Two other good breeding cows are Canadian Duchesses of Gloster C and D, the former is by American Statesman, and has raised a beautiful bull calf this summer, while the latter is her daughter by Manitoba Chief. A cow that looks particularly attractive at the present time is the roan Eveline, a homebred cow by Manitoba Chief, now suckling a thrifty calf. She also has a yearling heifer Crimson Lass by Golden Standard. A good big roomy four-year-old cow is Red Rose, dam Moss Rose and by Robin o' Day. She now has a bull calf by Missie's Prince. Another young cow with a calf is Lily Grey 3rd out of Lily Grey 2nd and by Golden Standard. The mention of the two Rosamonds must conclude this review, but to properly appreciate the excellence of the herd it must be inspected at first hand. The Rosamonds are Rosamond 7th, a three year old by Manitoba Chief, dam Rosamond 5th by Robin o' Day, and Rosamond 8th, a yearling by Golden Standard out of Rosamond 4th.

The Yorkshire herd is well maintained and young stock may be ordered at any time. The Plymouth Rock flock is also well selected with the object of raising birds for all round purposes.

Nothing gives results like an Advocate Ad

I AM A MAN ONCE MORE



Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, with Free Electric Attachment for Weak People, Has Restored His Lost Strength.

This is the way they feel, the men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life, overflowing with joyous spirits, and "CARE TO THE WINDS." Pains are gone, weakness is gone, and full vigor is in every action.

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear this grand, life-giving appliance for two months at night. It will charge every nerve with electric life and you will feel like a two-year-old. It puts steam into your run-down body and drives away pain and renews youth.

Free From Troubles—A Man Among Men.

Dr. McLaughlin—My Dear Sir: I am proud to be able to tell you that your Belt has made a new man of me. Instead of worrying as I used to, I let the other fellows do it now. I gained ten pounds in weight in less than two months. I always feel cheerful, never borrowing trouble as I used to. It's a pleasure to live now, as nothing discourages me. Wishing you every success with your grand appliance, I remain, yours very truly, D. McCRIMMON, Brockville, Ont. Dec. 10, 1903.

If you have pains in your back, if you feel tired and listless, if you are nervous and weak, if you are growing old too soon, if you have lost vigor and courage of youth, if you have Rheumatism, a Weak Stomach or any evidence of breaking down, you are wasting time. Get Dr. McLaughlin's Belt with free Electric Attachment.

GET SOME LIFE INTO YOU

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden man? Feel like a man of spirit. Away with the pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were seventy years old and had one foot in the grave. Ginger up! Feel young and full of glee. That's the way a man ought to feel. Come and let me put life into your nerves; let me give a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out, your head up, and saying to yourself "I'M A MAN!" Let me give you back the old feeling of youthful fire, vim and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt as slow and poky as you do.

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

PAY WHEN CURED

FREE BOOK. I have a book which every man should read. It contains hundreds of letters from men all over Canada telling of how they have been cured when hope was lost and all other treatments failed to give the desired relief. If you cannot call, write to me for a copy of this valuable book, setting forth the key to strength and manhood. Call or write to-day.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in.
DR. M. J. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St., Montreal, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, until 8.45 p.m.

The Great Weeklies of the West in a Bargain Club Offer

The Winnipeg Weekly Telegram

and its beautiful premium picture "On The Look Out"

AND

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

All for \$2.00

READ THIS

Brief Sketch of the Ablest, Cleanest, Newsiest and
Best Weekly Paper in Canada—

The Winnipeg Weekly Telegram

The Winnipeg Weekly Telegram is the best edited paper in the great Northwest, and is in a class of its own. Its news is edited for its readers: classified that one at once can find all of each character desired. All subjects are handled fearlessly and the paper is thus in the lead in the moulding of opinion. News of the farm is, of necessity, given prominence, for this is a farming country. The household is not neglected. The children too have their pages of the best that can be had. Another feature that puts The Weekly Telegram in very front rank of western weeklies is the COMIC SECTION IN COLORS.

No other weekly in Canada gives its readers this big feature every week in the year. The old and the young, in fact every member of the family, follow with increasing interest the doings and sayings of the humorous characters in our comic pages. The Telegram alone has the EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE COPYRIGHT IN WESTERN CANADA.

Another feature of the Weekly Telegram is its market page, which is given especial attention, that has earned for it a reputation of reliability that none other in the west can claim. In this age of competition every farmer must have the fullest information possible on the price of grain, hogs and cattle. If he has access to the market reports in this paper he will know when to sell and what to ask. The Telegram's reports are never colored but are always accurate, and every week give a true and impartial statement of the situation. This feature is alone worth the subscription price and more.

"ON THE LOOK OUT."

This year's premium of The Weekly Telegram is a masterpiece in fourteen colors reproduced directly from the original painting by the colortype process and faithfully retaining all the tones, effects and shadings of the original. The reproduction is a natural subject and tells the beautiful story of "Evangeline" waiting at the gate near the old home. The masterly shading and the harmony of color will appeal to all phases of humanity. This magnificent reproduction is sixteen inches by twenty, ready for framing. It will handsomely decorate the wall of any home and is a real work of art.

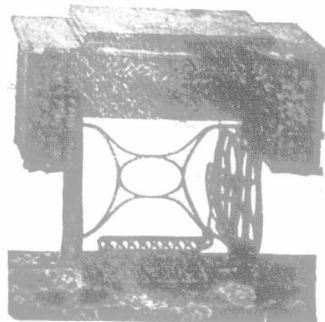
No home can afford to be without these leaders of the west, for where they can be found profit and entertainment is assured

USE THIS COUPON

FARMER'S ADVOCATE,
Winnipeg, Can.

Enclosed find \$2.00 please send for one year to the address below THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, THE WINNIPEG WEEKLY TELEGRAM and premium picture "On The Look Out."

Name
P. O.
Province



THE WINNIPEG BALL BEARING Automatic Lift, Seven Drawer, Drop Head Sewing Machine. Elegantly designed, exquisitely finished, brilliantly hand polished. A most beautiful and desirable Serpentine Front Cabinet, equipped with the latest and best Automatic Lever Lift. It is the most complete, the most durable as well as the Handsomest Machine ever offered at any price. The Head is designed on symmetrical lines, high arm and full length, made of the very best materials and all wearing parts Case Hardened. Latest improved in every detail, a complete set of Most Modern Steel Attachments and a full set of accessories makes this the Simplest, Easiest Operated machine made.

\$27. is our Special Price for the Winnipeg Machine. You cannot obtain its equal elsewhere under \$65. Three months Free Trial and Guaranteed for 10 years.

OUR OFFER! Mail us your name and address saying you would like to have our New Sewing Machine Offer, and you will receive by return mail FREE the most LIBERAL OFFER ever heard of. Don't buy a Sewing Machine of any kind on any kind of terms until after you receive our offer. Write to-day for further particulars.

Dept. F.A.

The Wingold Stove Co. 311 NOTRE DAME AVENUE, WINNIPEG

CANADA'S GREATEST CLYDESDALE STUD.

People are not accustomed to think of so new a country as that in the heart of Saskatchewan being celebrated for its purebred stock, yet it is no vain boast to say that the Craigie Mains stud a few miles north of Regina is the largest and best Clydesdale breeding establishment in Canada if not in the world. Others may be better known for the numbers of horses they handle, as dealers, but Mutch Bros. take second place to none in the quality of the stock they keep for actual breeding purposes. A visit to Craigie Mains is one of the most delightful incidents that could fall to the lot of a horse fancier or farmer. Land there is in plenty, too much in fact, and buildings of the most substantial and convenient character and design. Added to this there is a perfectly harmonious working of every detail of farm management which makes the visitor think he is in some Elysian fields where the natural cussedness of things cannot intrude. Cattle are also bred there, a magnificent herd of Shorthorns for which there is every provision of shelter and feed.

