

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

JANUARY 30, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 749

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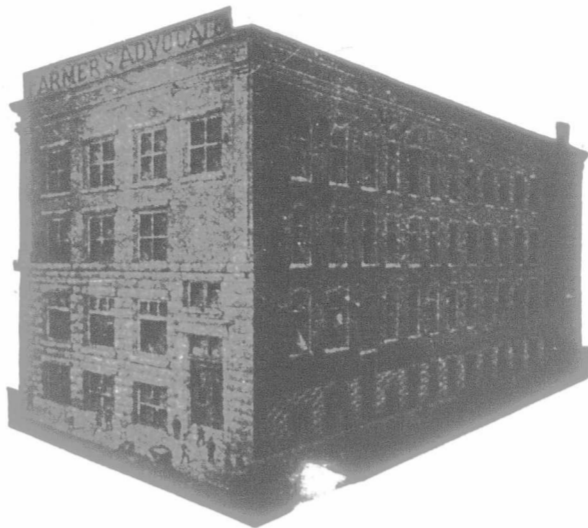
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**FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
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THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

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Address all communications to  
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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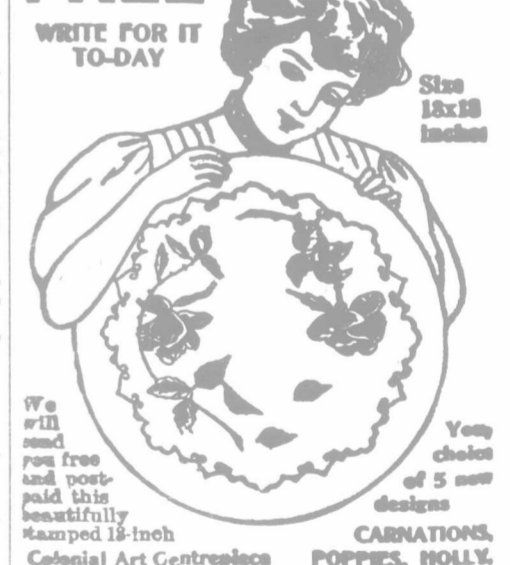
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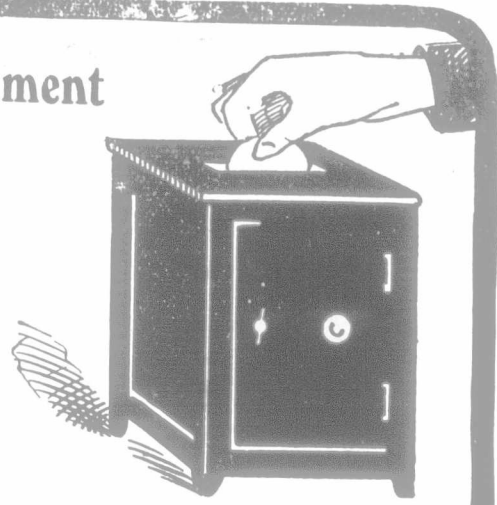
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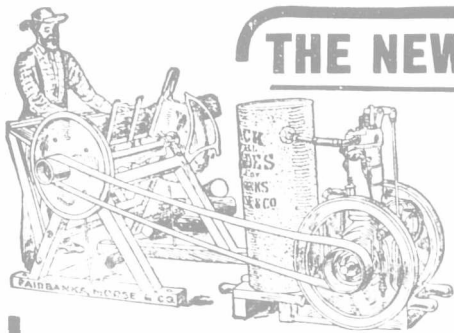


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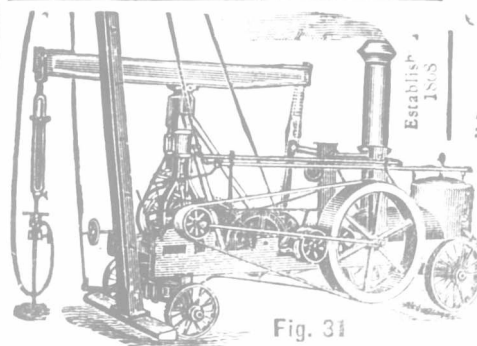


Fig. 31

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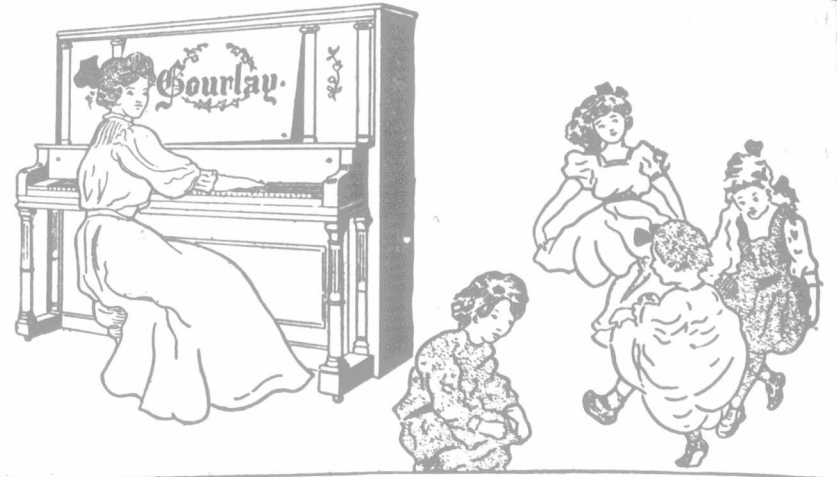
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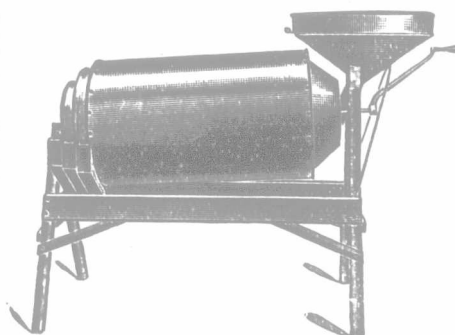
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WINNIPEG

# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

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January 30, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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### EDITORIAL

Intolerance or intemperance in speech never won a battle for the people, remedied an abuse, nor established a principle.

The Grain Exchange by its volte-face has acknowledged the inherent right of producers to co-operate in the sale of their products.

One of the most damning arraignments of the Shorthorn cow's ability to give milk is the use of two or more cows to raise one purebred calf.

This bunco-ing of the public by some so-called nurserymen does not fit in well with their objections to the Department of the Interior's free distribution of trees.

The dual purpose Shorthorn men in Canada will never be successful in their attempts to breed that type of cattle, so long as they are content to follow the All-Scotch cult.

It would be interesting to know, in view of the late emeute twixt the Grain Exchange and the Grain Growers' Grain Company, who the persons were who proposed the latter for membership in the former.

It would be a good thing if the Grain Growers could have the Warehouse Commissioner appear before them at their coming conventions, to get better acquainted with that gentleman, his methods and his work. Personal contact often serves to remove misunderstandings and misapprehensions that may exist between peoples or persons.

The history of the grain trade is said to show that half a cent was not sufficient to keep a commission man from falling into the soup tureen.

Such being the case persons offering to sell grain for one-eighth of a cent, must either be anxious to come a financial cropper or else hope to unhorse some innocent person. "It's dollars to doughnuts" that the latter is the real reason for the existence of the bucket shop, which is a handy term to apply to the daily abode of the eighth of a cent operator.

Farmers must be continually on their guard to prevent the introduction of politics into any of their organizations. There are two reasons for the introduction of such controversial matter, either to use the farmers as a body for a particular purpose, or else as a scheme to wreck the organization. Once this matter is fully understood, farmers will understand how necessary it is, in their own interest to sternly deprecate the introduction of party-politics into their deliberations.

In the first of its reports to the President, the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has been enquiring into railway conditions in the States, has the following to say of the reciprocal demurrage plan:

"The enactment of a reciprocal demurrage bill will not build railroad tracks and equipment, enlarge and simplify terminals, nor transform incompetent operating officials into first-class railroad men; but it might stimulate, energize and in some cases revolutionize the methods of delinquent railroads, so that they would render the service which they were created to render."

In other words, if failure to supply cars on demand cut into the revenue of the road, the minds of the managers would be more exercised over the furnishing of service than of manipulating stock, and shortsighted dividend grasping.

#### Competition for Fields of Standing Grain Again to be Held.

Seed commissioner George H. Clark informs us that the Seed Branch will again hold competitions in standing fields of seed grain. The value of such competitions is at once seen by those who have carefully studied the reports published in this paper four weeks ago. The stimulus to cleaner farming, better tillage, and more careful selection of seed is incalculable. That such competitions were timely is borne out by the certificates issued for grain inspected at Winnipeg. It is to be hoped that aid will be forthcoming from the provincial Government, so that the agricultural societies of Manitoba may engage in these competitions this year. It would be well for each Manitoba society to prepare now, so that arrangements may be perfected in time for farmers to prepare for the contest. Two societies, Hartney and Morden, took part, and we should like to see the movement spread.

#### Wherein the Immigration Department Might Help Farmer and Manufacturer.

We do not believe that the withholding of homesteads would be a panacea for railway congestion and its thousand concomitant evils, as suggested by some; but bearing in mind the increased cost of labor which in the end benefits no person, owing to the accompanying upward trend of the price of life's necessities, we believe that the Department of the Interior could afford to devote its energies and expend its money in Europe and the British Isles. The continual flow of splendid settlers from the U. S. should not be discouraged. Those that take up the vacant prairie lands have a good knowledge of pioneer conditions and are soon able to convert the virgin soil into producing acres. It appears to us that the expenses incidental to an active emigration policy in Europe could be used to better the condition of the people now here. To explain, the great need of Canada just now is cheaper labor, and there is a lot of it to be had in Great Britain if it could be brought here. A few days ago the railroad contractors were said to need fifty thousand men and it was suggested that the alien labor law should be amended. As far as intercourse with Great Britain is concerned there should be no alien labor law. A free hand should be given to any manufacturer to import men from the Old Country so long as those imported are protected from misrepresentation. The Dominion government has the past few years carried on an aggressive immigration campaign, and it deserves credit for it. Large sums have been spent, and we believe in the main wisely so. Mistakes have been made as was to be expected, no matter who had control; but, we are firmly of the belief that the bulk of attention should now be given to the British Isles and assisted passages should be given to healthy British navvies and farm laborers, their wives and children.

An English agricultural journal, discussing the question "why people leave the land" referred to the fact that the farm laborers there had low wages and hovels to live in, and cited the following case, not at all unique, of man and wife and six children occupying a two-roomed cottage, and on a wage of twelve shillings (less than three dollars) a week. In Norfolk, we are reliably informed, the farm laborers' wages run from twelve to sixteen shillings a week and they have to board themselves. Under such conditions they can never hope to get enough money to cross the pond. These are the kind of people Canada needs—speaking our own tongue, understanding our laws, and reverencing our flag. Whatever may have been done in the past we believe the proper thing for the government to do now is to offer assisted passages to these people in Great Britain, exercising care of course that only those that are healthy receive assistance. Australia and New Zealand did so for years, and during that time got the bulk and cream of British emigration.

It should also be arranged that Eastern Canada get a goodly share of this cheap labor. Further, between the Mother country and Canada no alien labor law should be allowed to exist any longer upon the statute books that would bar out a bona fide Britisher. By amending the alien labor law, so as to be inoperative against the people of Great Britain, and by offering assisted passages to the working class of Britishers, the farmers and manufacturers would be benefited, railroads could be built, and it would remove any excuse on the part of the government for being influenced further by the manufacturers, with the result that the tariff is raised.

#### How Far Shall Governments Go in Regulating the Grain Trade?

The Grain Exchange never dreamed of the results likely to follow the attempt to put the Grain Growers' Grain Company out of business, or their saner and more moderate members would doubtless have counselled differently. It has been in the past a comparatively easy matter to squelch an isolated farmer's elevator; but it is altogether a different proposition, this attempt to discourage any attempt on the part of farmers to sell their products by co-operative methods.

It is an economic axiom that the elimination of the middleman in trade is the ideal to work for. Consequently the action of the Exchange has only hastened the natural processes of evolution, which are steadily working in the social structure for the betterment of the human race.

The farmer in the past has been misled by the idea that the country elevator was solely a storage concern, whereas it is to a far greater extent a trading house. The defect in the past has been that the producer has practically had to let his crop go out of his hands before he knew the price he was to get and the quality and quantity of the article he supplied, and during part of that time was unable to finance with it; yet the middleman was enabled, while passing this article from producer to the consumer to manipulate the prices to suit himself. The term middlemen includes the transportation companies, who are able by reciprocal understandings to crush independent operators. A rebate of a cent or a lower quotation on a cargo means the difference between profit and loss to the buyer who wishes to pay farmers what wheat is worth; those desiring to stand out have been crushed or lost heart, owing partly to the lack of backing by the farmers at the crucial moment. It looks now as if farmers are united, and it is only by their staying thus, shoulder to shoulder, that they can expect to win out. While they must be careful to eschew politics, still it is essential that the politicians be given to understand the fate that will be meted to them, if they attempt to give the farmer anything but a square deal. Government ownership of public utilities is practically agreed upon by both parties; both parties are divided amongst themselves as to whether government operation of such utilities is desirable or not. That is yet a moot question and one that cannot be, neither is it advisable that it should be, decided offhand.

Hon. Mr. Motherwell showed his sympathy with the class he represents by making the following suggestions to the Grain Commission recently:

A permanent salaried survey board, and the withdrawal of the privilege of making application for cars by an agent, and the institution of an application fee. The Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan is a successful farmer and the caution and moderation he displays is commendable; he is evidently not anxious to move in advance of public opinion as he interprets it; further, he objects to government weighing machines and paid weighmen at country shipping points, and his objection is well taken, from the standpoint of the man anxious to keep down the expense of government by limiting the civil service. His hesitancy regarding reciprocal demurrage we fail to quite

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understand; the bare press despatches credit him with being afraid that such would discourage capitalists. We must confess to being amused. If that be the real reason, it was doubtless meant by him as a joke on the Commission. His opinion that the *terminal elevators should not pass into the hands of private parties* is eminently sound. Another man, now in the glare of the public gaze, Mr. Edward Brown of Portage la Prairie, has expressed himself in favor of Government ownership of elevators; he is a keen business man and his opinion just as weighty as the other, and his utterances are not generally of a chimerical nature. We use these two gentlemen as illustrations of the divergency of opinion on the great question, "How Far Shall Governments Go in the Regulation of the Grain Trade?" and because they are the first public men of prominence, at the time of writing, to definitely give their view on these important questions. These suggestions of Mr. Brown will strike men who see through the Saskatchewan minister's spectacles, as very progressive, although the latter's explanation; viz., that the situation is so acute as to warrant the pronouncement, will tend to remove it from being classed as a radical measure, to that of a measure of necessity. It is essential that each suggestion be considered on its merits and that nothing rash be done, and in any event, the advocacy of public ownership of elevators is not the property of one political party more than another. There is undoubtedly a change in public opinion on these points. It seems to us on consideration that the grain elevators are part of the transportation system as at present organized, and if the elevator interests are regulated, there will be few abuses to remedy in the grain trade.

#### Are Grain Dealers Necessarily Antagonistic to Farmers?

We believe not, and yet recent sessions of grain growers' associations would indicate that a contrary opinion is held by some farmers, since many of them have expressed themselves as ready to donate money or willing to be assessed so that the prosecution lately instituted against certain members of the Grain Exchange may be carried to the halls of justice until a verdict is rendered. Many bitter things have been said and the flame has been fanned from two directions, by the ill-advised and thin veiled derision of some who side with the exchange, and on the other hand by a bucket shop organ seeking to inflame the passions of farmers in order to render them more easy to prey upon. *Trade never thrives in war time*, and it is essential that peace be declared if the West is to continue to grow and be peopled with a satisfied population. The grain trade as a whole is now reaping the harvest of distrust and antagonism sown by a few in years gone by. When once people are roused from their indifference by repeated injustice, whether fancied or real, they are liable to go to extremes, are in a state to be easily swayed by demagogues, and may make impracticable demands. That certain men, government officials or others, have opinions that differ from those of the farmers as to the regulation of the grain trade matters not; the people who pay the bill have the right to expect consideration of their suggestions and requests, so that such may be adopted if at all practicable. In the past the lawmakers and officials have made the mistake of confusing the consumer with the middleman, and if we are to judge by some utterances, would appear to be more concerned for the welfare of the latter than either producer or consumer. Farmers felt, whether unjust in their suspicions or not, that it did not matter how they were flouted so long as the middleman was placated. Some of the keener minds among the agricultural population saw this, and also noted that neither government officials nor grainmen made any attempt to explain matters with a view to the removal of misunderstanding and suspicion; and that some of the less tactful rather indicated that they considered the farmers as a band of kickers, know-nothings, and that they were only to be considered as children. The result is as stated, that a trade which should be unanimous in order to foster, protect and increase its returns in order to be engaged in it, is divided into two hostile camps, and harmony is absent.

*The country as a whole prospers as the farmer prospers*, and there is no reason why the same should not apply to the grain trade; if a business demand that the success of one section engaged in it requires the sacrifice of the other, it is time that a change occurred. An attitude that tends

to hamper the wheels of trade is to be deprecated and regretted. Farmers may be unreasonable at times, as are other men; they are proverbially lax in their observance of business methods, but for all, their failings do not warrant the people with whom they trade in treating them either with contumely or unfairly. Because a farmer fails to weigh his grain at home, or to watch the weighman at an elevator, is no excuse for cheating him. When a man is aroused by a long period of unjust treatment he is apt, if a person of spirit, to lack a little moderation in speech or in accuracy of statement, and the only course to follow is to be perfectly open and discuss the matter with him, as between equals. There are undoubtedly scamps and cheats in the grain business, who when detected endeavor to hide behind the honest men; the law of averages applies to all businesses alike, except that of liquor and bucket shops. There are many men in the grain business who have absolute confidence in, and would trust implicitly, and in the interests of farmers, grain men, government officials and ourselves we believe a full, free and open discussion advisable. This paper believes that a rich Government, such as the one at Ottawa, can well afford to provide a good building in which to house the officials engaged in the inspection of grain and regulation of the trade, and even a staff to conduct milling tests of each crop, and in view of the fact that the Grain Exchange contemplates building anew, the Dominion Government should at once take steps to provide suitable quarters for their officials. Further, there is no valid excuse so far as can be seen, for an employee of the Grain Exchange to further be retained as a government official. Salaries of government officials may in some cases look large, but before deciding one way or the other the work to be done and the skill demanded must be considered; a cheap man may turn out to be a very expensive employee. On the other hand it is essential that value be got for the salaries paid. We believe in paying according to the quality and amount of the work done.

The coming convention of Grain Growers at Brandon early next month affords an opportunity for a removal of much of the misunderstanding. Let a truce be sounded, and an invitation be extended to some members of the grain trade to discuss matters with the Grain Growers there. It would be a gracious act on the part of the G. G.'s executive to invite several of the commission, elevator men and millers to explain matters. *Let there be light!*

#### Mean Grafting.

A young man who has been endeavoring to locate a homestead near Saskatoon recently fell a victim to a "wise one." This individual professed to know where a homestead could be obtained and agreed to divulge his knowledge for the consideration of a note in five days time for one hundred dollars. The would-be homesteader gave the note and found out later that the homestead was taken. The grafter now wants to collect the value of the note. This is a case of a man keeping just off one law but treading upon the sacred principle of another that joins to it. The selling of information of a reliable nature regarding locations is in spirit a violation of the law which prohibits trafficking in homesteads, but actually no homestead has been dealt in for the knowledge of an unclaimed government quarter does not constitute possession of it. The trouble arose in the case in point, however, when the holder of the note tried to collect payment for services which he did not render. This constituted fraud, and fraud is always illegal.

This pernicious practice of those more or less familiar with the location of government vacant lands marketing their information upon the intending settlers at such an exorbitant price as the above, is as mean and contemptible as that of John D. Rockefeller in squeezing the poor users of oil for the extension of the interests of a religious denomination. Where the information is accurate the graft is deplorable enough, since the land office can usually give as good information free, but where the land seeker fails to benefit by the misinformation he has paid for it is due the public that the defrauder be punished.

#### Has the Right Feeling and Shows It

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find a remittance to cover my renewal subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I feel as though I cannot do without your paper, so send it along. Yours truly,  
Minto, Man. JAMES WILSON.

## HORSE

### The Enrolment of Stallions and Its Effect in Saskatchewan.

With regard to the enrolment I beg to say that we have but few expressions of opinion on file concerning the work of the ordinance; but from what I know of the horsemen and farmers in general gathered from personal contact I may say that the ordinance meets with public approval, especially among the better horsemen and more advanced farmers. It has also had the effect of bringing to the notice of some purchasers that what they supposed to be purebred stallions are not purebred and can not be enrolled as such in this province.

The striking thing about the working out of the ordinance is the information gleaned therefrom as to the comparative number of grade horses in use. I was prepared to expect a large proportion, but must confess to disappointment on finding that the proportion is so large as it is.

No distinction is made between sound and unsound animals in the Horse Breeders Ordinance.

