

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

SEPTEMBER 12, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 729

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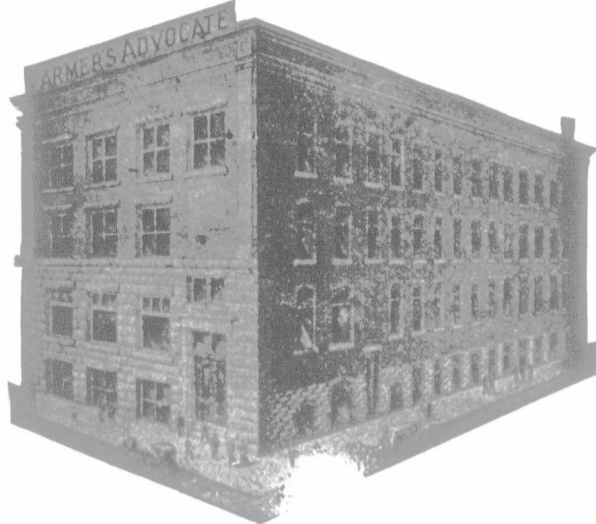
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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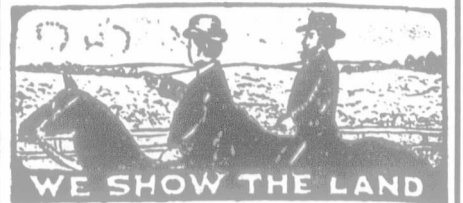
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Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS.	POULTRY.
The Aged Clydesdale Stallion Class at Brandon..... 1424	Co-Operative Poultry Fattening Stations..... 1420
Shorthorn Bull, Lucerne..... 1425	Vigor in Poultry..... 1428
Steam Plowing on Farm of Wm. Henshell, Rosthern..... 1426	HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
Members of the Grain Commission..... 1431	Exhibition Weed Exhibits..... 1429
A Flax Field, North of Regina..... 1432	Tree Talk in the Senate..... 1429
An Ontario Cheese Factory..... 1432	Timber Reserves in Man. and Sask..... 1429
Loading Whey..... 1432	The Experimental and General Culture of Potatoes..... 1429
EDITORIAL.	Use the New Varieties..... 1430
The Manufacturers' Association..... 1423	APIARY.
The Wheat Market Conditions..... 1423	Keeping Queens..... 1430
How Nearly is Glanders Stamped Out? G. T. P. Construction and Chinese Labor..... 1423	FIELD NOTES.
HORSE.	Hon. Sydney Fisher and Normal Training..... 1431
A Selling Argument..... 1424	Flax, a Crop for the New Settler..... 1431
The Horse as Xenophon Knew Him..... 1424	A Day in the Cheese Factory..... 1431
STOCK.	Miscellaneous Articles..... 1433, 1434, 1433
Trading by Correspondence..... 1425	MARKETS. 1435
Raising the Herd Header..... 1425	HOME JOURNAL. 1436
Some Experts' Views on Breeding of Shorthorns..... 1425	GOSSIP.
Mischief of a Scrub Bull..... 1426	Where Taking Advantage of Greenness Did Not Pay..... 1438
FARM.	What is the Value of a Human Life in Dollars..... 1442
Corn and Clover Growing and Wheat Breeding..... 1426	Good Advice from Aberdeen-Angus Headquarters..... 1444
Lacombe Experimental Farm..... 1427	At Winnipeg Station..... 1445
Comparison of Cost of Stock and Stack Threshing..... 1427	A Book on Clover Growing..... 1446
Deep Plowing Favored for Semi-Arid Lands..... 1427	Barley for Malting is Spoiled at the Separator..... 1448
What of Surface Ditches?..... 1427	Game Laws of Saskatchewan..... 1449
Big Prizes for Wheat at 1907 Industrial. The Amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act..... 1427	Pay of Prairie Star-jars..... 1450
Clover Maxims..... 1427	Influence of the Show-Yards on the Breeder's Ideas..... 1450
A Burning Question for Separator Owners..... 1427	Get After an Agricultural College Training..... 1452
Fall Wheat Growing Not a Permanent Industry..... 1427	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Cleanliness in Feeding..... 1428	Wild sunflowers: payment for keep of crop, what part to pay; recovering school taxes. Leaf markets..... 1447
Dairy Cattleman Speaks..... 1428	



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Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture
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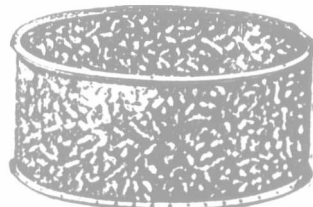


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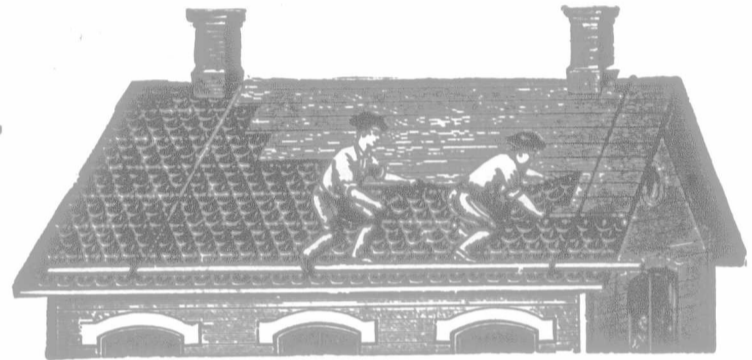
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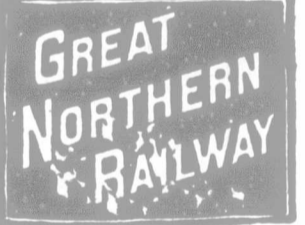
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

September 12, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 729.

EDITORIAL

Education should not spoil any person for work, it does not spoil the sensible person.

* * *

Some people were quite wroth at the idea of taking Chinese to the Transvaal mines, but to build the G.T. P.—Oh! that's a different proposition.

* * *

Even if there is no gold in the Peace River country the report means a rich find for the transportation and outfitting companies.

* * *

"I have not time," is not an excuse for lack of thoroughness in performing any given piece of work.

* * *

The practice of issuing the swine herdbook in four quarterly issues, in paper covers has nothing to commend it.

* * *

The farmers of Western Canada, especially those with new land, will find it profitable to give some attention to flax growing.

* * *

Wonderful how unanimous the witnesses before the Grain Commission are on the sample market and order point.

* * *

The proposition of the Alberta government to get control of the coal lands, is a good proposition.

* * *

One of the best pieces of evidence that government bonusing is not essential to immigration is the big influx of people from Britain as a result of the Canadian Pacific's cheap rates.

* * *

The Milan exposition exhibit of the Dominion government has received so many encomiums, that we are afraid that in return the Department of the Interior may invite the Dagoes to emigrate to Canada.

* * *

It is astonishing how candid the M.P.'s are when in the House regarding their ignorance of wheat grades, that is if we are to believe Hansard. From the Minister of Agriculture down, on each side of Mr. Speaker, most of them admit that they know little about grades of wheat; but then there is no mention of wheat grades in the Auditor-General's report!

* * *

Stubble burning as a preparation for the discing-in of next year's seed wheat is better done early in the fall, and the land should then be given a good discing. To burn it and leave it bare is to reduce the chances of obtaining the necessary soil moisture for next year's crop; as the burned over land will not hold the snow, and will lose its moisture content fast in the early hot days of spring time.

* * *

When conversing with an observant man the other day regarding farmers' elevators, he remarked; "We do not wish nor consider it advisable for such to pay dividends, as the inference some people draw is, that someone has been robbed to pay the dividend, and the larger the greater the spoilation."

There is some excuse for the state of mind thus described, yet for all, there is no good reason why a farmers' elevators should not pay a reasonable dividend, and still be a protection to all farmers on that particular local market.

The Manufacturers' Association.

The members of the Manufacturers' Association are touring the West and, no doubt, they will be feted, dined, wined and suppered with all that good grace and generosity which Western Canada always extends to visiting friends. This is as it should be. These great Captains of Industry are a power in the land. Their work is essential to our prosperity and so right gladly do we wish them all Godspeed.

Had they toured the country previous to the visit of the tariff commission they might have caught the idea that we were turning toward the policy of protection, but now, our case is clear; and while we pay this tribute to their worth and work we lean not towards their economic theories. Possibly they may, while learning of their own greatness from some of the oratorical grape-shot fired at them by our smooth-tongued orators, bethink themselves of other things and gaze afar o'er field and plain to study of the wealth achieved in other fields of effort. If they do this all will be well. These journeyings to and fro of men in different walks of life should tend to broaden views and strengthen citizenship. We need such things. Canadians of every class should feel the pride that comes from conscious strength, and from the knowledge that the future is their own to make and not to mar.

The Wheat Market Conditions.

The season is here again when the producer of grain, the transportation companies, and the grain dealers renew acquaintances and develop intimacies. In the past these relationships have not always been of the most cordial nature, largely owing to the misunderstanding of each other's affairs and wishes, but since representatives of the different interests concerned have met and discussed the situation candidly, there is a much greater degree of harmony prevailing throughout the whole of the wheat handling fraternity. This is good for business and good for the morals and spirits of those concerned, for it has resulted in largely removing the impression, frequently openly expressed, that each was deliberately preying upon the other. In the grain business, perhaps more than in any other traffic, there is no unselfish sentiment. Everyone is anxious to get all that is legitimately coming to him and consequently it behooves everyone to study the situation that he may know just what is rightfully his and so not be guilty of negligence of his own affairs, nor of attempting to grasp more than his own.

"The Grain Inspection Act" and "The Manitoba Grain Act" are the standards by which each person concerned shall act, and copies of these acts should be in the possession of every grain grower, especially as they were both amended during the recent session of Parliament. Copies of these acts may be had on application to the warehouse commissioner, Winnipeg, or the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The facilities provided through "The Manitoba Grain Act", by the transportation and by the activity of the grain commission merchants have shattered the veritable monopoly which a few years ago existed upon the local markets, and enable producers to place their wheat where there is a considerable degree of competitive bidding. For a time producers were hesitant about entrusting their grain to commission firms with whom they had no personal acquaintance, but experimental shipments by themselves or their neighbors having proved satisfactory, this method of disposing of wheat, and also of live stock, has become quite general and is also, we believe, having the effect of bettering prices at local elevators.

Last spring we published the amendments to "The Grain Inspection Act" and to "The Manitoba Grain Act" but for the information and

convenience of shippers again call attention to the amendment to the latter which governs the arrangement for the allotment of cars. Formerly the applicant registering for a car placed his name in the order book apparently as often as he looked at it, and also there were very frequently inserted names that were purely fictitious. To simplify matters and ensure honest distribution the following amendment is made, every word and condition of which should be observed:

59. If there is failure at any shipping point to fill all car orders as aforesaid, the following provisions shall apply to the application for, and the distribution of, cars:—

"(a) Beginning at the top of the list in the order book and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as cars can be supplied.

(b) When an applicant has loaded or cancelled a car allotted to him he may, if he requires another car, become eligible there for by placing his name, together with the section, township, and range in which he resides, or other sufficient designation of his residence, at the bottom of the list; and when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded or cancelled it, he may again write his name, together with such designation of his residence, at the bottom of the list and so on, until his requirements have been filled.

(c.) No applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the order book at any one time."

With all the safeguards which have been hemmed about the grain dealing fraternity, and transportation companies, those interested begin to settle down with a little less uneasiness and the hope is frequently expressed that harmony will prevail through the efforts of all to co-operate. At the opening of the season it looks as though the commission merchants would utilize every facility to secure the best possible prices for their clients and the railway companies have prepared liberally to handle the largest crop on record.

How Nearly is Glanders Stamped Out?

The general public might inquire as above and it would be hard to give a definite answer. We believe, however, that under the present sane, reasonable, and withal vigorous measures now adopted that the time of the eradication of this disease in Canada is within measurable distance. The time can be appreciably shortened we believe, if the government will only provide that each and every horse crossing the international boundary from the south shall be stopped at the boundary twenty-four hours and be tested with mallein by an inspector of the Health of Animals branch.

We know that the plea will be at once advanced that such a procedure will interfere with settlement, a plea that is of little moment, and should not be seriously considered. If a settler is coming in with a glandered animal or two, it is better for him to be delayed twenty-four or forty-eight hours and know the worst then, rather than go into a district to seed it with glanders, and lose all his horses, as well as spread this malignant trouble amongst his neighbors.

The various horsebreeders' associations, Dominion and provincial, we believe should support the government in any measures likely to improve things for the farmers and horsebreeders of Canada, and should demand the utmost protection against such a disease that can be devised. Get busy, post your M.P.'s on the matter, tell them they must attend to this important matter for you and it will be done. On the prairies glanders is being brought under control, more especially in Manitoba; in B. C. it is not as easily

dealt with, politics being no different across the Rockies than on this side, and lacking strong public sentiment in favor of the work, the veterinarian doing sanitary work has the reverse of a pleasant time, and requires lots of backbone and tact.

G. T. P. Construction and Chinese Labor.

The proposal in some quarters to have the restrictions on the importation of Chinese removed, in order that they may aid in the construction of the new transcontinental road should be strongly opposed by all Canadian citizens. The proposal is nothing more nor less than a scheme to line the pockets of contractors, and others connected with the building of the road.

It will be remembered that among the inducements held out to the electorate at last Dominion election campaign were, the business that would result, the money that would be put in circulation, and the work that would be available for the laboring men of Canada; in fact, these inducements were undoubtedly the factors deciding many of the electorate of Eastern Canada, and of the cities and towns of Western Canada to vote for the measure; practically only the farmers and the B. C. people voted because of the desire for further competition among the transportation lines.

If the government permits the importation of either Chinese or Italians, it will be doing its best to cheat Canadians out of the legitimate trade and advantages that should accrue from the building of the road.

Further, it means more, the Chinaman's standard of living is low, the money he gets he sends back to China; not only so, but where this class of labor is employed, the contractors rarely worry over the killing of a few dozen here and there, and in the fastnesses of the Rockies, it is easier to bury these Mongols under the railroad dump than to hold an inquest. It will be found too, that some of the very people calling for the admission of Chinese, were most violent in their denunciations of the Doukhobor and the Galician.

Canada is not in such a hurry for a new transcontinental road as to warrant her in admitting the Celestials.

No person welcomes the Chinaman as a citizen, in fact, he rarely becomes one, and better not, occasionally one hears of a misguided white woman marrying one, there should be a law in Canada prohibiting intermarriage of white people with either Chinese or negroes; in any event there is absolutely nothing to be gained for Canadians as a whole by the importation of Mongol labor for railroad building. The G. T. P. commission has not been noted for celerity in its movements towards starting the road, and if it means an extra twelve months' time building the road by excluding the sub-standard laborer, the temporary loss will be overcome by the gain to Canadian citizenship.

HORSE

A Selling Argument.

"Well broken, a perfect gentleman in every way," is the best selling phrase in a horseman's vocabulary in many towns of the West. This is true of nearly every kind of horse, but more especially of that type which we recognize as the family horse. He may possess no particular merit in speed or even in style but he must be quiet to ride or drive. A well-mannered horse is a treasure and buyers are willing to pay the price.

Newcomers to the country are always on the look out for well broken horses, ready to take hold of a load and work. A man who means business must get his work done; he can't take time to break horses, but the farmer or small rancher will find it profitable work in the off season of the year. There is, in this, a winter's work at good pay for many a farmer. It needs patience and common sense, that's all. If you possess the combination do not sell an unbroken horse.

The Horse as Xenophon Knew Him.

It is interesting to note with what care the early writers described the animals with which they came in contact. Xenophon was born 434 years before the birth of Christ, but even at that time the points of a horse were discussed, and the description is not far from being applicable in the present day. Xenophon, who was in the memorable retreat of the 10,000 Greeks from Cunaxa to the Black Sea, and who was one of the most noted writers of that day, evidently thought it would be a good thing to write out a careful description of the points of a horse for the sake of the uninitiated. He says:

"I write how not to be deceived in the purchase of a horse. If the horse is an unbroken colt, one must judge him by the construction of his body, as, if he has not been ridden, one cannot know from experience what his disposition is. It is first necessary to examine the feet; for, as in the case of a house, where it does not matter how fine the superstructure may be, if the foundation is imperfect, the horse is of no value if he has not good feet. Look first to the horny portions of the hoof, for those horses with thick hoofs are superior to those horses with thin hoofs. Next, it should be noticed whether the hoofs be upright before and behind, or low and flat on the ground. The high hoofs keep the frog at a distance from the ground, while the flat hoofs press equally with the soft and hard part of the feet. Strong-footed animals can be known by the sound of their tramp on the hard earth, but the hollow-hoofed foot rings like a cymbal when it strikes the earth.

"It is desirable that the parts above the hoofs and below the fetlocks (the pasterns) be not too erect, like those of the goat, for legs of this kind being stiff and inflexible, are apt to jar the rider,

and are more liable to inflammation. The bones must not, however, be too low and springy, for in that case the fetlocks are liable to be chafed and bruised when the horse gallops over clods and stones.

"The bones of the shank should be thick, for these are the columns that support the body; but the veins and flesh on them should not be thick. If they are thick, then when the horse is galloped over rough ground the veins will fill with blood and become varicose, so that the shanks will be thickened and the skin become distended and free from the bone. When this happens the back sinew gives way and the horse becomes lame. If the horse, when walking, bends his knees flexibly, he will also have flexible knees when going at a faster pace. Horses increase in flexibility of the knees when they increase in age. Flexible goers are highly esteemed, as they should be, for such horses are less liable to stumble than when they have rigid, unbending joints.

"If the arms below the shoulder-blades be thick and muscular, the horse appears handsomer and stronger than otherwise, as in the case of men. The breast should be broad as well for beauty as for strength. This also causes better action of the fore legs, which do not then interfere, but are carried well apart.

"The neck should not be set on, like that of a boar, horizontally from the chest, but like that of a game-cock, should be upright towards the crest. The head should be long, but the jawbone should be small and narrow, so that the neck will be in front of the rider, and the eye will look down at what is before the feet. A horse of this conformation will be less likely to run away, even if he be a high-spirited horse, for horses do not attempt to run away by bringing in but by thrusting out their heads and necks. Note whether the mouth is equally hard on both sides. If the jaws are not equally sensitive the horse may be hard-mouthed on one side or the other. It is better to have the eye prominent than hollow, as the prominent eye will see further than the hollow one.

"Wide nostrils are better for respiration than narrow ones, and they give the war-horse a fiercer aspect. The higher the crest and the smaller the ear, the more horselike and handsome is the head. High withers give the rider a sure seat and produce a firmer adhesion between the body and shoulders. A double loin is also softer to sit upon, and better to look upon than if it be single. A deep side rounded toward the belly renders the horse easier to sit. He is also stronger and can more easily be kept in condition. The shorter and broader the loin, the more easily will the horse raise his fore quarters and collect his hind quarters under him in going. These points cause the belly to appear smaller. If it be large it injures the appearance of the animal, renders him weaker and less manageable. The quarters should be broad and fleshy, in order to correspond with the sides and chest. If they are firm and solid the horse will be light in the gallop and well be speedy."

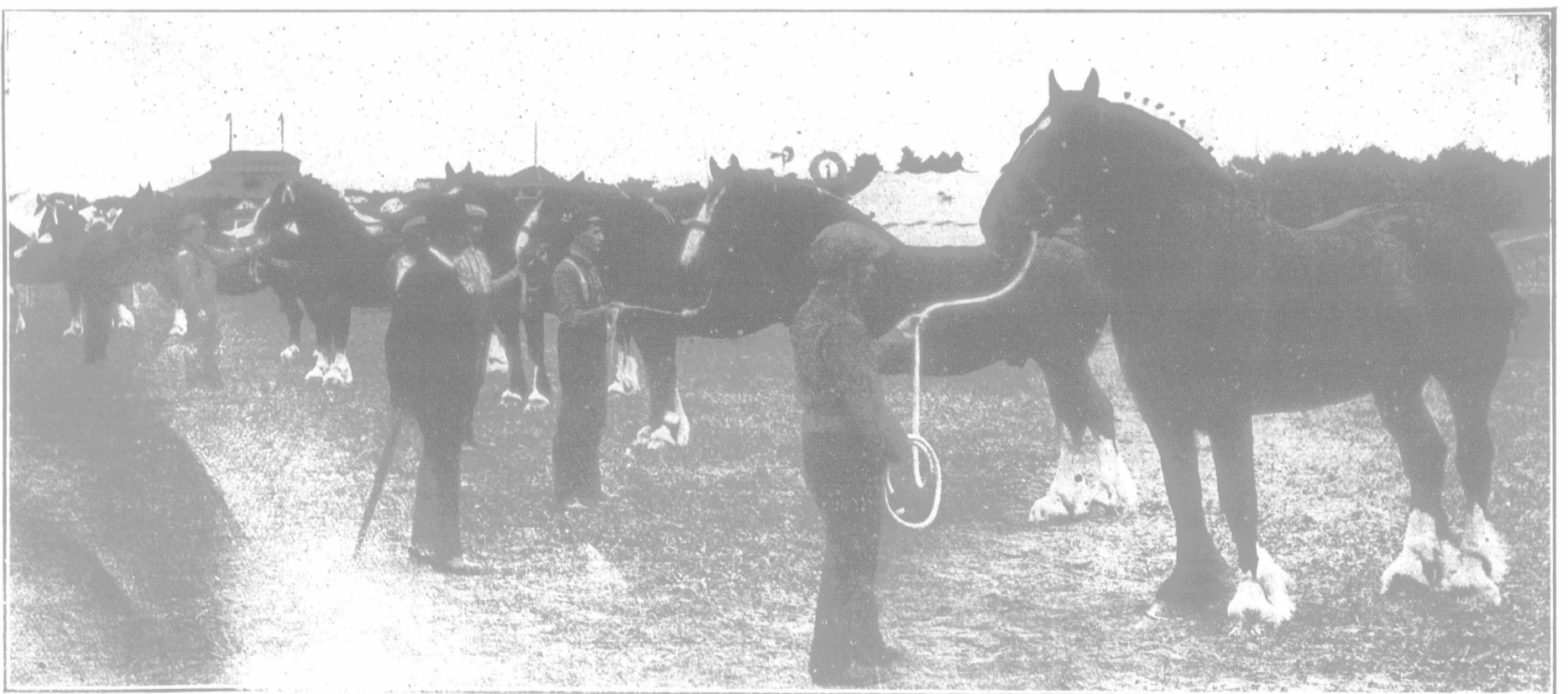


FIG. 1. A. C. CLYDESHIRE STALLION CLASS, AT BRANDON.

John Garibouse, judge, in the foreground.

STOCK

Trading by Correspondence.

The practice of buying and selling purebred stock by correspondence, and without the buyer seeing his purchase before receiving it, has become so general that a very large per cent. of sales are now effected by breeders in this way. We do not say, nor do we believe it is, as a rule, the best or the safest course for the buyer. If he knows what he wants, and is a fairly good judge of the class of stock he desires to purchase, he had better, if it is reasonably practicable, see the animal priced to him, and decide for himself whether it is suitable for his purpose or not. If he has not confidence in his own judgment, and has no reason to doubt the integrity of the breeder with whom he corresponds, or if he considers that he will be justified in saving the time and expense involved in a journey to inspect the stock, he may, in most cases, fare as well by trusting the breeder to select for him. He should, however, in writing, state as fully and clearly as possible the description of animal he wants, and require from the breeder a statement of the breeding and description of the animal he purposes to send, should an order be given; also he should be requested to state whether his terms are cash before shipment or on delivery, whether the freight will be prepaid or not, and whether he will register the pedigree and transfer, naming the record, or will guarantee the pedigree eligible to registry, and will sign a transfer if required. All letters received in connection with the transaction should be kept on file, and copies made of those sent out. It pays to conduct business in a businesslike manner, and, when the correspondence is kept, any misunderstanding between the parties can be more satisfactorily adjusted, and any deviations from the conditions agreed upon successfully challenged.

In a long experience in doing business in this way, the writer had knowledge of singularly few unsatisfactory transactions, and the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, we are pleased to state, has received very few complaints of the conduct of its advertisers, it having been found necessary to cancel the advertisements of only two or three in the last ten years, owing to having received evidence of dishonest or discreditable dealings on their part. As a rule the man who values his business reputation will be more careful to be on the safe side in suiting and satisfying a customer who trusts him to make the selection than when the buyer chooses for himself, and he knows, if he is possessed with a modicum of business acumen, that a creditable animal sent out is a good advertisement for himself and his stock, and likely to bring him further orders, while an inferior one is a damage to his reputation and a warning to others to steer clear of him.

It may be well to remind buyers that they should not be too hasty in condemning an animal received after a long journey unattended, possibly unfed or watered for days, and it may be, confined in a cramped crate,—conditions all tending

to present it in the worse condition for making a favorable impression at first sight. Unless the character of the stock is palpably untrue to the description, reasonable time should be given it for rest and recuperation before being condemned. Shippers, however, cannot be too careful to see that stock is shipped in the most comfortable condition possible, with sufficient safe and suitable food and bedding sent along, and, as far as practicable, arrangements made for watering en route, so that the animals may arrive in as good shape as possible and impress the receiver favorably. To this end, where stock is shipped in crates, the latter should be neatly constructed, and sufficiently roomy to avoid cramping or crippling the animal, or chafing it in any part. By taking measurements and using good material, this can be accomplished without involving undue weight of the package. The shipper's business card should be tacked on the crate as an advertisement and an evidence that he is not ashamed to let it be known the stock is from his herd or flock, but rather that he takes a pride in the class of stock he sends out.

In a country where the distances are so great as in ours there is vast room for the extension and expansion of mail-order business in live stock, as in other commodities, and if prosecuted in a fair and conscientious manner, on the lines of the "golden rule," business, as a rule, may be successfully transacted in this way, to the mutual satisfaction of seller and buyer.

It goes without saying, however, that in a case where the stock shipped is, by the receiver, in a reasonably short time, and for a good reason, declared unsatisfactory, it is at least good business policy to make the transaction satisfactory, either by having the stock returned or allowing a rebate on the price, for a dissatisfied customer is the worst advertisement a breeder can have, and may do much harm to his reputation, even though there may not be good grounds for the grumbling. J. C. SNELL, Editor *Farmer's Advocate*, London, Ont.

Raising the Herd-Header.

Some bulls are naturally useless, some achieve that distinction and a still greater number have uselessness thrust upon them. We are forced to this conclusion from observing recently, a herd of future sires grazing in a pasture field adjoining that in which the cows were kept. The result was apparent. Instead of quietly devoting themselves to the important work of developing form and substance, they were studying the structure of barbed wire fences and trying to make trouble.

As soon as bulls begin to know themselves they should be separated from the other cattle and placed in a feed lot by themselves. Unless this is done a spirit of restlessness is engendered, which not only prevents the animal from making the growth he otherwise might, but gives to him a disposition that will cling as long as life itself. There is danger too of this affecting the animal's progeny. Not only is form inherited but also disposition, and the mental outlook of an animal affects to a large extent his feeding qualities. No one can imagine that a bull trained to a spirit of unrest will prove a useful sire. He will

be deficient in every quality that makes for easy feeding and early maturity, and that is what the market now demands.

Just about this season of the year there is frequently a scarcity of pasture and the flies make life uncomfortable. A little extra feed can be used to good advantage. Late sown oats cut green, a little alfalfa or fodder corn, and a shady shed in which to spend the hottest hours of the day will prove useful. These are factors in the make-up of a spirit of contentment that is essential to the proper development of the future head of the herd.

Some Experts' Views on the Breeding of Shorthorns.

The name of W. A. Harris is indissolubly linked with Shorthorns and the Sunflower state, and a few excerpts from an address delivered by him are worthy of note, inasmuch as he deals with present day problems of the breeders of reds, whites and roans. We also place in juxtaposition some remarks of Arthur S. Gibson, manager of the famous Ruddington herd, on the same interesting problem, the breeding of high-class Shorthorns. Senator Harris said in part as follows: "Mr. Cruickshank said a herd absolutely needs fresh blood, which means a new bull. No matter what a bull looks like, no matter how well you may be satisfied with the pedigree, there is still an immense amount of uncertainty. No man can tell how he will mate with his cows. He must try and experiment, and it is best to try the bull on one or two cows which represent the herd and watch results.

"We are almost staggered at the difficulty that attends the breeder. It is not easy to get a certain kind of a bull. Look at the top of the pedigree, and if you find that it looks pretty good, buy him and find out by experiment. The chances are you will not find what you want for nature's law is always pulling us down.

"The sage of Sittyton said he was an unknown young breeder away off in Scotland, that there was a war going on between the Booths and the Bates, so that the only thing left for him to do was to breed a class of bulls for the farmers. He did this. He wanted the farmers to feel that they could not afford to do without the bulls that he produced, and he did not care for finish as much as he did for constitution.

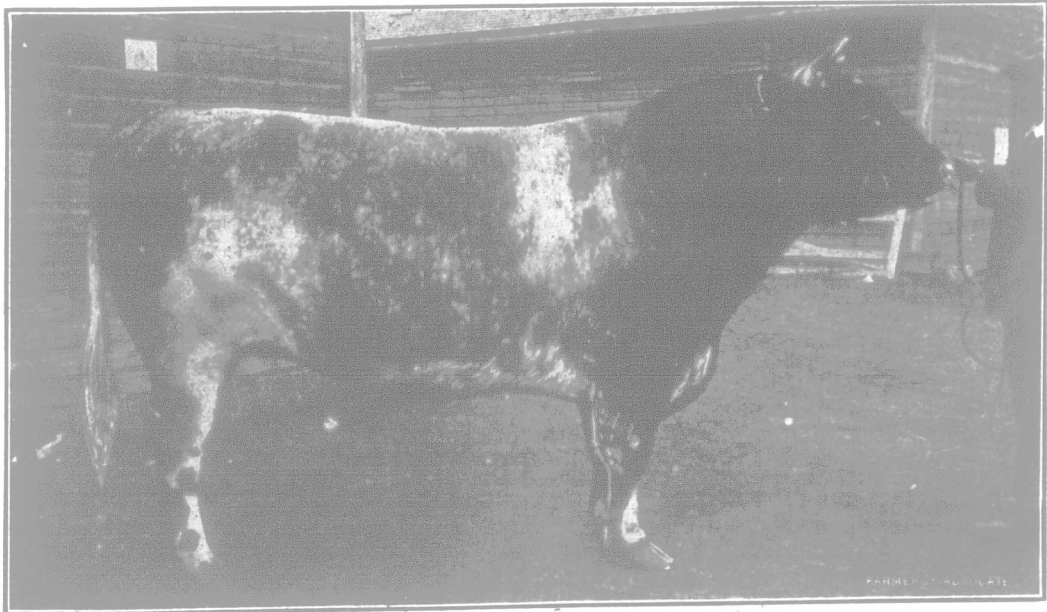
"This is a practical day. We have to know that cattle we produce will be a source of profit, or some other breed will be chosen. We must build up the cattle, and I do not think we have a right to say the Shorthorn bulls are all of a kind that will be a profit to use. We must concentrate our efforts in this direction.

"The Angus, the Devons, the Shorthorns, are each found in its particular shire of England, but there is a peculiar adaptability in the Shorthorn breed. They seem to adapt themselves to almost any locality. They seem to grow to fit the surroundings. The Shorthorns are now spread all over England. They seem to thrive everywhere; it is wonderful. From Argentina to Scotland, everywhere they seem to adapt themselves to the conditions which they find. And yet there are modifications. It seems to me that there are differences. There is no single type that will fit every condition, and we must allow for the difference of climate and surroundings.

MILKING QUALITIES NEED ATTENTION.

"We must pay greater attention to the milking qualities. Everything must be turned to profit. We must have an animal in which the sum total of qualities yield a profit. A great deal has been said and written in regard to type. There are some men who run things at our agricultural colleges who are very good, while others are long in theory and short in experience. They say absolutely that two and two equals four. Things won't always work out that way. There are many secrets of gestation and reproduction which we can never know. They insist upon a type which they call the dairy type and say that nothing can be a great producer of milk except that type.

"The Jersey is considered a good milk cow, but it does not follow that it is a great milker. I think I can find ten that are not to one that is profitable. I have seen hundreds of Holsteins that nobody could afford to keep; the milk was so poor that it was almost useless. That type does not always mean profitable production of



SHORTHORN BULL, LUCERNE (IMP.)

Second in Aged Class, Calgary, at the head of John Ramsay's herd, Priddis, Alta.

milk. But it does not follow that nothing of any other type can produce profitable milk.