It is the Clydesdales though that constitute the pride and hold the interest in Craigie Mains. As long as he was in their stud the great, good stock horse Baron's Gem was the centre of attraction. He has been sold lately to Messrs. Taber and Traynor, but he has left at Craigie Mains a numerous progeny bearing his own wide white face and wearing stockings after the pattern of his own fine white "silks." The new chieftain of the paddocks is the imported two-year-old colt Stipend 13217. He is a grandson of Baron's Pride through the world renowned Everlasting and through his dam, a grand daughter of Mains of Airies, is a straight descendant of Prince of Wales. Stipend was a hard horse to buy in Scotland, as he had won the second prize at Edinburgh as a two-year-old and numerous prizes as a yearling, including the championship at Falkirk. He was selected as much for his scale and substance as for his breeding and quality, but further description of him is unnecessary as the half tone electro of him on another page conveys a better impression of the horse than could be given here. Along with Stipend several other young horses were imported last summer. These were cosmopolitan, a Baron's Pride, dam by the good horse, Knight of Kyle, a big colt after the pattern set in Stipend; Royal Blacon, by Pride of Blacon, twice winner of first at the Highland and a son of Baron's Pride, dam by Royal Alexander; Dandy Boy by Baron Romeo, a horse now known in America, dam by William the Conqueror, a nice quality colt and with lots of "come out" to him; Balnakyle, by MacEachern, a first prize winner at the Highland, dam by Prince Albert of Rosehaugh; then there is the yearling King's Best by King's Crest, the well known show ring horse now owned at Portage la Prairie. These are the imported colts, besides which there are several foals by Baron's Gem and out of the good mares kept at Craigie Mains, which includes five by the grand old stock and show horse Lord Charming and others that have won in the best shows on the continent. An example of these foals is seen in Baron Craigie in the upper left hand corner of the illustration on another page.

Probably the great eight year old mare Montrave Geisha by Montrave

Mac. is still unsurpassed in the harem. This mare will be remembered as the champion female at the big shows a few years ago. Her stock are coming true to the type set by their illustrious dam and sire Baron's Gem. A three-year-old filly of this breeding is illustrated in the engraving in this issue named Baron's Princess. The photo being taken of her just as she came from the grain wagon. The fine Lord Charming mares are also proving excellent dams. Eva's Gem in the illustration is a two year old by Baron's Gem and out of the Lord Charming mare Eva Charming; Baron's Sunbeam is by the same sire and out of Lady Charming. The remaining filly in the illustration is a Baron's Gem out of Lady Highland Maid. These were chosen with but little discrimination out of some fifty head and illustrate the general character of the stock kept.

The fillies purchased in Scotland last summer necessarily had to be good to enter such company as already stood at Craigie Mains. Some of these are the three year old Gay Jess by Argosy who was by the sire of Baron's Pride. She won the silver medal as a yearling at Sterling and his dam was by the good horse Prince Patrick. Another three year old and one that has been pronounced good enough to win the championship of the breed in Scotland is British Baroness by Baron Britain brother to the celebrated Casabianca, and from a mare by Fitzgallant. A splendidly bred filly and a fetching individual is Louisa by Baron Gartly and another of somewhat similar breeding is Belle Heather by Royal Gartly's Heir, both these sires being closely related to the Cawdor Cup sire Royal Gartly.

Two outstanding yearlings we might mention are Maid of Grange by Baronson, probably the most esteemed sire in Scotland, and through him a half sister to the champion Oyama, dam Jess of Grange by Flashwood. The other filly is Ardyne Roseleaf by Baron's Crest dam Ardyne Rose by Record Reign. This filly was first as a foal and as a yearling at Rothesay and promises wonderfully well.

In this review we have mentioned but a few of the Clydesdales kept. New stock is being constantly added from Scotland and Ontario and any person going to Craigie Mains can buy the best individuals of the breed for less money than they can go to Scotland and buy average Clydesdales. Make an effort at least to see them, you are welcome at Craigie Mains whether you buy or not so long as you admire a good horse.

MUSIC TOUCHED HIS HEART.

A thief broke into a Madison Avenue mansion early the other morning and found himself in the music-room. Hearing footsteps approaching, he took refuge behind a screen.

From eight to nine o'clock the eldest daughter had a singing lesson.

From nine to ten o'clock the second daughter took a piano lesson.

From ten to eleven o'clock the eldest son had a violin lesson.

From eleven to twelve o'clock the other son had a lesson on the flute.

At twelve-fifteen all the brothers and sisters assembled and studied an ear-splitting piece for voice, piano, violin and flute.

The thief staggered out from behind the screen at twelve-forty-five, and falling at their feet, cried:

"For Heaven's sake, have me arrested!"



CRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

TO SHIPPER'S ORDER
 FORT WILLIAM OR PORT ARTHUR
 Advise **Simpson-Hepworth Co. Ltd.**
 WINNIPEG

Frank G. Simpson.
A.T. Hepworth.

HAVE BEEN PROFITABLE TO SHIPPERS.
LET US HANDLE YOUR WHEAT, OATS,
BARLEY AND FLAX



SIMPSON-HEPWORTH CO.
 LIMITED
 WINNIPEG



PROMPT **RETURNS**

Are You Building?

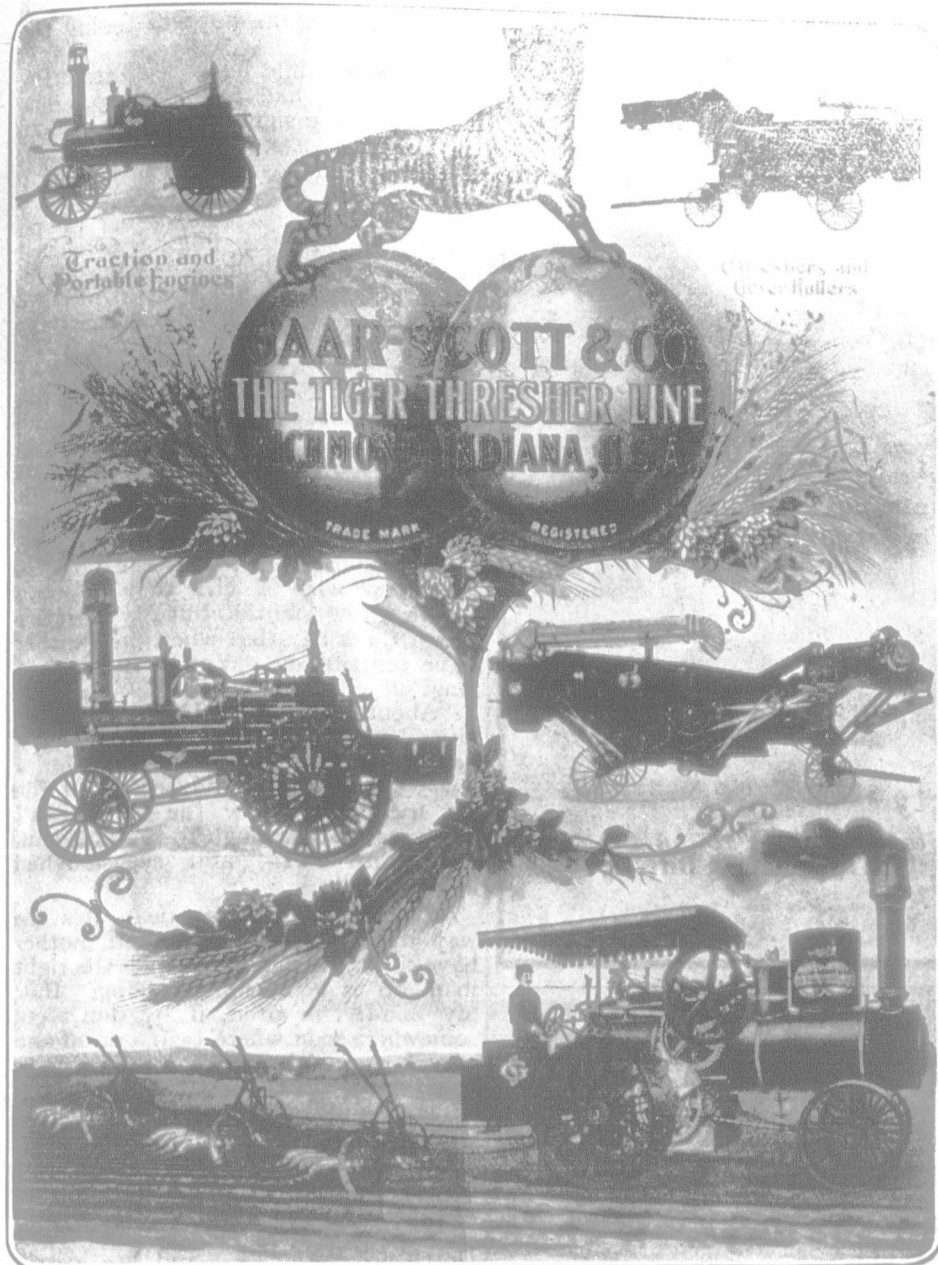
Remember that **WARMTH** should be the first consideration in this country.

