

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

NOVEMBER 20, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 791

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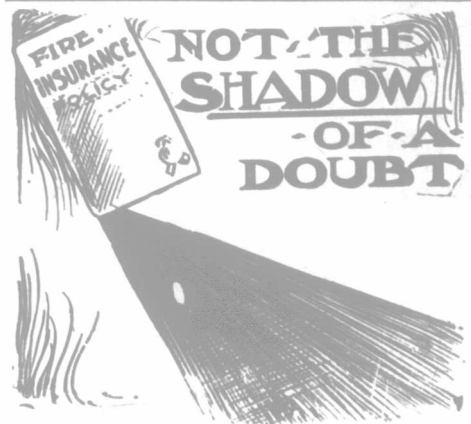
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Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

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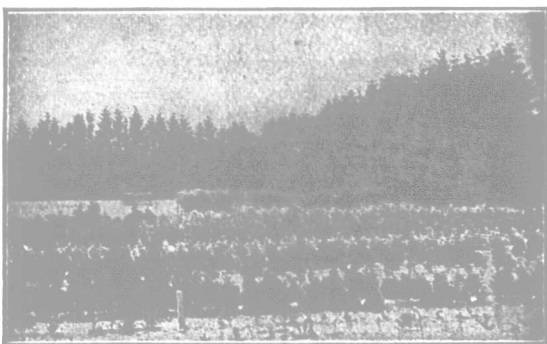
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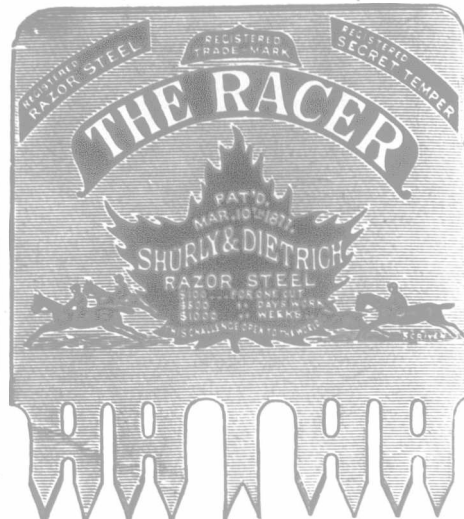
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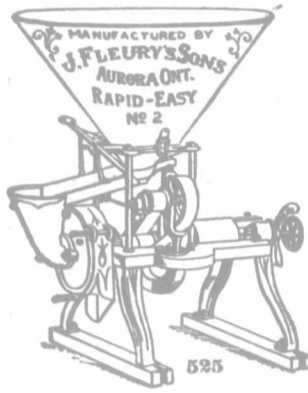
and produce, in comfort, two pounds of butter from the same source which, with drudgery, yields one to-day. Don't have cows around simply as part of the farm picture: make them work for you.

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These machines do more work with same power than others. In sizes to suit any power. It PAYS to use them.

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Happily there is a sure solution. However narrow one's circumstances, however difficult it may be to "get ahead" of the daily expenses, Life Insurance offers a safe and easy way of laying aside for the future.

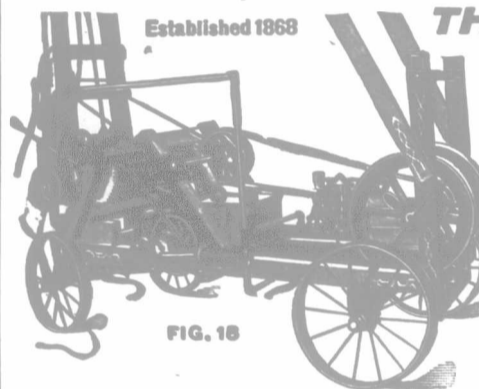
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We offer Five Acre Homesteads in suburbs of Nanaimo, with house, barn etc., and meadow, from \$1200 to \$2250.

SPECIAL:—50 acres with ½ mile water front on Gulf; never-failing stream which could be utilized for power; house and large barn; 15 acres cleared; half-mile from school; good soil. \$5,500. One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 6%.

Write for our booklet (free).

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Join it and send us your grain. Over 2,000 farmers have already done so. Remember that this is purely a Farmers' Company, and that it is controlled by farmers. If you are satisfied with the present conditions surrounding the marketing and grading of your grain, stay where you are. If not, wake up. Take a share and help us to make conditions better. Someone must handle your grain. Send it to us and get your neighbor to do the same. If you want any information about your grain, write to us. When shipping write across your shipping bill:

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Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

November 20, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 791

EDITORIAL

Finding Values for Land.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, recently addressed the people of Syracuse, N.Y., on the unproductive farm. This is quite a large problem with the republic. There are many farms that were cleared by pioneers and which furnished an upbringing and education to large and small families who in turn were induced to go into commercial life by the apparent advantages such a career offered. It was simply a case of the protected industries offering advantages over life on the farm.

In their turn again, the people engaged in the industrial and commercial works are demanding the products of the land to carry forward their enterprises. The demand for paper and alcohol for instance is creating a new use for farms. The pulp wood of the future will have to be produced on the farm in the shape of corn stalks, and fuel for heat, light and power, will be extensively extracted from vegetable matter as alcohol. Such changing conditions are making the unproductive and discarded farms valuable again.

The Scotch-American astuteness of Secretary Wilson creeps to the surface when he turns his thoughts to practical things on the farm. He has observed that the high price of labor tends to turn more land to pasture, and to increase the numbers of sheep and cattle grazing and also notes that the average farmer is caught napping more frequently in respect to his pasture than in any other feature of his farm work. A lack of variety of grasses in the pasture, the Secretary says, decreases its value. A mixture of "grasses and legumes are nature's perfect ration for domestic animals." "Meat and milk and work are more cheaply produced from the pasture than from other sources." But high priced land we would suggest would alter the truth of the last statement, in fact, it is generally the increased value of land that makes it unprofitable to pasture. Fortunately, conditions work automatically; when labor is scarce and high priced increased pasture tends to make meat raising cheaper and decreased grain areas insure a larger return for cultivated lands, this in turn invites labor to cultivate the soil. "As long as the pioneer on virgin soils grows wheat at current prices the progressive farmer grows little or none." Speaking of the "progressive farmer," Mr. Wilson says:

"With the help of improved machinery, the progressive individual farmer is producing much more than the average farmer did a generation ago, and the men of this class are keeping up the productive qualities of their farms. They observe certain principles of farm management; they do not sell foddors or roughage; they keep livestock and grow feed for them; they sell animals and their products, fruits, vegetables, etc. He keeps improved stock that respond to their keeping and that put on the greatest per cent. of meat on the prime parts. He puts all manure promptly on the fields.

- "He rotates his crops.
- "He tile-drains his lands.
- "He keeps up good fences.
- "He has good pastures.
- "He has a good garden.
- "He breeds draft horses and does farm work with brood mares and growing colts.
- "He has a library with periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument.
- "He helps his wife in the house when she needs it, has a spring vehicle for her to visit in, and drives her to church himself.
- "He keeps dairy cows or mutton sheep, or

Unnecessary Troubles.

As usual, delegations from different parts of the country are waiting upon the managers of the freight departments of our railways to endeavor to secure better service and a larger supply of empty cars. In other instances agents of coal companies have importuned their head offices for larger supplies and have waited impatient days and weary nights for only meagre quantities. Such conditions are exasperating. The railway companies sometimes appear surprised to learn of car shortages at certain places and promise prompt relief; cannot understand why cars should not be more plentiful. These interviews seem to be evils essential to the movement of the crop. Surely it cannot be that the railway companies depend upon deputation to go up to their officials and tell them where cars are wanted, yet there are instances where they hasten to accommodate complaining delegations, though if the railways do not depend upon deputations from local points for their information upon the need of cars why should they wait until they have been interviewed before they supply the rolling stock. One would think that the securing of all possible freight would be the first object of a railway company and the contention that they hold back in order to distribute the traffic over the year is less likely because of the large amount of other commodities offering.

The coal companies who fail to fill orders are probably more reprehensible than the railways. Cases are on record of large consignments having been ordered last summer when cars were available, coal professed plentiful and cash offered at the mines. Yet delivery had not been made by the 10th of November. Our large corporations remind one very much of a satiated animal nauseated with its food.

Our Holiday Number Announcement.

The December 11th number of the *ADVOCATE* will be a very much enlarged issue with specially designed, two-colored cover, and containing reproductions of some of the best photographs ever taken in Western Canada, or for that matter, the best of outdoor incidents and scenes anywhere. We have frequently been complimented upon the excellence of the photographs we secure for our illustration, and we believe they are one of the most valuable features of the paper, but for the holiday number this year we think we have some that have never been equalled.

The special articles prepared for the Christmas number are also valuable and instructive, and should be perused with much interest. They treat of many different phases of farm work and country life in a manner that is attempted by no other western paper but the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*.

Usually after these special numbers are published we receive many orders for extra copies from our regular subscribers who wish to make Christmas presents to friends, and in order to fill such orders promptly and completely, we would like those who want extra copies to order early. We have every confidence in the Christmas number to please. In fact, we are certain it will delight every person who sees it, hence we advise ordering it and that early. Regular subscribers, of course, will receive a copy, but the price for extras and to non subscribers is twenty-five cents. As a Christmas token there is nothing more appropriate, and we mail it to any address upon receipt of the price.

Why Ten?

A few weeks ago the announcement was made that the Manitoba Department of Agriculture had determined to lend its ability, machinery, and prestige to the work of creating an interest in and an appreciation of clean vital seed. The work is commendable and comes properly into the sphere of the Provincial Department. Complications arise, however, in conducting the work, for the reason that there is a Liberal administration at Ottawa which already has the work in hand and the Conservative administration in Manitoba must, like the Jew of old, have no dealings with the Samaritans. To ordinary mortals, who are deprived an insight into the motives of party government, is not given the secret of the plans adopted but the action of the Provincial Department seems to indicate that the wedge has been inserted and that eventually the administration work of seed fairs will be conducted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. This, if we remember rightly, was the hope of the Dominion Department when it undertook the organization of seed fairs in the different provinces. There is evidence, however, that the manner of the taking over of this work, if indeed it can be said to have been taken over, is not harmonious. Mr. Eddy, the representative of the Dominion Department, has been working assiduously to organize seed fairs in connection with the agricultural societies and had met with considerable success when the announcement was made by the Provincial Department that the first ten agricultural societies that made application for it would receive a grant of fifty dollars each to assist in conducting seed fairs. The announcement stamped a number of societies and created some little excitement until it was determined which society was most active in getting its directorate together or which was nearest the administration. Upon this being determined the official announcement of the Department enumerated the "lucky" societies.

But why only ten? Did the Department expect that just exactly ten societies would apply, or was it expected that less than ten would apply, in which case there would be left unused a portion of an appropriation, or was it intended to conduct a sort of lottery? Evidently the latter, since the idea of luck was in the minds of the officials judging by the announcement. This we submit is not a proper method of taking over the work of administering seed fairs.

In analysing the advantages or disadvantages which accrue to an agricultural society in Manitoba in taking the conduct of their seed fairs out of Mr. Eddy's hands (the Dominion Department) and putting it in Principal Black's hands, (the Provincial Department) the conclusion is something as follows: The Dominion Government organizes the fair, furnishes printed prize lists, provides judges and lecturers, and catalogues the amounts of seed available according to samples at the fair, which catalogues are sent broadcast throughout the country. The Provincial Government allows the agricultural society to consider a seed fair one of a fixed number of meetings that must be held throughout the year in order to obtain a grant, contributes fifty dollars towards the prize list, and sends judges and speakers, but whether their expenses will be borne by each society or not is not yet clear, previous experiences would lead one to think that they would be.

Here then we have in Manitoba the spectacle of two great political parties refusing or neglecting to co-operate in the interests of the whole community. By contrast we noted in our October 16th number that in Saskatchewan the Federal and Provincial Governments worked together, the Federal Government contributing, as in the case of Manitoba, of its officials and printed matter and the Provincial Department making cash contributions to the prize lists generally of one hundred dollars.

To many in Manitoba this will be the first intimation that the administration of seed fairs has been separate from that of agricultural societies. Most people do not care who administers so long as it is well done, but every one objects to officials refusing to pull together and bungling their work. There will also be some disappointed societies who have dropped the proposal of the one Department to take up with the other when they find they were not among the "Lucky Ten." Why Ten?

The situation in connection with the seed fair management in Manitoba is given here at some length for the reason that other provinces are expected to take over this work in the future, but in doing so, it is hoped the transfer will proceed harmoniously and in a business-like manner.

The Concentration of Farm Products.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It would be hard to give too great emphasis to the need of modifications of a general sort in our system of agriculture. Apart from the feelings of the individual there is a fashion of a larger sort to which individual farmers, good and bad, largely conform.

The chief trouble with western farmers is that they have been stirred too deeply with the fever for expansion. This is not a bad thing. There are many fellows who have done well in the West because they have come out of conditions where opportunities were limited into conditions where there is every inducement and encouragement towards eager effort. There has been no elementary pastoral stage in agriculture in the West except in the country that was formerly called the ranching area. The homesteader began with his patch of grain, and his interest, since the first patch was harvested, has been chiefly to spread his grain over larger area; that is, his ideal has been extensive rather than intensive.

We must not make the mistake of thinking this is all wrong. It is, in the contrary, quite right, both in the light of opportunities and economy. Though it is the case that most land is not yielding all it might, the additional labor that should be applied to it to secure the ideal absolute return, may be often better applied to the new and undeveloped areas. There is a point of diminishing returns in the application of labor to land and more can often be got from a simple cultivation of even inferior areas than can be got from intensifying effort on good lands already cultivated. It is not at all strange in a prairie country, where the cost of putting in the initial crop is not much greater than the cost of any other, that the cultivator should be seeking to control as large an area as possible. This is legitimate and natural.

The trouble is that this is regarded as about the only kind of expansion and that the impulse to cover new areas leads to a neglect of those first brought into cultivation. In the continued pursuit of either grain growing or stock growing there is a decided growth in care and complexity if the productivity and usefulness are to be maintained or conserved. There is nothing remarkable about a virgin soil yielding good crops for a decade, but there is usually a difference in the health and stamina of the crops taken off the same land for a generation without rotation or without any return of crop food to the land. Besides this, the opening of the prairie soil is the beginning of the introduction, not only of the useful crops, but of weeds that are harmful to crops and that increase in harmfulness unless systematically fought. Dirty fields and soil robbing are two of the undesirable results from following too strongly the impulse to expansion. The diminishing returns from the land already broken may be the result of the continued application of labor to land, but under our system there is a species of diminishing returns coming from the neglect to apply labor to land. Carelessness in seed selection is another cause of poor returns together with neglect of following and seeding down.

There has been a great transforming of agriculture by the increased use of labor-saving machinery. There is always a certain amount of hand labor necessary, however, even with those crops which are most helped and harvested by machinery and the cost of labor has had something to do with making operations extensive. The necessary harvesting machinery for one quarter section will just about as well do the work on the land under crop in a half section.

But whether a man has one quarter or four there are certain times when he must have labor.

The price that the Westerner pays for labor is greatly above its actual value. Owing to the fact that there is only a short run of work, the producer has to set a new price which includes the value of the labor and cost of transportation added to this.

There are then two features that stand out in our agricultural interests. One is that the farmer does not use enough labor on his land; the other is that he pays too much for what he does use. It goes without saying that the remedies to be sought are the application of more labor to land and a reduction in the cost of labor.

For this purpose another sort of expansion is necessary. This is an expansion on the side of complexity in products. The second step of the evolution of our system will be towards larger livestock growing. We hear much about Western wheat lands. Outsiders regard us as wheat growers. We are a considerable factor in the bread supply of the world. But we can grow oats equally well and no other single grain can take the place of oats in meat production—not even corn—in the light of modern taste for meats that are not over fat. The value of wheat relatively to oats makes it a more profitable shipping grain, but the character of our traffic in farm products, as they are of a raw sort and not worked up, means more for the transportation companies than for the producers. The greater advantage to the farmer will accrue through the larger concentration of farm products in the shape of meat animals and the oat route seems the obvious one.

The utilization of coarse grain products involves of course an accompanying increase in fodder production and of pasturing which is the first step towards the cleaning of dirty farms. It certainly seems to be reversing things with a vengeance to see people of the three prairie provinces and of British Columbia eating United States pork and Australia mutton and Ontario poultry when we have such millions of acres of wasted grass and such abundance of oats. We should be producing in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta a surplus of these to flow to markets both east and west of us. Our system looks like an expensive way of self-sustenance.

The evolution of our system of agriculture towards mixed farming carries with it the evolution of the labor problem. At present our employment of labor is crowded into the sowing and reaping and threshing seasons, but more particularly the last two. The growing of livestock involves a steady employment of labor throughout the year. With a steadier market for labor we will have steadier and lower prices. Labor has been riding high for the past few years owing to the great industrial expansion in the country. During the past few years this high riding has become such a habit that in itself it has reached against expansion owing to the uncertainty of labor prices. The crimp has come to the industrial expansion, however, from a wider and greater influence, namely, a world-wide stringency in capital and the time is coming near when a year's steady employment in healthful farm work will look good to some of the roaming, sight-seeing working-men who have been helping the walking bosses and agitators to draw fat salaries at the expense of the undertakers in legitimate industrial enterprises. The time seems opportune for the decided swing towards greater complexity in farm operations. Some of our wheat money should be turned into good fences, good farmsteadings and good stock.

The uncertainties of farm operations due to their partial and considerable dependence upon climatic conditions makes it advisable to increase and diversify the sources of income for the farmer. Our wheat goes out with a rush, our beef and mutton goes out with a glut, in the fall chiefly which puts the producer more and more at the mercy of the buyer. The taste in meat nowadays favors a condition not over-ripe and an age below maturity which makes it possible to choose a time of sale within fairly easy limits and makes it possible to take a present or wait for a late market. This is possible where feeding is carried on but not where the bulk of meat produced is sold off the grass. The best market for a farmer should last for twelve months in the year.

HORSE

Lameness in Horses.

SPRAIN OF THE FLEXOR TENDONS.

Sprain of the flexor tendons (usually called sprain of the sinews) is a frequent cause of lameness in both fore and hind limbs. These tendons extend from the knee to the foot, and from the hock to the foot, on the posterior aspect of the limbs. This lameness is more frequently seen in horses used for drawing heavy loads, but it is not by any means unknown in light horses.

Symptoms.—The symptoms of this lesion are easily recognized. Lameness, more or less severe, according to the severity of the lesion, will be noticed, the patient going principally on the toe, not wanting to let the heel come to the ground in severe cases. Examination discovers the tendons swollen and hot in some part between knee or hock and foot. In severe cases they are swollen their entire length. Pressure upon the swollen part causes pain, manifested by the patient quickly lifting the foot, and, if pressure be continued, he will rear on his hind legs.

Treatment consists in shoeing with a high-heeled shoe, so as to throw the tendons in a position of partial repose. Give rest and low diet, bathe with hot water several times daily, and, after bathing, apply an anodyne liniment, as one composed of two ounces laudanum, one ounce chloroform, one ounce acetate of lead, and water to make a pint. When the acute soreness and inflammation have subsided, change to cold water and a stimulant liniment, as one composed of two ounces oil of turpentine, two ounces tincture of arnica, four ounces alcohol, and water to make a pint; and, in an hour after applying the liniment, apply a bandage that has been soaked in cold water (commonly spoken of as "a cold-water bandage"), to be left on until time for next bathing. If a thickening of the tendons remains or lameness continues for longer than two or three weeks, a blister should be applied. In some cases repeated blisterings are necessary, but, unless the lesion has been very severe, the case is likely to yield to ordinary treatment.

SPRAIN OF THE SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT.

This is a ligament that extends on the posterior surface of each cannon bone, in front of the flexor tendons, and close to the bone, from knee or hock to the pastern. It is attached superiorly to the bones of the knee or hock, is flat and thin, passes down close to the flat, posterior surface of the bone to near the fetlock joint, where it divides; one portion passes outwards and downwards, and the other inwards and downwards to the anterior surface of the limb, where they join the extensor tendon of the limb at about the pastern joint. The edges of the ligament can be readily felt in the healthy limb, and in highly-bred, clean-limbed horses can be readily seen. Severe sprain of this ligament, with rupture, is often seen in race-horses, and is called "breaking down." In these cases lameness is very acute, the fetlock pad descends, sometimes as low as the ground, and the toe of the foot turns upwards when the animal walks. Horses that have suffered from this severe lesion will make a partial recovery, but a thickening of the part is always permanent, and the patient never again able to stand training, but may be useful for slow work. It is not of this severe lesion we wish to write, but of ordinary sprain of the ligament, without extensive, or, probably, without any rupture. This may occur in any horse from slipping, heavy drawing, driving over rough ground, etc.

Symptoms.—The symptoms are not as easily noticed as in sprain of the tendons, as a sprained ligament does not present well-marked swelling. The lameness will be more or less severe, according to the extent of the lesion. When standing, the patient will point the foot, and during progression will stub the toe, and avoid, as far as possible, letting his weight rest upon the heel. Careful manipulation with thumb and finger will locate the seat of trouble. The course of the ligament from knee or hock to the fetlock joint should be carefully followed, and gentle pressure exerted all the way down. When the sprained part is reached the horse will evince pain in the usual way. It will be plainly noticed that there is almost an entire

W. McC.

absence of the local heat and swelling that is present in sprain of either muscular or tendinous tissue, but the sensitiveness to pressure is well marked.

Treatment.—In ordinary cases, the same treatment adopted for sprain of the tendons will suffice, but it is often noticed that the lameness is more persistent, does not so readily yield to treatment, and is more liable to recur; hence, in most cases, a longer rest is necessary. In severe cases where there is rupture of a part or whole of the ligament, with greater or less descent of the fetlock pad, it is necessary to place the patient in slings, pad between the hoof and fetlock joint behind with batting and bandage, in order to support as well as possible and prevent, to some extent, the descent. Soothing treatment, as in other cases, should be adopted at first, followed by cold and stimulant liniments, and this followed by repeated blisters. A rest of several months is necessary.

"WHIP."

Horses in the United States.

Horses are increasing fast in the United States, as evidenced by the Government report for the first of the current year, giving the number at 19,746,853—an increase of 1,213,605 as compared with January, 1906. On January 1, 1902, there were 16,533,224 horses in the United States, which number increased 3,213,359 head in five years.

While this increase has been most remarkable, there has been no accumulation of surplus. The expansion in commercial and industrial lines, the establishment of great manufactories, the increase by millions of acres in the areas devoted to agriculture, have all contributed to broaden the demand for horses faster than they can be produced. Horses are increasing fast in the United States and Canada, but we are not producing them fast enough yet to be in much danger of having an over-supply. The general demand for horses seems to increase year by year, and the standard of excellence of market classes continues to improve. In no line of livestock at the present time is there brighter money-making prospects than in horse breeding. But promiscuous breeding will not pay; only classified offerings of good quality will pay a reasonable profit on the cost of production. Non-descripts are not wanted.

Horse Topics of Alberta.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We have had a good summer on the whole out here, especially for horses. The winter was very severe and the horses on the range were pretty thin in condition when the grass came; consequently, there was a very heavy loss on new-born foals, chiefly from mares which had been indoors all winter. The cause of the trouble was the too liberal feeding of our excellent Alberta oats and too little exercise of the mares. If breeders would only use a little more common sense in these matters it would prevent this loss. Some of the foals were unable to stand, whilst others took a severe kind of scour which generally proved fatal. I know some breeders who lost all their colts, and seeing some of these had cost their owners fifteen to twenty dollars to produce, it behooves owners of brood mares to give them all the attention and suitable feed needed for the safe and healthy production of the foals. My advice, and it is from experience, is—give your mares plenty of slop bran for six weeks previous to foaling and very little oats, and don't have your mares too fat, as near nature as you can keep. I notice from a very good authority that the much boomed motor which was to put horse breeding to sleep, so to speak, is not proving the success its inventors and manufacturers had predicted.

Horse breeders may take heart again as, a few years ago, a vast quantity of our Canadian horses were employed on the streets of London, and I notice that there is talk about returning to the horse drawn vehicle. The heavy draft horse is still unmolested in one sphere of utility. The lumber companies are still prepared to give big prices for the big ones, provided they are heavy enough. I have seen several teams sold which have realized between \$500 and \$600 each, and I think this is profitable to the breeder without having any market to seek or any special training, only his every day work of the farm, which fits him for the lumber camps.

It has been a fine summer for grass. We have had above an average fall of rain for Alberta, which has kept the grass green longer than usual. Hay is plentiful, and green-feed too much so, owing to the frost in some parts of the province, and the late seeding. The owners of stallions in the central part of Alberta have had an anxious time owing to an outbreak of mare decoit. The Government have quarantined a large number of mares and destroyed some which had the disease bad. Owners are doing their utmost to stamp out this dreadful scourge, and from what I hear success seems to be with their efforts. Looking over the year 1907 from a horseman's point of view, it has been a good one and seeing that it is quite likely horses will be still required for the street traffic of our cities the world over, horses are making good money and are likely to retain their high prices if not to still go higher—at least, that is the opinion of a good many people.

Alberta.

T. R.

Great Britain Adopts Canada's Tactics with Glanders.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

One of the special privileges, accorded by adage or custom to doctors of divinity, human or veterinary medicine, is to differ; it, therefore, was not to be wondered at that the inauguration of the campaign against glanders by the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, was looked askance at, even by the Moderns. The Ancients' to whom the germ of glanders is as unreal as Hades to a follower of Ingersoll, thought that the Minister was being led into an unknown country full of quicksands, which might mean a quick retracing of steps in order to avoid becoming mired financially, or to prevent the loss irremediable, of political, scientific and professional reputations. It however speaks well for the administration of the Hon. Sydney Fisher that the march of events has justified the faith reposed in the Veterinary Director-General, and that in two distinct ways, first, the gradual but undoubted diminishing numbers of diseased horses in Canada, and second, by the recent Glanders or Farcy Order 1907 of Great Britain, for that country, after noting the work done in Canada during the past three years, has now promulgated an order by which this dread disease (glanders) is to be handled much the same as in the Dominion, namely, by the use of mallein as a diagnostic or discovering agent, then slaughter of the reactors, for which compensation will be paid.

When a disease of an insidious nature, such as Glanders, gets a foothold in a country it takes money to stamp it out; the expenditure of public money is unavoidable if human life is to be safeguarded, and valuable equine stock is to be preserved.

At the present time Glanders is controlled as follows: a report of a suspected outbreak is received at headquarters, as soon as possible a government veterinary inspector is despatched to the scene, and if after inspection and a careful study of the surroundings and the history he (the inspector) considers such action warranted, all the horses or mules on the premises are tested with mallein, and those showing a reaction are ordered slaughtered, and the premises quarantined until proper disinfection and cleansing has been done, which accomplished, the owner may receive his compensation, calculated at the rate of

two-thirds the valuation of the horses, the maximum for ordinary horse stock being under the Act, \$150 and for purebreds \$300. Should one of the reactors be what is known as a clinical (discharging from the nose, enlarged submaxillary glands or farcy buds on the body or other symptoms), the non-reactors to the first test are held under quarantine for thirty days for a second test, so that none may escape that may be harboring this distinctive germ. Under this system, as already stated, the disease is being rapidly brought under control and its eventual disappearance from the horse stock of Canada, is within a measurable distance of being accomplished, provided that it is remembered that "eternal vigilance is the price of safety," and that every possible means be used to prevent its importation. The present system of dealing with glanders in Canada was not arrived at without a great deal of thought and experimenting, the idea of saving the pockets of the horse owner being kept very prominently in view, a position which if held too tenaciously may rather militate against the quick stamping out of such a disease; in fact the experience of the past five years has demonstrated beyond cavil or doubt, that half-hearted means are of no use when dealing with contagious diseases. In 1906 nearly two thousand horses (2000) were destroyed at a cost for compensation of close to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000). The Western Provinces have been the worst infested, a condition not altogether to be wondered at, when it is remembered that on account of the ease of access, and the rapid and large influx of settlers, numbers of horses were brought in, and in many cases, the importations were inferior animals and bearers of disease. In Ontario and other Eastern Provinces, the work horses are raised there, whereas comparatively few of the western farm horses are home raised. In the three prairie provinces previous to 1904, some semblance of control of the disease was attempted, in Manitoba clinical cases being destroyed on inspection, the best known method at that time; but those not exhibiting symptoms even if reactors, were not dealt with as dangerous. It was not until a year or two later that the work done by the Dominion authorities distinctly showed that not only was the non-clinical reactor dangerous, but that the so-called ceased reactor (a horse tested two or more times consecutively with mallein, at thirty, sixty and ninety day intervals, and which at the last or second last test was unaffected by the mallein) was a menace to any stud of healthy horses in which it remained, thus disproving the deductions arrived at by the British committee on the investigation of Glanders, who had been working in connection with the London County Council, and who held, temporarily, the dangerous doctrine that the ceased reactor might be considered cured of glanders. The right about face of the veterinary authorities of Gt. Britain, a movement entirely to their credit let it be said, is shown to be, by the new Glanders and Farcy Order of 1907, one of the best pieces of evidence that Canada's method of controlling the disease is considered to be the correct, most commonsense and inexpensive way known to Science!

INTER PRIMOS.

STOCK

Our Scottish Letter.

THE SHORTHORN SALES.