"Delicacy does not count for anything. Life's great furnace is the stomach. We know that the stomach digests and assimilates the food and that a change takes place. It is a great work and it requires a great constitution to keep up these processes. The animal cannot be strong and full in flesh unless it is cared for by a mother who is a great milker.

"The cow should be unmistakably feminine. They should have wider hips than a bull. We want a cow that is as plastic as wax, and the bull is the seal that makes the mark on it. We must have this feminine quality in the cow, this great receptiveness of impression, which enables the male to make his mark upon it. A steery cow is contrary to nature's laws—a barren creature. Every man should have at least one Holstein steer in the feed lot, just to show how well the others are doing.

"We must throw our individuality into our breeding. We must advance or we will retrograde, for it is nature's laws. We cannot stand still. If you do not go forward you will go backward."

Mr. Gibson referring to a rather popular cross says as follows: "At Ruddington I was interested not so much in the question of introducing fresh blood into the Scotch tribes as in the matter of making use of the Scotch blood on cows of Bates extraction. The late Mr. Mills would follow the course generally adopted (but nevertheless the wrong one in my judgment) of using Cruickshank bulls on the fine stylish Bates cattle, instead of purchasing some of the best Scotch cows and mating them with the best Duke bulls. I speak now of fifteen or twenty years ago for there are no straight Duke bulls to be found now in this country. Had this latter course been pursued, in my judgment we should have gained our object in crossing these two strains without losing so much style, scale and character; and at the same time would have infused fresh vigor into our cattle through strong Scotch-bred cows.

"I am satisfied that we should look rather to the sire than to the dam for outward appearance and to the mother especially for strength and constitution. If I could have had my way the line of breeding herein indicated would have been adopted as the policy at Ruddington. It was followed up to a certain extent, and to my mind with much success. The first direct cross of the Scotch bulls on the Bates cows is not generally a success, in fact, even quite a disappointment, the progeny in many cases being inferior to both parents. I would use a bull so bred, if from a good cow, with more confidence back on to the original line. In short the cross is better taken diluted."

Mischief of a Scrub Bull.

A case of considerable interest to stockmen was recently decided by Hon. Edward O'Connor, junior judge of the division court for the district of Algoma, Ont., sitting at Sault Ste. Marie. The circumstances of the case werethese: A scrub bull broke into a field where purebred cattle were pasturing with the result that a two year old heifer got in calf. The owner of the heifer brought suit for damages and recovered \$50. The judge quoted from Blackburn and from Lord Denman as follows:

"We think that the true rule of law is that the person who, for his own purposes, brings on his lands, and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it in at his peril, and if he does not do so, is prima facie answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape. But for his act in bringing it there, no mischief could have accrued, and it seems but just that he should, at his peril, keep it there so that no mischief may accrue, or answer for the natural and anticipated consequences. And upon authority this, we think, is established to be the law, whether the things so brought be beasts, or water, or filth, or stench."

The decision of Judge O'Connor will doubtless stand as a precedent and in future will be an assurance to any one incurring damages from a scrub bull that he can recover through suit.

* * *

That was a rich suggestion of one witness, that the railroads should be compensated for providing an order point and sample market. Is there any other way left, by which a generous politician can reward his friends or retain his pass?

Corn and Clover Growing and Wheat Breeding

If you can tell a Scottish farmer by his crop of "neeps" a German by his large cabbage patch, an Irishman by his luxuriant potato crop, you can also distinguish an American farmer by his field of corn. Corn seems to be one of the complements of American country life. At this time of the year one can cross the international boundary at any point and not go many miles in United States territory before a field of corn will loom up ahead. Strangely the international boundary seems to arrest the northward march of King Corn, irrespective of the favorable local conditions that may be found far to the north of American territory. The American corn fields extend right up to the north side of North Dakota, thus demonstrating that the crop can be grown in the most adverse conditions that exist in any of the crop growing areas on the continent, for nothing can be more trying than the Dakota climate along the watershed between the Missouri and Saskatchewan rivers.

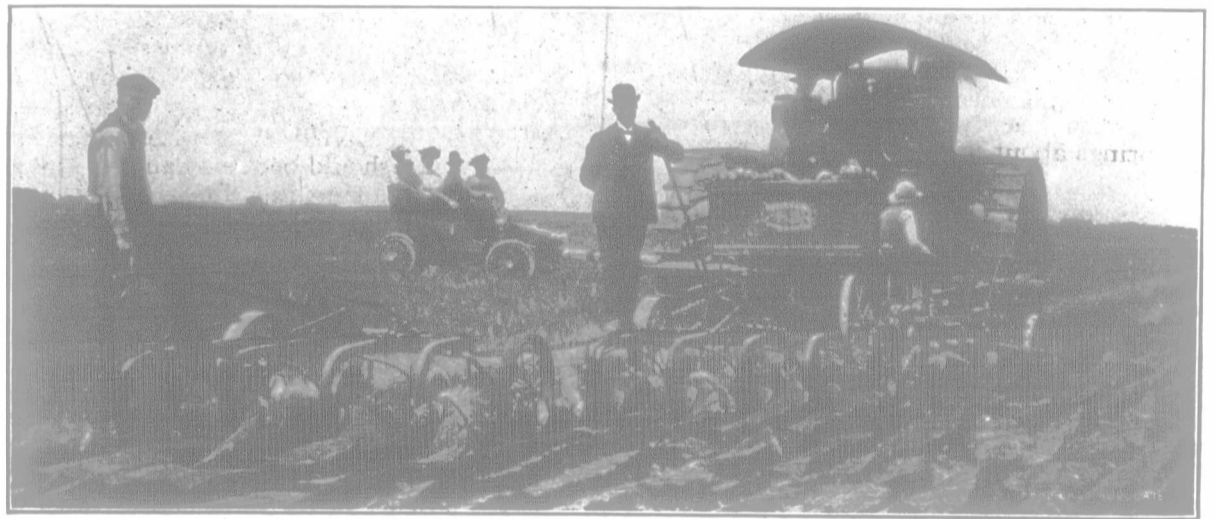
The Dakotans grow corn for a purpose and that purpose is that they may grow more wheat. They are not greater stock raisers than the farmers on this side of the line, but they have less wild hay and they feed fodder corn to every thing. As yet silos are not common, but they are in-

creasing by a hundred per cent every year; just across the line is one farm with 250 acres of fodder corn. Corn fields have largely supplanted summer fallows, because the crop is valuable for fodder, and the cultivation it demands insures as clean land as a fallow and soil equally as moist. It is a case of getting summer fallow conditions for wheat without losing a crop. Corn improvement toward securing early maturity has developed to such an extent that a crop can be grown in about ninety days, which for bulk of fodder and yield of grain is very little behind those of the essentially corn states.

lowing the water to escape and so removes to a large extent water-logged conditions. The danger is not that clover will do too much good, but that it will get a severe set back sometime, and so shake faith in a crop that has proved the sheet anchor of agricultural practise. Alfalfa and alsike clover are grown alone and with grasses with as much ease as in the warmer countries. As a nurse crop the Fargo Station finds that wheat excels all others and also finds that the clovers catch well with flax.

WRESTLING WITH WHEAT PROBLEMS.

Dakota as a grain State is fortunate in having in Professor Bolley an investigator with a natural trend of mind for his work, and a man who is in close touch with the needs of the average farmer. The problem which most demands solution in Dakota is to secure resistant wheat. Upon this subject Prof. Bolley has some theories and has had an interesting experience. His theory is, that in order to secure a disease resistant variety or strain, the crop under experiment must be subjected to every possible disease producing condition, and from the plot those plants selected that show most power to withstand disease. He does not believe that fertile soils and other favorable circumstances for producing a healthy crop in-



(Photo by Friesen.) STEAM PLOWING ON FARM OF WM. HENSHILL, ROSTHERN, SASK.

creasing by a hundred per cent every year; just across the line is one farm with 250 acres of fodder corn. Corn fields have largely supplanted summer fallows, because the crop is valuable for fodder, and the cultivation it demands insures as clean land as a fallow and soil equally as moist. It is a case of getting summer fallow conditions for wheat without losing a crop. Corn improvement toward securing early maturity has developed to such an extent that a crop can be grown in about ninety days, which for bulk of fodder and yield of grain is very little behind those of the essentially corn states.

At the State Experiment Station at Fargo, Golden Dent is the variety used for ensilage and this variety is apparently suitable for the whole Red River valley, and is favored because it combines earliness, plenty of leaf, prolificacy of grain yield, and location of the cob well up the stalk. In other parts of the State Northwestern Dent, Mercer, Jehu, etc., are grown.

Corn is certainly a great boon to the wheat growers, as its effects upon the yields of wheat can everywhere be detected throughout the State, and at the Station tests have been conducted, which plainly demonstrate its comparative value as a soil improver, as compared with the effects of other crops. It also has the advantage that it allows of the manure being spread on the land before seeding, and is not adversely affected by the application.

CLOVERS.

Professor Shepperd made rather an odd admission, when he said he was afraid that some of the Dakota farmers had taken too kindly to clover. The excessive wet seasons in the Red River valley have made wheat growing a very precarious occupation, and it has been discovered that clover can be depended upon, not only to produce a crop, but it also opens up the soil al-

lowing the water to escape and so removes to a large extent water-logged conditions. The danger is not that clover will do too much good, but that it will get a severe set back sometime, and so shake faith in a crop that has proved the sheet anchor of agricultural practise. Alfalfa and alsike clover are grown alone and with grasses with as much ease as in the warmer countries. As a nurse crop the Fargo Station finds that wheat excels all others and also finds that the clovers catch well with flax.

In actual practice in growing large quantities of wheat upon the ordinary farm, Prof. Bolley's theories and experiments suggest the feasibility of increasing disease resistance, by selecting from a rusty crop wheat for seed that shows the least effects of rust rather than to take the seed from a field that has not been affected by rust, on account of certain favorable conditions that saved it from an attack.

Corn and clover growing and wheat breeding are but three of the branches of work carried on at the Fargo farm and are discussed here because of their bearing upon conditions on this side of the line. Prof. Shepperd is working upon the question of crop rotations, grass improvement, and other branches of farm crop development. Prof. Richards in charge of the live stock is rendering the State valuable aid in feeding and breeding operations and the chemist, Prof. Ladd, is conducting extensive experiments in the analysis of foods. The state agricultural college and experimental farm is in a flourishing condition, is being taken advantage of by the farmers, and fully justifies the expenditure of more funds for the work being done.

Lacombe Experimental Farm.

A peculiar condition of affairs has developed in regard to the experimental farm at Lacombe. At the date of writing no land has been purchased. The government is halting between two opinions in the choice of location. One place offered is excellent land on a good road and would be very desirable; the other is a school section which has a large area of broken land, land consisting of slaughs, pot-holes and land unfit for cultivation. It would require the construction of a private road to reach it and no one could consider it in any way suited for experimental purposes. However, it appears that the Dept. of Agriculture with which is frequently associated the government departments of parsimony and economy—favors the unfavorable site. If they act on this idea it will be a grave injustice to the Province of Alberta. We gladly welcome economy in administration—there is too little of it, but parsimony on a measure of this kind is foolhardy and disastrous.

Comparison of Cost of Stook and Stack Threshing.

The difference in cost in favor of stook as compared with stacking and subsequent stack threshing as ascertained by the Minnesota experiment station on several average farms in Minnesota was much smaller than one would expect. With barley there was a difference in favor of stook threshing of only 16 cents, with wheat 23 cents and with oats 21 cents per acre.

Deep Plowing Favored for Semi-arid Lands.

Nearly all successful dry land farmers advocate deep plowing. Deep plowing brings a larger amount of dirt in contact with the air, thus aiding the growth of certain micro-organisms so necessary for the manufacture of plant food, and also brings about favorable chemical action in a large degree. In short, a greater amount of weathering is brought about in deeper plowed land. The above reasons hold in moist climates as well as in dry. In addition, deeper plowing furnishes a deeper seed bed, which will wet down more quickly and dry out less rapidly than a shallow seed bed. This idea is carried out more completely in subsoiling. There the ground is loosened to a depth of 18 inches or more, thus allowing water to percolate into soil that was formerly too hard. In certain soils, subsoiling is certainly of benefit. The beneficial effects may be noticed for a period of three or more years.

SOIL TREATMENT AFTER PLOWING.

If one were to examine a freshly plowed field, he would find the soil loose in texture, and containing many air cavities communicating with the surface. If the ground is left undisturbed, there is thus furnished excellent means for the drying of the newly plowed soil. In order to prevent such drying the soil should immediately be packed and a dirt mulch formed on top. Packing may be done with an ordinary roller but the results are not generally satisfactory. Probably the best tool for this purpose is the sub-surface packer which consists essentially of a series of wedge-shaped skeleton wheels about 24 inches in diameter. These are weighted, and when the machine is drawn over the freshly plowed field, the lower portion of the freshly turned soil is firmed, the air spaces are filled, and as the soil is packed against the furrow bottom, capillarity is reestablished thus allowing water to be drawn up from below.

L. B. WALDRON.

What of Surface Ditches?

We know of a farm in the Red River valley not more than thirty miles from Winnipeg that has suffered practically nothing from the heavy rains of the past summer, while others very similarly situated have failed by from 25 to 50 per cent. to produce a full crop. The difference has been caused altogether by surface drainage. Under drains are out of the question in valley lands in this country and uplands seldom need them. An experience with under drains was called to our attention recently near Fargo, N. D. An extensive farmer there put in quite an elaborate system of tile drains and got for his trouble valuable experience for his neighbors. When ever he put the tile near enough to the surface to drain the water out of the crop soil the water became frozen in the drains and did not thaw out

in the spring until it was too late to do any good, and where he put the tile deep enough to escape frost they were too deep to do effective drainage of surface soil, although they served as pipes to carry water from sloughs to the regular water courses.

Upon the Manitoba farm we refer to, wide surface drains, that can be driven over, have been put in at intervals of 40 or 60 rods and to these lead broad shallow water furrows from the "finish" of each "land" in plowing. It is some years now since those ditches were put in, the work being done in the fall after a wet summer. When the rains were on the natural watercourses were observed, and in the fall, plowing and other work was neglected to make provision for the escape of surface water should other wet seasons follow. The past year when the soil had absorbed all the water it could hold the ditches began to run, and the water that would otherwise have stood on the crops to work damage was carried off. We cite this experience here, for the reason that there are many other farms that would be benefited by like treatment, and because the need of ditches was forcibly impressed during the past summer. In dry seasons these ditches do no harm as they cannot withdraw soil water from the land, their only office is to carry off surplus water, and in this they are remarkably successful.

* * *

Turn to the Gossip columns and read the statements under the heading "Barley for malting is spoiled at the separator."

Big Prizes for Wheat at 1907 Industrial.

It has been decided by the Board of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition to again offer at the exhibition for 1907 the large prizes that were offered this year for oats and barley and especially the five hundred dollar prizes for wheat, and this certainly should be the means of bringing out one of the largest exhibits of grain ever made in Canada, or possibly in America. With the abundant crops that the agriculturist is having this year, and being able to hold back the amount necessary for these prizes, a splendid exhibit should be the result, and we advise our readers to make the necessary preparation for the same.

The Amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act.

At the last session of the Dominion parliament the amendment below was discussed and agreed to in the Senate and the Commons:

"When an applicant has loaded or cancelled a car allotted to him he may, if he requires another car, become eligible therefor by placing his name, together with the section, township and range in which he resides, at the bottom of the list; and when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded or cancelled it, he may again write his name, together with the section, township and range in which he resides, at the bottom of the list; and so on, until his requirements have been filled.

"No applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the order book at any time."

Clover Maxims.

Nitrogen can be restored by the growth of clover, but the potash and phosphoric acid cannot. The clover plant by its long root draws these elements of fertility from the soil below, leaves them near the surface, where they are more readily available. In other words, the clover plant seems to be able to avail itself of the potash and nitrogen of the soil which other plants cannot reach, and by, so to speak, digesting them, or putting them in position for other plants to reach, adds greatly to the crop following, whatever that may be.

* * *

The man who is using clover merely to increase the fertility of the soil, which is to be converted into crops that are to be sold off the land, is exhausting his soil both of the phosphorus and potash; and if he continues this course, will carry it on to a point where he will be compelled to use commercial fertilizers. "Clover without manure makes the father rich and the children poor."

If you have failed in your attempts to grow clover on a piece of land, suitable for the purpose: *manure it, and try again!*

* * *

We have all our homestead inspectors out now making cancellations of the homesteads which have been under entry for more than a year and upon which there is not residence and improvements. We have made a large number of inspections, we have made a considerable number of cancellations, we are going on with that work, and we propose to bring the matter up to date in so far as it can be done. It is a stupendous undertaking to cover so much ground and so many entries.—MR. OLIVER, *Hansard*, p. 5948.

A Burning Question for Separator Owners.

At this time of year the newspapers generally chronicle the burning of a grain separator or two each week. Every person knows the time honored opinion held by farmers that an easy road to financial ruin is the purchase of a threshing outfit and a stallion by a farmer. There are many reasons that may be adduced why the adage, or saying, is incorrect; some person or persons must keep a stallion in a community, and some person or persons must be prepared to do the threshing, and if the persons engaging in these several lines of work are possessed of executive ability, rather than failing they will make money. This is the time of year however when extra precautions need to be taken against fire by the separator owners. Stubbles and straw are dry, high winds are more or less prevalent and precautionary measures must be taken if losses are to be avoided. A barrel or two filled with water loaded on a stoneboat with a couple of pails and some bags hanging in the water should be provided for the quick stamping out of incipient blazes. It is also essential that a good stout chain (logging) should be attached to the separator at all times so that in case of loads or stacks taking fire, teams may be hitched on quickly and the machine dragged to the windward out of the range of the fire. A spare pair of whiffletrees and a doubletree should be attached to one end of the chain. Speed counts at a fire, and the successful firefighters are the ones, who get close in at the start. Do not neglect precautionary measures which cost but little in time or money but may be the means of saving a few thousand dollars in a very few minutes.

Fall Wheat Growing not a Permanent Industry.

Reports are now in circulation of the success of winter wheat in some of the districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and great things are reported as possible where winter wheat can be grown. Whether the possibilities expected of these districts will ever be realized remains to be seen. A strange thing in connection with the winter wheat districts in other parts is that they do not for long remain specially wheat centers, but soon are devoted to the production of some other commodity. Ontario, New York, Ohio, Illinois, etc., are examples of this fact. The reason for the decline of wheat growing in these places has been said to be the uncontrollable increase of parasitic and insect enemies of the crop, and to a great degree this is true. Generally speaking, without exception, fall wheat is subject to more ills than spring wheat, and the greater length of time required for its maturity gives its enemies a better opportunity to work injury to it. As compared with spring wheat, it has possession of the land from nine to eleven months where the former occupies the ground but for three or four. This makes it more difficult to combat weeds where fall wheat is grown than in land devoted to spring wheat, and besides, fall wheat has always displayed less immunity than spring wheat, presumably, because its straw is in a more favorable condition for the reception of rust spores when they are moving, than is spring wheat straw.

The afore mentioned circumstances may all have their several effects in making winter wheat growing more or less of a transient circumstance in the agricultural history of a community or country, but we incline to the opinion that there are other and more irresistible influences that are responsible for the abandonment of winter wheat growing. Fall wheat growing is but a stage in the progress from primitive to complicated methods of farming. As soon as it is demonstrated that the soil and climatic conditions of a community are suitable for winter wheat growing

the land in that community becomes enhanced in value to such an extent that wheat growing becomes unprofitable and it at once is evident that other crops or methods of farming that give greater value for the labor expended, will succeed, and consequently are adopted. That fall wheat has grown and matured in northern parts of Manitoba is good news. It suggests the coming of the dairy, of hog raising, of large fruit growing, of corn crops and the other adjuncts of more intrinsic and more profitable agriculture.

Cleanliness in Feeding.

Many men have fairly good stables, but when you go into the stables you notice at once an unpleasant odor—not exactly unwholesome, but unpleasant, slightly acid; and if you go around amongst the cattle you will likely notice little corners filled with decaying matter in front of the cows; the passages, especially near the water buckets, often look rather sloppy, and if they have water in the stable there are likely to be little wet places in the manger where the feed is decaying and souring. Now that is unsanitary for two reasons. In the first place because an evil odor in the stable, in itself, is unsanitary; in the second place, more or less of this partially decayed matter is sure to be consumed by the cow and is quite unsuitable for food and is apt to lead to digestive troubles. We make it a

Dairy Cattleman Speaks

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your comments on Brandon Fair you advise both Brandon and Winnipeg to cut down the dairy cattle prizes and give it to the Whitefaces, and state that some of the cattle were dirty when they came before the judge.

In the first place the dairy barn was newly filled in with dirt and a light coat of gravel, just the thing to make the bulls paw and throw the dirt on themselves. And, as the director is a beef cattle breeder we only got one load of straw, after which we had to carry it ten rods or do without, while the beef pets were in straw two feet deep.

We dairy cattlemen are not so thin skinned but we can stand fair criticism. We are beaten in the ring by better stock, and sometimes by the judge without saying much, but we will not stand for a reduction in the prizes, and pay freight. If the fairs want only the beef cattle all they have to do is to say so. Some years ago the Winnipeg list gave prizes for Manitoba bred and grade cattle; now all the money is in large prizes the big end of which went to one man, and if you paper men heard what we cattlemen do, you might advise the fair board different. Look at the exhibitions and see. G. Allison, D. Allison, Greenway, Ryan, Bennie, Benson, Lang, etc., all breeding Shorthorns, but have to retire in favor of the man who can buy his winners up in the

A director of an agricultural show questioned the accuracy of our remarks re the cleaning up at their particular fair, and stated that he understood their ministerial association had O. K.-ed all the shows. That may or may not be, but we have not yet reached that stage of degeneracy, and should be sorry if the general public had, when the sole arbiter of what is good and what is evil is to be our frock coated brother. We have no right to shirk our responsibilities by attempting to shoulder such on to the clergy! Ever since Adam's time, the power to tell good from evil has been a human possession, one which we do not believe in relegating to any one section of the community, whether 'called' or not! We believe the public attending the larger shows would appreciate the enterprize of exhibition associations in bringing a really first class band go play at the shows. The bringing of local bands may have some justification, if such are tood of their kind, but not otherwise.

POULTRY

Co-Operative Poultry Fattening Stations.

The following is the plan of operation for the fattening stations in Alberta:

1. All poultry must be delivered alive and free of charge at the fattening stations at such times as may be required by the Department of Agriculture.
2. Only spring chickens will be accepted unless arrangements have been made for fowl.
3. All chickens must weigh at least from 3½ to 4 pounds each.
4. In no case will cock birds, crippled, deformed, sick, or diseased birds be accepted, and the operator in charge of a fattening station may refuse to accept any birds which, in his opinion, are unsuitable for fattening purposes.
5. The crop of all birds must be empty when received at the station and before being weighed. (This is most easily attained by cooping the birds the evening previous to delivery.)
6. All birds will be weighed alive on delivery at the station and the seller given credit for the total weight.
7. The Department of Agriculture will pay in advance eight cents per pound live weight for chicken, and six cents for fowl upon receipt of an advice from the operator of the fattening station.
8. The Department of Agriculture agrees to provide suitable accommodation and efficient management for such co-operative fattening stations as may be established and to properly crate and fatten the birds accepted from patrons, and to market the same to the best advantage.
9. The Department of Agriculture agrees to keep an account of all revenue received from the sale of poultry, and, after deducting the amount of the original advance, and the actual cost of fattening and marketing, to return the balance at the close of the season to the patrons in proportion to the weight of poultry received from each.

Vigor in Poultry.

In my opinion any poultryman it is getting on the right track when he puts constitutional vigor ahead of everything else in poultry raising if he wants to succeed. Constitutional vigor—what is it? Webster tells us that constitution is the state of being; that form of being, or peculiar structure and connection of parts which makes or characterizes a system or body. Constitutional—bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body.

Now as to vigor—Webster tells us it is to be brisk, to grow, to be strong, allied to, to live, active strength or force of body in animals, physical force. Now to select and keep this wonderful bred or inherent constitution requires some knowledge and care, above all selection of the best, the strongest; breed up, not down, always remembering there are two lines in every flock, the weak and the strong. Select the best specimens—the active, bright, lively, strong birds, that when you handle them they feel alive; when you place them down on the ground they bound like a puff ball. I have seen birds that were prize winners you would have to kick out



JOHN MILLAR, REGINA, CHAIRMAN.
W. L. McNAIR, KEYES, MAN. GEO. E. GOLDIE, AYR, ONT.
Members of the Grain Commission.

rule at the farm to clean the mangers twice a day, after feeding in the morning and after feeding at night, or the next morning before feeding. So that twice a day the mangers are cleaned out. If any man is caught leaving any feed in the manger, he is severely reprimanded and it is not likely to occur again. The farmer who neglects that little item is likely to have troubles of his own, especially if he is raising calves in his stable. Nothing is so likely to lead to trouble in connection with the raising of calves, as this leaving of little bits of feed which decay and foul the air and injure the digestive capacity of the cows, and in that way affect the health of the animals, and in that way affect also the farmer's purse, for the reason that the animals suffering from indigestion require more feed for the same amount of milk. The more influences that lead to ill-health, that make for discomfort, that are unpleasant, the more expensive is the product to produce; therefore every thing we can do in a sanitary way will be conducive not only to the health of the animals and the good quality of the product, but to our own purses, which is, I take it, as important, if not more important than the others. Of course, it is not well to appeal to the sordid side of our natures always, but we have to consider that, and I think that any one of you who undertakes to improve the condition of his stable is going to be amply repaid by the greater yield from his cows and by the increase in net returns.

GEISDALE.

thousands and keep dairy grades to raise the calves on, we dairy cattlemen cannot afford to do this, and if we did, we would soon have beef instead of milk. Keep on booming beef cattle and milk will soon be more than 10c. a quart in Winnipeg.

A. B. POTTER.

[If our correspondent will note the editorial in our last issue some of the remarks will be found to have been in accordance with his own. Off hand from the public announcement of the Industrial's finances, the time looks opportune for an increase all around in the prize list. Our correspondent has, however, up-to-date, missed the real point of our contention, which is not, that dairy cattle should not have recognition, but that heretofore, considering the quality, and quantity, and attractiveness to the public of the dairy cattle exhibits, the milking breeds got rather more than their share. It would seem that the bedrock has been reached, and it is now up to the fair boards to increase the monies; we take it our correspondent is really in accord with our idea on this subject, that the monies now need to be increased all round.—Ed.]

* * *

The Canadians who have been chosen for the Rhodes scholarships this year are: R. C. Read, Ontario; Arthur Moxon, Nova Scotia; A. G. Cameron, Prince Edward Island; Ralph Frost, New Brunswick; A. R. McLeod, Quebec; Vernon Bothwell, Northwest Territories; J. J. Penry, Newfoundland; Stuart Beech, Manitoba.

of your way; they had scarcely life enough to move. Don't breed from that kind if you expect vigor, no matter how fine they look. In other words, don't expect to raise large, fine, vigorous chickens that will live and grow from a line of prize winners unless you positively know that they are healthy, strong and vigorous. Constitutional vigor can only be maintained by reasonable and rational means. Don't bake the eggs; don't bake the chickens; don't keep them in unsanitary death traps called brooders; don't keep them all or the biggest part of their lives shut up in devitalized air in unsanitary coops, with sour musty food and impure drinking water. That is not the way to keep constitutional vigor. On the other hand, try and maintain it. How? By selection of the best always; by using incubators of tested and tried qualities—or hatch in the natural way under clean sanitary arrangements, giving reasonable treatment in brooding; plenty of fresh air, and sanitary conditions. If your chicks die let them die in fresh air.

Use your best judgment at all times. Don't try to do too much all in one year—always remembering that a few good chickens are worth thousands of miserable, unhealthy chickens. Above all things, at all times and in all places, always remember that there is life giving principles in fresh air. Fresh air, clean water, clean food, and you'll succeed. 'Tis up to you Mr. Poultryman, whether you will succeed or fail. You can find the vigorous stock and you can keep it if you will, at a profit. I have no poultry to sell, no axe to grind—only honest advice to give as I view the matter. The earnest worker generally wins. I repeat again—good selection, fresh air, clean water, clean feed, and hard work—and you'll succeed.—W. O. ROGERS in *Farm Poultry*.

Horticulture and Forestry

Exhibition Weed Exhibits.

Some collections of wild flowers, weeds, and grasses noticed at recent shows afford some ground for comment. These exhibits are usually made up by school children, a habit that cannot receive too much encouragement, but the teacher might assist to the extent of pointing out to the pupil the proper method of mounting a plant. The scholar should take pride in his collection but the pleasure, in a measure, will be in proportion to the extent and completeness of the work. Rough specimens, poorly mounted on an inferior note book soon lose shape and beauty. The more nearly plants in a collection, can approach nature the better they will appear. Therefore, if possible collect when in full bloom. Do your work on a dry day as the flowers are then in a better condition. If the plant be small, root and all may be mounted, but in the case of large plants a section may be cut out leaving a portion of root, stem, and flower.

Spread the plants out and place between sheets of felt paper. Use plenty of paper as this is the only way to prevent moulding of sappy plants. Have a flat, strong board to put on top and then place a weight on the board. A letter press is a handy thing for pressing plants, but a good sized stone will do as well.

The mounting is very simple. Get sheets of strong white paper about twelve or fifteen inches wide and eighteen or twenty long. Turn the plant over and with a fine brush rub mucilage all over the back of the plant then place gently on the paper. In the case of thick, fleshy plants a small slit may be made through the mounting sheet and through this a narrow slip of paper can be run around the plant and then be glued down on the back. The specimen having been duly mounted only requires to be labeled. Write the name both common and scientific if possible on the lower right hand corner. The date and place of collection should also be added and the work is complete. If the collection is a large one the species of one genus can be placed in a separate cover using a coarser paper for this purpose.

A collection carefully put up is of great value to any farmer besides being a source of pleasure to the collector. It would be a good idea for the

agricultural departments of the three provinces to send a specimen properly mounted together with a circular explaining the method to every school in the province. Lectures drilled and pounded into the grown up people are of little avail compared to the knowledge that grows up in the minds of the school children, the future farmers and farmers' wives of Western Canada.

Tree Talk in the Senate.

The following excerpts from the Senate debates, No. 56, show that some of the grave and reverend seigniors are interested in tree planting, and are of an age great enough to quote from their experiences!

"That trees can be planted in this country, and during the life time of a man arrive at a marketable value, is beyond doubt. You may be surprised when I say that about forty-two years ago I planted some maple trees in front of the dwelling in which I now live, trees which were not larger than my wrist, and to-day they are over three feet in diameter, and I have had to cut down every second tree to prevent too much shade in front of the house. It is evidence to those who will study the subject that if the farmers will take their rough lands, of which they have plenty in Ontario, after clearing them and burning out the stumps and taking off one or two crops, replant them with trees, during their own life time they would have a very valuable return for their investment. When my father carried on a cabinet business, and furniture manufacturing in 1839 or 1840, black walnut could be purchased for \$40 or \$45 per 1,000 feet. You could not get 100 feet of it for that to-day. If our people, particularly in the western peninsula of Ontario, were to plant the walnut, I do not think they could make a better investment. If a man, when a son was born to him, would take say five acres and plant it in walnut, by the time that child came of age he would have a good inheritance. The system has been carried on in England for centuries. On the birth of a male child, those who own large areas of territory set apart a certain plantation of young trees, and that plantation is given to the son when he comes of age. I should very much like to see that system carried out here. We are too apt, as young men, to think that it is useless to plant a tree, because we may not ourselves live to derive any benefit from it; but my experience, as I have indicated shows that a man can plant trees, and in forty years if he lives that long, he will have not only an ample return pecuniarily but he will also have had a yearly return in the pleasure he derives in seeing the trees grow."—SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

"A spruce in 25 years will grow large enough to be cut down for lumbering purposes, and it will measure fourteen inches in diameter. I hope the government will select the forest reserves at the heads of the streams, because that is of the greatest importance. They are the reservoirs that supply the waters in our rivers and you should see to it that this is done. The selection made in other places would not be so beneficial to the rivers and that is of great importance when we come to consider our water system in Canada."—HON. MR. BAIRD.

"For some years the government have had timber reserves in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, but the limits of those reserves have always been encroached on by settlers, and in the past it must have been very hard for the Minister of the Interior to resist the encroachment of settlement on those reserves. Settlers would claim that there was very little timber on land suitable for growing wheat, and that they wanted homesteads, and thus encroachments were made from time to time on the reserves, but now the government have, by Act of parliament, set out what the boundaries of those reserves are. In addition to the commercial value of the timber in Canada, there is no doubt that in the West they will be very valuable for the precipitation of moisture. We all know that where there is a forest it draws and retains moisture and in fact in the prairie country the sources of our streams are in those forests. Take the Riding Mountains, one of the largest forest reserves in the West; it is all good soil, and no doubt if settlers were allowed to go in there the timber would be cleared and the land cultivated though at such an altitude it might not be profitable to grow wheat. There is an immense amount of timber there, and that is the source of water supply to the Assiniboine river.