EDDY'S

IMPERVIOUS
 Sheathing Paper
 ENSURES THIS

TEES & PERSSE, Limited, Agents, WINNIPEG, CALGARY & EDMONTON

Everywhere, Always, in Canada Use Eddy's



We are interested in anybody who is interested in threshing machinery, and are willing to send, prepaid, a handsome 24 x 32 inch eight-color lithograph, shown by the above photo-reproduction, tinned ready to hang, on receipt of address or the name of someone who is likely to be interested in "Clean-Grain, Clear-Cash" threshing and the highest grade of Traction, Steam Plowing or Portable Engines, Threshers, or Saw Mills. We can satisfy you that both the machinery and prices are right. Ask for free catalog. We have just completed at Regina, Saskatchewan, the largest and most modern warehouse west of Winnipeg, and our house at Winnipeg has been long established. Address Gaar, Scott & Co., at either place.

Curlette

THE PHOTOGRAPHER

Many of the best photographs seen from time to time in this and other prominent Canadian magazines were made by

CURLETTE

the leading photographer of the West

STUDIO

one door south of the POST OFFICE, CALGARY

the only ground-floor photographer in Western Canada. Special attention given to finishing and developing for amateurs. ADDRESS

CURLETTE

The Photographer
CALGARY

THE IMMIGRANTS

By EVELYN GUNNE.

The train swayed and lurched on its long journey from sea to sea. The dull roar of the wheels rising in sharp crescendo whenever a brakeman opened the car door shouting the names of obscure stations. The air was heavy, the passengers preferring warmth and foulness to the deadly cold that swept in at every attempt to open a window. There was a mingled odor of oranges, onions and cheese on a solid foundation of stale bread and butter.

A child cried fretfully at intervals, and the weary mother hushing it glanced furtively about to see if any were annoyed by its captious wailing.

Tired men and women sprawled about in unrestful attitudes and all wore the apathetic look that days of constant travel, broken sleep, and continual jarring give to the long distance passenger. A brakeman went through the car and with the aid of a step ladder lighted the lamps one by one and they flickered and rattled in their iron sockets as though smitten with an ague.

At the forward end of the car, a girl with a white face and thick braids of yellow hair, stared out into the fast gathering darkness watching the snow-clad landscape with its growth of small evergreens slide past like a procession of ghosts. The night was very still and cold and the only visible signs of life were the occasional lights in lonely construction camps, and in the little cluster of houses at every station. But even as she gazed these were blotted out by the film of frost that crept imperceptibly over the glass.

The girl looked wretchedly ill, and as the night wore on she watched with ever increasing anxiety for the face and form that should have greeted her at Fort William. Alone and ill in a strange land and ignorant of the language, what wonder that Hilda Swanson's heart failed her. She thought of the happy day six weeks before when she had received her husband's letter with its welcome summons to join him in Canada. They had been married but a few months when he had sailed for that land of promise to which so many of his countrymen had already gone, promising with many a loving goodbye, to send for her as soon as his strong hands could earn the wherewithal to bring her to him.

Many letters had come to the little bride, but it was six months before the great one reached her telling of the fine wages he was earning at last, and of how he hoped in the coming spring to go still farther west and homestead some of the free lands waiting for settlement. But, in the meantime, he was foreman of a railway gang, and had a cosy little cabin almost ready for her; and she was not to be afraid at all of the journey. The transportation companies would look after her safety, and he, Carl, would meet and welcome her at Fort William. But Fort William now lay many miles behind and still no Carl had come.

A woman touched by the look of suffering in the girl's face, came across the aisle, and said in a kindly English voice:

"Can't I do something for you? Couldn't I bring you a glass of water or—anything?"

Hilda smiled at the kind voice but shook her head as she tried to answer in her native tongue. The English-woman smiled back uncomprehendingly and patted her shoulder, but seeing she could be of no service returned to her own seat.

Hilda longing more desperately every moment for the end of her journey, could only set her teeth hard and wait in silent endurance.

Oh, if Carl her big, handsome husband would only come! Could she have made a mistake in writing him of the date of her sailing, or in her telegram?

She had not been able to come quite so soon as he had wished; various hindrances had delayed her; an accident to her mother, and a slight illness of her own, had all conspired to detain her a few weeks longer. But Carl would understand all this, as she had written him explaining. True, she had had no letter from him since the one bidding her come, but this did not trouble her much, he would be expecting to hear of her sailing at any time. But why, Oh

DON'T TAKE LESS
GET THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR YOUR WHEAT
SHIP TO

McLAUGHLIN & 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

KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

The best climate in Canada. Fine soil, beautiful scenery, prize fruit, good markets. No doctor's bills, no frost bites, no rainy season, no mosquitoes; good fishing, hunting, boating, bathing.

A ten-acre tract in the Kootenay will give you a better income with less labor than the average farm on the prairie. These tracts are limited. Buy now. Prices right. Easy terms. Write at once to the owners.

O. W. Kerr Company Limited

Farm Lands and City Property

624-625 Union Bank, Winnipeg

Phone 4411

F. E. McGRAY, Managing Director

60 DAY'S FREE TRIAL of a World-Famed Remedy

Use my invention for 60 days. If then cured, pay me. If not, return it. I ask not a penny in advance or on deposit.



Health is happiness. It is the foundation-stone of the happy family. It is success in business; it is contentment and self satisfaction. You enter your home after your day's work, and even though tired, your buoyancy fills the house with joy and pleasure. Your friends seek you, and you are the centre of all that is true wealth—perfect happiness, cheer and contentment. All the money in the world cannot give you those if you have lost your health. The debilitate bring only misery into a family: are often shunned by friends, and are generally a failure in business or their vocation. Life is a burden to them. I think this state almost a crime when a reasonable opportunity is offered to overcome it. There is a way to overcome it. I have a cure for these unfortunate men and women, and since I found the remedy 40 years ago I have aided more than 100,000 to regain their health and strength.