A. P. KETCHEN,  
Deputy Commissioner.

### Attention to Horses' Teeth.

There are many horses of all ages that are not thriving well, although consuming a reasonable amount of food, and their owners are at a loss to account for it, and often spend money in condition powders, stock foods, etc., without result. The animals do not show symptoms of illness, but simply do not thrive, and have not the spirits or energy they should have. The cause, in the majority of cases, will be found in the mouth; either there is faulty dentition or there are irregularities of the teeth. The subjects do not require medicinal treatment; all that is needed is intelligent attention to the teeth. We say "intelligent attention," as in many cases unskillful or ignorant interference does much more harm than good. While it does not necessarily require a veterinarian to make a skilful veterinary dentist, it requires a man who thoroughly understands the anatomy of the mouth, and has the necessary instruments and skill to correct whatever is wrong. Few farmers have either, and the so-called "veterinary dentist" who is not a veterinarian is usually an unscrupulous person who neither understands the proper arrangement and conditions of the teeth nor the proper manner of correcting faults—a man who lives by deceiving the horse owner. Hence, we think that it is better for the owner to get a qualified man to attend to his horse's mouth. There are few horses that have reached the age of six years or over (and often those of younger age) that would not be better if their teeth were dressed once every year. The reputable veterinarian does not tell all his patrons this, and look in the horse's mouth and say that his teeth require attention. This looks too much like looking for a job, and horse owners are very apt to take it that way; and the veterinarian who has much respect either for himself or his profession is above it. He rightly thinks that if his services are worth having, they are worth asking for. All the same, the average horse will thrive better on the same food if his teeth be regularly dressed. There are many cases in which attention is not required, and the professional man who, for the sake of the fee, will dress a mouth that does not require it, is, we trust, rarely found.

The first trouble likely to result from the teeth appears, in many cases, between the ages of two and four years. At from two years and three months to three years of age, the first and second molar teeth in each row (which are temporary teeth) are shed and replaced by permanent ones. At from three years and three months to four years, the third molar in each row (also a temporary one) is shed and replaced by a permanent one, and the sixth molar in each row appears. It is not at all uncommon to observe a colt between two and a half and three or between three and a half and four years old to become unthrifty and have apparent difficulty in masticating. He does not appear sick, but becomes dull and listless, and does not eat well. During the growth of the permanent molars, which are to occupy the space previously occupied by the temporary ones, the bands or roots of the latter gradually

disappear by absorption as the new teeth grow. In normal cases, by the time the new tooth has reached the level of the gums the fangs of the temporary ones have become so absorbed that the crown drops off, but in many cases, on account of incomplete absorption, this does not occur, and the new tooth continuing to grow, forces the temporary one above the level of its fellows, and as a consequence mastication becomes very difficult or practically impossible, and unless the animal be fed on food that requires little mastication he will fail in flesh and energy. When unthriftness, without apparent cause, is noticed in colts of these ages, the molars should be carefully examined, and if any of the crowns be not shed they should be removed with a forceps.

In older horses the trouble is usually the presence of sharp points on the outer edge of the upper molars and the inner edge of the lower ones. The lower jaw of the horse is narrower than the upper jaw; hence the rows of molars are closer together, and as the motion during mastication is lateral it can readily be seen that the molars in the upper rows will be worn from without inwards and upwards, leaving the outside of the teeth the longer, and the lower molars will be worn from within outwards and downwards, leaving the inner side of the teeth the longer. The teeth are irregular in outline on each side, hence on account of the manner in which they are worn there are numerous little sharp points existing on the sides of the teeth mentioned. These, in many cases, irritate the cheeks and tongue, and the degree of inconvenience or inability to masticate properly will depend upon the size and direction of these points, but in most cases they interfere to some extent. Treatment, of course, consists in removing with a rasp these points. In the performance of this operation, a mouth speculum to keep the mouth open and rasps of different shapes are required, and care must be taken to not remove too much tooth. Special care should be observed to not rasp the bearing surfaces of the teeth. These surfaces are normally rough or serrated in order to grind the food, and if made smooth by the rasp the horse will be in a worse condition than before.

In other cases, from various causes, one or more of the molars become longer than their fellows, the opposing tooth or teeth being abnormally soft and wearing more quickly, or their roots decaying, and allowing the tooth to be forced further into the socket, the long tooth or teeth after a while attain such length that they come in contact with the opposite gums and render mastication impossible. In such cases the long teeth must be shorn and rasped down to a level with their fellows. A horse whose molars are in this condition will, of course, never again have a good mouth, but after the teeth are shorn he will be able to masticate fairly well.

Decaying teeth are not uncommon in horses. This condition is usually indicated by a fetid discharge from the nostril or a fetid breath. In some cases difficulty is experienced in locating the diseased tooth, but when the disease has advanced to that stage in which it can be located, it must be extracted.

Wolf teeth (those small, supernumerary teeth which appear in front of the first molars in the upper rows) are generally supposed to have an injurious effect upon the eyes. This is a mistaken idea. They seldom do any harm unless they are large and in such a position that they interfere with mastication; but being supernumerary and having no function, they should be extracted. The somewhat common habit of knocking the crowns off should not be followed. They should be drawn with a pair of forceps. We repeat that sufficient attention is not given to horses' teeth, and that a dollar spent for having them dressed is usually a good investment, while a bungling job does more harm than good.

WHIP.

#### The Welcome Guest.

Dear Sirs,—We would like to express our humble appreciation of your valuable paper, which is a welcome weekly guest at our home, principally on account of the valuable information we receive in our business. We thoroughly enjoy its articles and feel that we owe much to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Wishing you more and more success, we remain,  
Yours very truly,

Rod Deer, Alta.

WILSON BROS.

#### The Breeds of Mountain and Moorland Ponies.

The breeds of mountain and moorland ponies have come much to the front of late years in consequence of the part which ponies played in the South African war, and of the action of the Polo and Riding Pony Society in encouraging the various breeds, which it does both by giving prizes at shows and by setting apart sections in its stud books for each breed. The several breeds of ponies in Great Britain and Ireland are of very great value to the horse stock of this country; and in time to come the foundation of stock of these hardy breeds may need to be drawn on to give renewed soundness and stamina to larger horses.

There are seven distinct breeds of mountain and moorland ponies in Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of Shetlands; viz., Dartmoor, Exmoor, Connemara, Highland, Fell (Cumberland), New Forest and Welsh, but through them all there runs a great similarity, and one cannot help feeling that the difference is caused by climate and the quality of the land on which they have run for generations. With the exception of the New Forest, all the centers of the breeds are on the west coast. How far this has to do with Arab blood and the Spanish Armada I do not know, but I have a very strong idea that Eastern blood runs in the veins of all true mountain and moorland ponies. Again and again in all the breeds you come across the old white mare (often flea-bitten) that looks full of Eastern blood—a mare in the pedigree of which no direct cross of Arab can be traced; but when startled in any way, up goes the head and tail and she looks all over an Arab. The Dartmoor stallions stand about 14 hands, the mares not more than 13.2; color: brown, black or bay, some greys; small, well set on head, good strong neck; stallions, moderate crest; good hard legs; very active and fast ponies. The Exmoor should stand about 12 hands, never more than 13 hands; color: dark bay or brown, and always a mealy nose; sharp ear, wide nostril, good bone for its size and fair action. The Connemaras stand 13 to 14 hands, cover a lot of ground, head and jaws large, ears small and pointed, shoulders somewhat straight, good bone, slightly drooping quarters, very hardy and active. This breed is now very much crossed with blood on account of the demand for Irish polo ponies, and it is now hard to find a pure bred one.

HIGHLAND PONIES must be divided into three sections. First, the small outside Western Island pony, standing from 12.2 to 13.2, strong, useful little animals, fit to stand any climate; color: black, bay brown, with a few duns and greys. I believe these ponies to be the original Highland or Celtic pony. Second, the larger riding pony of Mull, Skye, Tiree and Uist. These ponies show a strong dash of Arab blood, stand from 13.2 to 14.2, show breeding and quality all over; color: black, brown, dun, grey, with a few bays. I am sorry to say this variety of the Highland pony has almost died out. Third, the stronger pony of the Central Highlands, often called the Garron, standing 14.2 and in some cases 15 hands. The ones over 14.2 seem to lose pony character. Color: brown, black, dun and grey. I am of the opinion that these ponies were originally bred from the small pony of the country, crossed with some larger horse, very likely the Flemish. They are fine, strong, useful animals first rate deer and game carriers, and fit for all the work on a small Highland farm. The Fell or Cumberland ponies are very compact and cobby, but distinctly riding ponies, with good shoulders and legs like iron. Color: black, brown, dun and grey. I see that Mr. Wingate Saul does not mention dun as a Fell pony color in his most interesting descriptions of the Fell pony in the "Polo and Riding Pony Stud Book," but I have known many first rate dun ponies bred in Cumberland about Ennerdale.

The New Forest are rather difficult to describe, as they have been crossed a good deal. They stand from 12.2 to 13.2; they are of good pony character. Many of the best show a lot of Arab blood, and when taken out of the Forest early, and put on good keep they often grow to 14 hands. Some strong Highlander stallions have been turned into the New Forest by Lord Arthur Cecil, and it will be interesting to see if this cross will increase the size of the ponies bred and reared in the Forest. The Welsh mountain ponies stand about 12.2; color: bay, brown, black, with some greys. They are real mountain ponies, very sharp and quick, and, for their size, are wonderful weight carriers; also very good harness ponies. In South Wales the mountain ponies have been crossed a good deal with the Cardigan-

shire cob; to some extent this is alright, but in some districts half-bred, two-year-old Shire colts have been turned out on the hills much to the detriment of the breed. The Dartmoor, Exmoor, New Forest and Welsh are the breeds that run wild and in their most natural state. There are yet a few small lots in the Highlands which do, but since the land has been stocked with sheep, much fewer ponies have been bred. The land cannot carry two stocks, and if it be fully stocked with sheep only a few ponies can be kept in the parts found to be unsuitable for sheep. All the foregoing breeds of ponies are useful in their different ways.

The nicest of the smaller breeds come in for children's ponies and for harness work, many for pleasure and a great many do useful work for people that cannot afford to keep up a big horse and carriage, with a coachman or groom. A great number of the small ponies are also employed in coal pits. Any one with a rough paddock can keep a hardy little pony, and it is wonderful how much they can do on grass, with a little corn added when working. In fact for ladies and children pottering about, a pony kept outside is much the best and safest, as it does not get above itself a thing it is very apt to do if it be kept in the stable on corn with little work. The larger breeds come in for riding and driving, and have proved to be the most useful for mounted infantry work. They are easy to get on and off, easier to conceal than a big horse, can stand roughing it and can carry weight. The stronger ponies of the Fell and Highland breeds are quite fit for all the work on small Highland farms. At present the horses in general are too big and need too much keeping up. They eat up a great part of the corn and hay grown.

The late Mr. Davis, for many years the respected huntsman of the Royal Buckhounds, when asked his opinion as to the most useful size of a hunter, used to say, "Admire the big ones and buy the little ones." So say I with regard to horses for poor countries and small holdings. —J. H. MUNRO MACKENZIE in *Scottish Farmer* Album.

## STOCK

(Contributions invited, discussions welcomed.)

#### The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of this association to be held in Toronto, Feb. 6, should be interesting to all members. There are several things to do, including the election of a secretary to fill the place of the late Henry Wade. We are of the opinion that it would be well to combine the offices of registrar and secretary as was the case for many years, and thus save money for the work of the association. Up to the present time directors have had their expenses paid to the annual meeting, but not the vice-presidents, unless in one or two exceptions. As a consequence only a few of the provinces are represented. This might be overcome if the vice-presidents from each province had their expenses paid, and a report as to the progress being made by the breed in their respective provinces were insisted upon, and they were also asked for suggestions to strengthen the breed in the opinion of the people. In the past the D. S. H. B. Ass'n seemed reluctant to move unless shown the way by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. For several years past this paper has advocated the abbreviation of the pedigrees in the herdbook, with a view to saving money and space. The men across the line have made two advances recently. They will number the cows in future books of record after the English pattern, and will reduce the pedigrees to one line, as has been done for years by the Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus men in the U.S. Hereafter the pedigree of an animal printed in the U. S. herdbook will contain only the name, number, color, breeder, date of birth, owner, and sire and dam. More encouragement should be given to milking Shorthorns if the breed is to be saved from decline in fertility and the favor of the farming community. In the matter of representation, Saskatchewan and Alberta are each entitled to a director, and Manitoba three; Saskatchewan has not up to date received her dues. At the coming meeting five directors are to be elected in place of the quintette whose terms have expired. Some long range lobbying has already been rather ingeniously

done by some Westerners, the game being to write down and tell the Eastern men, who have the voting power, that they want to purchase a carload of stock. We do not for one second believe that the Ontario Shorthorn breeders are fooled by this sort of political jugglery, and feel sure that the majority will throw their weight in favor of the best men for the positions. The question has been raised who are eligible for the directorate? Are members not engaged in breeding Shorthorns or not now owning any of the breed entitled to be on the board, or should the men with the greatest number of cattle be elected? Under the by-laws we believe every paid-up member is eligible; but it is not advisable to load up the board unduly with those no longer in the profession of breeders of Shorthorns. On the other hand it would be a serious mistake to throw away men of improvement and experience. What is needed is a judicious introduction of new blood at every election, so that the influence of the association may become more widespread.

#### Some Stable Hints.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In connection with the enquiry for hints on stable building in the January 9th issue I would say I find walls 16 feet high in a barn 28 feet wide and 72 feet long leave sufficient room above for storing rough feed. I can put 50 tons of hay in my loft by slings and have three shutes to put it down to the feed passages below. I would not have these racks that fill from above as the hay or straw gets soiled and too much room is taken up with passages above. My stable has passages 10 feet wide, so that one can drive through to bring in feed or clean out manure. I have used studding 2 x 6 in the frame, but cannot say as to the comparative cost between such a frame and one of timbers, but the latter is not available here.

Would like to see Mr. Linton's suggestions as to keeping culverts in repair acted upon.

Reston, Man.

JAMES MILLIKEN.

#### When Pigs Get Stiff.

One of the troubles incidental to the breeding and feeding of pigs is the liability of the porcine dividend payers to go off their feet. There are two diseases which reveal their presence by stiffness, reference to which is made below. In conversation with an experienced breeder of purebred hogs the opinion was expressed that until the pigs are well grown, practically mature, they are better to be confined to dry pens, but after that time, can be allowed to run out at will in winter time. Maturity will in the majority of cases thus limit outdoor exercise to the breeding stock—boars and brood sows.

Rheumatism is caused by dampness. When moisture appears on the walls in winter, which is most likely to occur where the walls are of stone or concrete, it is a pretty reliable danger signal. Injudicious feeding may predispose towards rheumatism. When a pig becomes badly crippled with rheumatism it is difficult to do much for him, and the chances are that he will never return a profit for the food he consumes. About all that can be done is to place him in dry quarters and feed upon nourishing and laxative food. Prevention of dampness, and hence the prevention of the disease, is the feeder's main hope. Salol and quinine, of each five grains, twice daily, have been recommended; best given in a piece of fat meat.

Partial paralysis resembles rheumatism in its symptoms. The back seems to be specially affected, however, and there is not the marked soreness of the joints that is found in rheumatism. Constipation accompanies the paralysis, when it is due to digestive difficulty. Paralysis usually comes from liberal feeding and lack of exercise, or the feeding of foods of a constipating nature. Judicious feeding will generally prevent the disease, but when it occurs it is necessary to produce purgation, followed by a limited ration or laxative food. Purgation can be caused by giving from two to eight ounces of Epsom salts, according to the size of the animal. It is also a good practice to give in addition, ten to twenty grains nux vomica three times daily. The latter may be given in the food if the animal will eat. If the disease be noticed in its first stages, that is, when constipation is noticed and the hogs appear slightly stiff, it frequently can be overcome by giving the animals a complete fast for twenty-four hours, and then giving them a drink of skim milk which contains a liberal dose of salts. When necessary to give medicine in the form of a drench, great care must be exercised

or the hog may be suffocated. By pulling the cheek away from the teeth, and pouring the medicine in very slowly, the drenching can be done with very little risk. The hog should not be turned on its back when drenched. Prevention is better than cure, and the skillful breeder is not likely to be troubled by this disease.

## FARM

(Comments upon farming operations invited.)

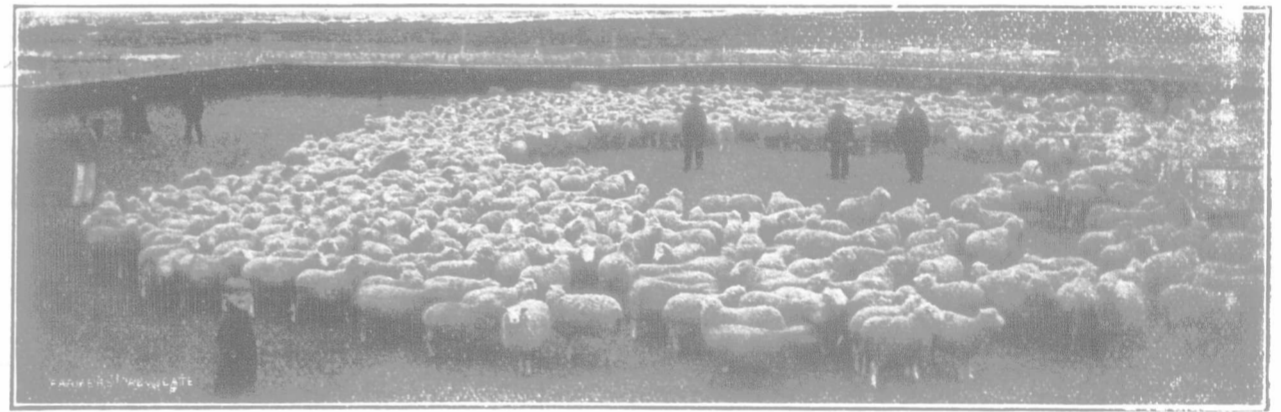
#### Replies to the Editor.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Kindly allow me to comment on your answer to my letter in your issue of Dec. 12th, 1906. You said that because you did not beat the drum for the Society of Equity is no sane reason for stating that you are backing speculators and capitalists. Quite right Mr. Editor, but please do me the favor of rereading the second last paragraph of the said letter and you will then find out that I said: "If the object of your paper be only to teach farmers how to grow big crops, then, Mr. Editor, I can explain your attitude towards the Society of Equity." You see it is this eternal big crop theory that harms the farmers and helps the speculator and capitalist. You may not be conscious of it, Mr. Editor, but by only teaching the farmers how to grow good big crops you do him a lot of harm and you help the speculator and capitalist.

I intend to prove this and quote from the report of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture of the U. S.

The Secretary reports that the crop of 1906 was the greatest one the country ever produced, being 8 per cent greater than that of 1905, 10 per cent greater than that of 1904, 15 per cent



SHEEP FEEDING AT HARTNEY.

Each year Mr. Frank Hill and the local miller, Mr. James Innes feed a large flock of range sheep for ninety days.

greater than that of 1903 and 44 per cent greater than that of 1899.

"While the value of all cereals," says the secretary, "drops about \$40,000,000 below the total of 1905 and about \$12,000,000 below the total of 1904, the number of bushels for 1906, which was 4,688,000,000, was 120,000,000 bushels above the yield of 1905, 570,000,000 bushels above the yield of 1904 and 835,000,000 bushels above the yield of 1903."

There we have it in very plain English words and Roman figures. In 1906 the farmers produced 120,000,000 bushels more of the cereals, adding thereto the additional labor required to plant, cultivate, harvest, market and otherwise handle 120,000,000 bushels more of the cereal crops, and after all was done, "its value," says the secretary "is less than the previous crop of 120,000,000 bushels less of grain."

In other words, the wages of the cereal producers of the United States was reduced \$40,000,000 below what they were paid the year before for less work, and they were not notified of the reduction until after the labor had been performed.

Deal thus with the wage labor of the country and every furnace would go out in the factories, every wheel would stop in the mills, every locomotive would stand dead on the track and every mine would become as dark and silent as the long night which dwelt there before it was discovered. Are the millions of agriculturists less powerful than the wage laborers? Or more subservient? The above are the facts as Secretary Wilson officially proclaims them. What are the farmers going to do about it?

Who was benefited by this \$40,000,000 loss sustained by the farmers? Not the consumers of cereals certainly, for the nickel loaf is a nickel

loaf still and the restaurant or hotel dinner costs precisely the same. The local prices of flour vary slightly, but scarcely enough to be perceptible.

Who, then, gained by the drop in price? Evidently, the powers somewhere between the producers and the consumers. Who made the lower price that caused the farmers a loss of \$40,000,000?

The law of supply and demand? Bosh! Who administered that law? The same powers somewhere between the producers and the consumers. And there you have the whole thing in a nutshell.

Now, Mr. Editor, can you not possibly agree with me, that by advocating bigger and better crops without offering the farmer any advice as to how to get a reasonable price, you are doing him harm and are really (perhaps unconsciously) backing those mysterious powers between the producers and the consumers?

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you object to my using U. S. statistics, but Canadian statistics not being available, I had to use the U. S. statistics. Besides, the interests of farmers in the U. S. are absolutely identical with our own; the only difference is that they always get a better price because they are closer to the world's markets.

There is one more thing I wish to comment on. You say, you believe the A. F. A. is wise in its decision to limit its operations to Alberta, that there is plenty of good work to be done there, without infringing on the territory of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers. But some time ago, Mr. Editor, there was a Mr. Warner, president of the A. F. A., sent by the Department of Agriculture to British Columbia, to find out whether there were an opening for Alberta oats in B. C. Seen in the same light this savor of infringing on the territory of British Columbia farmers. Surely if they want Alberta oats in B. C. they will send for it.

If the Alberta farmers can dispose of their

produce in other provinces, surely you would not keep the farmers in these other provinces from sharing in the blessings of an organization founded in Alberta? No, Mr. Editor, it is my opinion that any society that proposes to help the farmers and get them better prices should be at least national, better still international.