If that timber were allowed to be destroyed, there would be very little water in the Assiniboine river. The attention of the people of Canada has been called to the fact that the levels of the waters of Lake Huron and Lake Superior are going down. There is no doubt in my mind that it is due to the destruction of the forests. There is not now the same precipitation of moisture as there was in former years. The work that has been done in the West in growing timber is probably due not so much to reforestation as to preventing fires. If the fires are prevented the prairie, in a very short time will become forest where it is not disturbed by the plow. Seeds take root and will grow almost anywhere in the west if the fires are kept down."—SENATOR ROBT. WATSON.

Timber Reserves in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Riding Mountains consists of 1,535 square miles.

Duck Mountain 1,211 square miles.
Porcupine No. 1, 324 square miles.
Lake Manitoba west 248 square miles.
Sprucewoods 110 square miles.
Turtle Mountain 109 square miles.
Total in Manitoba, 3,537 square miles.
In Saskatchewan the areas of the reserves are:
Moose Mountain 69 square miles.
Beaver Hill, 172 square miles.
The Pines, 145 square miles.
Porcupine No. 2, 252 square miles.
Total in Saskatchewan, 632 square miles.
The above reserves are provided for in the Forest Reserves bill which passed the house last session.

The Experimental and General Culture of Potatoes.

Synopsis of paper read by Mr. Williamson, F. H. S. conference, Limerick, Ireland, Aug., 1906.

It has been universally admitted that the potato is a plant of comparatively short life, that its constitutional vigor is liable to rapid deterioration, and consequent liability to disease, and therefore the grower is compelled to have recourse from time to time to what I may shortly term "new blood" if he wants to reap success. This being so, the raising of new varieties becomes absolutely necessary. How are these obtained? Formerly the grower had to depend upon naturally raised seedlings, that is, the process of plant breeding was left altogether to nature. But with the advance of science came the art of hybridising, and the evolution of this art has been nothing short of revolutionary in its results. Cross-fertilisation is now carried out on scientific and systematic lines, and the term "pedigree potato" is no longer a misnomer. To realise the care which has to be exercised, as well as the disappointments to be endured in an operation in which blanks are many and prizes few, an extract from a recent work on the subject may prove enlightening:

"The raising of sterling new varieties is no easy task; it is one requiring very many years of patient toil and perseverance, as well as great skill, to attain even one success. You may get among your first year's seedlings a large number of promising tubers, some that will astonish you as regards size and productiveness. Do not for a moment think that you have attained success. The next year, the next, and so on, your first born seedlings will probably deteriorate instead of improving, and at the end of six or more years' trials you may have to discard all of them."

Only a very small proportion of the new varieties are found worth bringing into cultivation, fewer still will be entitled to front-rank honors, and yet fewer will be the leading potato of its time, as were Patterson's Victoria, Magum Bonum and Up-to-Date, and perhaps as Irishmen we should not omit the Champion.

Mr. Walter P. Wright, the eminent writer and authority on vegetables, has stated the qualities that make for greatness in a potato are size and shape, flavor, great cropping powers, vigor of constitution and inherent power of adaptability to different soils and climates; a combination of qualification that is certainly exacting. In a word, a "best potato" is one that is most profitable over the biggest area.

It is inevitable that anyone talking about potatoes should refer to the epoch making boom of 1903-4. When the young growers of the pres-

ent day are old and gray headed, they will tell their grand-children of the prices paid for some of the new varieties—of the £1,400 paid for a stone of Eldorado, and the £20 to £30 per tuber paid for others. Regrettable as have been some of the results of this wild gamble, it drew increased attention to the humble tuber and its cultivation, it exposed the fallacy of express propagation which played havoc with the prospects of some of the valuable varieties of that period. In July, 1904, when this system was in full swing, advocated by eminent professors and practised by all, I wrote to the *Spalding Free Press* and asked the question "are potatoes whittled to shreds good seed?" suggesting that it would be interesting to see what the produce of such sets under thrice repeated operations of similar severity would be in three years time. From my observations of the failure of Northern Star in that year I was forced to come to the conclusion the process was a suicidal one. Some English-raised stocks of Eldorado in the following season confirmed my belief. I expected that my letter would have drawn out the testimony of growers on what appeared to be a matter of importance, but not a single letter subsequently appeared, and I could only come to the conclusion that at that time almost every grower was "a whittler" and did not want to spoil the game.

Time has, however, fully justified my strictures. It is now universally recognised that rapid propagation from stems and cuttings spells ruin to the produce for seed purposes. The yield from the cutting cannot be as perfect in stamina or quality as that from a normally grown tuber. It all came from an inordinate desire for gain and the next man was never considered. Certainly the system was responsible for some extraordinary yields—a half ounce tubers giving a crop of over 25 stone, and one pound of Eldorado 43 cwt., but as seed the produce was worthless. Mr. Wesley Forbes, a grower in the North of Ireland, has stated that in a comparative test of Eldorado seed from cuttings and the same from tubers only, the result was as $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. is to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Mr. Findlay has also truly characterised the system as "contrary to all the teachings of nature and common sense."

Another result of the boom is that it has drawn attention to the great difference in the value and character of separate stocks of the same variety. It has made the production of seed potatoes a profession for specialists. Doubtless, it means a higher cost for seed, but the farmer is more than recompensed for the extra cost of securing good seed by the enhanced returns he will obtain for his outlay.

EARLY POTATO INDUSTRY.

The Department's leaflet on this part of the subject affords valuable information. When visiting the Department's farm at Clonakilty a couple of weeks ago I learned the result of an experiment with early potatoes—very large tubers of "Ninetyfold" being planted against small tubers. The result showed that the large seed gave a crop of 7 tons 11 cwt. against 3 tons 9 cwt. from the small. Making due allowance for the extra cost and for the heavier crop, it would appear that the net profit from the same would amount to fully £20 per acre at the then price.

[At the Ontario Agricultural College it has been determined that the best results have been obtained from medium-sized sets.]

CHANGE OF SEED.

Experience has proved that nothing conduces to higher vitality in potatoes so much as change of seed. High vitality not only ensures a big yield, but it safeguards the crop more than anything else can against disease. Disease has always had a strong foothold in Ireland because farmers had neither the knowledge nor the enterprise that would have led them to conserve the vitality of their tubers by a frequent change of seed stocks. The penalty attached to such neglect has been increased by the inveterate Irish custom of replanting the smallest tubers in the same ground year after year. The effect is similar to in-breeding with live stock, the plant becomes enfeebled in every way, it is more susceptible to disease, it deteriorates in cooking qualities, loses its yielding powers, and becomes untrue to type.

The average farmer from time immemorial has come to regard it as an axiom that anything is good enough for seed, and so long as it is "cheap"—the word is one of the curses of Ireland—he looks with suspicion upon anything that has not been previously tested by his

grandfathers. In daily practice common sense is ignored, principles are ridiculed and men prefer to pursue the plans of their forefathers, because prejudice blinds them to their own interests. It is difficult to break down an Irish farmer's conservatism, but the conservatism that grows crop after crop in the same soil, and from seed that the grower himself admits "is not good enough for the pig," is not practical common-sense.

The value of a change of seed is keenly appreciated by English growers, and Scotland has hitherto had a practical monopoly of supplying such seed. But I hold that Irish grown seed is equally good, and possibly better, and Irish growers should do their utmost to capture a share of this valuable trade. In the spring of 1904 I supplied seed of six varieties to Mr. Brierly, of Rugby, who grew it side by side with Scotch and English stocks, and the result was that out of thirty-three varieties the Irish seed took first, second and fourth places, Scotch taking third, Mr. Brierly stating in his published report that he desired to draw special attention to the seed from Ireland, the crop from which was remarkable.

I do not know if growers will generally agree with me, but I have an idea that planting the seed of individually prolific roots will tend to make the produce prolific. As an instance, I may mention the result of a small trial I made last season. With part of the produce of a fine root of Duchess of Cornwall which weighed 20½ lbs., I planted two short drills, each 25 yards long and 27 inches apart, each with 75 single eyed sets, and the resultant crop was 4 cwt. 40 lbs. of very fine tubers, which panned out at over 28 tons per statute acre. Perhaps trials on this line might profitably be undertaken.

MATURE V. IMMATURE SEED.

The value of planting immature seed is now generally recognised. In a paper read by Mr. C. Foster of the University College Gardens, Reading, at the last meeting of the National Potatoes Society in London, this authority stated that he was perfectly convinced that for reproductive purposes immature potatoes were far more satisfactory to plant than are those fully ripened and matured. He advocated planting much later for stock purposes if the grower persists in replanting his own produce. Mr. Sutton, of Reading, Mr. Findlay, and other eminent growers in the discussion which followed, all concurred as to the value of immature seed.

Use of New Varieties.

In your valuable *Horticulture and Forestry* department, you frequently devote considerable attention to the interesting work of Prof. Hansen of South Dakota. Prof. Hansen is an expert hybridiser who has, we understand, succeeded in producing a strawberry, and likewise a raspberry, improved from the wild fruit, akin to the tame, and capable of withstanding the rigors of northern winters without any protection whatsoever. This is, of course, very satisfactory; but the question we would beg leave to ask is: Can we, in Canada, obtain these plants? Are they for sale, and where? And if not now, when will they be in the market?

A brief answer to this, in the form of an editorial note would be very acceptable. If we can't get them our interest is merely platonic and unless we are pure scientists they don't concern us. Very few of us indeed would be likely to incur the "disappointments in store" for us in experimenting with eight thousand seedlings to pick out the two best.

Prof. Hansen, like many eminent men, has his little peculiarities. One of them is that he refuses to protect any plant, under any conditions. This may be an excellent rule for the purpose he has in view, but it will not do for us. Why should not plants be protected? Simply because it is too much work. If there were no work about it no other reason could be urged. Now I believe that work should not be shirked, provided that it pays. In fruit growing for the markets of the world it is clear that countries where the plants need protection cannot compete with more favored ones; but in the case of small patches of choice fruit for our own use it undoubtedly pays better to protect them and enjoy the fruit, than to save an hour's labor and without it; and I greatly advise my friends to cover their patches and eat their fruit, profiting by their own experience. We might also refuse to grow them in a dry season; draw the line at growing them

and let them die. But the question is: Does the work pay? If it does, then water them, and cover them likewise. The world has thousands of acres under glass; they bring millions, in pleasure to private owners and in dividends to business men. What are they but plant protection?

Alberta.

HENRY DEBY.

[The object of Prof. Hansen, and other plant breeders, is to develop varieties with certain improved qualities. After this is done there follows the work of propagation to supply the demand for such varieties, the wheats bred by the Dominion Experimental Farms are a case in point. We do not know when the supply of Prof. Hansen's new berry plants will be sufficient for general distribution, but it is probable it will be within four or five years. The professor may have his own notions about protecting plants, but we presume that he has concluded, that if a variety will not survive under the favorable conditions given on his plots it would have little chance of living on the average farm, although there may be a few places where it would do better than with him, due to the care given it by the grower.]

APIARY

Keeping Queens.

The following important practical directions on the care of queen bees we take from a Canadian exchange, which prints it over the subscription of W. H. Laws, of Texas:

"As many queens are shipped out and received by the buyer at a time when he is not quite ready to care for them, I have thought this an important question for after a man has paid his good money for a nice lot of queens, it is a pity, indeed, if for lack of proper care they are lost before an egg is laid. A long, tedious journey through the mail does not add anything to the value of a queen, neither does it in one case out of a hundred do her any perceptible damage. Some of the best queens I ever saw had crossed the ocean in a mail pouch, and had been thirty days on the road; but the real damage would come to a queen where, through neglect or otherwise, she would be allowed to be thrown around in the cage after reaching the party addressed, and before introducing to the colony in which she is expected to reign. No thinking bee-man would allow this, if possible to avoid. The extremes of temperature, the danger of ants, and the natural weakness of confined bees are all against them, and for this reason any queens coming through the mail should be placed in the beehive they are to occupy at the first possible moment; but when in the absence of the owner, or if unfavorable weather conditions should prevail, or if for any reason it is not convenient that a hive can be prepared to receive the queens, I would remove the covering from the cages, exposing the wire screen, lay them away in a cool dry place, secure from ants. In this condition they will keep from a week to ten days in good condition as there will be plenty of feed in the candy apartments to last that length of time; but do not try feeding, nor do not give them water, for, after many trials, I find either disastrous to caged queens.

"When ready to introduce, I would remove the queen to be replaced, expose the candy at one end of the cage, and shove candy end down between the end of a comb and the frame end in the brood nest of the hive. If your colony is queenless on arrival of queen, be sure to destroy every cell and introduce as above.

"A customer, who is now maintaining 60 surplus queens, writes me he is doing very well with the cages turned wire down over queenless colonies, but my experience with keeping laying queens caged over queenless colonies does not accord with his, for I lost the larger part of forty queens once caged in the upper story of a queenless hive, the bees selecting a few, which they nursed and fed up to the egg laying degree, while the others were treated as strangers, tormenting and pulling at them through the screen, where I found them dead a few days later.

"The best success I have known in keeping laying queens outside of the nucleus hives from which they were mated were by placing them on unfed sections of honey, placing a solid board on one side and a wire screen on the other with a little wad of queenless bees to each queen.

In this way I have kept them confined in a perfectly healthy condition until the brood from each queen reared in the section was hatching.

"The queen trade is now taking on magnificent proportions, and it is high time that every buyer should have the best information as to the handling and introduction of queen bees, the most beautiful and valuable personages of the beehive."

Millers Approve of Grain Commission.

The Dominion Millers' association in convention at Toronto, passed a resolution to the effect that they appreciated the Dominion Government's action by appointing a commission to inquire into the inspecting and handling of Manitoba grain from the time it leaves the farmer until it reaches the consumer.

Flax, a Crop for the New Settler.

Some time ago this paper suggested the advisability of farmers growing more flax, a crop hitherto not greatly in favor with Canadian farmers, due to the fact, pretty largely, that the seed obtained was often very dirty, and also that the crop was decryed by the experimental farm workers as a result of growing the crop on land, broken but not backset, which did not leave the land in the best condition for wheat to follow. The latter objection is not a serious one and can be remedied by cultivation.

Flax generally grows to a height of from two to three feet and produces blue or white flowers in clusters at the end of the branches. Each seed produces a single stem which may branch extensively, and when sown thin, each plant produces many branches and a large amount of seed. When sown very thick, flax grows much taller, and the branches are produced near the top only. Thick seeding decreases the yield of seed, but improves the quality of the fibre.

Flax succeeds in about as great a range of climate as wheat, it does best where rains are frequent, but is grown successfully in soils such as the Canadian prairie. It is a very common practice to grow flax on new land, but any soil that is adapted to other cereal crops will produce flax although it does better on a sandy loam than on a clay loam. For a long time, flax has had the reputation of being hard on land; investigators have, however, proven that flax is no harder on soil than is wheat or oats; probably the reason that flax has the reputation of injuring the soil is because of a disease known as flax wilt. If this disease gets into the soil, succeeding crops of flax are sure to be injured, and sometimes entirely destroyed. A crop of flax takes practically the same amount of plant food from the soil that a crop of wheat requires.

The preparation of the seed bed is the same as needed for wheat, although as already remarked fair crops have been grown on breaking thus giving a settler an opportunity to get a crop his first year. The seeds of flax are much smaller than wheat kernels, and in consequence may be covered too deep on a rough seed bed. If the crop is grown for seed, sow at the rate of from two to three pecks per acre. When fibre is desired sow a fibre strain and a larger quantity of seed per acre. Flax should be covered one to three inches deep. It is usually sown later in the spring than other grain crops. This gives the weeds a good start, unless particular care has been taken to keep them down until the time of seeding; it is better to sow flax on clean land, if such is not

available cultivate the land until sowing time. A bushel of flax-seed weighs fifty-six pounds.

Flax wilt is a common disease on land cropped to flax year after year and destroys the crop. The disease is caused by wilt seeds or spores, the germs of which will live several years in the soil. At present, no treatment is known for soil that contains wilt spores, all that can be done is to stop growing flax on the infected soil for several years.

Before seeding it is advisable to treat flaxseed as follows: Remove the light seeds and dirt, and apply the formaldehyde solution used in treating seed wheat for smut. Apply the solution slowly and evenly, and shovel the seed constantly to prevent matting. A small force pump with a nozzle set to throw a misty spray is best for the work, one half gallon of the solution should be used per bushel of flax. On no account sow on old, diseased flax ground, but practice rotation of crops and you will not be troubled with flax wilt; flax is not a good weed fighter.

Care should be exercised in selecting flax for sowing to prevent weed seeds from being included, the flax seed of commerce often contains false flax, mustard seed and other bad weeds, hence the importance of clean seed.

The seed is sometimes used as a food for stock, but its greatest value is in the production of linseed oil. After the oil is extracted, the residue is used for feed, and is known as "oil meal." The market demand for flax is likely to increase, owing to the need for the oil for the arts. A short time ago we noticed a very heavy crop of flax on the James farm (Rosser), growing on soil which a few years ago was a good duck shooting preserve; with the flax red clover had been sown and seemingly at the time of inspection was a good catch. At the risk of being tiresome, let us again repeat the warning, USE CLEAN SEED ONLY.

A Day in a Cheese Factory.

Though cheese has for years been Canada's leading dairy product; though the factories where it is made may be counted by the dozen in nearly every county of Ontario and Quebec, while some are also operated in the Maritime Provinces; though it is with us a more or less common article of diet, and though many thousands of our farmers rely chiefly on their monthly cheese-factory checks as a source of income, there are millions of Canadians, and among them, no doubt, a number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers, who lack even a general idea of the processes by which this staple food is manufactured. For such, a description of a day's work in a cheese factory, as witnessed by a member of our editorial staff, may be of interest.

Typical of the better class of factories is the North Oxford factory, in the famous Western Ontario dairying County of Oxford. This is the district where one of the first cow-testing asso-

FIELD NOTES

Notes.

An excellent sample of wheat has been forwarded to Prince Albert, which was grown 150 miles north of that town.

* * *

Two Scotch farm hands under verbal contract with a Western farmer, were fined for breaking their contracts to accept higher wages.

* * *

Ripe strawberries grown at the experimental farm in Brandon, were shown in that town on the last day of August. The fruit is of the Alpine ever-bearing variety.

* * *

One of Lord Rothschild's valuable Shires, Guelder Rose, sent to the Toronto exhibition, broke loose, got at a full corn crib and over ate with fatal results. She was valued at \$5000.

* * *

The homestead and farm of the late Alonzo Wright M.P., near Ottawa, the scene of many hospitable gatherings which old parliamentarians will remember, has been acquired by the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, one of the clerical orders expelled recently from France.

It will be conducted as a farm for the training of young Frenchmen who will be brought out to Canada by the brotherhood.

* * *

The Chinaman renting the farm land of Mr. Martin Woolf adjoining Cardston, Alta., has just finished digging two acres of potatoes. They go a little better than four tons to the acre and sell for one cent a pound f.o.b., Cardston. This means that the Celestial is getting over \$80 to the acre. There are sixty acres seeded to potatoes and one lone Chinaman has attended to them ever since they came up. He has three horses and works sixteen hours a day. Constant cultivation shows, for the patch is the best looking in the district.

* * *

The chief analyst of the Dominion government has examined 319 samples of milk taken from all over the Dominion. There were 189 genuine, 85 doubtful and 45 adulterated. None of the samples from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick were adulterated. There were two adulterated from Prince Edward Island, two from Quebec district, six from Montreal, seven from Toronto, six from London, five from Manitoba, three from Calgary, four from Ottawa and six from British Columbia.



A FLAX FIELD, NORTH OF REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

ciations in Canada was organized last winter. The factory, which is situated about two and one-half miles north of Ingersoll, is a neat brick structure, surrounded with maple trees. A row of them line the driveway which passes the weighstand of the factory, and here a whole string of milk wagons may stand in the shade waiting their turn to unload. This is far better for the milk than keeping the cans in a blazing hot sun. It does not sour so quickly, it makes better cheese, besides which is the comfort of the men and horses, not to mention the esthetic value of the trees themselves, or their wholesome influence on makers and patrons. Not all factories are brick, by any means, and not many have shade trees, but the tendency is towards better buildings and nicer surroundings.

The history of this factory is like that of many others. Built originally as a private enterprise, it was afterwards taken over by a joint-stock company, but has now passed back again into private control. Mr. G. M. McKenzie is the modest but capable proprietor and maker, being assisted by his two sons and a hired hand. There are 76 patrons on the books, and the make has annually increased to last year's respectable output of 215 tons of cheese. June, 1906, was the record month, \$8,000 worth of cheese being made. From this, one patron's net proceeds, deducting the cost of making, figured out a check for \$262, besides which he received pay for a portion of his milk which he sold in town. Last year the cows in the herd of Peter Dunne, who used to be a cheesemaker, but is now farming, averaged 7,000 pounds of milk apiece during the cheese season, April 1st to December 1st. Holsteins and the grades are the favorite breed in this district.

FROM FARM TO FACTORY.

We need not pause to describe a dairy farm. The sight is familiar to all our readers. The rising at 4.30 or 5 a.m. to get the milking done, the arrival of the milk hauler at any time from 6 to 7, according to the distance of the farm from his starting point; the trip of the flat-topped milk wagon along the road, with its one to two dozen milk cans, hauled by a usually rather rakish-looking team; the arrival of the hauler at the factory weighstand, after having waited in a procession, perhaps, for half an hour behind other haulers who got in ahead of him; the lifting, weighing and emptying of each can, with the cheesemaker there to sniff as the lid is pulled off the can, to see if there is evidence of sourness, dirt or bad flavor of any kind that might cause trouble afterwards in the vat of milk; the driving a few yards away to the elevated whey tank, where the recently-emptied milk cans are filled with whey from the previous day's make of cheese; the return trip in the blazing forenoon sun, and the delivery of the cans at the milk stands along the route, whence they had been picked up a few hours earlier—all these things are common-place sights in the dairy sections. One of our illustrations shows the last driver of the day just ready to start back with his load of whey. His team, though not one of the best in this particular section, is stouter looking and better fed than a good many that may be seen elsewhere. Milk hauling is a sort of dog's life for man and beast, and it is rather the exception to find a really thrifty farmer undertaking it.

Some patrons prefer to haul their own milk. These get their cheese made for \$1.00 a cwt., whereas the others pay \$1.50. It is hard to get haulers nowadays, and the maker at North Oxford has to pay them more than he makes out of the extra 50 cents a hundred pounds of cheese that he charges patrons for the service. From the standpoint of the patron, however, there can be no question of the economy of having his milk hauled on the above terms, excepting, perhaps, a few large patrons, who are situated near the factory, or who have an old man or a boy to make the daily trip.

MAKING THE CHEESE.

Perhaps it will conduce to a clearer idea of the process of manufacture to preface the description with a brief outline of cheddar cheesemaking. (Cheddar cheese is practically the only kind made commercially in Canada.) After being received at the stand the milk was run into five long vats, holding 5,000 or 6,000 pounds of milk each, one being filled after another. Here operations begin. To enumerate, they are: Ripening the milk, coloring (optional), renneting, cutting (once horizontally and twice perpendicularly, as a rule), cooking, dipping, matting, milling, salting, hooping, pressing (lightly at first about one

hour), dressing, pressing again, putting the cheese into the curing room, turning them on the shelves, boxing and shipping.

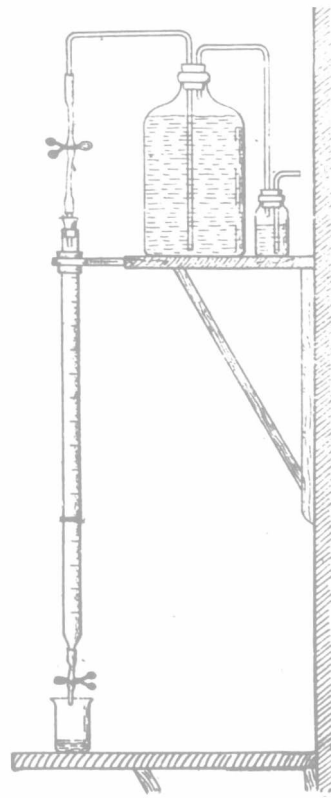
Ripening the milk consists in the development of lactic acid. The object is to produce a uniform quality of cheese. It is accomplished by adding to each vat a pailful of "starter," which is milk of the previous day soured by inoculation with a pure commercial lactic-acid culture. Either of two tests may be used to determine the proper degree of ripeness. The old test was what is known as the rennet test, and this is still used

simple. It is a well-known fact in chemistry that acids and alkalis have the power to neutralize each other's properties. Moreover, it is known that the act of neutralization is a definite one; that is, for a certain quantity of an acid a certain quantity of an alkali (also called a "base") is required to effect neutralization. The acidimeter is a means of measuring the amount of a standard alkaline solution required to exactly neutralize the acid in a given quantity—say 10 cubic centimeters—of milk or whey. The liquid to be tested is measured into a beaker, and the neutralizer slowly added from a graduated burette, with a pinch cock at the lower end. To indicate when the point of neutralization has been reached, a "color indicator" is put into the milk before adding the alkaline solution. The indicator consists of three or four drops of phenolphthalein, a substance which shows no color when the liquid is acid, but changes promptly to a pink when the neutral point is reached. Just enough alkali is added to the milk to produce a permanent color. Note is then taken of the amount of the alkaline solution that has been used, and the percentage of acid in the milk is methodically calculated.

After the starter has been added the coloring matter is put in, unless it is desired to make white or uncolored cheese, as is done in the North Oxford factory. Cheese coloring is made from annatto seed dissolved in an alkali; also from coal tar and from saffron. Coloring matter adds no food value; it is rank-smelling stuff, and an educated consumer's taste will ultimately cease to demand it. A large quantity of uncolored cheese is now manufactured. The usual amount of coloring added is one to one and a half ounces per 1,000 lbs. of milk.

When the acidimeter indicates that there is .19 per cent. of acid in the milk, it is "set" (temperature, 86 degrees Fahr.), by the addition of three to five ounces of rennet per 1,000 pounds of milk. Rennet is an extract from a calf's stomach, but it is now also obtained from plants, such as figwort, mallow, etc. It is sold in two forms, liquid and powder. The powdered form is seldom used in Ontario. Rennet acts on the casein of milk, splitting it up into two compounds, soluble and insoluble. It will not work properly on milk which has been boiled, or which is alkaline. Its visible effect is to thicken the milk into a smooth, white, jelly-like consistency, like the familiar thick milk which everyone knows.

The coagulation is normally complete in about half an hour from the time of adding the rennet. At this stage the "cutting" begins. The first is horizontal cutting. A curd knife is used, with a number of horizontal blades, spaced about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in a steel frame. Running this through the vat lengthwise cuts the curd into layers. A similar knife with the blades vertical, used to be employed for the vertical cuttings, but now a vertical knife is made with wires instead of blades. The new style is handier to use, and disturbs the curd less, resulting in a more evenly cut curd. Curd is cut so that the whey may be readily expelled while heating or cooking is being done. Careless cutting and rough handling of the curd causes loss of fat and injures the texture of the cheese. Unless agitated soon after cutting, the curd tends to mat together again. Agitation or stirring used to be done by hand, but nowadays automatic agitators (run by an engine) are used, sev-



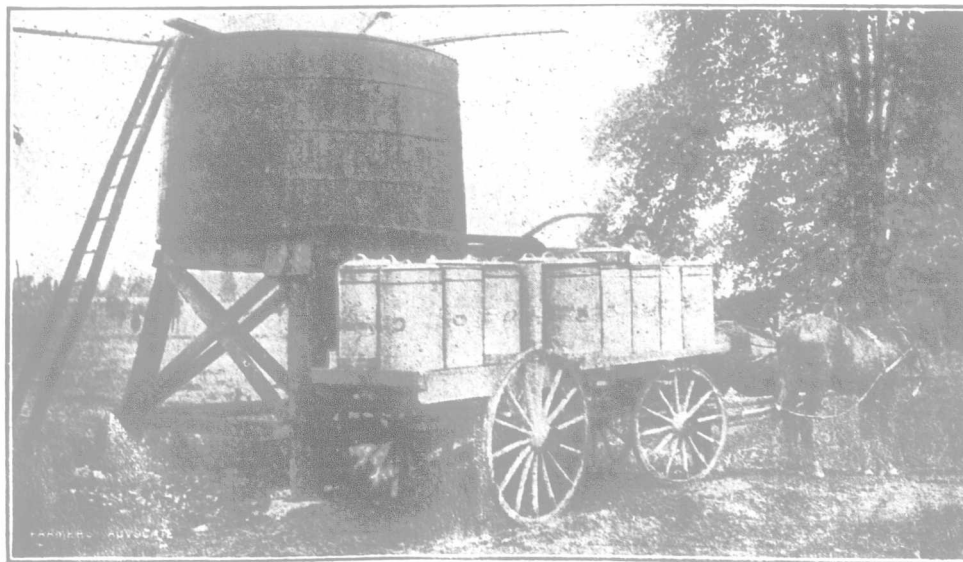
DIAGRAMMATIC SKETCH OF AN ACIDIMETER.

in many cases. Of late years an apparatus called the acidimeter has been used for this purpose, as well as to determine the percentage of acid at various successive stages of the process of manufacture.

The acidimeter is an apparatus for measuring the percentage of acid, or, that is to say, the degree of sourness in milk. Its principle is very



AN ONTARIO CHEESE FACTORY.



LOADING WHEY—A BY-PRODUCT

chemistry to neutralize, it is a definite acid and a "base") The acidimetric amount of a vat to exactly the liquid and the vat is then turned off, and in one and a half to two hours the curd is ready to "dip." Sometimes, however, a certain vat containing some overripe (sour) milk will be "fast-working," and be ready to dip in an hour. The philosophy of cooking is this: The heating causes contraction of the curds, and, consequently, expulsion of moisture, notwithstanding that the pieces of curd are floating in a bath of whey. This contraction of the curd is brought about by the action of the rennet and development of lactic acid, which takes place very rapidly at this stage. A membrane forms over each piece of curd, which retains the fat that has been incorporated with the casein, but allows the moisture to pass through. Pieces of a well cooked curd should not stick together when pressed in the hand.

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eral being in one vat. It is better than hand stirring, and much cheaper. A number of these agitators (momentarily stopped so that a photograph might be taken) are shown in one of our illustrations. While the agitation is in progress the cooking proceeds. By steam connections under the vats (a distinctive feature of Canadian cheddar-cheese making) the temperature of the vat is gradually raised from 86 to 98, or even 102 degrees, the aim being to get it to this temperature in an hour to an hour and a half. The steam is then turned off, and in one and a half to two hours the curd is ready to "dip." Sometimes, however, a certain vat containing some overripe (sour) milk will be "fast-working," and be ready to dip in an hour. The philosophy of cooking is this: The heating causes contraction of the curds, and, consequently, expulsion of moisture, notwithstanding that the pieces of curd are floating in a bath of whey. This contraction of the curd is brought about by the action of the rennet and development of lactic acid, which takes place very rapidly at this stage. A membrane forms over each piece of curd, which retains the fat that has been incorporated with the casein, but allows the moisture to pass through. Pieces of a well cooked curd should not stick together when pressed in the hand.

"Dipping" consists, practically, in drawing off the whey by either a siphon or a tap. The whey runs into a gutter, which passes along the end of each vat, and leads to a cistern-like tank just outside the building, whence it is afterwards pumped to an elevated tank that should be, though sometimes is not, situated several rods away from the factory. When preliminary tests with the acidimeter show the curd is about ready to dip, most of the whey is drawn off, and the operation is completed quickly when the right amount of acid has been reached at this stage. The acidimeter is displacing the time-honored hot-iron test. The hot-iron test consisted in touching a piece of curd gently against a hot iron, and then drawing it out. The greater the amount of acid the more ductile the curd becomes. When it draws out about an eighth of an inch the curd is ready to be separated from the whey—i. e., it is technically ready for "dipping." If the acidimeter be used it will indicate from .17 to .2 per cent. of acid in the whey. This, it will be remembered, is about the same percentage as was indicated at the time of setting.

The explanation why the whey at dipping shows no more acid than the milk did at setting is, that immediately after cutting the curd, the whey will test only about two-thirds as much as the milk did.