My treatment for those who suffer from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervousness, Melancholia, Lamé Back, Wrecked Stomach, Ataxia, Partial Paralysis, general ill health, etc., is the simplest and most natural ever offered. It is Electricity. Everybody to-day knows that a normal quantity of it in the human body means perfect health and strength. A deficiency means weakness and disease. I can give you back this natural electricity and make you as well and strong as ever you were. So confident I am of what I can do, that to anyone suffering as above, I will give my World-famed, Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex, completely arranged for men or women, upon absolute

FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED

NOT one penny do I ask you to pay in advance or on deposit. My low-power Herculex at \$5.00 is strong enough in many cases. If you wish to buy for cash, I give a very liberal discount. I cure people every day in this way.

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

Call or send for my 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'd like to send you. Sent free, sealed, upon request.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Also complete establishments, with competent physicians in charge, at

San Francisco, Cal., 997 Market St.
New York, 1151 Broadway.
Montreal, Can., 139 St. James St.
Paris, France, 14 Rue Taitbout.
London, England, 15 Hanover St.
Stockholm, Sweden, 36 Malmkilnads.
Calcutta, India, 7 Weilsley Place.

Canton, China, 73 Maine St.
Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 30
Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.
Sao Paulo, South America, 15 de Nov. No. 62.
Santiago, Chili, Cassilla No. 2.
Lima, Peru, Quidre No. 17.

Bombay, India, 75 Hornby Road.
Madras, India, 165 Mount Road.
Cape Town, South Africa, 12 Plain St.
Johannesburg, South Africa, 77 Eloff St.
Yokohama, Japan, 51 Yuzuhata St.
Tokio, Japan, 15 Guiaz St.
Hong Kong, China, 33 Queen Road.

why! did he not come now? At every station she scanned more closely each strange face in the hope of seeing the one she wished.

The fretful child had ceased its cries, and tired out had fallen asleep. The mother, with a sign of relief, turned to her neighbor, a stout, elderly woman, as she spread a shawl over the limp little figure:

"Nellie is so crazy to see her poppa she just frets all the time. I promised her we would be home Christmas Eve, but we're late, and I'm afraid we won't reach Winnipeg before Christmas Day."

"Maybe we'll make up time yet, I heard a man say a 'hot box' was the trouble, whatever that is. I'm going out Brandon way to spend Christmas with my son and his wife." She went on sociably "I ain't ever seen her, but if she comes up to his descriptions she must be a Jim Dandy. It's hard though for us old mothers to see the boys so taken up with a girl they've only known a few months, but My Land! I didn't think like that when their father came courtin' me. You been married long?"

"About five years. I've been home visitin' my folks, but I'm that glad to be gettin' back! It's all right for a few weeks, visitin' and seein' all the old friends but now the train can't carry me quick enough to my old man. Funny isn't it?" and she laughed apologetically.

"You're all right my dear, it's the way we are made, father and mother have to take a back seat when the right man or woman comes along. But My Land! I'm tired, if we don't get somewhere soon where I can get off and stretch my old legs, I won't be able to walk at all when I get there, an' you must be near dead with the child to look after, but there's some on board come a lot further than you an' me. The conductor was tellin' me that the little fair woman ahead there, has come all the way from Stockholm,—some Dutch place, I guess,—and she doesn't look a day over eighteen. I'm frightened to be travellin' alone old as I am" and she laughed comfortably "but I'd be scared to death to cross the sea and come so far by my lonesome. My Land! if she ain't havin' a fit or somethin'."

Poor Hilda had reached the limit of endurance, and had fallen in the aisle in a dead faint.

Instantly, passengers started from their ungraceful slumbers, at the unaccustomed stir, and a number crowded forward either to help, or satisfy their curiosity.

"Stand back, all of you and open a window someone," said the English-woman who had spoken to Hilda. She had already lifted the girl to her seat and was supporting her in her arms.

"My word!" as the train lurched violently around a curve, threatening to send both nurse and patient to the floor. "My word! but this is no place for a sick woman. One of you men had better look up the guard and see if she cannot be made more comfortable. This is no place for the like of her." she finished significantly.

"Poor little thing! and isn't she pretty? There! there! my lass, nothing is going to harm you" for Hilda had opened her blue eyes in wild fright at the crowding faces.

Presently the conductor appeared, and he, and Hilda's friend, held a low-toned conversation for several minutes, when he passed on, he said:

"I'll telegraph for an ambulance to meet her, and she can be taken to the hospital at the end of this Division. We'll be in, in half an hour, try and look after her until then."

Heedless of the fact that her charge understood her not at all, the kind woman talked away in soothing tones, and Hilda understood the tone, if not the words. But oh! how she ached for a sight of the one familiar face in America! If Carl would only come! The slow tears welled up and rolled down her white cheeks, and the woman who befriended her, felt her own eyes fill at the sight of the girl's dumb misery.

When the whistle blew, and the train leaped up, she held Hilda tightly in her arms, expressing with her motherly eyes and eyes what her tongue could not make intelligible.



Bell

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Established in 1864

Canada's Best

USED ALL OVER THE WORLD. CANADA'S LARGEST MAKERS

THE BELL PIANO AND ORGAN CO., Limited, GUELPH ONTARIO

Bell Pianos and Organs are Sold in the West by

<p>THE WINNIPEG PIANO AND ORGAN CO. 295 Portage Avenue - Winnipeg, Man.</p> <p>B. E. FOSTER - - - Music Store 8th Street - - - - - Brandon</p>	<p>SASKATCHEWAN PIANO AND ORGAN CO. Saskatoon and - - - Regina, Sask.</p> <p>ALBERTA PIANO AND ORGAN COMPANY Norman Block - - - - - Calgary</p>
--	---

McINTOSH & CAMPBELL
Edmonton

Catalogues or information cheerfully furnished by the Agent in your district. Write him to-day.

FARM BOOKS

The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over first-class works on agricultural subjects, and selected the best.

See below for prices and how to obtain them.