Only one theme could be of much interest to readers at this time. The great Shorthorn sales of the season are over, and once again "Old Amos" comes out very much on top. He was a wonderful man, the old Quaker (Cruikshank) and, in the Shorthorn world, "his soul is marching on." All the same, in the midst of our northern jubilation, let us not forget Tommy Bates. The only remaining Bates herd of cattle in England of any dimensions is that of Mr. Joseph Harris, at Brakenburgh Tower, Carlisle. It was formerly at Calthwaite, in the same grassy county of Cumberland. Mr. Harris sold a draft from his Bates herd, under Mr. Thornton's hammer, a few weeks ago, and got capital prices. His cattle have a style that you do not quite find in the thick, fleshy Cruikshank type. A blend of the two, if you get them to "nick," does splendidly, only wisdom is profitable to direct in work of that kind. Forty females at the Brakenburgh Tower sale averaged £99 18s. 8d., and nine bulls averaged £50 19s. 8d. The buyers were all home breeders, and, indeed, one feature of all the Shorthorn sales lately has been the comparative inaction of the Argentine buyers. Mr. Harris got 285 gs. for Duchess 139th, a four-year-old cow. He had 270 gs. for another Duchess, a year older, as well as 200 gs. for a Duchess heifer calf. The yearling bull, Duke of Cumberland 21st, made 200 gs., his buyer being the well-known Gloucestershire stockman, J. T. Hobbs, Maisey Hampton, Fairford. Other Duchess cows



THE HARTNEY SYNDICATE HORSE "CONCORD" AND THREE OF HIS GET, AT BRANDON EXHIBITION, 1907.

made 150 gs., and a red heifer calf out of the 270-gs. cow made 155 gs., the buyers being Messrs. Dean, Dowsby, Lincoln, who were also extensive buyers last week at the northern sales. They are very extensive breeders, both of Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep. A two-year-old heifer of the Wild-Eyes tribe made 155 gs. Another of the Duchess race made 150 gs., and a Duchess-of-Cumberland heifer calf, 14th of the race, made 160 gs., to Mr. Cazalet, a well-known dairy Shorthorn breeder in Kent. These figures show that, given good cattle, well cared for, and not "run to seed," nothing can beat a "bit of Bates" when you come to the sale-ring. Style and milking qualities always count in the female, and that is as it should be.

Mr. Thornton has also had a series of quite successful sales in other parts of England. At The Duffryn, Newport, Mon., Mr. Richard Stratton has a fine old herd of the Moss Ross tribe. He sold 55 of these lately, making an average of over £36 each, which was quite good. Great Shorthorn sales are also to be held this week in Yorkshire, where Mr. Thornton conducts sales, every year. The demand for good cattle continues very brisk, but anything of secondary character does not make much money.

The Northern Shorthorn week of 1907 will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Duthie broke all his previous records, making an average of £409 16s. 3d. for 17 bull calves, or not far short of ten times the average which he made in 1889. Twenty-eight bull calves in that year made an average of £45 each, and the averages have, with little intermission, steadily increased ever since. The highest figures this year were 750, 720, 700 and 530 guineas. Last year the highest figure was 850 guineas, but the average for 18 bull calves was £304 15s. 10d. Mr. Duthie and his neighbors may well be congratulated on a week of phenomenal trade. The four bull calves from the new Uppermill herd of Mr. John Marr, which were sold at the same time, made an average of 100 gs. each, but the next best sale of the series to Collynie was that of Mains of Sanquhar, Forres, on the Friday. There, the 56 head catalogued made the splendid average of £75 9s. 9d. There was a two-days' sale at Aberdeen intervening. On the first day 120 head made the average of £49 13s. 10d., and on the second 96 head made an average of £38 10s. 1d. At all of these sales, home buyers took the "plums." There were Argentine operators, but they either had not deep enough purses or were afraid of the vagaries of the tuberculin test in Buenos Ayres. Aberdeenshire breeders, as the readers of this letter are doubtless aware, have set themselves resolutely against recognizing or giving any guarantee that cattle will pass the test. Mr. Duthie has led them in this, and he certainly has lost nothing by assuming a resolute attitude.

On the first day at Aberdeen, Mr. A. T. Gordon, who was recently judging at Toronto, got as high as 180 gs. and 120 gs. for two-year-old heifers. Mr. Anderson, Saphock, Old Meldrum, who has an excellent herd, got 500 gs. for a yearling heifer, which, if not a record, is certainly a very high price. Mr. Bruce, Heatherwick, who also owns a fine old herd, got 110 gs. for a yearling heifer from an Irish buyer. On the second day, Mr. Anderson, Wardes, had 120 gs. for a two-year-old heifer. A new breeder, Mr. Cornelius, from Cheshire, was a good buyer. He gave 260 gs. for a two-year-old heifer bred by Mr. Morrison, Phingask, Fraserburgh, and 300 gs. for a yearling heifer bred by Mr. Godfrey Hill, Little Haddo, Methlic. Generally after the first day at Collynie the chief demand was for heifers. Yearlings and two-year-olds of superior breeding and merit were making big prices.

The Messrs. Law, who are leaving Mains of Sanquhar, Forres, for another big farm in that neighborhood, had a capital sale the same week. Mr. Duthie gave 170 gs. and 150 gs. for a couple of cows. Mr. Crawford, C. Tyrone, gave 200 gs. for a third cow. A two-year-old heifer from Holl made 120 gs., the Messrs. Dean, Dowsby, being the buyers. A third Maryshire breeder, Mr. H. M. S. MacKay, Bungle Lodge, made a notable contribution to this sale. He got 106 gs. for a two-year-old heifer, and 100 gs., 240 gs. and 200 gs. for yearling heifers, the two highest-priced heifers going to a Ross-shire buyer. Mr. John Gordon. Messrs. Dean gave 100 gs. for a bull calf bred at Mains of Sanquhar. In the afternoon of the same day another sale was held in the town of Forres, and an Irish breeder, Sir

H. H. Smiley, Ardmore, Laine, had the honor of selling heifers at long prices to three of the most-noted Aberdeenshire breeders. Mr. Duthie took one at 155 gs.; Mr. James Durno, Jackston, took a second at 130 gs., and Mr. James Durno, Westertown, took a third at 150 gs. The week was rounded off with a sale at Perth on the Saturday, at which 83 head from the principle breeders in Fife and Perth made an average of £28 10s. 3d. Colonel Munro, Mains of Murthly, who has a fine idea about a Shorthorn, sold a heifer for 160 gs. to Sir. H. H. Smiley, Larne, and Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, got 100 gs. for a two-year-old heifer.

Stockmen generally have had a splendid season. The worst thing about agriculture just now is the wet weather. September was a lovely, dry month, but deficient in hard, drying wind. October is half gone, and the rain has been falling almost every day. An immense amount of grain is still in the fields, and unless there be a cessation of the rainfall, the outlook for the grain-grower and potato-grower, in spite of good prices, is black enough. It is not ordinary rain; we are having downpours and floods which threaten to work disaster in many districts.

Several of the principle cheese shows are over. The summer was too damp for the cheesemaker, and the quality is not up to the mark. Whether any great improvement may be looked for in price cannot be foreshadowed, but meantime there is nothing wrong with the price in Scotland, although the English maker has had to take 10s. to 12s. less per cwt. of 112 pounds than he was getting a year ago. The Scots cheddar is expected to hold its own, because your Canadian make seems also to have suffered this year.

At the London Dairy Show, last week, great interest was taken in the mechanical milking of cows by the Lawrence-Kennedy machine. The practice demonstrations were eagerly followed, and the system of milking in this way is likely to become more general than it has been. The Lawrence-Kennedy machine is certainly a wonderful implement. Another machine is being projected from the ingenious workshop of Messrs. T. & R. Wallace, Castle-Douglas. It, too, has its advocates, and sooner or later—and sooner rather than later—we will see cows more and more milked in this way.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Dual Purpose Shorthorns.

The Farmer and Stockbreeder (British), commenting on the success which has attended recent Scottish Shorthorn sales, particularly that of the Collynie herd, sees in the increasing demand for Scotch blood a refutation of the claim that stockmen both in the British Isles and abroad are turning to the two purpose Shorthorns, and goes on to say:

"It is becoming more than ever abundantly clear that in the pursuit after milk and flesh the two types cannot very well be run concurrently. The best that can be expected of a milking type of Shorthorn is that she will be able when dry to fatten readily, but to look for a herd of deep-milking Shorthorns with the fleshiness to be found in a herd given over to bull breeding is not to be expected. The Scotch Shorthorn is undoubtedly triumphant, and so long as it maintains its position, so long will the foreigner find it most to his profit to acquire the best stock that we produce. The foreign demand is not for milk, but for flesh, although those breeders, who are well acquainted with the circumstances surrounding Shorthorn breeding in this country, realize that the prosperity of the one type is ultimately visited upon the other. There is every reason, therefore, why breeders of all persuasions should welcome the high prices which have been paid in Scotland, and regard the record Collynie sale as a hopeful augury of the trade they are later on to experience."

There is little doubt but that at the present time in most live-stock countries the demand is for flesh not milk. The remarkable success which has attended the sales in question for years is ample proof of this. At the same time there is among American and Canadian live-stock men just now, a growing feeling that greater attention should be given to milking function in Shorthorns. Many of the foremost American breeders are questioning if it would not be advisable to turn to the older fashioned kind of deep-milking cattle, and if general indications speak for anything we

believe there will be a demand for the dual functioned kind on this continent quite equal to any demand that ever existed for the more heavily meated strains. Whether this change in ideal will benefit the breed as a breed is difficult to forecast. There are not wanting those who forebode evil from any movement so revolutionary in its aims. It is quite possible, however, that, like all changes that have been made previously, it will work toward the permanent betterment of the breed.

The Van Norman Cow Stall.

The stall illustrated in the accompanying diagram is described by a well known American authority on such subjects as the simplest, cheapest and most hygienic stall yet constructed. The ideal cow stall is one that will hold the animal securely, be easy to tie the animal into and to unfasten when turning it out. The arrangement of the fastener should be such that the maximum amount of liberty will be afforded, while at the same time the animal is prevented from getting its feet caught in it. Another requirement of a good cow stall is that it should keep the animal clean and absolutely prevent one animal from stepping on another. For this reason the stalls are built singly and the partitions between them carried clear back to the gutter. The manger should be large enough to hold all the rough fodder required by the cow, be so arranged as to prevent getting it under foot and should be cleaned of all refuse matter. The sloping bottom of the manger facilitates the sweeping out of refuse into the feeding passage, the floor of which is a foot higher than the bottom of the manger.

The stall may be constructed of one and one-half inch lumber dressed or rough. To build it place the 2"x6" A in position five feet or less from

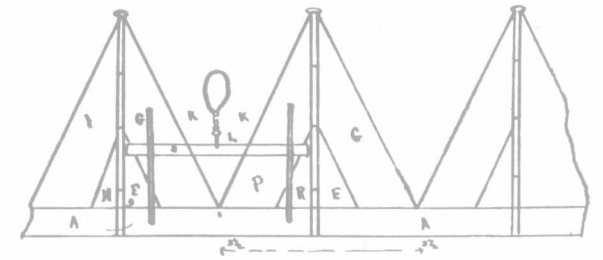


FIG. 1

the gutter. Five feet is the regular distance from the gutter to the manger. Then build the raised feeding floor setting the joist S two feet six inches in the clear from A; cut the plank B and fasten it in place, and successively planks C, D and E, keeping them in place temporarily with a cleat until F and G are secured. When properly fitted toenail G to A at I, and nail B, C, D and E to F and G; then toenail H and I, in place. The stall partitions are now securely in place and the operations for as many stalls as wanted. B, C, D and E may be left a little long and when in position draw a line from the upper point of the partition down to the edge of the gutter on one side and from the same point down to the floor of the feeding alley on the other. The ends of these planks B, C, D, E should be covered with a partition cap O, which holds them in place and gives a finished appearance to the stall. The fastener bar J should be one inch shorter than the distance between the partitions—the partitions by the way are built three feet six inches apart—made of 1"x3" light strong wood, round corners and slides behind the iron staples shown. These staples should be placed nine inches from the partition and the lower end near the floor. They are made of half-inch round iron, with nuts on the end. In the center of the sliding fastener J, place a clevis of one by one-eighth-inch strap iron in which a common chain tie is fastened. Bore the hole for clevis bolt just above the middle of the bar. Hang the bar far enough from the neck to allow the cow to stand in a natural position. If conditions are such that a feeding alley is impracticable, the front of the manger may be arranged as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2.

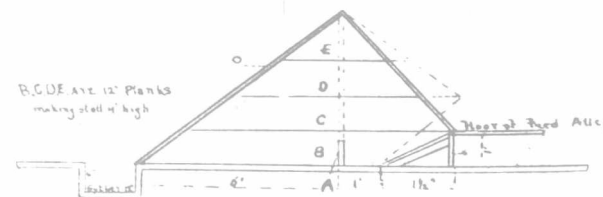


FIG. 2

Care of Young Pigs.

The prospect is that the supply of bacon hogs will be short the coming winter and spring, and that prices will rule high in this country. The outlook is the same in England, where the packers and dealers are complaining bitterly of the shortage of pigs, and are forced to handle more second-class product from outside sources than they would if the supply of first-class were sufficient. Many farmers fail to make a success of feeding fall pigs during the winter months, and many have become discouraged through failure and have abandoned the work. On the other hand, not a few have succeeded satisfactorily, and made it a profitable business. "What is the secret of their success" is a question others should observe and study, in order that they may share in the good prices going. Probably part of the difficulty in carrying pigs through the winter in a growing and improving condition is due to having the litters come too late in the fall. September is the favorite month to have them come, as then they may be kept running out on the ground and the grass a good part of the time for two or three months, treatment which is essential to the growth of bone, the development of muscle, and the laying of the foundation of a vigorous constitution, which will enable them to withstand the effects of the enforced confinement due to snow and the cold weather in winter. Much trouble is experienced from crippling of pigs in winter, apparently from rheumatism, but probably from inactive livers and imperfect digestion or derangement of the stomach, due to lack of exercise, and possibly from feeding too much cold, sloppy food, which, in cold weather, may well account for a sluggish circulation of the blood and consequent inaction of the organs of the system which perform the functions of digestion and assimilation. If there is, reason to believe that the ailments which so often check the growth and health of pigs in winter are due to the system of feeding above indicated, why not try the system of feeding by which the grain is fed dry, either whole or ground, and the drink given in a separate trough, to be taken when required. We have seen pigs thrive admirably in winter in very ordinary quarters, fed in this way. Most of the hogs raised in the corn-growing States are fed whole corn, on the ear, or shelled and scattered on the ground or on plank platforms; and nowhere are so many so successfully raised and fitted for market, the principle difficulty there being that the hogs, being kept in such large numbers, bunch together too closely, and are liable to become overheated from contact of their bodies, and to catch cold when separated. It is, we believe, sound doctrine that food eaten slowly, and thoroughly masticated and mixed with the saliva of the glands of the mouth is best fitted for being readily digested, the exertion required to pick up thinly scattered grain or meal in a flat-bottomed trough tends to keep up the blood circulation, and the process of mastication is much more complete than in swallowing sloppy food. In the early years of farming in this country, it was the common practice to keep porkers till they were fifteen to eighteen months old before fattening; they were carried over the first winter almost invariably by scattering whole peas on the frozen ground or on plank floors, or in troughs, and given water separately, and were fattened at last to great weights on whole peas, with water to drink, yet rheumatism and winter crippling was practically an unknown ailment. Pigs seldom go wrong in summer where they are allowed to run on the ground, with access to grit and grass, and if we cannot have summer conditions in winter, the best we can do, it would appear, is to get as near as we can to it by adopting methods of treatment which aid nature to do its work, despite the handicaps of frost and snow. To this end, it is surely worth while to experiment, by supplying the needs of the animal system, by providing bone-and-muscle-forming foods, and feeding them in the manner best calculated to aid digestion and assimilation. Clover or alfalfa hay, cut up fine, and fed in combination with pulped mangels and a little meal, should answer admirably for this purpose, and should greatly reduce the cost of production, as compared with the common practice of heavy feeding of grain meals, much of which is often worse than wasted when the animals are knocked off their balance, and lose ground, instead of gaining in condition and weight. It would cost but little to

provide a load or two of gravel in a covered place, or to carry over the coal ashes for this purpose, or to partially burn, under cover of earth, some of the rough wood lying around the yards to produce charcoal, to which the pigs could be given access. A mixture of salt and sulphur and wood ashes, as a condiment, kept under cover in a low, flat box, so the pigs can help themselves, may prove the savior of life and vigor. These are but hints which may serve a helpful purpose in solving the problem of successful winter production of bacon to meet the good demand and prices of the present. At least, the suggestions offered are open to discussion, and these columns are available for such discussion, which is earnestly invited. Who will be the first to take a hand in it, and add his quota to the solution of the question?

FARM

The Deterioration of Wheat on Scrub Lands.

In certain districts in the Northwest, and more particularly in newly cleared land, hard No. 1 Red Fife becomes more or less starchy and thus reduced in value. Experiments to ascertain the cause of this deterioration were instituted in one or two districts of Manitoba, and it has been found that this newly cleared land, as compared with adjoining land which had been cultivated for a number of years, was richer in vegetable matter and nitrogen, and throughout the whole growing season contained a very much larger percentage of moisture. The investigation will be continued, and if future work confirms the present data it may be possible to find not only the reason for the deterioration but also a remedy. It seems more than probable that environment, including all the conditions of growth, exerts a very marked effect on the resulting grain, and it is the effort of the highest importance to ascertain what the conditions are that conduce to a first quality of wheat, and to learn how far such conditions may be modified by cultural operations.—Report of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, 1907.

Manitoba Grain Growers' Proposals.

The Executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association took an advanced step when they met with four members from Manitoba of the Federal Government and placed before them a summary of conditions, which, in the opinion of the grain growers require urgent special legislation. The suggestions were as follows: "That the Dominion Government should take over and operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. "The appointing of an inspector at British ports to inspect Manitoba grain on arrival, with power to adjust differences that may arise between the buyer and seller as to the quality of the grain delivered on a contract being equal to the grade that the certificate calls for. "The finality of Manitoba grain certificates. "The appointment of a permanent survey board for the establishing of grades of wheat. "The amending of the banking act to permit of banks loaning money to farmers on the security of the grain on the farm. "The amending of the railway act to facilitate the procuring of compensation for losses sustained from fires and injury to stock by railway engines. "The reduction of freight rates on coarse grains to a level with rates which are made on wheat. "Amendments to the grain act, the principle one of which is a clause to provide that when it was made to appear that any elevator company storing grain more than one point lower made a lower charge at any one elevator than at another, that minimum charge should apply to all their elevators, the idea being to apply the principle of the dumping clause in the tariff act to elevators which try to freeze out competing elevators." The secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, Mr. Roderick McKenzie, has investigated the conditions which the North Dakota Bankers' Association found to exist at Duluth, and has every reason to believe prevail at Canadian terminals. In short, this report found that the reports of grain received at the elevators and the grain shipped out indicated that the grower was not getting paid for the grades which were taken from him by the elevator companies. A three months' report showed the following receipts and shipments:

Grade	Bushels received.	Bushels shipped.
1 Northern	99,711.40	106,288.30
2 Northern	141,455.10	467,764.00
3 Northern	272,047.20	213,459.30
No Grade	116,021.10	
Rejected	59,742.30	
On hand (estimated)		12,733.10
Total		890,245.10

Continuing, the report said:—"What an eloquent story is told by the above figures. The fact that nearly 100,000 bushels more of No. 1 Northern, the highest grade taken in, was shipped out, than was received, speaks so loud against the present system and rules of inspection that it is simply unnecessary to go on down the line and call your attention to the fact that nothing lower than number three was shipped out. The profit of mixing the receipts of this elevator as shown by their report was \$83,720.69. In order to arrive at the probable profits of the terminal elevators, should be added to this the amount realized for the screenings, the charges for handling the grain and the proceeds of the sale of wheat and other grain taken from the screenings, for we found that all screenings are carefully cleaned over, and all good grain taken out, and that the good grain taken from the screenings is shipped out as screenings in order to avoid inspection and appearing in the amount of grain shipped out of the elevator.

"The receipts and shipments of one elevator for three months shows \$330,377.27 difference in the value of the wheat received and wheat shipped, during three months of 1903, over and above the legitimate elevator charges of \$33,919.60.

"They received no No. 1 hard; they shipped 22,312 bushels. Other receipts and shipments were:

	Received.	Shipped.
1 Northern	2,511,937	6,080,339
2 Northern	2,088,754	585,039
3 Northern	307,752	None
Rejected	299,284	93,000
No grade	1,675,266	None
Western	62,816	None

"If the shipper made \$300,000 profit in three months from one elevator at one of the terminal stations that North Dakota is at the mercy of, how much was the profit of all of them, and how much do the producers of North Dakota make or lose out of the deal, and just how were their interests protected under the present system?"

The members of the Grain Growers' Association present were J. W. Scallion, Virden, honorary president; D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie, president; R. C. Henders, Culross, vice-president; R. McKenzie, Brandon, secretary; G. S. Malcolm, Birtle; William Miller, Boissevain; H. A. Fraser, Hanlotia; W. A. Rogers, Carberry; and J. S. Wood, Oakville. The parliamentary representatives were John Crawford, Portage la Prairie; Theodore Burrows, Dauphin; W. D. Staples, McDonald; and Dr. Schaffner, Souris.

The customary promise of careful consideration was promised by the parliamentary members.

Advices both Harrowing and Packing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

On page 1641 in your issue of November 6th, I notice a little discussion on the relative merits of packing and harrowing fall plowing. What you say in your answer to the query is right, only you do not go far enough, for they should do both.

In my humble judgment of the two operations, the harrowing is of more importance than is the packing. Harrowing fines the surface and tends to form that much talked-of "dust blanket," the object of which is to conserve the moisture in the soil. As you have explained, the packing tends "to settle the land closer about the bottom of the furrow and so makes it easier for moisture to move from below upwards, and also closes up air chambers where the roots of plants might become dried out." I do not believe that the benefits that may be obtained by the intelligent use of the packer are properly appreciated by the farmers in the dryer districts of Western Canada, and I do not wish to say anything that might discourage its use. However, the point which I do wish to make is that, as the two tools do not do the same work, it is not possible to have the one implement take the place of the other.

That is to say, that harrowing of fall plowing, immediately after it is plowed is an essential operation for the dryer districts, and also that there is little doubt but that packing the soil immediately after it is plowed is an operation that will pay for itself almost, if not just as well—I refer to the use of a Campbell subsurface packer, only the packing must be followed immediately by the harrow, for if harrowing is not done, the results may be disappointing as is indicated by the experience related by your correspondent.

Speaking generally, the packing helps to bring moisture from below and closes the larger air spaces at the bottom of the furrow, and the harrowing tends to prevent the moisture passing away from the soil into the air.

W. H. FAIRFIELD,
Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Leth.

Thoughts on Seed Improvement.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of Oct. 30th on Horse Breeding you hit the nail on the head many times and the following part of that article will bear repeating, in fact, the whole is worth re-reading many times: "Why England has been supreme in the breeding of animals, has never been determined. But with the progress of scientific inquiry, it becomes clearer every year that English sheep, English cattle, English horses, even English pigs, poultry and pigeons owe as much to the soil and climate as to the breeder. What the quality is no one can determine. It exists in high measure in Ireland, and, it is thought, in part of Australia. Some English counties have it, some have not. Cattle proper to South Devon lose quality when transferred to the north. South-own sheep deserve their title because the South Downs are the making of them. Cart horses flourish from generation to generation in the fen country of the Eastern Midlands."

The above, re soil and climate, will apply with redoubled force in improving the cereals grown in Manitoba and the N. W. Our soil and climate are particularly adapted to raising wheat especially to its highest state of perfection. This fact is already beyond dispute. But so far no encouragement has been given to farmers trying any new varieties of grain. But all are crowded in the one rut of Red Fyfe wheat and Banner Oats and the quality of our soil and climate and its possibility of producing something better is entirely overlooked.

K. McKenzie, the pioneer farmer of the Portage Plains, brought in an extra choice kind of "Golden Drop" wheat. It was doing extraordinarily well especially in yield per acre, but the Red Fyfe cry of 1877 crowded his "Golden Drop" out and "it is lost," and probably is a great loss to the N. W.

About the same date Mr. McKenzie's son sent him a new variety of black oats just tried successfully in Minnesota and proved to be very productive. All of us at Burnside got seed of that kind from Mr. McKenzie and had an unusual yield per acre. But the "Banner Oats" cry got loud, and lost us that variety and our average yield per acre has been less than half what it was with those Minnesota oats.

In 1876 a friend in Egremont sent me by mail fourteen pounds of White Russian wheat, the mother crop of which a friend had sent him from a Western state. This White Russian did so

well with me I made a hobby of it, and am improving it, but the whole N. W. rushed to knock my hobby out. They did it, after I had about reached my ideal which was a large grained, hard, red wheat, not sensitive to early frost and very productive.

At a large convention of grain growers, where I showed twelve one gallon samples of my past twelve years' growth, one man a Mr. Thompson of Emerson, went so far as to say he would like to see any man who grew anything but Red Fyfe sent to prison for life. This convention sat on me and my White Russian which was then a hard red wheat, but the size of my kernel condemned me without any trial. Worse still, a collecting committee headed by Richard Waugh (a very able and pleasing writer on many agricultural subjects, but a crank on Red Fyfe) borrowed my twelve years' samples of White Russian to exhibit in Toronto, then, without my consent, sent them to England to show how wheat could be improved in twelve years by growing in Manitoba. They lost my samples and I got no credit for growing them, and I lost the last bit of heart in seed growing.

But now the Canada Seed Growers' Association have taken up this work of seed improvement in a more scientific manner, and will certainly show and that before many years, that our soil and climate can produce varieties unequalled by any other part of the world.

I grow both Red Fyfe Wheat and Banner Oats, have grown Red Fyfe for very many years and know its many good qualities. I also know of its failings and am satisfied that in ten years more it will not lead in this race. I think it only fair that all varieties should get a fair show in this race and win on their merits alone.

Soil and climate have more to do with the quality of our grain than the hue and cry of the city farmers who know little of our yield per acre and the cause of it being low.

Whitehead Mun., Man. GEORGE MARKLAND.

* * *

There was a notice in our last week's number telling school children how they could be independent and buy their own books. Special mention was made of the new atlas which we are offering for one new subscriber. The atlas is the most modern of its kind, and enables one to keep up with the growth of our newer districts.

Any child who feels an inclination to make money enough to buy his or her own school books or Christmas presents may easily see how to do so by reading last week's notice "Own Books."

DAIRY

Cleanliness in the Milk Supply.

Pasteurization, which a few years ago was heralded as the solution of the great problem that confronts those engaged in supplying the public with dairy products, viz., the problem of securing an absolutely clean product, seems lately to have gone into some decline. In a measure pasteurization has been a success, but it does not fill all the requirements demanded in milk for town and city supply, and the fact that such milk has past through a pasteurizer, and been heated up to 180 degrees Fahrenheit, is no guarantee of its purity. Neither is milk so treated as palatable to the average user as the natural product of the cow. So dairymen are coming back again to the original method, and by giving increased attention to producing, handling and marketing their products seem to be getting as satisfactory results as they ever achieved by pasteurization. Yet still the heating of the milk has a place and a very large place in the manufacture of dairy products, particularly butter. In Europe of late years pasteurization has been replaced to some extent by filtration in the preparation of the milk for town and city consumption. Filtration is done through sand. By this process dirt is removed and the number of bacteria considerably reduced, while the loss of fat is only slight. The filter consists of large cylindrical vessels, divided by horizontal perforated diaphragms into five interposed compartments, of which the middle three are filled with fine, clean sand, sifted into three sizes, the coarsest being placed in the lowest, and the finest in the topmost of the three compartments. The milk enters the lowest compartment through a pipe under gravitation pressure, and after having traversed the layers of sand from below upwards, is carried by an overflow to a cooler fed with ice water, whence it passes into a cistern, from which it is drawn into locked cans direct for distribution.



OATS AS THEY GROW ON VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

The advantage of this system is that the milk comes from the filter absolutely pure, fairly free from bacteria and has no unpalatable flavor. The disadvantage is that the filter requires frequent cleansing which, if not thoroughly done, makes the filter rather a means of contaminating the milk than of purifying it. After all the most thorough way of ensuring a clean, wholesome milk product is by practising the most rigid cleanliness at every stage from the cow to the consumer. No process yet devised will remove from milk the result of unclean methods of production.

Human and Bovine Tuberculosis.

The question as to whether or not man is susceptible to infection with tuberculosis from bovine sources is one that has received a good deal of attention in scientific circles during the past few years. The conclusions reached by different investigators have been rather contradictory and little can yet be said in an authoritative way as to whether the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis is disease producing in man. On this point the conclusions reached by the British Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, and given in their second interim report are worth quoting. It will be noted that these investigators are convinced of the transmissibility of the disease from one species to the other:—

"There can be no doubt but that in a certain number of cases the tuberculosis occurring in the human subject, especially in children, is the direct result of the introduction into the human body of the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis; and there also can be no doubt that in the majority at least of these cases the bacillus is introduced through cows' milk. Cows' milk containing bovine tubercle bacilli is clearly a cause of tuberculosis and of fatal tuberculosis in man.

"Of the sixty cases of human tuberculosis investigated by us, fourteen of the viruses belonged to Group 1.—that is to say, contained the bovine bacillus. If, instead of taking all these sixty cases, we confine ourselves to cases of tuberculosis in which the bacilli were apparently introduced into the body by way of the alimentary canal, the proportion of Group 1, becomes very much larger. Of the total sixty cases investigated by us, twenty-eight possessed clinical histories indicating that in them the bacillus was introduced through the alimentary canal. Of these thirteen belong to Group 1. Of the nine cases in which cervical glands were studied by us, three, and of the nineteen cases in which the lesions of abdominal tuberculosis were studied by us, ten belong to Group 1.