The balance is contained in the cubes of curd. As the cooking goes on the acid develops principally in the cubes of curd, and is expelled by the action of the rennet and heat into the whey. This is allowed to go on until the proper dipping point is reached.

As soon as the whey is well run off, a curd sink or "drainer" is wheeled up to the end of the vat and the curd quickly bailed into it with flat-sided pails. A "drainer" is something like a vat in shape and size, but it has no provision for steam connections underneath, and on its bottom is a slatted rack, through which drips the whey that is subsequently stirred out of the still-moist curd. A large piece of cheese cloth is thrown over the bottom and sides of the drainer—this holds the curd, while allowing the moisture to drain away. The curds are then stirred about by hand until they are drained comparatively dry.

The curd is then allowed to settle together or "mat." In about half an hour it is ready to cut into strips about six inches wide, four inches thick, and fourteen to sixteen inches long. These are turned over, and, subsequently, reversed several times. About two hours after dipping the curd is ready for "milling," an operation that may usually be deferred till after noon. The drainer is wheeled under the mill, and the chunks of matted curd are fed into it by hand, the milled curd dropping in the other end of the drainer. There are several makes of mills, but all are now usually run by steam power. The mill cuts the curd into short, square strips, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The more uniform the size of the pieces the better.

When the curd becomes velvety, and has a nice buttery flavor, it is ready for salting. About two to two and three-quarter pounds of salt per hundred pounds of curd are sprinkled over the lot. The lighter rate of salting is now commonly preferred. In the North Oxford factory the salt was first lightly brushed into the surface and then mixed through it with a special tool, resembling a fork with the end of each tine bent into an O-shape. This obviates the disagreeable job of mixing with the hands, which, if they happen to have any abrasions on them, are so affected by daily contact with salted curd that they get extremely sore.

When the curd in all the drainers has been salted it is filled into the hoops. Wooden hoops have given place to steel ones, of the kind shown in our illustration. The hoops are filled with a pail, which is hung on a spring balance and weighed. In the North Oxford factory the rule is 96 pounds of curd for each hoop, and this will make about an 84-pound cheese.

When all the hoops in one press are full, they are laid end to end, and screw pressure by means of a lever applied at one end, crowding all the hoops together and expressing the remaining whey. After being pressed for rather less than an hour, they are taken out and the "banding" (with cheese cloth) is "finished neatly." They are then put back in the press and left till morning, when they are once more taken out, each cheese turned end for end in its hoop, and pressed again for a time. They are then taken out for the last time, and put on the shelves of the curing-room, where they are supposed to remain about two weeks. The last four seasons—1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906—the North Oxford factory is sending its cheese daily to the Government cool-curing room at Woodstock.

The high prices this season result in haste to ship the cheese, even from the Government curing-room, where the loss in weight during curing is not so great as in an ordinary over-heated curing-room. In many factories the cheese are being bought and shipped within a day or two after leaving the hoops.

The curing must be done some place, however, for a new-made cheese is about as digestible as India rubber. It is only when bacteria have broken down the insoluble casein into soluble, digestible forms that cheese becomes the wholesome, nutritious article of diet that constitutes alike the staple food of the English poor and the delicacy of the rich.

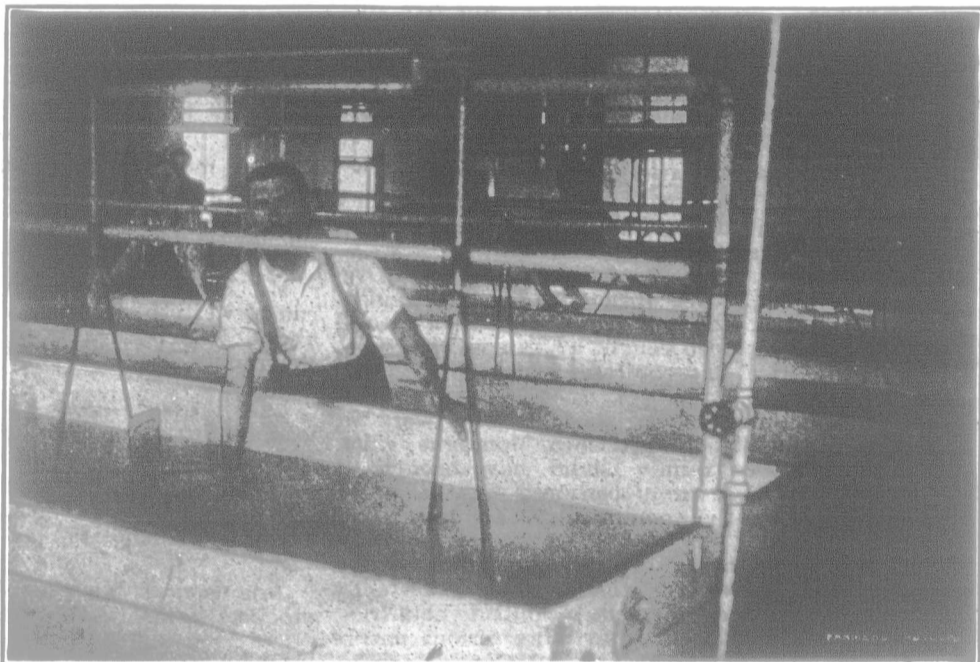
Why the Toronto Industrial is a Success.

The editor of the *News*, Toronto, says as follows on the above question:

"The remarkable and uniform success of the Industrial Exhibition may be ascribed to three main causes: (1) The excellence of its management; (2) the fact that it derives its support from the best agricultural state on the continent, and (3) the interest which Toronto, as its chief commercial, industrial and social centre, has for all classes of the population."

Actual Returns from the Wheat Crop of 1905.

	Bushels.
Total inspection at Winnipeg up to night of Aug. 31, 1906.....	65,849,940
Ground in 47 interior mills of the three provinces.....	5,153,618
In store in mill elevators, Aug. 31.....	590,127
Allowed for 27 mills not reporting, with average capacity of 90 barrels, a run of 75 days and 4 1/2 bushels per barrel.....	774,562
	6,518,307
Wheat received at Winnipeg but not inspected.....	300,000
Wheat in store in interior elevators other than at mill points on Aug. 31, 728,610, less 250,000 bushels of new crop.....	478,610
In transit Aug. 31.....	300,000
	1,158,610
Used for seeding 4,750,000 acres at the rate of 1 1/2 bushels per acre.....	9,250,000
In farmers' hands, or fed on farms (reckoning 175,000 farmers at 10 bushels for each farm).....	1,750,000
	11,000,000
	84,506,857



COOKING THE CURD.



PUTTING THE CURD IN THE HOOPS.



STIRRING THE MOISTURE OUT OF THE CURD JUST AFTER DIPPING.

THE VALUE OF THE CROP IN DOLLARS AND CENTS.

The average price to the farmer of the crop of 1904 was 73c. The average value of the crop of 1905 was just about 63c, calculating all grades. This would give a total value of.....\$53,300,065 85

The crop graded high, there being 80 per cent of contract grades, that is, No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Northern or No. 2 Northern. 1905 was a banner year, both as to quantity and quality.

The percentage of grades as compared with other years was as follows:

	1905-6	1904-5	1903-4	1902-3
No. 1 hard.....	1.06	4	1.04	41.9
No. 1 northern.....	54.73	9.9	18.3	27.3
No. 2 northern.....	21.63	30.4	28.1	12.3
No. 3 northern.....	3.91	24.5	30.5	12.2
Other grades.....	18.67	34.9	21.7	5.8

the wheat milled west of Winnipeg is over three quarters of a million bushels less than last year. This was to be expected owing to the slack demand for flour. No attempt has been made to estimate the value of the oat and barley crop, for though 75,000,000 bushels of oats were grown only 6, 921,000 bushels passed inspection and less than 2,000,000 bushels of barley. The oats certainly brought the farmers a large cash return, as millions of bushels were bought by lumber and railway contractors. The barley with the exception of that passing inspection was mainly fed on the farms.—Free Press

More Census Results.

Ottawa, August 20.—The census bureau to-day gave out the following further comparative statement of population in cities and towns of Manitoba and Saskatchewan:

	1901.	1906.
Manitoba.....	898	912
Boissevain.....	1,023	1,111
Carberry.....	840	920
Emerson.....	485	784
Melita.....	465	513
Morris.....	394	490
Plum Coulee.....	529	738
Rapid City.....	2,188	2,662
Selkirk.....	901	1,471
Virden.....	7,723	9,601
Totals.....	1,878	2,662
Increase in five years.....	1906	1906
Saskatchewan.....	152	677
Grenfell.....	868	1,152
Moosomin.....	1,785	3,005
Prince Albert.....	413	969
Rosthern.....	113	966
Weyburn.....	3,331	6,719
Totals.....	3,388	6,719
Increase in five years.....	3,388	3,388

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

The Canadian Telegraph Company have now direct communication by cable with Iceland.

October the eighteenth has been officially declared as the day to be set aside for the Dominion's annual Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. Charles Mair, wife of the well known Canadian author died at her home in Victoria, B.C. She formerly lived at Prince Albert, Sask.

The two boys, C. Fleming and C. H. MacKintosh, who saved Rev. Hugh and Mrs. Pedley from drowning in the St. Lawrence have been awarded medals by the Royal Canadian Society.

A private Japanese company is trying to arrange for the establishment of a Japanese colony in Alberta and is engaged in securing the requisite land. This will be the first Asiatic settlement in Western Canada.

When Lord Strathcona said good-bye to the British Columbia chiefs as they left London, he presented each with a small silver box containing a sovereign and having on the lid a picture of Queen Victoria.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in the Dominion Cabinet, and member for Queen's and Shelburne, Nova Scotia, has been unseated on charges of bribery, and corrupt practices by his agents at the election.

Magnus Smith of Winnipeg is adding greatly to his reputation as a chess player by his work in the chess tournament at Chicago. Up to the present he has won every round in the preliminary tourney and is sure of a place in the finals.

Hamar Greenwood, an old Whitby boy, and now a member of the British parliament, has been enthusiastically welcomed to his Ontario home to which he is paying a short visit.

Rich finds of gold have been discovered in the Peace River district near the border line between Alberta and British Columbia by the Dominion government survey party.

The British Society for the propagation of the gospel has received an anonymous gift from an entire

stranger of \$14,000 to further the work of the Society in Northwestern Canada, particularly Rupert's Land.

Senator Lovitt of Nova Scotia has been arrested on a charge of having made deceptive returns to the Dominion government regarding the financial condition of the Bank of Yarmouth which failed over a year ago.

Chinese residents of British Columbia are said to have offered to bring in 5000 of their countrymen to work on the Grand Trunk Pacific. They offer, if these men are admitted to Canada without payment of the head tax, to send them back to China when their work is done, and are willing to assume bonds to the extent of a million.

E. Stewart, scientist, completed a trip from Edmonton to Dawson, making the three thousand miles in only seventy days, which is remarkable time. The Klondike Argonauts of several years ago spent two years in getting over the same route with supplies. Mr. Stewart voyaged down the lakes and the Mackenzie two thousand miles by canoe, then portaged a few miles to the Porcupine thence by canoe to Fort Yukon, from which he took a steamer to Dawson.

He will proceed to Seattle, making a hundred-mile portage to the coast, thus traversing all summer by water, a total of six thousand miles of which only a hundred and fifty miles is portage. Mr. Stewart says the Mackenzie valley is so verdant that it may prove to be in the wheat belt.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The freedom of Glasgow, his native city, has been conferred upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the premier of Britain.

Stensland, the Chicago president of the Milwaukee Ave. State bank, looted it of over a million dollars and then fled. He has been caught at Tangier, Morocco, in Northern Africa, and confesses his crime.

Capt. Adair and Lieut. Dathan, who were in command of the British battleship, Montague, when she ran aground on Lundy Island, have been tried by court martial, severely censured by the judge and dismissed from their commands on the ship.

Revolutions are common every day affairs in the countries lying within the torrid zone, and usually little attention is paid to them by outside countries. Demonstrations of a somewhat more serious nature are at present taking place in Cuba and Morocco. In the island the insurgent leader has replied to the offer of a ten-days' truce by blowing up bridges and cutting off railway communications. The bone of contention in Morocco is the Jew, who is being forced to live in a strictly Jewish quarter in Mellish.

The Czar and his cabinet have evolved a scheme which they believe will settle the troubles of the Russian peasants, and make them friends instead of enemies of the crown. By imperial edict, a commission is instructed to begin the distribution of some 60,000 acres of land among the peasants. The present owners will receive marketable land script which will be redeemed by the new peasant owners in installments with interest. Crown lands which are forest will not be divided but preserved in the interest of the country. Lands belonging to the imperial family will be divided and paid for in the same way as the rest.

MARKETS

Dullness and a gradual settling have characterized the markets during the past week the decline amounting to from $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Shipments of new wheat are coming forward very freely but a great deal of it goes into store at terminal points. Most of the wheat coming forward is Northern with quite a lot of rejected also. The general tone of the market is that there is more than enough wheat in the world to last over the year and that it can be bought as cheap when it is wanted as at the present time, so there is no stiff demand for it. The only thing that appears able to affect prices for the better is the advent of a force like Armour was a couple of years ago or Leiter in the middle nineties.

Nearly all the commission firms doing business the Winnipeg market are being bonded these days and at some future date we hope to publish for the guidance of sellers the names of all those who have fulfilled this requirement. This is a matter that might be improved in the grain business by having the bonding done a month earlier. As it is now the year expires on the 31st of August and after that perhaps two weeks elapse before the guarantee companies become security for the different firms during which time trade continues, but the personal integrity of the commission merchant is the only safeguard of the seller, which in almost every case is sufficient, but at the same time there is the lack of tangible security that should not exist in the trade.

There is very little shipping done by Winnipeg dealers as yet. Thompson, S. & Co. report as follows: 1 Nor. 72c., 2 Nor. 60c., 3 Nor. 61c., spot or en route past Winnipeg.

COARSE GRAINS AND PRODUCE.

OATS.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
BARLEY.....	38	@	38
FLAX.....	1 03	@	1 04
BRAN.....	16 00	@	16 50
SHORTS.....	17 50	@	18 00
CHOPPED FEEDS—			
Oats and barley.....	24 00		
Barley.....	20 00		
Oats.....	26 00		
HAY, per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg).....	10 00	@	11 00
Loose loads.....	11 00	@	12 00
POTATOES, per bu.....	80		
CREAMERY BUTTER—			
Boxes at factory.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$		
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Straight lots at country points.....	14	@	16
CHEESE—			
Finest Manitoba at factory.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
EGGS—			
Fresh gathered, Winnipeg.....	18	@	19

LIVE STOCK.

Cables weaker from the old country.

Run at the early part of last week light, longer trains by Friday and Saturday.

A lot more Mexicans coming in. The uniformity in color and type of these cattle has been remarked upon, probably it is because they all have reached the lowest level.

Mr. Bater of Bater and McLean believes that the run of western cattle will exceed that of last year by about 5000. Already over 30,000 have come off the ranges.

Last Friday, Gordon and Ironsides bought a train load of cattle and hogs from different drovers along the Yorkton branch.

D. Coughlin & Co. had two train loads from points west of Medicine Hat last week.

Adamson & Jamieson of Gladstone had a car of stockers in last week, and found trade rather slow.

Stock yard receipts for the week ending September 2nd were: cattle 4308, hogs 772, sheep 656, of this number 3157 cattle were exported, while all the sheep and hogs were devoted to the home demand.

Gordon and Ironsides in their last week receipts had a train load of cattle from P. Burns & Co. of Calgary.

Farmers seem to be too busy to market what few hogs there are in the country, but the 8 cent basis is creating a deal of interest in his porcine majesty. Live hog prices have had a wholesome effect upon the purebred hog prices and many are wishing they had stocked up with breeding stuff about a year ago when things were low. The other day we talked with a Dakota farmer who raises hogs and his experience is that when hogs grow in the summer on pasture there is good money in them at average prices, but to raise them inside on grain was an easy way to lose money and that is true even if they sell for 8 cents. Prices quoted at the stock yards are: Export cattle, 4c. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; butchers, 3c. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cows, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 3c.; bulls, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; sheep, 6c.; calves, 5c.; hogs, best bason, \$7.75; lights and fats, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50.

CHICAGO.

Cattle, market steady; beefs \$3.90 @ 6.80; Texan \$3.60 @ 4.40; westerners \$3.50 @ 5.30; calves \$5.50 @ 8.00.

Hogs, good heavy \$5.95 @ 6.30; light \$6.00 @ 6.55; pigs \$5.25 @ 6.20; bulk of sales \$5.95 @ 6.35.

EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCE.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, 214,877,077 pounds of cheese, valued at \$24,300,918, were shipped to the British markets from Canada. The amount of cheese shipped was practically the same as during the previous year, but owing to higher prices paid the value increased by \$4,126,697.

The total amount of butter shipped was 32,904,990 pounds, valued at \$6,802,003. This was \$2,914,321 pounds more than last year, and an increase in value of \$1,233,004.

The sales of Canadian eggs totalled 2,688,977 dozen, valued at \$448,463. This is a decrease, for during the previous season 3,352,485 dozen eggs, valued at \$660,610, found their way to the British market.

The value of Canadian bacon sent to the British market was \$11,563,619. The quantity was 98,173,722 pounds, as compared with 116,705,175 pounds, valued at \$12,180,817, during the year 1905.

The wheat shipments were 36,027,602 bushels, as compared with 11,280,407 the previous year.

Canned meats valued at \$1,340,880 were sent, as compared with \$3,525,270 in 1905, a considerable falling off.

The cattle trade was about the same, 116,278 head, valued at \$11,079,050, reaching the British market.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Ernest Thompson-Seton, the naturalist and author, delivered a lecture in Winnipeg on "The Mentality of Animals."

Alfred Stevens the celebrated Belgian painter died in Paris in August. He was seventy-eight years of age, having been born in May, 1828.

Clair Adams, a young boy of London, Ont., won a prize offered by an English journal for the best original sketch appropriate to cricket. The contest was open to all boys under a certain age of any country, and there were over four hundred competitors.

Arrangements have been completed for the appearance of three hundred singers from Leeds and Sheffield in Germany. The chorus will give Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," and the "Messiah."

The accusation that literary people live in a world of their own removed from commerce and politics is again disproved. Marie Corelli and Mrs. Humphrey Ward are going into politics assisted by Anna Katherine Green. Richard Harding Davis is lending active assistance to the American Winston Churchill in his campaign for the governorship of New Hampshire, and Robert Carr will run for mayor of Detroit supported in the race by Booth Tarkington.

An interesting discovery has been made during excavation work on the Island of Delos, Greece. Six large archaic lions in marble were found ornamenting a sacred lake. Nothing of the kind ever previously was found in Greece. Quantities of gold and jewels were also found, which are unlike anything hitherto known.

A statue of the muse Polyhymnia, which will create a great stir in the archaeological world, was also found. The drapery in particular is of admirable workmanship. The figure bears a close resemblance to, though it certainly is finer than the celebrated Polyhymnia in the Berlin museum.

Another discovery of first importance is a head of Dionysius. It is larger than the natural head and is the finest antique that Delos has yielded in fifteen years.

VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

It has been my good fortune that all of my children have received, or are receiving, a portion of their education in the public schools of this district, and I feel that the advantage to them is incalculable. I certainly do not under rate the importance of the higher education. It would be the greatest misfortune if we ever permitted such a warped and twisted view of democracy to obtain as would be implied in the denial of the advantages that comes to the whole nation from the high education of the few who are able to take advantage of the opportunity to obtain it. But while fully admitting this, it remains true that most important of all is the education of the common school. The public schools are not merely the educational centers for the mass of the people, but they are the factories of American citizenship. Incidental to its other work, the public school does more than any other institution of any kind, sort or description to Americanize the child of foreign-born parents who comes here when young, or is born here. Nothing else counts for as much in welding together into one compact mass of citizenship the different race stocks which here are being re-fused into a new nationality.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A SUMMER DAY ON THE PRAIRIE.

It is a peaceful scene. Below us is a little draw with cottonwoods and boxelders lining its sides stretching away with an easy slope toward the river. Through openings in the woods that stud its banks we get glimpses of the water, calm now as an inland lake, like streaks of silver in the flashing sunlight. The birds are twittering, the mosquitoes biting—and biting hard. The evening wears away. The sun leaves our camp. Far away in the east, above the swelling bluffs, up in the grey sky is a bank of fleecy cloud still sunset flushed. Further up, almost at the dome, is a slate colored cloud touched with faint carmine, fierce and angry looking towards its northern extremity. Southward shooting rays come in gleams from the southern cross, fanlike as they spread across the sky in shafts of creamy white. What a combination of land and water, sky and cloud, the latter deepening into great rolling masses—great angry cohorts sweeping from view the twinkling stars.

Deeper yet gets the gloom; the wind is lulled, the silence is ominous, the mosquito is busy, the cowboys look to the tent stakes and tighten them. All is made snug. The lightning gleams, great vivid streaks sweeping from dome to horizon, wild, weird and zigzag flashes lighting up the solemn prairie, the great cottonwoods standing like sentinels waiting the onslaught of nature. A heavy drop or two of rain, and then the storm bursts. The wind, loosed from the reins of Pegasus, rushes wildly across the divide down the valley, and tears over our tent toward the expectant trees. The tent stands the strain. With sullen roar it sweeps along, lopping many a branch from the older cottonwoods whose vitality is impaired. Then it rains a deluge, the air grows cool and we are soon in the arms of Morpheus.

It is a glimmering dawn. Northward lies a big slate-colored cloud tapering away in streaks of rose and violet towards the east, while in its center is a big bank of white vapor ever changing, now like a phantom ship under full sail; a few brief moments and the sails roll up like mountains of cotton and fluffy snow. The hidden sun touches these crested clouds with gleams of silver. Onward comes old Sol; the silver turns to gold, blending gradually to a crimson touch. Look back and you see a crest of fire like moulten lead. Turn again and there is a great ball of fire. It flushes the whole sky and the clouds grow mottled, rich as a mosaic, while the radiant glory lasts. The prairie is bathed in light; the meadow lark greets the morn and a soft south wind with tremulous voice plays over valley and divide, and the far off clouds sail gently towards the north. The change comes on so quickly, with such mellow touch you scarcely realize what has happened. This study of cloudland has its charms. No painter's brush can rival its mixture of color; no sculptor's chisel can imitate its fantastic shapes, and then when riven by the artillery of heaven no sight so awe-inspiring or realistic. They all touch the soul or waken up conscience, and make the pygmies on the earth feel like mites on the ocean of life.

The morning rises in prismatic splendor. Every blade of grass has its pearl of water, and as the great sun rises over the Missouri divide like a balloon of fire, it lights up with glory the shimmering prairie. The white fleecy clouds float away and the blue and the violet meet near the horizon and blend into a rim of turquoise.

By noon it is fiercely hot, over 100° in the shade; nature is silent; the birds sit about gaping

*for a fresh breath of air, the only active creature being the prairie dog and a wandering coyote.

A sleepy haze hangs over the valley, and the hum of insects is like music to the ear of the traveler whose dreams are of the faraway sea and of the cottage by its shore. —JOHN CLAY.

THE HEALERS OF THE SICK.

The seventy-fourth conference of the British Medical Association has just closed. This year the Association met in Toronto and from this meeting Canada has reaped at least two advantages. She has had the pleasure and profit of seeing and hearing the best representatives of one of the noblest professions—men who have acquired skill in the hoaling art, and who have come from the ends of the earth to confer with one another on matters of the deepest importance. These are men of keen observation and judgment and from their visit, our country gains a second advantage in that, on returning to their widely scattered fields of labor, they will be able to "present a true account" of this new land, and lighten to some extent the darkness of many people in regard to its present condition and its possibilities.

Not all of the distinguished men who came on this mission to Canada can be named here but a few must not be passed over. To Dr. William Osler of Oxford University this was an opportunity to return home. Dr. George Franklin, F.R.C.S. of Leicester, England, who was President of the Association, retired in favor of Dr. R. A. Reeve of Toronto, a graceful honor thus being paid to the city entertaining the convention, as well as a merited recognition to a worthy man. Dr. Jane Ruthven, whose field of labor is far-off Johannesburg, is one of the visiting members. She was one of the three lady doctors sent out by the British government during the Boer war to the concentration camps. She has interested herself in the general conditions prevailing in South Africa beyond the bounds of her strictly professional work. From India came Dr. Dosabhai R. Bardi, a native physician, who though only thirty-seven years old has been thirteen years professor in the Bombay Medical College. Sir Victor Horsley, surgeon of University College, London, was perhaps the most distinguished member of the profession present at the convention. And so they came—if not from Greenland's icy mountains, from China and Great Britain, from the Indies and South Africa, from Australia and India, from New Zealand and Egypt, besides many visitors from France, Germany and the United States.

The subjects discussed were of world-wide interest and importance. The questions of food adulterations, the obtaining of pure milk supply, and the problem of effective sanitation were discussed by men from all parts of the world who felt the need of future knowledge along these lines. Sir Victor Horsley spoke in regard to the use of alcohol in the great hospitals. Much less is now used than formerly and he cited two instances in proof of his statement. In the London hospitals in 1862 the expenditure for alcohol was \$40,000 and for milk \$15,000; while in 1902 the expenditure for these two articles was just reversed. At the Royal Infirmary at Salisbury twenty-five years ago, \$1,500 was spent on alcohol in comparison with \$35 in 1905. In view of these facts he looked upon the medical profession as a great reforming agency.

In discussing consumption—which is always discussed where two or three of the profession are gathered together—Dr. Milliken, as head of the tuberculosis commission appointed by the British government, said that open air, sunshine and forced feeding were the three weapons best adapted to fight this insidious foe. Dr. E. F. Bashford, the cancer specialist says that cancer is the result of old age and is not infectious. He did not hold out any immediate hope of any cure for it. Epilepsy was another affliction for which as yet little could be done to remedy or relieve.

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BLUE OR BROWN.

All poets since the world began,
Have raved o'er eyes of blue;
Have made them emblematic
Of all things good and true;
But I am caused to wonder if
They merit such renown,—
My faith, I'll not believe it!
My sweetheart's eyes are brown!

They seem to me as good and true
As blue eyes ever were;
And making such distinction
Is neither just nor fair.
Then rave about your eyes of blue,
I'll drag your idol down,
And prove by this your muse doth lie—
The eyes I love are brown!

THE NEW MUSIC TEACHER.

The wind blew furiously down the street, and the swirling snow almost blinded little Miss Parker, the music teacher as she slowly made her way around the corner of the big brick block. She stopped to breathe a moment in the shelter of it, and gently brushed the snow from her opposum collarette with a pretty graceful way she had which made her most trivial action seem beautiful. Looking up the street, she could only see the blustering, swirling storm; no one was out it seemed but herself. The snow lay in deep drifts on the side-walk, soft, sticky April snow, and for a moment, the thought of the damage it would do to her smart tweed skirt, almost appalled her tidy little soul; but hers was a brave and resolute little soul too, and she had never disappointed a pupil yet, in all these years; so taking a long breath, she went out again to battle with the storm.

When she arrived at her pupil's home she rang the bell again and again without any response; but surely all the people of the house could not be away from home on such a day as this, she thought, and so plowed bravely through the drifts to the back-door.

In response to her gentle knock, Elsie, her pupil, opened the door.
"Why, Miss Parker, is it you?" she exclaimed in a strident voice, "Ma and I was just wishing that you wouldn't come!" she added with a giggle.

"I always come Elsie," Miss Parker replied with dignity. "I do not like to disappoint people."

"It would not have disappointed Elsie," Mrs. Hall called out from the dining-room, where she sat reading "The Home Doctor". "She doesn't care one bit about her music, but come in, Miss Parker, never mind the snow, it won't hurt anything. Snow is clean!"

Miss Parker stood on the patch of linoleum at the door, whisking the snow from her skirts.

"I really do not know what to do with Elsie," Mrs. Hall went on in a complaining tone. "She will not practice. I think the child isn't very well. She doesn't take any interest in her music at all. Of course, you know I am not blaming you. I really believe you do the very best you can and you certainly are faithful but I often wonder if newer methods might not interest Elsie more."

The little teacher was standing by the fire, warming the backs of her thin, little hands. The storm or something had flushed her face. "You have been teaching a long time, you know, Miss Parker," Mrs. Hall resumed, after waiting a minute to see if the teacher would speak, "and I suppose methods in music change same as in other things; they are always finding out better ways. I don't know anything about music, myself, and I'm willing enough to let Elsie go on, for we like to help you, but Elsie's pa thinks it is just throwing away money."

The flush had deepened on the teacher's pale face, and her hands fluttered nervously over each other.

"Of course you may as well give her a lesson to-day, seeing as you are here," Mrs. Hall said, with a show of magnanimity. "It's too bad for you to have your trip for nothing."

Here Elsie, who was deep in the mysteries of "Lady Audley's Secret" looked up apprehensively.

"That does not matter in the least," Miss Parker said in an even voice. The flush had gone from her face, and her hands were quite composed.

am sorry that Elsie has lost interest in her music. Possibly you are right in what you say about newer methods."

She hastily put on her wraps as she spoke, and was soon on her way to her next pupil.

The storm seemed to have increased in violence and the day was dull.

She came to the gate of the Brisbin home and hesitated a moment. No;

"Well I suppose you might as well know it first as last," Mrs. Smale went on in her usual tactless way. "Though of course, it won't make any difference to us. Mr. Smale would not think of having anyone else teach Ed, though, I must confess I think a younger teacher might do better. Mrs. Bradley thinks too that it is too much for you to keep on teaching in all kinds of weather."



A COMFORTER.

she could not face Mrs. Brisbin and Maudie just then. She would go to Mrs. Smale's.

Mr. and Mrs. Smale were both at home, but Edgar her pupil had not been seen since dinner.

"He is just like what I was, Miss Parker, when I was taking lessons," Mr. Smale said laughing as he swept the snow from Miss Parker's coat. "When I hear him pounding out the Java March and Mary's Pet Waltz. I can easily go back twenty years and think of how I used to hate it. I often wonder how you put up with me, Miss Parker!"

Miss Parker laughed too, but with a queer little catch in her voice. Was it really twenty years?

"Don't you get tired going around year in and year out, to the very same houses?" Mrs. Smale asked looking up languidly from her embroidery, and making an effort to be pleasant to the faded little woman who had been her husband's teacher.

Did she get tired? God only knew how tired she was at that very minute but she answered cheerfully. "I am very fond of my work, Mrs. Smale."

"Well it is a good thing that you are," Mrs. Smale remarked complacently. "We often wonder how you stand it so long. I wonder if Edgar will think of his lesson. Come and sit here, Miss Parker. It isn't just time yet and he may come."

"I'll go and get him" Mr. Smale said putting on his coat. He is down at the rink I guess. I will not have him disappointing Miss Parker. I did enough of that to do two generations."

When Edgar was interrupted in a hockey game, just as he was about to shoot on goal, and brought home for a music lesson, he was in a very bad humor indeed, and both he and his teacher were glad when it was over.

When Miss Parker was putting on her wraps in the hall, Mrs. Smale called to her from the dining-room. "Did you hear that a new music-teacher had come to town?" She had to repeat her question before Miss Parker understood and then she came out to the hall to tell all about the new arrival.

"Yes," she said, "Mrs. Bradley was in just after dinner, and she has seen her. She just came this morning and she intends to stay. She had dinner to-day at the same table as Mrs. Bradley was at, and she was asking all about the place. She is going to stay all night. I thought perhaps you might have heard."

No, Miss Parker had not heard.

Miss Parker murmured a reply and got away. Her hands clasped each other convulsively inside her muff. It had come at last. She told herself it had to come sometime. She always knew that, but now it seemed as if she had never really expected it.

Instinctively, like the wounded hare, she turned toward home not knowing where she went, but she suddenly remembered Charley. Charley was her youngest and dearest pupil. No, she would not disappoint Charley.

He was waiting for her with his little freckled nose pressed flat against the window. When he saw her coming, he ran and opened the door for her.

"I knew you'd come," he shouted gaily. "You never disappoint people! Isn't this a corn husker of a day! That is what Papa said it was, and Mamma won't let me go out."

"No, indeed, your mamma doesn't want to lose you, dear, and you would blow away. I pretty nearly did," said Miss Parker smiling at the little boy.

"That's what Papa says'll happen to you. He says you are getting littler and littler and littler, and you will get so teeny-weenty that you will blow clean away. Is that really so?"

"Come Charley, I am ready," she said quickly, and Charley thought she must be in a great hurry, the way she spoke.

Charley's little fat fingers tangled up in his five-finger exercises and in spite of all he could do to keep them moving, they came to a full stop.