LIVE STOCK.	DAIRYING.
Veterinary Elements.—A. G. HOPKINS.....\$ 1 10 A practical farm live-stock doctor book.	Milk and Its Products.—WING. 230 pages..... 1 00
The Study of Breeds (Cattle, Sheep and Swine).—PROF. SHAW. 400 pages, 60 engravings..... 1 50	Testing Milk and Its Products.—FARRINGTON & WOLL. 255 pages..... 1 00
Horse Breeding.—SANDERS. 422 pages..... 1 50	Canadian Dairying.—DEAN. 260 pages..... 1 00
Horse Breaking.—CAPT. HAYES..... 5 00	Cheesemaking.—DECKER. 192 pages..... 1 75
Far and away the best on this subject.—(THE FIELD.)	Buttermaking.—MCKAY AND LARSEN. 320 pages..... 2 00
Points of the Horse (3rd edition).—CAPT. HAYES..... 10 00	POULTRY.
Light Horses—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series) 226 pages..... 1 00	Poultry Craft.—ROBINSON..... 2 00
Heavy Horses—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 219 pages..... 1 00	Farm Poultry.—WATSON. 341 pages..... 1 35
Cattle—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series) 270 pages..... 1 00	APIARY
Sheep—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 232 pages..... 1 00	The Honeybee.—LANGSTROTH. 521 pages..... 1 50
Pigs—Breeds and Management.—SANDERS SPENCER. 175 pages..... 1 00	A. B. C. of Beekeeping.—A. I. ROOT..... 1 25
Feeds and Feeding.—HENRY. 600 pages..... 2 00	FRUIT, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.
Live-Stock Almanac. Handsomely bound 75 cents. Paper cover..... 40	Vegetable Gardening.—GREEN. 244 pages..... 1 25
Live-Stock Judging.—CRAIG..... 2 00	Flowers and How to Grow Them.—REXFORD. 175 pages..... 50
The only work on this subject.	Amateur Fruit-growing.—SAMUEL B. GREEN. 5x7 inches; 134 pages, with numerous fly leaves for notes; bound in cloth, and illustrated..... 50
Swine—PROF. G. E. DAY, 108 pages..... 1 25	PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.
GENERAL AGRICULTURE.	The Story of the Plants.—GRANT ALLEN. 213 pages..... 40
Agriculture.—C. C. JAMES. 200 pages..... 30	The Study of Animal Life.—J. A. THOMPSON. 375 pages..... 1 75
Chemistry of the Farm.—WARINGTON. 183 pages..... 1 00	Insects Injurious to Fruits.—SAUNDERS. 436 pages..... 2 00
Farmyard Manure.—AIKMAN. 65 pages..... 50	MISCELLANEOUS.
Successful Farming.—RENNIE. 300 pages, postpaid..... 1 50	Landscape Gardening.—S. T. MAYNARD. 338 pages..... 1 50
Agricultural Botany.—PERCIVAL..... 2 00	Birds that Hunt and Are Hunted.—NELTYE BLANCHAN. 300 pages..... 2 25
A very useful book for student farmers.	Carpenters' and Joiners' Handbook..... 75
Soiling Crops and the Silo.—SHAW. 366 pages..... 1 50	American Tanner.—BRIGGS..... 35
Fertility of the Land.—ROBERTS. 415 pages..... 1 00	Taxidermy.—HABLUCK..... 50
Physics of Agriculture.—KING. 604 pages..... 1 75	

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS.—We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as a premium to those obtaining new yearly subscribers to the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" according to the following scale:

Books valued at 50c. and under for 1 new subscriber.
Books valued over \$1.00 and up to \$1.50 for 3 new subscribers.
Books valued over \$2.00 and up to \$2.50 for 5 new subscribers.
Books valued at \$4.00, 8 new subscribers.

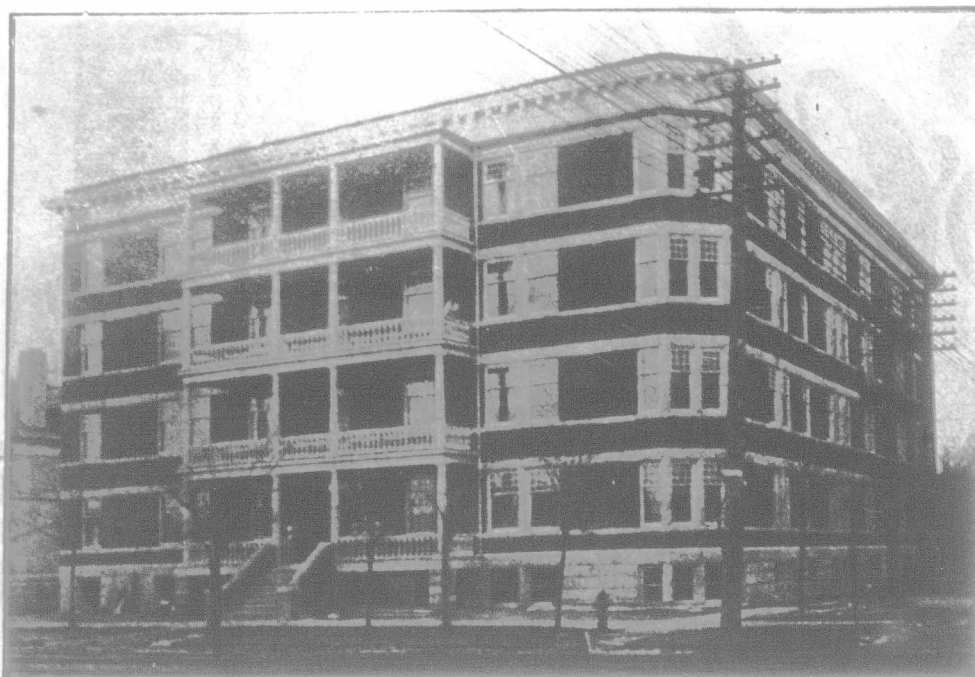
Books valued over 50c. and up to \$1.00 for 2 new subscribers.
Books valued over \$1.50 and up to \$2.00 for 4 new subscribers.
Books valued at \$2.75 for 6 new subscribers.
Books valued at \$6.00 for 12 new subscribers.

We can furnish above books at regular retail price, which is given opposite title of book. By studying above list any farmer can choose a select list of books suited to his needs, and for a small outlay in cash, or effort in obtaining new subscribers for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," secure the nucleus of a useful library

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

ROOFING

We Supply and Give Estimates for any kind of Roofing Work



BROADWAY COURT, WINNIPEG, Covered with MICA ROOFING.

The Genuine All-Wool Mica Roofing

Wind and Water Tight
As used by the C.P.R. for the past eighteen years.

Passed by the Manitoba Board of Underwriters as FIREPROOF

ALL-WOOL MICA ROOFING is no experiment, having been used in MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST for over 20 years.

FONSECA'S RUBBER-FLINT READY-ROOFING

For Flat or Steep Roofs.
Economical, Durable, Easily Put On. In four Grades, to suit any class of building.

Write for Samples and Testimonials, enclosing stamp.

W. G. FONSECA & CO.
Roofing Merchants & Contractors
(Manager—A. G. DRUMMOND)
156 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
Phone 1495

1906

has been a year of great prosperity for the Great-West Life Assurance Company.

Almost \$28,000,000 of business is now in force; the annual income is over \$1,100,000; the rate of interest earned on investments is again over 7 per cent—all in the best class of securities; and, as of old, the Company can claim that the first loss of either principal or interest on investments has yet to occur.

During the year, the largest single week's business in the history of the Company was written. \$345,600 was secured during the week ending August 31, immediately after the investigation, and stands as a notable indication of public confidence in The Great-West Life.

A remarkable number of large Policies have been issued during the year. Several \$100,000 applications, and many for amounts over \$20,000 have been received—sure proof of the high value set upon Great-West Policies by men in a position to choose the best in Life Insurance.

One of the early Policyholders of the Company, after sharing in two profit distributions, placed a further \$20,000 with the Great-West Life in September. He knew that these profits were so considerable that all Policyholders who elected to use them for the payment of future premiums, obtained their insurance at a figure BELOW NET COST on the basis adopted by the Government of Canada.

In a word—the year's record gives the strongest emphasis to the claim that Great-West Life Policies offer all that can be desired in life insurance—low rates, high profits to Policyholders, and the benefit of careful, conservative management.

Rates on request.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

The "Reesor" Watches are "Best Value Watches"

The honest construction and good time-keeping qualities of "Reesor" watches are their most attractive points. The entire watch—every part of it—is made and finished by skilled workmen. Every "Reesor" watch, regardless of its cost, is covered by our unquestioned guarantee. No such values—no such high quality for such little prices—have ever been offered before. This is literally true. Not one word is stronger than we mean to make it.