"These facts indicate that a very large proportion of tuberculosis contracted by ingestion is due to tubercle bacilli of bovine source.

"A very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be attributed to the consumption of cows' milk containing tubercle bacilli. The presence of tubercle bacilli in cows' milk can be detected, though with some difficulty, if the proper means be adopted, and such milk ought never to be used as food. There is far less difficulty in recognising clinically that a cow is distinctly suffering from tuberculosis, in which case she may be yielding tuberculosis milk. The milk coming from such a cow ought not to form part of human food at all.

"Our results clearly point to the necessity of measures more stringent than those at present enforced being taken to prevent the sale or the consumption of such milk."

Cabbages for Dairy Cows.

Cabbages are not much used in this country as a food for livestock, not so much as in some parts of the United States and Europe. They are a food relished highly by livestock, especially sheep and dairy cows; for the latter they require to be fed with some care as they impart a taint to the milk similar to turnips. This tainting can be avoided by feeding immediately after milking and by being careful to remove the milk from the presence of the cabbages as quickly as possible.

Foods of this nature are chiefly valuable because of the succulence which they add to a winter ration. There are few farms in this country where they will ever be grown in sufficient quantities to be used as a feeding stuff, though for city men keeping a cow they may be used more largely. The average farmer can grow mangels or turnips more economically and store them more easily. In composition, cabbages are about the same as these roots, that is, high in water content and carbohydrates. Henry gives their protein content as 1.8 per cent.

A Proud Record.

The Ontario Agricultural College has a Holstein cow that is an example of how a good cow shows a profit over the cost of her keep.

From October 27th, 1906, to October 26th, 1907, she has given 20,778 pounds of milk testing a fraction over 3.76 per cent., and containing 781.91 pounds of butter-fat. The cost of the feed, as charged up by the College authorities, was \$72.66. The value of the butter-fat, at prices that have been paid neighboring farmers by the College creamery, was \$190.38. If the 20,000 pounds of skim milk and buttermilk were to be valued at, say, 20c per cwt., it would amount to \$40. Adding this to the value of the butter-fat, the total yield of butter-fat and skim milk would equal \$230.38. Deducting the cost of feed, we have a profit, over feed consumed, of \$157.72. At the prices for cream which have been received during the past year by her former owner, Mr. Geo. Rice, of Tillsonburg, Ont., the butter-fat in this cow's milk would have been worth \$224.57. The skim milk in this case would have been, say 175 cwt., worth \$35, making total proceeds of \$259.57; or a profit, over cost of feed, of \$186.91. To state this cow's record another way, according to the rule for estimating butter yield by adding one-sixth to the butter-fat, the estimated quantity of butter which could have been made from this cow's milk was practically 912½ pounds, which is about six times the yield of the average cow of this country. This is a wonderful record, one which very few cows would be capable of making.

POULTRY

Hatching by Electricity.

Electrically heated incubators and brooders are the 'latest things' in chicken hatching and brooding. The chief advantage which attaches to the new contrivance is that there is no oil or gas to generate fumes and smell, simply an electric current scientifically applied. The "Electrobator," as it is called, will be of more value to poultry fanciers and city poultry raisers than to practical poultry men generally, for the reason that it can be used and will do satisfactory work in living apartments or offices where an oil machine would be a decided nuisance. Constructed of quarter-cut oak, and nicely finished, it puts up an appearance equal to a piano, and being entirely odorless, hatching proceeds without the inconveniences that usually accompany the operation of an oil burner. It is simply attached to an electric lighting fixture, the operator merely presses the button and the current does the rest.

The brooder is similarly operated. The temperature may be automatically maintained at any point for any length of time. During the first week it may be kept steadily at ninety-five and, as the chicks become older, regulated down until artificial heat is dispensed with entirely. An electric thermostat cuts off the current whenever the temperature gets above the set point and turns it on again automatically when the temperature goes below the required degree. An ordinary sixteen candle power light will supply sufficient heat to run a twelve dozen egg machine in a room, where the temperature is forty-five degrees, and the current will be in use only about half the time.

Success in Poultry Raising.

In no other line of farming does success depend more on care and attention than in poultry raising. To be successful in this industry requires more than good stock and good quarters. It requires, on the owner's part, attention to every detail of the business; intelligent attention at

the proper time and all the time. There is no branch of farming in which it is easier to sit down and figure profits than in this, and there is no line in which profits are swept away more quickly and actual losses incurred through carelessness on the owners' part in managing the business. You may have the best strain of egg layers possible to obtain and still fail to turn in profits from the egg-producing end of the business. The feed may be right and the housing comfortable and the fowl so pestered with vermin as to put all feed and breeding to no account. If the producing of meat is the specialty, the fattening may be perfectly done, the birds in the very best condition, and if attention is not given to killing and dressing, if the fowl is not placed on the market in the form and condition which the market catered to demands, the product will sell away below first quality price, and that difference in price will simply represent the cost of carelessness, or of not knowing how.

Complaint is frequently made by the poultrymen of this Province (Manitoba) that their stock is discriminated against in the Winnipeg market, and preference given to poultry shipped in from the United States and Ontario. Such discrimination to some extent does exist, but it does not apply to all the Manitoba poultry marketed here. We have men in the Province who are supplying this market with goods equal or superior to anything that ever came out of Ontario and the United States but the trouble is that the average of what is received is below the standard of the imported stuff and sells for an inferior price. What is required, must be learned by the average shipper of dressed poultry, is how to properly kill, dress and market the poultry. It is the little details that require attention, the seemingly insignificant things that make or mar success in the business. The same is true of the egg branch of the business. There is money to be made in poultry farming, there is money being made in the industry by scores of Manitoba farmers, but it is being made by men who give attention to every phase of the work, who study the business in detail, and give to every detail its proper attention.

Starting a Flock.

The present is the season for selecting breeding stock. Better results are always attained by choosing pullets from selected stock than in endeavoring to build up a strain of layers or meat producers by selecting eggs from a basket. While good stock may be chosen in this way, especially if trap nests have been used and it is possible to select from hens that have been profitable producers, it is generally more satisfactory to select the pullets themselves. The egg method of starting up a flock is more of the "hit and miss" order, and while cheaper on the start it is likely to prove as costly in the end. A beginner's best plan is to choose his stock personally from the flock of some breeder of repute and he should not be too chary about accepting advice from the man from whom he is making the purchase. Reputable breeders will not load you up with worthless stock, and it is only with breeders of this kind that you can afford to do business. Neither does it pay to buy anything but pure-bred stock. While it is an undoubted fact that men are making success in poultry farming with mongrel or cross-bred stock, the experienced breeder knows that well-bred birds earn him



AN ADJUNCT OF DAIRYING AT FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA.

larger profits than any dunghill variety ever evolved. It is hard enough to keep up the standard of a well-bred flock and hold them up to the maximum in production all the time. It is infinitely more difficult with mongrels, cross-breeds and birds of no certain ancestry.

Horticulture and Forestry

Ringling Chrysanthemums to Increase Flower Production.

The New York Geneva Experimental Station has lately been conducting some experiments to ascertain the value of "ringing" as a means of increasing the production of flowers in chrysanthemums. Ringing is simply the cutting out of a narrow ring from the stem or branch of the plant. It is based upon theoretical considerations that would seem to promise good results. It is effective because of a peculiarity in the sap circulation of all exogenous plants, such as trees, vines, cultivated flowers, and most vegetables. In such plants the sap containing the supply of food materials taken up by the roots, rises upwards towards the leaf through the older wood of the stem, while the descending currents, laden with materials for growth, elaborated in the leaf, pass downward to nourish the lower portion of the trunk and roots through the growing new wood. By removing a ring of bark and the growing cambium, the rise of the sap from the roots can continue, but the downward flow is checked; no food materials are taken down to supply the root and it is supposed that this additional supply of food retained in the upper stem and leaves stimulates these parts so that they may become more productive, and the results of the experiment were hardly satisfactory. The test was made with tomatoes as well as the chrysanthemums. With the latter especially, the effect was disastrous. The foliage of the "ringed" plants was seriously injured. Enlargements appeared on the stems above the rings, the plants were somewhat dwarfed and the roots suffered severely from lack of nourishment. The flowers were decreased in size and the opening of the buds retarded. On the whole, ringing was found to possess no merit in increasing the production of flowers on the chrysanthemum. It was more destructive than beneficial.

Let Us Have Parks.

The endeavors of the Manitoba Game Protection Association to have the Dominion and Provincial Governments set apart a large area in the Riding Mountains in Manitoba as a natural park are most worthy. It is the part of wisdom to value at present what will be much esteemed and desired by posterity, and large natural parks profusely dotting the prairie will be institutions more prized by future generations than railways and cities. It is characteristic of new countries that the people and Governments are careless of natural beauties and historically interesting localities. Wild lands and natural parks are so plentiful that their presence comes to be regarded as a token of some civilization, and an impediment to the wheels of progress. Fortunately we have several large tracts set apart for parks in the different provinces but there are many other natural beauty spots, large and small in extent, that might be reserved for parks, and especially are there localities in the Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan Valleys that should be preserved for the public for their historical associations. The people of the West will endorse any honest attempt to preserve natural parks and to promote public opinion in favor of them.

The Home Yard and Garden.

About the new homes of the settlers in these provinces, it is not expected that we will find as good gardens and as pleasant surroundings as in the older established homes of countries which have been much longer settled. In some cases some attempt has been made at planting trees and establishing a garden, but it is the exception rather than the rule in the country districts. More might be done, and more should be done to improve the surroundings of the rural home. From an economic point of view, it is profitable to give attention to these matters. Every tree planted and cared for on the prairie home adds value to the property. There is, perhaps, no way by which a farm property can be increased in value at less cost, than by improving and beautifying the place by the planting of trees and shrubs and other similar improvements. But the value added to the property is of much less importance than the comfort that may be obtained from the pleasant surroundings. The influence of such surroundings is inspiring and refining. The children brought up under such influences will have a kindlier regard for "the old home" and will think of it with feelings of pleasure in after life. All these things are worth trying for, and the man who has the best interests of his family at heart, will try to do what he can to make their home as homelike and pleasant as possible.

Then there is the vegetable and fruit garden, without which life in the country cannot be at all what it should be, either from the standpoint of comfort or health. On many of our farms a

miserable diet of pork, bread and tea is the regular thing. The most healthful foods which the earth produces are the products of the garden, yet these are lacking, or at least meagerly supplied in many a country home, while right at the door they could be produced in variety and abundance. In spite of our short seasons, which necessitates unusual activity during the summer season, scarcity of help and the many things which have to be undertaken in the new homes of this country, some attention should be given to the vegetable and fruit garden, and the improvement of the home by planting trees and shrubs.

The labor necessary to maintain a good garden may be greatly reduced by a little systematic planning. It can be so laid out that nearly all the work of cultivation can be done with a horse. A man, a horse and a cultivator will do more work in a properly laid out garden in a couple of hours than would be done by several persons in days. The cultivator will do far better work than is done by hand implements. About many farms and rural homes little patchy gardens are seen, worked often in front of the house. The approach to the front of the house is sometimes between rows of currant bushes. This plan entails unnecessary labor and is an eye-sore to a person of refined tastes. The fruit and vegetable garden should not be in front of the house. There should be an easy approach to the front of the house, through as pleasant surroundings as possible. Where there is plenty of land and room, provision should be made for an open lawn of considerable size in front of the house. Trees are better planted at some little distance from the house. Trees and shrubs should not be planted in single specimens, but should be grown in clumps, with the low growing varieties in front of the taller kinds. Clumps may be massed at some distance to the side of the house, and particularly in locations where they will cut off or hide undesirable views. The view of the barnyard may be shut off by a hedge or screen of trees. A pleasant view in any direction should not be interrupted by trees. Planting trees too close to the building is a frequent error, which is in keeping with the common mistake of locating the house too close to the road.

The vegetable and fruit garden should be convenient to the house, so that occasional spare moments between other work may be devoted to the garden. Something to do may always be found in the garden. All planting should be done in rows the full length of the garden plot, whether it be vegetables or fruit, and level cultivation is usually the best. Avoid small plots or planting in beds as requiring unnecessary labor. In this way most of the cultivation may be done with one-horse cultivator, while spaces between narrow rows of vegetables may be cultivated with wheel hoe. With the latter instrument five or six times as much work can be done as with the ordinary hand hoe. Vegetables may be



BENCH LANDS, PENTICTON SHOWING LAND READY FOR PLANTING TREES.

grown between the rows of fruit trees or bushes for the first year or two after planting, until the space is required by the plants. It is better to give plenty of space than to crowd the fows. When plants are first put out they will appear to have plenty of room, but when they grow large and spread towards each other it will often be found that they are crowded, causing inconvenience in cultivating and gathering the crop. The farm or rural garden should contain an abundance of all the common vegetables and fruits, so as to provide the table liberally in quantity and variety during the summer, and ensure an ample store for winter. A liberal space should be allowed for those two valuable early spring appetizers—rhubarb and asparagus. The latter, so seldom seen in the farm garden, is as easily grown as potatoes. By attention to the garden, the health and happiness of the family will be greatly increased.

St. Charles, Man. D. W. BUCHANAN.

Trees—Millions of Trees.

The work of inspecting land and conditions on the farms of applicants for trees from the Government Forestry Farms is about completed for this year and next spring will see over a million trees set out in different parts of the three prairie provinces. The growing of these trees and the distributing of them to applicants, and the inspecting of the plots intended for and planted to trees is a tremendous task. In a short time the nursery plots at Indian Head have grown to the size of an average farm and more land is prepared each year to produce trees in answer to the demand for them. Each year also a large number of applicants for trees have to be refused, or at best delayed for a year, so that it is important if application is going to be made at all that it be made early to the Forestry Farm, Indian Head.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

A proposition is being considered to establish a farm at Medicine Hat as an experiment in dry farming.

* * *

George R. Coldwell of Brandon, Man., was sworn in as Provincial Secretary, the position in the Manitoba Government left vacant by the death of Dr. S. W. McInnis.

W. L. MacKenzie King has completed the adjustment of claims for damages presented by the Japanese in Vancouver, in connection with the riots in September, and all concerned seem to be satisfied.

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The Canadian Government will co-operate with the banks to make the movements of the Western wheat crop a possibility. The railways have promised to do all in their power, and navigation will be kept open on Lake Superior until Dec. 10th.

* * *

The 24th of this month is the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendanege) the noted chieftain of the Six Nation Indians. The Mohawk church, near Brantford, Ontario, was erected by him, and it is in this churchyard that he is buried.

* * *

The next Manitoba Gazette will contain the proclamation of the new municipality of Bifrost, which was created at the last session of the Legislature. The new section is north of the municipality of Gimli, and was formerly a part of Gimli. The elections will take place at the time of the annual municipal elections in December.

CORRECTION.

In the Report of the uniform tests of varieties at the Brandon Experimental Farm the different varieties of oats were cleared under Emmer and Speltz. The incident was, of course, inadvertent.

Although Signor Marconi is chiefly occupied at Glace Bay with his system of wireless telegraphy, he finds time to devote his genius to other most interesting experiments. These experiments, for the most part, have to do with the employment of Hertzian waves the same as are sent flying across the ocean with their messages from this side. Marconi was asked what other utilities it was found practical to employ these waves in. He stated that in time power would be transmitted between two distant points without any visible medium of communication. Hertzian waves are now being employed in naval warfare to a considerable extent. Every ship of the British navy, with any pretensions, besides being equipped with his system of wireless telegraphy, was made deadly by apparatus invented by him, which by the employment of these same waves controlled and exploded torpedoes at considerable distances from their base of operations.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The British parliament will re-open on Jan 29th, 1908.

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After January first no buildings can be erected in New York city to exceed 250 feet in height.

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Dexter M. Terry, head of the great seed firm of that name died, very suddenly in Detroit.

Many American manufacturers have reduced their staff of employees, and large numbers are said to be coming across the border to look for work.

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Emperor William of Germany and the Empress were warmly welcomed in England on the occasion of their crossing to visit the King and Queen of England.

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In the recent elections for governor of Massachusetts Governor Guild defeated Henry M. Whitney, the Democratic candidate and champion of reciprocity, by a majority of about 75,000.

* * *

The Mikado's birthday message to the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands ended with this sentence: 'Should the emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to your beloved country, and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of our imperial throne.'

Brandon Fair Board.

The Western Agricultural and Arts Association (The Brandon Fair) held its annual meeting on the 14th inst. at Brandon.

The receipts from the exhibition proper were \$33,162.68, with an expenditure of \$29,385.18, showing a credit balance of \$3,777.50. Additions had been made in the way of buildings to the accommodation during the past year, and further improvements in this direction were recommended. A new dairy was recommended, also a building for a manager's office and directors' rooms. Gratitude was expressed to the different societies throughout the Dominion for the substantial assistance rendered to the prize lists of the Brandon Fair.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, R. M. Matheson; first vice-president, A. C. McPhail; second vice-president, W. Anderson; directors, J. P. Brisbin, J. A. Chapman, S. A. Coxe, F. J. Clark, L. J. Clement, A. D. Gamley, W. McKenzie, W. J. Lindsay, R. E. A. Leech, J. B. Gibson, W. Nichol and P. Hayne.

Good Wages.

On page 1727 of this issue will be found some suggestions to boys and girls on how to get Christmas Presents for their friends or themselves; for new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE are all good value. We do not offer a cheap or trashy article, for good service we want to give each person who works for us a little more than he or she expects to get. Try us with one, two, three, or four new names and you will not be disappointed.

Experimental Farm for Medicine Hat.

As intimated in these columns some weeks ago, a movement was underway for the establishment of an experimental farm at Medicine Hat for the demonstration of dry farming methods along the line advocated by Professor Campbell. The Agricultural Society, and Board of Trade, procured land within two miles of the city. In addition the Canadian Pacific have promised a grant of one hundred dollars. Hon. W.T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, is lending to the scheme his personal support, and promises substantial government aid for the project. He advises the placing of such a demonstration farm in the hands of reliable practical men in whom the Agricultural Society and the Department of Agriculture would have confidence. The work will likely be carried on under the direction of the local Agricultural Society.



MR. CARR'S ORCHARD, ADJOINING OKANAGAN CENTER, B.C.

The Oriental and Other Questions at the Coast.

[ADVOCATE readers will welcome the breezy observations of our western correspondent, L. E. Carp, who has been for months moving about in British Columbia and whose conclusions upon the Oriental question have been reached after approaching the subject with an open mind, or if anything, as he writes us privately "somewhat partial to Japs." A letter like the following brings the problems of the Coast Province close home to us on this side of the mountains, and is worthy of a second and third reading.—ED.]

I am writing from Vancouver and though the first week of November has passed there is, as yet, no trace of frost and when the radiant sun of noonday has dispelled the fog which hangs like a deadly pall over harbor and lowland it would be easy to imagine it a day in June instead of the "melancholy days, the saddest of the year." The grass is still green, and here and there in sheltered spots a few recant roses, asters or sweet peas—regardless of the lateness of the season—still show their flashing color to the denizens of the coast and city. The leaves have fallen from the maples. Their death is not so glorious as in the East, because in this moisture laden air their life has been less strenuous, and hence the blaze of autumn color that tints the forest glades of Eastern Canada, or paints the coulees, bluff and upland slope of the Canadian West throughout the days of autumn, is not reflected from the sylvan slopes of the more exotic clime.

How it does rain! Old timers tell me that this is a very dry season! Rarely do we have so little rain. Kind angels and ministers of grace preserve me from those seasons when the precipitation is normal, and when the fountains of the great deep must be broken up and smashed to their very bottoms. To me this season looks wet enough.

"The soft gray rain comes slowly down
Settling the mists on marshes brown,
Narrowing the world on wood and hill,
Drifting the fog down vale and rill.
The weed stalks bend with pearly drops
The grasses hang their misty tops
The clean leaves drip with tiny spheres,
And fence rails run with pleasant tears."
This is what you must contend with here. If you can't stand it, stay back from the sound of the soft sea moans in the rainy season.

Agriculture is dormant, dead, ossified. Moss grows on the wheels of progress. An Institute meeting with more than a dozen in attendance is a howling success. Agriculture must be dominant or subservient. It cannot occupy a middle place. In every province of the Dominion where other industries—natural industries, such as fishing, mining and lumbering—take a stronghold, farming invariably plays second fiddle in the procession of progress. Agriculture in British Columbia needs more shining lights, more guiding stars who conscious of the possibilities of the industry in this Province are willing and able to demonstrate those possibilities by making farming a success. There are a few such in British Columbia to-day, but more are needed, urgently needed.

Every train brings a large influx of settlers from the prairie. If these people have the money and are willing to begin work in fruit farming or dairying, there is ample opportunity for them. The resources of this province must develop more slowly than will those of the open plains but development must take place sooner or later and those who come early and work late will reap the harvest sure to follow in the material development of the Province of British Columbia.

The Labor Problem, or Oriental exclusion, is the all-important subject. The new-comer has some lessons to learn. The feeling runs strong against the Japanese and there's a reason. The Jap is adaptable. He is not a common laborer and that alone. He enters competition against the whites, and we must treat him as an equal, and equality is an exploded and forgotten doctrine in our system of ethics. Against the other races the protest comes only from the laboring class but here there is danger of invasion of the commercial and industrial life of the commu-

ity. If ever Japanese capital becomes a factor in the country we shall certainly hear a wail from the Manufacturers' Association. Their patriotism will rise up like a mighty rushing torrent. They will protest against the injustice to our working men and for sweet humanity's sake will urge the advantages of "ample protection!"

The Jap stands erect. He has at least physical courage. Unfortunately he is also somewhat arrogant, but it is the arrogance of the "newly rich;" of the men who have felt for the first time the thrill of freedom, the consciousness of their national existence. On the other hand the Hindoo and the Chink take a lower place. Long rule of rajah or mandarin has given them the bent back, the slinking gait. They love the attitude of servants—not masters. The Jap is the real problem from the Orient.

There is a heap of loose economic reasoning on this question. Everybody makes his own solution, but the sober sense of the people is beginning to realize that the problem is ethnic not economic. The real danger, if danger there is, comes from bringing in an alien non-assimilable race. The dog-in-the-manger cry of organized labor, which is always mingled with protests against the vices of these people, falls flat in view of the fact that it is really a protest against the admission of any laboring class be they white or colored. The vices of the alien are not really condemned so strongly as are those virtues of patience, sobriety and industry which make him a difficult factor in competition with the poorer type among our Anglo Saxon citizens.

Meanwhile the problem requires immediate attention. Extremists on both sides urge impossible measures. Our treaty with Japan, as Canada has understood it, allows only 480 Japs to come into this country within the year. Japan views the matter differently. If Japan insists on her interpretation, British Columbia will demand through her representatives the abrogation of the treaty. That may or may not be the proper course, but the voice of the people is almost a unit on the question. The remedy for the whole trouble lies in bringing in the whites. British Columbia has never received the measure of attention from the Immigration Department that her possibilities and resources merited. Agitation of this nature makes capital timid, leads to bitter strife, dormant industries and stagnation, and British Columbia cannot come into what is rightfully her own under these conditions. May the Lemieu mission to Japan help to unravel the tangled skein is the earnest wish of everybody.

L. E. CARP.

In order to complete orders for several volumes of "The Farmer's Advocate" for July to December, 1906, we require a few copies of October 17th, November 28th, and December 26th. If any of our readers have preserved their papers in good order, and are willing to part with the above numbers, we shall be most grateful to receive them.

Valuable Prize for Grain Growers.

At a recently held executive meeting of the Manitoba Grain Grower's Association it was decided to offer Fifty Dollars in cash as a contribution toward the prize list of the Provincial Seed Fair to be held in Brandon at the time of the winter fair, March 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th. The proposal is that this appropriation be allotted the member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association who makes the best display of farm seeds and grains. If such is the disposition of the donation it will be as a special prize with competition confined to members of the Seed Growers' Association. Liberal prizes, however, will be offered for open competition and the representative of the Dominion Government Seed Division is exerting himself to make the provincial fair a success. Ample space has been secured in the new winter fair building to make a large and attractive display and to accommodate large crowds who may gather to take part in the discussions either by speaking or listening

The seed fair like the winter fair will be open to all comers and with the accommodation that the people of Brandon have provide, there should be a profitable time spent in the Wheat City during the second week in Manitoba.

Answers Mr. Kerr.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

An article in the ADVOCATE of Nov. 6th, under the heading "Labor Unions from a Farmer's Standpoint," calls for some correction.

With the first part of the article I have no fault, but when the writer comes to the incident which occurred in Vancouver on September 7th, it has been so grossly misrepresented, calling the citizens a gang of "hoodlums, otherwise organized laborites; and that the Japs came at them, and that then the "cowardly ruffians took to their heels," and the "poor miserable officials" had to beg the Japanese not to hurt them.

He also claims that the trouble was caused by Americans, or "Yankies" as he calls them, which statements are all false. And it is just such writers, claiming to be Canadians, who are in the main responsible for the deplorable state of affairs out here on the Coast at present. The place is now swarmed with Orientals, while hundreds of our own young men, born in Canada, are seeking work which they cannot get, on account of these others getting in, and taking the bread out of the mouths of our own children. No one in Canada need blush for what happened to the Orientals, only those who have been the instigators in bringing them here. They can do the blushing for being the cause of handing over our birthright to a foreign people, and if they get out of it with nothing more humiliating than a few blushes, they may think themselves very fortunate. It is a most dastardly exhibition of the greed for gain on the part of our capitalists, when they would even sell their own fellow countrymen into slavery for the sake of money they make out of this most undesirable class of cheap laborers. They can never be made into good Canadian citizens! All this claptrap talk of Christianizing them, and making them useful in building up our young Canadian nation, is all sheer nonsense. They are altogether different from our race, and ever shall be. God made it so, and so it must remain. We are sick and tired of hearing of the Hindoos as British, and that they are our countrymen. They are not, and we want none of them, nor any other colored race to build up our country. Why do people so persistently want to run off to heathen nations and leave their own to starve in more ways than one? Look at England, with her own people, even in the midst of millions of money, left to starve. South Africa too, with its thousands of British men starving, begging from door to door, can get no work to do, after fighting with the Boers for their land and after it was got, they are left to starve, while thousands of coolies were imported to work. That is the way things are done in these days. But all such doings are bringing such a state of affairs as shall ere long shake to their foundations, such as have been built by such methods.

We think that those in Canada who seem to have animosity towards our own brethren, in race and religion, over the line, are wrong in every respect. They are at present facing the same problems on the race question that we have, and instead of blaming them, they should get our most hearty help and sympathy, in so grave a matter.

Canada is, and must be kept a white man's country, and we sincerely hope to see her exclude all enemies. Mr. Kerr should know that it is our best and most loyal citizens who are upholding and working for the exclusion of Orientals, and not a gang of hoodlums as he seems to think.

B. C. "TRUE CANADIAN."

Where Good Seed will be Found.

Representatives of the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in the three grain growing provinces, met recently in Regina to complete arrangements to make the seed fairs of the utmost value to the farmers and exhibitors.

At this conference all matters relating to the winter's seed fair campaign were discussed and some new features and changes were decided upon, which are calculated to add greatly to the value of the seed fairs.



PLOWING OUTFIT AT ED. BURKE'S, GAINSBORO, SASK.

One of the great problems that confronts Western Canada this season is to secure distribution of good seed grain for the coming spring. Some sections have good seed in abundance, while others have been more or less damaged by frost and a large proportion of the grain is ruined for seed purposes. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the good seed wherever available should be brought out and exhibited so that those who have to buy grain may have an opportunity to find out where it can be obtained.

This condition the Seed Branch proposes to meet by issuing a circular or bulletin by March 1st, or before, cataloguing all the grain that has been exhibited and won prizes at the Seed Fair held in Western Canada in co-operation with the Seed Branch. This catalogue will be issued in tabulated form and will give particulars of each exhibit as to the prize won, number of points secured out of a possible hundred, weight per measured bushel, percentage germination, special points of merit and defects, number of bushels for sale, price per bushel, class and variety, and the name and address of the exhibitor.

In those cases where there are more good exhibits worthy of a place than there are prizes for, all samples worthy of a prize will be catalogued but in case none of the entries are worthy of a prize none will be catalogued, as it is the intention of the Seed Branch to catalogue only first class seed. In this connection it would be well for prospective exhibitors to remember that the presence of even one wild oat will disqualify an exhibit.

In issuing this catalogue or bulletin, the Seed Branch will make every effort to guard against entering any samples that are not worthy of a place, but they wish it to be distinctly understood that the exhibitors, and they only, are responsible for supplying grain as per sample exhibited at the seed fair.

In order that this catalogue may be issued in time for the spring trade it will be necessary that the seed fairs be brought on early and arrangements are being made to have as many as possible over by February 1st, and any society not holding its fair before the middle of February cannot have their grain included in the catalogue. This will prevent the exhibitors at the Provincial spring shows being included, but it is the intention to have the catalogue out in time to be distributed at both the Brandon and Regina exhibitions, which will be held about the second and third weeks in March.

Another Dream Shattered.

The Canadian Society of Equity, launched auspiciously about a year ago, seems already to have encountered difficulties that are likely to put it out of existence. At the first annual meeting held in Calgary last week, considerable friction seems to have developed and the desire of the majority of the members present was to wind up the affairs of the organization with as little loss as possible. Exactly the cause of the dissatisfaction on the members' part is not just clear. The society seemed to be extending fast in Alberta and in its brief career had already 89 local organizations and 3,000 members. It was the hope and aim of the institution that the majority of the Western farmers might ultimately be members of the society and that it might control the production and sale of agricultural products.