"I can do them better'n that," he declared stoutly, "Why, Miss Parker, you are not listening to me one bit."

She roused herself with an effort. "Now, I am listening, Charley dear, go on."

Charley tried again and went through them without a stop. "Why don't you say 'Good boy Charley'?" he asked in surprise.

"O Charley," she said sadly, putting her arm around the little boy, "I cannot think to-day. I do not know what is wrong."

Charley's eyes were full of sympathy. "I know what is wrong," he said with a great desire to comfort her.

"Papa and Mamma say you are too old to teach. They say it's an awful shame you never got married; you're far too sweet and pretty for an old maid. Pa says you'll never stop teaching until your funeral announcements are in all the stores. Pa says that's the first day you'll miss. Pa's awful funny sometimes and Ma nearly dies laughing."

Something in her face made Charley slide down off the piano stool on to her

knee, and his arms slipped gently around her neck, and then the tears that had begun away down in her heart, came by a long smarting road to her eyes.

The howling Manitoba storm beat unmercifully on the poor little music teacher, as tired and heart sore, she made her way to her little cottage which stood on the highest street in the village. There were other lessons to give but she felt that she must go home. When she reached her own little cottage, she found Anna, her faithful house-keeper, and most ardent admirer, in a state of excitement. There was a young lady in the parlor, she told Miss Parker in an excited whisper, as she helped her to take off her snowy wraps; a most beautiful young lady who said she would wait.

Miss Parker carefully arranged her pretty wavy hair and wiped away the traces of the storm from her face, and with a growing wonder as to who it might be, went into the little parlor.

A tall graceful, young girl rose from her seat by the window, and came eagerly toward her.

"Are you Miss Parker?" she asked in a sweet, rich voice, that seemed strangely familiar.

"Yes," replied the other cordially taking the outstretched hands.

"I am Enid Richards," she said "Tom Richard's daughter. Do you remember my father Miss Parker?"

Did she remember Tom Richards? Did she remember her own far-away, happy youth, when all the world was fair, and bright and smiling? Again, the wolf-willow blossoms filled the spring air with gentle fragrance, and the cowbells tinkled in the pasture, and the pale moonlight, soft as a caress, lay over the earth, and Tom was going away. Did she remember?

O yes, Miss Parker remembered her father very well. Enid handed her a letter, which she took with fluttering hands.

"My dear Constance!" she read, "My daughter Enid has just graduated from the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and is anxious to go and teach, I do not like her to go among strangers, for she is all I have now. I am going to ask you to do me a great kindness, for the sake of what was to have been. Will you take Enid to live with you, and let her study under your direction, and perhaps she can be your assistant, in your work. I will be well content about Enid, if I know she is with you. Enid plays very well, I believe, but she cannot play Greig's Spring-Song the way you used to or perhaps it was because spring was in my heart then, and in yours too."

Ever yours,
Thos. A. Richards."

"Do you think you can put up with me, Miss Parker?" Enid asked gently, when Miss Parker had finished reading the letter. "Father has always been anxious for me to study under you, and perhaps I can take some of the drudgery of your class off your hands. A woman at the hotel to-day told me your class is very large. I want to stay with you, very much. You have such a lovely little home here; everything so artistic and beautiful, it seems more homelike to me than anything has since Mother died."

"O my dear, dear child," the little music teacher cried, with a glad light in her eyes, as she held out her arms to Enid. "You do not know what happiness you have brought to my life to-night!"

A cheerful rattle of dishes and Anna's brisk step, getting tea ready in the cosy dining-room came gently to their ears.

Presently the door opened and Anna's good-natured voice said:

"If you please, Miss Parker, the tea is ready!" —NELLIE L. McCLUNG.

FULL DRESS.

A good story is told at the expense of the late Dr. Edward Craven Hawtry, one time head master of Eton College. He was a notable scholar, but almost a sloven in his personal habits. On one occasion he was lecturing a boy for frequently being late in the morning, and the latter replied that he had no time to dress. "No time!" said the doctor; "I can dress in time." "Yes," said the culprit; "but I wash."

THE QUIET HOUR

THE VICTORY OF FAITH.

This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith.—1 St. John, 5:4.

Now, thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ.—2 Cor., 2:14.

Yet there are some to whom a strength is given—

A Will, a self-constraining Energy—
A Faith which feeds upon no earthly Hope,
Which never thinks of Victory,—but content

In its own consummation, combating
Because it ought to combat,
And conscious that to find in martyrdom
The stamp and signet of most perfect life,

Is all the science that mankind can reach,—

Rejoicing fights; and, still rejoicing, fails
It may be that to Spirits high-toned as these

A revelation of the end of Time
Is also granted; that they feel a sense
Giving them firm assurance that the foe,
By which they must be crushed (in
Death well-won

Alone to find their freedom) in his turn
Will be subdued, though not by such as they.

Evil, which is the King of Time, in Time

Cannot be overcome; but who has said
That Time shall be forever? Who can lay

The limits of Creation? Who can know
That Realm and Monarch shall not sink together

Into the deep of blest Eternity,
And Love and Peace be all the Universe?

— HOUGHTON.

Several years ago a woman was trying, not very successfully, to face life bravely under the burden of a sudden sorrow. Gladness and courage seemed out of her reach, when she was roused by this quietly-confident message from an old friend: "Tell her," he wrote, "that I know she will exhibit the victory of faith." Just a few words, but words are mighty sometimes, and these inspired an earnest determination to be worthy of the confidence expressed worthy then and always, God helping her.

What our life beyond the grave may be like only God knows; but, as long as we belong to the Church Militant here on earth, our business is fighting—and fighting to win. Oh, if we could only "exhibit the victory of faith" every day, and show the world that in the Cross of our King we can conquer, in great battles and in small—and it is often harder to be victorious in the monotonous warfare of the common days than in a great crisis when the soul gathers its reserve forces for battle.

It is a great mistake to fancy that those who have laid their wills and lives in complete consecration at the feet of Christ, are spiritless and down-trodden. It is a mistake, often made, that to come out boldly and glory in the title of "Christian," means to sacrifice all that makes life worth living here for the sake of future happiness. On the contrary, "godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is," as well as of that which is to come. Solomon says that riches and wealth, and the power to rejoice in labor, is the gift of God to a man, "because God answereth him in the joy of his heart." Christians follow in the steps of One Who goes forth "conquering and to conquer." He "always causeth us to triumph" if we continue to follow and trust Him, for the victory that overcometh the world is "Faith." The harder the fight, the more glorious will be the victory, and St. Paul glories in lighting up with the triumphant Love of Christ the darkness of tribulation, distress, persecution, famine, nakedness, peril and death. He heaps up all possible earthly troubles, piles on top of them invisible dangers from spiritual principalities and powers, and then confronts them all with his ringing defiance: "In all these things

we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us!"

A Christian has no business to submit to defeat, for his Leader has proved that the most utter failure of earthly hopes may be the greatest of victories. It is not when life is easiest that he should lift up his head most triumphantly, but when he has to fight every inch of the way, following Christ, even—if need be—to Calvary. Such warriors as St. Paul can lift the Banner of their King, even in the last hand-to-hand struggle with Death, and sing their triumphant battle-song when lesser souls would be crushed.

"Of wounds and sore defeat
I made my battle stay;
Winged sandals for my feet
I wove of my delay;
Of weariness and tear
I made my shouting spear;
Of loss, and doubt, and dread
And swift oncoming doom,
I made a helmet for my head
And a floating plume.
From the shutting mist of death,
From the failure of the breath,
I made a battle horn to blow
Across the vale of overthrow.
O hearken, love, the battle horn!
The triumph clear, the silver scorn!
O hearken where the echoes bring,
Down the grey disastrous morn,
Laughter and rallying!"

Of course, such wringing of victory from defeat is impossible if the soldier of the Cross looks only at the visible result of his work. The disciple cannot be above his Master, and certainly if our Lord had judged only by the visible result of His life of perfect self-consecration, He could not have seen of the travail of His soul and have been "Satisfied." He beggared Himself to enrich the world with the only true riches, and yet, even now—after all these centuries of Christian influence—how terrible is the power of evil over the souls of men. To the outward eye it might almost seem as if the Great Sacrifice for sin had failed in its object. Sometimes I am awakened in the night by noisy, half-intoxicated men who make the very air shudder with their awful blasphemy. And yet God does not give up the battle with sin, but works steadily on in the patient steadfastness of His infinite Love. Why should we despair when He does not? Man may well be the link between the lower creation and the Creator, for his nature seems capable of sinking to infinite depths of wickedness or rising to infinite heights of holiness. If the heart sickens with almost hopeless discouragement in looking at the one type, the other inspires us with fresh hope and courage—for beauty of soul is possible for us too. We gain unspeakably from friendship with those who, as Moberly says, "are exceptionally and conspicuously beautiful; who most fully know and sun themselves in the blessedness of union with God; souls that glorify life, glad of heart and of face reflecting joy and love wheresoever they pass, manifestly irradiated with His Spirit, and eloquent not in what they say, but in what they are, to declare even to our dim thoughts the meaning of the glowing life of which St. John speaks to us—the glory of a real sacramental union with Christ. "That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us: and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ. And these things write we unto you, that your joy may be full. Blessed be God for the souls in whom He makes His beauty conspicuous!"

Indeed, we may well thank God for the beautiful lives which light up our world, because they reflect the King's own beauty. Noblest of all are those brave souls who are ready, like Abraham, to obey God's call even when it means giving up one dearer than life; imitating—I say it with reverent awe—the Eternal Father, Who freely offered up His only beloved Son. And there is a present joy in a costly sacrifice, quite apart from the fact that our Lord has His own mysterious way of fulfilling

secretly and spiritually—yet very really—His own promise:

"Every one that hath forsaken houses or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for My Name's sake, shall receive an hundredfold, and shall inherit everlasting life."

The outside world may fancy that this promise has not been kept, for the Master loves to have glad secrets with the souls that are set on overcoming. He gives, even in this life, a "white stone," a shining jewel, with its mysterious inscription, which cannot be read by any one save the recipient and the Giver.

And we can also rejoice, really rejoice in the splendid victory of faith, if our beloved has passed out of our sight into God's own dearer keeping. If we keep our hold on Christ, then death can only bring those who are gazing into His unveiled face nearer, ever nearer to us. Though the physical parting is terribly hard to bear sometimes, yet the real union and fellowship of soul with soul can go on triumphantly to its infinite perfecting. These who have opened wide the door to admit Christ as their most honored Guest soon find that He has reversed the position and is entertaining them as His guests. And His best things never are given first; as in the marriage at Cana, the best wine is kept until the last; the light-hearted happiness of youth may change in character, but it burns with a steadily increasing and more radiant glow right on through life. "The best is yet to be" always, though even now the servants of the Most High God "rejoice in their beds" with an unspeakable joy which only He who made the heart can fully enter into. There is the evening gladness of throwing down the cares of the day, leaving them entirely in God's keeping, and refusing to be troubled about them—a gladness like that of a tired child nestling into its father's arms. Then there is the gladness of prayerful communion with those we love, a heart-fellowship which makes the night-watches unutterably holy. And there is the morning joy of waking

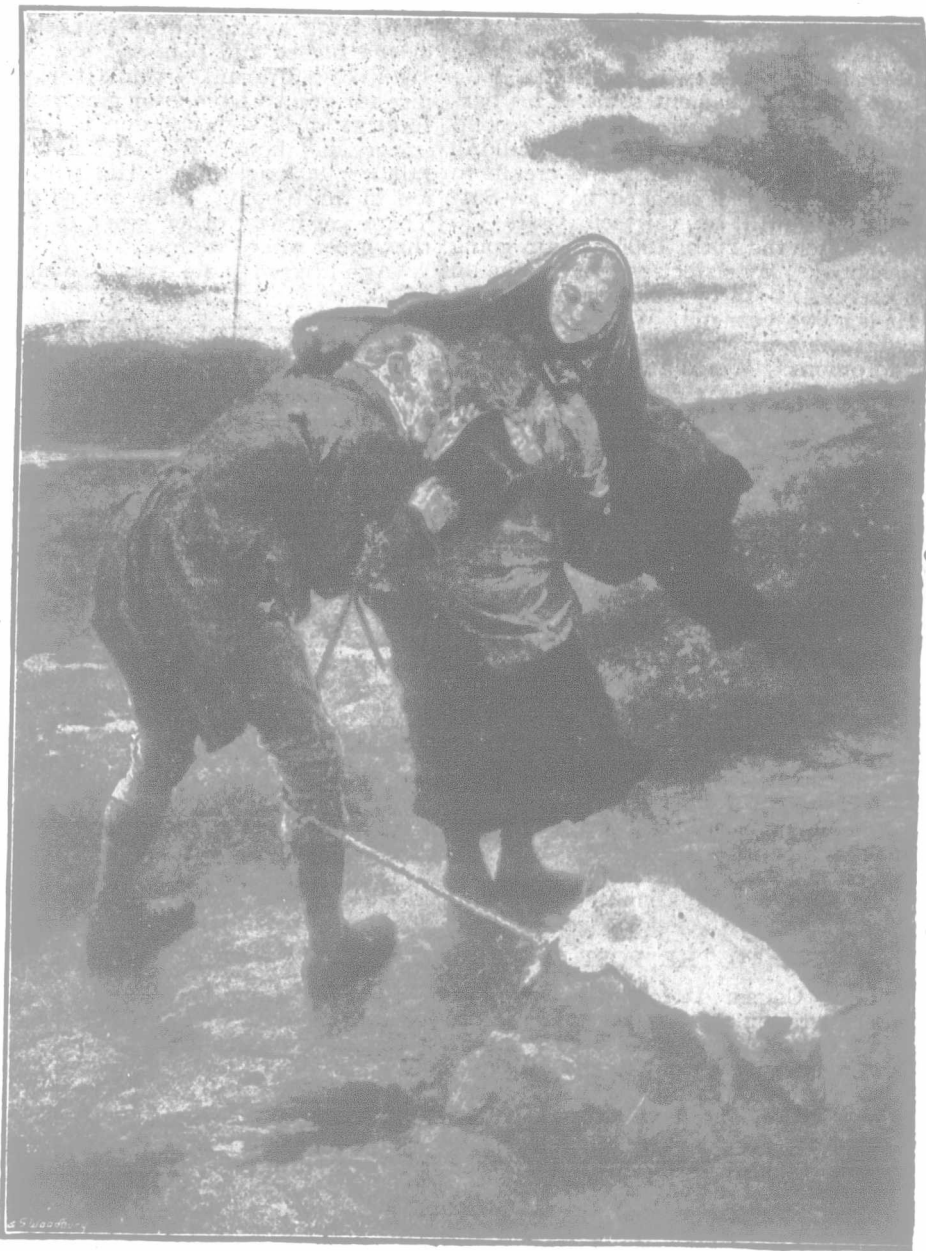
to a new, glad day of active service. Or if that be denied, the body can—as has been beautifully said—"lie back on God, and be pressed into His Life," linking Him with man in a new connection. For the Incarnation is an ever-fresh, ever-growing Reality, and Christ is still being "formed" in virgin souls, and in bodies which are temples of the Holy Ghost.—Gal., 4:19.

God allows us to help in the salvation of the world from sin—we are called to the high privilege of being fellow-workers with Him—but it is well to remember that the Great Sacrifice was finished not in active energy, but in the harder energy of patient suffering, not in magnificent popularity, but in silent loneliness and shameful neglect. Those who are shut-in by the Great Physician are often helping the world most of all—and He never makes a mistake in His treatment of any soul or body.

Those who are living victoriously, find that already "that day" described by the prophet Zechariah has arrived for them, that day when the commonest utensils used in the household "shall be holiness to the LORD of Hosts," fit to be used for sacrifice—holy as the carpenter's bench in Nazareth or the manger in Bethlehem. Yes, it is a glorious thing to be living in God's world, and to have the privilege of serving Him triumphantly TO-DAY.

"Listen to the Exhortation of the Dawn! Look to this Day!
For it is Life, the very Life of Life.
In its brief course lie all the
Varieties and Realities of your Existence.

The bliss of growth—
The glory of Action,
The Splendor of Beauty:
For yesterday is but a Dream
And To-morrow is only a Vision.
But To-day well lived makes
Every Yesterday a Dream of Happiness,
And every To-morrow a Vision of Hope.
Look well, therefore, to the Day!
Such is the Salutation of the Dawn."
HOPK.



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CHILDREN'S CORNER

OCTOBER BIRTHDAYS.

Dear Boys and Girls:—It is time that every mother's son and daughter of you whose birthday comes in October should be considering seriously the writing of your letter to the Corner. The September people did not have time enough after the warning was given, but you Octoberites should show a pretty good page.

Cousin DOROTHY.

HOLIDAYS ON THE LITTLE BOW.

Dear Editor:—This is the second time I have written to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I am staying out on the Little Bow for the holidays with a friend but I live on the Twelve Mile Coulee. My father has about 35 horses and about 325 cattle. I have one cow and two horses. I live on a ranch about 16 miles from Lethbridge.

RUTH LINK.

TWO RIDERS AND ONE HORSE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write you a letter. We have been having fine weather for a long time and papa has cut some of his barley. It froze ice here the first, second and third of August. We are milking fifteen cows and sending the cream to the creamery. I shocked hay all Saturday. I will be thirteen years old September the 20th, 1906. I am going to school. My sister and I are going on horseback, both of us riding one horse. He is a two-year-old. We have had new potatoes, peas (but no beans), radishes and onions. We go about four miles to school. There are some children walk four miles to school. LENA M. COLE.

I WISH SO, TOO.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your Corner, and as I have not seen any from this part I thought I would write.

And now I am going to tell you about my school. I am in the sixth grade and after Xmas expect to go into the fifth book, at present I am only in the last part of the fourth book. In geography I take "Canadian West" and "Our Earth as a Whole" and am in the second speller.

I just wish Cousin Dorothy that you could be with me now as the fields do look beautiful with the waving grain, which will soon be cut down as they are busy at it now. ADDIE CAWSTON.

A VISIT TO THE POST OFFICE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have never written to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I thought I would write a short letter, because I went to the post office and what did I find? Yes, I found a nice picture, and I will thank you for the same.

We live on a farm two miles west of Percival, and a quarter of a mile from school. I go to school every day. I have gone to school 314 days, and I am in the Senior Third. We had the

examination on the week before the holidays and I passed. Our teacher is a lady from Ontario, and I like her very much. I have two sisters and one brother going to school. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and likes it very much. I guess I must end for this time or else my letter goes into the waste paper basket.

(Age 10 yrs.)

ANNIE RASK.

ROSES IN SPITE OF DRY WEATHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I hope to see it in print. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for three years and he thinks it is a fine paper. I like reading the Children's Corner very much. I go to school. We walk two miles and a half to the school house. I like to go to school. I have History, Geography, Reading, Spelling, Grammar and Literature for my studies. I like best of all my studies History, Geography and Grammar. I have two sisters and two brothers. We have a hundred head of cattle and eleven horses and pigs and some hens. We live on a farm. I think it would be nice for you to have your picture in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, don't you? It is very hot here. We have not had a rain for a long time. The wild roses are in full bloom. They are so pretty. There are many other kinds of flowers that grow where we live.

(Age 12 yrs.)

ESTELLA KISLER.

A SPLENDID GARDEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As you wanted to know how my garden turned out. I will write and let you know. I had onions, radish, potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, herbs, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomatoes, kohlrabi in my garden. I kept the weeds down with a hoe. I pulled the dirt away from the onions as it makes them grow larger. The cattle got in and destroyed every thing except onions, potatoes, carrots, herbs, celery and tomatoes. We took vegetables to the agricultural fair, and took seven prizes. I took the prize for the collection of herbs. I have made three dollars from my garden already. My sisters, Maude and Nettie, were picking cranberries near the river the other day and saw a black bear.

NELSON CLAGETT.

WELCOME ANOTHER MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Just a few lines to say that I thought I would like to write to you. This is my first letter to the paper and I would like to see it in print. I live with my Grandpa and Aunt. My Grandpa has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for three years now and likes it very much and I like to read the Children's Corner. I have three brothers and one sister. Their names are Willie, Jimmy, Sidney and Julia. I have for pets a cat that I call Jacko and a horse whose name is Dick. We have three horses and five cows and about twenty hens. My Grandpa keeps

the post office. Our school is closed for holidays. We are having one month holidays this year.

JENNIE CLARK.

SHE JUST KEEPS HOUSE FOR ME.

She is so winsome and so wise
She sways us at her will,
And oft the question will arise
What mission does she fill?
And so I say, with pride untold
And love beyond degree,
This woman with the heart of gold,
She just keeps house for me.

A full content dwells in her face,
She's quite in love with life,
And for a title wears with grace
The sweet, old-fashioned "Wife."
What though I toil from morn till night,
What though I weary grow,
A spring of love and dear delight
Doth ever softly flow.

Our children climb upon her knee
And lie upon her breast;
And ah! her mission seems to me
The highest and the best.—
And so I say, with pride untold
And love beyond degree,
This woman with the heart of gold,
She just keeps house for me.

—JEAN BLEWETT.

WHERE 'TAKING ADVANTAGE OF GREENNESS' DID NOT PAY.

The English immigrant has at last "got even" with the Canadian farmer. A Tamworth magistrate has condemned an Eastern Ontario agriculturist to pay his hired help from England a tidy sum by way of arrears of wages. The immigrant seems to have been badly used by his employer. He stated in court that he had hired for seven months, from March 10th, at \$10 per month, that he had worked hard, from daylight to dark, daily, except Sunday, that he had found it difficult to get enough to eat, and that his master threatened to dismiss him, and to pay his wages to a substitute, because he could not "shock" the sheaves of grain as fast as they were dropped by the binder. Perhaps it has been contact with this type of farmer which has sent some Old Country men home disgusted with Canada. Particularly sympathetic consideration should be accorded to all these newcomers until they get acquainted with the country, and adapt themselves to our methods of living and working. It was by just such "green" immigrants as these that the Province of Ontario was largely settled, and their descendants are the backbone of the country.—*The News.*

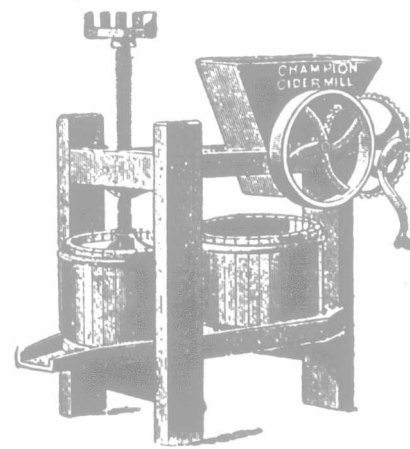
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GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Licensed and Bonded. Members Winnipeg
Grain Exchange.
Advances on Consignments. Prompt Returns.
418 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS who intend shipping their own Grain should write D. D. Campbell, 488 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell is appointed by the Dominion Government to look after shippers' interests in the matter of inspection and weighing of grain. Signed, D. W. McQuaig, President, M.G.G.A.

THE GRAIN TRADE ENQUIRY.

The inquiry of the Grain Commission into the question of making Winnipeg an order point brought out a diversity of opinion. Opposition to the suggestion came most strongly from the railway interests who claimed that they had not facilities to cope with the extra work that a sample market would impose and to attempt it would mean the removal from service of a large percentage of the cars destined for the wheat trade. The millers did not appear to care a very great deal what was done about the sample market as they all have elevators in the country and buy through them. Their sympathies, however, are somewhat pronounced in favor of present conditions. Among the commission men opinion was divided, but if anything the weight of the sentiment was in favor of making Winnipeg an order point. The farmers side of the question has not been heard, nor is it probable that evidence of a valuable nature could be had from the producers. Their attitude will doubtless be defined at their annual conventions next winter. No doubt the farmers would like to see the sample market established, but if they have to choose between the sample market and the tying up of from 20 to 30 per cent of the grain cars during the period of most active movement they prefer to wait until the railways are prepared to serve a sample market, provided there is an honest effort made to do so.

For the time being the Commission has gone east to the lake ports and will spend some time enquiring into the conditions of the trade there, after which they will return west and hear evidence in different places between Winnipeg and Edmonton. It will be during this itinerancy that the farmers will be given opportunity to present their views upon the grain trade. We also suggest in the interests of all concerned that the question of the extent to which members of the grain exchange arrange prices be thoroughly investigated so that the business may be established with the greater confidence of the producing public.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. (Ltd.) have sent us the following letter which explains their work and objects in a clear and comprehensive manner:

We want every farmer west of the great lakes to be a shareholder in our company. We are composed wholly of farmers and the company is organized to enable farmers to help themselves by doing their selling through their own agency devoted to their interests. Ultimately, much of their buying will be done through the same agency. None but bona fide farmers need make application for shares. No man can hold more than four shares.

Our charter provides as follows:—
"One shareholder, one vote.
"No transfer of shares can be made except by a resolution passed at a general meeting, and thirty days notice must be given.
"No officer or employee of the company can vote as proxy for another shareholder."

All these provisions are designed to prevent the company getting out of control of the farmers composing it.

If half the farmers of the West will join this company, and we think they will, it will be the biggest and strongest company in Canada, and the farmers will realize much more for their grain than they are now doing. Later, they will buy many articles at much less than present cost.

We enclose a copy of a letter which we have just mailed to our shareholders, that you may see the present status of our company and the progress we are making. When our 10,000 shares are sold, we will issue more, that every man who will (being a farmer) may come in.

Whether you become a shareholder or not, we expect on even terms, that you will give us your business in preference to others. We will make a profit in handling your wheat, but we would prefer that you should become a shareholder and share in the profits.

Our plan of dividing profits is to pay fair interests on the shares first and then divide the remaining profits among shareholders according to the amount of wheat we have handled for each. This is the Co-operative method.

In the first place we charge everybody whether shareholders or not, a cent a bushel. Nonshareholders do not share in profits, otherwise there would be no sufficient inducement to become shareholders.

Talk the matter over with your fellow farmers. Write us for any information regarding the company or relative to the shipment or sale of your wheat.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

OUR CONVERSATION.

He wanted to read but the man opposite would persist in trying to talk as the train moved swiftly along. After several brief replies the student began to grow tired. "The grass is very green, isn't it?" said the would be conversationalist.

"Yes," said the student. "Such a change from the blue and red grass we've been having lately!"

In the silence that followed he began another chapter.

Mr. Peter Horn of Regina informs us that we erred in giving the results of the judging in the yearling Clydesdale filly class at Regina. According to our informant Taber's Baron's Sunbeam was first and Peter Horn's Bessy Bay second.

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

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

CLOVER & TIMOTHY
WRITE FOR PRICES
Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd. : : Winnipeg

GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS
TO YOUR ORDER
Frank G. Simpson
A.T. Hepworth.
Fort William or Port Arthur
ADVISE
SIMPSON-HEPWORTH COMPANY, Ltd.
Winnipeg
MEANS DOLLARS TO YOU
No Delay in Settlements Advances on Bills of Lading

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US

ROBERT MUIR & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 416 Grain Exchange
Winnipeg
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto
Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.
LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

The Standard Grain Co. Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Winnipeg Manitoba

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

References: Union Bank of Canada.

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

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

We are bonded and Licensed as Commission Merchants and Track Buyers. We are prepared to handle your Wheat, Barley, Oats and Flax and make liberal advances thereon upon receipt of Bills of Lading (Shipping Bills) and Inspections.

If you are not a shareholder, you ought to be and no doubt soon will be. In the meantime, ship your grain to us. We are in the business that all farmers may get a better price for their grain, better service from those who are handling it, and know better what prices ought to be.

You pay someone to handle your grain. Why not pay a company organized to help you and which will welcome you into membership that its interests and yours may be identical?

Our company can't help helping you whether you help it or not, but it can help you much more if you help it to help you by helping it.

The greater the volume of our business, the greater the service that can be rendered without increasing the cost per bushel for handling.

Keep us in the field as competitors by sending us your grain. Isn't the competition of those who are interested in getting the best price they can for their own grain the best kind of competition?

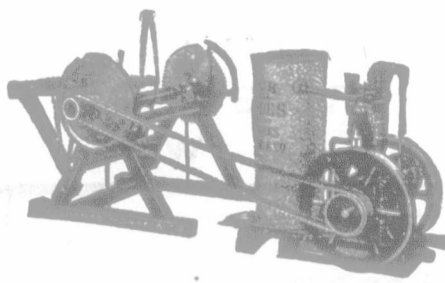
We want you as a shareholder, shareholders share in the dividends, non-shareholders do not.

Become a shareholder, but in the meantime ship your grain to us. Fill in your Bills consigning to Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., at Fort William, if you are on the C.P.R., Port Arthur if on the C.N.R. Across the Bill write "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg," that we may be able to look after your grading.

Write us and we will send shipping instructions and any further information or advice we may be able to give.

Address all communications to

Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., Room 5, Henderson Block, Winnipeg



SOME WON'T BELIEVE IT

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H. P.
Jack-of-all-Trades

GASOLINE ENGINE

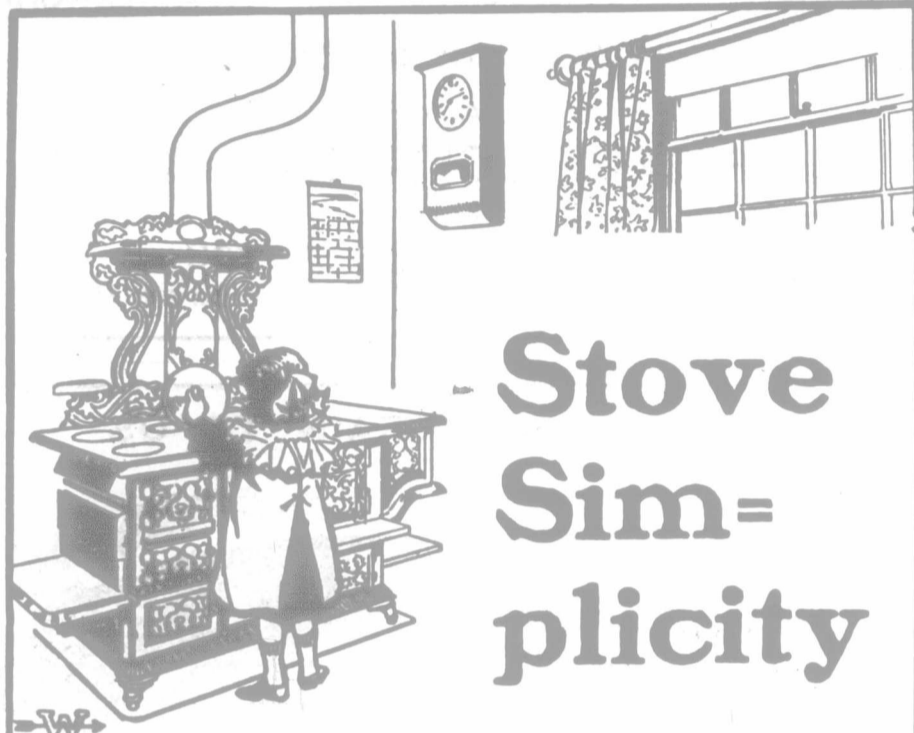
will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact furnishes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one

Out out this complete advertisement and send it to

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

Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use.

I may want a H.P. Name
Engine for Address Prov.



Stove Sim- plicity

Some stoves need as much poking and urging as an "old-skate" horse. Such stoves waste fuel, waste time, spoil the cooking, exasperate the spirit and make the whole household go wrong. All that kind of bother and delay and disappointment are unknown where they use a

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE

So simple a child can operate it. One damper heats the oven; another increases the fire; other dampers so check down the fuel consumption that a fire-box of coal will last from twelve to sixteen hours. When you want a hot fire in a hurry, this stove will give you one in five minutes. A little girl or a little boy can be taught to operate a Happy Thought Range without any trouble.

Every Happy Thought burns coal or wood.

Ask your dealer about the simplicity of Happy Thoughts. Write at once for our illustrated catalogue—free.



5th
WM. BUCK STOVE CO.,
Limited
Brantford Montreal
Winnipeg



FOR SALE BY

Leading Dealers in Winnipeg and
throughout Canada

Western Office: 246 McDermot Street, Winnipeg
W. G. McMahon, Manager

Perfect Printing Punctually Performed Pleases Particular People.—Our Kind.
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED, 14-16 PRINCESS STREET.

Ingle Nook Chats

THE WILD TOMATO.

Dear Editor:—There is a wild tomato which grows on the prairie. Is it poisonous, or can it be used? Also, does it ever turn any color except green?