Remember we are not talking of cheapness but of value. There are cheaper watches, but there are no watches made that are as good value as "Reesor" watches.

No person could possibly make a mistake in purchasing one of these watches.

Lady's 14k Gold-filled Hunting Watch, guaranteed for 25 years; 16 jeweled "Reesor" highly adjusted movement; a high-class timepiece, complete in plush case \$16.50

Man's Open Face Solid Nickel Dust-proof Watch, 15 jeweled "Reesor" adjusted movement; an accurate and reliable time-keeper, personally guaranteed \$10.00

D. A. REESOR

"The Jeweler"
Issuer of Marriage Licenses

BRANDON, Man.

lonely, terrified girl was taken from the train. Her English friend went with her to the ambulance, and kissed her a reluctant and hasty goodbye, as the warning "All aboard" hurried her back to the train.

Hilda will never forget her first night in a hospital. The smell of carbolic and strange drugs; the narrow white bed to which she was taken; the hurrying nurses and grave physician. Nor will she forget the great peace that descended upon her in the cold grey light of Christmas morning. After the storm and stress of the night, it was heaven just to be still and neither speak or move.

Later in the day, Miss Ainslie, the head nurse, turned into the men's ward and pausing by a tall, convalescent wrapped in a hospital dressing gown, said:

"I wonder if you couldn't help me. A little Swedish woman came in last night and I am sure she wishes to say something, but none of us can make out what she wants. Put your hand on my shoulder and we will see if you cannot discover the trouble."

The man rose feebly. Fever had had its way with him, and his gaunt frame looked huge as he laid his sick man's hand on the shoulder of the sturdy, little nurse. Slowly they made their way along the corridor, the nurse chattering gaily:

"I wonder if all your country women are as pretty as this one. You can tell me after you have seen her, I am afraid you will not think much of Canadian girls if they are." She could say this ungrudgingly as her own face was a neat little fortune.

"This is the door. Now just a step or two and I will have you in a chair. She laughed, as she engineered him through the door. "You wouldn't like to lift more than a ton or two of steel rails just now would you? I guess—" then she stopped, with her mouth open and forgot to shut it, for with a great cry, big Carl Swanson flung himself down on his knees by Hilda's bed and sobbed as if his heart would break. Great sobs wrought of weakness, anxiety and joy. And Hilda, all she could say was "Carl, Oh Carl," and "Carl" again and again and touch his hair and pat his big, pale hands. Everything was right at last. They were together.

Explanations came later, of how Carl had been in the hospital for over a month with typhoid, part of the time delirious and of how—because of his illness—he had received neither letters or telegram.

Then Hilda told her story, and when she had finished, her lovely face radiant with happiness, she turned back the blanket at her side, and there, soft and rosy, was Carl's Christmas present, sleeping the sleep of the just! The smallest immigrant, surely, that ever came to make his fortune in the great Northwest.

Bridegroom (about to marry the youngest of three sisters)—"My dear friend, I want you to stand immediately behind me during the ceremony and keep your eyes open. I am very near-sighted, and I'm afraid they may substitute the eldest sister at the critical moment."

Solicitor—"You want to be made bankrupt, do you? Very well, I'll put it through for you. Just give me a cheque for £20 on account of preliminary expenses." Client—"B-but I haven't got any money at all." Solicitor—"Then why the dickens do you come to me." Hang it all, man, you are bankrupt!"

Jim—"I guess 'Judge Peters will win out for Congress. He's mighty popular—he's hevin' children named after him." Josh—"Yes; but 'Colonel' McMann is a darned sight populerer. He's hevin' dogs named after him—not ter speak o' Bud Geer's new pacer colt."—Judge.

Robinson—"You're a farmer, are you? Well, farming is a noble profession. It's all right to call it a profession, isn't it?"

Thomson Yes, thousands of men profess to be farmers who don't know the first principles.

...woman bes... in Sweden... "Come in here a moment and... to this woman, she is only... taken to a hospital, where she... properly cared for. I do not... what it is all about, but he is so... As the... the wild... If the eyes...

Made
2 si
Pack y
the g
B
Made
Write

G. B. MURPHY & CO.

IN THE MARKET ALL THE YEAR ROUND
THE LEADING GRAIN MEN OF WINNIPEG
 LICENSED AND BONDED MEMBERS OF THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Are you familiar with the Grain situation?

If not, **you will find** our market reports worth money to you. They are sent absolutely **free** anywhere, to anyone who asks. We are noted for paying our customers **the highest prices**, giving them **liberal advances** and **prompt settlements**.

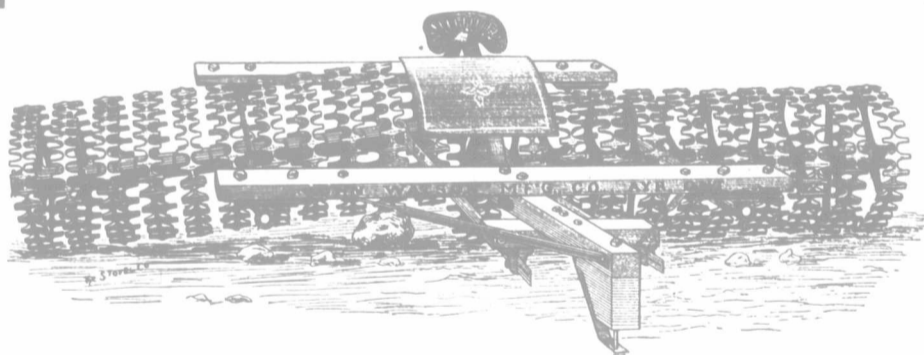
WE CAN DO FOR YOU WHAT WE ARE DOING FOR OTHERS

Wire, write, or 'phone us before selling, and give us a chance to satisfy you. Enquire from the Eastern Townships and Union Banks as to our reliability.

REMEMBER THE NAME:

G. B. MURPHY & CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

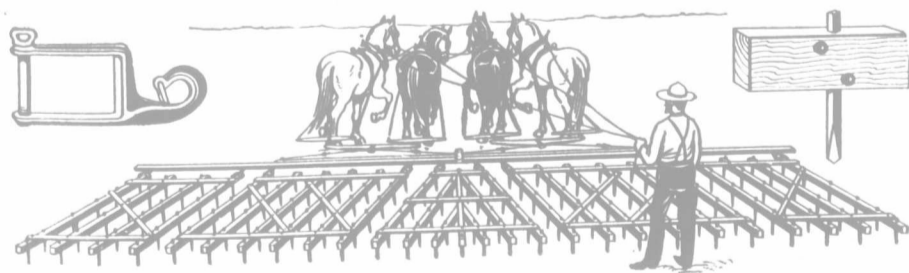
WATSON'S



Made in 2 sizes **PULVERIZERS** 16 Wheels 22 Wheels

A very necessary implement on the farm.

Pack your soil with this Pulverizer and you retain the moisture in the ground, insuring the necessary nourishment for your crops.



BOSS WOOD HARROWS

Made of Seasoned Oak. Two Rivets at Every Tooth. Malleable Draw Clevis. Correct in Design. Well Finished.

We have Channel Steel Harrows in All Sizes.

Write for Descriptive Catalogue.