The Canadian society was a branch or offshoot from the American organization of the same name, and from the report of the proceedings of the last National Convention of the American Order we would infer that affairs with it, too, are in a very chaotic and unsatisfactory condition. The president

was deposed after it had been shown that a number of the business deals engineered by himself were decidedly of the shady order. In retaliation he accused the secretary with a misuse of the society's funds. The secretary came back with the charge that President Everitt was a grafter and scoundrel and was seeking to continue the "one man policy" organization.

The aim of the society seems now to be to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and the Producers and Consumers Exchange, a New Jersey corporation capitalized at a million dollars. The new president is C. M. Barnett, Hartford, Kentucky; a large tobacco grower of that State and closely identified with the tobacco growers associations of Kentucky and Virginia which have made so successful a fight against the American Tobacco Trust. The new directorate are regarded as keen, level-headed men who may succeed after the house-cleaning in putting the society into an effective working condition.

While it must be regretted by everybody, who desire to see true co-operation successfully inaugurated among farmers, that internal dissension—the rock upon which so many farmers' organizations have in the past been wrecked—should so easily be encountered by the two societies of equity, it must be admitted that they were in the main principle too revolutionary in their aims to be immediately assimilated by the agricultural community. Their aims were quite plausible but the country was not ready for so radical a change. It is by evolution not by revolution that such stupendous schemes as these develop and it is only when managed by men whose ability attain to the phenomenal that their aims are secured.

Working at the Frozen Wheat.

The Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has sent to the Dominion Government a statement of the conditions in connection with the marketing of frozen wheat, and the Minister of Agriculture in Ontario has also been informed of the approximate amount of and availability of frozen wheat in the West. Among other things, Mr. McKenzie called the attention of the Dominion Government to the wide spread between local prices for frozen wheat and the prices at Fort William—amounting frequently to twenty-five cents per bushel. With this handicap and the commissions and profit of dealers and the freight rates to Ontario, the man in the East who wanted to feed frozen wheat would be asked about three times the price that the Western farmer gets for it. Here is further work for the chief of the market extension division. Our trade in frozen wheat with the East is not in a healthy condition and something should be done immediately to make it so.

On Good Seed

The following appears upon the prize lists of the Saskatchewan seed fairs:

"Saskatchewan is on the whole pre-eminently a grain growing province and as such we as farmers cannot do too much towards increasing the yield and improving the quality of our crops. It means money. The seed is the starting point. It is one of the few factors in crop growing that we can control. But little can be done to change the character of the soil which is as Nature made it. We have no control

of weather, but it is within our power to decide what kind of seed we shall sow. On its character depends largely the returns per acre and the income from the farm. "Like begets like" is a hoary truism but one unfortunately that has been, and is, sometimes ignored. The alarming annual increase in the rejections in the grain inspections for smut and weed seeds, which means thousands of dollars out of the pockets of the Western farmers proves this only too conclusively. These are the facts. As farmers in Saskatchewan, the province whose name is synonymous with development, improvement, and advancement, we cannot longer pass them unnoticed. A change for the better is imperative. As a body we have recognized them by enacting laws regarding their control, but as individuals too often we do not give our weed enemies the attention their inroads on our purse calls for. It is up to us not only to improve our methods of cultivation but to sow better seed. It pays and pays well; remember that next spring. The cost of preparing the land for good seed and poor seed is the same; the cost of good seed per bushel is but little larger than the cost of poor seed—small and insignificant as compared to the real relative value of the two; the cost of harvesting a bumper crop and an only passable one is almost the same—but the yield from good seed is much larger than that from poor seed. It's the few extra bushels per acre that make the profit. It's the little extra care that secures the high grade and the remunerative price. It's the wheat a little better than the rest that gives Canada her present proud position as the home of the World's Best Hard Wheat. Sound business principles prompt us to grow the best, and true patriotism leaves us no other choice."

The Decrease of the Sheep Industry in Ontario.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture have been collecting data concerning the sheep industry of the Province and have given the information gathered in a bulletin just published. Of late years the rearing of sheep has not commanded the attention of Ontario farmers to the same extent which this important branch of animal husbandry formerly did. While horses, cattle and swine have all made substantial increases during the past five years, sheep alone among live stock have been decreasing in numbers at an average rate of 109,411 per year. About one-third of the farmers of the Province keep sheep and the average size of the breeding flock is thirteen sheep. The general cause of the decline of the industry may be set down to increased profits in horses and cattle during the past few years and to the losses in sheep raising due to the ravages of dogs. There is a gradual improvement going on just at present in the profits to be derived from the business, the price of both wool and mutton having made substantial advances during the past few years. Revision of the act for the protection of sheep from dogs is pending.

"Carmichael" and "The Farmer's Advocate."

"Our folks have become so interested in the new story of Canadian farm life, 'Carmichael,' that we can't wait till it is all published in the paper. Where can I get a copy of the book?"

This statement, from one of our readers, regarding the serial running in the Home Magazine section of the paper, fairly well expresses the popular verdict. As a rule, the most good is derived from a book by reading it deliberately, but many will undoubtedly desire to possess the volume itself, and it may be secured, postage paid for \$1.25, through this office,



FARMERS ADVOCATE

NEW WINTER FAIR BUILDING, BRANDON, MAN.

if you cannot obtain it from your local bookseller. A still better way to secure a copy is to secure it as a premium for obtaining two new subscribers, at \$1.50 each, for "The Farmer's Advocate." By that plan you will be benefiting yourself and two other persons. There is going to be a great demand this season for "Carmichael," to be used as a Christmas present, for which it is peculiarly well suited, because of the excellence of the story itself and the handsome way in which it is printed and illustrated.

Things to Remember.

- Bladworth, (seed judging competition only), Nov. 21st
- Davidson Seed Fair, November 22.
- Creelman Seed Fair, November 26.
- Carlyle, (meeting only), November 27th.
- Stoughton Seed Fair, November 27.
- Arcola, November 30th.
- Convention Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, Vancouver, December 4, 5 and 6.
- Lipton, December 3rd.
- Abernethy, December 5th.
- Stockholm, December 6th.
- Grenfell Seed Fair, December 10.
- Broadview Seed Fair, December 13.
- Saltcoates Seed Fair, December 18.
- International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, November 30th to December 7th.
- Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., December 9-13
- Churchbridge, December 19th.
- Yorkton, December 20th.
- Langham, December 2nd.
- Radisson, December 4th.
- Saskatoon, December 7th.
- Prince Albert, December 10th.
- Craik, December 20th.
- Duck Lake, January 29th.
- Rosthern, January 30th.
- Lloydminster, February 4th.
- Lashburn, February 6th.
- N. Battleford, February 8th.
- Battleford, February 11th.

possibly be moved, should be gotten down to the head of the lakes and taken eastward. There is a demand for this stuff in Ontario at the present time but farmers of that province are disposing of the feeding stock as rapidly as they can, and unless this grain reaches them in good season it may be unsaleable. Difficulty and dissatisfaction are being experienced by commission men and farmers in handling this low grade stuff. Wheat which leaves the shipping point apparently quite dry, arrives in Winnipeg in a damp tough condition and is graded accordingly. To the farmer such grading seems far below the quality of the wheat shipped. He very probably demands a regrade and by the time the car reaches Port Arthur and a fresh sample is drawn, the grain is heating and a lower grade still is made. This is another reason for getting the lower grade stuff out. It will spoil on the farmer's hands and be a dead loss before spring. By all means get the frosted and immature wheat out at once. Such grain is not going to advance much over present figures. It is doubtful if it advances any at all. If any is to be held, hold the standard grades. If the market advances this is the wheat that is going to benefit most by the advance. The other may go up a little but the chances are strong that if held for any length of time it will deteriorate to such an extent as to be unsaleable altogether. Inspections for the week in Winnipeg were as follows:

WHEAT.		Cars.
One hard	.....	1
One northern	.....	207
Two northern	.....	450
Three northern	.....	466
No. 4	.....	221
Feed	.....	242
Rejected one	.....	31
Rejected two	.....	16
No grade	.....	134
Rejected	.....	35
No. 5	.....	153
No. 6	.....	108
Feed two	.....	107
Total	.....	2181

MARKETS

WHEAT.

With foreign markets eager for all kinds of wheat and the financial stringency likely to be lessened by the Government unloosing some of its funds—some say ten million dollars—to enable the banks to advance cash to handle the grain trade, there seems some likelihood of the wheat market showing improvement over present values. In the near future. The demand for wheat from a broad is active. Liverpool is fluctuating within rather wide limits for a British exchange, but the general trend is upward. The same condition prevails on the continent. Europe is anxious to buy wheat and the general opinion is that there will be an ever increasing demand from this quarter as the season advances. There is a feeling of confidence among American wheat traders just now, stronger than at any time during the season. The whole tone of the wheat market is bullish, more so perhaps than any wheat market has been for years before, and there is plenty of ground for all the confidence and bullishness that is displayed. It is becoming clearer every day that the American supply is the controlling actor in the world's situation in wheat. Russia and India, it now seems definitely clear, are not going to be very active wheat exporters. Nor is Australia. The Argentine crop is still too far away from market to affect, very much, the situation during the next few months either one way or the other. American exports up to date have, for a short-crop year, been unusually heavy, too heavy it is believed to be maintained. With European demand constant, and the possibility that exports from this continent will have to be lessened, there seems every likelihood of wheat not only reaching the same point it touched about a month ago, but of advancing considerably beyond it before the present season comes to a close.

The improvement in financial conditions is the most noteworthy fact to be recorded in a review of American trade conditions. While the money scarcity still prevails there is a gradual loosening up. The importing of gold from Europe, the increase of note circulation of the State and National Banks on the other side of the line, and the improvement in Western Canadian conditions through direct aid from the Federal Treasury, have all a tendency to better the trade conditions of the country. The spectacular drop of wheat down into the nineties, a couple of weeks ago, is attributable entirely to the money tightness, and a return to normal may confidently be expected to mark improvement in the price situation. The advance may not be so rapid as the decline, for the reason that the financial improvement must be effected gradually, but advancement is bound to come.

One of the most important matters that can be urged upon Western farmers at the present time is to get their low grade wheat marketed. We have tendered this advice before but it is opportune to reiterate the importance of it again. Before navigation closes, which will be somewhat around December 10, every bushel of low grade wheat that is in the country, and that can

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES.		Cars.
One hard	.....	\$1.06 1/2
One northern	.....	1.05 1/2
Two northern	.....	1.02 1/2
Three northern	.....	96 1/2
No. 4	.....	86 1/2
No. 5	.....	73
No. 6	.....	58 1/2
Feed	.....	50 1/2
Rejected 1-1 northern	.....	98 1/2
Rejected 2-1 northern	.....	95 1/2
Futures: November, \$1.05 1/2c; December, \$1.05 1/2c; May, \$1.13 1/2.		

OATS.

There is little change in the situation in respect to this cereal. There has been a fractional advance in prices for all grades. The great bulk of deliveries fail to get into the standard grades. There is little prospect just at present for any change in values. Trading in most American exchanges has been light and demand weak. The following were Winnipeg's deliveries for the week closed:

Oats.		Cars.
No. one	.....	3
No. 2 white	.....	39
No. 3 white	.....	20
Rejected	.....	175
No grade	.....	36
No. 2 mixed	.....	1
Condemned	.....	1
Total	.....	275

Prices: No. one white, 56c; No. 2, 53c; No. 3, 45c; Rejected 39c. Futures: December, 50 1/2c; May, 58 1/2.

BARLEY.

Deliveries for the past seven days were:		Cars.
No. 3	.....	49
No. 4	.....	47
Rejected	.....	13
No grade	.....	5
Feed	.....	12
Condemned	.....	1
Total	.....	127

Flax receipts totalled 73 cars, the bulk of which graded N. W. Min. No. 1. This grade is quoted at \$1.22 per bushel.

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Bran, per ton	.....	\$20 00
Shorts, per ton	.....	22 00
Barley and oat chop, per ton	.....	32 50
Oats, chopped, per ton	.....	35 00
Barley, chopped, per ton	.....	29 00
Hay (baled), in car lots, per ton		
Prairie	.....	11 00 @ 12 00
Timothy	.....	16 00
Butter—		
Fancy, fresh made creamery prints	.....	31 @ 32
Creamery, 56 lb boxes	.....	28 @ 29
Creamery, 14 and 28 lb boxes	.....	28
Dairy prints extreme fancy	.....	26 @ 27
Dairy, in tubs	.....	23 @ 24
Cheese, Manitoba, at Winnipeg	.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Eggs, fresh, f.o.b. Winnipeg, subject to candling	.....	27
Potatoes	.....	45

LIVESTOCK.

At the local stock yards the volume of business handled has been average. There has been a slight falling off in deliveries over a week ago but the condition of the stock coming forward shows some improvement. In the export trade there is no quotable change in values, from three and a quarter to a half, freight assumed, is the average price being paid. Butcher deliveries are medium and prices for the various grades range downward from the three cent mark. Sheep are not being marketed. Hogs are being sold in rather larger numbers but a good percentage of those being marketed could be the better of a few weeks longer in the feeding pen. Prices are as follows:

Export steers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; steers, 1200 lb and over, \$3.00; lighter weights for butcher stock \$2.75; heifers, \$2.75; choice butcher, mixed grades, \$2.50 to \$3.00; cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50; bulls, \$1.75; calves, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Sheep, \$5.25 to \$6.00; lambs, \$6.25. Hogs (160 to 220 lbs.), \$5.50; heavier weights and medium grades, lights, etc., \$5.00 to \$5.25; sows and stags, \$3.00 to \$4.25.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

Native beef cattle, \$5.25 to \$7.20; fat cows, \$2.85 to \$3.15; heifers, \$3.25 to \$5.20; bulls, \$2.00 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.30; calves, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Texan rangers, \$3.10 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.60 to \$4.00. Sheep, native ewes, \$4.10 to \$5.00; westerns, \$4.20 to \$4.75; rangers, \$2.75 to \$3.80. Lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.00; common lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

TORONTO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Export steers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; butchers, \$4.00 to \$4.40; bulls and cows, \$1.75 to \$3.25; 1000 to 1100 lb. steers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; calves, \$2.00 to \$6.00; feeders, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Sheep, export ewes, \$4.00; common, \$2.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.35. Hogs, choice bacon, \$5.75; lights and fats, \$4.25 to \$5.25.

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CARMICHAEL: by Anison North.

A picture of farm home life in Canada faithfully reproduced by a writer who knows it. The disputed "line fence" has been the cause of many a bitter feud, and the settlement of this particular feud makes a most interesting story. Copyrighted. All rights reserved, including that of translation into foreign languages.

CHAPTER V

THERE'S NOBODY 'PIGS'

In the interval between haying and harvest our men usually did their "statute labour" (road-work). It was a convenient time, when work was slack, but, by some fatality, usually managed to come at the very hottest of the season when the sun beat down fiercely on the men in the gravel pits, and the very strength of the horses oozed out in the sweat that drenched their flanks and lay in lines of foam along their sides as they strained up the hills with the heavy loads which were to do good duty in gravelling our highways.

Nevertheless we children usually looked forward to the road-work time with much pleasure. It was a great satisfaction to Dick and Hud to be permitted, as they sometimes were, to drive the horses; while to Gay and me sundry jolting rides on the heavy wagons afforded a very near approach to perfect bliss.

It was very interesting to watch the men plying their work with pick and shovel, with brown arms bared to the sun, and very pleasant indeed to listen to their talk about crops and cattle, and the whistling and chaffing with which it was interlaced; and while Gay ran about laughing and chattering to this one and that and teasing the boys, I usually sat quiet still, like a mouse or rabbit under a hedge, looking out from beneath my brown straw hat with a quiet wonderment, and sizing up everything in my own way.

It seemed to me that my father must be a person of some importance, for wherever he went it was "Mister Mallory" this, and "Mister Mallory" that while with others it was Jack, and Tom, and Bill. I noticed too, that wherever he was the men—with the exception of Henry Carmichael who seemed to swear more than at other times when he was near—talked gravely, with never an oath nor a coarse jest. In Carmichael's vicinity, on the other hand, there was much laughing, and occasionally a boxing or sparring bout in which Carmichael was usually victor, throwing the men about as though they were but lads, while he himself stood firm as granite.

During the road-work this year, remembering his threat of "getting even with" my father, I kept a close watch on Carmichael, but was, after a time, relieved to find that he ignored my father's presence completely, as, indeed, my father did his.

Once, indeed, he said a bitter word that made my small fund of temper surge up until, timid as I was, it ran away with my tongue.

The men had been talking of some matter which I had not been following, but presently I caught Carmichael's words, in an indifferent tone, as though setting aside a something unworthy of notice.

"Oh—that long-faced devil, Mallory, was it?"

The tone as well as the words operated me, and I began to shed tears of bitter indignation which big Jack Hill, on whose gravel-wagon I sat, vainly endeavoured to stay.

"Why, what's the matter with the little lass?" said Carmichael, coming up.

Fiercely dashing the tears from my cheeks I burst out, "You called my father a long-faced devil, and he isn't a devil, and he *hasn't* a long face!"

Carmichael smiled in an amused way, and the smile irritated me still more. What right had Henry Carmichael to make little of me by smiling like that?

"Why, it's Mallory's little gipsy," he said, exactly as he had said at the raising "Cryin' again? Tut, Tut, little girl, don't cry—I'll take it all back again. There now, don't cry—don't cry. See, I'll take it all back."

Clenching my hands in determination to keep back the sobs I looked straight into his eyes, marvelling the while at my boldness.

"You know you are not telling the truth," I said. "You are not taking it back one bit, and I hate you!"

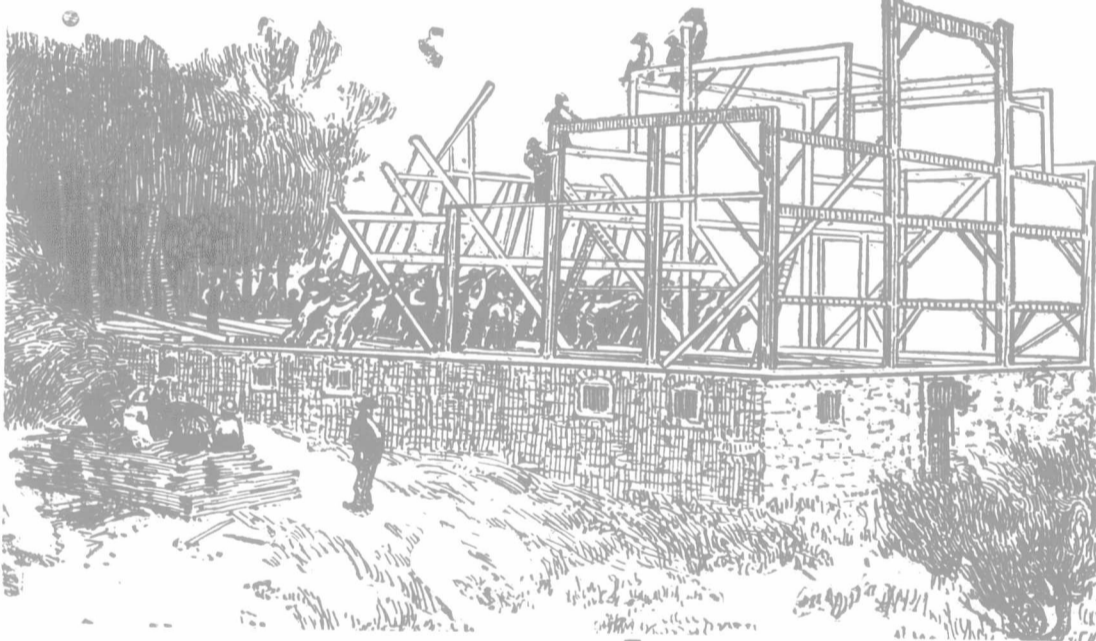
I could say no more, for I was ready to scream with excitement, so I clambered down from the wagon to run off to my father at the gravel-pit.

Carmichael stood for a moment curiously watching me, then before I had passed out of hearing I caught his words.

"By Jove, that's not bad! The little imp isn't so far out."

At the gravel-pit something unusual was surely happening. Horses and wagons were standing about by themselves in all directions, and in the pit itself, which the hot sun was transforming into a vast reflector, reeking back the heat and the light from sand and pebble a little knot of men had gathered, and were grouped about some one whom they proceeded to lift and carry out to the soft, green clover field near by.

Dick Carmichael tore by me with a dinner pail, throwing out the dinner as he ran.



"It's Sandy Dodd!—sunstroke!" he said, and rushed on to the spring below the hill.

One by one the men, as they came back for their loads, gathered round, until all were there in a little sympathetic group, and Gay and I, watching from the level above the pit, saw my father dashing cold water on the lad's head, and loosening his clothes.

Presently some one mounted a horse bare-back, and set off on a gallop, and others lifted the limp form to a democrat (sort of light wagon).

So blue-eyed, freckled-faced Sandy Dodd, who had come down in the morning whistling as gaily as the bob-o-link in the clover, went slowly home, helpless, senseless as the clods by the roadside.

There is nothing uncommon in such incidents, since people must, somehow and somewhere die; yet wherever such an one falls it comes as a tragedy, a tragedy which makes us wonder that the sun shines the trees wave, and the birds sing just as before.

And the marvel it is which reveals to us, and distinctly, the gulf which separates human life from the more inanimate world. We are accustomed to fancy, whether we form the

fancy into words or no, that the free things of the field and forest have kinship with us. We are glad, and trees wave gaily for us, the birds sing in unison with our mood, the breezes blow with a keen, glad buoyancy; we are sad, and the waving branches mourn, the breezes sigh, and a whip-poor-will trills from a thicket. Then the great blow falls, and we see beyond the edge of the gulf.

The trees which we have loved, wave, no longer a part of our lives, but things insentient, cut off from us by their incapability of sympathy; the birds sing, but even their singing, so expressive of our emotions before, has lost, in its wild, glad carolling, the thread that bound it to our hearts, for how can the free, glad birds know our sorrow? It is only when we are sentimentally glad or sentimentally sorry that the poet's words are true and nature becomes even a reflector of ourselves.

"O Lady! We receive but what we give,

And in our life alone does nature live: Ours is her wedding-garment, ours her shroud!

And would we aught behold of higher worth,

Than that inanimate, cold world allowed

To the poor, loveless, ever-anxious crowd,

Ah! from the soul itself must issue forth,

A light, a glory, a fair luminous cloud Enveloping the earth."

In the shock of sudden joy, or above all, of sudden sorrow, we realise that

had become very still, and the moaning lips had ceased from their unceasing plaint, the old man threw himself on the bed.

"Oh, my son, my son!"

It was the cry of David, that has rung throughout the centuries, and will ring on as long as the world lasts, without losing one jot or tittle of its agony.

After that the old man suffered himself to be led away like a little child, and the neighbour women, moving swiftly and silently about the stricken house, set everything to rights, and prepared the body for burial.

"Poor lad," said Amanda Might, rubbing a tear away, as she looked at him in his coffin, "it 'ud ha' broken his mother's heart. She was powerful proud o' Sandy. Well, well, he's with her now."

And Mrs. Torrance, with tears streaming down her cheeks remarked how "young" people looked when they were dead, and how baby-like Sandy's mouth was, almost like that of her own little baby, who had died before Gay was born.

When night fell the bare little room was as clean as hands could make it, and there were flowers everywhere, roses, and marigolds, and nasturtiums, while upon the coffin, arranged by Miss Tring's slender hands, were masses of white daisies and maiden-hair. Upon the still bosom and about the head were strewn a few pansies.

"Heart's-ease," Miss Tring had said when she put them there, "and the dear heart is surely at rest."

And so we were standing, when there was nothing more to be done, the women talking in whispers, and the men with solemn faces rendered more solemn still in the light of the one shaded lamp when the door opened and, for the first time since leaving his dead boy, old Yorkie came in.

It was enough to make one start to see him, all bowed like a broken man, his usually plump, red face so haggard and white, and that wild, dazed look in his eyes.

He came straight to the head of the coffin, and placing both hands upon it bent lower and lower, his full weight upon it, until the men had to draw him gently away and place him in an arm-chair. Then one and another went to him and told him of their sympathy.

He took it all thankfully, and in a child-like way.

"Ay," he said in answer to my father, "he was a good lad. He worked fer ye once, Mr. Mallory, and ye used him well. I thank ye kindly."

And again, "Oh yes, Mr. Mallory, it's the will o' God as ye say. His will seems strange, but as ye say, it's not fer us to question the Almighty, 'n' it's all fer the best—fer him, fer my boy!"

And so he talked on, in a strange, strained voice, in which none of us recognised Yorkie Dodd.

At about ten o'clock, when nearly all the neighbours had gathered, the door was flung wide open, and coming in at it we saw Carmichael, carrying his crippled wife in his arms.

My father set a chair for her close by Yorkie, and tenderly her husband placed her in it, with a cushion at her back. Then he and she turned to the old man at the same time. Carmichael spoke not a word, just laid his great hand on the old man's shoulders while a tear ran slowly down his cheek; but his wife, with her sweet face shining like an angel's placed her thin hand over Yorkie's and began to speak, very clearly and kindly.

"We're so sorry for you, Mr. Dodd. Oh, how beautiful your boy looks!"

With that Yorkie began to tremble, and looked up into Carmichael's face piteously, with the look of a wounded dog. The big tear rolling down Carmichael's cheek fell on his forehead,

(Continued on page 1726).

NOT EASILY PROVOKED.

"A tone of pride or petulance repressed—
A selfish inclination firmly fought—
A shadow of annoyance set at naught—
A murmur of disquietude suppressed—
A peace in importunity possessed—
A reconciliation generously sought—
A purpose put aside—a banished thought—
A word of self-explaining unexpressed:
Trifles they seem, these petty soul restraints;
Yet he who proves them such must needs possess
A constancy and courage grand and bold.
They are the trifles that have made the saints;
Give me to practice them in humbleness,
And nobler power than mine doth no man hold."

When St. Paul strings together the magnificent cluster of jewels which he calls by the comprehensive name of Charity or Love, he does not forget the stone which is bright and sparkling as a diamond, and, like a diamond, hard enough to stand the friction of everyday wear and tear. Charity is "not easily provoked," or, in the stronger words of the revised version, "is not provoked." Now, I am afraid charity is a very rare article, for most of us are very easily provoked. One whose manners are very polite and charming to strangers sometimes uses his own family as a safety-valve, letting loose on the unfortunate heads of his relations his whole supply of irritability and rudeness. Samuel Johnson has put into words what we all feel to be true: "The most authentic witnesses of any man's character are those who know him in his own family, and see him without any restraint or rule of conduct but such as he voluntarily prescribes to himself." What witness would our nearest relations bear to us if they told the exact truth? Would they say that we were never known to get cross or snappish, even when everything was in a muddle, when the children were tiresome or mischievous, when the oven refused to get hot or the sewing-machine wouldn't work, when the bicycle was punctured or mud was tracked over a clean floor. If one's own family is unappreciative there must be something wrong. Nearly all these trifling annoyances I have mentioned are women's worries, but, really, it does seem as though women had more of these little things to fret and try than men. Then, women, especially on the farm, often work too hard. Their nerves are all on edge, and the least jar irritates them. If they only tried to get a rest in the afternoon every day it would add largely to the comfort of the whole family. Women who make an idol of work, and worship it from five in the morning until eleven at night, must indeed be angelic if they can always be pleasant and cheerful. They may keep up that sort of treadmill existence for a time, but it is pretty sure to end in a nervous condition of mind and body and a pitiable irritability of temper, which might be avoided if they would take our Lord's advice to His disciples, and "rest awhile." But an uncertain temper is not always a sign of physical overstrain. To be "easily provoked" is a habit we are apt to drift into unless we are on the watch against it. Good temper has been declared to be "nine-tenths of Christianity," and certainly it is not a virtue to be despised. How many men do you suppose have taken to loafing round the hotels and become drunkards, partly, at least, because the home atmosphere is so stormy and unpleasant and someone is always nagging or looking cross and gloomy. Perhaps we hardly realize that being cross and disagreeable is a sin at all, much less that it may do such terrible harm. Moses, who was usually so patient and long-suffering when the Israelites were mutinous and unruly, was forbidden to enter the Promised Land because his sorely-tried temper at last gave way and "they provoked his spirit so that he spoke unadvisedly with his lips." Surely God must have considered his impatient anger a sin, or He would never have punished it so severely. Do you think, then, that He never notices when we are provoked and speak unadvisedly? It may happen many

THE QUIET HOUR

times in a day, when we are out of sorts or everything seems to go wrong, but that does not make it any less sinful. We may not entirely agree with the cynic who said: "Relations I detest, connections I hate, friends I dislike, acquaintances I tolerate, but the only people I really like are the people I don't know." We disagree with him, perhaps, but still we can hardly help owning that the poor man may have had some excuse for such a statement. Perhaps his relations used the privilege they too often assume of showing their worst side in the privacy of home.

"We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometimes guest;
But oft for 'our own' the bitter tone,
Though we love 'our own' the best."

we are making them think Christians are disagreeable people. Don't you think if we saw our Lord watching us—as He surely is—if we remembered that He had prepared the little things which we allow to fret and vex us, as He is said to have "prepared" the worm which annoyed the prophet Jonah, we could meet them with a smile oftener than we do? Every time we conquer the temptation to be provoked, we have gained in strength and beauty of character; and let us remember that character grows slowly and imperceptibly, even as the fruit grows and ripens in our orchards. Would you rather have such a smooth and easy life that you could never have an opportunity of being victor?



A BREATHING SPACE IN THE DAY'S WORK.