This the Society of Equity intends to be. As regards the Society of Equity not being suited to the needs of this our Western Canada, because it has been designed to meet conditions as existing in the land of its birth, I venture to say that you would probably alter your opinion, if you studied what you call "the fundamental principles" as laid down in its constitution. You will then find that this society just meets the very needs of this country, exactly as it has done in the land of its birth.

I am glad to notice that Mr. Spence, in your issue of Dec. 26th, writes that he will gladly welcome any society as long as it works in the interests of freedom and liberty. Mr. Spence, the Canadian Society of Equity will fill the bill!

North Battleford, Sask. H.C.D. GILDEMEESTER  
[Our correspondent has made an able, thoughtful reply to previous comments, and makes it still more evident that he voices the opinions of a large class whose theories upon the securing of prices, and the significance of prices, differ essentially from ours, and that are generally accepted by a large school of economists.]

We are quite free to admit that if we could gauge approximately what the consuming public of the world would buy and had the authority and power to regulate the world's production so that it would just meet the demand, then we might be able to dictate the price producers should receive, but we cannot estimate the requirements, and we cannot regulate the amount

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produced, because we cannot tell how bountifully the earth will yield nor dictate the acreage to be grown to Argentinians, Russians, Australians, Americans, or even to our next door neighbor. The plan is utterly unfeasible and to advocate as an ideal is sheer sophistry.

Passing farther to the contention that wage earners would not tolerate the treatment farmers endure, the analogy drawn does not hold good, for the reason that a producer of grain is not simply a laborer; he is a sort of combination manufacturer and laborer. As a laborer he has a laborer's assurance of remuneration inasmuch as the earth never totally fails to return something each year, and as a manufacturer because he has capital invested, produces new wealth, or adds additional value to present wealth, is at liberty to manage his own business as he wishes, and accepts some of the risks of variations in values of the commodities he produces or uses in production. It is a common error to suppose that manufacturers take no risk because the selling prices of their products remain fairly stationary, for the manufacturer cannot always tell what proportion of his goods are going to find a market, and if he be left with a large supply on his hands it simply means that he has not received the actual selling price of the goods he has marketed, for he must charge against them the cost of manufacturing the goods he did not sell. And besides, he can never tell what he can manufacture for, because the price of raw material and labor is constantly varying.

The question as to what becomes of the difference between the price the producers receive for their grain, in two different seasons, when the price of the finished product,—bread in this case—remains constant, is complicated and difficult of answering. This year, for instance, a large amount of it will go to paying insurance and storage, as a result of having to hold the crop so long. Consumers have not taken wheat from the producers or dealers in anything like the amounts during the past fall, that they did in 1905. Large amounts of other goods are pressed upon transportation companies, and this raises the price of moving wheat, so the railway and boat companies get a lot of the margin. As for the extra profits of dealers and millers we cannot tell, they will not, and it is difficult to learn of the proportions of their bank accounts. Very likely they regard trade as good.

But we must protest against the effort of our correspondent to make us believe that the producers could have foreseen that there would have been a surplus amounting to 8 per cent over the crop of 1905. As a matter of fact the increase in acreage would not have indicated very much increase in total yield, if there be such an increase, for the figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are woefully inaccurate. Nor can anyone say that the 1906 crop will net \$40,000,000 less than in 1905, for there yet remains eight months of active market season during which a larger proportion of the crop than ever before will be placed on sale. We should not have dwelt so long on this subject if there were no other evidence that the producers were receiving less this year than last, than Secretary Wilson's figures, for in our ignoring of them we share the opinions of many American papers, one of which, not a party organ, says of the December report: "Since this 'last' report—and let us hope the final one—corrects and thereby discredits former reports, what grounds are there for believing that this last report is any nearer correct than the previous ones? Or if a correct report cannot be made until December, why make the earlier ones? What is the sense of spending time and money making so many reports of guesses when only one of them, and that the last one, is correct? And, besides, a good, healthy doubt about the correctness of the last guess is amply justified."

But there are evidences of less money in the country than in other years, as proved by the process which Sir Wilred Laurier employed to convince us a few years ago that the country was prosperous; namely, by putting our hands into our pockets; and this being the case it conduces to our grasp of affairs to look into the economic situation.

In what we have said we do not wish to be understood as not appreciating the contentions of farmers that dealers extort too much for their services, or as discouraging effort on the part of farmers to remedy the situation. We know the former exists as a huge injustice, and it is our wish to lend our assistance in applying the remedy. Our method of procedure, however, would be different from our correspondent's.

We would acknowledge the protrusion into our economic fabric of foreign competition, and would set about to meet it by reducing the cost of distribution on railways and lakes, by eliminating the cost of our expensive and cumbersome system of commission grading, and selling, and by increasing the total amount of produce on each man's farm by every device of good farming. For it is not true as our correspondent intimates, that where there is an increased yield there has been expended a proportionately increased effort, but rather the opposite—that where increased yields result from the bounty of nature or better cultivation, the cost of the product is reduced; therefore we would coax nature and farm better as well as work for the simplifying of distributing facilities.—Ed.]

#### Alberta Farmers' Association Convention.

The Alberta Farmers' Association held their annual convention in Nolan Hall, Calgary, January 9 and 10.

The convention was called to order by the president, D. W. Warner. In his opening address, Mr. Warner stated that it afforded him great pleasure to be able to announce to the delegates the prosperous condition of the association; that with few exceptions the old local organizations were renewing their connection with the association and were entering upon the new year with an enlarged membership; that applications were being received from many parts of the province for organization; that although a year ago there was not an agricultural paper in the northwest that would openly advocate its cause, while some expressed doubt as to the wisdom of its formation; to-day practically all have come out squarely in its support and have expressed approval of its purposes and methods and confidence in its ability to promote the interests of the farmers of the province; that besides gaining the confidence of the farmers and the agricultural press, it had won the respect of practically all other classes as well.

Mr. Warner stated that the duties of the president of a farmers' organization were by no means easy to discharge; that all manner of questions are continually arising which require immediate decision, that calls are made upon his time in the busiest seasons and at the most inopportune times, and that matters of far reaching importance are brought forward which it is difficult for the ordinary mind to comprehend; that it had been his policy to decide all questions according to their effect upon the public and the association, and that he had made it a rule to subordinate the interests of individuals to those of the organization.

At the conclusion of the president's address, a telegram was read from Mr. John Emerson, ex-mayor of Calgary, and chairman of the Union of Alberta Municipalities, then in session at Red Deer, sending greetings, best wishes and interest in the proceedings of the Farmers' Convention, and stating that a resolution was under consideration asking the legislature to form rural municipalities or counties out of the present local improvement districts, granting them the power to borrow money and such other powers as may in the opinion of Parliament be necessary, and that they were ready to adopt the same if approved by the Farmers' Convention.

After considerable discussion the secretary was instructed to send greetings and best wishes to the Municipalities' Convention, and state that in the opinion of the Farmers' Convention the time was not yet ripe for so radical a change.

The secretary was then called upon for a review of the year's work of the association. He stated that on entering upon the duties of his office his first endeavor was to inspire confidence in the minds of the farmers as to the ability of the organization to promote their interests, to convince the general public that it intends nothing revolutionary, that it is ever ready to join hands with other bodies in the up-building of the province, and that it asks only that the farmers receive an equal share in the benefits of the progress thus made. He said he was convinced that this had been accomplished; that the association had successfully passed through its period of probation; that it is now one of the recognized forces of the province, and it is beginning to realize the rewards of its past efforts in the respect paid to its opinions and in the numerous requests which it is receiving for membership.

The convention then adjourned till 8 p.m. at which hour it re-assembled and took up the consideration of a long list of resolutions which had been introduced. Some were voted down, some were tabled, while a goodly number were adopted, the following being the more important:

1. A resolution asking the Dominion Government to protect certain forest areas in which the soil or climate are not suited to agriculture.
2. A resolution asking the Dominion Government when disposing of its coal rights, to give the owner of the lands under which these coal seams lie the first chance to purchase the same.
3. A resolution asking the Provincial Government to place the management of the telephone system now being installed under the direction of a commission which shall not be subject to partisan political control.
4. Two resolutions were introduced asking for a change in the Local Improvement Ordinance. These

were at first laid on the table, but later were brought up for further consideration, when it was decided to ask Parliament to permit the present system to remain, and to make no further change in the law than may be necessary to insure efficiency.

5. The committee had reported a resolution asking that the rate of interest chargeable on money loaned on farm lands be limited to six per cent. This was referred back, and another was reported asking for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject of interest on money loaned on farm lands, and report their findings to the legislative committee. This was carried.

6. A resolution was introduced by a southern member, asking that the Irrigation Law be so amended as to protect the interests of the farmers. The principal changes asked for were that the farmers should not be charged for more water than they actually receive, that canal companies maintain and operate all laterals on their respective systems, and that the farmer should not forfeit his water privileges upon failure to pay a single year's rent, but that the time be extended to three years.

7. A request had been received from the combined boards of trade, asking the farmers to endorse a resolution directing the attention of the Provincial Government to the advisability of enacting legislation restricting the bonusing of railways and industries by cities, towns and municipalities. This request was complied with.

8. The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock, January 10th, at which time it was again called to order by the president, and the consideration of resolutions was again resumed. The first to receive attention was a resolution asking that a bounty be placed on coyote skins. This was adopted.

9. Farmers and shippers along the A. R. & I. complained of the inconvenience and the losses sustained by them owing to the lack of a joint tariff between that line and the C. P. R. except to terminal points, and at their request a resolution was adopted asking for a joint tariff on all railways to any point.

10. The cold weather, combined with the numerous partially filled coal bins throughout the province brought from the prairie section a resolution asking the Dominion and Provincial Governments to devise some means of safeguarding settlers against a fuel famine, either by enacting a compulsory arbitration law, by authorizing the Department of Public Works to take charge of any fuel producing industry in which a strike has been declared, or by any other means which in the wisdom of those bodies may seem feasible. This resolution was adopted.

The Convention then turned its attention to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Three names were presented for president: Mr. D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Mr. Joshua Fletcher, Ellerslie; Mr. T. H. Woolford, Cardston.

Mr. Warner requested that he be relieved from further duty as president.

Mr. Woolford insisted that his name be withdrawn; but the friends of each declined to accede to their requests and a ballot was taken which resulted slightly to the advantage of Mr. Fletcher; a second ballot being taken Mr. Fletcher received a majority over all, and was declared elected.

Mr. Woolford was elected vice-president by acclamation, and the following persons were chosen for directors: For the north—Rice Sheppard, Strathcona; George Ball, Strathcona; Henry Jamieson, Red Deer. For the south—E. N. Barker, Cardston; T. H. Harris, Raymond; George McDonald, Olds.

The Convention then adjourned sine die, but the directors were requested to remain in order to attend to certain important matters which required immediate attention. Mr. W. F. Stevens of Clover Bar was asked to continue in the discharge of the duties of secretary, but replied that as the secretaryship interfered greatly with his other duties he could not act throughout the year, but would remain in office for the time being in order to give the directors time to make another selection.

The question of an official organ was then brought up for consideration and after considering propositions submitted by various publications, *The Saturday News* of Edmonton was selected to perform the duties of that office.

The directors then adjourned subject to the call of the president and secretary.

#### Get the School Trustees Organized.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

That the organization of the trustees of the public schools of Manitoba is desirable and would be productive of much good is beyond question in the mind of every intelligent citizen.

Not only would such an organization accomplish much in advancing the cause of education generally, but it would exert a very salutary influence over such individuals as "Winnipeggers," who, ostensibly in the interests of education, has displayed such colossal ignorance of the essentials to true manhood.

In view of the vast field of opportunity that would present itself to such an organization, I would suggest that immediate steps be taken to form such an union, and if nothing more were accomplished than the elevation of "Winnipeggers" to the standard of an ordinarily common citizen, we should be able to look back in years to come with pride to the great accomplishment of the union of the trustees of the public schools of Manitoba.

TRUSTEE AND FARMER.

## Flax as a Crop for Western Farmers

During the season of 1904, the entire acreage in flax in the U. S. was approximately 3,200,000 acres, in 1903 it approximated 3,700,000 acres. In 1903 the yield of seed was sufficient to produce approximately 70,000,000 gallons of linseed oil. This would have made about 500,000 tons of oilcake. Most of this valuable by-product is exported to the cattle countries of north and west Europe. The same regions use most of the oilcake of the large crushing plants of Russia. Linseed oil usually sells upon the market at approximately sixty cents per gallon. This estimate for the oil alone would place the crop of 1903 at approximately \$42,000,000. Fully fifty per cent of that crop was grown in the single state of North Dakota. This last fact is emphasized simply to show that there would be great value in extending the cultivation of the crop, or rather in returning to its culture in the older states if this may be accomplished, and it is the more evident that Dakotans should make every effort to save the crop to the state.

The less measurable features of sunshine, cloudiness, fogginess, general atmospheric humidity, etc., are matters which vitally affect plant growth. This is especially note-worthy as affecting the flax crop. For the production of fine, long fibre of even quality, the plant must have an even rather slow development, with few, if any, sudden checks. The cloudy sky and cool, humid air with an even, but not too great soil moisture throughout the period of growth, is a feature of all fibre districts, and accounts for fineness, length and strength of fibre.

### OUR PRAIRIE LANDS SUITED TO PRODUCING FLAX SEED.

There is even a greater sameness in the characteristics of the climatic conditions of the flaxseed producing areas of the different countries than would at first be thought. While large crops of seed are produced in regions approximating closely the boundaries of the fibre districts, as, for example, in the governments of Smolensk and Tambov, Russia, yet the larger yields per acre and the finer type and quality of oil producing seed are found generally in regions of much more harsh influence as affecting the growth period, as for example, less regularity of rainfall, more dry winds, hotter sun and greater variation with reference to falling temperature at times approaching sudden frosts, as in north and west Dakota, south and east Russia, especially the regions directly east and south from Samara. One Russian authority, Mr. C. Tretjakov of Poltava, kindly furnished the following interesting figures upon the point: Russian grown flaxseed produces 33 to 36 per cent. of oil; Russian seed grown in western Europe produces 30 to 32 per cent. of oil; Argentine grown flaxseed produces 37 per cent. of oil; Indian grown flaxseed produces 38 per cent. of oil; while our northwestern grown flaxseed approximates an average oil production of 30 per cent. There can be no doubt that the hotter climates produce a higher percentage of oil, while the northern grown plant grows more markedly to foliage and fibre. In part, this is undoubtedly a matter of variety and strain, which may, perhaps, be corrected through breeding.

### RELATION OF THE CROP TO SOIL QUALITY AND CONDITIONS.

Our observations and studies of soil relations of the flax crop lead to the belief that the question of soil type and soil fertility as affecting the successful culture of this crop is one of far less importance than has usually been supposed. Nearly all writers on flax culture have thought it necessary to state that flax demands a very fertile soil. My observations in America, Holland, Belgium, Russia and Austria do not confirm the belief of these writers. The lighter soils of Ward and Ramsey counties, North Dakota, readily equal or excel the most fertile soils of the Northwest in flaxseed production; and the light, sandy, very poor forest or scrub lands of Viatka, Vologda, Kastroma, and Yarslav, Russia, easily produce the grandest types of fibre flax when the system of culture is at all intelligent. Indeed, in the last named government, I found the peasantry continuing the culture of flax upon soils naturally light and so impoverished from the long continuous ruinous

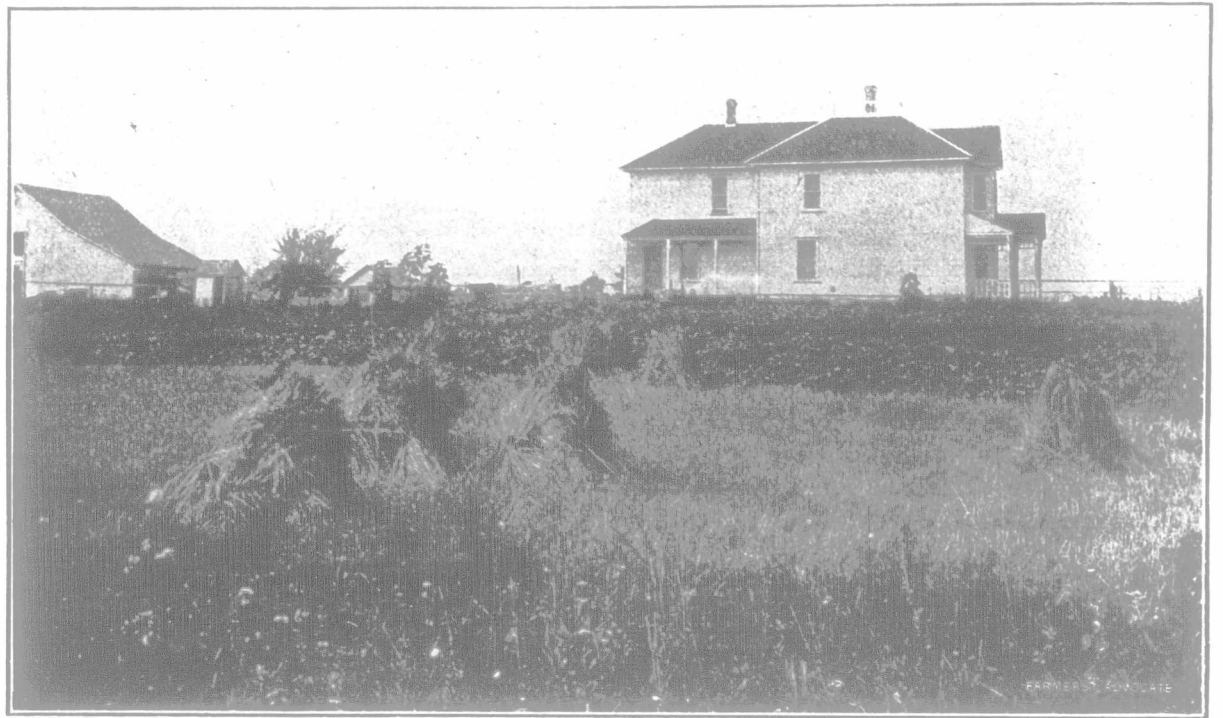
"three crop" rotation that oats and rye were no longer a possible consideration. This was a surprising confirmation of our previous conclusions drawn from work done at the North Dakota Experiment Station; bulletins in which it has been clearly shown that the flax crop as such is not more exhausting to land than other ordinary farm crops when continued upon the soil for a number of years. Indeed, it has been shown by the experiments of our chemist and agriculturist, and by my own biological experiments, that the flax plant is less radical in its draft upon the soil than wheat, corn or oats. In Holland and Flanders the best and most healthy growths of flax, from which is made the finest fibre in the world, I observed, were grown not upon the heaviest and most fertile lands, but upon a type of soil apparently bearing very little humus, the most characteristic features of which are its compactness and the presence of a fine type of rather light colored sea sand.

and atmospheric conditions seem to be first in order of importance. I believe we shall learn, that as in the case of corn, soil culture, seed selection, and breeding will enable our farmers to circumvent the chief evils associated with the elements of soil and climate.

These features and conditions point to the shortlived nature of this crop as now handled not only in America but in Russia, and teach that the country which first learns to grow it in a regular rotation as a staple will be repaid by sure profits and an almost certain market.

### A QUICK GROWING CROP.

The complete growth period varies somewhat according to the types or varieties and quite considerably according to the soil and characteristics of the climate of the region in which it is grown. It may, however, be looked upon as a short season crop. It is quite common for the seed crop to be matured in from two and a half to



THOS. COURTNEY'S RESIDENCE, IN THE PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT.

Table showing comparative draft upon soils by different crops:

| CROP               | Nitrogen | Phosphoric Acid | Potash | Lime | Silt | Ash |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------|--------|------|------|-----|
|                    |          |                 |        |      |      |     |
| Wheat, 20 bus.     | 35       | 20              | 35     | 8    | 116  | 210 |
| Barley, 40 bus.    | 40       | 20              | 38     | 9    | 72   | 216 |
| Oats, 50 bus.      | 50       | 18              | 45     | 11   | 75   | 205 |
| Corn, 65 bus.      | 75       | 20              | 60     | 12   | 90   | 200 |
| Peas, 30 bus.      |          | 25              | 60     | 75   | 10   | 240 |
| Mangles, 10 tons   | 75       | 35              | 150    | 30   | 10   | 350 |
| Potatoes, 150 bus. | 40       | 26              | 75     | 25   | 4    | 125 |
| Flax, 15 bus.      | 54       | 18              | 27     | 16   | 3    | 87  |

Experiments conducted in the Botanical Department and in large plots on the Experiment Station farm of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, definitely illustrate that the flax is not particularly destructive upon the soil. We have often found in the Red River valley that the soil is too fertile for the growth of a flax crop when atmospheric and soil moisture is at the normal. The farmers of the valley often put flax upon summer-fallowed lands, thinking that such lands are too strong for the wheat crop; and very often the flax crop falls down and produces a poorer yield of inferior seed because of this extra fertility. In the case of droughty seasons the flax crop has shown itself able to stand on very fertile lands, but often it is almost worthless when anything more than an ordinary rainfall occurs.

The North Dakota Experiment Station has demonstrated quite clearly that considerably better crops of wheat may be raised after flax than after wheat.