A SUBSCRIBER.
The wild tomato is sometimes called the husk tomato and sometimes the ground cherry. The fruit does not lose its green color until quite ripe. It is sometimes eaten raw but usually is made into preserves. I am sorry I can not get hold of any recipe for preserving this fruit, and unless some member of the Ingle Nook can come to your aid, it will be "up to you" to do some experimenting.—D. D.

PAPERING, PAINTING, WHITE- WASHING.

Dear Chatterers:—When the harvest work is over for another year, the next piece of work will be the preparation of the house for winter. To the man of the house can be left the outside of the house, attending to the roof, the banking up, and storm doors and windows. He will perhaps be less interested than his wife in the repairing and decorating of the interior.

Some one has asked for some directions as to papering, when the paper-hanger is an amateur. There may be others also to whom a few hints will be helpful. In the first place, if the walls have been whitewashed the paper will not stick unless a solution of common glue in warm water is first applied with a brush and allowed to dry. The paste is an important item also in achieving success in this undertaking. Do not make too much at once. A pound of flour will make plenty. Mix the flour to a smooth paste in a little cold water. Then add boiling water until the mixture is like thin starch. Put on the stove and let boil until it thickens a little. Let it cool and then strain through a coarse white cloth to remove all lumps. Dissolve a lump of washing soda as big as a walnut and add to the paste.

Now for the paper. It is wise to select a paper with a small pattern as by doing this much waste in matching is avoided. With a large pattern sometimes ten or twelve inches will be wasted on every strip. At the store where you buy the paper have them trim off the right hand edge for you. This saves time and they can do it more evenly. If possible have a table or boards set up on trestles as wide as your paper and as long as the strip needs to be.

Two people will be able to get along with the work much better than one, especially if the ceilings are high. Have several soft clean cloths or dusters close at hand. Begin at the left side of a door or window and work towards the left. Lay the first strip face downward on the table and apply the paste evenly. Then with the aid of your assistant paste it in place. Stand on a chair or small table and fasten the strip at the top first, then evenly all the way down to the bottom smoothing all the wrinkles with a soft cloth. It may be necessary to loosen it again from the bottom if not quite even at first. Before cutting off the second strip hold it up against the first so that you can see just how the pattern matches before cutting it off. If you are using a border it is not necessary to run the paper up to the ceiling. A very sharp knife will be needed to trim it off at the floor or wainscoting. Extra precaution will need to be taken in doing the corners.

In some of the houses just gone up in Western Canada no plastering has been done. In this case it is still possible to paper, and warmth is added as well as adornment. Get strong unbleached factory cotton and seam it together in lengths that will completely cover a wall, then fasten it tightly at top, bottom and sides of the wall and on it paste your paper just as on plaster.

If parts of the house require white-washing rather than papering the following recipes will be found satisfactory. For a good white wash use half a bushel of unslaked lime. Slake it with boiling water added gradually until thin enough to pass through a fine sieve. Add



Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for man and horse, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays Pain. Mfd. only by

W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: Lyman, Son & Co., Montreal.

WASHING Without RUBBING



Here's a machine that washes clothes without rubbing—and all but works itself.

The New Century Washing Machine

sends the water whirling through the clothes—washes the dirt out of the thread—yet never rubs or wears the fabrics. It's easy work, and you can wash a tubful of clothes every five minutes.

Our booklet tells the "reasons why." Write for a free copy.

The Dowsell Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

WILL MAKE YOUR WIFE WELL



Many a husband is held down and life robbed of much happiness because his wife is an invalid. I will send a free sample of this Wonderful Remedy, which has brought happiness into so many homes. Address, enclosing stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

An Agent Wanted

The well known makers of "Tiger Brand" clothing have abandoned the wholesale "ready made" trade entirely and have perfected plans to go direct to the wearer with strictly MADE-TO-MEASURE clothing.

From "Maker to Wearer" is the motto. All middlemen's profits cut out.

Good men will find an excellent opportunity to open and manage agencies for this well advertised line.

E. BOISSEAU & CO.
Toronto

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS \$4.50

Suits to \$15. Silk jackets, raincoats, skirts, waists, and linen suits at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 3, London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use wholesale.

HANLEY LANDS

200,000 acres in Goose and Eagle Lake districts.

A few snaps in improved farms near Hanley.

Homesites located.

Correspondence solicited.

MAROLD DANBROOK

Sask

Kootenay Fruit Land

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

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

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

Write at once for descriptions and full information to

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



Steedman's SOOTHING Powders

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

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

CONTAIN NO POISON

Important Notice TO FARMERS

PRESERVE your stock by using the goods manufactured by the Veterinary Speciality Co. Limited, put up under the direct supervision of two veterinary surgeons of wide experience and who treat hundreds of cases by letter and otherwise and are surprising the most skeptical with results.

Indigestion & Colic, Spavins, Coughs, Worms, Lump Jaw, Diarrhœa, Joint & Navel affections

in young colts treated successfully. Use our remedies and through our coupon system become acquainted with all the ailments which your stock is subject to.

Ask your dealer for those goods or write direct to

The Veterinary Speciality Co., Ltd. 106 St. Clarence Av., Toronto, Ont.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

peck of salt and a half a pound of whitening dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice boiled to a paste and stirred in while hot, and one pound of glue dissolved in water in a glue pot over a slow fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir well, then cover and let stand for a few days. It is best applied hot. (N. B.—Be very careful when handling the lime that it does not get into the eyes.) A cheaper whitewash that would do very well for sheds, cellars or chicken houses is made of one bushel unslaked lime, three pounds sugar and five pounds salt. Add boiling water until the mixture is of the consistency of buttermilk and apply with a brush.

In painting floors or woodwork a few preliminary preparations are necessary. If there is paint on already, it can be removed by an application of caustic potash left on for twenty-four hours and then scour the floor. Next fill up any cracks with putty. Then apply the first coat of paint and let it get thoroughly dry, after which it is ready for the second coat. The ready-mixed paints are best.

Since carpets are being so little used and rugs and mats have taken their places, the stained and polished floor is in high favor. To stain a medium-sized room with walnut stain, buy at the hardware or grocery store a one-pound can of burnt umber ground in oil, mix a sufficient amount of the umber with boiled linseed oil to color without perceptibly thickening the oil. Test upon a piece of wood until you get the shade you desire. Rub this thoroughly into the wood with a woollen cloth until the stain ceases to come off. To prepare wax for the polishing of the stained floor soak over night half a pound of beeswax shaved thin in half a gallon of turpentine and rub it on with a woollen cloth. At first it will need to be done twice a week, but when the polish is once well worked in, once in two weeks will be often enough. If an oak finish is desired buy the oak stain in cans and dilute with an equal quantity of turpentine. When staining a wooden surface before applying varnish remove the old covering, if any, with caustic potash, then stain with a mixture of strong lye of wood ashes to which is added enough coppers to give the desired shade of oak stain when dissolved in the lye.

If there is any point I have missed that would help in the autumn repairs, will you ask about it and let me try to supply the deficiency?

DAME DURDEN.

MARGARET W. SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Dear Dame Durden:—We certainly have left you to yourself lately to do the chattering, but now that the busy season is drawing to a close we will again take our places in the Nook. In spite of the work we still found time in July to take a two days' outing at the Kootney lakes. We took a ride on the baby boat run by gasoline. The lakes were beautiful in their quietness, it being so calm and clear. The lakes, two in number, are about twenty miles in length, they nestle closely between great mountains, "the Rockies" which tower thousands of feet above on either side. From the boat we could see the great falls, also the big derrick on the oil well. The new sawmill now in construction will give work to many people, and furnish lumber for the new hotel, and other buildings for the summer resort. They have chosen a beautiful spot on the lake for the town site and if Dame Durden will accept our humble invitation she is welcome to join our party for a trip to these grand lakes.

To think that Dame Durden was within twenty-five miles from our place when she was at Cardston! I surely would have been there to welcome her if I had known it sooner,—but there is no use crying over spilt milk, maybe another time we won't be so slow. Now dear chatters, let us hear from more of you all this winter, and let us tell our troubles and pleasures, or whatever might be interesting. The long evenings will soon be here and many is the lonely ranch house the ADVOCATE will visit, and perhaps we can cheer up some lonely body that has taken up her home in the far West, and perhaps left

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

The Alberta Farmers' Association

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

W. F. STEVENS, Secretary

Clover Bar, Alta

The Prince Albert Real Estate Agency

BUSINESS CHANCES ARE GOOD IN PRINCE ALBERT

We have for sale 50,000 acres of wild land, first class mixed farming, especially adapted for cattle, and also forty choice improved farms. This land is close to Prince Albert, one of the best markets in the west. Good lumbering industries and also fur and fish. Especially adapted for mixed farming. Building material on the ground.

McMILLAN and HUNTER

THOUSANDS OF WESTERN FARMERS

will take Life Insurance Policies in The Great-West when the harvest rush is over.

They know that the Company's charges are low, and that remarkably high profits are paid to Policyholders. They know too that there has never been the slightest question as to the way in which the funds of the Company are handled; that the conditions under which Policies are issued are altogether liberal; and, in short, that it pays to take Insurance in the Great-West Life.

Just now is a good time to get information. A special Department is conducted to answer enquiries by mail.

Ask for a copy of the leaflet "To Farmers and Farmers' Sons," and mention your date of birth.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG
 Ask for a Pocket Map of your Province. Free on request.

many loved ones behind. So much for this time, and more anon.

MARGARET W.

Was I as near you as that at Cardston? How sorry I am that we did not know in time to bridge that gulf of twenty-five miles! I wanted to give due and proper notice to all the chatters that I was going on the war-path, but the matter was not finally settled until too late to notify you. But I thought of you all so often and everywhere we stopped I wondered if I would meet one of the comrades of the Ingle Nook. But no such good fortune was mine, or if it was it was "all unbeknownst to me" as Samantha Allen says. That day in Southern Alberta was a delightful dream,—the sunshine, the blue sky, the great stretches of green and the mountains, white-crowned, in the distance, and over all and round about it all that fresh breeze that stimulated one physically, mentally and morally. And the people were just as fine and free and big as the country. They were so good to us. I'm coming again, I'll not be satisfied until I do. So you

may consider that very kind invitation of yours accepted, to be taken advantage of at the very first opportunity. How you must have enjoyed those two days! It pays—in money and other ways—to take a breathing-spell in the midst of the hard work. Thank you for telling us about it, and—come again.

DAME DURDEN.

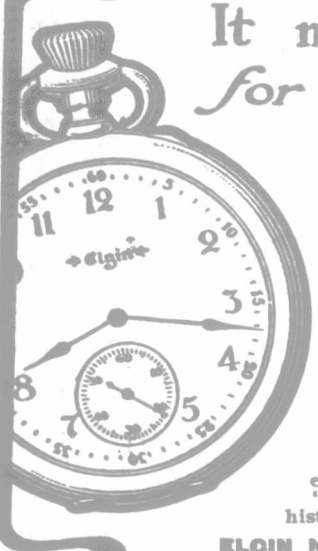
SHALL WE ADMIT HER?

Dear Dame Durden:—You are so very kind in helping lame dogs over stiles, that I am bringing to you my difficulties. I hope you will not smile over them.

Can you tell me how to pickle tomatoes, and how to keep parsley through the winter?

I look forward to the Ingle Nook and the letters of the Chatters. If you admit Englishwomen, I should like to belong to them. I have only been in this great country of yours nine months, and I find it and its ways very different to the old country. How you would laugh, could you but know my trials

It marks time
for the great army
of workers—
**THE
ELGIN
WATCH**
The whistles of industry the country
over are sounded by its time.



Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request.
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Near Vancouver, population 55,000)
FARMING & FRUIT LANDS

DELTA OF THE FRASER

We are selling 20 acre blocks from \$150 to \$200 per acre. \$30 to \$40 per acre cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent. This land is composed of the finest alluvial soil in the world. Land all underdrained and has been cultivated. About two hours' run from Vancouver. Oats average 62 bushels to the acre.

BURNABY FRUIT LANDS

In 5 acre blocks, close to electric tram, about 30 minutes from Vancouver and 15 minutes from New Westminster. Cheap settlers' rates on tram cars. Price \$75 to \$150 per acre. Terms \$15 to \$30 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent.

Maps and further particulars on application to

MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON

Real Estate, Insurance and Loans

— VANCOUVER, B.C. —

GOLD STANDARD COFFEES
INSIST ON HAVING THEM



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JELLY POWDER
MANUFACTURED BY
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Jelly Powder**

IS "GUARANTEED THE BEST"

We use the very finest of high grade pure materials and naturally obtain the very best results.

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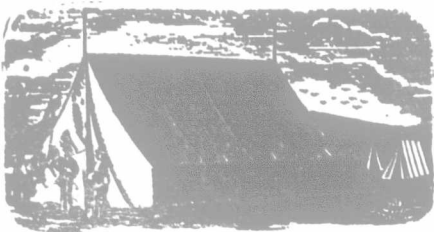
is well worth asking for. You will find it to be more richly flavored than any jelly powder sold.

Satisfaction guaranteed or grocer refunds your money

THE CODVILLE-GEORGESON CO. Ltd.
Winnipeg & Brandon, Man.

HAGUE ARMINGTON & CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers of



Shirts, Overalls, Smocks, Club Uniforms, Tents, Awnings, Sails, Flags, Wagon, Stack, Binder and Separator Covers.

Ask for estimates.

HAGUE ARMINGTON & CO. LIMITED

Phone 679 143 Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg

and troubles over the cook stove and the bread made with yeast cakes.

May I offer the sympathy which I felt for you, on reading your last letter?
AN ENGLISHWOMAN

Yes, indeed, Englishwoman, you and all your sisters are freely admitted to the Ingle Nook. Just consider yourself heartily welcomed by every member. There are no conditions attached to membership in our Corner except that you like us well enough to write. You are free to ask for help, to give help, or both, or neither. Just drop in for a visit any time as you would with a neighbor—if you are lucky enough to have one.

I would not laugh at you but from the sound of your letter there would probably be a chance to laugh with you over the foreign methods of housekeeping. But, cheer up, many a Canadian woman has poor bread, too, after using yeast cakes all her life.

Now for the recipes! You did not say whether the tomatoes were ripe or green so I'll give you directions for both.

Pickled Ripe Tomatoes.—(Sweet) Pour boiling water over the ripe fruit, peel and cut into quarters or eights. To each quart of tomato, add one large white onion sliced fine. Salt to taste and cook gently for half an hour. If there is a great deal of juice it might be well to pour part of it off to be used in making soup or flavoring gravy. Then add one cup vinegar, one-half cup sugar, one scant teaspoon each of pepper, ginger, cloves and cinnamon, to each quart of tomato. Put up in sealers, being careful to use perfectly new rubber rings.

Pickled Green Tomatoes.—Slice green tomatoes, using those of medium size. Sprinkle with salt, using a half pint to a peck of tomatoes. Let them stand over night. In the morning, drain off the brine and wash quickly with cold water. To a gallon of vinegar add two pounds sugar, two red peppers cut up fine, half an ounce of whole white mustard seed, and a small cup of mixed stick cinnamon, whole cloves, bay leaves, mace and ginger root. If you do not like these scattered through the pickle put them into a little cheese cloth or muslin bag, tie it tightly and boil with the pickles. When the vinegar boils add the tomatoes and cook for twenty minutes. These may be kept in glass sealers, or even in a stone jar if the bag of spice is put in on top and the cork fits tight.

Tomato Catsup.—Take half a bushel of ripe tomatoes. Add some sliced onions and boil until soft. Put through a coarse colander and then through a fine one. Put the juice back in the kettle. Add half a cup of salt, a cup of sugar, two cups vinegar, a teaspoon each of ground ginger, mustard, cinnamon cloves and mace. Boil until it thickens, then put away in tightly sealed bottles.

To keep parsley through the winter, it must be freshly picked, and immersed for two or three minutes in boiling water. Then it must be strained and placed on a large dish in a very moderate oven to dry slowly. After it is quite dry it should be packed in air-tight jars or tins and put away in a dry place. When required it should be soaked a minute in tepid water.

I hope these will be a help to you in your wrestle with Canadian foods. If you want to do me a great favor you will some day send me a tried and tested recipe for some typically English dish—any kind, pastry, pudding, cake or meat—anything as long as it is English. Thank you for the kindly sympathy.
DAME DURDEN.

Secret of Cooking Wild Duck.—A young wild duck stuffed and roasted properly is a tender morsel. It is quite a general method to skin the birds, but in doing so the best part of the bird is lost. The skin is thickly covered with a soft down that it is impossible to remove as you would the few pin feathers on a turkey or chicken. Rub over well with alcohol and then hold the bird over a candle flame. In a few moments the fuzz will be all burned off and what still clings may be rubbed off with a towel. Next wash thoroughly inside with soda water after drawing. To make a sure success it is well to boil the duck for three or four minutes in the soda water to remove all the wild fishy taste from their flesh. An onion dressing is considered good to dress ducks with. Chop the onion fine and mix in with soft breadcrumbs that have been slightly moistened in milk, add a slice of thin bacon chopped fine, this should have been fried but not crisp. If any remaining strong taste lurks in the duck's flesh the onion and salt flavor of the bacon, or salt pork if preferred, will remove it. Roast in a covered roasting pan as you would beef or lamb, baste frequently. If young and tender from 1 to 1½ hours will be long enough.

GOSSIP.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF A HUMAN LIFE IN DOLLARS?

A FEW CENTS OR \$100,000?

(W. B., in the *New York Times*.)

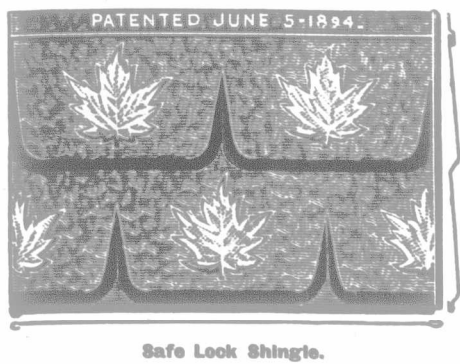
With the exception of human life, the law of supply and demand daily settles the value in dollars and cents of every product of the earth and its inhabitants.

The cash value of a man, according to ideas of judges and juries who have been entrusted with the responsibility of determining such values, has ranged from six cents to \$100,000, the latter case being that of the verdict awarded to Mrs. Jennie Leys, widow of the superintendent of a large New York dry goods store, by the supreme court of New York, because of the death of her husband in the famous—perhaps one should say infamous—Park Avenue tunnel disaster. That was the largest sum ever awarded in any country in a suit for damages for death. In addition the verdict carried with it interest from the date of the wreck, and a fee of \$2,000 for counsel. The man who was valued at only six cents was James F. McQuade killed while riding on a Third Avenue trolley car in 1901. There was another case, that of the heirs of Mrs. Catherine Tracy, killed by a street car in the Bronx. They also recovered six cents.

The vagaries of judges and juries in deciding the cash values of human life are more or less well known. If the



THE SUGAR BEET FIELD.

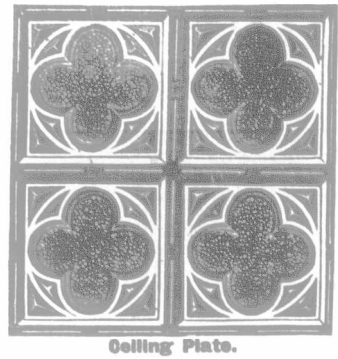


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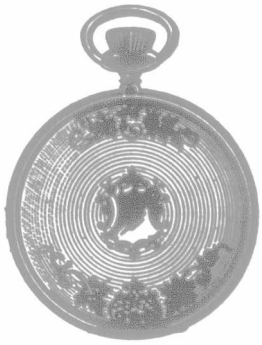
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plaintiff, is the widow of a laboring man, suing for the loss of a husband's support, if she be ugly, ill-dressed, poorly counseled, confused, and excited, six times out of 12, provided there are no peculiarly unpleasant features about his death beneath a trolley car, or a falling building, she is granted a verdict which, in effect, is the result of a jurymen saying to his colleagues: 'Oh, well, let's give her a few thousand dollars. This case has taken a long time. I'm tired of it.'

On the other hand, if the complainant, a widow, is beautiful, calm, well-counseled, if she alludes in her testimony more to the loss of her husband's love than of his services in supporting her; if she drops one little, little tear at the precisely necessary moment, nine times out of twelve she is granted a verdict which, in effect, is the result of some jurymen remarking to his fellows: 'It's a shame the way these corporations disregard the sacred rights of individuals. I, for one, shall never consent to anything but a verdict for the full amount. Let us assert ourselves. Let us show them that we are not to be killed off at their pleasure. I vote for the amount asked.'

In this fable of the two widows, it the reader chooses to call it so, there is no analogy between the cases of Levs, and McQuade and Mrs. Tracy. The average judge, the average jurymen, and the average citizen know that juries and judges are broken reeds when it comes to depending on them to decide by the system at present in vogue in

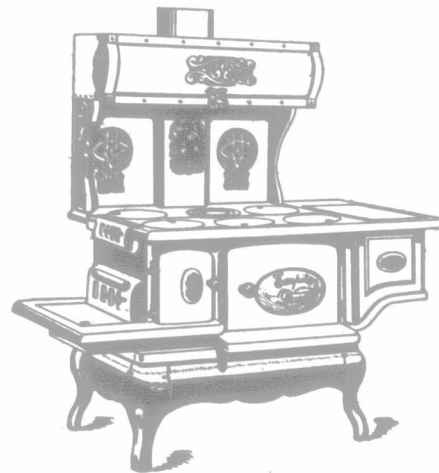
the world's tribunals the cash value of a human life.

So, out of the East—from Portland, Me.—comes a new wise man, Erastus Eugene Holt, A.M., M.D., LL.D., of the University of Maine, who, in the hope that he may have to solve the complex problem of the price of a man, has reduced to the exact science, by tables and data covering 'exhibits', from A to almost Z, the normal earning ability of the human body, based upon analyses which consider functional, technical and competing powers, upon which analyses a person may be rated, and damages to his or her body from injury and disease is decided upon, and equitable indemnities for injuries or death be determined.

Dr. Holt has not taken into account the claim of a chemist (with whose name present-day history has not charged itself) that the average human being is worth \$18,300 from a chemical point of view, his calculations being based on the fact that the human body contains three pounds and thirteen ounces of calcium, that metal being worth \$300 an ounce. Doubtless many a wife would be only too glad to get \$18,300 for the metal or anything else in the dead body of her husband. These for some time were the highest figures ever made as to the value of a man, but as they carried with them no process for such ore refining, no method of getting at this hidden wealth, it was left to Dr. Holt to busy himself with the physical, if not the chemical and metallurgical economics of the human body, and he proves, at least he did prove to the Ophthalmologic Section of the American Medical Association in Boston the other day, judges and juries to the contrary notwithstanding, that in the laboring man's class, a boy of ten years of age is worth in dollars and cents the sum of \$2,601.62; that at fifteen years he is worth \$4,263.66; at twenty-five \$5,488.03 and that from that time on his value decreases until, at seventy years of age, he is worth only \$17.13, or, in other words, that he becomes a tax and drawback on the community to the extent of \$872.84. Dr. Holt proves in Exhibits A to Z that a professional man at twenty-five years of age has an economic value of \$25,898.94, and that his highest value is at the age of forty, when he is worth the sum of \$29,344.68. Dr. Holt looks forward to the time when he and Dr. Osler will be drawbacks on the community, notwithstanding all the work they have both done for the world, and which ought to be, through the slow accretion of years, so much capital in bank.

Bishop Potter once said that every person begins life with a capital equal in money to \$100,000, meaning in eyes, ears, hands, limbs, and brain. But, he said, no one would be willing to take \$10,000 for an arm, a leg, a hand, an eye, or an ear. Juries have always estimated the entire dead man woman, boy or girl at a less sum than severed members of anatomy. There was a boy named Howard Williamson, a newsboy, whose leg was so much injured when run over by a car belonging to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad a few years ago as to necessitate amputation twice. He got \$22,500. Yet there was a case shortly after in which Charles B. Morris, through Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, his counsel, got a verdict for only \$7,500 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the death of his son, Leslie B. Morris, 18 years old, hurt in a collision while returning home from Holy Trinity church in Harlem, the left arm of young Morris having been forced through the window, so that an artery was severed. In the very same court in which this decision was given—New

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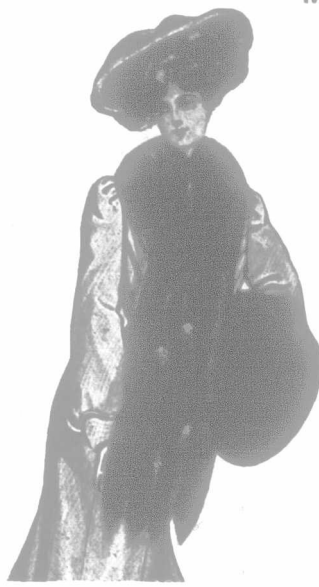
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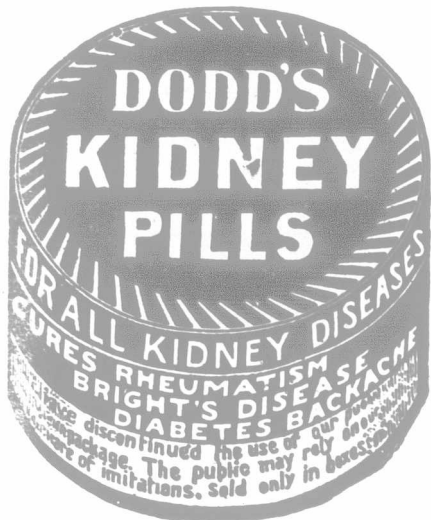
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Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

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

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart Mich. 14-31f

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FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Ayrshire bull, registered, 10 months old. Address Box 113, Winnipeg. 19-9

ALBERTA FARMS—regular snaps, prices right, terms easy, write to-day. Hulbert and Foster, Strathcona, Alta. 3-10

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FOR SALE—Large English Berkshires and Improved Chester Whites, lengthy bacon type, boars and sows, 4 to 5 months old, registered pedigrees furnished. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 3-10

FOR SALE—Fence posts, Tamarac at 5 cents each in car lots, f. o. b. Address Howard Corrigan, Whittemouth, Man. 12-9

FOR SALE—Scotch Collies, four puppies and two bitches, price from \$7 to \$10, color dark sable and tricolor. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 19-9

WANTED—Man and wife without children to work on farm in B. C. Husband to be experienced farm hand able to handle horses and cattle with kindness, and good milker. Wife plain cooking and general housework. Wages \$35 per month for winter and \$40 per month for summer. Richards & Francis, Rosedale, B. C. 19-9

FOR SALE—To Stock Raisers a profitable receipt (horns and cattle food.) For increasing weight and improving quality of flesh. Enclose stamped envelope for full particulars. R. S. Anderson, P. O. Calgary, Alta. 19-9

WINNIPEG REAL ESTATE—Wire or write us particulars of any city property you own. We can sell it. Have \$20,000 for immediate investment. No delay. Address: Lyon & Gladstone, 254 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 26-9

FOR SALE—Good farm in well settled district, 160 acres, nine miles from Calgary, one mile from school, easy terms. Price \$23,000 per acre. The proximity to a good city makes this a very desirable property. Jas. McElroy, Calgary. 26-9

FOR SALE—Section 13, 17, 9, west 2 M., half mile from Summerberry where there are 3 elevators. All prairie, soil heavy black loam, clay subsoil, level, no sleughs, bluffs or waste land. All wheat land in a noted district. Inspection invited. \$25.00 an acre. For particulars apply Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 3-10

FOR SALE—Mixed farm or small ranch, 1850 acres, excellent shelter, wood, water and hay, land rolling, soil chiefly deep black loam suitable for grain, excellent crops on adjoining lands, about two-thirds can be plowed, 1 and 1/2 miles river frontage and one-and-a-half miles of picturesque Jumping Pond Creek, with open springs ensuring a never-failing water supply, first class trout fishing, 800 acres can be irrigated. The ranch is fenced into pastures all connected by subways with 1/2 miles of four-wire cedar post fencing. There are two small houses and out-buildings on the property, situated within half-a-mile of the School, Church, Post Office and shipping point of Cochrane, Alberta. Price \$12.00 per acre. G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta. 26-9.

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Lang, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

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

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Stock for sale. H. P. Terry, Whitewood, Sask. 29-9

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

Breeders' Directory

Breeders 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.

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

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

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

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

BASKIER BROS Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales for sale.

H. V. CLENDENING, Hardine, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual purpose breed. H. V. Clendinging.

J. COFFEY Dalesboro, Sask.—Shorthorns Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta.—Herd Short-horn Breeder. Grand View Stock Farm.

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

LOST.

ST. LAZARE—August 19, 5 year bay mare, 14 hands, weight 800 pounds, branded on right shoulder, off hind foot white; when lost carried English saddle, halter and bit. Keen for reliable information. G. T. P. Engineers, St. Lazare, Manitoba.

York Court of Appeals—a verdict for \$12,000 was given to the parents of a boy, John Fullerton, four years and two months old at the time of his death, who was run down while trying to cross before a street car at 116th street and Lexington avenue.

Dr. Holt has an idea that men should be examined and rated at intervals from childhood up, according to some such tables as his. He thinks there would then be offered scientific bases for awards in damage suits for losses of lives or limbs. These theories are those of Mr. H. G. Wells in 'Mankind in the Making,' amplified. Dr. Holt points out: 'A man who has no income whatever and could offer no collateral would be refused a loan of money from any person or bank, and he could not obtain money except by reasons which are foreign to the rules of business. A person with good habits and a steady occupation with a specified income would be able to hire money on that alone, in proportion to his income, other things being equal. The time is coming when the earning ability of man will be rated, and will be just as valuable in the labor market as is the rating of his financial ability to-day in the business marts of the world. When that time comes, the important data for our mathematical formula will always be readily obtained, and the scope and extent of his usefulness be realized in solving every problem where the economic value of man is to be determined, defining every step in the process to that mathematical exactness with which it is constructed, thus giving equity in courts of law, in accident and health insurance, in the Bureau of Pensions of the United States, and in many of the troublesome questions in the labor markets of the world.'

Unless some plan, some prospective table, such as was outlined by Dr. Holt, can be devised, to reduce to dollars and cents, at least within a degree, the value of flesh and blood and brains, we shall go on, as we have done, year after year, hearing of and receiving verdicts unwise, unjust and ridiculous. Judge Russell, of the New York Supreme Court, recently set aside a verdict for \$200 awarded to the father of a boy killed by a wagon, and ordered a new trial. It was the case of the six-year-old son of George Gubbitosi, killed by a wagon belonging to Isaac Rothschild. Judge Russell said that a child's life is either worth more than \$200 or that it is not worth anything. In his opinion he took the ground that by a child's death 'aside from any sentimental loss, the father lost the probable services of the son from an age when that service would overbalance the burden of his support, the help of his manhood life rendered from the instinct of affection, and the legal obligation to support parents who are aging into inability to care for themselves. And that service is not the less valuable because strengthened by filial feeling. What basis of judgment or right did this jury have to value it all at \$200?'

As against this, most readers will remember the decision of Judge Gummere, in the Graham case, in which he said a child's life was not worth more than a dollar. A. L. Graham, whose son was killed by a street car in Newark, N. J., three times obtained a verdict against the company for \$5,000. Judge Gummere set the verdict aside on each occasion. After the seventh hearing of the case, the New Jersey Supreme Court gave Mr. Graham a verdict for \$1,000. Shortly after Judge Gummere's decision, Judge Vandevater, of Paterson N. J., awarded damages of \$9.90 for the killing of a cat.

It may be many years before scientists succeed in having established a standard money value for each man and woman, boy and girl, dead or maimed, but jury-box decisions are coming more and more to reflect enlightened public opinion as to the cash value of human life. It is true that the \$100,000 verdict in the case of Mr. Leys was an exceptional one, but, as it

was based upon his earning power, which as testified to by the widow, was \$29,000 a year, it was perhaps not too large. She calculated that Mr. Leys would have been worth \$500,000 if he had lived to the age he should have attained, according to the standard insurance statistical tables. The old disposition to deal leniently in case of accidents is passing away. In its place is a purpose to fix the responsibility and hold the offender, whether corporation or private citizen, to a strict accountability. Edward C. Hinsdale, who was in charge of the foreign department of the Morton Trust Company, was also killed in the Park avenue tunnel disaster, and his wife got a verdict on the first trial of \$60,000, which upon retrial was reduced to \$40,000. Though the award was large, it could not be called excessive. Levi P. Morton, the dead man's employer, testified that Hinsdale received a salary of \$5,750 a year. He was forty-seven years old. Assuming that he had lived his full expectancy, which would have been eighteen years more, at sixty-five he would have earned \$103,500, besides interest.