One who "shines everywhere but at home" has not really good manners, for it is most certainly true that "a really good manner is like our skin, put on from within, and never taken off while we are alive." People who would be shocked at the idea of using strong language, sometimes indulge in what has been called "wooden swearing," as children often show their anger by slamming doors, kicking or stamping or banging things about. Without speaking a word, the fact that they have lost their temper is plain to the whole family, showing itself in every gesture and every action. Don't let us rest satisfied with controlling our tongues or trying to hide our angry feelings. Every temptation to angry impatience or crossness of temper is an opportunity for a victory. Victory or defeat—which shall it be? Let us who profess to be disciples of Christ fight earnestly and prayerfully against this sin of being easily provoked, for it is no use trying by our words to draw others nearer to God if all the time

"Call no man weak who can a grievance brook
And hold his peace against a red-hot word,
Nor him a coward who averts his look
For fear some sleeping passion may be stirred."

The captain is watching the battle and is always ready to give help when it is really needed. If he has placed you in a trying position, surely that is a great honor, for the most dangerous post is given to the bravest and strongest soldier. The Captain trusts you and expects you to conquer. But though we may fail over and over again, especially at first, He never loses patience, but is ready to forgive again. And I think our relations will be generally ready to forgive too when they see we are sorry that we lost our temper, especially if we are not too proud to own up that we were wrong.

"A good-bye-kiss is a little thing,
With your hand on the door to go,
But it takes the venom out of the sting
That you made an hour ago."
HOPE.

LEFT ALONE.

It's the loneliest house you ever saw,
This big gray house where I stay—
I don't call it livin' at all, at all,—
Since my mother went away.

Four long weeks, and it seems a year;
"Gone home," so the preacher said,
And I ache in my breast with wanting her
An' my eyes are always red.

I stay out of doors till I'm almost froze,
'Cause every corner and room
Seems empty enough to frighten a boy,
Yet filled to the doors with gloom.

I hate them to call me in to my meals,
Sometimes I think I can't bear
To swallow a mouthful of anything
An' her not sitting up there.

A-pourin' the tea, an' passin' the things
An' laughin to see me take
Two big lumps of sugar instead of one,
And more than my share of cake.

There's no one to go to when things go wrong;
She was always so safe and sure.
Why, not a trouble could tackle a boy,
That she couldn't up an' cure.

I'm too big to be kissed, I used to say,
But somehow I don't feel right,
Crawling into bed as still as a mouse—
Nobody saying good night.

An' tuckin' the clothes up under my chin,
An' pushin' my hair back, so
Things a boy makes fun of before his chums,
But things that he likes, you know.

I can't make it out for the life of me
Why she should have to go,
And her boy left here in this old grey house,
A-needin' and wantin' her so.

There are lots of women, it seems to me,
That wouldn't be missed so much,—
Women whose boys are all grown up,
And old maid aunts and such.

I tell you the very loneliest thing
In this great big world to-day,
Is a boy of ten whose heart is broke
Cause his mother is gone away.

—Toronto Globe.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

I knew a man who thought he knew it all;
He knew how earth became a rolling ball
He knew the source and secret of all life;
He also knew how Adam came to fall.

He knew the cause of the Glacial Age,
And what it was that made the deluge rage.
He knew—in fact, he knew most everything;
In his own mind he was earth's greatest sage.

His knowledge was of such stupendous girth
It took in everything upon the earth
And in the heavens; but most strange of all,
He didn't know a thing of real worth.

He knew where people go when they are dead,
He knew all wonders ever sung or said,
He knew the past and future; but for all
He didn't know enough to earn his bread.

He was a marvel of omniscience—
He knew the secret of the hence and whence,
He was a bundle of great theories;
The only thing he lacked was common sense.

—J. A. EDGERTON, in *New York Sun*.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

MORE CHRISTMAS IDEAS.

Dear Chatterers:—Here are a few more ideas that perhaps some one can work into Christmas presents. They are little things, not expensive, but dainty, and show the work of the giver which is always so acceptable to the recipient. Some of us will need to make ingenuity take the place of money this year and here are some ways of doing it.

Handkerchief with Lace Edge.—A very dainty handkerchief can be made in a single evening. Get a handkerchief centre of linen eight inches square and baste it down to a square of paper. (Parcel wrapping paper is best.) Then a quarter of an inch from the edge of the handkerchief baste on a row of fine valenciennes insertion, a scant three quarters of an inch wide, all the way round, gathering it slightly at the corners. A quarter of an inch outside the insertion baste on a row of valenciennes edging to match in width and pattern, gathering it also at the corners. It is better to make the joins along the side rather than at the corner. When the basting is done fasten the insertion to the handkerchief and the edge to the insertion by fagotting stitches done with linen lace thread No. 200. You will need a yard and a half of edging and a yard and a quarter of insertion for each handkerchief. If your lace is less than half an inch in width, two rows of insertion looks very pretty.

A Pretty Chamois.—For the girl who likes a bit of chamois to rub the shine from the tip of her nose get a piece of chamois of medium weight and cut it into a circle six or seven inches in diameter. All round the edge of this run a piece of valenciennes beading and to the beading sew a valenciennes edge of a pretty pattern. These need not be put on with very much fulness. Run a gay narrow ribbon through the beading to pull it up into a little bag.

Bead Chains.—Daisy chains are very easily made and make a pretty garniture for the neck when worn with a white blouse. For a single chain you will require one spool of lustre twist, letter O, some number 16 bead needles, and two small bunches of blue beads and one of yellow beads, the latter being for centres. Thread two needles with long strands of the twist, tie the two ends together, the knot being two inches up from the ends of the threads, the extra ends being used to fasten the chain to the clasp. String two blue beads on the right strand, and then pass the left needle through them; now string one yellow bead on the right, and then pass the left needle through that. String three blue beads on the right needle and pass the needle through the first two beads of the chain, then string three more blue beads and pass the needle through the two top beads. Now follow in exactly the same manner

as from the beginning, and continue the process until the chain is the desired length.

DAME DURDEN.

NOTES.

"Old Timer" has asked for a pattern for young girl's coat. It has not yet been included in the patterns the firm have sent us, but a special request has been sent for it, and also for a boy's overcoat for which Mrs. Wilson enquired.

Some one from Harmattan ordered No. 4232 for a nine-year-old girl, but forgot to sign any name. Will she please send a card at once?

Elm Valley—you can get any of the back patterns you want as long as they are not more than six months behind, so send on your order as soon as you wish.

To remove bidders from tanned hides soak for several hours in a solution of three gallons of rain water, one pound alum, half pound soda. Wring and dry in the shade. (Sent by a subscriber.)

A letter from C. B. S. recommends silver ointment as a good healing salve, not only for chapped hands, but for burns, cuts, salt rheum and eczema. Anyone who wishes can procure the address of the maker from Dame Durden, or, through her, from C. B. S., who will be pleased to tell more of its virtues.

Many thanks, Seventeen, for the little selection. It is much needed.

"Subscriber" says that sprinkling dry slaked lime over cabbage will drive away insects.

The recipe for cooked-lettuce given in August 28th issue on page 1347, is declared good by "Oregonian," who says that a pinch of red pepper improves its flavor.

A picture post card from "Nellie," gives on one side a view of herself and friends reproducing English afternoon tea on the Canadian prairie; and on the other friendly greetings to the Ingle Nook, a tiny grumble at the Canadian weather of 1907, and a message to Derbyshire, to whom Dame Durden sent Nellie's address some time ago for correspondence purposes. Unless expressly forbidden I think I shall have a cut made of that card for the benefit of the Ingle Nook.

MUSIC WANTED.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am a rancher's daughter out here, and have noticed your useful hints to the readers of this paper, and now I have come to ask a favor of the readers. Will anyone having the old song entitled "The Old Canoe" be so kind as to send it to me?

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS.

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I have the words but wish for the music. All favors will be returned if possible, and also postage and cost. Address reply to Marcia Cummings, Whitebrush, Alberta.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Scotch Pickles.—Three-quarter pounds of flour; half a teaspoon carbonate of soda; one teaspoon of cream of tartar; three teaspoons caster sugar; one egg; sufficient milk to make a smooth batter a little thicker than for pancakes. Put in a quarter teaspoon baking powder just before baking. You can add a piece of butter size of walnut if liked. ("Sent by Mary.")

Circle Eggs.—Separate the yolks and white of four eggs. Without beating the whites turn them into a small pan in which is a bit of boiling lard. Fry the white thoroughly on one side. Meanwhile beat the yolks light, adding half a saltspoon of salt and a dash of pepper. Turn the beaten yolks into a hot pan and stir until they are firm. Then add two tablespoons of finely chopped ham, bacon or chipped beef. Take up the fried whites with a large cake turner, pile the scrambled yolks upon it in a circle and serve hot.

Daffodil Pudding.—One cupful of butter, one cupful of molasses, one half cupful of granulated sugar, a cupful of milk, three level cupfuls of flour in which is thoroughly mixed three teaspoons of baking powder, one half cupful of finely chopped citron and the same of small, seedless raisins and a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Whip the mixture until as light as possible, pour into individual pudding dishes and steam for one half hour. Serve with a rich lemon sauce.

Rolly Polly.—To one pint of flour add two level teaspoons of baking powder, half a teaspoon of salt, and sift three times. Add sufficient milk—about one cupful and a half—to moisten; knead the dough quickly, roll into a thin sheet, sprinkle lightly with granulated sugar, dust quickly with chopped apples and half a cupful of clean currants or chopped raisins and a slight dusting of cinnamon; roll quickly; put into a baking pan, brush with milk and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Be sure that the pudding is done to the very center. Don't have the rolls too thick. Serve hot, with lemon sauce. This roll may be cut into biscuits, which should be turned on their ends, baked and served hot with sauce.

Scripture Cake.—One cup butter; (Judges 5:25); 3½ cups flour, (I. Kings 4, 22); 3 cups sugar, (Jeremiah 6, 20); 2 cups raisins, (I. Samuel 30, 12); 2 cups figs, (I. Samuel 30, 12); 1 cup of almonds (Genesis 43, 11); 1 cup water, (Genesis 24, 17); 6 eggs, (Isaiah 10, 14); 1 tablespoon honey, (Exodus 16, 31); 1 pinch salt, (Leviticus 2, 13); 2 teaspoons baking powder, (I. Corinthians 5, 6); spices to taste, (I. Kings 10, 10); follow Solomon's advice for making boys good (Prov. 23, 14). Proceed as in ordinary cake making, putting in fruit and nuts last. Seed the raisins, chop the figs, and blanch and slice the almonds, flouring well to prevent sinking. ("Sent by Nora Creina.")

A COMRADE FOR SEVENTEEN AND BROWN EYES.

Dear Dame Durden:—Seeing some of the girls have been writing to the Ingle Nook, I thought I would take the liberty also. I have long been wanting to write but having no suggestions worth offering, I naturally felt like staying in the background. The "Nook" is certainly an interesting corner and a help to all. As for the poor bachelors, I say let them join. The recipes must come in useful for them. I would like to correspond with "Seventeen" or "Brown Eyes" if you would send them my address. It is very lonely here at times as there are no girls with whom I can associate nearby. I am eighteen years old. Being the oldest girl in the family a greater part of the house work is left to me, and I find the Ingle Nook letters very useful.
BLUE EYED YANKEE.

SAIRY GAMP'S BREAD.

Dear Dame Durden:—Once again I come to take up a wee space in your "cosy corner," this time on quite a different subject to vinegar; but I would like to thank, through you, all the subscribers who so kindly sent recipes for same. My main object in writing again is to sincerely thank "Sairy Gamp" in your issue of June 19th for her very excellent bread recipe. We, like her, had tried a good many (different) ways to see if we could get a loaf of good bread, but had almost given up in despair, when I came across her recipe in the *Advocate* and tried it in fear and trembling. But I am pleased to say it proved a very successful attempt, for which I and all our household tender her our deepest thanks. Her husband will quite sympathize with us, I'm sure. Being an Englishman he will know what (little) trouble it is to get good bread in England to what it is in Canada. I hope "Sairy Gamp" has been able to make him a suet pudding 'like mother made.' We felt quite amused about the suet pudding as my father is awfully fond of the same delicacy and generally asks when he comes in to dinner if it is a suet pudding. Well, I'm afraid you will be running me out of the Corner if I do not cut my visit short, so will do so, again wishing the "Corner" every success.
MOLLIE.

A RAY OF SUNSHINE FROM DEN-MARK.

Dear Ingle Nook Chatters:—Every week I am glad to read about how different young farmer's wives are getting on,—and, now, I do think I will join you if you have room in your paper for me. I often long for a little company as I am very homesick sometimes, although I am so nice and busy all the time. I am Danish, and came to this country only a year ago,—just out of school. I married and then came to this country to show the dear old folks at home that we young people can make a home of our own, by our own power. Last winter was hard on us but now we are so nice and cosy. We have built a stable in the bank, fifty feet long, sixteen feet wide, seven feet deep, and have made the front wall of sod, three feet thick, so my husband has been very busy. And I have helped him,—sometimes just taken my knitting in my hand and sat down in the stable and talked to him, then he thinks the work goes better.

If any of you would like to know a real good way to arrange a shanty ten feet by twelve feet I think I can tell you. I also have a fine idea how to cook pig and chicken feed in the winter without getting the steam all over the room.

Ta ta for this time, hope you will excuse any mistakes, but I have only been over one year. **SUNSHINE.**
(I wonder how many nationalities would be represented at a gathering of all the members of this corner. I know of at least a dozen including French German, Norwegian, Swedish Icelandic, Danish, Jewish, American, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and native-born Canadians. Pretty good showing isn't it? Good fortune and happiness to you in the new country! D. D.)

FROM SHAKESPEARE'S TOWN.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been enjoying your Chatterer's Page for nearly twelve months now, and have often thought I would like to join your ranks. There is so much that is helpful in your columns to us women on the prairie, for while we know nothing of the real pioneering, yet we have lonely times and it is a pleasure to help and sympathize with those worse off than ourselves.

I am an Old Country girl, having come from Shakespeare's town; I like the life on the prairies and think there is such splendid chances of getting on out here for those who are not afraid of work.

We have a lovely garden and until the frost came my flowers were quite a show. I am enclosing a recipe for Dried Apricot Jam. We are very fond of it and it is not expensive.

With all good wishes to yourself and your members. **STRATFORDIAN.**
(Can you get time some day to write us something about the town on the Avon where the great bard lived? I heard a lecture on his "Merchant of Venice" last night that was a treat. Somebody has promised to tell us about Dickens this winter, too.—D. D.)

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EASILY MADE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Dear Boys and Girls:—Have you started getting ready for Christmas yet? Some of you are thinking that it is pretty hard to give many Christmas presents when you have no money of your very own, and you are nearly right, but there must be some things that can be made by spending only a very tiny bit of money. If you are clever with your pen, as I know some of you are, and you have a brother or sister away from home, do a little pen and ink sketch of your home on heavy paper. Your friends in England or the States would like a card of that kind, and you can get a big sheet of paper and a good pen point for about five cents.

Are you good at braiding? Can you braid your own or your sisers hair nicely? Then get an ounce of bright red double Berlin wool and braid a pair of reins for the little brother, sister, or nephew to play horse with. Use two strands of wool for each of the three parts instead of one. Make each line about a yard and a half long, and if you can get them, put some tiny bells on, but if not two or three bright buttons will do.

Get some views on post cards of your own neighborhood, a five cent sheet of white blotting paper, and a cents worth of brass paper fasteners. Cut the blotting paper very very carefully into pieces a little bit smaller than the post card and fasten three of the pieces to the back of the post card with two of the fasteners putting them in at the upper and lower corners of the left hand end of the card. If you buy white tissue paper instead of blotting paper you can

make fine cases of shaving paper they had schools. We have school at home. The grass is brown now. I have a brother and sister. We lost my youngest little brother when he was four years old. I was twelve last summer. We have a pony whose name is Nelly and I ride her sometimes, but my brother rides her most. She is black with a white star in her forehead. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE since July and I like it. I will close with a riddle: There is a green house; in the green house is a white house; in the white house is a red house; in the red house are lots of black darkies. Answer: water melon.

HAZEL HENTON.

THE COLONIAL IN ENGLAND.

A land that is a garden all rose-grown
Of muffled lawn and odorous lane;
A land of languid rivers and repose,
And ivied green and quiet rain!

An ordered land that broods on yesterday,
Of hearts content with other years,
Of haunted dusk and hills that harbor dreams—

A country old in time and tears!

But, oh! my heart goes, homesick, back to-day—

Back to the wide free prairie's sweep,
Back to the pines that brought the sunset near,

Back to where the great white Rockies sleep!

For I am tired of dusk and dream and rose,
Of ghost and glories dead and gone.



LIGHT AND POWER PLANT ON RED DEER RIVER. SOURCE OF LACOMBE'S LIGHT.

for father or big brother, but you will need to put twenty or thirty pieces instead of three, and it will take half a yard of baby ribbon to hang one up.

Brother and sister can work together to make the little one a cradle for her dolly. Choose a wooden box about a foot long and six or eight inches wide. While sister lines and covers it with a yard of pale blue glazed lining, Brother can make the rockers and fasten them on, or if he prefers, can make big spools do duty for wheels and turn it into a carriage.

A checkerboard is not very hard to make if you can get a square piece of smooth wood the right size. If there is no other coloring to be got use red ink for half the squares and black for the others. I saw a square of plate glass made into a checkerboard by smoothing off the edges and painting half the squares red, leaving the rest clear.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

HAZEL WANTS A SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would like to join the Children's Corner. I have written two letters besides this one. We have our farm buildings done just about. We came to Canada last April. I would like the country if

I want the outland trail, the upward sweep,

The New World and the widening dawn!

—ARTHUR STRINGER, in *Munsey's*.

FIVE AT SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Children's Corner. I enjoy reading the letters very much Pa has taken the Farmer's Advocate for about three years. I go to school and am in Grade IV. There are five of us go to school. Our teacher's name is Miss C— I missed nine days this year.

MAN. ROSS LIVINGSTONE.

AN OLD PINTO PONY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father had a pinto pony away up in the mountains. He was a very nice old pony and could run faster than most all the other horses up there. One day my father's brother got on him with an English saddle and a pair of spurs. He said, "Watch me ride!" The pony bucked him and he fell over his head.

Father has come back to this country again and has the pinto too. Pinto is now twenty-five years old.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Martin-Orme Pianos

There are many new features in the Martin-Orme Piano worth knowing about.

One, for instance—the "Violiform" sounding board increases the tone of the instrument and makes it sweeter as the piano grows older.

There are various styles and prices of the Martin-Orme, but only one quality—and that the best. Where the Martin-Orme Piano is not represented, we will ship direct to your nearest station and guarantee safe delivery.

Write for descriptive booklet, prices and terms to-day—sent free to any address.

ORME & SON, Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.

Agents:
Messrs. A. E. SOULIS & CO.,
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Homes, Farms and Orchards

- 1,000 acres, 30 miles from Victoria, 1/2 mile water frontage, per acre \$20
- 40 acres near Victoria, 4 1/2 acres bearing orchards, nice house and barns \$11,500
- 28 acres near Victoria, all under cultivation, good house and outbuildings, 200 young fruit trees \$10,000
- 10 1/2 acres, 13 miles out for \$1,400

Nice Homes in Victoria
from \$2,000 to \$30,000.

A. W. MORE

(nearly 20 years financial business in Victoria)
34 Broad St., corner Trench Ave.
VICTORIA, B. C.

PREPARE FOR THE WINTER!

Get cured of your ailments before winter's cold and wet makes you Worse—Don't stay sick. Try Vite-Ore without any risk. See big page advertisement on last page of this paper.

I think that is rather old for a horse, don't you, Cousin Dorothy? Dad says he would rather have him shot than sell him because the people might ill treat him. So we are going to keep him till he dies, wouldn't you?

With best wishes to the Children's Corner.
EVERETT WILLIAM COSENS. (9)
B. C. (b)

MORE INTERESTING EACH ISSUE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Corner. I think our corner getting more interesting each issue. It is so nice to see our drawings printed so that we may all see what sort of a drawer each member is. Kitty Allan wanted to know if any of the members kept rabbits. We have one rabbit. He is white. We had two of them but one died. We call him "Big Bon" and whenever you call his name he stands upon his hind legs and looks about. If he wants to be petted he comes and stands with his front feet resting against you. I will send in a drawing though do not know whether it is done on the right kind of paper or with the proper ink. Well I will close with best wishes

FLOSSIE WATSON. (12)
Alta. (a)

LIVED IN IOWA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am writing my first letter to the Children's Corner. I enjoy reading the letters very much. We have twenty-four little pigs and seven big ones. I go to school every day and our teacher's name is Miss B.—We finished threshing last Saturday. I lived in Iowa until March, 1904. In the last C. C., I read a story of a boy who was in Turkey. We have the Post-Office at our house.

KATHARINE BAKER. (11)
Alta. (b)

LIKES THE TEACHER FINE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I think I will write a letter to you. I am nine years old. My father takes the Farmer's Advocate and thinks it is a good paper. I have three sisters and one brother. My oldest sister and I go to school which is two miles away. Our nearest town is about five and one-half miles away. We have six horses, three colts and fourteen head of cattle. Our teachers name is Miss H.—and I like her fine.

VERA KENDALL. (9)
Man. (b)

A SILVER TIP BEAR.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Last year we came out to Alberta from England, but the winter was so cold there (the thermometer went down to sixty-five degrees below zero) we thought we had better move somewhere warmer. It is November 3rd now and sweet peas, nasturtiums, stocks, geraniums, and a great many other flowers, are still out of doors in bloom, and the clover is green still.

We like the boating and fishing very much on Kootenay Lake; there is also large game in the mountains round here. A very large silver-tip bear was shot here a while ago, which measured ten feet six inches long by four feet broad, and deer and caribou are not at all uncommon. I saw in the Children's Corner the other day, a drawing sent by a little girl, so I thought I would try and do one, but I do not know if it is done with the right stuff. I hope to see it in print if it is done properly.

AMY EBBUTT. (13)
B. C.

A BROKEN LEG.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I wrote to the Children's Corner and my letter was printed I think I will write again. I go to school every day that I can and am in the Third Reader. My studies are reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, dictation, transcription and physiology. We are having nice weather now. My papa has a threshing machine and he is out threshing at present. My brother got his leg broken and he is in town now.

EVA PETERS (10).
Alta. (b)

BEAUTIFUL AUTUMN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I love reading the Children's Corner and I am very pleased to see you are getting a lot of new members. My father is still taking the Advocate and he likes it very much. My sister goes to school almost every day, but I do not as I have been sick and am forbidden to study. But as I have told you I cannot study I have learnt to crochet and like it very much

We had a bad snow storm not long ago. It flattened most of the crops. But we are having lovely weather just now, and we hope it will stay so. I wrote to this delightful Corner once before and was very pleased to see my letter in print. Well I think I will close now so as not to crowd out the other members, as I hope to be one if you will have me.

MARY I. DALZELL.
Alta. (b)

SEVEN DUCKS WITH SEVEN SHELLS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would like to join your club so as to have a name in with the rest of the members. If I get this letter in print I will have joined three different clubs, namely, the Maple Leaf Club in the Family Herald and Weekly Star; the Nor'west Farmer's Club and the Children's Corner of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I see that some of the boy members say something about hunting, but I think I have beaten their record. Father and I went out once and got forty-four ducks, and we went out again and got forty-two ducks and one chicken. The last time we were out I shot seventeen out of the forty-four and one day I took seven shells out and brought home seven ducks. Father said it was fine luck.

I have not much more to tell, as it is 7.40 p. m. already and I am nearly ready for bed. Wishing all the members and the Editor the best wishes, I remain your sincere member.

EDGAR J. ANTICKNAP.

FIRED THE THRESHING ENGINE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am spending the fall in the country with my uncle. He takes the Advocate and I like reading the letters in it very much. so I thought I would write a letter also. In threshing time I fired the engine for him. We threshed for five farmers and ourselves. After we got done we crushed for two days. Uncle has thirteen horses, five colts, thirty-three cattle, seventy hens, and six geese.

As this is my first letter to the Corner I would like very much to see it in print. Wishing all the members of the Corner a very good success, I remain yours very truly.

SAMMY B. ELLERINGTON (14).
Man. (a)

MILKS ONE COW.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I am living in the country I thought I would write a letter to the Children's Corner. My father has been taking the Advocate for a great many years. We have eleven horses and five colts. I go to school every day but when it is raining. I am in the third book. I milk one cow every night and morning. I have one brother and he is older than I am.

MYRTLE MILDRED ELLERINGTON (11).
Man. (b)

KILLING A WILD CAT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My sister wrote a long time ago and her letter was printed so I think mine will be. A girl wrote not long ago telling about her rabbits so I think I will tell about my sister's. We have six; we did have twelve but sold them all but six. It's fun to see them play and run in their box. They are as white as snow and they have pink eyes. Not far from us a man killed a wild cat; it was up a tree. Several have been shot here.

LAURA STEWART (9).
Sask. (a)



Highland Park College
Des Moines, Iowa.

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A Standard College that comes just a little nearer meeting the demands of modern education than any other College in the country.

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

1 Classical	11 Pharmacy
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5 Civil Engineering	15 Shorthand
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7 Steam Engineering	17 Pen Art and Drawing
8 Mechanical Engineering	18 Railway Mail Service
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Instructions given in all branches by correspondence. Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal, and Commercial Courses, \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$48.40; six months \$91.11, nine months \$132.40. School all year. Enter anytime. 3000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course you are interested in and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.

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1907 ANNUAL

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Low Round Trip Rates to Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces

Tickets on sale Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection Atlantic Steamship Business will be on sale from Nov. 23, and limited to five months from date of issue.

Finest Equipment. Standard First-class Sleeping and Tourist Cars on all Through Trains.

Two Through Express Trains Daily

Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent for full information.



Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear for Women

is a luxury, as well as a winter necessity.

It holds its shape with unwrinkled grace—and always fits perfectly, because it is absolutely unshrinkable.

Stanfield's Underwear comes in 3 winter weights—and all sizes from 22 to 70 inch bust measure.


At all dealer's. 146

New Stove Catalogue Now Ready


Contains Stoves of Every Kind Sold Direct to the User at Lowest Prices. Our new line of heating and cooking stoves, for all kinds of fuel, made of new iron, in attractive patterns, with every known improvement and up-to-date feature, are ready for immediate shipment, at low prices, saving you \$1 to \$3 from the prices that others ask.

The Best Stoves Made. Fuel Savers and Do Perfect Work

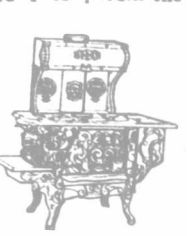
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We guarantee prompt and safe delivery and agree to take the stove back, pay freight both ways and return your money if you are not more than pleased with your purchase. Save \$5 to \$40 on every purchase. Buy direct and save the dealer's profit. Every stove guaranteed and 30 days' Free Trial given. Write for New Catalogue, please.

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"The Ambitious City" When you are looking for a climate without the extremes of temperature that the interior provinces are subjected to; when you have capital to invest in Real Estate, Buildings, Timber Limits, Mines, etc.; or if you are looking for an opening in business, this city, with a water frontage and harbor of the best on the Pacific Coast, with a townsite second to none, good water, low rate of taxation, educational facilities unsurpassed, where a high moral standard is maintained, offers to you the best opportunities for investment.

Some and see us or write to **MARTINSON & Co.** Real Estate, Investments, etc. North Vancouver, B.C.

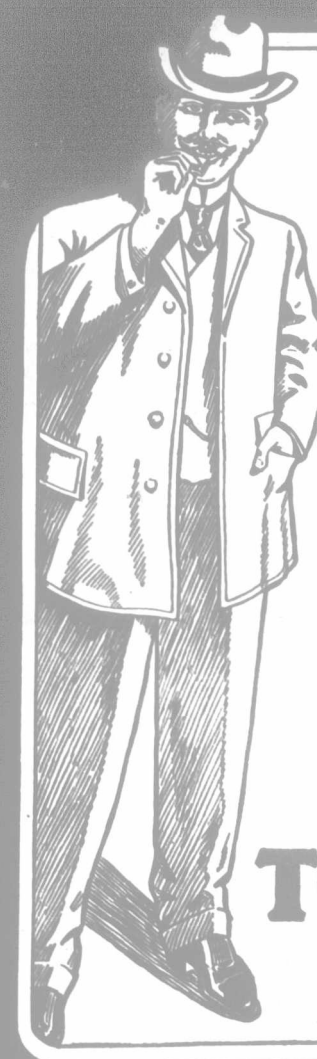
Please mention the Farmer's Advocate when answering advertisements on this page

One part of an elevator boy's duty is to answer questions, but not even an elevator boy can be expected to know everything. A guest at one of the big hotels, while going down the elevator, remarked to the colored elevator man, "I want to go to the wharf where the tea was thrown overboard." "Well," said the man, looking mystified, "you'd better inquire at the office. I reckon that was before I came here. I've only been in Boston about a year."

A small negro boy was butting his head against the marble steps of the Capitol. He would step back a few feet and then run toward the steps striking them full force with his head.

"What on earth are you doing that for, boy?" asked Senator Beveridge, who came by. "Are you going to fight a goat?"

"Naw, sah, I 'se doin' it 'cause it feels good when I don't."



CHEW PAY ROLL BRIGHT PLUG TOBACCO

CARMICHAEL
(Continued from page 1720).

and with that hot drop the long, unnatural spell seemed to be broken. Quickly bowing his head upon his hand the old man wept, shaking from head to foot with the great sobs, and soon there was not a dry eye in the room. Men rubbed away surreptitious tears, looking out of the windows, or walked hastily out of the house; women sobbed aloud, and we children wept wildly out of sympathy, clinging to our mother's skirts. After that things seemed a little easier to bear, and even Yorkie said he felt better.