The lesson for American farmers is, that so far as flax is concerned, soil quality is rather a secondary consideration; the strains of seed used, climatic

three months. This makes it a very important one for northern regions. Indeed, the fibre crop, as has been previously noted, may be produced in very splendid form in regions so far northward that few other crops may be successfully matured. The entire growth period of the plant may for convenience be divided into the period immediately following seed germination and preceding the development of the regular foliage leaves, the period from the seed leaf stage to the blossoming stage, the period of flowering and boll formation, and the period of maturing. Very much depends upon the conditions of weather and soil during these periods as to the final types of the products produced; and it depends whether growing the crop for production of fibre or seed, what sort of weather one should hope for, and what soil conditions he should strive to maintain. Generally speaking, a slow and irregular growth will result in the formation of a woody straw and a poor type of fibre product. There may or may not be a good seed crop produced under these conditions. If one be striving to produce a long, even growth of fine fibre, everything possible should be done to gain an even, rather rapid growth season. To this end one selects the type of soil and climate under which to attempt to produce a good type of fibre, and then makes arrangements to provide that texture and drainage of the soil which will give as constant a water supply as possible. Anything which checks the growth of the straw during the period preceding boll formation is sure to result in an inferior type of fibre. If a drought set in at some time when the straw should be making its greatest strides in length and increase of diameter, there is sure to be a formation of woody straw and a thickening and hardening of the fibre cells, and the straw becomes contracted, stunted and brittle.

In the case of the crop being grown for seed purposes, an even growth season is almost of like

importance for not quite the same reasons. It is extremely important in this case that the atmosphere should be sufficiently dry to cause a sturdy, woody type of stem growth, and a heavy production of foliage, for the reason that seed production demands a strong branching plant body with large leaf surfaces. In order that the boll formation may be numerous and perfect, and the seeds may be well filled, large leaf surfaces expanded to the sun and air are a necessity, as these are the manufacturing source of seed contents. Too much moisture throughout the growth season results in weak and imperfect stems and poor boll and seed formation. If a severe drought should occur at or near the time of flowering or boll and seed formation, it prevents the proper flow of sap and occasions the hardening and ripening of the straw, especially of the narrow and thin necks upon which the bolls are formed, thus cutting off the proper supply of food materials from the seeds. Every effort should, therefore, be made to provide a type of soil which will maintain to the last a sufficient supply of moisture. The oil plant when supplied with a sub-soil moisture will stand very severe conditions of atmospheric heat and drought. In the natural seed producing areas of southern Russia and the western Dakotas, one of the chief causes for the sudden reduction in yields, which otherwise promise to be heavy, is often largely attributed to the rapid drying up of the narrow necks or pedestals supporting the bolls. This is sometimes due to diseases, but often to a lack of sufficient moisture in the plant body to keep the sap flowing through delicate branches while the sun is hot and the air is dry.

A period of extreme importance in the growth of the crop is that which immediately follows seed germination. It is of the utmost importance that the germination should be rapid and that the soil should be in such condition as to allow the seedlings to immediately come above the surface. This accounts for the great care which should be exercised in the preparation of the soil for the seed bed.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION.

The necessity for arriving at some systematic methods of flax culture which shall be recognized as of special merit is of first importance, when considering the question of establishing the crop in any particular region. In America there is a great difference of opinion as to what methods should best be pursued in preparing the seed bed, sowing and harvesting the product. Generally the crop is looked upon as a side issue, and is cared for without much uniformity of effort and method. I was not a little surprised to find that even in the old flax producing regions of Europe, definite knowledge as to the best methods of handling the soil and seed is hardly to be had except from observation.

As flax is now grown, the importance of selecting new or previously unused land seem to be almost imperative. It is probable that this feature of culture can only be escaped by a judicious system of crop rotation, soil resting and seed treatment, not because the soil is exhausted for flax, but because of disease features. Until a wise system of rotation or soil rest can be introduced, a farmer who expects success ought not to undertake the production of the flax crop on other than particularly virgin soil. He must also practice careful seed selection, grading, and treatment, if he wish to continue successful production for any extended period.

THE SEED BED.

Great stress is usually placed, by English writers on flax culture, upon the idea of deep working the soil in preparing the seed bed. This may be said to hold good, provided compactness of soil is provided. Thus writers who contend for a loosening and softening of the seed bed seem to be wholly in the wrong. The one thing that the flax crop cannot stand is a friable, loose textured soil. The character of the soil naturally determines the time of working and plowing, but fall plowing is apt to give the best results in all those types of soil which tend to become more compact by working. In all cases in which the soils after deep plowing may become more thoroughly compact by harrowing or top working, much harrowing is desirable. In very rich, loamy soils which are liable to become loose and friable by persistent working, such for example as the lands of the Red River valley, the top working should be confined to the office of destroying weeds and should be stopped at slightest sign that overwork is tending to looseness, liability to blow, etc. The aim is to provide a well worked under-soil with a close texture and continuity for the

ascent of water, and at the same time provide such surface working as to give a fine, shallow seed bed. Regardless of traditional theories, observations teach that a quite compact soil underlying a shallow seed bed of not to exceed one-inch depth always gives the best results. The deep plowing and working should precede the seed time just as long as possible, as its value consists in a proper aeration of the underlying soil in preparation of food materials for the coming crop, without sacrificing solidity and continuity. The capillary continuity of the soil from below upward should not be broken by the presence of poorly worked soil or any sort of intervening rubbish.

SEEDING.

The seed time for the fibre crop is always essentially the same in all regions. The seed is sown as soon in the spring as the work can be accomplished and not have the young plants injured by frost. The date naturally varies according to the latitude and climatic features. The rather cool, rapid growth months of spring and early summer tend to produce long and fine types of fibres. The fibre plant cannot withstand the hardening influence of the high, dry heat of the late summer months. In the case of the seed crop, the same features will be found to hold true in regions having a long, dry summer season. Northward and northeastward in America, including the Dakotas and Minnesota, the crop may be seeded with hope of success even until the tenth or twentieth of June, as the crop often takes on a very heavy growth in the cool autumn days. In North Dakota, if the late crop be not caught by early frosts, the yield is apt to be even greater than that from the early sown crop, which sometimes may be compelled to ripen too rapidly by the action of heat in August. The early crop also seems to be more often injured by rust. However, the date of seeding in this state cannot vary much either way from May 20th to June 20th, without loss from frost.

The seed should be imbedded at an even depth, not too deeply, and should be evenly distributed. The brush harrow as commonly made by American farmers gives good results, when properly handled, but no scheme of broadcast seeding can give the regularity of depth that gives best results with this crop. Considering entire crops, the best ones are quite the most apt to follow the drill. Regularity of depth in seeding is of the utmost importance with flax, whether planted for oil or for fibre purposes. If seeds be buried at different depths, there is very great irregularity of first growth, resulting in an unequal maturing. Trials at this experiment station demonstrate that a matter of difference in depth of planting may cause differences of several weeks in ripening the seed crop. If this difference in depth of planting exist among the plants of a single field crop, it is evident that a crop of evenly matured seed cannot be harvested; there will be at harvest time, plants in blossom, and others which are losing seed by shelling, etc. This is a common fault in the large seed fields of North Dakota and can only be overcome by the careful preparation of the seed bed, and careful use of the drill. More crop is lost in the Red River valley region through too deep drilling upon too mellow soil than by any other cause. The young plants often are compelled to waste all of the energy stored in the seeds before they can expand any leaf surfaces to the sunlight and thus be enabled to gain strength.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

With the flax grower, "crop rotation" means something more than a good thing to talk about. He must either rotate or cease to grow the crop. This is the verdict of all important growers; and it is mine from observation and experiment. There seems to be but one other alternative, that of breeding and selection. Crop rotation is the natural remedy for many troubles which come from too constant growth of one crop upon a given type of soil. In bulletins nos. 50 and 55 of the North Dakota Experiment Station it is pointed out that the chief reason flax fails so certainly after a few crops lies in the action of the fungus disease. But this is no argument against crop rotation, nor is it proof that continuous culture to one crop is not a ruinous policy. While flax is not a gross feeder like other plants, and it can be proved it does not feed more heavily upon the available plant foods than wheat, oats or other cereals, yet it is probable that it has its own particular ways of depleting the soil, and that a rest period, regardless of the disease proposition, cannot fail to be beneficial to the crop.

An effort to learn the best possible series of rotation for flax resulted in much confusion of ideas. Only one fact was characteristic of all replies obtained; viz., there should be as long a period of years intervening between flax crops as it is possible to maintain. Most Holland and Belgian growers hold that the chief necessity of long serried rotation rests in the destructive action of "Brand" (flax wilt), but they also believe in the process as an essential one to general agriculture.

The feature most observed of all is that on light soils a leguminous crop is of much benefit in preparing the soil for flax culture. If, however, the soil naturally possesses much available nitrogen, the flax is placed at as far distant a date from the leguminous crop as possible and is usually preceded by grass or hay crops. The most common procedure in all countries seems to place flax in the series after several years of grass and pasture. This seems important when considering escape from destructive action by wilt. During my investigations I found no farmer or agriculturist, however, who believed that any sort of rotation series could serve as a complete specific against the occurrence of flax-sick soil. It is also self-evident that no rotation can be given that will fit all soils and regions. Our experiments at the North Dakota Experiment Station seem to point to the marked value of one or more crops of cultivated corn in the series, with the flax crop preceded by hay and pasture sod of several years' standing.

HARVESTING THE SEED.

Whether used for sowing purposes or for oil, great care is demanded in the harvesting process to hold the quality of seed.

Much of the crop value of American farmers is lost by a bad system of mingling grain of all grades, damp and otherwise, in the shipping and elevator processes. Our elevator managers should be expected to exercise some of the good sense demanded by them of the farmers.

Studies conducted upon the varieties of these two species of cultivated flax plants tend to indicate that there is quite close fertilization. Individual flowers, for example, produce seed freely whether in association with other flowers or not. The structure of the flowers, while they might allow of cross fertilization, is such as to indicate that they do not usually do so to any great extent. The writer thinks that practically all cases in which the different varieties are cited as "running out" may be traced to careless seed handling and mixing, whereby the common type of seeds characteristic of a particular region, soon predominates over a poorly-cared for imported strain.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL GROWING OF FLAX.

Raise your own seed. Grade it to a plump, bright type, removing all particles of chaff and bits of straw; then treat the seed before sowing. Our European experiences in the most noted flax areas and our North Dakota experiments upon crop rotation tend to show that this feature of sanitary cropping may aid materially in prolonging the continuation of this crop in a particular soil or locality. Chemical experiments show that flax does not particularly exhaust the plant foods in the soil, at least, not more so than many cereal grains.

The method of seed treatment now followed on many North Dakota farms is essentially as follows:—Good, bright, plump, yellow flaxseed is selected and cleaned in a fanning mill until only heavy weight seed remains, blowing out all bits of straw, chaff dust and scaly seeds. The formaldehyde solution is made to the strength represented by sixteen avoirdupois ounces of standard forty per cent. formaldehyde to forty gallons of water. The cleaned flaxseed is laid upon a canvas or tight floor in quantities of five to ten bushels, and the seed is gradually moistened by use of a fine spray thrown from a force pump while it is being shovelled or raked over. In this manner the flaxseed rapidly moistens over its external surface, and can be thoroughly dampened without causing it to mat together, the process taking one-half gallon of solution per bushel of dried seed. It is of advantage to cover the pile of seed with a canvas or blanket for a few hours after treatment to keep the exterior of the pile from drying too rapidly. Grain thus treated, when once or twice shovelled over, will readily run through an ordinary drill in a couple of hours after treatment.

Practice a long period series of crop rotation, in which is included at least two cultivated crops and two or more years in grass and pasture.

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Avoid using poorly composted barn-yard manures which contain flax straw.

After using tools, such as plows and harrows upon wilt infected land, do not use the same tools upon other land until they have been properly cleaned.

As to the matter of continuing the culture of the crop, proper seed selection, cleaning, grading and treatment, together with proper soil cultivation and crop rotation, will make possible the continuation of flax fibre and linseed industry in America. If these steps are not soon taken by our farmers the crop is doomed.—Excerpts from bulletin No. 71 by H. L. BOLLEY.

## DAIRY

### The Transportation Companies Injure the Dairy Industry.

In our issue of December 26, an article by a creamery man appeared, pointing out the injurious effect the discrimination in rates by express and railroad companies had upon the dairy industry. Further evidence bears out that statement, and unless the companies soon rectify matters, the railway commission will be appealed to. In a radius of one hundred miles from Winnipeg the express rate on cream, so we are informed by one well posted on such matters, is 25 cents per hundred, while on butter for the same weights the rate is one dollar and a half (\$1.50), and the



DRINKING PLACE FOR J. CASWELL'S, HERD, AT ROSTHERN, SASK

rates increase proportionately outside the hundred mile radius. In this matter the central creameries are not to blame, they are out for business and to do as well as possible, but it is the duty of a company operating a public utility to be absolutely impartial, especially in view of the fact that the particular utility has been largely paid for by the Canadian public. The effect of such discrimination is to wipe out the smaller creameries, which in the end works harm to the country's welfare. If as the result of this discrimination, a few patrons drop out or divert their cream elsewhere, the route becomes unprofitable and the creamery dies for lack of support. It has been said as explanation of the fall of many creameries time and again, "But farmers will not milk cows," and the statement seemed a plausible one; but on thorough investigation the statement is not found to be wholly correct. Grain raisers will not milk cows, but farmers will, providing such cows pay their way in the returns received. Manitoba agriculture, and in fact the agriculture of Western Canada, needs more good milking cows and more creameries if the fertility of the land is to be retained, and the operators of a public utility must not be permitted to interpose obstacles in the shape of discriminations in express and freight rates, to the progress of agriculture.

### The Farmer's Advocate Necessary to Farm Life

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find \$3.00 to cover my arrears and renewal subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Can't do without your paper.

Neepawa.

PETER MCNAB.

## POULTRY

### The Poultry Shows.

There are three provincial poultry shows to be held very shortly. Alberta's comes first, on February 13, 14, and 15; Manitoba's is next, February 19 to 23. Saskatchewan's poultry show is not definitely set, but it is expected that it will be in March at the time of the live stock conventions. Poultry men are requested to avail themselves of the opportunity these shows afford for extending business, and to make their entries as early as possible.

### Poultry a Good Investment.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having received your kind letter congratulating me on my winning with my Barred Plymouth Rocks at the recent poultry show held in Winnipeg, and asking me to write something about my poultry for the ADVOCATE, I take this opportunity to say a little about my work. For many years I kept the common kind of hens, but feeling I would like something better, I made a start with a few good purebred Plymouth Rocks, and am glad to say, made a great success with them. By careful selection I have built up a splendid laying strain of hens, both for winter and summer laying. For winter laying I keep about 80 hens in a house made of logs 16 feet square, with a scratching shed 8 by 16 and find they do well in that size building in this cold climate. I also have a large house for cockerels and pullets, with a scratching shed for them to go into on fine days. It is best to separate the

sure as the farmers find out what money there is to be made out of poultry, more will go in for good birds. It was a great pleasure to me to see so much interest taken in the poultry show held in Winnipeg, and to know that it was a success in every way. It did the hard-working men that ran it great credit. I hope we shall see more farmers showing next year. As we are getting more prizes in the utility classes it will make a great change in the show next year. If we could only get more farmers to show and take more interest in good poultry and produce better birds, we could keep a lot of money in Manitoba that at the present time goes out to other countries. It simply means that we are producing the grain and shipping for others to feed their poultry and return them dressed to Winnipeg, and pay freight both ways. If the people of Ontario can afford to do this, why should not the Manitoba farmer be able to make poultry pay when he has the grain first hand? I find from my own experience that raising poultry and feeding them wheat is much the best to get a good price for the grain. If I can do this why cannot other farmers do the same?

Treesbank, Man.

MRS. A. COOPER.

[At the Winnipeg poultry show Mrs. Cooper won first and second on utility breeding pen, competing with all pure breeds of utility fowls. The Alexander Reid Challenge Cup, for best display in Barred Rocks, dressed poultry and eggs; first, second and third for eggs; second on dressed poultry; also M. H. Saunders special for best display of dark eggs. As some of these awards are not confined to purebreds they did not appear in our report of the show. Such utility classes however, should receive more attention and encouragement in future. We promise to do our share to this end.—Ed.]

## Horticulture and Forestry

### Tramping Snow and Root-killing.

Knowing that ground freezes deeper under snow that is tramped, than where it remains loose, and that there was very little frost in the ground before the first heavy fall of snow came, we interrogated Mr. A. P. Stevenson, the pioneer orchardist of Nelson, Man. As to the danger of trees suffering from root-freezing if the snow were well tramped about the trunks to prevent mice barking the trees, his reply is as follows:

"You are quite right in your statement that the ground will freeze deeper under tramped snow than where it lies loose, but in my experience the only time we are liable to injury by what is known as "root-killing" among our fruit and other trees, is after a dry fall. With no moisture in the ground when it freezes up, and an almost entire lack of snow, followed by a very low temperature—these are the conditions we have found favorable to root-killing, which we have learned from dearly bought experience.

A. P. STEVENSON."

[Anent this question it would be interesting to know just to what extent the deep snow will prevent the frost going down, and what effect light freezing will have on the moisture supply of the soil next spring. Perhaps some of our readers could predict from experience.—Ed.]

### Horticulturists Meet February 12.

The Western Horticultural Association has decided to hold the annual convention at the above date, the day meetings to be at the Agricultural College, and in the evening down town. The list of speakers is not yet announced. The secretary-treasurer, Geo. Batho has resigned. F. W. Broderick, B. S. A., Professor of Horticulture and Forestry for the Manitoba Agricultural College, being appointed as successor for 1907.

A special feature of the convention will be the discussion on the adornment of home and school grounds.

The membership of the society reached the high water mark in 1906, numbering close to two hundred, and the prospects are that a good deal of interest will be taken in the coming convention.

### Will Not Do Without a Tried and Faithful Friend.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find a remittance to cover my arrears to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Wishing your paper, which my father has taken for nearly twenty years, every success. I remain,

Portage la Prairie.

Yours truly,

JNO. McCOWAN.

FIELD NOTES

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

CANADIAN.

The Kenora hockey team won the Stanley Cup from Ottawa. The games were played at Montreal.

John Leslie of Winnipeg was made Grand First Principal of the Dominion Royal Arch Masons.

G. W. Graham of Brockville, Ont., has been chosen to lead the Opposition in Ontario in the place of G. W. Ross, who has gone to the Senate.

The four new senators appointed to fill the vacancies for Ontario and Nova Scotia are G. W. Ross and Robert Beith; John Costigan and Daniel Gillmor.

The aggregate trade of Canada for the six months ending December, 1906, was \$43,051,776 greater than for the same period in 1905, totalling \$321,646,021.

Hon A. G. Blair, former Minister of Railways in the Dominion cabinet, died at the home of his sister-in-law in Fredericton, N. B. He was sixty-three years of age.

The Calgary band is planning for a three months' trip to Ireland, taking in the big exposition in Dublin in June. The citizens are defraying the expenses of the trip.

Dr. A. Watson, Dominion bacteriologist at the district quarantine station near Lethbridge, Alta., has succeeded in isolating the germ which causes the fatal "sleeping sickness". He obtained the germ from the blood of a cotton-tail rabbit, this species being attacked by the regulation seven-year scourge which is killing them off in great numbers.

The Ontario legislature opened on January 24th. Reference was made in the Lieutenant Governor's speech to the question of the Manitoba boundary. The Alberta House began on the same day its second session. Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea spoke of a measure in the interests of education and one looking to the better protection of game as likely to come before the House during this session.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Light earthquake shocks are reported from northern Russia, southern Italy, California and Nova Scotia, as well as further disturbances of a less serious nature in Jamaica.

Governor Swettenham of Jamaica has been severely censured for asking Rear-Admiral Davis of the United States navy to withdraw his bluejackets, who had been helping maintain order and clear the streets of Kingston.

The Vatican has denounced the new French Apostolic Church which has acceded to the conditions laid down by the French Government and has formed an association for worship.

The questions Secretary Root and the new British ambassador will endeavor to settle with regard to Canada are eleven in number, as follows:

- 1. Questions in respect to fur seals.
- 2. Fisheries of Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the Great Lakes and other inland waters of the frontier.
- 3 and 4. Transit of merchandise to and from either country and across intermediate territory.
- 5. The question of alien labor laws.
- 6. Mining rights of citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other.
- 7. Commercial reciprocity.
- 8. A revision of the agreement of 1817 respecting naval vessels on the lakes.
- 9. More complete definition and making of frontier lines.
- 10. Conveyance of prisoners in custody of officers of one country through the territory of the other.
- 11. The question of reciprocity in wrecking and salvage.

Farmers Dislike the Winnipeg Teachers' Ring.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:  
"Winnipegger's" reply to the suggestions of "Slow Coach" is what might have been expected from one who is a teacher himself or else has an interest in the text-book graft.

He opposes the organization of school trustees because it would be too revolutionary and dangerous to the established order of things, which should not under any circumstance be disturbed.

Have the educationists of Winnipeg solved all the problems concerning the subject and reached finality in educational affairs? If not, then the system in vogue and the established order of things are subject to criticism and revision.