Every one agrees that no money payment can atone for the grief caused a family by the loss of one of its members but it is true that dollars and cents can relieve the distress so frequently caused by the loss of life or limb, and Dr. Holt and his brother scientists are doing their full share of the world's work in trying to establish some rule for assessing proper damages for financial loss either by death or maiming. We are too far advanced in everything else to continue to leave such important questions to haphazard juries.

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for that thin horse



AT WINNIPEG STATION.

Mr. Bengough's contribution to the gaiety of the newspaper men's day at the Exhibition.

On a recent western peregrination I happened in at Winnipeg station, Where people of every tribe and nation Formed a curious congregation. It's a clearing-house of immigration, And may well excite the admiration Of any person of observation. So I passed some time in contemplation Of the motley throng, and the brief

narration I now submit for consideration Is what I heard of the conversation, And has, as you'll see, a clear relation To our glorious west and its destination. But perhaps it's time to let up on this rhyme, Which hasn't a very musical ring. Like a violin solo played on one string. To proceed with my story: I strolled about

'Midst bales and boxes, and babies and bags, And young fat maidens and old lean hags,

Till I came to a group Gathered 'round like a hoop, To which I noticed the people all troop, And as I drew near My delicate ear Caught the sound of a voice saying, "Bravo! Hear, hear!"

Ah, speeches, says I; I must hear 'em or die. So I climbed on a mountain of baggage close by.

And the speeches I heard I'll give word for word, As I caught 'em and jotted 'em down on the fly:

The Englishman— I'm jolly glad to be 'ere, Away from the country of bettin' and beer.

O! Hengland, I know, is a beautiful plice, But it's owned by the parson, Sir John and 'is Grace,

And the bloomin' ole plice, w'erever you pawss, Is filled hup with notices, "Keep hoff the grawss."

To call it 'my own my native land," W'en a cove don't 'ave 'ardly room to stand,

Is a bit of a joke, but I, for one, Don't see as that joke 'as got much fun. So I come out 'ere, a new 'ome to carve I 'ad to do it, or stoy an' starve.

Now 'ere is the spot w'ere a man is a man, And if 'e beives 'e can 'old up 'is 'ead, plan;

And y'e beives 'e can 'old up 'is 'ead, And 'e don't 'ave to beg for 'is doily bread;

With the same old flag I knew at 'ome To wive in freedom o'er all 'oo come. So, mites, I'm a-goin' to do my best To 'elp to build hup the bloomin' west!

The Irishman: Right you are, John Bull; You talk loike wan that's not half a fool; Thru, for you, me boy, 'twas a fortunate day

Both when you an' me kim over the say! I'm sick, so I am, iv Donnybrook Fair An' home rule ructions iverywhere.

In the dear ould sod, where you starve and stint, An' pay all yez own an' more for rint!

I was nearly starved on 'peraties an' p'int"— Do yez know what I mane be that sayin' quaint?

No? Well, whin we had what we'd call a feast, Wid his riv'rence present—the parish priest—

'Twas peraties an' buttermilk we had, Bite an' sup turn about bedad; An' whin no buttermilk could be got, We'd ate the peraties an' p'int to the spot

(Which was just as good, we'd often find To thim iv unusual active moind). But here I'll feast loike the Bishop himself,

For this is the land iv plenty an' pelf; I'll have roast beef, roast pork an' lamb, An' apple poy, plum puddin' an' jam,

An' I'll trun me shillelah away—begor I wuddn't know what I wanted it for In a country loike this, where yez have Home Rule

An' iverything free, both Church an' school, An' one may live at peace wid his neighbors—



The more you learn about

Gourelay Pianos

the more you'll want to learn. When you know the GOURLAY as it is you will be all eagerness to possess one. That is when you know how instantly responsive is the touch, how sympathetic and rich the tone, how exquisitely cased, how lastingly built.

It would interest you to know how many modern pianos of standard make are taken in exchange for GOURLAY Pianos. Nothing but the marked superiority of the GOURLAY could occasion this. Shall we tell you more of this superiority?

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- 1. Made of steel, brass and malleable cast
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4. Draws water from any depth; forces it any height
5. Windmill and hose can be attached

Beware of numerous imitations made of old metal and covered with spelter.

Pump head with cylinders complete, extending 6 ft. into well \$12.00.

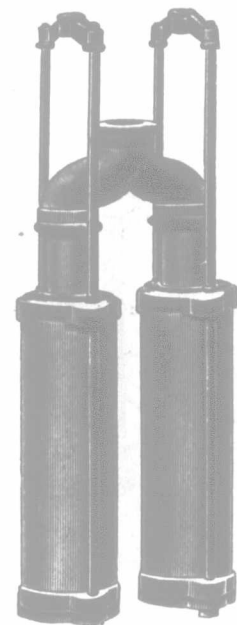
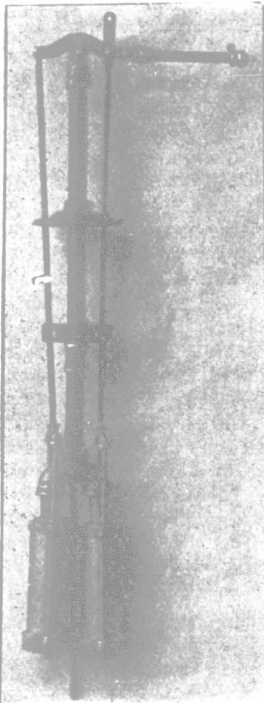
Add 25c. for each additional foot in depth.

Pump for 12 ft. well \$13.50; for 20 ft. well \$15.50, &c.

Double handle 50c. extra.

See your dealer or write—

THE MANITOBA HAYES PUMP CO. MORDEN, MAN.



wer, which was \$29, too large. s would if he had attained, insurance disposition idents is a purpose hold the n or pri- tability. in charge e Morton ed in the r, and his st trial of s reduced vard was excessive. an's em- received He was ning that cy, which ars more, e earned mey pay- caused a members ents can e quently imb, and tists are world's ome rule or finan- naming- erylthing mportant ers will rher id a erly ted our and igh at es: .1000 .1.00 .75 .65 .65 .45 .45 Co. . handle de-to- selling open Co.

All but the Government, iv course, be jabers! The Scotchman: Weel, a' cam' oot, ye ken, Wi' ma wife and bairns and some countrymen, To try ma fortune in wider space, For Scotland's but a wee-bit place. (It's no sae lairge as 'twas first create, But it's sma'er noo, wi' yon landlords blate Biggin' high stane wa's, to presairve their game An' croadin' the fowk, to their burnin' shame,

Into closes and lanes, to mak' way for deer, An' stealin' mair land frae year to year.) A' lo'e auld Scotia, ma he'rt aye yearns For the bilts an' sangs o' Robbie Burns, But a' canna live on sangs; a' maun eat, An' a' simply couldna' mak' baith ends meet, So a' cam' oot-o'er, an' a'm feelin', wi' glee, As yon Cockney says, that a'm free, a'm free! Scotland, England, Germany, France— There's nane like Canada to gie a chance To an honest man wi' a willin' he'rt—

And a' that a Scotchman seeks is a stairt. Gi'e me a stairt, an' it winna be lang Ere a' fairmin' maitters a've gotten the hnag, An' a'll raise great crops o' wheat wi' ease, An' fill ma pouch wi' bricht bawbees. An' a'll tak ma place, as all Scotsmen do, I' the verra front o' the foremost pew, An' a'll be a pillar o' Kirk an' State, Ay will I—an' you'll no hae lang to wait. Then the Yankee spoke: Well neighbors gay, I guess I'll parey-voo my say.

THE WORLD'S BEST

Use **Royal Household Flour**

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG

FAMILY FLOUR

I calculate these some surprise
To see me here amongst yo guys;
But here I be, they haint no doubt;
From crost the border I've lit out
To git my share of what's a-goin'—
I'm all 'us 'round when somethin's doin'.

A course, you hear all 'Mericans brag
'Bout their great kentry, and their flag,
An' how the land that give 'em birth
Is jes' the slickest land on earth—
An' so it is!—that's all straight goods,
From Texas to Wisconsin woods!
Well, you may say, if that is so,
Why have you shook it? Well, you know,

These two things diff'rent as can be—
A kentry and its doin's,—see?
Now, es I say, the kentry's slick,
But I allow I'm good and sick
Of them that's runnin' it; that's why
I packed my carpet-bag to fly.
Up here in Canady, I know,
The folks is 'sposed to go it slow;
They don't have no star-spangled banner,
And talks in a ungrammatical manner;
But I'll put up with all them things
To get away from trusts an' rings!
I want to make a hum fer me
Where folks has got real liberty;
I'm goin' to try an' stand the loss
Of the dry-nursin, of a boss;
I'm goin' to try an' cast my vote
Without the help of some old shote
Like Quay or Croker, Platt or Cox,
That rules the 'Merican ballot-box.
I want to live where reg'ler law
And courts is held in wholesome awe,
An' where the Sheriff does the job—
Not every miscellaneous mob.
I want to live where matrimony
Haint jest considered simply—funny;
Where the old-fashioned weddin' ring
Is still looked on's a sacred thing;
And where the knot, when once it's tied,
Stays fixed till one of em' has died.
That's why I come acrost the line.
And, gentlemen, this kentry's fine;
An' I've been told, most credibly,
'Taint never had one lynchin' bee;
So long live Canady, say I,
Here's where I'm going to live an' die
(If I don't go back to Iowyl)
Then Jack Canuck, that perfect peach,
Closed the occasion with this speech:
Friends from all parts, you're welcome
all,
Black, white and piebald, great and small,
To help us build in this great land
A nation happy, free and grand;
With churches, schools and righteous law,
We'll flourish! God bless Canada!
—J. W. BENGOUGH at the Editor's luncheon, Toronto Exhibition.

A BAD CASE OF KIDNEY TROUBLE CURED BY DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Kidney Troubles, no matter of what kind or what stage of the disease, can be quickly and permanently cured by the use of these wonderful pills. Mr. Joseph Leland, Alma, N.W.T., recommends them to all kidney trouble sufferers, when he says:—I was troubled with dull headaches, had frightful dreams, terrible pains in my legs and a frequent desire to urinate. Noticing DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS recommended for just such annoyances as mine, it occurred to me to give them a trial, so I procured a box of them, and was very much surprised at the effectual cure they made. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending them to all kidney trouble sufferers.

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

HARDY TREES FOR A TREELESS COUNTRY
Grown and For Sale by
CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES

Thoroughly tested and recommended by the
WESTERN EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS at BRANDON and INDIAN HEAD
As suitable varieties for
Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan

Start now at best selling time
BIG INDUCEMENTS, PAY WEEKLY, PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
Specially designed Western Outfit free. For full information and catalogue write—

SALESMEN WANTED

STONE & WELLINGTON
Over 800 Acres FONTHILL NURSERIES Toronto, Ontario

\$6.60 Buys this HANDSOME HEATER

The Sunlight Air-tight is made of Heavy Gauge Wellsville Blue Polished Steel with Heavy Cast Top and Bottom. Cast Front with large Feed Door and Screw Draft, lined with extra sheet to protect outside body. Has Nickel Urn Base, Nickel Top Panel, Nickel Foot Rails, Nickel Legs and Fancy Urn. A heavy substantial Air-tight Heater of pleasing design that will out-wear a dozen ordinary sheet iron heaters. Size 18x14x20, weight 75 pounds. For Wood Only.

Cut out this Ad. and mail it to us enclosing \$6.60 and we will forward by first freight The Sunlight, No. 520, which is better made, better finished, more lasting, a more economical fuel consuming heater, and guarantee it better than any heater you can buy elsewhere at double the price, and if you do not find it so, return it to us at our expense within 30 days and we will refund your money with the freight you have paid.

Before you buy a Heater of any kind send for our catalogue which shows a most complete line of Heaters which we offer at the Lowest Prices ever known in the North-West.

Only a limited number of Sunlight Heaters can be supplied. First come first served. Order early.

WINGOLD STOVE COMPANY
Dept. 2 X,W
311 Notre Dame Avenue Winnipeg, Man.

A BOOK ON CLOVER GROWING.
A work of considerable value to Western agriculture is "Clovers and How to Grow Them" from the pen of Professor Thos. Shaw and from the Orange Judd Press. This work of 345 pages, with illustrations and index contains some information re the growing of this valuable family of leguminous plants. The chapters dealing with some general principles, medium red clover, alfalfa, are very practical, and to those interested in the study of legumes, and all farmers should be, most helpful in the way of suggestions and description of methods. This can be obtained through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for \$1.00 plus postage. It is a book worth adding to the farm library and may be studied with profit the coming winter.

TRADE NOTE.
We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Gilson Manufacturing Company of Port Washington, Wis. This concern makes all sizes and styles of engines, but has devoted especial attention to the production of their small air cooled engines in three sizes, 1, 1½ and 2½ H. P. These engines are particularly adapted for operating all kinds of machinery such as cream separators, churns, washing machines, and especially for pumping where they are taking the place of wind mills. This company issues a very complete and interesting catalog and it would be

Perfect Protection against Northwest Winters

Ordinary underwear is made for ordinary climates. Most makers can't appreciate the intense cold of the Northwest. Their garments are all right for freezing weather, but entirely too light for 30 to 50 below zero.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear
is knitted in special weights, especially for the severe winters of this section. It's planned by men who know the climate and the people—know exactly what they want—know how to knit it thick enough for warmth, yet not too heavy for comfort. Best of all—Stanfield's is guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable. All sizes to perfectly fit every figure. Leading dealers throughout the west sell Stanfield's. STOBART SONS & CO., WINNIPEG Distributors for the West.

well for all our readers who are interested in gasoline engines to send for a copy.

BRAY'S LIVE STOCK.
Jas. Bray, in addition to having one of the most noted bulls of the Hereford breed now in existence, has also a stud of Shetland ponies and a flock of those great egg laying fowl, the white Leghorns. He can supply cockerels and pullets of the best laying strains at right prices, note his change of ad. and write him.

* * *
Scottish Prince (imp.) a grandson of Lovat Champion (imp.), the head of Jno. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., herd was first in his class and senior champion, at Toronto under the ruling of Wm. Duthie, the Scotch expert on Shorthorns who evidently did not consider him too big.

WE Edit, Compile and Print **Live Stock Catalogues** FARMER'S ADVOCATE

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or oil engine, superior to any other under engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs less to buy than a pump. Starts easily. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.**

Skin Troubles of Babyhood

AND HOW PROMPTLY THEY ARE OVERCOME BY THE USE OF

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Your family doctor will explain to you, if you ask him, the mission of the pores of the skin, and will tell you of the dangers of using pore-clogging powders for the chafings and irritations to which babies are subject.

Any mother who has used Dr. Chase's Ointment for this purpose will tell you of how beautifully soft and smooth it has kept the skin, and of how quickly it cured the chafing or irritation.

Especially during the teething period children are likely to suffer from eczema, and unless it is promptly checked there is danger of it spreading to other parts of the body and becoming chronic.

There is no rival to Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for baby eczema, as it is usually called, and it can be used with positive assurance that it will not injure the most delicate skin, but on the contrary, keep it soft and smooth.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a necessity in every home where its merits are known, and is indispensable in the nursery; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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

"Flashlights on Human Nature,"

on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages, illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10c.

M. HILL PUBLISHING CO. 129 East 28th Street New York

"FAVORITE" CHURN



In 5 sizes, churning from 1/2 to 30 gallons Improved Steel Frame Patent Foot and Lever Drive

Patent Steel Roller Bearings

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. No other just as good. Accept no substitute. If not sold by your dealer write direct to us.

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STAMMERERS

The Arnott Method is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the Cause, not merely the Habit, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. Address

The Arnott Institute Berlin, Ont., Can.

Questions and Answers

We must insist on the name and postoffice of the person sending in questions being enclosed along with the questions; otherwise such will not be answered. This rule will be observed in all cases.

Miscellaneous.

WILD SUNFLOWERS.

I have a piece of land badly infested with wild sunflowers. Would be greatly obliged for your opinion on the best method on getting rid of this pest.

Man. J. H.

Ans.—We have no knowledge of this weed being very troublesome in cultivated soils and in grass lands we know of no other treatment than to mow them down. Breaking and back-setting would surely kill them as would also summer fallowing.

PAYMENT FOR KEEP OF OXEN.

A. is a homesteader who wanted to go away to work last August and asked B. another homesteader to care for his oxen during his absence and to work them during the time. A. stated that he would be gone six weeks. B. consented although he did not need the oxen. Instead of returning in six weeks A. remained away three months, during which time B. had to stall feed his oxen on hay he had gone to the expense of putting up. When A. returned B. demanded \$2 per week for the keep of the oxen after winter had set in. A. could not pay the fee but promised to make good. Now A. claims that as B. had the use of the oxen he was compensated for their keep.

- 1. Can B. recover from A? 2. What is the best way to go about it?

Sask. P. M.

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Tell A. that an action will be entered against him if he does not settle or agree to leave the matter to the arbitration of three neighbors. If A. refuses to agree to this demand take the matter before a justice of the peace who will hear the case and give a decision upon it. B. should not have released the oxen until he had been paid.

WHAT RENT TO PAY.

As I am a stranger in this country and not acquainted with land values I would like to ask what rent I should pay for a farm of 580 acres, 210 cultivated in the Prince Albert district.

J. P.

Ans.—It would only be guess work for us to say what land rents should be without having seen the farm. You had better ask some good farmer or valuator in the district for an opinion.

RECOVERING SCHOOL TAXES.

The secretary treasurer of a Manitoba school makes private use of school funds and when his successor takes office finds shortage. A settlement cannot be had without the ex-secretary but it is found that a guarantee company went his bond. How should one proceed to get redress?

Man. PIONEER FARMER.

Ans.—You have a legal action against both parties. You should however, proceed first against the guarantee company. If you can prove the amount of the shortage satisfactorily the guarantee company will not hesitate to make it good to you. You need to go into your figures carefully and be able to prove clearly to the company the amount of shortage. If you can do so no legal steps will be necessary. If the guarantee company should dispute your claim you had better consult a lawyer.

BEEF MARKETS.

I will be pleased if you will send me a list of the best beef markets accessible from this section of the country. Alta. F. S.

Ans.—The eventual market for most of the surplus beef raised in the range country is in England and in that

DE LAVAL Separator Value The Accepted Standard of De Laval Separator Co. WINNIPEG Montreal Toronto Vancouver New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland Seattle

This range's oven is rather larger than seems necessary, but you'll like the extra room, since it takes less fuel and less fuss to do better baking. Oven lined with heavy asbestos to keep heat where it belongs; top, bottom and back uniformly thick. Burns Wood or Coal Range OXFORD HANCELLOR This drop-oven door can't slam down nor get wobbly on hinges, - patent check-spring stops that. Oven bottom is double - perforated-steel loose bottom over the real oven bottom: level surface, always. Way the fire door's built, and the special draft design, make this the most sensitive of ranges to control, - easy to manage, sure to satisfy. Come and look it over, - you've seen no range like it for the money. THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED Toronto Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

market cattle are now bringing 10c. to 11c. dressed weight. Upon these same cattle the ranchers are bid 3 1/2 c. at shipping points in Alberta, the problem of marketing therefore is to eliminate as much of that difference as possible. If the cattle are not sold to a representative of an exporting firm at local points, the next move is to load them and bring them on to Winnipeg or take them to a Chicago market at both of which places there is competitive bidding, but to get access to American markets a duty of 27 1/2 % must be paid. By referring to quotations on the market page of this issue and then comparing freight rates that can be secured from the C. P. R. with those offered by the G. N. R. on the American side, some idea of the relative markets can be gained. Of course one must take into consideration the time the cattle will be on the train going to each market, and the distance they will have to be driven to load. This matter has been thoroughly studied by the large ranchers with whom 25 cts per steer means a lot of money and, as our market report shows, most of them ship to Winnipeg

consigning the cattle to a commission firm here who sell the butchers cattle locally and export the heavier stuff. In this case the commission man attends to all shipping details, secures ocean space, insurance, etc., and charges a certain percentage for his work. If one does not care to engage a commission merchant he can sell outright at Winnipeg, or he can take his cattle on to Montreal or Toronto and if the price does not suit him there he can go on to England with them. As a matter of fact this year, when prices are fairly firm in England, the best plan of marketing seems to be to consign the cattle to a commission merchant in Winnipeg and have him handle them.

First Peasant—And the children: how are they all? Second Peasant—Don't talk to me about children. There's always something the matter with one or other of them. I've come to the conclusion that the only really really happy fathers are them that ain't got no children.—Bon Vivant.

America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL SHOW HELD IN PARIS, JUNE 13-17, 1906

our Percheron Stallions won as follows:



- 4 year olds—First, FAISAN
- 3 year olds—First, VALORY
- 2 year olds—First, GUERIDON

AT THE PERCHERON SHOW HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SOCIETE HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE DE FRANCE

our Horses won as follows:

- 4 year olds—First, BIBI
- 3 year olds—First, DIMITRI
- 2 year olds—First, GUERIDON

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns



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

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

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

P. M. BRETT

Regina, Sask.

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

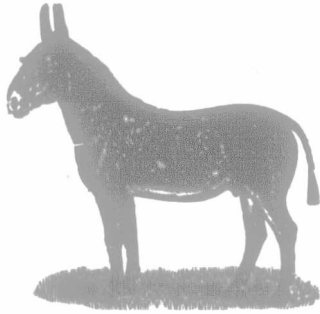
My second shipment consisting of
Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney Stallions and
Fillies and Spanish Jacks

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

J. B. HOGATE

For further information write to

M. B. Kent - Brandon, Man.



YOUR INTERESTS AND OURS ARE IDENTICAL

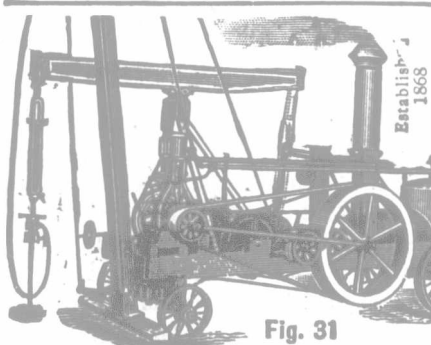


Fig. 31

You Want Practical
WELL DRILLING MACHINERY
to develop that
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proposition; we have it. Guarantee
it to work satisfactorily.

Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter holes;
will send printed matter and can save you money.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,
AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.
CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

McClary's

ALL Kootenay
Steel Range
wearing parts
are made extra heavy



Kootenay Range

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

BARLEY FOR MALTING IS SPOILED AT THE SEPARATORS.

The growing of barley in Western Canada for malting purposes has up to the present received comparatively little attention, this valuable cereal being grown more for feed, particularly for swine, and as a crop by which to clean ground of weeds. It would appear from the commercial editor of the *Free Press* that a market is awaiting Western grown barley, providing it is properly threshed, which means threshed in such away as not to destroy or remove the germ end of the grain. Percival says: "Great care should be taken when threshing malting barley to have the machine properly set, so that the awns are not cut off too short."

Closely cut grains often have the embryo so damaged, that the latter will not germinate, and when on the malting floor become mouldy when damped. It has been found that the drier barleys germinate more quickly and evenly than the damper samples. The amount of water in the barley depends upon the ripeness when cut, the method of harvesting and subsequent sweating in the stalk. The quicker the germination the more even the malt and the better the yield of extract. In good samples 96 per cent of the grains germinate in seventy-two hours, at the proper temperature, 18 to 20 degrees Centigrade; if the percentage is as low as 85 in this time, it should be rejected.

The proteid content of barley varies from six and a half to over seventeen per cent., it should be as low as possible, as it is found that barleys with a high percentage of proteids give turbid worts () and the keeping quality of the beer produced from them is reduced. Some agriculturists claim that the grains, barley, wheat, corn, etc., grown on the prairie have higher proteid content than such grown on the more moist soils of the East, what has the Dominion chemist to say on this matter? To quote further from the paper above referred to:

"The Winnipeg breweries have done their own malting to a considerable extent, but have also brought in a large amount of malt from south of the line because frequently they found it impossible to get home grown barley of malting quality. Imported barley pays a duty of 15 cents per bushel; malt whether made from local or imported barley pays an excise of 1 1/2 cents per pound. Eastern brewers who have tried western grown barley have found it unsatisfactory, and have conceived a prejudice against it because they complain that it lacks vitality; indeed many of them have gone so far as to say that good malting barley cannot be grown in the Canadian west.

Two reasons are found for our barley having fallen into disrepute. One is that it has frequently been cut before fully mature and therefore lacks vitality on that account, and the other and more frequent cause is the fact that it has been threshed too short, either knocking the germ off altogether, or breaking the skin at the end. When this short cut barley is malted the skin breaks open leaving the germ or acrospire exposed which is rubbed or broken off in handling, and in this way becomes entirely unfit for brewing purposes, as the malt from such barley is quite dead.

With the heavy excise of 1 1/2c per lb. (more than the original cost of the grain) no malster can afford to use this short threshed barley, as once put through the malting process the product must pay the excise whether it be live malt or dead barley. This being the case the buyers for the big malting houses are making very stringent rules and will not even look at barley that is threshed short.

As this is a matter of two and three cents per bushel on the price, it is surely worth the trouble of seeing that the cylinders are properly set. The market is already created, as all that the Canada company cannot malt here will be sent to other eastern malting houses and thus a very large industry may be worked up and a most profitable one to the western farmer. As Winnipeg is not an order point, it is not possible to hold cars for testing the vitality of the barley, and for this reason the buyers have to depend largely on the mere looks of the grain, and consequently will only purchase such as they can see

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GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, most BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Hawthorn Bank CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

Stallions and Mares always on hand for Sale, also Bulls and Heifers, all ages, both Imported and Home-Bred.

JOHN GRAHAM - CARBERRY, MAN.

For Sale
One Four-Year-Old Suffolk Stallion, imported. Must be sold at once.
Price and terms right
L. A. DUFF FILLMORE, SASK.

YORKSHIRES

We offer for sale the imported boar RICHARD CALMADY, 13438, bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee, Nottingham, England.

This boar is a straight, deep, lengthy hog, and a splendid stock getter, and we only part with him now to make room for our new imported boar DALMENY HELIUM.

We have also one imported sow for sale. For particulars apply to
WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

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

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General Manager
J. W. de C. O'Grady

A Western Banking Institution

All that is safest and most progressive in Western commercial and business methods has contributed to the success and stability of this Bank. It aims at being the highest expression of the commercial and industrial enterprise, progress and solidarity of the great West, and its immense and prosperous agricultural community. It is fast becoming the repository of the savings of thousands of the most wealthy farmers in the country. Many of these send their deposits by mail to our nearest branch.

Every Dollar Bears Interest
At 3 per cent
Compounded Every Three Months

Send your money by personal cheque, money order or registered letter to one of our offices. One Dollar Opens the Account. We have branches at Alameda, Brandon, Bin-scarth, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton, Fleming, Fort William, Glenboro, Hanley, Lang-fern, Melita, Manor, Moose Jaw, Qu' Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Saltcoats, Somerset, Sper-ling, Vancouver, Victoria and other points.

THE NORTHERN BANK

Capital Authorized - \$2,000,000
Capital Subscribed - \$1,175,000
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS



The Leading Herd of Western Canada

Grand young Bulls, Cows Heifers and pure-bred

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Herefords and Farm



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

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe



Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.

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

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

GLDENNING BROS.' STOCK FARM Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE The Beef and Dairy Breed

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

We raise the big litters.

You can too if you buy from us.

SNAPS IN SHORTHORNS

Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prize winning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin Ducks and White Brahma cockerels.

A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

DON JERSEY HERD

Our Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Now offering choice bull calves, bred from prize-winning stock. The best is none too good for you.

D. DUNCAN, Don, near Toronto

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The Light that Never Fails

As proved from experience. The Best Coal-Oil Lamp. The Cheapest. Easily Managed. Burns Less Oil. Gives Best Light. No Under Shadow. Non-Explosive. When Turned Low, no Odor. Suitable for Home, Store or Church. Write to—

HILTON-GIBSON COMPANY,

Box 391, Winnipeg, Man. For Illustrated Catalogue, etc.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal ESTABLISHED 1866 - \$1.50 a year.

perfectly sure contains the vital spark sufficiently covered to maintain that vitality when malted. The cylinders should therefore not be closed so tight as to break off the awns and leave the grains square ended, in fact, generally speaking such can be opened wider for barley than for wheat.

GOOD ADVICE FROM ABERDEEN ANGUS HEADQUARTERS.

"Judging by the number of those who—at any rate in the home country—are breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle, one can scarcely suggest that the breed is becoming unpopular. At the Perth sales alone some 600 head of bulls, cows, and heifers were entered for sale, over 1,000 head being put on the market for that week alone. In these numbers alone can one not find some suggestion of a reason for the falling off in the demand? In the days when remunerative prices were going for black polled stock, the breeding of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was in the hands of comparatively few, and these few knew their business. They bred up to a certain standard of perfection which demanded attention. Now the number of polled herds all over the country has grown enormously, and breeding is not always carried on with that good judgment which the continued success of the trade demands. The utility of the Aberdeen-Angus sire for crossing purposes is an asset the value of which cannot be over-estimated in the world or commercial cattle breeding, and it behooves those interested in the welfare of the breed to exercise reasonable care so as to prevent the overloading of the market with an inferior class of stock. This over-production of the wrong sort has been going on for long. Dozens of young bulls which ought to be relegated to the breeding byre as steers have been sent to the purebred sales, to the serious detriment of trade, for the ill-bred, under-sized sire is a bad investment for anyone, and the fact that bad though the year's trade generally was, there was all through a reasonably sound demand for the best, points clearly the direction in which breeders should move if a substantial improvement is to be effected in the polled cattle trade. Breeders cannot do better than take to heart the advice given them in August of this year by that veteran in the business, Sir George Macpherson Grant. It will be remembered that Sir George was on that occasion the recipient of a handsome testimonial from Aberdeen-Angus cattle breeders, in recognition of his valuable service to the cause, and addressing the deputation which waited upon him, he offered the sound advice: 'Breed right and there can be no fear for the future.'"

There is a great deal in breeding and there is a great deal in blood, but there is quite as much in care and feed as in either, and when the type of animal begins to depreciate do not blame it on the breed, whatever breed you may have, but come to the sensible conclusion, either that the breed is not adapted to your soil, or that you are not adapted to the breed. The older a breed becomes in any given country and the more popular it is for a time, the wider will be its distribution and the larger the per cent of poor breeders will be engaged in it, and then the breed must necessarily lose popularity and the average price secured at sales decrease.

GAME LAWS OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Bag limit for deer, etc. (S. of Tp. 22 and E. of Rg. 23, W. of 2) 2, males, (other parts of Sask.) 3 males of each species.

Partridge, grouse, chicken, 20 a day, total 200.

Penalty for violation of law—\$50.00 to \$500.00 or imprisonment.

The open season for antelope is Oct. 1 to Nov. 14, deer, caribou, moose, elk, (S. of Tp. 22 and E. of Rg. 23) Nov. 15 to Nov. 20, (other parts of Sask.) Nov. 1 to December 14, ducks, geese, swans, rails, coots, snipe, plover, curlew, Aug. 23 to May 4, chicken partridge, grouse, Sept. 15 to Dec. 14, cranes Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, mink, fisher, marten Nov. 1 to March 31, otter Nov. 1 to April 30, muskrat Nov. 1 to May 14.

IT IS UNLAWFUL

To shoot on Sunday. To shoot on any person's property without permission.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Shorthorns

ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT.

offers for sale at moderate prices:

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

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ont.

Rushford Ranch Shorthorns



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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue. JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



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

Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUIKSHANK SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

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

Long-distance telephone

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS



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

A few good young females for sale.

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

Terra Nova Stock Farm HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm BREEDERS OF High-Class Scotch Shorthorns

Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd Catalogue on application. Address: JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Prop.

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, B H BULL & SON, Phone 68 om Brampton, Ont

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854

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

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1903.

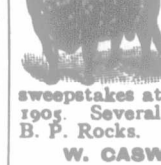
High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont

Attention! Poultry Men

The choicest prize-winning birds from the best strains of any variety of Wyandottes

Only high-class birds for sale. Address James Houlton, Great Malvern, England. or S. Houlton, Calgary, Canadian representative.

STAR FARM Shorthorns



Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station. W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

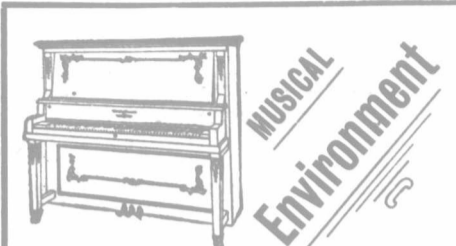
The got of Sir Colin Campbell (imp) and General... Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man.