JOHN WATSON MFG. CO. LTD.
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

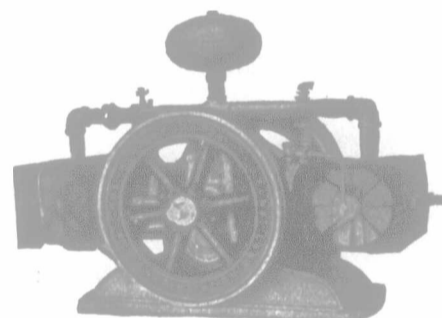
240 acres, twenty-two miles from Winnipeg, two-and-a-half miles from station on Canadian Northern, in the Stonewall district. 160 acres good wheat land, 30 acres bush, balance hay land. This is virgin land, no improvements, and a bargain at **\$18** per acre, one-fifth cash, balance 4 years, seven per cent. This land will double in the near future.

160 acres reported to be all good wheat land, open prairie. South-West quarter of 6-29-15, W. 2nd, at only **\$12** per acre. Would exchange this on city property.

Fred C. Hamilton

433 Main Street
 WINNIPEG, Man.

The "NEW WAY"



7 H.P. Double Cylinder

AIR-COOLED

GASOLINE ENGINE

is one of the lightest engines of its power ever built for farm work, 700 lbs.; this makes it very desirable where it has to be moved around. Besides it uses no water, which makes it the most convenient outfit for winter work. The "NEW-WAY" is also made in 3½ H.P. Single Cylinder size and we have a large number of these out on farms doing good work. Catalog free.

Cooper Gasoline Engine Co.

313 Donald St., Winnipeg, Man.

SAVE 20 PER CENT

The Weekly Free Press

Winnipeg

The Farmer's Advocate

Regular Price \$2.50

Special Offer \$2.00

What better combination can you find than a leading metropolitan weekly like the FREE PRESS, Winnipeg, and an up-to-date, well-edited magazine like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE? The WEEKLY FREE PRESS is the paper which brings you news of the world fifty hours ahead of any Eastern weekly paper.

The two best weeklies, from date to January 1st, 1908, for \$2.00.

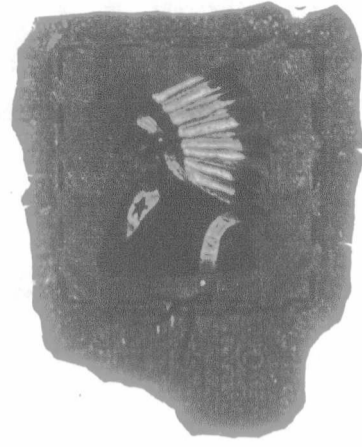
The FREE PRESS,

Winnipeg, Man.

Find enclosed \$2.00 for which send the WEEKLY FREE PRESS and FARMER'S ADVOCATE to following address for one year.

Name.....

Address.....



\$3.95 for this Leather Cushion, with burned or painted Indian head.

Burned Leather Post Cards, 5 for 25c.

Ladies' Tan Leather Chatelaine Bags, with burned or painted Indian head, 50c, 75c, \$1.10, \$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.00

Tan Leather covered Post Card Albums with painted Indian head and burned camping scenes, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50.

Indian Moccasin Slippers, beaded: Infants' 75c, Child's \$1.00, Miss's \$1.25, Ladies' \$1.50, Men's \$1.75 to \$2.00
Moose Hide—Infants' 60c, Child's 75c to 85c, Miss's \$1.25, Ladies' \$1.50, Men's \$2.00

Ladies' Fancy Moccasins from \$2.00 to \$4.50

Any name or place burned on above goods and mailed anywhere in Canada without extra charge.

All kinds of Taxidermy work done. Taxidermist supplies. Game Heads and Raw Furs purchased

INDIAN CURIO CO.

Dept. C 563 Main St. Winnipeg

FOR SALE

—
THE

22-Mile Ranch

This splendid ranch, consisting of 218 acres, situated in the Nicola Valley on the line of the Nicola Railway (with station and siding on the premises), is nearly all under cultivation with part in crop, at present consisting of hay, grain, roots, etc.; large orchard and numerous small fruit trees; part well suited to fruit culture; stock of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry; large stables, cow barn, hay barn, cattle sheds, pig houses, poultry houses, root house, store house; ample agricultural implements; large 13-roomed dwelling house.

For price and particulars write

**C. Gardiner Johnson
& Co.**

VANCOUVER, British Columbia

A PROMISING NEW STUD.

Hillcrest is the name Mr. Russell Taber has given his farm at Condo, fifteen miles north of Regina, Sask. It is a beautifully situated farm, a creek running across one corner and on the banks of the creek the farm buildings are located. The land is of that strong deep character peculiar to the district and produces the largest crops in the province. If followed exclusively, wheat growing would soon insure a competence to the owner of Hillcrest, but Mr. Taber's first interest in life is Clydesdale breeding in which for a young man he has made a noble start. For a stallion, he has a half interest in the greatest stock and show horse of the Dominion, Baron's Gem. There are now seven females whose numbers will in all probability be added to during the winter. His mares are Maggie Grange by Grange, dam Fannie by Wail-a-wee, imp., bred by Major Bros., Markham, Ont.; Maggie Lauder by Brown James, imp., dam Kate by Clansman (imp.); Lady Gordon a three year old by Gordon, imp., dam Maggie Grange; Hillcrest Blossom by Gordon dam Maggie Lauder, which as a foal defeated the first and second prize winners at the Dominion in Winnipeg when they met in Regina; Eva's Gem recently purchased from A. & G. Mutch; Baron's Sunbeam bred by the same firm, out of Lady Charming, whose dam Sunbeam of Cults was champion at the International for two years in succession; and Baroness of Hillcrest by Baron's Gem, dam Lady Linkwood by Linkwood Lad, a big drafty, breezy looking yearling.

Hillcrest is a comparatively new establishment, but its products bid fair to be among the most prominent in Clydesdale circles of the Dominion.

A SUGGESTION RE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HACKNEY.

The other day, during a conversation on the supply of riding and harness horses—riding horses, be it understood, not of the hunter type—a suggestion was made which might be carried out with successful results. 'Twas said, with a considerable amount of truth, that the fashion of breeding Hackneys up to a big size and as much as possible of the harness type was damaging the breed, and there are fewer good horses bred in proportion to what there were five and twenty years ago. This is thought to be almost a natural consequence of breeding for an increase in height. Thoroughbreds have suffered, for this as well as Hackneys, so have Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire Coach horses; and perhaps the only breeds that have not suffered from the fashion for "upstanding horses" have been the heavy ones. The suggestion was that with the idea of getting riding horses an Arab cross should be used with Hackneys. A fresh infusion of different Eastern blood might improve the modern Hackney considerably. In the first place it would impart a style and quality which many modern Hackneys certainly do not possess. The shoulders would be fined down and properly placed, and there would be a little or no loss of action. If there was a trifling loss of action it would easily be got back in a generation or two. There is a great deal of Arab blood at the foundation of Hackney pedigrees and a fresh infusion of it could scarcely fail to have a beneficial result.

SMART.

It is not necessary that a lawyer should be eloquent to win verdicts, but he must have the tact which turns an apparent defeat to his own advantage. One of the most successful of verdict winners was Sir James Scarlett. His skill in turning a failure into a success was wonderful. In a breach of promise case, the defendant, Scarlett's client, was alleged to have been cajoled into an engagement by the plaintiff's mother. She was a witness in behalf of her daughter, and completely baffled Scarlett, who cross-examined her. But in her argument he exhibited his tact by this happy stroke of advocacy:—

"I am, gentlemen of the jury, a mother, and I have a child in her hands. What could she have been?"