In a very short time the Carmichaels went away again, but not before Mrs. Carmichael had given the forlorn old man a pressing invitation to go and stay with her and her husband for a month or two as soon as the funeral should be over.

"Thank ye kindly, ma'am, thank ye kindly," said Yorkie, "it'll be a lonesome house here."

On the way home that night I walked with old Chris, my father and mother having gone ahead. He was strangely silent all the way, and I kept looking up at the stars studded thickly over the great dome of the far-off heavens, and thinking how strange and sad everything had come to be.

Just at the creek, where the water came gurgling under the bridge and the shadows of the trees lay thick along the road, Chris spoke.

"There's nobody pigs!" he said with unwonted vehemence. "Mind ye that, Peggie, there's nobody pigs."

Poor Chris, he had done penance for the only unkind word I ever knew him to speak of anyone, and this was his absolution.

(To be continued).

* * *

An English livestock firm have in their possession a most remarkable prodigy in the form of a horned horse. Horned horses are not by any means unknown in history but this is the only one now known to be in existence. He was sired by a shire stallion, Crofton Compensation 155th. His dam was an unregistered mare described as "breedy," but pedigree unknown. It is seldom monstrosities of this nature crop out in horses with heavy draught blood in their veins. Most of such that have been known to exist were well bred horses, that is, horses bred on what might be termed thoroughbred lines.

* * *

On Oct. 22nd, the *Glasgow Herald* estimated that half the Scottish grain crop was still in the field and much of that which had been secured in a condition far from satisfactory to the owners. The present has been one of the most disastrous seasons for Scotch farmers for many years. Rains have been almost incessant since early June. The turnip crop has been benefited to some extent by these conditions but difficulty is now being met with in getting it harvested. The same is true of potatoes and on heavy land the loss of this crop is going to be severe.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture sent out 160,000,000 pieces of farm publications last year, most of them free, though for some a charge of five or ten cents was made.

* * *

A demonstration in steam plowing was given in Newchwang, Manchuria, the other day, which will give some idea of the agricultural development made in that portion of Asia since it was acquired by the Japanese. The government of Japan is lending every effort to encourage immigration to the province and British enterprise is aiding much in its development. It was a British firm that gave the plowing demonstration in question.

ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORKERS.

The Convention of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, held in Washington, D. C., from October 23rd to the 28th, was a success in attendance, interest, and the

value of the varied topics discussed. The roll-call showed over one hundred delegates on hand.

After the formalities of welcoming the delegates, by Prof. Hayes, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who touched on his favorite theme of agricultural education being extended to the rural schools, and who took the place of Secretary Wilson, who was out of the city, and the reply by President G. C. Creelman, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, the Convention got down to business.

President Burnett, of Nebraska, outlined concisely and clearly the objects and aims of the Farmers' Institute system. He emphasized the fact that the older methods and objects had not grown any less important, but the work was progressive, and the future Institutes would be successful as they adopted and utilized, to the best advantage, the agricultural extension work. The burden of his address, as well as those of many others of the delegates, was that the Institute must help the men with whom it comes in contact, by assisting them to adopt those methods which would increase the productivity of the farm and make farm life both pleasant and profitable. The valuable work which the women were doing to uplift the home was not overlooked.

Superintendent Taft, of Michigan, emphasized what the President had said, and laid much stress on the personality of the Institute workers.

Reports from States, Provinces and Territories showed that nearly every section had some kind of an organization and that the work was becoming more popular and effective every year. Where hundreds of dollars were formerly used, now thousands are used to extend agricultural information.

Prof. Holden, of Iowa, a veritable enthusiast in agricultural extension, work, spoke of the success of taking the gospel of agriculture to the people through what might be called normal training schools and round-table-talks.

Depends on the Men.—Mr. F. H. Rankin, Illinois, in submitting a report of the Committee on Institute Organizations and Methods, emphasized that much of the success of the organizations was due to the men connected with them. As far as possible, an Institute worker must be full of his subject and enthusiastic in presenting his matter, so that his hearers would be stimulated to go out and do things.

Mr. A. M. Soule, Georgia, contended that there were three things which would contribute to the success of the organization, viz., the location of the central office, the administration, and the financial support it received.

Mr. Bracken, Saskatchewan, discussed it from the development of new districts in which he advocated co-operation in the various agricultural movements.

"The Institute Lecturer" was ably dealt with by Mr. Latta, Indiana; Mr. McKerron, Wisconsin; and Mr. Calvert, Ohio—all of whom agreed that the ideal Institute lecturer was the exception, rather than the rule, yet there were many good, average men who were successful in farm practice and acceptable speakers that were doing good work in every State and Province.

Should Co-operate.—It was the opinion of Mr. Butterfield, Massachusetts, and Mr. Butler, North Carolina, that co-operation with other educational agencies was necessary. They were in favor of using every means available which would uplift the farmer and his work.

Movable schools of agriculture found warm advocates in Messrs. Creelman, Ontario; Martin, Pennsylvania, and Dawley, New York. They would use the best available help obtainable from the agricultural colleges and experimental stations for this purpose, and men who knew what they were talking about, and who could convey that information to others in a very practical way with living demonstrations.

Boys' and Girls' Institutes have not been very largely tried, but Mr. Taft, Michigan; Mr. French, Idaho, and Mr. Carson, Texas, thought that there were great possibilities along the line. The simple money prizes offered in the competitions in some States for corn, etc., were not enough. The competition must be educational as well.

Women's Institutes.—The matter of Women's Institutes found able expon-

Some Good Offers for Light Work

HOW FARMER'S ADVOCATE friends and readers can help us and we them. More new names on our lists mean a better paper for all.

This last year we answered over 2,000 questions for our readers. Will each one who has benefitted by our opinions lend us a hand at our annual subscription bee?

Our Premiums are not Trashy nor Cheap

We have a reputation for good material in our paper and we carry it into our premiums. Here are some of our offers:

For One New Subscriber

Our NEW ATLAS, containing 16 Maps of the greatest divisions of the world, with names of Cities and their population; every town in Canada over 1,000 population; and a new map of Western Canada with the Railways constructed and in course of construction. On this map names of places are plainly marked, and the area and population of the larger divisions given. Just the map a man needs to know his country, or school-children to get up the geography of their own land.

For One New Subscriber, with \$1.50

For One New Subscriber and a Renewal with \$3.00

We still give the FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIFE. It's a genuine Joseph Rodgers' two-bladed, and 3 1/2 inches in length. Just the thing for farm work.

A Renewal, a New Subscription and \$3.00

For Two New Subscribers with \$3.00

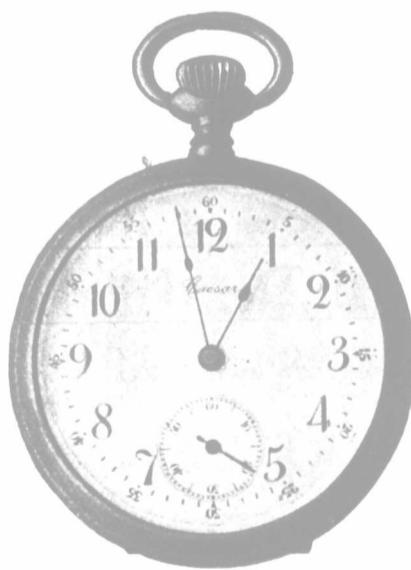
the story "CARMICHAEL," now running as a serial, bound in cloth, in large type, and fancifully illustrated. The regular price of this book is \$1.25. A beautiful Xmas gift.

For Two New Subscribers with \$3.00

For Three New Subscribers with \$4.50

We make an exceptionally good offer of a choice of a Nickel Case, Open Face, Seven Jewel, Stem Wind, Stem Set WATCH, Gentleman's size; or, a Carbo-Magnetic RAZOR of the best steel, a perfect pleasure to use, and which is advertised in most magazines at \$2.50.

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WATCH
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THREE
NEW NAMES
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Note well that the premiums are for NEW NAMES unless otherwise stated, and will date from now until December 31st, 1908. A new name is a Xmas present to us, our premiums will be Xmas presents to those who claim them.

The Farmer's Advocate & Home Journal
WINNIPEG, MAN.

ents in Miss Maddock, Ontario; Mrs. Raymond, Illinois; and Mrs. Wells, New York. This work was practically new in many States, and in some was unattempted as yet. In Ontario it has found its highest development, where over 400 organizations are in existence.

Mr. Crosby, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Agee, of Pennsylvania, were very strongly in favor of introducing courses of study in agriculture into the Institute, as were a number of other delegates who were advocates of agricultural education extension work. Prof. Crosby outlined a five-day Institute in potato-culture, in which the potato would be dealt with from its origin, through its different phases of development, until it was marketed and made into a wholesome article of diet.

Prof. Zavitz, Ontario, and Prof. Hunt, Pennsylvania, dealt with the interesting question of field-demonstration work. It was one of the most valuable contributions to the Conference. Prof. Zavitz, in a concise, clean-cut paper, outlined the work of the Ontario Experimental Union, which was a practical demonstration of the question at issue, and which had resulted in untold good to the farmers of Ontario.

"The Woman Lecturer," dealt with by Mrs. Lee, Ohio, and Mrs. Wallace, Pennsylvania, was advocated along similar lines to what was said of the qualifications of the man lecturer. It was admitted by a number of Institute directors that she was much harder to get than men, and when once got she was hard to keep. All agreed that she was a most desirable feature in the future success of the Institute system.

Travelling Libraries.—Mr. Rankin, Illinois, and Mr. Galbraith, Ohio, thought that the travelling library was a most useful thing, but deplored the fact that their expectations, in a practical way, had not been realized.

Dr. Tome, of Washington, D. C., outlined a utility annual report, and Mr. Putnam, Ontario, thought the report of the future must be short, and perhaps specialize one or two important features each year.

Mr. Ellsworth, Massachusetts, and Mr. Dawley, New York, thought that the Field Institute was a useful method of imparting valuable information. Mr. Raynor, of Ontario, gave some observations on holding such meetings in Ontario, to improve the production of clean clover seed and larger yields of grain. A number of States were trying them. Mr. Elliott, Ontario, thought that monthly meetings, well organized and worked properly, were productive of much good, and encouraged the spirit of co-operation.

Resolutions pertaining to more financial support by the Federal authorities, the utilizing of Federal experts through the Institute organizations only, the encouragement of agricultural extension work, and the wish that Mr. O. C. Gregg, although no longer a superintendent, should continue to aid the Association by his presence and wise counsels, were passed.

The report of the nominating committee resulted in the election of Dr. Butler, North Carolina, for President; J. L. Ellsworth, Massachusetts, Vice-President; John Hamilton, Washington, D. C., Secretary-treasurer; and Messrs. Putnam, Ontario, Calvert, Ohio, and Chamberlain, South Dakota.

It may be said a most successful Convention was closed, in which much of a helpful nature must have been gleaned by every Institute delegate present.

T. G. RAYNOR.

MORE GENERALS.

The creation of some more generals for the Canadian militia is anticipated in some recent announcements. The following are to become brigadier generals: Col. Vidal, inspector of militia; Col. Drury, officer commanding the maritime provinces; Col. D. A. MacDonald, quartermaster-general, and Col. W. H. Cotton, master-general of the ordnance. The promotions of the first-named two are to date from October 1st of the current year, and the second-named two from April 1st next.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

FARM FOR SALE—All of 16-19-24, north half of 9-10-24; all fenced. 300 acres broken, good house, stables and granary. Good well and creek on the place. Terms easy. For particulars apply to A. Cumming, Rosburn P.O., Man. 26-11

FARM HELP—Englishman wishes engagement as farm help in Manitoba. Twenty-four years of age, seven months' experience, handy horse-man. Apply, stating wage, etc., Box W, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

FRUIT RANCH, Vernon, B. C. for Sale. 10 acres \$2,000 half cash. Part planted young trees, green-house, barn and shack. Owner obliged to leave. Apply, Albert Munkton, Vernon, B. C. 27-11

FOR SALE—Pure white Pomeranians, dogs \$20, females \$10. Mrs. Jas. Pogue, Dog Pound P.O., Alberta. 20-11

SALESMEN wishing to earn three to five dollars per day, write for terms immediately. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y. 20-11

FROZEN WHEAT Wanted—Send sample and price in sacks, in car lots f.o.b. cars at your railway station. Address, Vassar Tanner, Broker, Winnipeg.

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

PUREBRED STOCK for immediate sale. Bronze Turkeys, splendid year-old gobbler. Brown Leghorn cockerels. Berkshires, both sexes, all ages. Allan McEwen, Clearwater, Man. 27-11

A HUNDRED Firemen and Brakemen wanted on railroads in Winnipeg vicinity, to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Experience unnecessary. State age, height, weight. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen, \$75, becoming Conductors earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 163—227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Employment Headquarters for all Railroads. 4-12

VICTORIA, B. C.—A few 50 feet x 120 feet lots in beautiful situation for sale at \$300 each. Terms \$50 down and \$50 yearly at 6%. S. G. Featherston, Woodlands, Cedar Vale, near Victoria.

A REAL SNAP—160 acres of some of the best Fruit Land in B.C., will exchange part for good rental property partly improved. Investigate. Address—Owner, Malakwa, B.C. 27-11.

WANTED YOUNG MEN

Brakeman, Fireman, Electric Motorman, Porters. Experience unnecessary. Name position; 100 positions open. Inter. Railway Inst., Dept S. Indianapolis.

POULTRY and EGGS

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

WANTED Milch Goats. For sale pure bred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. C. W. Chadwick, Kenora. 11-12

15—ONLY—15—Silver Wyandotte Cockerels; price from \$1.00 upwards. Ed Brown, Boissevain, Man. 27-11

H. E. WABY, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red-Cattle, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, and S. C. Brown Leghorns. A few more grand cockerels for sale at farmers' prices to clear before cold weather. Our Leghorns win wherever shown.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 6-2

BARRED ROCKS and S. C. White Leghorns.—We have a number of cockerels, pullets and hens of both breeds to dispose of at once. The first buyers will get the pick. Don't delay. Write at once. Walter James & Sons, Eskay, Man.

10 HIGH-CLASS Cockerels, rose combs and small Rhode Island Reds, black Minorcas and other rocks, blue Andalusians, white Leghorns, Pekin drakes, from \$1.50 up. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C. 20-11

For Sale LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, six weeks old and up, Pedigrees registered; also Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Mammoth Pekin Drakes. T. E. BOWMAN, High River, Alta

Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

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

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 36-11

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLYDESDALES—a choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 36-1

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

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks

BEN MORE reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill, P.O., Vancouver Is., B.C.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunny Side Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

STRAYED—2 Cows, one light red and one dark red; horns cut; hobbles on one. Information leading to recovery will be suitably rewarded. Left home Nov. 2nd, from township 43, sec. 10, range 8. Address, Albro E. Henry, Hardisty, Alberta. 20-11

Trade Notes

IN THESE DAYS WHEN progressive farmers are hurrying to provide themselves with labor saving powers, the line offered by the International Harvester Company of America should not be overlooked. Buying one of these engines is buying dependability, and that the highest assurance that every other gasoline engine requisite is included. There are quite a number of styles and sizes, so that every possible requirement is met. Another advantage is the opportunity of dealing with the responsible, well known local agents of this company. You know, to begin with, that if anything should not be done it will be made right. It is to the farmer's interest to do this and the International Harvester Company of America cannot afford to do otherwise. Read the International advertisement elsewhere if farm power interests you.

A SALE OF PURE BRED cattle of considerable significance was put through last week by Mr. Rober Sinton of Regina, President of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association when he delivered over to Graham Bros., of Regina, fifty Hereford cows with calves afoot, seven young females and one bull, making in all a herd of 108 head, and the consideration realized was \$9,500.00.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING: THREMMATOLOGY.

This treatise on this subject, prepared by Professor Davenport, of the University of Illinois, comes at a most opportune time. For, while there is no want of text books dealing with the subject of breeding, the trouble with most of them is that they are either too intensely scientific to be of much value to the ordinary breeder, or else too acutely practical to be serviceable to the student of animal husbandry whose aim is to familiarize himself with the facts, principles and theories of the science. Two classes of people must be reached by any work bearing on this subject, the student in the Agricultural College; the breeder on the farm; and it was to prepare a text suited to both these needs that Professor Davenport applied himself. The subject, that is the scientific portion of it, is presented in a new light. The work is the first of its kind in agricultural literature in which the statistical method of the study of heredity is introduced—introduced because it is becoming clearer to investigators of the problems of breeding that "the successful breeder of the future will be a book-keeper and statistician."

The student of breeding has also much to learn of the principles of the science, from biological investigations, and many of the questions which now vex the practical breeder are going to be solved by an earnest study of biological problems. The present work seeks to bring to bear upon breeding problems the lessons which the investigation of the biologist teaches. In this it is fairly successful. The book is a 720 page volume, illustrated, published by Ginn & Company, 29 Beacon St., Boston. The price is \$3.00 net.

Write for Samples and Booklet of

FLINTKOTE REX ROOFING

and see for yourself

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.,
21 India Street, Boston, Mass.

Agents: Mackenzie Bros.
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AN INFLAMED TENDON NEEDS COOLING.

ABSORBINE

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

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, enlarged Glands and Ulcers. Alleviates pain quickly.

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 49 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Bate & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

"To err is human, To forgive, Divine"

But your wife and family will never forgive you if you don't buy a Red Cross Sanitary Closet this winter



THIS IS IT

The tank stands in the cellar or basement

Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Co.

Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

"At first," said the apartment house philosopher, "life in a flat seems an interesting study of humanity, but soon you lose your urbanity, part with your Christianity, fall into profanity, and pass by swift stages from mental inanity into violent insanity."—Chicago Tribune.

BUY IDEAL FENCE

YOU should build fence like you make other permanent improvements. Tinkering does not pay. Fences made of light wire, and wires that break rather than give when it gets cold; fences that an unruly animal could break through; fences not properly stayed—these are not paying fences. Ideal fence is the right kind. It is made of No. 9 hard steel wire from top to bottom, and is heavier and stronger than any fence on the market. Remember, it costs no more to dig your post holes, set your posts, stretch your fence and staple it when the heavy Ideal fence is used than for a light, flimsy article. And notice how the Ideal fence is locked at every crossing. It is heavily galvanized to keep off rust. Adapts itself to extremes of heat and cold, and always presents a handsome, well-stretched appearance. It pays to study the matter over thoroughly before you buy any kind of a fence. Our little fence book gives you all the pointers. Write us today for free copy.

The Ideal Fence Co., Ltd., Dept. B, Winnipeg, Man.

MASSAGED TENDON COOLING.
ABSORBINE
 ore the circulation, pair strained, rup- re successfully than, no hair gone, and so, \$2.00 per bottle, C Free.
 for mankind, \$1.00 ed Torn Ligaments, Hydrocele, en- Allays pain quickly
 St. Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Winnipeg and Calgary.

Pat Burns, the Calgary cattle king, is coming in for considerable adverse criticism from the Alberta Farmers' Association just now. Mr. Burns is reported buying cattle down in the States at a higher price than he is paying here, which is no doubt a fact, for if he is making any purchases on the other side of the line just now, he is paying more for his stuff than is being paid int any of the three prairie provinces.

The Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to establish some better relation than is at present apparent between the composition of wheat as revealed by chemical analysis and its baking or bread making value. While the work is not yet sufficiently advanced to warrant any definite announcement being made thereon, it is very probable however, that it is the amount and nature of the nitrogenous compounds that are the determining factors.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TEAM OUT OF CONDITION.

Horse in run down condition worked easily for about two weeks then kept him at it steady. One day he lay down at noon and again at night. Seems alright but walks with sprawling gait and breathes heavy.

2. Another horse is subject to attacks of colic, was stung badly with bees a few years ago. Would that be the cause of it? Eats earth quite often. What should I do for each?

Alta. W. J. B.
 Ans.—See that his teeth are alright, then give him a tonic consisting of one dram each of sulphate of iron, gentian and nux vomica, or the powder given in answer to "Mare out of condition" in this column. Allow plenty of salt and keep his bowels loose with bran or oil cake.

2. Give same treatment. He evidently wants salt. Probably he has a collection of gravel in his stomach which causes colic. Sometimes horses develop depraved appetites, and sometimes they eat earth instead of salt.

REDUCING ENLARGEMENT.

A horse 5 years old got cut with barb wire last Aug. Wound has nearly healed up but has left a large lump. What treatment would you advise without blistering? Was cut between hock and fetlock on back of hind leg. "Homesteader."
 Alta. W. B.

Ans.—Try Absorbine on the enlargement if you do not wish to blister.

WOUNDED FETLOCK.

Sucking colt got its fetlock torn in front, right over the joint. What shall I apply so as to leave no disfiguration?

L. L.
 Ans.—The result of a wound depends greatly upon the early treatment. In most cases it is wise to stitch it. It is very hard to treat wound on a joint, where every motion of the limb opens and closes it. All that you can do now is to keep the colt as quiet as possible. Keep the wound clean by bathing with warm water, and apply a good antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic in water four or five times daily. It is not probable you will be able to prevent a visible scar, and possibly, some enlargement, which will gradually disappear or nearly so.

BRUISED LEG.

A horse injured his hind leg by kicking a pole and soon after the leg swelled badly for a few days, then seemed to go down. After about three weeks it swelled again; bathed with hot water and applied Samson's Liniment and after about two days a lump formed and broke just above the fetlock. I washed regularly and applied an ointment and it is healing nicely but continues to swell at night. In

daytime it never goes down to natural size.
 Alta. P. P.

Ans.—The covering of the bone has most likely been injured. Subdue the inflammation with applications of Absorbine. Afterwards apply a blister, Biniodide of Mercury 3 drams, Powdered Cantharides 3 drams, Vaseline 3 ounces; rub in well, leave on for 36 hours, then wash off and grease the blister. Might have to be repeated in 3 or 4 weeks.

MARE OUT OF CONDITION.

I have a mare that eats and drinks well but never seems to have enough and tires easily at her work.
 Man. J. B.

Ans.—Your mare's digestive organs are in very bad condition. You ought to have her teeth examined and attended to. If necessary, give gentle exercise and good food, not too bulky, and give the following condition powder:

- Sulphate of Iron 4 ounces
- Powdered Gentian 4 ounces
- Bicarbonate of Soda 4 ounces
- Nitrate of Potash 3 ounces
- Powdered Charcoal 4 ounces
- Powdered Nux Vomica 2 ounces

Give a tablespoon in mash once a day.

SORE NECK—CONDITION POWDER.

1. Horse is subject to a sore neck whenever he is worked to a machine whose tongue causes weight upon the collar. Little boils form, then break, and are hard to heal. I have had a collar made to fit him, and have tried zinc and mostly all kinds of pads to no purpose.

2. Give recipe for good condition powder.
 W. M. B.

Ans.—1. Some horses are particularly predisposed to this trouble. It is almost impossible to heal the parts without giving rest. During the first stages the application of hot linseed-meal poultices hasten the formation of pus and allays inflammation. After eruptions take place, the parts should be dressed, three times daily, with a lotion composed of one ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, half ounce carbolic acid and one pint water. All that can be done to prevent the trouble is to wear a good-fitting collar, with a hard, smooth leather pad, which must be kept clean, and the collar should be taken off whenever the horse is in the stable, even for a short time.

2. Take one pound each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, and two ounces quinine. Mix. Dose: one tablespoonful, twice daily.

BLOOD CLOT.

I have a horse that has not been doing very well this last two or three months. While working on the binder he got very weak and thin although a very easy horse to keep in flesh when right. At last got very lame on one hind leg holding it up to his belly in great pain. When he walks four or five rods he goes lame again and seems to be in great pain but while standing in the stable he seems to be all right. He feeds well and would eat anything I give him, in fact he would eat too much. I gave him a dose of linseed oil.
 Man. C. P.

Ans.—There is certainly something very seriously wrong with your horse's circulatory system. From your description there is every indication of a clot being formed in the main artery of the hind leg, causing the animal to go suddenly lame and be in great pain. Would recommend rest and the following powder: sulphate of iron, four ounces; powdered gentian, four ounces; nux vomica, two ounces; powdered digitalis, one and a half ounces; give a desert spoonful twice per day in mash.

SWELLING ON MILCH COWS.

I have a cow with a hard swelling directly in front of the udder, it started about three weeks ago and has been increasing in size ever since. It is now about the size of a football. She has been milking for about six months and gives about three quarts at a milking. I have been feeding one gallon of bran and oat chop mixed, twice

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SURELY this is the year more than all others when your grain should be shipped to a good Commission firm to be sold by sample, rather than handled in the old way.

Try us with your next shipment.

Randall, Gee & Mitchell
 202 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

10-ACRE ORCHARD LOTS
 SLOCAN VALLEY

Good Soil—Level Land—Easy Clearing

We have for sale 14 ten-acre lots of first-class fruit land, free from stone situated in the famous Slocan Valley, 8 miles from Slocan City and 35 miles from Nelson. The property is less than half a mile from C.P.R. Flag Station. There is ample water for irrigation, if necessary, and the district is well settled. Passenger trains each way daily from Nelson to Slocan City

Clear Title. Price from \$50 to \$85 per acre. Terms—one-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at 6% interest.

For further particulars apply to
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"BRICK'S TASTELESS"

REGISTERED

What it is

It is an extract of fresh cod livers, containing all the virtues of pure Cod Liver Oil without the nauseous grease, combined with Phosphorus in the form of the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, nutritious Extract of Malt and the Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry Bark.

What it does

It will promptly relieve, and if its use is continued, permanently cure chronic bronchitis, all pulmonary affections, croup, hoarseness, nervous disorders due to an exhausted condition of the system, prostration following fevers, debility at change of life, or constitutional weakness at any age, and all blood disorders.

What we do

We positively guarantee "Brick's Tasteless" to do exactly what we claim it will do as printed on the label of the bottle, or any advertising matter, and every druggist who sells "Brick's Tasteless" is authorized to refund to his customer the full purchase price if the bottle does not show a decided improvement, which improvement will result in a complete cure if additional bottles are taken.

We therefore request you to try a bottle of "Brick's Tasteless" on our recommendation, and if no improvement is shown after taking it, return the empty bottle to the druggist from whom you purchased it and he will refund your money.

Can we be fairer?

Two Sizes—8 ounce bottle 50c; 20 ounce bottle \$1.00

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

8,000 to 10,000 new men by March 1st—new United States law! Same demand in Canada as here. Easy to learn, fascinating good salaries. Official School for the big Companies. YOU can succeed. Reduced fare. Write Wallace Expert Railway School, 629 Ryan Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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Right on the C. P. R.

P. O. and Store at hand

Choice Soil—Easy Clearing

Join our Club and get a Block cheap and on easy terms from the owners. We will tell you how to clear \$500 the first year.

Send for Maps.

D. L. MILNE & CO.

P. O. Box 659

420 SEYMOUR ST.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

a day, oat sheaf morning and night and hay at noon. Another cow has a hard lump on the back of her udder about the size of a large apple, and a third has a hard lump about the middle of the milk vein. These cows are all receiving the same feed and are in pasture from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. They are all giving about the same amount of milk, receive no ill treatment and are perfectly healthy otherwise.

Sask.

C. Z.

Ans.—It would appear that these cows are affected with tuberculosis. Would advise to have them tested with tuberculin before attempting any other treatment. Consult a local veterinarian.

HORSE OUT OF CONDITION.

Would you please inform me through your paper what is wrong with my horse. I put him in the stable one night, right off the binder. In the morning his shoulder was all swollen at the elbow joint. Since then it has gone right across his chest and through between his legs and is still swelling along the belly and down as far as the knee. He eats well but is very thin and does not appear to put on flesh.

Man.

"WOODY RIVER."

Ans.—Your horse's system is out of condition, causing a weakened condition of the blood. Have his teeth attended to, feed well and give the

it only goes that by measure.

Sask.

F. W.

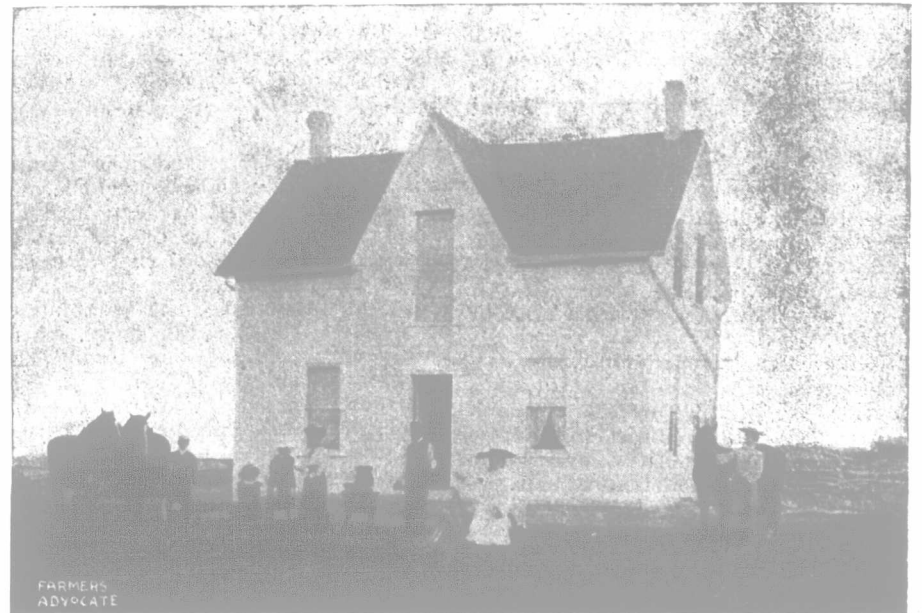
Ans.—Of course a bushel of wheat weighs 60 pounds, and any one professing to deliver a bushel would deliver 60 pounds, but a thresher fixes his price according to the custom of the neighborhood and frequently the custom is to deliver by measure rather than by weight. If it is understood that the weight standard shall be the custom, then there should be 60 pounds to the bushel, but in such a case it is probable that the thresher would ask more when threshing frozen wheat than if he expected to use the measure as a standard. This is more a case of custom than of law, and in case of dispute, should be settled by a committee of neighbors satisfactory to both parties.