"Winnipegger" believes the suggestion is dangerous to the established order. The phrase is a pretty one, but the true inwardness of its invention is not made

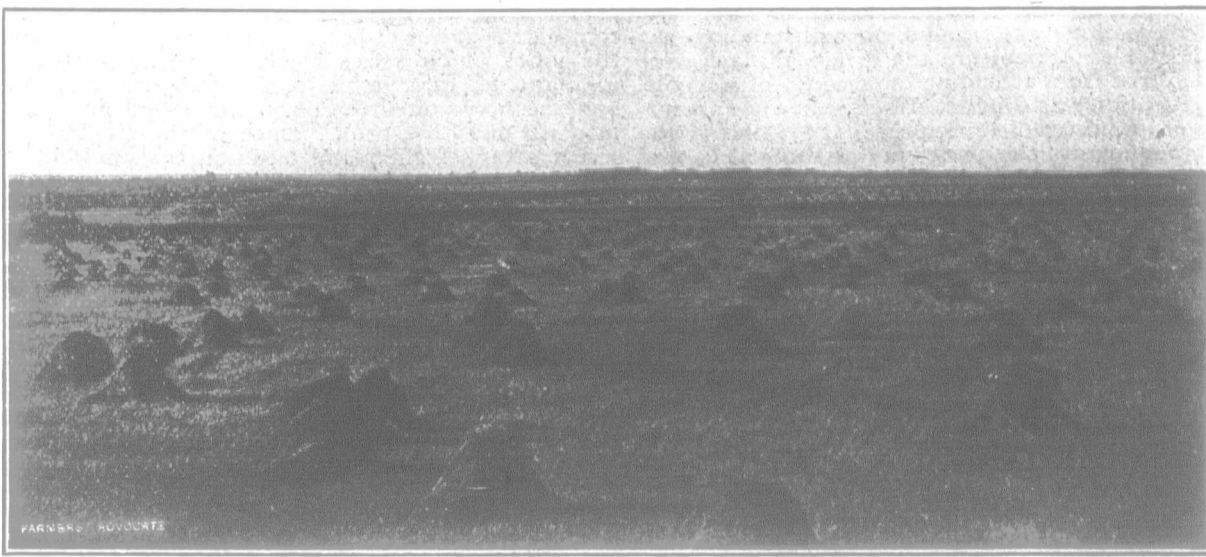
manifest by "Winnipegger," neither has he shown what this established order is that it should not be interfered with by a "moss-back" trustee

Certainly there does exist an educational bureaucracy to whose decrees "Moss-Back" is expected to submit with becoming humility. This bureaucracy consists of Winnipeg teachers, professors, etc., of whom a very small number are educationists in the true sense, and this clique desires to retain, rightly or wrongly, full control of the educational system of this province.

If "Winnipegger" will turn to the list of names comprising the Provincial Teachers' Committee of last year, he will see the value which is placed upon the rest of the province, and this list would make it clear to "Moss-Back Hodges" why he is not wanted at a provincial convention and he would understand why "Winnipegger" does not want any change in the existing state of things.

by "Slow-Coach," a reflection would be thrown upon these educationists who have hitherto guided the ship of learning. The genuine educationist will receive at the hands of every one in this province every possible help, but the real trouble is that so many faddists and hobby riders are masquerading as the genuine that "Moss-Back" wants them put in their several classes.

The whole tenor of "Winnipegger's" letter is offensive in the extreme, especially when he says "Moss-Back's" part is to pay his taxes. Let "Winnipegger" remember that taxation carries with it a right to representation, and remember well that the poor benighted "Moss-Back" will see to it that he gets this representation in any change that is made. Finally, I would advise "Winnipegger" to come out of his shell, develop a wider visual range, and strive after something more than text-book knowledge, for



J. EDMUND'S FIELD IN THE THUNDER HILL DISTRICT.

"Winnipegger" asks what use would the ordinary farmer be on the advisory board. This covert sneer at the wealth producer of this country amply illustrates the shallowness of "Winnipegger's" judgment.

I would inform this high and mighty potentate of the birch rod that there are more university graduates following the avocation of a farmer than there are graduates engaged in teaching in Winnipeg; and moreover, men who have not graduated on a back number curriculum nor yet on a 25 per cent. basis. Farmers as a rule possess a modicum of a common sense, something which "Winnipegger" seems to lack. They are not cloud-dwellers, but have a practical belief in realities, and most assuredly the farmer has cause to find fault with the results of rural education. To exclude the farmer from participation in all and every form of public service seems to be the rule.

Admitting that "Moss-Back Hodges" is all that "Winnipegger" asserts he is; that is, a clod, and can possibly know nothing of programs of study or selection of text-books, I would ask "Winnipegger" whether the present program of studies is a satisfactory one for our rural schools.

Has the advisory board shown that insight in the selection of text-books which it is supposed to possess? Is "Winnipegger" aware of the various changes which have been made since 1890? Since he has placed the advisory board in the order of immaculates, why have these changes been made? Two answers suggest themselves: (a) either the advisory board was incompetent to make a sound selection or (b) it failed to understand the educational requirements of the province, and pray, Mr. "Winnipegger," who is receiving the benefit of the recent text book changes? Perhaps "Winnipegger" will give the names of Winnipeg teachers who are working the graft scheme at the expense of "Moss-Back Hodges," and with the concurrence of the advisory board. No wonder "Winnipegger's" ire is aroused at "Slow-Coach's" suggestion, for certainly "Moss-Back" would then discover that "Winnipegger" is not taking up the cudgels for love, but interest. "Winnipegger" considers it a dangerous thing to send trustee delegates to the Provincial Teacher's Association.

Provincial indeed! the only thing the rural teacher is expected to do is to pay his dollar and say "Amen" to every thing the city teacher has arranged for his benefit? Let him oppose and he will find a mark registered against him and if he dare to disagree with his inspector he will discover what it means later on.

If the provincial Government were alive to the best interests of education, it would arrange for the trustees of rural schools to be present at the Provincial convention. Then the aims of the real educationist could be placed before them in a lucid way and good results would follow.

If it be necessary to develop a pupil, his attention and interest must be got; likewise the trustee must feel that he is something more than a dummy. Therefore, arrest his attention, open his eyes, and treat him as a rational being with a lofty public duty to perform.

"Winnipegger" must think he can pull the wool easily over the eyes of "Moss-Back" when he is so childish as to say that by making the change suggested

I can assure him, much of it is poor stuff, and it can not take the place of practical experience and a genial contact with "Moss-Back."

MOSS-BACK.

The Brand Problem Again.

The brand problem is before the ranchers again on account of the almost total exhaustion of legible brands, and any scheme that could use the twenty-six letters and nine numerals in 40,000 different forms, so that they would be legible on an animal will be welcomed. A commission appointed from the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta met in Medicine Hat recently, and discussed the question of re-allotting the brands, of which there are now some 34,000 in existence. It appears that there is at present no adequate machinery for the cancellation of unused brands, except a clause in the old ordinance giving power to cancel if evidence be procured that the brand has been discarded for two years. Such evidence is not easily obtained and the commission decided to press on both provincial governments the absolute necessity which existed for more advanced legislation in this respect. The idea is to have all existing brands cancelled and then have a re-allotment for a term of four years. Such a scheme would tend to prevent a recurrence of the present difficulty which confronts the Brand Office officials, viz., the almost total exhaustion of legible brands. Many of the brands issued, under the old Territorial regime are not being used and through cancellation and re-allotment the Brand Office would be put in possession of the required information regarding them. It is proposed to have a registration fee fixed in connection with the re-allotment.

The commission approved of the system being followed of uniting two letters of the alphabet and a design such as a bar, half diamond, etc.

The representatives comprising the commission are:—Messrs. A. B. McDonald, of Claresholm; Walter Huckvale and A. J. Day of Medicine Hat, representing Alberta, and A. R. Springett, Crane Lake; C. N. Williams, Maple Creek, and J. W. Brown, Lumsden, from the province of Saskatchewan.

Good For Weyburn.

The Herald of Weyburn, Sask., gives a review of the growth of the town, and its prospects for the future. The town was founded in 1899 and now has a population of 1350. The surrounding country produced 1,300,000 bushels of wheat, and the market is claimed to be the second largest initial shipping point in the province. The country is progressive in its farming methods and the business men keep pace. New settlers should not lose sight of the advantages of settling in a district where modern conveniences are available and the local market for produce expanding.

Registration of Stallions.

In Devonshire, Eng., the county Agricultural Association enrolls the stallions, submitting all such to an examination by a veterinary expert of repute. Only purebreds are enrolled.

## Annual Convention of Manitoba Agricultural Societies

One of the first innovations of Principal Black of the Manitoba Agricultural College, when he was appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was to gather together representatives of the agricultural societies in the province. The first meeting of this kind was held in February, 1905, and the good then accomplished was considered sufficient warranty in holding these meetings annually. The third of these annual conventions was held last week in the auditorium of the new college, and with the comfortable quarters and the elimination of distracting conditions proved an ideal place for farmers to get down to a discussion of their societies.

The convention was a success, notwithstanding that the Minister of Agriculture and Principal Black were both deterred from attending on account of sickness. The convention was conducted by the newly-appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture, J. J. Golden, who had as lieutenants the professors of the college and representatives of agricultural institutions in the city. Another year we should suggest that representative delegates be asked to take the chair and share the responsibility of making the convention go. Another suggestion we made to the deputy, and which we think he will follow, is to have a stenographer report the proceedings verbatim and issue them in bulletin form with similar reports of the annual meetings of the Dairy, Horticultural, and Beekeepers associations, and if possible of the Live-stock meetings.

The adverse weather conditions and the demoralized predicament of the railroads seriously interfered with the gathering of representatives of all the societies in the province. The Deloraine line had a very poor representation, and in fact two of the representatives from that line, Mr. J. J. Ring and Alex. Stevenson, whose experience and knowledge of windbreaks was promised the convention, were unable to get through.

The convention opened on the afternoon of the 23rd by an address from Mr. Golden, which was followed by short reports from representatives, which were successful in breaking the ice and in getting the gathering into a discussive mood. Nearly all the reports indicated an improvement in local fairs and a keener interest in the work of agricultural societies. The majority also endorsed the circuit idea and the selection of judges by the Government, and several delegates emphasized the importance of the societies conducting plowing matches.

Following the reports by delegates, Prof. Broderick of the college staff gave a paper on how plants grow, in which he explained the functions of different parts of plants, how material for growth is gathered in the soil by the busy root hairs, conducted in solution to the larger roots, and ascends the plant in the form of sap. This sap is spread out in the leaves, and through the action of the sun and the green coloring matter of the plant the elements of growth are separated from the water and prepared for nutrition. From this knowledge of plant economy the professor went on to show how essential it is to make conditions in the soil favorable for the extension of the small roots, and to so cultivate that there will be the maximum amount of moisture present to form a solution of the plant food in the soil.

### AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

The above was the subject of a very able and lucid address by A. M. Campbell, M.A., of Argyle, Man. Some of the ideas expounded by Mr. Campbell were of a very advanced nature, and in all his discussion he dealt not with economics in the abstract, but with such questions as have a direct relation to our present day conditions. To say the least of Mr. Campbell's address it was interesting, and we hope in a near future issue to give it in full, as it attempts to show in what direction the industry of agriculture is tending, and points out what infinite power public opinion holds to mold the course of governments.

### EVENING SESSION.

Dr. Torrance, professor of Veterinary Science at the college, took as his subject, "The Horse and His Diseases." The Doctor opened his address on the above subject by reminding his audience of the same original parentage of all types of horses and that the variations we have now are largely artificial products. He also observed that since our domesticated horses are artificial products, they are naturally subject to all the diseases to which such conditions give rise. Shoeing and stabling are responsible for some diseases; hence each farmer should be more or less familiar with the nature of diseases. Diseases might be classified as inflammatory, bacteriological, and parasitic. In some senses the two latter might be called parasitic, but for this evening the purely parasitic diseases would be discussed. The first of those considered was ringworm, which is set up by the spore of the disease, and on coming in contact with the skin germinates and penetrates the cuticle; afterwards it grows and spreads. A solution of formalin applied to the part arrests the disease.

Mange was the next disease discussed, and this is due to minute organisms which can be seen with the naked eye. When magnified this parasite resembles

a spider. There are two species of the mange parasite, the body and the leg varieties. The body mange insect burrows in the skin, while the leg variety simply lodges in the hair. This parasite propagates itself by eggs. Sulphur as an ointment or liniment is the most common remedy for mange, administered with some penetrating agent like benzine. The mange parasite is peculiarly hard to eradicate because of the eggs being impervious and the insects very prolific.

Internally there are several parasites. The bot is one of these. The first appearance of bots are the eggs seen on the legs of horses in the summer; these contain the germs of bots. After they are deposited, the germ, which is like a maggot, emerges from the eggs and burrows in the hair. This causes itching, and the horse bites the place and takes the insect into its digestive tract. Once in the stomach the insect attaches itself and feeds on the juices of the organ. It is absolutely proof against poison, but usually lets go its hold the following summer and is passed. Afterwards it transforms again to the fly which is seen buzzing about the horse.

Worms. One variety is that resembling earthworms ranging from one inch to fifteen inches in length. Their prolificacy by means of eggs is remarkable. These eggs may be washed to a water course and taken up by other horses. Hence the importance of pure food and water. One variety of these worms is peculiar; it is called the palisade worm. It has a circular row of teeth in its mouth and can attach itself with these to the lining of the intestines. These cause anaemia and loss of blood, and sometimes get right into the arteries. Another variety of worm is found in the large intestines. Sometimes there is a whole mass of these worms gathered together, and these often cause very serious debility. Generally they are indicated by worms appearing in the manure, which indicate that some treatment is required.

### OBSERVATIONS ON FARM OPERATIONS

was the subject of Prof. Rutherford's address, in opening which he impressed it upon the audience that his remarks were intended in no spirit of adverse criticism. The representatives of agricultural societies he said were the leaders of agricultural thought in the community. Prof. Rutherford cited the instance of farmers having weedy and drifting farms for run lands, and considered this an indication that farmers need to improve their methods. Notwithstanding that our soils are immensely rich there is a danger, and a present one, of each man leaving the land poorer than he found it. The first indication of the loss of fertility is the changing color of soils from black to grey, thus indicating that the vegetable matter is being exhausted. He regarded it as unfortunate that the value of manure is not appreciated, and deplored the waste to which this manure is subjected.

The agricultural society representatives he considered should be able to set an example of good tillage to neighbors. He suggested the value of each representative having a sample plot of land to demonstrate the value of good tillage and the evils of poor cultivation. Young men, new comers and the careless farmers need example, and here is where the leaders should shine. Concrete examples of the value of using good seed were given, and the significance of thoroughly using the fanning mill was emphasized.

Each farmer should study the nature of grain crops. Every condition that affects the growth of plants should be understood, for as with stock, "seeds well bedded are half fed."

Much can be done in each community by farmers getting together and discussing the nature of each weed, especially of those that first make their appearance. Get familiar with the drastic method of eradicating bad weeds on their first appearance. Many weeds of course were introduced largely through necessity, through farmers having to buy seed contaminated with weed seeds mixed in it.

Agricultural societies can also make themselves useful by making every man in the neighborhood familiar with smut, its nature, growth and eradication.

Where possible farmers should endeavor at their fairs to encourage the keeping of stock by offering prizes to boys for the best horses, by letting them have young stock, by branching out into sheep, hogs and poultry raising. This winter, for instance, eggs can scarcely be bought. Out of six hundred weeds, sheep will destroy five hundred. Hogs have averaged seven cents per pound the past year, and this province has spent over \$100,000 in poultry products which farmers should produce.

### DAIRYING IN MANITOBA.

The afternoon session of the second day opened with an address by Prof. Carson on the "Dairy Industry in Manitoba," who said that while the province was generally considered a great wheat producer, she was also making strides in the production of dairy products. As compared with a production of 2,910,000 pounds of butter at 17 cents

per pound in 1905, the province produced in 1906, 4,698,822 pounds at 18 cents per pound, and of cheese in 1905, 1,201,729 pounds were made, while in 1906 the output was 1,501,720 pounds, with an advance in price of from 10.6 cents to 13 cents. The output of the creameries in 1905 was 1,249,967 pounds at an average price of 22 cents, and of 1906, 1,552,812 pounds at the same average price. A most gratifying feature of the dairy situation was the large increase in butter production in districts which formerly were essentially wheat producers. Many sections of Manitoba are well adapted to the dairy industry; in fact some are adapted for nothing else. Food is cheap and the market is continuous. Dairying requires much labor, but every hour's work receives commensurate remuneration. It does not rob the soil of fertility, and in the marketing of dairy products the transportation costs are reduced to the minimum. The industry provides labor the year round, thus solving the transient high priced labor problem.

On the other hand, not enough attention is paid to weeding out poor cows and to practicing clean, modern methods. Cow testing stations, the professor promised, would receive more attention now that his department was organized, and an expert would be put in charge of the ten stations that are to serve the province.

A strange paradox exists in the dairy industry, for in spite of the fact that production is increasing, the number of creameries at country points is on the decrease. All the causes of this decrease should be examined into and a more equitable system of marketing devised, such as a board where the products of a group of factories could be offered for sale to the highest bidder. Those who contemplated going into dairying were advised to provide themselves with the latest machinery and to remember the importance of cleanliness.

Following Prof. Carson, Mr. Golden read a comprehensive paper on "Seed Selection," in which he submitted data from many experiments to show the actual profitableness of the practise of selecting seed for all kinds of farm crops and of using only the seed from mature, well ripened plants. Mr. Golden's paper brought out a lively discussion on the seed question, extracts of which follow.

### DISCUSSION ON SEED SELECTION.

Dr. Thompson endorsed the principle of selecting only ripe seed. Let the amount of crop that you estimate will provide seed, stand until thoroughly ripe; then be sure in selecting that you have the desired variety before selecting.

Mr. Lothian of Pipestone professed to be a seed selector, not only for his own personal advantage, but because every man owes it to his community and his country to improve his crop.

Mr. John Mooney of Valley River, admitted to having made mistakes in selecting the wrong varieties, and in getting his crop mixed. He also remarked that in his practice he selects individual seeds from good heads and from these selects again the most prolific strains.

Mr. J. S. Miller of Manitou admitted that his district was formerly notorious as a frozen wheat country, but by seed selection and by the frost coming later they had had less trouble lately.

Mr. Chas. Thomas of Hartney, probably the largest wheat raiser in the province, gave an instance from his experience in wheat raising, although he goes in more for quantity than quality. In his "tenderfoot" days he bought cheap frozen wheat, but for the last eleven years he had had no frost. He selects his seed with the fanning mill and makes a point of getting his land in shape early, so that he can sow early. He tests his wheat for germination, and anything that will not germinate over 86 per cent he does not sow. He bluestones and then tests, after which most of it germinates 96 per cent. By getting the ground well packed he believed the wheat had become more early maturing.

Mr. Wm. Iverach of Arrow River, a celebrated wheat growing district, raised the question as to whether or not wheat which ripened as most of the crop did this year, in a few days, would be as good for seed, although it is of good color, as seed that had come to maturity in slower stages.

Mr. Golden was emphatic in his statement that it was not so good.

Mr. Alex. Campbell of Argyle intimated that the early ripening last summer was due to two causes: first rust, and second hot winds. Mr. Thompson, discussing color, said that everyone knew when wheat was left to get thoroughly ripe it generally looked lighter in color, but when stored in stacks or bins would assume a beautiful amber color.

Mr. Jos. Bray of Portage la Prairie told of having sown wheat cut on the green side, besides that touched with frost but ripe, and the advantage was all with the ripe seed.

"The Educational Work of the Agricultural Societies" was the subject assigned to Mr. John Bracken of the seed division. The original object of organizing agricultural societies was educational, and the means by which this education may be

disseminated are wide enough to allow of various schemes. The complaint that farmers do not take sufficient interest in the agricultural society, Mr. Bracken said, might be overcome by showing how the society could be made profitable. One source of this profit is in the prize list of the fair, which is varied enough to allow of all the members of the community and family to compete. But another way the agricultural society could create more interest in its work is to devote more attention to the establishment of competition in grain growing. Experience has shown that those agricultural societies which hold seed fairs in the winter seldom make the complaint that there is not much interest in their organization. It was also suggested that the society might consider the adoption of experimental work in agronomy on their fair grounds.

#### SELECTION OF LIVE STOCK JUDGES.

Mr. G. H. Greig, Deputy Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, was allotted the above subject, and observed that those societies which enlisted the services of the ladies in running their fairs, seldom had the problem of selection of judges. The plea for large prizes for exhibits of live stock was based on the following grounds:—That the investments in those exhibits are large, the trouble in preparing the exhibits is great, and the exhibitor of live stock never receives remuneration in proportion to the good he does his country and the interest he creates in the fair. Fair managers were urged to make a feature of the live stock judging of their fairs, and to announce the time and place of the stock judging in as large type on the bills as is used for the horse race or the ball game. The single judge system was strongly advocated, for the reason that even when there are three judges, one man's opinion rules, and where there are not two inefficient men to affect one's judgment, he is more apt to be just. Besides, there is the advantage of time saved, the ease in fixing responsibility and the less expense. An effort should always be made to get an honest judge, even if he be not highly proficient, rather than a very proficient judge who is not absolutely honest. A judge should be instructed to line the stock up so that the public will be able to see the reasons for his placings in case he is not able to explain them himself. Stock judging schools, and the Agricultural College are aiding in the production of good stock judges, for the old idea that a man has to work for years with a breed, buy and sell its representatives and wear chore clothes before he can become a judge is pretty well exploded. The young men should be given a chance even if their placings do not please the exhibitors. The circuit judge of course is a great relief to fair managers, as it relieves them of the onus of misplaced exhibits and the brunt of a dissatisfied exhibitor's wrath. At every fair the management and the exhibitors should all try to extend their hospitality to the visiting judge, and the officers of the fair should make a point of defending his work when attacked by disgruntled exhibitors or "wise" rail birds.