HIDES, WOOL SHEEPSKINS, ETC.

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

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



**MUSICAL
Environment**

The day is past when culture and true social enjoyment were confined to the few—to the privileged classes. We live in a day of enlightenment and democracy. Equal educational advantages, equal opportunities for culture and enjoyment of those things in life that are best worth while.

The luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day and in the musical world nothing is more noticeable than the demand of all classes for the highest possible class of piano. The piano manufacturer who meets this demand is never slack for orders.

THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO

is Canada's foremost instrument. Its improvements and latest features have gone far towards creating a better appreciation of good music all over Canada. It more nearly approaches the ideal piano than any other.

Its tone, quality, construction and architectural beauty are unexcelled. For good music, for accompanying the solo voice or chorus of song, great artists all over the world are loud in its praises. And yet it is a Canadian instrument—perhaps, the highest exponent of Canadian industry.

If you will fill in the corner coupon, cut it out, and take to your dealer or send to the Williams Piano Co., we will send you, absolutely free, several beautiful booklets, "The Making of a Great Piano," etc. We will also tell you of easy payment plans that will interest you.

THE
WILLIAMS PIANO CO.
LIMITED

OSHAWA
Ontario

Please send me free of all cost, booklets descriptive of the New Scale Williams Piano and special easy payment offer.

Name _____ Address _____

To shoot between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise
To destroy game by poison, marcotts, sunken punts, nightlights, traps, snares, swivel, spring, automatic or machine shot guns.
To export game without a permit.
To offer prairie chicken or partridge for sale except by the shooter.
To disturb nests or take eggs of birds.
To allow dogs used to hunting deer to run at large.
To export furs of lower grade than No. 3.
To accompany or aid a nonresident to shoot without a license.
To kill any bird not mentioned in the Game Ordinance, except crows, eagles, goshawks, pigeons duck hawks, Cooper's hawks, hawk owls, backbirds, crowbirds, grackles, English

sparrows, loons, cormorants, pelicans and mergansers.

A General License to shoot game may be procured from guardians for \$25.00.

A Bird License may be procured from guardians for \$25.00.

Permits to guests of residents may be procured from guardians for \$1.00.

Taxidermists may have animals or parts in possession in close season if accompanied by affidavit of owner showing game was lawfully killed.

PAY OF PARLIAMENTARIANS.

A Parliamentary return was recently brought down in the British House of Commons respecting the remuneration of M.P.'s in foreign countries.

In Austria every member of the Lower House receives about 16s. 8d. a day during the session, and no member may refuse this salary. Travelling expenses at the beginning and end of the session are allowed.

In Hungary members of the Chamber of Deputies receive £200 annually and about £66 for house rent. Railway tickets are obtained at a reduction of price.

Members of the Upper House in Bavaria receive no payment; in the Lower House they are paid 10s. a day during the session, with free railway tickets.

In Belgium an annual "indemnity" of £160 and free railway travel are given to members of the House of Representatives.

Members of the Bulgarian Sobranje receive 16s. a day during the session.

In Denmark M. P.'s are bound to accept 11s. a day for six months, and 6s. and 8d. a day if the session lasts longer. Free passes (second-class) are allowed on the railways.

France pays £360 a year to Senators and Deputies, and deducts 4s. a month for refreshments. Railway travel is free on State railways, and on other lines a monthly subscription of 8s. enables them to travel first-class throughout the year on every line. There is also a pension fund for ex-members, the widows of members and their children.

In Germany there are free railway travel and an annual sum of £150, from which 20s. a day is deducted for absences.

Members of the Greek Chamber receive £72 for each ordinary session.

In Hesse Darmstadt the payment is a daily fee of 9s., and 3s. for any night. Travel between Carlshue and members' homes is free.

No payment is made in Italy, but M. P.'s have the privilege of free railway travel and on certain lines of steamers.

In the Netherlands the pay is £166 a year and certain travelling expenses.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg allows 4s. 2d. per day to those members living outside of the capital, and railway fares are reduced.

Norway pays 13s. for each day of the Storting session, and travelling allowances.

Portuguese M.P.'s since 1882, are unpaid, but they are entitled to free travel on the State railways and Government ships in connection with their duties.

Free passes on the State railways and 20 francs daily are given to M.P.'s in Roumania.

Members of the Douma in Russia are to receive 21s. a day during the session, and once a year their travelling expenses to St. Petersburg and back.

In Saxony 6s. a day is paid to those who live in the capital and 12s. a day to those outside. There are also free passes on the railways.

Deputies of the Servian Sktdschina receive 12s. a day, and a free pass to and from their homes at the commencement or end of each session.

Only railway passes are given to the members of the Spanish Cortes.

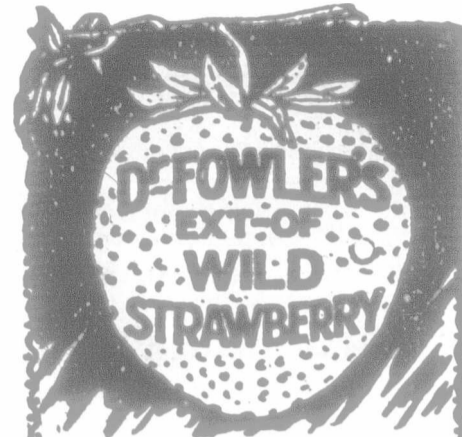
First Chamber members in Sweden receive no payment and no travelling expenses, and members of the second chamber receive about 11s. a day in the session.

Members of both chambers are paid in Switzerland, the amount varying from 12s. 6d. to 25s. per day with the importance of the canton and liberality of the authorities.

Congressmen of the United States receive \$5,000 a year.

In Canada members of Parliament receive \$2,500 each session, and have free transportation on all railways.

Mr. Alexander Galbraith, of Alexander Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man., who has been in Scotland for some time past, sailed on Saturday by the Donaldson Liner Athenia with a large shipment of well-bred horses. He had in all 49 head, among which were 15 Clydesdale stallions, four Shire stallions, three Hackney stallions, two Hackney mares, and 25 Clydesdale mares and fillies. The Hackney stallions are thick, cobby animals with good action. Of the Hackney mares, one is full sister to one of their Hackney stallions, their sire being the noted champion horse Royal Danegelt. All the Hackneys are of good breeding and quality, and well adapted for the trade intended. One of the Shire stallions is a very superior five-year-old horse got by the great Harold, out of a mare by the almost equally celebrated Bar None. This is a high-class Shire horse for a customer who knows how to handle the Shire in the States. Among the Clydesdales are quite a number of show colts, including the Marmion two-year-old that was second at Perth and won the special as best bred by exhibitor; the first and second prize two-year-colts at Kirkcudbright on Friday last, one being got by Baron Robgill, and the other by Up-to-Time, both prize sons of Baron's Pride; the handsome well-bred stallion Bulwark, by Baron's Pride (9122) himself, and own brother to the unbeaten filly Empress, shown so successfully by Mr. Smith, Blacon Point, some years ago; also stallions by the H. and A. S. first prize stallion Moncreiffe Marquis (9953); two-year-olds by the H. and A. S. first prize (dual) horse Pride of Blacon (10837); a three-year-old by Baron's Pride; and another of the same age by his famous son, Balmedie Queen's Guard, one of the best breeding horses in Scotland; the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander premium horse Sylvander; the choicely-bred stallion Lord Fauntleroy, a prize-winner, and the sire of winners; and that splendidly bred horse Gartly Scuire. Twenty of the females and ten stallions were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. The females are nearly all two-year-old fillies, but there are a few yearlings and one or two four-year-old mares. Four of them are by the Baron's Pride horse Eureka (11031), own brother to the noted premium and prize horse Elator; one is by the Glasgow premium horse Manorama (12230); another is by the H. and A. S. and R. A. S. E. first prize horse Prince Shapely (10111), and his full brother, Prince Sturdy (10112), is also laid under contribution. Others are by the Kirkcudbright prize horse Peerless (10832); the Kirkintilloch premium horse Lord Northesk (11112); Springhill Bar-



Is nature's specific for
**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,
CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOM-
ACH, COLIC, CHOLERA MOR-
BUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM,
SEA SICKNESS, and all SUM-
MER COMPLAINTS in Children
or Adults.**

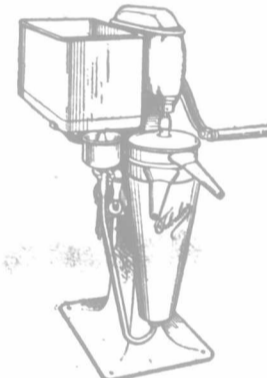
Its effects are marvellous.
Pleasant and Harmless to take.
Rapid, Reliable and Effectual in its
action.

IT HAS BEEN A HOUSEHOLD
REMEDY FOR NEARLY SIXTY
YEARS.

PRICE 38 CENTS.
BEWARE SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Because You Need The Money

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



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

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

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

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
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DIAMOND DYES

DEAR TO THE HEART
OF EVERY WOMAN
AND GIRL.

BEWARE OF IMITATION
AND ADULTERATED
PACKAGE DYES.

ASK FOR THE
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THE NEW WAY

Air-Cooled Gasoline Engines are always ready to run in the coldest winter weather or on the hottest day in summer. No water to bother you. No bursting of cylinders by freezing. Descriptive circulars free.

THE
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STEVENS FIREARMS



You can make the best of every opportunity if you have a Stevens Double Barreled Shotgun

to depend on when the critical moment comes. The surest, straightest-shooting and hardest-hitting gun made. Nitro-steel barrels, choke-bored; for any standard shell. Full particulars given in our

Complete Catalog sent free on receipt of 4c. in Canadian stamps to delay postage. Every sportsman should have our new, beautiful Lithographed Hanger. Send 6c. in Canadian stamps—receive it by return mail. Stevens Firearms are sold everywhere. If your dealer can't supply you, write direct to us. J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. 418 Pine Street Chicopee Falls, Mass.

on (10652), own brother to the champion sire Baron's Pride (9122); the Stirling premium horse Argosy (11247); Mr. Park's successful breeding horse Marmion; Mr. Taylor's highly successful breeding horse Sir Hugo (10924); the Newton-Stewart premium horse Top Knot II. (10472); the Dumbarton and Kirkintilloch prize horse British Leader (12067); the West Lothian premium horse Corner Stone (11016); and those useful sires, Luffness (11418), King o' Kyie (10213)—There are three by him—Airlie (11240), Stately City (10466), and M'Kinley (10228), Galbraith & Son are maintaining an ancient and honorable Clydesdale tradition, and their many friends will be pleased to hear of their continued success in all that concerns the advancement of Clydesdales breeding.

INFLUENCE OF THE SHOW-YARD ON THE BREEDER'S IDEAL.

Never has improvement in live stock been more rapid than in the present age. It has fully kept pace with that in other lines of agriculture and arts. Sometimes great forward movements were and are due to single individuals. As instances, Bates, Booth and Cruickshanks set forth their progressive ideals in Shorthorns; Hugh Watson and McCombie in Aberdeen-Angus cattle; Bakewell in sheep circles; and others still

living are building up fountain-heads of improved blood, which largely benefit Canadians—especially Ontarians, in producing bacon hogs; that line of business that is so universal, and which has more nearly approached the ideal on the average, than any other line of live-stock improvement in our midst, judging by the practical test of everyday markets.

The ideals of excellence set before the public in bygone years were the necessary types to meet the requirements of the existing conditions of the time; and conditions largely mean the consumer's demand, and what is needed to fully supply the want. In other words, markets are what all useful ideals must cater to. The types evolved by the earlier master breeders mentioned above would not pass muster at present. Their work was suitable to the existing conditions, but conditions have changed, and so frequently and fast do new requirements make their appearance in this rushing age, ideals have to be set higher and higher as the years go by. In this strenuous time a single person here, and another on the other side of the sea, may be building up ideal flocks or herds, but 'tis close comparison only that will speedily inform interested spectators which one is furnishing the source of improvement from which they can draw the blood which will best suit their pur-

Are You DEAF?



I was deaf myself for 25 years. I perfected and patented a small, invisible ear drum in order to help my own hearing. It is called "The Way Ear Drum," and by the use of these drums I can NOW HEAR WHISPERS. I want all deaf people to write

me. I do not claim to "cure" all cases of deafness, neither can I benefit those who were born deaf. But I CAN HELP 90 per cent of those whose hearing is defective. My Ear Drums are manufactured in Canada under Canadian patents.

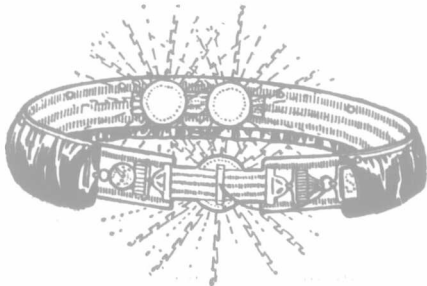
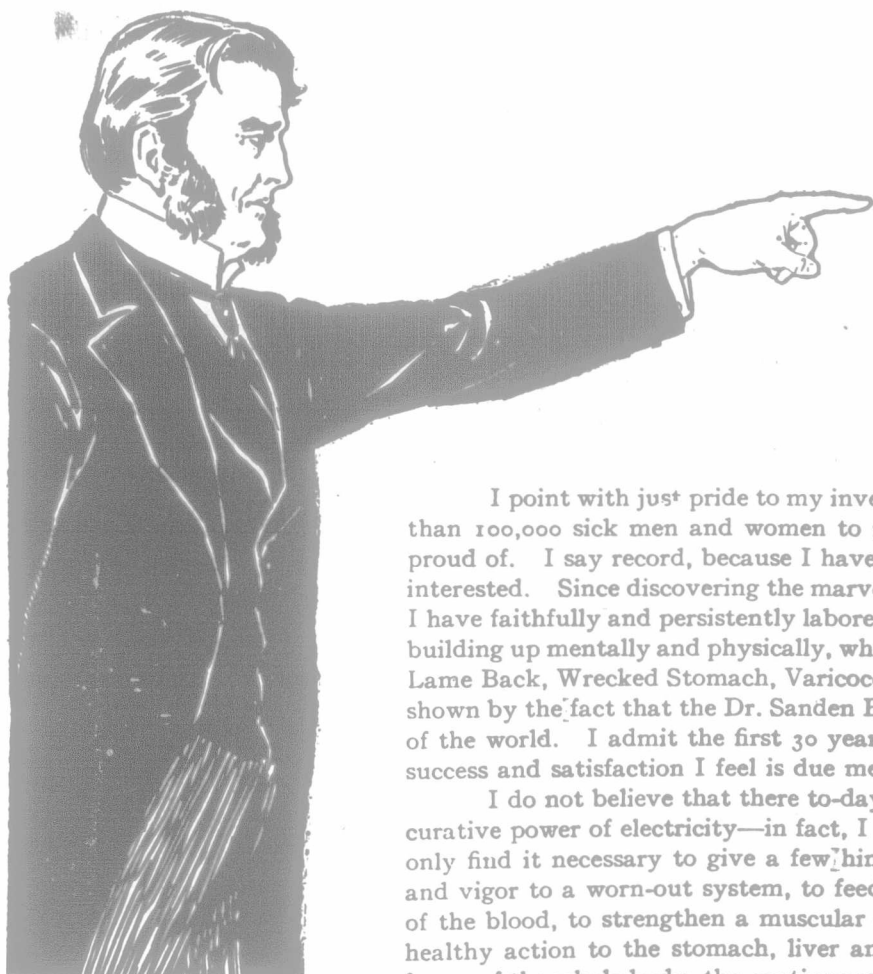
Won't you take the trouble to write and find out all about me and my invention? Tell me the cause of your deafness. Geo. P. Way, 1906, Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

pose. When we saw Britain's ideal and champion Shorthorn, Cicely, fitted in Chicago's International show-yard against America's best type, as seen in Ruberta, the assembled critical breeders gathered new thoughts, deeply impressed which would, undoubtedly, lead many to alter their ideas, cause them to fix up the ideal of perfection hitherto carried in the mind, and set the mark still higher. It is by the ring-side, and before, as well as after in the stables, that the many can get most satisfactory information. Such teaching is the best of its kind. Lessons can there be learned by the anxious inquirer, who seeks knowledge in the cheapest and best way; lessons which in his home efforts it might take him years of patient, practical work to master. Another case in point: How many of us would know that Ontario has of late years placed ideals of Shorthorn perfection before the world, were it not for the show-yards? Who would have looked on, examined and studied over and over again, Harry Fairbairn's production of Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, champions of many American fairs—the former with her unbeaten record, and the latter said by the British breeder who judged at the International, to be the best he ever saw of the breed—were it not for show-yard gatherings? Time alone will tell how breeders—breeders who are on-lookers, and, especially, breeders who are contestants in the ring—return home, determined to produce not only as good, but better in their line, be that what it may. And it is by such friendly contests that enthusiasm is brought into action, that spirit which is absolutely necessary to great success. Britain is a country of live-stock shows, from early summer till autumn, and no country in the world produces so many high-class animals of so many breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs as the mother land. Nor can all other countries together equal her. The inference then is clear: high-toned live-stock show-yards have a great educating influence for good to the people who patronize them in the right spirit.

Time was when fat was perhaps, the chief aim in meat-making animal husbandry—not so now. We must have flesh, lean and juicy, if we wish to secure the patronage of the best markets. Here is where the bred-into early maturity counts, where blood tells, and we must have smoothness of form, and form indicating good constitution. The wide hook bones of past years—yes, and of present days—must pass away; so must bare loins, and with them let go waspish heart-girths and squeezed-in chests—in fact we must secure all that is of vital importance to the animal's thrift and well-doing. To get the best results, breeding must be along right lines, and so must the feeding be in keeping. That is another practical lesson to be learned from the show-yard, and especially so by the wide-awake young caretaker, who watches not only his own pets, but keeps at least half-an-eye on how and what the other fellows are feeding. This much may be stated in a general way—too much grain feeding does not give the quality of flesh now in demand, nor does that system of feeding tend to constitutional vigor. Abun-

Pay me when Cured

My World-famed Remedy Given on Free Trial Until Cured.



I point with just pride to my invention, which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested. Since discovering the marvellous curing powers of electricity 40 years ago, I have faithfully and persistently labored to bring it to the notice of sufferers who need building up mentally and physically, who are troubled with Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Varicocele, etc., and how well I have succeeded is best shown by the fact that the Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex is now standard in every part of the world. I admit the first 30 years was hard work, but I am now enjoying the success and satisfaction I feel is due me.

I do not believe that there to-day is a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I, therefore, only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn-out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular center, as in lame back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in

a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied from the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life, and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

Not a Cent to be Paid Until Cured

The price is as low as \$5.00 in many cases, and you get a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way

As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year.

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

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

dance and variety of green feeds grow a better quality of flesh, promote health, and so give better tone to the animal's system, as may be seen in cattle's skin and hair, and the sheep's fleece. The strong-fibered, oily fleece is the one in demand, and sells at higher price. Someone says, "Are there not some fancy points, very important ones, which we must watch for closely and without which we will fail? We must have hair of a certain color on our cattle, wool to the nose and toes on sheep, and a certain curl of pigs' tails. These we must have first of all, and then whatever is left of useful qualities will have to make up our ideal." Just what the late Mr. James I. Davidson said of the

faddist customer who went to him for a bull, will fit in here: "Why, the man does not want a bull; all he wants is red hair." Young breeders should steer clear of worthless fads. To them let us say, in making your selection of foundation stock go slow and sure; be certain in having the utility points as fully developed as possible in sire and dam, but especially in the former; then study your markets, and give as much attention as is necessary, and no more, to what fancy points customers will demand. Better, far better, start on a small scale in establishing a purebred flock or herd, putting the available cash into fewer good ones, rather than having a large number of low-class

stock. With careful management the smaller start will afford a better opportunity of studying the individuals, their characteristics, their weaknesses, their strong points, their degrees of usefulness and their returns, and so the work of establishing a flock or herd of uniform excellence will be easier and more certain.

There is another line of show-ring not yet referred to which has done wonders for Canadian stock-breeders, in the line of utility. The winter fairs have probably done more to educate clearly and unmistakably along what types of living animals are likely to furnish the best carcasses than any other source of information in reach. Inspection

of limited numbers of living winners, followed by an examination as they hang in the cooling room, and afterwards seeing some of the best and worst cut up, are practical demonstrations of how our living ideals have pleased or disappointed us from the utility standpoint. Comparisons of high-class stock in the fall show-yards, followed by such tests of, perhaps, some of the progeny of the autumn champions, with other close competitors, cannot fail to have the minds of the discerning and willing-to-learn breeders—young and old—so acted upon that the ideal of what is required by present-day conditions becomes more firmly fixed, and continued improvement is sure and certain.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

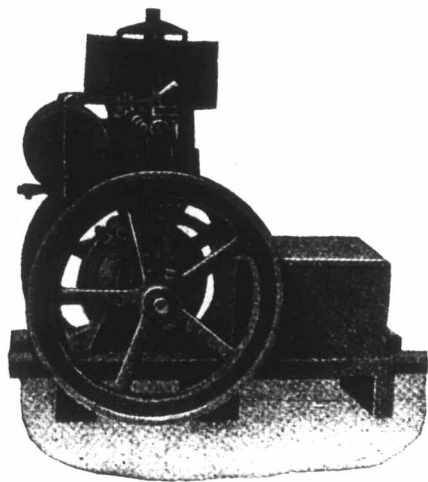
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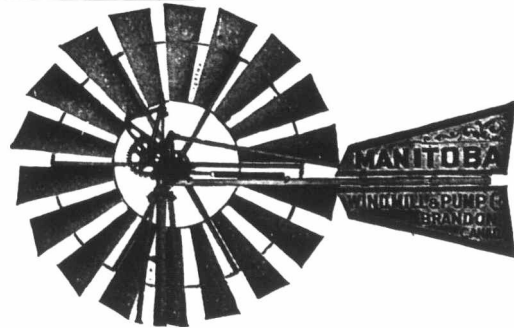
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GET AFTER AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TRAINING.

Professor W. A. Henry, dean of the agricultural college at Madison, Wis., in speaking of the education of farmers said in part:

"The farmer boy has the best chance in life and needs no sympathy. He does the things of the World, fills every position that is open. He does the hard work everywhere; not the drudgery, but the hard, difficult things that call for pluck, a sound body and a fertile brain. Heretofore parents fondly cherished a desire that the children would be educated and leave home. For twenty-five years I have pleaded earnestly for an entirely different view of what education really is, and now we are just beginning to reap the reward. When I came to the university twenty-five years ago as a student, I had, after a little, the choice of the professorship of botany or that of agriculture, and farm manager. I chose the latter, much to the confusion and disappointment of my friends. After talking and urging for eleven years, we had twenty-six students. To-day we have over five hundred students from all parts of the world. It's the man and not the vocation that counts. The city man who goes into business runs ninety-five chances out of 100 of failing. Farmers rarely become insolvent. It is doubtful if any one here ever becomes president. You have 800 chances of being struck by lightning to one of being president of the United States. We don't want the boys who are anxious to measure tape all their lives. I am looking for boys who say, 'Father, I want to plow, raise and feed live stock, handle milk etc.' When they feel that way they will not be misled by what others may say.

"I am sorry it is true, but I must say it, that we can turn out boys capable of earning more money than is paid for teachers in our public schools. A young man was sent here by H. C. Taylor, the well known Jersey breeder of Orfordville, of Brown Bessie fame. He went back in the summer, and then came a second time. C. J. Hood came west for a man. Mr. Taylor recommended young Dodge, saying go, without any regard to wages. Mr. Hood paid him the first year \$25 per month and board. After a few years the herdsman left and Mr. Hood made this young man herdsman at a salary of \$900. Later, when the farm manager found other work, this young man was promoted and received a salary of \$2,500 annually. The first year, by unusual effort, he dispensed with the services of thirty-five men on the Hood estate.

"Another young man came here from New Jersey, and finally became farm manager of H. McKay Twombly at a salary of \$4,000. I could enumerate hundreds of similar cases.

"Of course the boys who have good homes, where there is already a business established, should go back and take hold with the parent, and make the old farm as good as new. Wisconsin is now dotted with these young men after taking some of our college courses.

"What a great pride in what we are doing. We should hide our heads in our hands and we should measure ourselves against the farmers of Denmark. The work of the farmer is just one of the things that is worth one's while. A man with the other end of the stick worth of farm land, and a few eggs. The foundation of the neighborly relationship is to-day the

THE WEAK CAN BE STRONG AGAIN



To realize the joyous sparkle of nerve life as it infuses the body with its glowing vitality; to feel the magnetic enthusiasm of youthful energy; to be happy, light-hearted and full of joyous impulses; to be free from spells of despondency, from brain wandering, from the dull, stupid feeling; to have confidence, self-esteem and the admiration of men and women! Such is the wish of the broken-down person, and it may be gratified.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

makes you noble; it causes the nerves to tingle with the joyous exhilaration of youth; it fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look bright, and makes the nerves like bars of steel. It has cured Nervous Debility, Weakness of every kind, whether in nerves, stomach, heart, liver or kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all troubles where new life can restore health. It does all this while you sleep by pouring electricity, which is Nature's energy, into your nerves and blood. Electricity is life to the vital parts; when they are weak it will make them strong.

Dr. McLaughlin:

SS. "Minia," Halifax, N.S., July 20, '06.

Dear Sir,—I hope you will excuse me for not letting you know before that your Belt did all that you said it would do, as I am now completely cured of Rheumatism. It was well worth the price I paid for it, and I will always recommend it to anybody in ill health. Thanking you for your kindness, I am, dear sir, yours very truly, J. DAHL.

These strong words from grateful men and women are just fresh from the pen. They should inspire the readers of this paper with fresh hope that there is a cure for them in my remedy.

PAY WHEN CURED.

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this grand offer. If you will secure me my pay when you are cured, I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

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pays this country \$15,000,000 annually for feeds. One-half of this is for corn that goes by our own doors only to meet us in competition with our butter and bacon in the English market. After they had captured the fancy English market for butter and bacon, they at once formed what they call syndicates and began shipping eggs. These eggs are gathered from members in the country and shipped to Copenhagen, where they are prepared for shipment. The eggs are marked, and any deficiency in quality is followed by a fine of \$1 for each egg, and if a second or third offence follows, the producer is disqualified from the privileges of the syndicate. Rarely does any one forfeit his membership. The yearly exports of eggs now foot up \$5,000,000. This little country is without forests or coal resources possessed by our country, yet still she feeds her people and exports to the value of \$33 for each inhabitant, where we export only \$11 per capita. I am looking forward to the time when, not only our own state, but every state in the union will have such an agricultural education for its farmers that we shall do better than the little country of Denmark."

SOME SUGGESTIONS BY RANGE STOCK GROWERS.

At the meeting of the Saskatchewan Range Stock Growers' Association held in Maple Creek some time ago, the following resolutions and decisions were arrived at:
 In view of the small grant made by the Legislative Assembly, viz., \$600, to be paid for the destruction of wolves, the board recommended that the bounty to be paid should be fixed at \$10 per head for each adult and \$5 for pups, the Department of Agriculture to be asked to approve of this.
 The directors recommended that the length of season for a stock inspector to be stationed at Winnipeg be for five months, viz., July 15 to December 15 inclusive, as against four months suggested by the Department.
 The following resolution was passed and a copy ordered to be sent to the Minister of the Interior: "That this Association recommends that in stock districts the size of homesteads of such persons as depend solely upon the raising of stock, horses, or cattle, should consist of one section of land and that such homesteader should have the

right to buy the adjoining section on easy terms of payment.
 Moved by Douglas and Davidson: That this Association believes the welfare of the actual resident rancher would be promoted if the Department of the Interior would not grant large leases of land to individuals or companies, and that a letter be sent to W. E. Knowles, M. P., asking his support along these lines."

McFARLAN'S WINS AT EDMONTON.

By an omission the above gentleman did not have chronicled the following wins at Edmonton show, viz., first prize in two-year-old Hereford bull, class with son of Cock Robin; and first prize for yearling roaster colt, May.

MORE CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS FOR CANADA.

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., and Regina, Sask., had on board the Marina, sailing from Glasgow, Aug. 4th, twelve Clydesdales, and almost as many Percheron horses, the latter bought in France. Four of the Clydesdales, chiefly mares, were bought from Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishoptop, and eight stallions were secured from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries. In Mr. Park's contribution, there were three first-class mares, viz., the mare bred by Mr. Ritchie, and got by the noted premium horse, Elator, which was first last year and second this year at the Greenock Show; also the celebrated Kintyre champion mare, Nora of Baraskomel, by the great Sir Evarard, recently owned by Mr. Robert Renwick, Buchley, and, in his hands, first at Kirkintilloch and Shettleston this year; and, third, the first-class three-year-old mare, by Prince of Airies, which was first this year at Bishoptop Show. It is seldom, says the Scottish Farmer three such mares are exported, and with them Mr. Hassard will be rather a hard nut to crack at the autumn fairs in Canada. The stallions from Dargavel were a good useful lot, with good backs and ribs, and look like selling easily in Canada. Among them were horses by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince Alexander (8899) two by the celebrated prize horse, Baron o' Buchlyvie (11263), whose stock were winning strong at Perth on Saturday; one by the handsome big Sir Everard horse, Sir Lachlan; one by

Dunure Castle, which we rather think was first at Ayr; another by the good breeding horse, Hillhead Chief, and the last by the well-bred horse, Crown Derby. These horses are out of mares by sires as noted as their own, including Royal Gartly, Darnley, Flashwood, and horses of equal reputation for breeding purposes.

SKIM-MILK CALVES.

So many people have the idea that good calves cannot be raised unless on their dams or nurse cows. In Ayrshire they have the work down fine, and follow out a course much as follows
 The calf is removed from its mother not later than the third day. During that period it will have received the colostrum or special oil cells contained in the first milkings, which will cause expulsion of the meconium or waste products contained in the stomach and intestines.

For two weeks after the calf should receive from 10 to 15 pounds of whole milk not less than three times daily. At the end of two weeks some skim milk may be substituted for a part of the whole milk, making the change gradually, until in three or four week skim milk only is used. By the end of a month the calf will do all right on two feeds daily.

The greatest difficulty and danger is at the weaning time, when, if the calf has not been taught to eat solid food, it may lose weight, or at least, make no gain. It may be considered that no breed of cattle can continue as a first-class breed if the calves are allowed to run with the cows. Hand milking seems to increase the flow of milk and, at the same time, continue the duration of the secretion for a longer period than when it is drawn by the calf.

Skim milk contains all the elements of full milk, with the possible exception of the fat, and this can, to a great extent, be replaced by cheaper substitutes. One of the best substitutes is flax-seed boiled until reduced to a jelly and a small quantity given at each feed, stirred into the milk.

Each calf should be tied separately, with a rack in front for hay, and a box for meal, etc. For feeding, use either whole or ground oats, bran, oil meal, or a mixture of these. By the third

week have a mixture containing the grain feed at hand, and as soon as the calf is finished with the milk, slip a little meal into its mouth. It will soon learn the taste, and in a few days it will eat regularly. Place the meal in the boxes sparingly, emptying out any food that may remain before each feeding time. Change the kind of grain or combination if the calf seems to tire of it. Regularity in feeding is an essential in calf rearing. The calves should be fed at the same time each day. Fifteen to eighteen pounds of full milk is a ration; with skim milk 18 to 24 pounds may be fed, depending on the digestion of the calf. Many calves are injured by over-feeding. The milk should be fed at a blood temperature, say of 98 degrees to 100 degrees Fahr., and a thermometer should be used to ascertain this. The pail should be kept thoroughly clean by scalding once a day, and, as a preventive to indigestion, the use of a tablespoonful of limewater is beneficial.

BACK AGAIN TO SCHOOL.

Back again to school, dears,
 Vacation days are done;
 You've had your share of frolic,
 And lots of play and fun.
 You've fished in many a brook, dears,
 And climbed up many a hill;
 Now back again to school, dears,
 To study with a will.
 We all can work the better
 For having holiday—
 For playing ball and tennis,
 And playing on the hay.
 The great old book of Nature
 Prepares us plain to see
 How very well worth learning
 All other books may be.
 So back again to school, dears,
 Vacation time is done;
 You've had a merry recess,
 Now work must be begun.
 You've been like colts in pasture,
 Unused to bit and rein;
 Now, steady, ready, children,—
 It's time to march and train.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

A young French woman who was learning English while on tour with an Anglican attendant, exclaimed, "O my I am all of a sweat!"
 "Miss Morceau," exclaimed her attendant, "never use that word again! Horses sweat, men perspire; ladies merely glow."

FARM BOOKS

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