SORE THROAT IN DOG.

Please prescribe for my dog—he has lost his voice entirely, is low-spirited and eats very little, hurts him to swallow, and when I press my fingers on his throat and behind his ear it hurts him a good bit; have been told it is distemper.

A. M. A.

Ans.—You do not say how old your dog is. Only young dogs take distemper. Must be some affection of the throat. Rub the throat well with equal parts of turpentine, linseed oil and ammonia, and give internally five drops daily of Fowler's solution of arsenic.



RESIDENCE OF WM. LAWRENCE, GLENORA, MAN., THREE MILES NORTH OF THE SUMMER RESORT OF ROCK LAKE.

following powder: sulphate of calcium, four ounces; sulphate of iron, four ounces. Give a desert-spoonful twice per day in a mash.

OBSTINATE WOUND.

Last July my mare coked herself on the crown of the foot on the inside, which has been discharging matter ever since and refuses to heal. I have taken her to a local vet. on three occasions. The first time he cauterized the wound, secondly, after a bunch had formed, he put a seton in from front to back and on the third occasion he opened it from top to bottom.

As I no longer had any faith in his methods of treatment I used powdered bluestone which has given the wound a healthier tone and it no longer discharges to the same extent, and in addition I have put on an occasional poultice. Kindly inform me through the medium of your paper if this treatment is liable to cause injury and if it will eventually prove effective, if so, what course should I follow.

L. W. TAVERNER.

Ans.—The last treatment is certainly very good. Open the wound well to the bottom and keep it well opened up and cleaned out and it will get better, although these cases are very tedious.

THRESHER'S DISPUTE.

If I engage a thresher to thresh my grain at a certain sum per bushel, how is it threshed? Do I get 60 lbs. as a bushel of wheat, or do I have to take 60 lbs.? My wheat being frozen

LARGE INTERESTS: TWO FEES.

On the 29th of March last I borrowed \$200 from a lawyer in Humboldt giving a mortgage on six horses, ten cattle, two wagons and all farm implements to the value of \$1,500. He said, "I will add the interest up to January 1st, 1908, to the \$200 mortgage which makes a total of \$234.00."

Would you let me know if I am compelled to pay this amount? Can he close the mortgage on me?

2. Again on the 29th of April I and two others had our citizens' papers made out and paid \$3.00 each for them but three months later this lawyer again asked us for the fee so we paid him again but did not get the papers. Again on the 25th of October he asked us again for \$3.00 each but we went to another man and got our papers made out.

I have no money to go to law but think there must be justice in Canada.

Sask.

J. BUERGAL.

Ans.—By signing the mortgage and taking the money you have agreed in good faith to accept the terms of the loan. The interest, however, was high for that date although it is no unusual thing to pay twice and three times as much on small loans this fall. Yes, by giving due notice the mortgage can be for closed, but there should be little difficulty in getting another loan to release the mortgage, if there is still security.

2. Certainly, you should not have paid more than one fee and it would be worth your while to get another lawyer to enforce a refund of the whole \$18.



Shoot to Kill

The accuracy, reliability, great stopping power and high velocity of *Dominion Cartridges* have made them the first choice of experienced big game hunters.

Sold at a "less-the-duty" price. If your dealer won't supply you, write us.

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There are Satisfactory Tools for Every Toil.

As the self-binding reaping machine is superior to old methods, so is the New Century superior to the wash board or any other method of cleaning clothes. The New Century Ball-Bearing Washing Machine in the home stands for clean clothes, lightened labor, quick and satisfactory results.

You sit while using it—and five minutes is sufficient for a tubful. If your dealer has it have him show it to you—if not, write us for descriptive booklet. Sold by dealers for \$2.50. THE DOWSWELL MFG CO. LTD., HAMILTON, CAN.

There's Money in Victoria Lots

and lots of it. Victoria lots have been advancing in value at a marvelous rate and buyers have been making a good profit. In spite of these rapid advances our knowledge of values and acquaintance with outside owners has enabled us to pick up the following exceptional offerings which are away below the present market prices and sure money-makers:

- Alpha St.—4 lots each 40 x 200 ft., adjoining car line, 1 1/2 miles from City Hall. \$300 each; terms half cash.
- Dunedin St.—Lot 50 x 135 ft., graded street, cement sidewalks, and less than one mile from the City Hall. \$675; easy terms; \$200 cash.
- Edmonton Road—Lot 60 x 120 ft.; 1 1/2 miles from City; a fine site for a home; only \$350 cash.
- Fairfield Road—The choicest lot in this beautiful district and one mile from City; size 164 x 130 ft.; \$1,750; terms \$500 cash.
- Phoenix sub-division—Lot 50 x 120 ft.; one mile from City Hall; \$300, half cash; cars will pass here shortly.
- Hillside and Third—Lot 51 x 133 ft.; 1/2 mile from City Hall; \$600, easy terms; \$200 cash.
- Jackson St.—half acre; 1 1/2 miles from City Hall; \$650. This is a beautiful property; half cash.
- Oak Bay—10 lots, each 52 x 100 ft.; two miles from City Hall; \$275 per lot; adjoining lots held at \$600 each.
- Myrtle and Adelaide—two large lots; 1 1/2 miles from City Hall; the two for \$550; half cash.

These are all good building lots, high and dry and in good localities. They'll make you a good profit. Maps and all information on request.

McConnell & Taylor
Victoria, B. C.

GOSSIP

"Are you fond of Wagnerian music?" "Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "I'm not exactly fond of it, but it doesn't disturb me as much as it used to."—*Washington Star*.

"Say, Hugo, don't you get punished at home when you're naughty?" "Nope. Papa and mamma are both lawyers, and they can't agree on the punishment."—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

Representative Champ Clark of Missouri tells a story about former Representative Henry C. Johnson of Indiana, says the *Indianapolis News*.

"Mr. Johnson," he said, "was engaged in a debate with an Illinois Congressman and called him an ass. This was unparliamentary, of course, and had to be withdrawn. Pursuant to the order of the Speaker, Mr. Johnson said:—

"I withdraw the language I use Mr. Speaker, but I insist that the gentleman from Illinois is out of order."

"How am I out of order?" demanded the Illinois man with considerable heat.

"Possibly a veterinary surgeon can tell you," retorted Johnson. This was Parliamentary and went into the Record."

"I expect the play bills do not always tell the exact truth."

"And you are correct," responded Hamlett Fatt. "For instance, I am billed as being assisted by a large company, when the fact is I am retarded by the few people I have."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

"He occasionally says things that are wonderfully apropos," said one statesman.

"Yes," answered the other; "he's like our parrot at home. It doesn't know much, but what it does know it keeps repeating until some circumstance arises that makes the remark seem marvelously apt."—*Washington Star*.

The late James McNeil Whistler was standing bareheaded in a hat shop, the clerk having taken his hat to another part of the shop for comparison. A man rushed in with his hat in his hand, and, supposing Whistler to be a clerk, angrily confronted him.

"See here," he said, "this hat doesn't fit."

Whistler eyed the stranger critically from head to foot, and then drawled out:

"Well, neither does your coat. What's more, if you'll pardon my saying so, I'll be hanged if I care much for the color of your trousers."—*Everybody's Magazine*.

Grumbling, like butter, does not improve with time, though it may increase in strength.

Mr. Gladstone was once reproached by a zealous supporter for having postponed a measure which he had promised to put in "the forefront of his programme." "You must remember," he answered, "that the forefront is a line and not a point." That skilful rejoinder is worth bearing in mind at this moment.

Alexander Graham Bell, whose experiments promise to give him as wonderful a success with the flying machine as he had with the telephone, used to teach the deaf and dumb—it was, in fact, his work among the deaf and dumb that led to the telephone invention—and at a dinner in Washington he told a deaf and dumb story:

"This story illustrates," he began, "the necessity for carrying on aeroplane experiments secretly. Were they carried on publicly interference would ensue. Ignorance always causes interference. Many years ago an aged friend of mine visited a church in Maine one



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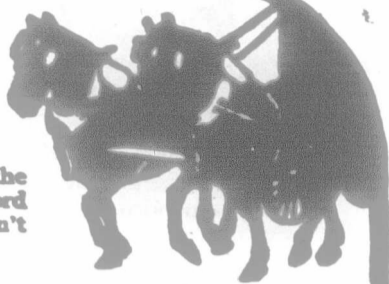
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FOR SALE at present, the champion boar (1906) "Cherry Grove Leader," winner of first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1907. "Prince II," champion boar at Brandon 1907. Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th," at Winnipeg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

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I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

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Sunday morning. As soon as the sermon began my friend, who was very deaf, took from his pocket an ear trumpet in two parts and proceeded to screw the parts together. While he was engaged in this work he noticed that the sexton, from his seat near the pulpit, kept frowning and shaking his head at him. Finally, just as my friend got his trumpet joined and made as if to put it to his ear, the sexton hastened to him and whispered fiercely:—

"Ye can't play that here. If ye do I'll put ye out."—San Antonio Express

On the whole, Johnny Ralston was a very good boy; but he had one fault which it seemed impossible for his mother to overcome—he would fight with other boys. Times out of number he had been reprovved for this, and the last time he promised faithfully that he would battle no more.

But that evening he returned from school with a cut cheek and a nose like a swollen beetroot.

"Johnny," said his mother sadly, "didn't you promise me you wouldn't fight any more?"

"But I haven't been fighting, ma. This is the result of an accident."

"An accident?"—doubtfully.

"Yes, ma. I was sitting on Tommy Biggs, and I forgot to hold his feet!"—Answers.

Ambassador Bryce at a dinner in Urbana, Ill., gave a young lady some tips on European travel.

"And above all," he said, "don't fail to tip your cabman liberally. Hansoms and four-wheelers would be cheap in London if one only paid the legal fare for them, but he who tries to pay the legal fare—well, he doesn't try it more than once.

"One day I saw an old lady stop a hansom, look up at the driver and say timidly:

"Driver, I want to go to Ludgate Circus. I see by the book that the legal fare is two shillings. If I give you three will you promise not to swear at me afterward?"—Indianapolis Star.

INTERNATIONAL SHEEP-DOG TRIALS.

The International Sheep-dog Trials were held at Hawick, Scotland, on October 12th. Thirty-three dogs were entered, every one of the competitors having won honors at local contests. Mr. W. Carson, Billiemains, Duns, with Fly, gave a good show. She brought her sheep up slowly and steadily, but revealed a weakness when the driving away was entered upon. Mr. A. Teller, Fernly, Cambo, followed with Hemp, which worked carelessly. There was a want of dash and finish, which removed him from the list of possibles. Mr. W. Bell, Sootly, Slaggyford, Carlisle, with Tom, gave a good out-by run. At the driving away he was lucky, but when the shedding was approached he came out in his full strength. Nor did he lose at the penning and single sheep. In twelve minutes he finished his task. Mr. W. Wallace, Otterburn, with Moss, gave a brilliant display. Both man and dog seemed primed for a great effort. The human and the canine minds had become one. A whisper from his master was all that Moss needed. Like a bullet he shot across the plain, and when he caught his lot, he threw himself with all the cunning and art of matured skill into the cast necessary to effect a perfect focus. Not a movement of whistle was necessary from his master, but, faithful to his own highly-developed instincts, he dropped whenever the sheep's eyes and his met. There was more than mere charm here; there was an intelligence that almost rivalled the human. Having communicated his purpose to his charge—for this is what such work means—he moved slowly forward, his nose shedding the grass, and the sheep quietly obeyed. His master waited on him with approving eyes; and then the driving away was effected. This item he discharged without a hitch, after which he fronted for the shed. His preparatory movements were brilliant, the fire of a monarch lighting up the eyes of both performers. In a few seconds the sheep were separated, and in a moment of hesitation Moss made a backward

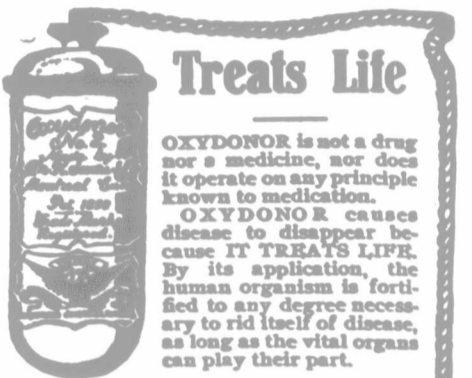
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a natural laxative and tonic when troubled with lassitude, depression, nervousness or a general run-down condition of the system.

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is the cheapest as well as the best way out of disease. It is not difficult to apply. It can be carried in the pocket and used any time. In every form of disease, the action of the OXYDONOR is the same—it intensifies vital force.

Mr. W. B. REYNOLDS, Halifax, N. S., writes Dec. 26, 1905: "I consider your Oxydonor a little wonder. After using it a few weeks, Rheumatism, from which I was suffering for a year or more, entirely left me. No person afflicted with Rheumatism should be without one."

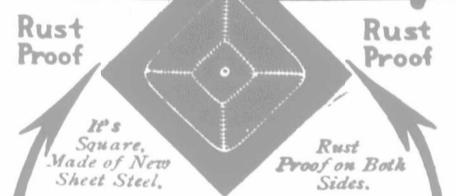
OXYDONOR is a necessity for every man, woman and child on earth. It will serve the family, and last a lifetime. Write for our descriptive literature. It is important you should have it.

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Feathers on the ground and dropping from sleepy, droopy, half-sick hens—that's moulting time, when egg production usually ceases.

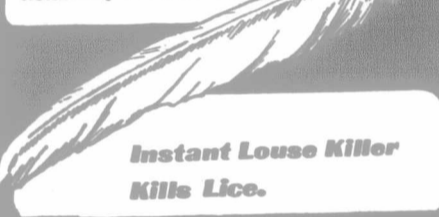
Mr. Poultryman, it's now up to you to restore the weakened hens to normal vigor and put them in proper trim for a large egg yield through the coming winter. Give them each morning

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in the warm nest. It vitalizes and "tones" the drooping bodies, aids digestion and carries off the clogging poisons that weaken and debilitate the hen. Thus it shortens the moulting season and hastens the return of productiveness. Poultry Pan-a-ge-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.). It makes hens lay, market fowls fat, chicks grow fast and also wards off all poultry diseases. Endorsed by leading poultrymen and sold on a written guarantee.

Costs a penny a day for 30 fowls.
1 1/2 lbs. 35c. 5 lbs. 85c.
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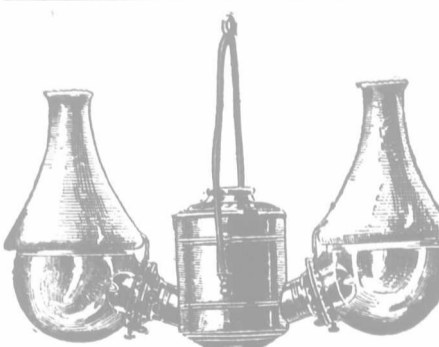
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move, which fact prevents our writing the word perfection. A frown, not of anger, but of disappointment, mantled the faces of both; but, as if to make amends, they rounded for the pens in truly dazzling style. Like a wall, Moss held himself to his charge, making rebellion or escape quite impossible. When the single sheep was met, there was such a display of tact and strength—the nose of Moss being ever between the eyes of his charge—as can never be forgotten. Cheer rose upon cheer, for the programme had been completed in seven minutes, leaving the sheep breathing as freely as if there had only been a free-will exercise. Mr. James Scott, Troneyhill, with Swoop, gave a grand show. Swoop, for a young dog, took away grandly. He came up to the shed in magnificent style. At the penning he showed a capacity far beyond his age. On the single sheep he was not quite so happy, but made the best of an awkward situation. Seven minutes was his time. Mr. James Scott, with Kep, gave a faultless out-by run, all the nerve of his early days being apparent, but he was, unfortunately, held too long at the driving away, and thus missed the pole. He came well to the pen. Then on the single sheep, he made a record display in eleven minutes. The awards were as follows: 1, Mr. Wallace, Otterburn (Moss); 2 and 4, Jas. Scott, Troneyhill (Swoop and Kep); 3, Isaac Herdman, Waterfalls; 5, W. Bell, Sooftly; 6, S. Rutherford, Overhall.

MEMORIES.

I sit before my study fire to-night, My patent leather pumps reflect the light Which flames and flickers in the glowing grate, Where dancing elves and nodding kobolds wait To waft my soul to former scenes of joy When I was on the farm, a lusty boy. Come, fairy friends, and bear me far away, O haste ye, ere the Eastern skies are grey. My birthday. I was only eight years old, The dark November eve was raw and cold, The table set, the window curtains down, And dear old Father, just returned from town, All laden like another Santa Claus, And Mother's gentle exclamation, "Laws!" I and my sisters dancing at his knee, The biggest parcel of the lot for me. Ah, what a maze of paper and of string, A labored task the great untangling, But little fingers, rosy red, and white, Are agile. What is this? Oh, glad delight. I dance so gaily o'er the sanded floor, I give my father twenty kisses more, My birthday gift, exactly what I chose, A pair of red top boots with copper toes. And now I sit in sable evening dress Before my grate. But sadly I confess That all the glories of a great career And all the profits of a busy year Have never brought that glad, whole-hearted joy That oftentimes I felt when but a boy. A little lad, with freckles on my nose And wearing red top-boots with copper toes. —Toronto News.

SHEEP SHEARING IN QUEENSLAND.

There are worse employments than that of shearing sheep in the great western stations of the colony of Queensland. The masters and men in the industry of wool growing have had a difference of opinion as to the rate of pay, and the matter has been before the Australian Arbitration Court at Sydney, which has granted a considerable advance to the shearers. The rate paid up to that point was 20s per hundred sheep shorn, and the Court has now advanced that to 24s. On a station shearing 30,000 sheep, this advance means £60 for the annual shearing. The average net earning of shearers during the past three years have been

£2 15s in 1904, £3 2s 6d in 1905, and £3 1s 6d in 1906. That was at 20s a hundred, and it is doubtful whether any other industry could show better results. As an illustration of what it is possible for men to earn in Queensland, the case of one of the sheds during the shearing this year may be given. The returns show that the men averaged 130 sheep per day from start to finish—that is to say, the shearers obtained 26s per day during the time that they were at the shed. This is equivalent to £7 3s a week, less 18s for ration account, or a net result in round figures of £6 5s a week. Had the terms of the award been in force, their earnings would have been £1 11s 2d per day, or £8 11s per week, which after deducting ratinos, would give them a net result of about £7 13s per week.

The Percheron Society of America is meeting in Chicago on the evening of Monday, December 2nd, which is the Monday of the International week. The society is reported in a particularly prosperous condition.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimate this year's corn crop at a trifle over two and a half billion bushels. The yield of wheat is placed at 625,000,000 bushels.

COAL IN BOSCURVIS DISTRICT, SASK.

Coal has been discovered recently by workmen who were sinking a well on a farm fifteen miles south of Oxbow. An eight foot seam was pierced when the shaft was seventy feet below the surface. The sample is reported good quality, was dry and is expected can be cheaply mined close to where the find was made. Those familiar with the geological formation underlying this district are of the opinion that there is abundance of coal beneath the surface though this present strike is the first discovery made. It will prove a bonanza to farmers and property holders in the district.

ANOTHER GRAIN STOOKER.

A Grandview man who has been working on a grain-stooking machine for several years, seems at last to have succeeded in perfecting his invention, and a company, it is reported, is being formed to build and handle the machine. It consists of an attachment to the binder, and does away with all help in the stooking of grain, the working of the machine being entirely controlled by one of the levers at the hand of the driver of the reaper. The idea of a mechanical stooker has engaged the attention of many inventors, and different machines have been tried, but as labor savers they have failed to meet the requirements of the harvest field. This is the second mechanical stooker we have heard of this season and it would seem as if the time when this most laborious of all farm work would be a thing of the past.

MOST POWERFUL ICE-BREAKER YET.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, says Canada is to have the largest and most powerful ice-breaker in the world, to ply between Prince Edward island and the Maritime mainland. He claims to have found several firms on the other side of the Atlantic who were willing to build an ice-breaker and guarantee that it would run regularly without being caught in the ice. Whereas, in view of the repeated experience with previous invincible ice-breakers, the Islanders will contemptuously chuckle.

MOTHER'S SACRIFICE.

Every mother knows how fretful the little ones are when they develop Mumps and the many nights' rest she is called upon to sacrifice. Mrs. S. A. Hammond, of Mimico, says: "My three children have had the Mumps, and I used Zam-Buk for all of them with excellent results. Zam-Buk did my children a world of good, and I will always keep it handy as a household remedy. I would recommend it to all mothers, and think that no home should be without it." Zam-Buk cures Cuts, Burns, Chapped Hands, Ringworms, Sprains, Bad Legs, Boils, Ulcers, Running Sores, Scalp Irritation, Poisoned Wounds, Piles (blind and bleeding) Abscesses, Eczema, etc. Of all stores and druggists 50 cents a box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

Don't Neglect a Cough or Cold

IT CAN HAVE BUT ONE RESULT. IT LEAVES THE THROAT or LUNGS, OR BOTH, AFFECTED.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP IS THE MEDICINE YOU NEED.

It is without an equal as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsy and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

A single dose of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will stop the cough, soothe the throat, and if the cough or cold has become settled on the lungs, the healing properties of the Norway Pine Tree will proclaim its great virtue by promptly eradicating the bad effects, and a persistent use of the remedy cannot fail to bring about a complete cure.

Do not be humbugged into buying so-called Norway Pine Syrups, but be sure and insist on having Dr. Wood's. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cts.

Mrs. Henry Seabrook, Hepworth, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in our family for the past three years and I consider it the best remedy known for the cure of colds. It has cured all my children and myself."

T. Wayne Daly, K.C. W. Madeley Grichton
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The hog trough is no place to put butter.
Wide awake farmers want the cream separator that skims the cleanest. It means more profit—better living. That separator is the Sharples Dairy Tubular—the separator that's different.
Sharples Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other separator—skim twice as clean.
Prof. J. L. Thomas, instructor in dairying at the agricultural college of one of the greatest states in the Union, says: "I have just completed a test of your separator. The skimming is the closest I have ever seen—just a trace of fat. I believe the loss to be no greater than one thousandth of one per cent."
That is one reason why you should insist upon having the Tubular. Tubulars are different, in every way, from other separators, and every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog S-186 and valuable free book, "Business Dairying."
The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

Take my Poultry-for-Profit Outfit Without Spending a Cent in Cash

Tell me to ship you a PEERLESS Incubator and a Brooder, and you take your own time to pay for them



You never saw an incubator so certain to hatch strong chicks—nor a Brooder so sure to raise them

You can start raising poultry for profit without spending a cent for the important part of your outfit.

Simply tell me to ship you a PEERLESS Incubator and a Peerless Brooder—you need them both to start right.

Promise to pay for them in two years' time—that's all I ask you to do.

I will tell you exactly what to do to make a success of poultry raising. I will work with you as your expert advisor, if you want advice. I will see you through—show you just how to make most money quickest.

I will even find you a high-paying cash-down buyer for all the poultry you want to raise, all the eggs you care to ship.

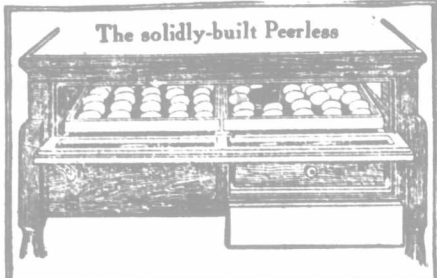
And I will put a Ten-Year GUARANTEE behind the incubator and the brooder—an absolute, plain-English guarantee that puts ALL the risk on me, where it belongs.

I can afford to, because I know for sure you can make money if you go at it right,—and then I will sell you more incubators and more brooders—

So I can afford to give you a ten-year guarantee—and two years' time to pay for the outfit in.

It will earn its whole cost and plenty besides in the very first year, if you will do your part—and it's no hard part, either.

I know every incubator that's sold on this continent. I don't hesitate to say that the Peerless has them all beaten a mile as the foundation for a poultry-for-profit enterprise for anybody.



Unless I can prove that to you before-hand I won't be able to sell you a Peerless. What I ask you to do is just to let me submit the

proof for you to examine.

You do your own thinking, I know. Read my free book—it's called "When Poultry Pays"—and think over what it says. Then make up your mind about my offer to start you raising poultry right—

Remember that the risk is on me. The incubator and the brooder will easily earn you much more than their cost long before you pay me for them.

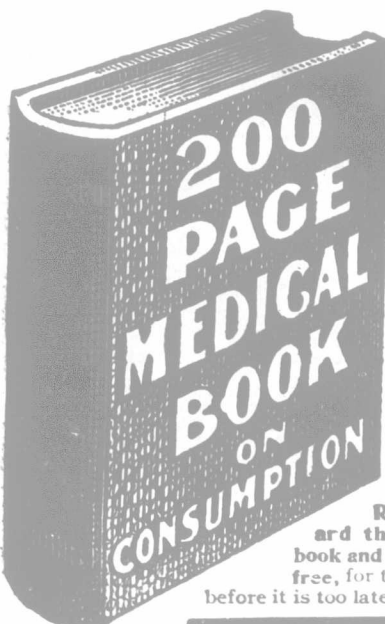
Suppose you send for the free book anyway—and send now. That commits you to nothing and costs you nothing



The Lee-Hodgins Co., Limited
272 Pembroke Street, Pembroke, Ont.



Consumption Book



FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case was hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 323 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to know this wonderful cure before it is too late. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

END OF RANCHING IN QU'APPELLE VALLEY.

The cattle industry in Qu'Appelle valley is rapidly giving place to grain farming and soon the one relic of the olden times which is left near Regina will have disappeared. Grain growers have invaded the country. On the north side of the Valley where formerly thousands of cattle could graze unmolested by the farmer and his crops, there are now quarter sections taken up everywhere, and the rancher has to herd his stock, making the business of fattening beef too expensive.

THE DRAWING CONTEST.

The drawing contest for oxen and steers took the best part of two days. A drag loaded with rocks was the test of strength. The team that could draw it the farthest in a given time won. Classification is made, not by weight, but by girth. An officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is on the grounds, to see that the animals are not abused with goad or whip. He is the sole arbiter, and has the power to order an abusive teamster out of the contest.

There are several unique and important factors in connection with the Lewiston fair that I don't notice elsewhere. They have several hundred life-members. Twenty dollars is fee charged. Many of the life-members have bought small building lots and erected cottages on the grounds, come with their families

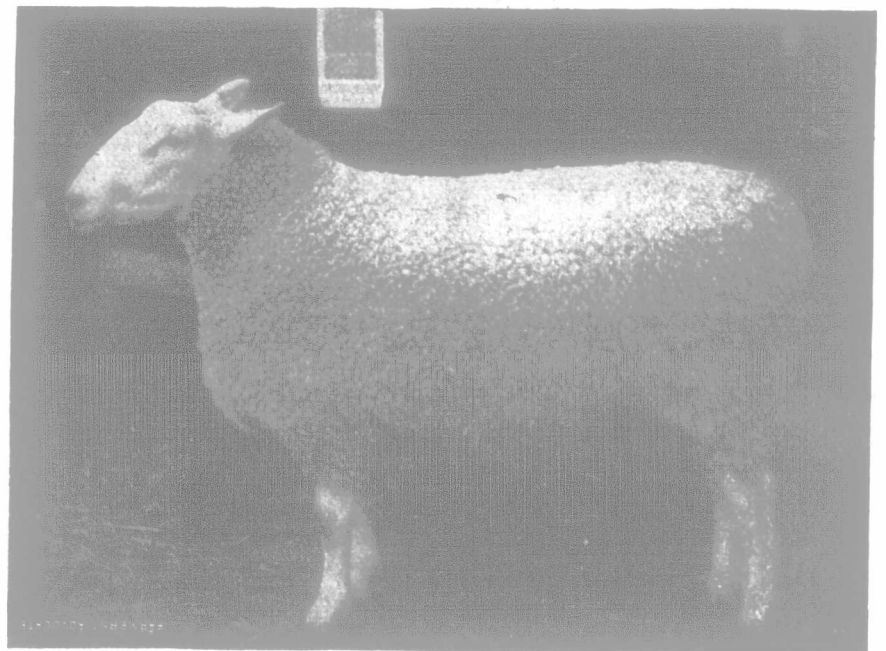
remarkable decrease has taken place in British horse imports during recent years and U. S. and Canada, from which ten years ago a large portion of the British supplies were drawn, have fallen off in deliveries more than any other countries. Last year 518 head of American horses were sold in England at an average valuation of £48 14s. 5d. each; the corresponding Canadian supplies were 115 head of a declared value of £42 9s. 6d. Twelve years ago twenty American and Canadian horses were sold in Britain for every one sold in that market now. From January to September 1895, 25,812 horses were imported into Britain, with an average value of £26 8s. 9d. each; for the same months this year the importations totalled 13,103 head of an average value of £18 8s. 11d.