#### THE FAIRS' INFLUENCE.

The last session of the convention was opened by an address by J. A. Mooney of Valley River, on "The Influence of the Fair from an Educational, Financial and Commercial Standpoint." To the fairs we owe the origin of live stock associations, which further the interest of stock by their interprovincial ramifications. Friendly rivalry is stimulated by competition which leads to higher ideals and inspirations thus raising the standard of living in the homes and the improvements in general appearance of the farms. At those fairs where the reasons for placings are given the fair becomes a school to the benefit of those who attend. These influences are seen in the more general knowledge of modern types of live stock, which have in recent years been much modified. From the inspirations gathered at fairs the winter stock judging schools gather students, and this all tends to develop more intelligent farmers. Nor is this influence confined to stock; the same circumstances operate to improve seed and from this to seed growers' associations.

In a locality where exceptionally good stock is shown, that neighborhood eventually becomes noted for high classed stock, more of such stock is raised, and a distinct financial benefit accrues besides the advertisement such conditions are to the district. The fair also tends to inspire confidence in the business men of the community, and thus makes the merchants more optimistic and enterprising. Then if there be any pride in a man for his country, municipality or locality, he should lend every assistance to the exhibition. In conclusion Mr. Mooney suggested that the province be supplied with a commissioner of fairs whose whole duty would be to organize and inject vim into the directorate of the fairs. The suggestion was well received.

Some discussion on different subjects followed this paper, after which the convention was formally adjourned.

#### "Thanks."

Dear Sirs:—The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is one of the best papers of its kind in Canada, and we wish you health, happiness and prosperity. Enclosed find a remittance to cover my renewal subscription. I remain, as ever your friend and well wisher.

Lacombe.

T. E. CONVERS.

#### A Militant Institute.

The Arrow River Farmers' Institute is displaying commendable enterprise this season in the matter of holding meetings throughout the jurisdiction of the society. The meetings are held in the surrounding school houses and are well attended by farmers ready to discuss the issues of the agricultural and industrial fabric. Such meetings have a beneficent effect upon those who attend, for after all there is no better social or mental treat than in intelligent, rational debate.

#### Lumber Investigation to be Held.

The Dominion Government, through the Minister of the Interior has announced on the floor of the house the intention of the Government to create a commission to investigate the alleged combine amongst the lumber manufacturers. It is to be hoped that a first class lawyer will be on the commission, an honest fearless fellow who with his associates, will probe things to the bottom. As the Hon. Mr. Oliver wisely remarks in reply to the protestations of the B. C. members that there was no combine: "No one could exaggerate the importance of lumber to the settler. There had been recently an increase in the price of lumber. It had been alleged and denied that this was due to the operation of a combine. If it were due to the operations of a combine it should be stopped. If it were not due to the operations of a combine there could no harm come from an investigation. Therefore the Government proposed to grant the committee of investigation."

The lumbermen blame the railroads and they give back the lie; it is to be hoped that full justice will be done both lumbermen and consumers by looking closely into the freight rates.

#### A Valuable Suggestion For Co-Operation.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have noted with pleasure the stand you have taken in regard to the scope and functions of the different farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces.

I am a farmer, and therefore in full sympathy with any movement calculated to improve the economic conditions of the agricultural community at large, and in common with those who have followed the progress of events surrounding our commercial development, I fully realize the difficulty of getting the farmers of the West fully organized under one executive. I am firmly of the same opinion as yourself; viz., that one strong organization can accomplish infinitely more good than a large number of smaller ones. The associations and societies at present in existence in our three provinces, have, I believe, been commenced on solid foundations by a desire of the farmers to get together and work for the general good, and it seems to me it would be a pity to countenance any proceeding having for its object the undoing of any of the good work they have accomplished. We can see that each has accomplished some tangible good in its own sphere, but as to the question of setting prices of farm produce and then holding until that price is realized, I confess I am at a loss to see how it can ever be done, and furthermore, I cannot understand how these organizations, working separately are ever going to accomplish the work they have set for themselves. I cannot see any other way of getting legislation to alleviate our most pressing grievances, except by direct and firm representations to the Federal Parliament, and if we could have the influence and financial assistance of our three farmers' organizations, and the different stock-breeders' associations back of those representations, I firmly believe the farmers could secure any reasonable legislation desired. Why could not these societies work along the lines followed by some of our large fraternal orders and form a common executive, with a distinctive title, something after the following style—"The Supreme Society of Farmers and Grain Growers of Western Canada"? How would that do for a title, Mr. Editor? At any rate, it is suggestive if nothing else, and will illustrate my meaning. I would have this body composed of the flower of the local societies, men capable of proceeding to Ottawa, and presenting drafts of desired legislation in a manner that could not be ignored. The local societies could send their resolutions in to this body, where they would be put in suitable form for presentation to the proper parties. This body should be composed of the presidents of the G. G. A.'s of Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta, and any other suitable persons desired by them. This would give all associations a representative in all matters requiring to be brought before the Government of the country, and would in no way interfere with the local aims of each. I sincerely believe that this is the only way to make any progress in the work that we have set ourselves to do. In my mind, the two most important questions for the Western farmer to decide are, the tariff, and grain shipping facilities. There are others, such as the coal supply, etc. These, I believe could be all effectively dealt with in the way I have outlined, and with no possible danger of friction among the different societies. I think, also, that the farmers would have more confidence in the work and it would be much easier to get them into the local associations. I say by all means keep the different societies up, but change their aims in some ways, and as the editor says, "Aim at a bird within range," or in other words,

go to the fountain head of our economic system, the Federal Government, make our representations as they should be made, and we need have no fear for the result.

Sask.

H. N. BINGHAM.

#### Our Modern Clives.

When Clive was called upon to answer, before the House of Lords, to the charge of having plundered the natives of India, his answer was that when he remembered the opportunities given him, for plunder he was amazed at his own moderation in taking so little.

Mackenzie and Mann are the Clives of Canada. When banqueted by the board of trade of Toronto, on Friday evening, their reference to the subsidies received by the lines they control was in the form of a statement which reads like an expression of amazement that they had received so little. Still, these gentlemen seem to have done fairly well. According to their own acknowledgment, they have received in round figures, \$3,700,000 in cash. The report of the Minister of Railways and Canals show that the lines now under their control in the West, have, in addition to this, been endowed with land grants to the extent of over eight and a half million acres. The report of the Minister further shows that up to 1904 there had been sold of this railway land 356,000 acres, and that the amount realized was \$1,361,000—over \$3.50 per acre. If the whole of the land grant sells at the same average price—and the average is more likely to be over \$5—the total sum realized from this source will be practically \$30,000,000. This, added to the cash subsidies received by Mackenzie and Mann figure out at between eight and nine thousand dollars per mile for each mile built by them.

Taking into account the circumstances under which the two system have been built up, the aid received by Mackenzie and Mann is relatively greater than that given the Canadian Pacific.—Sun.

#### The New Tariff a Distinct Disappointment.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been asked to give an expression as to what I think of the recent tariff changes. I must say I am not pleased with them. From Mr. Fielding on down the Government and its supporters have acknowledged the overwhelming preponderance of the agricultural interests, and that the national prosperity is chiefly due to the farmers' work, and that the tariff that will best develop agriculture is the surest foundation for national prosperity.

To try to do this by stimulating manufacturers is like placing the cart before the horse.

After ten years they reduce the duty on agricultural implements from 25 to 20 per cent., but raise the value on which the duty is collected 25 per cent., so that it is a clear case of "as you were." Besides, they give a bonus to the iron and steel industries, and a drawback of 95 per cent. on imported raw material to their baby manufacturers. This seems to me to be genuine protection to manufacturers of agricultural implements, at the expense of the farmers solely, and diametrically opposed to the above principles. In view of the statements made in a memorial to the tariff commission by the Manitoba Grain Growers, Association and the Farmers Association of Ontario, that, "the average rate of taxation on dutiable goods is about one and one half per cent. higher than when the protective tariff became effective," and that they petitioned for the entire elimination of the protectionist principle, offering to agree to all agricultural products being free listed, these tariff changes now introduced can only be characterized as another dose of dire humbug. In the *Free Press* I noticed an editorial in which it was stated that terrific pressure had been brought to bear on the Government by mighty men of finance, to fasten the protective principle on the country, and said the Government's final refusal has given the Opposition an issue if they chose to take it up. Now sir, in my humble opinion, these mighty men have succeeded very well indeed so far. These men who were placed where they are to eliminate the last vestige of protection from the tariff, are now trying to tell us to be thankful they were not compelled by these mighty men of finance to give us an extra dose of more protection. It reminds me of a story I read in an old number of a farm paper, of a gentleman who came across an old lady skinning eels and ventured to remark that the operation must be rather unpleasant to the eels. The old lady replied "Lor' bless you sir, it don't hurt 'em, they's used to it." Yes, and we farmers are rather used to being skinned, but we are beginning to think that we are not quite ready to be devoured. The *Globe* recently warned these mighty men not to play too much with the fire, but I think they have already done so too long. War is now declared between the farmer and these mighty men. I think we could learn something in these preliminary scrimmages from the different labor organizations in the empire. A political speaker put it aptly recently when he said, "Farmers are beginning to see in which direction

their interests lie, and will no longer allow political partisans to run riot with their judgement." Yes, that is so, and when we clearly see and are an unit, which may not be so far away as some of the mighty think, agriculturalists will flourish and occupy the place they should. This may not suit, but is a little of my opinion.

FRED W. GREEN.

**Big Event for Seed Growers.**

Preparations go forward for the holding of the winter fair at Brandon, Man., from February 19th to 22nd. The fair will be comprised of a stallion show; live stock conventions; exhibition of bacon hogs; mutton, sheep and dressed carcass competitions; live stock and grain judging competitions and seed fair. This is advancing quite a step over anything before attempted in the province and as ample accommodation is promised it should be a valuable educational week for those who attend.

The seed fair being provincial in its character is calculated to bring out not alone the winning exhibits at other seed fairs in Manitoba, but also entries from Saskatchewan. The prizes are liberal, and where the express charges upon exhibits exceed two dollars the extra will be borne by the seed division. Negotiations are under way to have present Prof. Bolley, the justly noted cerealist of North Dakota, besides other prominent seed breeders and growers. Information as to the details of the show will be provided by the representative in Manitoba of the Dominion seed division in Mr. John Bracken, Winnipeg.

**Farmers Have the Right to Say How Their Proportion of Taxes Should be Expended.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My attention has been called to a letter in your issue of Dec. 26th signed by "Winnipegger" dealing with the question of the constitution of the Advisory Board of Education.

This writer appears to have a very low opinion of the farming community. He either lacks knowledge or is prejudiced. Farmers may not appear quite so sleek and well groomed as the city man, but when you come to get down to a common sense view of any public question, they can more than hold their own, and after all the farmers run Manitoba. They are the wealth producers, so is it unreasonable to ask that they should have a voice in educational matters outside of paying taxes?

I could never see myself why the advisory board should be made up solely of professional men, as it stands at present. If I am correct in my views it consists of three parsons, one lawyer, one college professor, two teachers and one Government official. Now if you cut out the teachers, what do the rest know specially of educational matters? This is an age of specialists, and to handle educational matters to the best advantage of scholars and parents, the teaching profession should be in the majority. What would you think if the C. P. R. or C. N. R. being operated by a parson, a lawyer and a graduate? Would not the public howl? And yet on a far more important institution, the great taxpaying public; viz., the farmers, allow the Government to put in positions of authority men with no more experience in educational matters than they would have in operating a railway. A reasonable representation would be principals of normal schools, superintendents of education in Winnipeg and Brandon, at least four public school teachers from different parts of the province, two public school inspectors and three rural school trustees. The latter would represent the taxpayer, and whilst they would not have any technical knowledge, yet they could advise on many matters that come up in the rural schools. For instance, they could express an opinion on the continual changing and excessive cost of text books, compulsory education, municipal school boards, consolidation, etc. There are many questions the advisory board could deal with outside of a program of studies, and it is about time something was done to improve our country schools, unless the citizens generally wish to see the next generation of Manitobans grow up in ignorance.

Mr. "Winnipegger" had better study up history before he again essays to run on the "Moss-Back." Taxes without representation is foreign to the British people, and farmers are getting tired of so much professional rule. This is getting to be a big question and many are asking why our university and educational institutions generally are in the hands very exclusively of college professors, parsons, doctors, and lawyers. There is a change coming. Your correspondent may rest assured we are going to have something more to do with these important questions than just "paying our taxes."

Northern Man. COLIN R. DUTTON.

**The Pine Grove Sale of Shorthorns.**

The third annual sale of Shorthorn cattle, held by W. C. Edwards & Co., in the sale pavilion of Pine Grove Stock Farm, Rockland, Ont., took place as announced, on January 9th. There was a fair attendance of breeders from the western portion of the province, as well as a crowd of local farmers, who, however, did not count as buyers, for in eastern Ontario most farmers are in for dairying as a specialty. As a consequence many fine herd-headers that

would have been snapped up quickly in western Ontario, went almost begging for buyers.

Taking them all round, the offerings were pronounced superior to those at any of the previous Pine Grove sales.

Owing to the absence of American buyers, only one animal being sold to go south of the line, prices were disappointing, especially for bulls. Several were led out without a bid that the auctioneers would deign to accept. Some rare bargains were secured, and, as the Senator announces his determination to continue the annual auction, a hint at this time may not be out of place to those who will next year be in need of young Shorthorn bulls.

The eight bulls averaged \$103.13, and the twenty heifers \$176.50.

**Approves Our Stand for the Farmers' Rights.**

The Secretary of the Alberta Farmers' Association writes us:

"We noticed your editorial re your attitude toward farmers' associations. We take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation. It is very gratifying to us to know that we are working along similar lines with others who are trying to improve the conditions of the farmers of the Northwest.

Trusting that we may have many and other opportunities of co-operating to that end."

W. F. S.

**Things to Remember.**

- Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention, Brandon ..... Feb. 6, 7, 8
- Manitoba Live Stock Conventions, Fat Stock and Stallion Shows, Brandon, Feb. 19, 20, 21
- Manitoba Poultry Show, Brandon ..... Feb. 19-25
- Annual Meeting of Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association, Brandon.....3.30 P.M., Feb. 20
- Annual Meeting of Canadian Red Polled Cattle Association, Brandon.... 4 P.M., Feb. 21
- N.W.A.A. Seed Fair and Stallion Show, Neepawa ..... Feb. 22-23
- Saskatchewan Live Stock Conventions, Regina ..... Mar. 20, 21, 22
- S. Man. A. A. Killarney Seed Fair and Live Stock Meetings ..... Feb. 26-27
- Alberta Horse Show, Cattle Sale, and Provincial Fat Stock Show, Calgary.....Apr. 2-5
- ALBERTA STOCK JUDGING SCHOOLS.
- Lacombe ..... Feb. 5-15
- Edmonton ..... Feb. 18-Mar. 2
- MANITOBA SEED FAIRS.
- February 2, Portage la Prairie.
- February 5, Virden.
- February 6, Hartney.
- February 8, Deloraine.
- February 11, Morden.
- February 13, Hamiota.
- February 19, 20, 21, Brandon.
- February 22, 23, Neepawa.
- February 26, 27, Killarney.
- March 4, Gilbert Plains.
- March 5, Dauphin.
- March 7, Swan River.
- ALBERTA SEED FAIRS.
- Calgary ..... Feb. 1
- Medicine Hat ..... Feb. 5
- Cardston ..... Feb. 7
- Magrath ..... Feb. 8 and 9
- Lethbridge ..... Feb. 12
- Innisfail ..... early in March
- Strathcona ..... early in March
- Edmonton ..... early in March
- SASKATCHEWAN SEED FAIRS.
- Moose Jaw ..... Feb. 2
- Milestone ..... Feb. 4
- Alameda ..... Feb. 6
- Camduff ..... Feb. 7
- Carlyle ..... Feb. 12
- Indian Head ..... Feb. 18
- Wolesey ..... Feb. 23
- Churchbridge ..... Feb. 26
- Yorkton ..... Feb. 28
- Melfort ..... not yet decided
- Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention, Saskatoon ..... Feb. 20-23

**MARKETS**

Snow storms and blocked railways continue to restrict the movement of grain over the whole spring wheat belt. So serious has the situation become that the large American millers are buying quite liberally for fear that there will be practically no movement from the country until after seeding next June. A strike in the Argentine is also restricting the movement of wheat, and the combination of circumstances has stimulated buying in England. Winnipeg market has responded to the general strength displayed elsewhere, and the past week was one of the busiest of the season. The bulls are strong and numerous and carried prices up considerably before profit taking eased them off.

From advices from the country \*\* judge farmers

are having the most anxious time they have ever experienced, due to the impossibility of getting wheat moved and the shortage of fuel. Credits have been extended, but the expense of carrying credit is resulting in a heavy drain upon wheat holders. Only high prices after the roads become clear and up to the time all the wheat is delivered can compensate for the delay in the movement of wheat.

Last week the Grain Commission resumed their hearings at Winnipeg, and whether or not the dealers had discovered that the Commission is a serious inquiry, they came forward more readily with their evidence and were not so evasive in person or language as they were before Christmas. On this occasion the Commission has heard the dealers' side of the question, which has gone to show justification of the actions of the Grain Exchange and to protest against the injustice of the present distribution of cars. Evidence in connection with the "pooling affair" upon which the Grain Growers based their recent charges was brought forward by the erstwhile elusive Mr. Gage, who gave in detail his account of the formation of the pool.

While this evidence was being heard a further move was being made by the Grain Growers, who waited upon the provincial Legislature and asked that the charter of the Grain Exchange be amended so as to prevent an arbitrary and autocratic use of the powers of the dealers. The fight is now well on and subsequent proceedings promise to be interesting, as these questions will not down.

Of conditions in the local market Thompson, Sons & Co. say:—"Manitoba wheat has been strong during the week, although prices do not fluctuate so quickly or so widely as in the U. S. markets. Very little cash business is doing, owing to the small railway movement, and the almost impossibility of getting cars shipped east from Port William. The trading in May and July deliveries has been fairly active. Prices are 1 Hard 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., 1 Nor. 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., 2 Nor. 71 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., 3 Nor. 70 c., immediate or January delivery and on the option market are May 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., July 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. All prices are for in store Port William and Port Arthur."

| OTHER GRAINS.                                |                    |                    |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Rejected 1-1 Hard.....                       | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rejected 1-1 Northern .....                  | 70                 | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rejected 1-2 Northern .....                  | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rejected 1-3 Northern .....                  | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rejected 2-1 Northern .....                  | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rejected 2-2 Northern .....                  | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rejected 2-3 Northern .....                  | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Scoured 1 Northern .....                     | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 70 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Scoured 2 Northern .....                     | 70                 | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Scoured 3 Northern .....                     | 66                 | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rejected for seed 1 Northern .....           | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rejected for seed 2 Northern .....           | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| OATS .....                                   | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Barley .....                                 | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Flax .....                                   | 1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| MILLFEED, per ton—                           |                    |                    |
| Bran .....                                   | 17 00              |                    |
| Shorts .....                                 | 18 00              |                    |
| CHOPPED FEEDS—                               |                    |                    |
| Barley and oats .....                        | 22 00              |                    |
| Barley .....                                 | 20 00              |                    |
| Oats .....                                   | 26 00              |                    |
| HAY, per ton, (cars on track, Winnipeg)..... |                    |                    |
|  | 9 00               | @ 10 00            |
| PRODUCE (WHOLESALE).                         |                    |                    |
| CREAMERY BUTTER—                             |                    |                    |
| Fancy fresh made in bricks .....             | 35                 |                    |
| Second grade bricks .....                    | 27                 | @ 32               |
| Boxes .....                                  | 27                 |                    |
| DAIRY BUTTER—                                |                    |                    |
| Prints, fancy, in small lots .....           | 25                 | @ 26               |
| Tubs, selected .....                         | 23                 | @ 24               |
| CHEESE—                                      |                    |                    |
| Manitoba .....                               | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$   |                    |
| Ontario.....                                 | 15                 | @ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ontario, twin .....                          | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$   | @ 16               |
| EGGS—  |                    |                    |
| Fresh laid .....                             | 50                 |                    |
| Ontario storage.....                         | 27                 |                    |
| Manitoba, pickled.....                       | 25                 |                    |
| POULTRY—                                     |                    |                    |
| Spring chickens, f.o.b. here. ....           | 10                 | @ 11               |
| Spring ducks .....                           | 10                 |                    |
| Fowl .....                                   | 7                  |                    |
| Old ducks .....                              | 7                  |                    |
| Old turkeys .....                            | 13                 |                    |
| Young turkeys .....                          | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$   |                    |
| Geese .....                                  | 9                  |                    |
| Live fowl, 1c less                           |                    |                    |

There is scarcely any live stock moving but hogs are quoted at \$7.25 per cwt.

TORONTO.  
Export cattle nominal; butchers, \$3.25 to \$4.50; stockers, \$2.50 to \$2.75; feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.10; calves, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; export sheep, \$4.50 to \$5; lambs, \$5 to \$7; hogs \$6.30 to \$6.60.

CHICAGO.  
Beaves, \$4.15 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.80; Texans, \$2.75 to \$4.50.  
Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$6.35 to 6.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; light, \$6.40 to \$6.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pigs, \$5.80 to \$6.50; bulk of sales, \$6.55 to \$6.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

LIVE STOCK.  
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# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Sarah Bernhardt's health is failing and may force her to retire from the stage which her art has adorned so long.

Percy Hollingshead, a Winnipeg singer, has been offered a position with Madame Albani's concert company.