KEEP YOUR WALLET CLOSED



JUST SAY THE WORD

Don't spend a cent, just ask us to send it. Don't send any money for it—not a penny. Send for it today, then watch its action for 30 days. Be prompt in sending for it, in trying it—be slow in judging it, in paying for it. Wait until you know, until you see, until you are sure. We give you thirty days to try it, to use it, to test it, to make sure, to see for yourself whether it is not just the thing for you, the remedy for which you have long sought.

Don't Send A Penny

as you use all we send you. Your final judgment, Yes or No, closes the deal. We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose, not a penny. How can you refuse such a fair, plain spoken, liberal offer. Over a million people have already accepted it.

until you are sure—keep your wallet closed until you know. If you are not sure, you do not pay at any time—not a cent, for there is nothing to pay for. You pay for the benefit—not the medicine. You pay for results—not the treatment. If it does not help you the matter is ended. You have nothing to return, sometimes scant, but at all times charged with yellowish, albuminous brick-dust deposit.

If You Don't Feel Right

If there is something wrong in the workings of your system, something wrong with your sleep, your digestion, your blood, your nerves and your vitality, you cannot afford to suffer another day when the thing that has set thousands right is offered you without a penny's risk, when it takes but a letter to start you on the treatment which has won international reputation by the work it has done for thousands. You cannot lose a penny—you win back health or pay nothing. Read our 30-day trial offer and judge for yourself. Then send today for that which thousands have used and are using with the success denied them in other treatments.

Out of the Jaws of Death

Permanently Cured in One Month's Time of a Serious Kidney and Rheumatic Trouble.

Was Broken Down, Disheartened and Almost Helpless.

ATLANTA, GA.—When I look back on my condition and suffering during recent years, and think of the herbs, roots, barks, tinctures, powders and liniments I have taken and rubbed with, all to no purpose, and think that I was cured at last in one month with Vita-Ore, I stand dazed and amazed at the result. I feel that I have in truth been drawn out of the jaws of death.

Thirty years ago I contracted a disease of the kidneys and commenced passing gravel from them, the pain often throwing me into spasms, though only those who have passed through this ordeal can give an idea of the suffering connected with it. These spells continued a regular but frequent intervals down to a month ago. During all this time my urine was highly colored, sometimes profuse and sometimes scant, but at all times charged with yellowish, albuminous brick-dust deposit.

About three years ago I was attacked with Rheumatism in my right hip joint, knees and the muscles all over my body. Physicians told me I had Diabetes and marked symptoms of Bright's Disease and commenced to dope me with mercury, soda, lithia, salicylic acid, potash, etc., all of which were constantly stippling me, and nearly everything else disagreed with me. You can well imagine my condition and state of mind. I was broken down, disheartened and helpless.

By chance I had placed in my hand a paper containing an advertisement of Vita-Ore, and, like a drowning man, caught at it, sent for it, and it has proved to be the "Ore" that enabled me to paddle my frail bark into the haven of Health. I used it in hot water and it commenced to benefit from the first dose. In four days I saw a marked change for the better. My urine became cleared up and natural in color. In six days the brick-dust deposit was gone. My bowels became regular, I could eat what I wanted, and what I did eat did not hurt me and was perfectly digested. I slept soundly at night without those terrible hallucinations that had haunted my slumbers so long; but best of all, the pain was leaving my limbs. I could walk without crutch or stick.

Now, after taking a dollar package of Vita-Ore, I say I am better in health than I have been in thirty years. All this wonderful change in my condition is due to the virtue contained in one ounce of substance from Mother Earth. Would that I could impress on every one suffering with Kidney and Rheumatic Troubles, what I know of the virtues of Vita-Ore. Take it according to directions and you will not be long in joining with me in singing the praises of Vita-Ore and praising Theo. Noel for his efforts in introducing this grand boon to suffering humanity.



M. V. Estey

Re-affirmed Over One Year Later.

ATLANTA, GA.—My faith in Vita-Ore grows stronger every day. I suffered with Kidney Trouble for years and never got any relief until I used Vita-Ore, more than a year ago. That did the work, and I am still well. Can get insurance on my life in any company that accepts men of my age.

HERMANSVILLE, MICH.—I had been pronounced incurable of Bright's Disease by three eminent physicians, when I commenced using Vita-Ore. I weighed about 100 pounds, but in three months I weighed 135 pounds and was well and hearty. I have not had a trace of Kidney Trouble since, and it is twelve years since I used the V.-O. W. H. NORCROSS.

Feels Like a New Man.

Has Gained in Weight and is Free From All Aches and Pains.



Benjamin Goodfield

VICTORIA, B. C.—For some years I suffered from a lame back which on some mornings was so bad I could hardly dress myself. I used a number of different medicines without benefit, and at last became discouraged, as I seemed to be getting worse. I noticed the Vita-Ore advertisement in the "Montreal Weekly Star," and sent for a \$1.00 package. Today I feel more like a man of 24 than of 48, as it has done wonders for me. I have gained in flesh and am now free from all aches and pains. Vita-Ore cured me of my trouble, and I will always praise it in the highest terms. It is certainly a great boon to all suffering humanity.

Saved This Manitoba Woman's Life.

KILLARNEY, MAN.—Vita-Ore saved my life when I first began to use it three years ago. I was given up by the doctors, but Vita-Ore gave me new life, and I am an altogether different person as a result of its use. The many people here who are taking Vita-Ore think it is all right and others are planning to try it too.

Our 30-Day Trial Offer

If You Are Sick we want to send you a full sized \$1.00 package of Vita-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us \$1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than \$1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O. is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

WHAT VITAE-ORE IS.

Vita-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vita-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. One package of this mineral substance, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative, healing value, many gallons of the world's powerful mineral waters, drunk fresh at the springs.

PERMANENT CURES.

Cures with Vita-Ore are like a house built on a rock, in their permanency, in their positiveness, in their completeness. First is created a structure of health in the blood, a substantial basis for all else to rest upon. Then the edifice is built naturally, stone after stone, day by day, nerve, tissue, muscle and ligament are placed in a normal, healthy, natural condition, the drains and the completed work is then turned over to the tenant's hands. The foundation is right, the work is right, and it lasts. Dosing stops—there is nothing to require it. Suffering ends—there is nothing to cause it.

Vita-Ore strikes the disease at its root. Its cures are permanent and for this reason it uses a permanent remedy, one that has come to stay, that is growing in popularity and selling more rapidly from year to year, curing with permanent cures, satisfying with permanent satisfaction.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

In all parts of the United States and Canada have testified to the efficacy of Vita-Ore in relieving and curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Stomach Disorders, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of any part, Nervous Prostration, Anemia, Sores and Ulcers, and worn out, debilitated conditions.

TIMBER RIDGE, TENN.—Seventeen years ago I was afflicted with Bright's Disease, and Scrofula of Bowels. I tried all our doctors but none did any good. Our home physician gave me up to die. I then heard of Vita-Ore. It saved my life. It is my joy to now tell the great good it did me Seventeen Years Ago. MARY A. HALT.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.—I had Rheumatism and Dyspepsia very bad for three years and a friend recommended Vita-Ore as being good for my complaint. I used two packages, which cured me completely. That was eight years ago and the trouble has never returned. W. T. YULL.

Address, THEO. NOEL CO., Limited 522 Main Street WINNIPEG, MAN.



A
PURE SOAP

ROYAL
CROWN
SOAP.

IS MADE FROM A
SPECIAL FORMULA
FOR THE
HARD WATER
OF THIS COUNTRY.

Made only by THE ROYAL CROWN, LIMITED, WINNIPEG.
SAVE THE COUPONS FOR PREMIUMS.