* * *

An examination of British cattle and beef imports for the same periods is likewise interesting. The figures in the table below include all the live cattle imported during the period given from all sources:—

Period.	Number Imported.	Average £ s. d.
Jan. to Sept. 1895	302,399	17 8 8
Jan. to Sept. 1899	398,059	16 8 8
Jan. to Sept. 1903	383,595	17 14 9
Jan. to Sept. 1907	360,959	17 7 4

The cattle imported during the current year were derived from the fol-



LEICESTER RAM.

FIRST AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, 1907. OWNED BY A. MCKAY, MACDONALD, MAN.

and invite friends, and put in an educational and social time as long as the fair lasts. This helps to give stability to the fair and makes it of a permanent and lasting character.

lowing sources:—United States, 266,243; Canada, 93,218; and the Channel Islands, 1,408.

The whole of the live sheep imported this year came from North America, the United States sending 69,351 head and Canada 5,989 head.

JAPANESE FARM STOCK.

A newspaper despatch from Geneva Switzerland, under date of October 4th, stated that a Japanese commission, composed of farming experts and veterinary surgeons, has arrived at Eriembach, in the Canton of Berne, with the object of buying a large number of cattle of the famous Simmenthal breed. It is said the Japanese Government intends constructing and stocking a large model dairy farm near Tokio, where experiments will be made with various breeds of foreign cattle.

* * *

At a draft sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle, at Perth, Scotland, on September 26th, from several herds, the highest price was 85 gs., realized by the seven-year-old Erica cow, Edvyra, from Donavoured, which went to Mr. Calder, of Ardargie. Edvyra was bred at Ballindalloch, and is by Bion. Mr. Grant, Knockanbuie, gave 61 gs. for a two-year-old of the same family, from Pitpointie; Mr. Stewart Clark, of Dundas, 58 gs. for another three-year-old Erica, from Woodhill, and Sir G. Macpherson Grant, Bart., 60 gs. for the yearling bull Young England by England, also from Donavoured.

THE REDUCTION IN OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

A comparison of the present ocean freight charges with those of thirty years ago shows some marked reductions. The bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture has prepared a bulletin giving the causes of these changes. The bulletin is by Frank Andrews and is entitled "Ocean Freight Rates and Conditions Affecting Them."

Instances of great reductions in ocean freight rates are noted in the case of grain, provisions and cotton. In 1876 wheat was carried from New York to Liverpool for an average of 16.8 cents (gold) per bushel, but the rate in 1906 averaged only three cents per bushel. On salt beef the mean rate from New York to Liverpool by steamers was \$1.42 per tierce in 1876, while in 1906 it was only 54 cents. The average ocean rate charged thirty years ago on wheat from San Francisco to England was more than double the present rate.

This substantial decrease in ocean freight charges is due to two causes. First, to the increase in the size of

steamers, and second, to the economies in handling the vessels, loading, etc., which this increased size renders possible. The cost of operating a ship does not usually increase in proportion to its size, while the earning power does increase with every additional unit of cargo space. The vessel of 10,000 tons dead weight capacity does not necessarily have twice the operating expenses of a vessel of 5,000 tons, but the earning power of the larger vessel may be double that of the former. The big ship may reduce rates by twenty-five per cent, and still earn a larger percentage of profit than its smaller competitor. This applies especially to vessels of similar construction engaged in similar traffic

At the National Corn Exposition just closed, an Indiana farmer won prizes aggregating \$7,500, made up of a 160-acre Texas farm, a plain steel range, gold watch, a quantity of fertilizer and several cash prizes.

The following is a list of the judges selected for the more important classes at the International in Chicago, November 30th to December 7th.

- PERCHERON.**
 Prof. C. F. Curtis.....Ames, Iowa.
 Prof. W. L. Carlyle.....Ft. Collins, Colo.
 W. E. Pritchard.....Ottawa, Ill.
CLYDESDALE.
 Prof. W. B. Richards.....Fargo, N. D.
 Andrew McFarland.....Polo, Iowa.
 John Dickson.....Lafayette, Ind.
SHIRE.
 J. F. Myers.....Herbert, Ill.
 W. E. Pritchard.....Ottawa, Ill.
 Prof. G. C. Humphrey.....Madison, Wis.
SHORTHORN.
 (Breeding Classes.)
 Chas. E. Leonard.....Bellaire, Mo.
 E. K. Thomas.....Middletown, Ky.
 Capt. T. E. Robson.....Ilderton, Ont.
 (Fat Classes.)
 Jas. Brown.....U.S. Yards, Chicago.
ANGUS.
 (Breeding and Fat classes.)
 M. A. Judy.....Beecher, Ill.
 Prof. J. H. Skinner.....Lafayette, Ind.
 Stanley R. Pierce.....Creston, Ill.
HEREFORD.
 (Breeding and Fat Classes.)
 John Robbins.....Horrace, Ind.
 Thos. Mortimer.....Madison, Neb.
 C. A. Stannard.....Emporia, Kan.

WHAT THE SHOW RING HAS DONE.

One of the leading Shorthorn men of England once said to us:

"The showing destroyed the Shorthorn cattle for dairy purposes. They originally had considerable dairy capacity, but the men of the ring, judges and all, established the meat form as a standard and that soon played havoc with all dairy capacity."

There is much in this man's observation that should be pondered well and long by the breeders of all dairy breeds of cattle. The judges set the standard and the breeders followed, and those who bought supposed they were doing the right thing to demand cattle of such and such outline. Now, the Shorthorn will require a hundred years of straight, specific dairy breeding to get her back—as a breed—where she was once. This shows how we are dealing all the time with edge tools in this question of dairy breeding.

At the Jefferson County, Wisconsin Fair, we criticised the judgment of a Holstein breeder as to the shape of the back. A fine lot of young heifers stood before us with top lines as straight as the veriest beef bullock one could find. The breeder said they were fine on that account. We asked him if he could find such backs on the noted cows of the breed. "May be not," he said, "but that is the kind of a back that goes in the show-ring and it is the kind that sells."

We hope the Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire breeders will not be drawn off into any such heresy as this. Let the Holstein men imitate the beef outline if they will, but wise dairy breeders ought to know enough to follow the outline Nature establishes, if they wish to perpetuate the marked dairy qualities of their cattle. Follow the law of function and note how it fashions form. If this

is done, breeders will keep their cattle within the line fences that nature has built and fight the show-ring judgment as a rule.—Hoard's Dairyman.

* * *

An agricultural society was recently organized at Kellwood, a village about twenty-eight miles north of Neepawa, Man., on the C. N. R. The first exhibition was held on October 24th and considering that the society has been in existence less than a month it was a very creditable showing of the agricultural products of the district. No grain was shown. Livestock, roots and vegetables, dairy products and articles of domestic manufacture being the principal departments of the fair.

THE MAID AND THE MIRAGE.

"Curious" said Mr. Julius Q. Tedge, laying down the paper. "Extremely curious!"

He picked up the sheet and looked at it again, studying a certain paragraph headed, "Interesting Scientific Phenomenon. Mirage Seen by Cascawasca Farmer. The Pretty Girl and the Dinner Bell."

Mr. Tedge checked off the items one by one.

Farmhouse. Boy driving home cows. Girl pouring water off a kettle of steaming potatoes, and ringing dinner bell. Farmer climbing over fence and hurrying in to supper. Boy following from barn. And all these interesting phenomena had been seen in a mirage by a Cascawasca farmer, a man named Lurkins—Lurkins, mind you!—who probably could not appreciate them at all. The thing needed closer investigation, scientific appreciation, accurate and detailed description. Mr. Tedge felt he was the man to give it.

Still he prided himself on his caution, and it was not until he had actually located Cascawasca on the map and read over all his old atlas said about mirages, on page three hundred and three that he decided to trace the matter down.

Julius Q. Tedge also prided himself on his open mind. He was quite sure that there was no man in the moon, for instance, yet he had some hopes that some ambitious Canadian railroad man might possibly get a charter for a Luna-Mundane Air Line in the near future, or start a traffic monopoly on Mars. In short, he had an imagination and he pictured that mirage with keen delight.

That evening he went down to the Public Library and read up on mirages. He did not learn much. Indeed, the subject appeared quite elusive and the cases quoted as authentic did not seem to have anything very solid for a basis. One authority, Professor Jarman of Sagebrush City University, had drawn a portrait of a mirage from an account rendered him, but naturally, being secured at second-hand, the features were somewhat sketchy.

Next morning Julius Q. Tedge packed his suitcase, rolled up an A-tent and camping outfit, slung his camera over his shoulder, and set out to hunt the mirage to its lair.

"Really a most important opportunity," he mused as the train clickety-clicked over the rail-joints. "A photograph of a mirage." He spent most of the rest of the journey in devising alliterative headlines. By the time he had driven out to Mr. Lurkins' farm, he had composed one leading article and begun on the scientific treatise.

Mr. Lurkins was not exactly at the plow, like Agricola, but he was splitting kindling at the rear of his cottage with peculiar emphasis.

Julius held out his hand. "Mr. Lurkins, I am proud to make your acquaintance," said he.

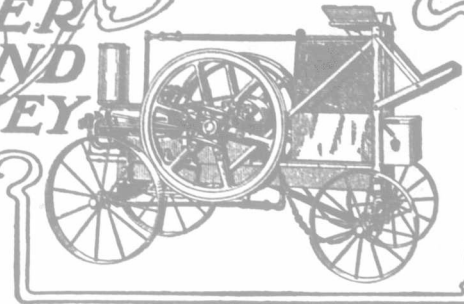
"Whack!" from the axe.

"Ungh!" from Mr. Lurkins.

"Yes sir," continued Julius, "I have read the account of your unusual experience in the *Courier*, reprinted from the *Cascawasca Gazette*, and wished to see you personally, as I am much interested in such phenomena."

Mr. Lurkins granted once more. "Well, I ain't," he remarked succinctly.

A RELIABLE FARM POWER MAKES AND SAVES MONEY.



THESE are days of large operations on the farm. Some sort of power has become a necessity.

There is almost an endless array of uses to which the power can be put. Every season, in fact almost every day in the year, the farmer will have use for it.

And when the power is once on the farm, he soon learns, if he did not know it before, that he can do things easier, more quickly and more economically than he ever did before.

But the farm power must be simple and dependable and as nearly self-operating as possible because the farmer is not expected to be an expert machinist.

I. H. C. Gasoline Engines

are made to meet these requirements in the fullest manner. Every engine carries with it the highest assurance a farmer can have of satisfactory service and right working.

Whether you purchase the engine here shown or one of our various other styles and sizes of engines, you know you are getting an engine that is perfectly adapted to the use intended.

You know that the engine is scientifically built on correct mechanical principles.

You know that it is the product of workmen of highest skill operating with best procurable materials.

You know that your engine has behind it the reputation and guarantee of a great manufacturing institution whose sole business is the making of machines for farm use.

"Simplicity and Efficiency" is our motto in building these farm engines. Every one must do its part toward sustaining the reputation of the I. H. C. works.

I. H. C. engines are made—
Vertical, in 2 and 3-Horse Power
Horizontal, both Stationary and Portable, in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-Horse Power.

Call on the International local agent and take the matter up with him or write nearest branch house for catalog and colored hanger illustrating and describing these engines.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg.

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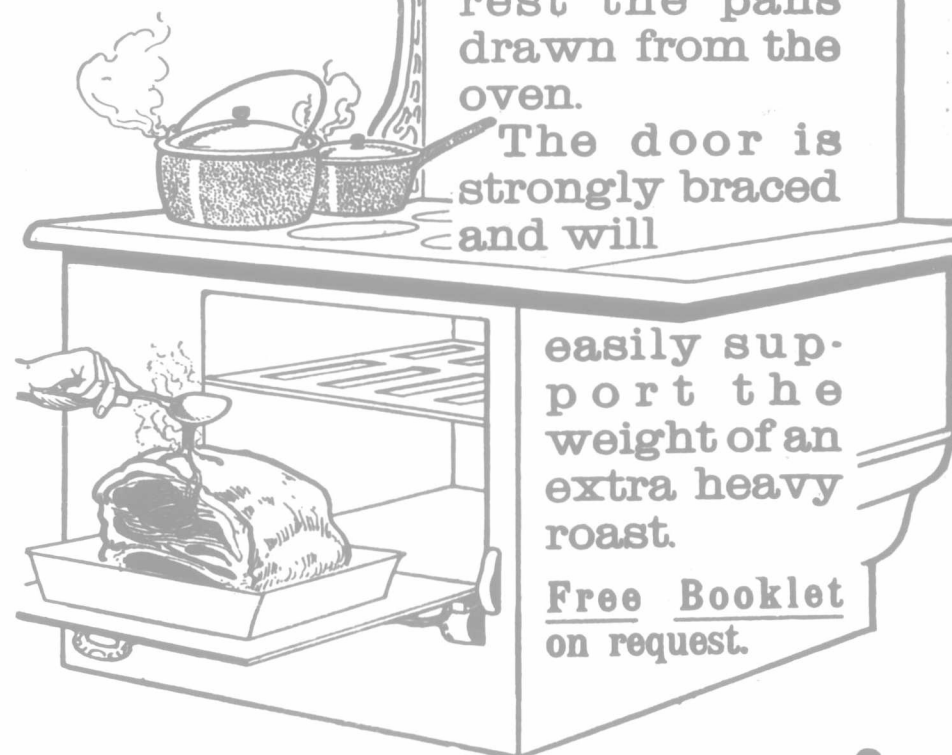
Kootenay Steel Range

The oven door of the Kootenay drops down and provides a shelf upon which to rest the pans drawn from the oven.

The door is strongly braced and will

easily support the weight of an extra heavy roast.

Free Booklet on request.



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We have large colored lithographs of our World Famous Champion S. allions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Cresceus 2:02 1/4, in an exciting speed contest. It is 16 by 21 in. and shows both horses as life-like as if you saw them racing. You can have one of these large and beautiful colored pictures of the two most valuable harness horse S. allions and Champions of the World, Absolutely Free. We Prepay Postage. This cut is a reduced engraving of the large colored lithograph we will send you free.

WRITE AT ONCE
1st, Name the Paper in which you saw this offer.
2nd, State how much live stock you own.

International Stock Food Co.
TORONTO, CANADA

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

37



I want to talk to those who have aches and pains, who feel run-down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so. If you give me reasonable security for the Belt while you use it. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land, I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free Belt" fraud and the "Free Drug" scheme, which are not free at all, have made every one skeptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until you know it.

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

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

This loss of your power causes Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism and Stomach Ailments. You know it's a loss of vital power and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which men suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

Dear Sir,—I am getting along fine with your Belt. My strength is coming back and I am gaining more confidence in myself. My ambition is returning and altogether I feel better now than I did before I got your Belt. My cheeks are filling out and so are my muscles, and feel altogether different. I intend to recommend your Belt whenever I get a chance as I think it is a God-send to any one that is ill through their nerves being out of order.—W. D. LEITCH, Durban, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am writing to tell you that I am well pleased with the Belt. In fact, I consider that you ought to obtain Rockefeller's million, for the good or benefit that you are doing the public at large, independent of curing him. You ought to have a Belt, yes, studded with brilliants. I am willing to advance one dollar with the rest of your customers for presenting you with such a Belt. I consider your Belts are perfect, and you are perfectly at liberty to use this at will.

CHARLES STUART, Holden, Vermillion Valley, Alta.

My belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

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Please send me your Book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wed. and Sat. until 9 p.m.

tly. "No more mirages for me. I'm done with 'em. Them's the very words I've been a-sayin' to about fifty-four reporters an' a hundred other folks, men, women an' children, who don't seem ter hev nothin' ter do but gad around and bother other folks. You can read the piece in the Gazette all you want ter, but you can't get another word out o' me." And the axe came down again.

"Er—really, I don't wish you to do so, I'm sure," said Julius. "But have you considered the scientific importance of the matter? It is of inestimable value to the world that this unexplored subject should be reduced to principles? Principles, sir, are of the utmost importance. You, as possessing especial knowledge, should not withhold it. It is an error, sir—yes, almost a crime, to keep back your peculiar experience from the world."

"Keepin' back nothin'!" said Mr. Lurkins, roused. If anybody wants that mee-rage, I s'pose it's floatin' around som'ers o' nother where it was before. The Government can go up to Goosetail Creek an' set in a skeeter patch an' wait for the darned thing ter come out again if it wants ter. I don't know nothin' about it. All I say I don't want ter be bothered out'n house an' home answerin' a lot o' fool questions."

"Do you judge it probable that I might secure a view of it myself?" inquired Mr. Tedge. "In fact, that is what I came here to do."

"Dunno. She may be in Japan now, or busted up. I ain't responsible for her. I'm a butcher by trade, an' don't deal in mirages. I saw it, as the Gazette says, about twenty mile straight east on Goosetail Creek, if you don't know. I wisht someone 'ud call me a straight liar an' take the consequences. Suit me a darned sight more."

"My dear sir," said Tedge, "I believe every word you say, but I want to see this mirage for myself, secure a photograph of it, and make a critical study of the phenomenon. I'll get a rig and stay at Goosetail Creek till I do see it, if necessary."

Mr. Lurkins softened visibly as he saw Julius climbing into his buggy.

"Well here's luck to you," he said. "You look like a truthful man, but if you ever get a squint at that mirage, I can tell you your reputation won't be no higher in consequence."

Goosetail Creek was apparently uninhabited, except for a thriving population of jack-rabbits and mosquitoes, both of which became very sociable on first acquaintance. But Tedge camped patiently near a spring, stayed out of doors on every possible occasion, and tried to watch all four quarters of the sky at once. After the novelty of the first few days had worn off, he began to think chasing mirages was not such an easy way of earning a niche in the Hall of Fame as he had imagined. Besides, he had a stiff neck.

Therefore, he rather welcomed a freckle-faced, chunky boy in overalls who came casually into camp, hitching up his one suspender as he walked, and remarked, "Say, mister, you lookin' fer anythin'?"

"Why yes," said Tedge, with a glance at the sky. "I'm trying to secure a photograph of a mirage."

"Geel!" said the boy. "You'd better clear out of this mighty quick. Pa got a half squint at you last night an' he says he's goin' ter make you scoot like Sam Hill."

"I was not aware that I was trespassing," protested Tedge.

"Ner you ain't!" responded the boy. "Pa thinks you're a bailiff, or else come courtin' Susie Jane."

"But he's mistaken," said Julius. "I'm simply waiting to photograph the mirage that has been seen in this vicinity."

"You don't say! Well, one o' the other fellers that come here said he come fer the ozone. Pa said that excuse was too blamed thin, an' chased him four miles with a shot gun."

Mr. Tedge did some rapid thinking. "Can you use a quarter?" he inquired thoughtfully.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

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

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

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

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Burton City Fruit Lands

The Cream of the Kootenays

Don't Need Irrigation

We have just purchased and subdivided the Sapandowski Farm of 240 acres into 10 and 20 acre blocks. This farm is situated in the famous Burter Valley at Burton City, and has fully demonstrated the possibilities of fruit growing in this district.

There is an orchard of 200 fruit trees of different varieties, 75 of which are now bearing and all in a healthy condition. 40 acres have been cleared and in crop. As high as 350 bushels of potatoes have been grown on this land and sold at from 75c. to 90c. per bushel.

Fruits and garden truck do remarkably well here, and there is an unlimited market right at our doors.

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

This land is being sold at from \$12 to \$300 per acre according to location. Clear title at once.

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

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

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Bud owned an engaging grin. "Sometimes," he said.

"Well, if you'll go and tell your father that I have no idea of seizing any of his furniture, or courting the—er—the young lady, I think possibly I could find one for you."

"Phew!" whistled Bud. "How'm I to know you ain't just talking. Say, gimme the quarter first."

"You'll have to wait," said Tedge. "If I get a photograph of the mirage without any scouting or shotguns you might be rich, and your father, too."

"What's a mee-ridge? Is it alive?" asked the boy.

"It's a picture seen on the sky. You may have seen it. A boy drives home a herd of cattle—"

"I know. That's me." "—and woman pours water off the potatoes," continued Tedge.

"That's Susie Jane. My, she's a good cook." "Then a farmer jumps over the fence—"

"Yep. That's Pop. He's always on the jump." "Look here," said Julius. "what do you mean? How do you know? Have you seen it?"

"Aw, that's our place. Pa he hit gas when he was borin' for water, an' touched a match to it. Gee! she busted up! 'Most blew Pa to kingdom come, an' we can't put it out."

The house shows on the sky towards night sometimes. Pa's been kept busy chasin' strangers off'n the place ever since. You better gimme that quarter.

"Very well," said Tedge. "Here it is. You tell your father to come and talk to me, if he's interested in the mirage proposition, and don't mind leaving his shot-gun at home."

But it was Susie Jane that tripped coquettishly past on her way to the lower pasture that evening, and with whom, details being discreetly suppressed, Mr. Tedge conversed earnestly for three-quarters of an hour—probably about mirages. Incidentally, he learned that Susie Jane's mother was dead, and Susie kept house on the farm; moreover that "Pa" was going to be gone for three days over to town.

The cows in the lower pasture seemed to require a good deal of attention during the next three or four days, and Mr. Tedge's enthusiasm on the subject of mirages waned. Bud watched for three evenings in covert glee as two figures strolled down the path and leaned on the pasture bars until Betty

and Daisy and Bossy came wondering-ly up with soft plaintive "Moos," sweet-breathed and mildly protesting.

But Paradise does not last forever, even in the Cascawasca farm lands, and Tedge had just packed up his camp outfit reluctantly, with a view to avoiding the returning "Pa," when he and Susie strolled down the lane for the last time, and the inevitable god descended from the machine in the person of "Pa" himself, long, lean, and narrow-jawed.

Tedge had one wild thought of flight, but decided against it, and waited on the far side of the fence with Susie Jane.

"You wan't marry Susie Jane?" Susie Jane giggled and blushed, and dug her slipper toe into the soft loam. Tedge gasped, but faced the music.

"Y-yes sir!" "All right. I ain't got no objections. I'm goin' t' git married myself. Mis' Evans over on South Fork says seein's her man got drowned last week, she'll try me for a spell. I won't need Susie any more, an' she can pack her box an' go right back with you."

Things happen faster in Western Canada than in some other places. Still, Tedge was rather surprised.

"E-r-r—Why, thanks," he stammered, looking at Susie's pretty profile outlined against the twilight sky, and trying to arrange his ideas in vain.

"Oh, that's all right. She's a right willin' girl. Good night," said the old man, turning placidly away.

It was just as they were climbing the stairs of Tedge's bachelor flat that he recollected.

"By Jove!" he said "I didn't get that mirage after all."

Susie Jane looked up at him and dimpled.

"So you didn't," she agreed. Tedge looked down at her and grinned.

"Who cares?" he said valiantly, and opened the door.—FRANK D. FABER, in Canadian West.

GOD KNOWS THE BEST.

God knows the best; and sometime when all life's lessons we have learned And sun and stars have set, The things which our weak judgments here have spurned,

The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet, Shall flash before us out of life's dark night,

As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue; And we shall see how all God's plans were right, And how what seems reproof was love most true.

And even as prudent parents disallow too much of sweet to craving babyhood, So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now

Life's sweetest things, because it seemeth good. And even while we groan and sigh, God's plans go on as best for you and me;

And how that when we called He heeded not our cry Because His wisdom to the end can see.

And if, perchance, commingled with the wine of life We find the wormwood and rebel and shrink, Remember that a wiser hand than yours or mine

Pours out the potion for our lips to drink; And if some friend we love is lying low, where human kisses cannot reach their face

Oh; do not blame the heavenly Father so, but wear your sorrow with obedient grace.

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath, Is not the sweetest gift God gives His friend, And that sometimes the subtle pall of death,

Conceals the fairest face His love can send.

The first verse of the poem "God Knows the Best" is a better part of which was published in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE of September 11th on page 1417. Sent by "The Girl".



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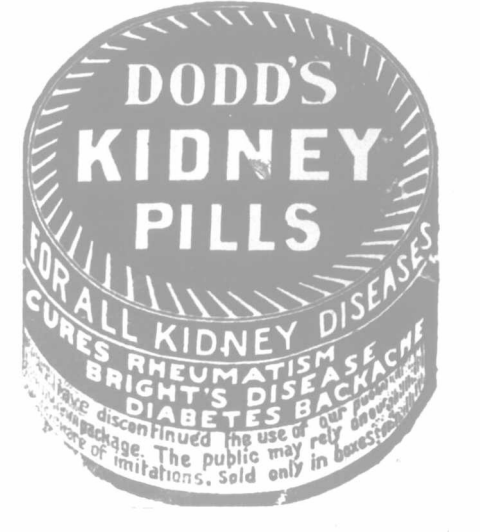
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A Boon to Humanity.

Cures Like This Make V.-O. The Favorite Household Remedy.

VICTORIA, B. C.—For some years I suffered from a lame back, which 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 get worse. I noticed the Vite-Ore advertisement and the remedy seemed to be so different from others that I sent for a \$1.00 package. Today I feel more like a man of 24 than 48, as it has done wonders for me. I have gained in flesh and am now free from all aches and pains. V.-O. cured me of my trouble and I will always praise it. It is a boon to humanity. B. GOODFIELD, 60 David St.



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Beware of Imitations.

There is only one genuine Vite-Ore, the original which counterfeiters imitate. It contains the signature of THEO. NOEL to prove its genuineness. We have only one office in Canada, which is located in Toronto, Ont. We have no office in Winnipeg and the compound advertised by the imitators operating as "The Vite-Ore Co." at Winnipeg is a counterfeit. Be sure to get the genuine Vite-Ore by addressing the sole proprietors as below.

What Vite-Ore Is

Vite-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. Vite-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.

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MINNEAPOLIS, KAN.—I have used Vite-Ore personally for some time. I was troubled with Bright's Disease, my feet being so swollen at times that I could not wear my shoes, complicated with Gastralgia (pains in the lower part of the abdomen). All of this has left me, I using nothing but Vite-Ore. I will say further that I used this



remedy in my practice with a degree of success that I have never attained with any other remedy, and shall continue to use it as long as I can procure it. G. W. SMITH, M. D.

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In all parts of the United States and Canada have testified to the efficacy of Vite-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.

Cured of Muscular Rheumatism.

Suffered For Forty-Five Years—Now Feels Like a New Woman.

St. JOHN, N. B.—My Muscular Rheumatism was of forty-five years' standing; I had Heart and Nerve trouble twenty years and Constipation and Anemia for about fifteen years. My flesh was constantly sore to the touch. I have been



treated by four different doctors, but got nothing more than temporary relief and have used more than a dozen patent medicines. I had not been able to lie on my left side for fifteen years and saw but very few days without pain. I saw the Vite-Ore advertisement and sent for a package. When it came I was in bed sick, but in three weeks after beginning I was much improved. I was able to be up, doing most of my work. I have taken in all four packages and am happy to say I feel like a new woman. I can lie on my left side and sleep all night without pain, in fact, all pain is a thing of the past. Vite-Ore did more for me than all the other medicines and doctors and at a cost of only a few dollars. It has made me a well woman in my 69th year. MRS. GEO. H. CHASE.

Suffered For Forty Years

Was Permanently Cured Three Years Ago—No Return of The Trouble.

MORGAN CITY, LA.—My conscience tells me that I must fulfill my duty towards humanity and Vite-Ore by telling publicly the great good it has done for me. It has certainly proven a God-send to me. I suffered for about forty years with Stomach and Heart troubles. I have had first one physician and then another but they all failed to cure me. One day I saw the advertisement of Vite-Ore in a magazine and I sent for a package on thirty days' trial. In less than three days after beginning its use I improved wonderfully. It has been three years now since I was sick. I have taken three packages and must say that I feel as well as I ever did in my life, although I am sixty-seven years of age. I recommend Vite-Ore to all my friends. MRS. F. CHESSON.



Paralysis and Nervousness

Has Now Good Use of His Limbs and is Free From Pain.

SYRACUSE, IND.—It is with great pleasure that I write concerning my use of Vite-Ore. One year ago I became afflicted with Locomotor Ataxia and Paralysis as well as Kidney Trouble. I began using Vite-Ore three months ago. I was then suffering intense pain, had no appetite, was very nervous and could just drag my feet across the floor by supporting my weight on the back of a chair. I was also very despondent. Within ten days' time after using Vite-Ore, I could eat, sleep well and was free of pain and despondency. Today I have good use of my limbs, can work and life seems worth living again. Words fail me to express my thanks for what Vite-Ore has done for me. JAMES L. MELOY.



SAVED THIS BOY'S LIFE.

So Writes Rev. Gregory, who Calls It a God-send to the Afflicted.

ONEIDA, TENN.—My little boy, seven years old, was afflicted with Liver Complaint for more than two years. Two local physicians treated him, as did also a well-known traveling Specialist, who has quite a reputation for treating such diseases, having successfully cured a number in this section. But, strange to say, my boy's case baffled them all, and he continued to grow worse instead of better. I had begun to despair, not thinking he could ever be cured, and feared for his life, when I noticed the Vite-Ore advertisement. I sent for a package and after giving it to the boy for ten days I could notice a little change for the better in his condition. By the time the entire package was used he could eat heartily, go to school and run about and play with the other boys, which he had not done for six months previous. I consider Vite-Ore a God-send to the afflicted, believing it saved my boy's life, and should like to have the world know what it accomplished for my child, for the benefit of all suffering humanity. REV. A. M. GREGORY.



Health is so Important

vital organs, to spread to other parts, or to become aggravated in its developments. 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. The cures Vite-Ore has made prove the good work it does in checking disease and repairing its ravages, a work that every sick person should turn to for help. Do not continue suffering. Send for a \$1.00 package on trial today.

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