The *Western Canada Medical Journal*, whose name explained its object, has just issued a very creditable first number. Many prominent physicians are among the contributors.

A new book by Mark Twain on the subject of Christian Science is now on the press, and its publication is being eagerly awaited. It is a book on which he has put the labor of many years.

### VISIT THE SCHOOL.

In hundreds of school districts throughout Western Canada a new teacher took charge during the last month. The *Camrose Mail*, one of Alberta's local papers, says in this connection: "Have you been out to see the new teacher? It is high time that you had been out and looked over the person who is to make or ruin your boys and girls. You wouldn't begin to put your fine young colt into the hands of a man you do not know for training, yet many of you do that with your children. Most any sort of a boy or girl is worth as much as any man's colt, isn't he?"

It is a timely piece of advice. The ratepayer owes it to himself, to his children and to the teacher. A teacher is sometimes in a district several years, and the parents know nothing of her except through garbled reports brought home by the child, whose view of the teacher's methods is necessarily a narrow one, taking into consideration only results and passing over causes in childish ignorance.

In my own teaching days in the country, one old lady used to come with her knitting and spend an afternoon in the school perhaps once in two months. Her presence did not embarrass the scholars nor disarrange the day's program of work, but we all worked better for knowing that someone cared enough to visit us out of sheer interest and not out of curiosity or for the purpose of prying. It was good for her too. She learned a good many things that nothing but seeing and hearing would have taught her.

No teacher worthy of the name objects to a thorough inspection of her work and methods, or to advice and suggestion from parents or ratepayers, given in kindly fashion after careful investigation. No outsider has the right to criticize the methods of a profession without some knowledge of the work—not practical knowledge perhaps, but that gained by thoughtful observation. Observation and criticism should go hand-in-hand; but in the majority of cases they walk separately, with criticism in the lead.

### THE CHAIN LETTER NUISANCE.

Attention has been called by one of our readers to a chain letter which has been circulated very freely through both Canada and the United States. The letter states that it is sent out upon the recommendation of Bishop Lawrence, and its text is as follows:

"O God and Jesus Christ! we implore Thee to have mercy on all mankind. Keep us from all sin by Thy precious blood, and take us to be with Thee eternally."

This prayer is to be said by the recipient of a copy of the letter every day for nine days, and in addition the person is to write it out and send

it within nine days to nine other persons. If any one receiving a copy does not fulfil conditions, great calamity will overtake him, while joy will be the portion of those who act upon the instructions given in the letter. Those who on receipt of this letter consigned it to the waste paper basket will be confirmed in their wisdom by the knowledge that the whole thing is a fake, pure and simple. Bishop Lawrence knew nothing whatever about it until he was deluged with letters himself, and he has been kept busy ever since trying to reach the people who have received these false letters, and reassure them as to his ignorance of what has been done in his name.

Aside from the evil of using a man's name in such a connection without authority, the matter of the epistle shows no wisdom. Believers in prayer and all those interested in the salvation of mankind make this petition, in spirit, if not in letter, every day of their lives, without any thought of calling down a blessing upon themselves. To the others, who do not pray, the curse called down by one human upon another is a matter only for laughter, and an opportunity for sneers.

The money making chain-letter is as great a nuisance and even more foolish. It requires no mathematical ability to discover that the machinery of the chain system costs about fifty per cent. more than the amount of money raised in this way. The expense all comes upon the givers, who have no means of knowing what is the final destination of the money from which they have been parted.

The person who breaks the chain always feels a little reluctant at doing so, for the letter has usually come from a friend. But putting it into the stove instead of sending it on will save other people an immense amount of trouble. If you have money to bestow on a worthy object, give it where every cent will help. Don't send ten cents to the poor and then spend fifteen cents in postage and paper to get a dime from three other people.

### GIVE THE EMBRYO TEACHER A CHANCE TO LEARN HOW TO TEACH.

#### EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Of the several esteemed publications that find their way to my humble table, none gets a warmer hand-shake than the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*.

One reason for this is the common-sense attitude of your journal on the problem of public education. You will therefore not take it amiss if with the desire of strengthening the whole I take the liberty of pointing out one or two knotholes in the sixth plank of your platform looking toward the improvement of our educational system, which reads: "The regulation calling for one year's work on a third class professional certificate before a person is allowed to take a second is so absolutely ridiculous that it is a wonder it ever found a place on the departmental regulations. If the normal term were turned completely around and the six months' training insisted upon for third class, and the thirteen weeks for second class, it would be more sensible than that in force."

Let us suppose the tables turned end for end as you suggest. Would our troubles not be increased rather than diminished? Many of our prospective teachers are poor, otherwise they would seek a more lucrative and less harrowing occupation. Money does not grow in large bunches on the bushes for farmers in this country, and even the necessary outlay for a thirteen weeks' term often means more inconvenience, self-denial and sacrifice than you city people imagine. But what would be the consequence if the normal term were doubled in time and expense? Many a promising young teacher is now unable to stand the pace and has to turn his hand to other work, while many resort to devious ways of getting "permits" and otherwise evading the regulations. From a financial point of view the hardships of the teacher would be multiplied with baneful results.

Again, would not the normal school curriculum need revision? It is doubtful to what extent the

second class student, with his additional experience and greater age, is capable of assimilating the present course of instruction.

Certainly some of them come to the normal with a minimum knowledge of how to teach a country school. What then would be the effect upon a class of beginners? or how much of the six months' talk could they assimilate with practical possibilities?

It is obvious that the adoption of plank 6 of your platform should be preceded by the solution of these two problems—how to minimize the initial expenditure and how to adopt the curriculum to the requirements of the student.

The interest displayed in the discussion of the various sides of the Western educational problem is but an indication of the important position this question holds—and rightly—in the minds of the people of the West.

The teachers say, "Give better wages and you will get better teachers;" the trustees and ratepayers cry with one voice, "We are willing to pay high salaries for good teachers, but not for ignorance and inexperience." Both are right.

It is plain that experience in teaching can come only by teaching, and teachers must live while they are gaining it. But no school district wishes to be experimented on by the tenderfoot and at the same time pay him well for doing it. Yet the tenderfoot needs as much clothes to keep out the cold and has as good an appetite as the experienced person. It is a difficult problem.

A partial solution would be found in the re-arranging of the normal school system. This is not like the law of the Medes and Persians which altereth not. The system was made for the teacher, not the teacher for the system. If possible the third class normal term should be lengthened. This of course would be a serious item in the expense account of the prospective teacher, who has probably found it an up-hill struggle to get thus far on the educational road. The dropping of tuition and examination fees for this course would be a slight help.

But suppose the time can not be extended beyond the thirteen weeks; how can the best use be made of that (here as elsewhere) unfortunate number?

By the time the high school pupil has received third class standing and is ready to enter the normal, there is very little left in her mind of what she was taught in public school and still less of the method by which it was taught. For instance, take a high school class preparing for thirds and ask them to explain in simple language the reasons for the processes gone through in working out a question in long division. They could work out a score of such problems in less time than they could explain why they took any one step in it. The same is true in other subjects—grammar especially. They must before beginning to teach, get back to the starting point of the little child, from which teaching by lecture and the note-taking habit has led them away.

This coming-back must be accomplished in the third class normal. Learning how to teach by simple and thorough methods the subjects on the public school curriculum should take six of those precious thirteen weeks; the other six should be used in practical teaching before careful critics; and that last week might profitably be given to the forming of a practical, workable time-table.

"Guiding principles," "mental activities," "psychology," "history of education," and even learned discourses on "school management and discipline" might safely be cut out.

I say "school discipline" advisedly. The secret of school discipline consists in keeping every scholar busy. It is only the "idle hands" for which "Satan finds some mischief still." Every normal school should have one room fitted up as an ungraded school in which the teachers in training could spend a very large portion of their brief time. It is one thing to teach a creditable lesson to grade IV when no other class is in the room. It is another and totally different thing to teach grade IV an interesting lesson and to keep all the other grades from I to VIII busy and impressed with the idea that the teacher has not forgotten them. Young teachers should be prepared by the normal to take hold of a school in which all the grades are represented, with no hesitation, no wondering what to do next, no appealing to the pupils for enlightenment. If she can do this she has experience enough to make herself worth a good salary, and building upon the foundation already laid she will soon be worth a better one. Such experience is worth more just then than a knowledge of "perceptive and apperceptive centers" or the particular educational beliefs of Rousseau or Comenius.

These are well in their time and place, but should be left for the second class normal when some knowledge of the child mind has been acquired by actual contact with children.

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# Bob, Son of Battle. The Literary Society.

(Continued from issue of January 23)

For one reason he was truly glad of the altered condition of affairs; he believed that, for the nonce at least, his father had abandoned any ill designs he might have cherished against James Moore; those sneaking night-visits to Kenmuir were, he hoped, discontinued.

Yet Maggie Moore, had she been on speaking terms with him, could have undecieved him. For one night, when alone in the kitchen, on suddenly looking up, she had seen to her horror a dim, moonlike face glued against the window-pane. In the first mad panic of the moment she almost screamed, and dropped her work; then—a true Moore—controlled herself and sat feigning to work, yet watching all the while.

It was M'Adam, she recognized that: the face pale in its framework of black; the hair lying dank and dark on his forehead; and the white eyelids blinking, slow, regular, horrible. She thought of the stories she had heard of his sworn vengeance on her father, and her heart stood still, though she never moved. At length with a gasp of relief she discerned that the eyes were not directed on her. Stealthily following their gaze she saw they rested on the Shepherds' Trophy; and on the Cup they remained fixed immovable, while she sat motionless and watched.

An hour, it seemed to her, elapsed before they shifted their direction, and wandered round the room. For a second they dwelt upon her; then the face withdrew into the night.

Maggie told no one what she had seen. Knowing well how terrible her father was in anger, she deemed it wiser to keep silence. While as for David M'Adam, she should never speak to him again!

And not for a moment did that young man surmise whence his father came when on the night in question, M'Adam returned to the Grange, chuckling to himself. David was growing of late accustomed to these fits of silent, unprovoked merriment; and when his father began giggling and muttering to Red Wull, at first he paid no heed.

"He! he! Wullie. Aiblins we'll beat him yet. There's many a slip twixt Cup and lip—eh, Wullie, he! he!" And he made allusion to the flourishing of the wicked and their fall; ending always with the same refrain: "He! he! Wullie. Aiblins we'll beat him yet."

In this strain he continued until David, his patience exhausted, asked roughly:

"What is't yo' mumblin' aboot? What is it yo'll beat, you and yer Wullie?"

The lad's tone was as contemptuous as his words. Long ago he had cast aside any semblance of respect for his father.

M'Adam only rubbed his knees and giggled.

"Hark to the dear lad, Wullie! Listen hoo pleasantly he addresses his auld dad!" Then turning on his son, and leering at him: "Wha is it, ye ask? Wha should it be but the Black Killer? Wha else is there I'd he wushin' to hurt?"

"The Black Killer!" echoed the boy, and looked at his father in amazement.

Now David was almost the only man in Wastrel-dale who denied Red Wull's identity with the Killer. "Nay," he said once; "he'd kill me, given half a chance, but a sheep—no." Yet, though himself of this opinion, he knew well what the talk was, and was astonished accordingly at his father's remark.

"The Black Killer, is it? What d'you know o' the Killer?" he inquired.

"Why black, I wad ken? Why black?" the little man asked, leaning forward in his chair.

Now David, though repudiating in the village Red Wull's complicity with the crimes, at home was never so happy as when casting cunning innuendoes to that effect.

"What would you have him then?" he asked. "Red, yaller, muck-dirt color?"—and he stared significantly at the Tailless Tyke, who was lying at his master's feet. The little man ceased

rubbing his knees and eyed the boy. David shifted uneasily beneath that dim, persistent stare.

"Well?" he said at length gruffly. The little man giggled, and his two thin hands took up their task again.

"Aiblins his pair auld doited fool of a dad kens mair than the dear lad thinks for, ay, or wushes—eh, Wullie, he! he!"

"Then what is it you do know, or think yo' know?" David asked irritably. The little man nodded and chuckled.

"Naethin' ava, laddie, naethin' worth the mention. Only aiblins the Killer'll be caught afore sae lang."

David smiled incredulously, wagging his head in offensive scepticism.

"Yo'll catch him yo'self, I s'pose, you and yer Wullie? Tak' a chair on to the Marches, whistle a while, and when the Killer comes, why! pit a pinch o' salt upon his tail—if he has one."

At the last words, heavily punctuated by the speaker, the little man stopped his rubbing as though shot.

"What wad ye mean by that?" he asked softly.

"What wad I?" the boy replied. "I dinna ken for sure," the little man answered; "and it's aiblins just as well for you, dear lad"—in fawning accents—"that I dinna."

He began rubbing and giggling afresh. "It's a gran' thing, Wullie, to ha' a dutiful son; a shairp lad wha has no silly sense o' shame aboot sharpenin' his wits at his auld dad's expense. And yet, despite oor facetious lad there, aiblins we will ha' a hand in the Killer's catchin', you and I, Wullie—he! he!" And the great dog at his feet wagged his stump tail in reply.

David rose from his chair and walked across the room to where his father sat. "If yo' know sic a mighty heap," he shouted, "happen yo'll just tell me what yo' do know!"

M'Adam stopped stroking Red Wull's massive head, and looked up.

"Tell ye? Ay, wha should I tell if not ma dear David? Tell? Ay, I'll tell ye this"—with a sudden snarl of bitterness—"that you'd be the vairy last person I wad tell."

## CHAPTER XVII.

### A MAD DOG.

David and Maggie, meanwhile, were drifting further and further apart. He now thought the girl took too much upon herself; that this assumption of the woman and the mother was overdone. Once, on a Sunday, he caught her hearing Andrew his catechism.

He watched the performance through a crack in the door, and listened, giggling, to her simple teaching. At length his merriment grew so boisterous that she looked up, saw him, and, straightway rising to her feet, crossed the room and shut the door; tendering her unspoken rebuke with such a sweet dignity that he slunk away for once decently ashamed. And the incident served to add point to his hostility.

Consequently he was seldom at Kenmuir, and more often at home, quarrelling with his father.

Since that day, two years before, when the boy had been an instrument in the taking of the cup from him, father and son had been like two vessels charged with electricity, contact between which might result at any moment in a shock and a flash. This was the outcome not of a moment but of years.

Of late the contest had raged markedly fiercer; for M'Adam noticed his son's more frequent presence at home, and commented on the fact in his usual spirit of playful railleury.

"What's come to ye, David?" he asked one day. "Yer auld dad's head is nigh turned wi' yer condescension. Is James Moore feared ye'll steal the Cup fra him, as ye stole it from me, that he'll not ha' ye at Kenmuir? or what is it?"

"I thought I could nae keep an eye on the Killer gin I stayed here," David answered, leering at Red Wull.

"Ye'd do better at Kenmuir—eh, Wullie!" the little man replied.

"Nay," the other answered, "he'll not go to Kenmuir. There's the Owd Un to see to him there o' nights."

(To be Continued)

## HUNTING THE COWS.

I think as on yon woods I look,  
How well I knew their every nook  
Since often 'neath their shade I played,  
Or hunted after cattle strayed.  
"Hunting the cows" was jolly fun,  
When two could skip and play and run,  
Could call, or hark, or climb a tree,  
To see where those old cows could be.  
Then down, that saucy squirrel to chase,  
To find the partridge "drumming"  
place,  
Or, do a dozen splendid things,  
As if we, too, were built on springs.  
To all the wild things half akin,  
So much we lived their haunts within.

But all alone—whate'er my mood!  
Within that soul-subduing wood  
To follow devious paths, and dark,  
Where man had never left his mark,  
But God was written everwhere!  
How oft my heart has faltered here!  
And when the cows were hard to find,  
Haunt after haunt still left behind,  
Until the dark came creeping down  
And everything looked weird around,  
I'd sing "My darling Nellie Gray"  
To keep the ghosts, and fear, away;  
But all the same with glances keen,  
Exploring every leafy screen,  
Those dim tree-vistas, shadow bound,  
Seemed stretching to enchanted ground—  
I feel so terribly alone!  
The song dies out in faltering tone.  
Now all that I have heard, or read,  
Of bug-a-boos and goblins dread,  
Comes filling my reluctant mind  
Until I fear to look behind.

At last, within a sheltered dell,  
I hear, Oh welcome sound!—the bell.  
A faint tink-tinkling thro' the wood  
Times to the chewing of the cud.  
The sound I follow, and emerge  
Upon a partial "clearing's" verge  
Left long ago, by lumberers,  
Who culled the elms, the pines and firs.  
The long sought herd, in living mounds,  
Are peopling again the old camp  
grounds.  
Lazy they lie, in deep content,  
And that the day has been well spent,  
The rounded side, the sleepy eye,  
The drowsy stillness, testify.

I rouse the milk cows, one by one,  
And as they rise with stretch and groan,  
I stand upon a steaming patch  
Of soft warm mould, the heat to catch.  
But go we must—by well known track,  
They wind into the shadows black.  
With sober tread, in single file,  
I bringing up the rear, a while  
They pace along. But suddenly,  
The young ones come with bounding  
glee;  
They scamper, snort and stand at bay,  
And horn each other in their play;  
Soon, as on every side they run,  
Their elders seem to catch the fun,  
And plunge into the undergrowth,  
To join the wild chase nothing loth.

To be alone again! I quail,  
And seize the hindmost crummie's tail.  
This freedom, she, 'n bovine wrath,  
Resents by dashing from the path.  
Soon—glug—she drags me thro' a bog,  
Now clatters o'er a fallen log.  
With one arm up, to take the blows  
That else would fall on eyes and nose;  
With many a stumble on I go,  
Whither, I scarcely care or know,  
But still hold on, so now she settles,  
To charge, full tilt, a bed of nettles.  
Oh how they sting and itch and smart!  
But my blood's up, the tears will start.  
There's no let-go for me, she'll find,  
While her tough tail hangs on behind,  
For even dumb companionship,  
Pays well, for every blow and slip.

At last she quietly goes back  
To the well beaten central track;  
The rest too, all have settled down,  
And one by one the path have found;  
Their riot calmed in nature's way  
They end in peace, a well lived day.

Steady the long dark line winds on  
Into the deeper shades beyond.

But soon, all of a sudden, a light,  
Grows clear and changes thro' the night  
And cooler breeze is felt to blow,  
To tell me that an hour is home;  
Now see the cows and pasture  
again.

Steady the long dark line winds on  
Into the deeper shades beyond.

Steady the long dark line winds on  
Into the deeper shades beyond.

Steady the long dark line winds on  
Into the deeper shades beyond.

Steady the long dark line winds on  
Into the deeper shades beyond.

The chill last twilight over all.  
The cattle march sedately off  
To cluster round the water trough.  
But having reached the end at last,  
Of those dark woods, their terrors past,  
I hie me to the milking place,  
To find my meed in mother's face;  
Content to far and widely roam,  
To earn "well done" when I get home.  
—MARY E. ALLEN DAVIDSON, M.D.

## A MANLY DEFENCE OF THE FARMER'S WIFE.

The well-known clergyman whom Mrs. J. B. Crooker writes about in the issue of Dec. 26th must have been a very poor specimen of his class. If he could not have introduced more congenial subjects to talk about instead of leaving all the burden of the conversation on his hostess and forcing her to talk about family photos and history, sickness and rearing of babies his pastoral visits would not be very edifying or successful.

I assure you, Mr. Editor, it is a gross libel upon the farmers' wives of the West. During the season I visit nearly the whole of the farms in forty-one townships and consequently see and converse a good deal with the farmers' wives. I have always found them most intelligent, resourceful, hard-working women, thoroughly well able to discuss farm problems, weeds, crops, poultry, etc., and very often quoting from well-known authors, and able to discuss the merits of the musical compositions of the great composers. In more than one instance I have seen the distaff in the corner of the living room and found the wife and daughters preparing the wool for spinning for the making of clothing for the family.

Last October I had occasion to ride eight hundred and fifty miles through the province of Saskatchewan from end to end, going by the south and returning by the north. I stayed almost every night at a farm house, so that I can speak with some authority. I found in every case clean, comfortable homes, intelligent, industrious women, with scarcely an exception keeping their family history and troubles in the background rather than parading them. I am from the Old Country (Great Britain), having been here four years this spring. I am a keen observer of Canadian character and customs and have often come across (let it be to their everlasting credit!) the Western farmer's wife taking the place of the hired man (who cannot always be got) and helping her partner in the serious work of the farm in addition to her household duties.

Evidently the well-known minister did not possess that charity extolled by his Divine Master or he would not have advertised to the world the faults he may have seen in the Western farmer's wife. Rather he should find some extenuating circumstances to excuse the faults of frail and weak humanity, and speak only of their good points. Especially, he should not condemn a whole class for one or two.

It is not a literary society the farmer's wife wants so much as a change of scene from the monotony of the farm where she works and sees the same thing from January to December, year after year. They manage these things better in Great Britain and Ireland. The farmer generally contrives to let his wife have at least a week or more at the sea side with the children, where she can have the much needed change of scene and rest, himself looking upon the little inconveniences he has to contend with during her absence as a labor of love.

GEORGE DOUGLAS,  
Meota, Sask. Weed Inspector.

## CONUNDRUM FOR THE F. A. AND H. J. L. S.

The beginning of eternity,  
The end of time and space,  
The beginning of every end  
And the end of every place.

Husband—Job's wife was to blame for his boils. Wife—She wasn't either. Husband—I beg your pardon. Didn't she keep him in hot water?—*The Bohemian.*

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VIDSON, M.D

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# THE QUIET HOUR

## GOD'S THOUGHTFULNESS.

Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall to the ground without your Father. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows.—St. Matt. x.: 29, 31.  
Whatsoever ye shall ask in My Name, that I will do.—St. John xvi.: 13.

One day in "stress of need" I prayed:  
"Dear Father, Thou hast bid me bring  
All wants to Thee: so, unafraid,  
I ask Thee for this little thing  
Round which my hopes so keenly cling;  
And yet remembering what Thou art—  
So, dread, so wondrous, so divine—  
I marvel that I have the heart  
To tell Thee of this wish of mine!

"Thy heavens are strewn with worlds on worlds,  
Thy star-dust powders reachless space  
System on system round Thee whirls  
Who sittest in the central place  
Of Being, while before Thy face  
The universe hangs like a bead  
Of dew, upon whose arc is shown,  
With but reflected flash, indeed,  
Godhood's magnificence alone.

"And when I think our world is one,  
But one amid the countless band  
That in its daily course doth run  
Its golden circuit through Thy hand,  
And that its peopled millions stand  
Always before Thee, even as I—  
Sad suppliants with their pleadings  
dumb,  
Waiting for every hour's supply—  
I wonder that I dare to come!

"The thing I ask Thee for—how small,  
How trivial, must it seem to Thee!  
Yet Lord, Thou knowest, who knowest  
all,  
It is no little thing to me,  
So weak, so human as I be!  
Therefore I make my prayer to-day,  
And as a father pitieth, then,  
Grant me this little thing, I pray,  
Through the one sacred Name.  
Amen!"

I had my wish. The little thing  
So needful to my heart's content  
Was given to my petitioning,  
And comforted I onward went  
With tranquil soul, wherein were  
blent  
Trust and thanksgiving. For I know  
Now, as I had not known before,  
The "whatsoever's" meaning; so,  
I cavil not nor question more.  
—MARGARET J. PRESTON.

We say of anyone who is constantly kind and considerate in small matters, that "he is thoughtful," but too often we fail to expect God to be thoughtful in little things. We can understand His kindness in sparing the doomed city of Nineveh—for that seems to us to be a great thing and well worth attending to—but it is hard to believe that He was considerate enough to cause a plant to grow up as a shelter for Jonah from the sun's rays—for that seems to be such a trifling matter. We turn confidently to Him for help when we or our dear ones are in great danger of soul or body, but feel almost afraid to ask his help when the oven refuses to heat or when we have mislaid some little thing we want. Surely this is treating God as though He were an earthly king who only had time to attend to matters of grave importance, when He desires to enter into our every thought. To "pray without ceasing" is only possible if we allow God to share all our interests, large and small, good, sad or monotonous. If we only admit Him into fellowship with us in great matters, where are we to draw the line? If we are to wait until some great thing needs attending to we shall probably crowd Him out of whole weeks of our time. Then, when the great thing—or what seems great to us—really arrives, we shall be more likely to turn to an earthly friend, because we have not got into the

habit of looking to God every hour for sympathy in gladness and in sadness, for help in difficulty and in danger. Is it possible that we are afraid of wearying God, or of taking up too much of His time? And yet we know, when we stop to consider, that He either has time for everything that is of interest to us, or else He has no time to spare for our concerns at all. Among all the uncounted millions of creatures in the universe we could have no chance to gain His attention if it were not that He is infinite in His thoughtful care for all. The microscope opens our eyes to marvels hidden from ordinary eyesight. Creatures so tiny as to be quite invisible to our eyes yet show the careful, loving handiwork of the great Creator. A very slight examination of the hairs of one's head will prove to any reasonable mind that—whether they are numbered or not—at least they are carefully designed and marvellously made. The structure of each hair proves that it did not come into existence by accident, and its power of growth shows an everyday care far beyond any human wisdom. God has evidently taken the trouble to make each hair; and if he be so thoughtful about a little thing like that, then nothing that concerns us can possibly be unimportant in His eyes, and we ca



A COSY LIBRARY CORNER.

safely trust Him to guide and guard us in our journey through this wilderness, sure that all the little things we need will be remembered and thoughtfully provided. As Brierley says: if intelligence has made each hair and is looking after it, then intelligence is looking also after its wearer. "It is amazing we do not more definitely settle this matter with ourselves. It would resolve so many questions. We should go on working, but leave off worrying. As it is, we imagine the world is on our shoulders. We groan over the condition of the Church, and the back ebb in which religion finds itself. If we believe in the sermon our own hair teaches us as we brush it of mornings, we shall stop this lamentation. As if religion began when we took up its business and will end when we retire. Of the amazing tricks men resort to, in the notion that thereby they are keeping religion going, there will also be a final end. Orthodoxy will cease to be alarmed about Biblical criticism, under the assured persuasion that God knows its conclusions and results long before Wellhausen. We need evidence that we have not to fight our way unhelped or unguided."  
We are willing enough to recognize a great sorrow as a "visitation of God," or a wonderful joy as a gift straight from His hand; but how often—in little matters—our Lord might say of us as He said of Jerusalem long ago: "Thou knewest not the time of thy visitation." Either everything comes to us from God or else nothing does. The food brought to Elijah by ravens was not more really

sent to him by God that the wheat which grows so marvellously in our fields, or the meat which is made out of the grass so mysteriously. One who has had a narrow escape from death naturally gives God thanks for His watchful Providence, but each one who abides under the shadow of the Almighty is watched and cared for every moment. Of such it is said: "He shall give His angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways, They shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone!" Such a little thing, is it not? to hurt the foot against a stone! But when such trifles are allowed to hurt us we must not think that God's thoughtfulness has failed. No, He allowed the small pain in order to give us through it some great good—let us take it as a gift instead of grumbling at what we dare to call our "bad luck." As though "luck" were possible to a child of God when infinite Love is always preparing each step of the way for his lasting good! Let us walk forward joyously and securely, for nothing can happen accidentally to really injure us in the slightest. God is always thinking about us, and will not give only what we need, but what we want too, if we really should want it, were the whole road as open to us as it is to Him. Ages ago He thought about our future need, and took long years to prepare coal for our use, and just now He has prepared the next bit of the road all ready for us. If only we could always remember that He is there, close beside us, smiling encouragement into our eyes, holding out a strong hand to

opportunities for doing countless little kindnesses. If you spend each day in ministering to Him, if you look for the image of Christ in every man, woman and child you meet, and spring eagerly to welcome Him everywhere, your life will blossom out and grow more and more beautiful. Then you will preach daily sermons which go straight to the heart, and all who know you will try to become more like the Christ they see in you. Goodness is very contagious. We always make some attempt to grow better when we see real goodness in anyone else.

We want to be good and happy, and God wants us to be good and happy—the two things go hand-in-hand. He who cares for each sparrow is far more watchful over us, His dear children. As the Israelites were guided by the fiery pillar, so he directs us if we go obediently where He points the way. As they were given bread from heaven and water out of the flinty rock, when the ordinary supplies failed, so we can find strength and refreshment in the most monotonous daily duties by continual communion with our unseen Friend and obedience to His orders. We too must gather our supply of manna fresh every morning; we too must come to the Rock for cleansing and fresh springs of life and vigor. The touch of His hand in the darkness brings a wonderful security and sweetness into our daily walk.

"In that stronghold salvation is;  
Its touch is comfort in distress,  
Cure for all sickness, balm for ill,  
And energy for heart and will.  
Securely held, unflinching,  
The soul can walk at ease and sing,  
And fearless tread each unknown  
strand,  
Leaving each large thing, and each less  
Lord, in Thy Hand!"  
HOPE.

## UP HILL.

By CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.  
Does the road wind up hill all the way?  
Yes, to the very end.  
Will the day's journey take the whole  
long day?  
From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting place?  
A roof for when the slow, dark hours  
begin.  
May not the darkness hide it from my  
face?  
You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?  
Those who have gone before.  
Then must I knock, or call when just  
in sight?  
They will not keep you standing at  
that door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and  
weak?  
Of labor you shall find the sum.  
Will there be beds for me and all who  
seek?  
Yea, beds for all who come

## THE LIGHT ELVES.

(A Scandinavian Myth.)

The little elves were idle folk,  
In ages long ago,  
Till Father Odin scolded them  
For wasting moments so.

"But we've done nothing wrong on  
earth,"  
The little light elves cried.  
"Have you done something that was  
right?"  
"Ah, no," the wee folk sighed.

There is an old negro in the city of Windsor who is overfond of delivering impromptu addresses on public questions. But his ideas of the subjects he discourses upon are as vague as those of many other orators  
"Sam," asked his wife after one of his evening declarations, "what's dis yer graft you're allers so mad about?"  
"Graft," repeated Sam, "is what you might call—well, its hard to explain to a female. Anyway, it's what de Lawd's a-cussing de country fer."

**BILEANS A "WOMAN'S MEDICINE"**  
MANITOBA WIVES AND MOTHERS TESTIFY  
TO THEIR VALUE.

Bileans have been called a "woman's medicine" because of their exceptional fitness for the various ailments peculiar to the sex, as well as for liver disorder and stomach ailments generally. Unlike most liver and stomach medicines, Bileans contain no bismuth, mercury or any mineral whatever. From coating to kernel they are purely vegetable. Mrs. J. Whitfield of Swan Lake, (Man.), says:—"Bileans have done me a wonderful amount of good. I can hardly describe how bad I felt before I took them. I could not eat but that it caused pain. There was a constant sensation of tightness in my side, and my liver was entirely out of order. I could not sleep at nights, suffered also from kidney trouble, and was altogether in a rundown and very serious condition. I had been ailing in this way for years, and it is gratifying to find that Bileans were equal to my case."

Mrs. Wm. Hall, of Dean Lake, says: "I have proved Bileans very good for constipation, from which I suffered a great deal. They cured me."

Bileans are absolutely unequalled for female ailments and irregularities, constipation, piles, anaemia, debility, rheumatism, bloom impurities, etc. They tone up the system and enable it to throw off colds and chills, strengthen girls just emerging into womanhood, and speedily restore energy and strength to those who are run down. Of all druggists and stores at 50 c. a box, or post free from the Bilean Co., Toronto, on receipt of price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

**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.

**BE KIND TO THE OLD,**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and likes it very much. We have five cats and one dog. The dog's name is Towser. We have plenty of snow here and it was 37° below this morning. Mamma got a little baby girl for Christmas. I have two sisters and three brothers. Our school is half a mile from home and I am in the second reader. Our grandma and grandpa are getting old and we try to treat them well. We go to see them nearly every day. It is grandma's birthday to-day.  
(Age 8 years.)

JOSOPHINA MEAYS.

**ANOTHER THIN COW.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have added up those numbers to-night and they come to 436. My, that is a lot of names to be in one book! I have sisters named Inez, Doras and Grace, and a brother we call Buster Brown. I think that cow of Harry Frank Brown's must have been the sister to our cow. When we got her she was so thin that we called her skinny. The weather is very cold here, and the snow is about four feet deep on the level. If any of the members would like to correspond with me I would be pleased to do so. I will send you a picture of my uncle if they are good. When he started on a trip they packed dog sleds and pulled them with horses. When he was ready to start we took a picture, and they wanted me to send one to your paper to be printed. Would you mind doing so? What did you get for Christmas? I didn't get much. The other day there was a man went past here with oxen, and a covered wagon which had a stove in it. He had come from British Columbia. His nose was frozen pretty badly.

ZENA M. COLE.

(Send the picture along for us to see. If it is a good clear one it will no doubt make a cut that we could use. C. D.)

**CHILDREN'S CORNER**

**APPRECIATED THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would get a letter ready for January as my birthday is the twenty-sixth. I shall be eleven years old. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I like to read the letters in the Children's Corner. I very much appreciated the Christmas number of the Advocate. Santa Claus came to our place and filled our stockings with good things.  
WANETA PIERSON.

**PLENTY OF MUSIC.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am having my holidays from school now, but we start again next Thursday with the same teacher, Miss H. I got a prize for going regularly, having only missed three days from January the 15th to December 15th 1906. This is the third year I have had a prize for regular attendance. We have two violins, an organ and a cornet. Two of my brothers play the violin, my sister the organ, and father the cornet. We have a gramophone and three mouth organs, so you see we have lots of music. One of my sisters has come home from Regina Normal School. I must close wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year, and thanking you for putting my last letter in your paper.  
(Age 12 yrs.) MABEL HAWKES.

**PRINCE.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I had a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. I am in the third book, and my age is ten years. We had sixteen hundred bushels of wheat off 60 acres. I have a pet horse whose name is Prince, and three pet dogs. We are six miles from the village. We have fourteen horses and fourteen head of cattle, five pigs, and about eighty hens. I have two sisters.  
W. W.

**ANOTHER CONTEST.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write you a letter to start the new Year. We have a large quantity of snow here. The roads a short distance from town are from three to six feet high, and on the prairie about two feet deep. There are a lot of bush-rabbits around here, and a few jack-rabbits. The snow is so deep it is almost impossible for a dog to catch them, so we have to shoot them. Many thanks to you for the picture you sent me for a prize in the geography contest. I got it framed and it looks very nice. I hope there will be another contest, and I would like to try for another prize.  
ROY ROBERTSON.

**LIVES IN A LITTLE TOWN.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I enjoy reading the Children's page in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE my uncle has taken it for ever so long. I live one mile and a half from school and am in grade four in the third book. We have four head of cattle and a horse. We had fifty-five chickens this summer. We live in a little town called B—.  
(Age 10 years) ALLISON R. FRASE.

**THE BEST IN THE WORLD.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some time. I like to read it very much. I have three sisters and two brothers. My two oldest sisters and I go to school. My teacher's name is Miss C. I think she is the best teacher in the world. I am in the second reader. Well, Cousin Dorothy, what did Santa bring you? He brought me a piano and a big apple. It is New Year's Eve to-night.  
(Age 9 yrs.) ZELMA CHGISTOKSOK.

**SOME CONUNDRUMS.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Seeing many other letters in the Children's Corner I thought I would write one too. I got a number of Christmas presents including two brooches, a handkerchief and six yards of ribbon. I have two sisters and four brothers. I went to school in 1905, and I am in the third book, I am thirteen years of age on the 20th of December. I will close by asking you a few riddles: 1. Long legs, crooked thighs, a head and no eyes? 2. Up the hill there is a house; in the house there is a chest; in the chest there is a till; in the till there is a cup; in the cup there is a drop. Men cannot drink it; men cannot eat it; yet men cannot live without it.  
MARGARET JOHNSTON.

**SANTA CLAUS WAS KIND.**

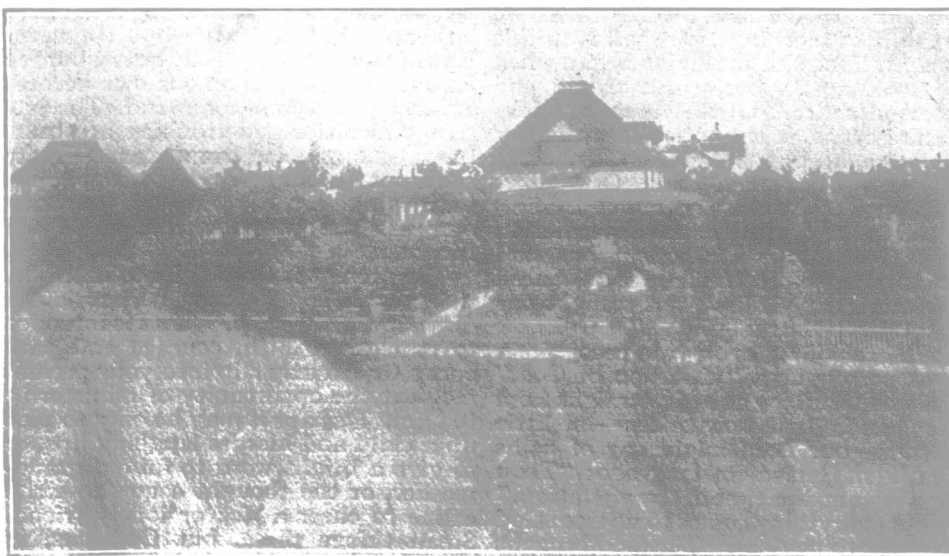
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have two sisters and four brothers. My eldest sister is married. I am in the second reader. My birthday is on the seventeenth of February. I shall be nine years old then. For Christmas presents I got four yards of ribbon, a set of dishes and a handkerchief. I will close by asking a riddle:—I went in the wood; I sat me down and looked at it. The more I looked at it the less I loved it. I brought it home because I could not help it.  
LILLY GARRIOCH.

**GET FATHER TO SUBSCRIBE.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am not at home now but staying with my uncle and aunty. I was looking over the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and came to the Children's Corner, which I thought was very nice, and I thought I would write a letter too. My uncle lives in Oak Bank, eighteen miles east of Winnipeg, but I live three miles from Cook Creek school. My teacher's name is Miss S—, and I was promoted into the second reader at Christmas. For pets I have two dogs, a cat, a rabbit, and a baby sister whose name is Olive and who is dearest of all. I will close with a riddle:—Why does a hen go across the road to lay an egg? The answer is: Because she can't go around. When I go home I am going to try and get my papa to subscribe for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
(Age 9 years.) BELLE SCOTT.

Mother—Tommy, what did I say I'd do to you if you touched that jam again?"

Tommy—"Why it's funny, ma, that you should forget, too. I'm blambed if I can remember."



HOME MAKING IN THE WEST.

**ZAM-BUK CURES PILES**

A NORTHWEST WOMAN'S INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

There is no disease known to medical science which causes more pain, gives rise to more wretchedness, and robs life of all its charm more surely than does piles. The surest way to relieve this ailment is to apply Zam-Buk, which contains a combination of soothing herbal extracts compounded to stop bleeding, remove inflammation and relieve the distended veins.

One of the most powerful instances of its curative effect on piles is reported from Whitemouth, Man., by Mrs. Wm. Verriou. She says: "I am glad to report that Zam-Buk has done me a wonderful amount of good. I had piles very bad, so bad that I could hardly walk. No matter what I applied it did not seem to do me any good, and I suffered the most intense agony. Amongst other things I tried an ointment made specially for piles and widely recommended, but it was no good. I could not get relief. Then Zam-Buk was brought to my notice, and I got a supply. It soothed the pain and gave almost immediate relief. It has now cured me, and since the cure I had no return of any trace of the trouble."

Zam-Buk is so useful for such a variety of things that no home should be without it. It cures all forms of inflammation, suppuration, festering, etc. For cuts, burns, bruises, abscesses, ulcers, ringworm, eczema, scalp sores, face sores, pimples, blood poison, rashes, tetter, itch, barber's rash, it is absolutely without equal. As an embrocation it is also good, and rubbed well in over the parts affected relieves rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc.

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. a box, or obtained post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price, 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send one cent stamp for sample box.

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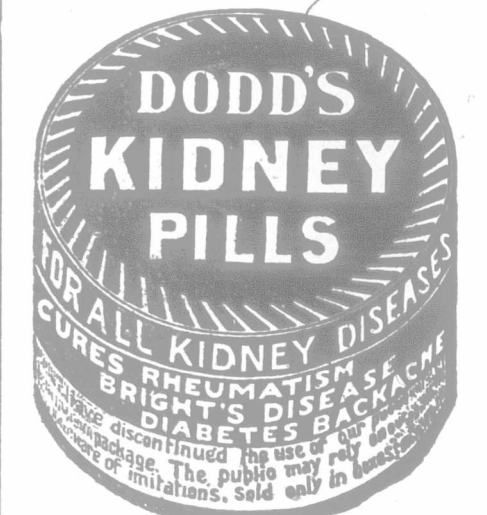
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Greenhouses, Seedhouse and Nurseries.

3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

Reggy Deswelle (to his tailor)—Weally, I think I have been very patient with you. I promised again and again to pay you, but if you keep on bothering me I simply won't promise any more

"That is a bad habit which you have taken up of talking in your sleep, my dear husband." "That may be, but it is the only time at which you let me talk."—H. Riso.



## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### VEXATIOUS LITERATURE.

Dear Chatterers:—I had picked it up half a dozen times, read a little each time, and as often laid it down, exasperated; but pursued it to the bitter end in this spasmodic fashion, in the hope that somebody in the book might experience what a very modern pen-handler calls a "sudden rush of sense to the brain."

In vain. The title was promising, the setting good, the language also, the characters (according to the author) all that could be desired. Eleanor, a high-born English maiden, left a widow in Scotland; Earl Douglas and the exiled Northumberland (a modern David and Jonathan); a black-eyed witty girl-cousin of the Scot—these are the principal characters—a quartette of youth, beauty and gallantry from which much might be expected.

Eleanor loves her exiled countryman, Percy, but for reasons of state has been betrothed to Douglas and conceals her real feelings under a mask of indifference. A very thin mask it is, but sufficient to deceive Percy, who is gallant but distressingly stupid. He thinks she loves Douglas; Douglas thinks she loves Percy, not being very deeply in love proposes to give her up to his friend if the powers that be can be successfully outwitted. Euphemia, the Scotch cousin, loves Douglas, but believes he loves Eleanor. Were ever loves so hopelessly tangled, and all for want of a word from any one of them to unravel the snarl?

Finally, with surprising activity, Percy marries Eleanor on the very morning set for her marriage to Douglas. The priest—a most accommodating person—marries them without even asking the bride's name. There is a great "to-do" when the outraged parents discover the trick, and all with one accord blame the sharp-tongued cousin. This, though the connection is not exactly clear, leads Douglas to the brilliant discovery that he has loved Euphemia of the acid tongue all along.

With two out of the four safely disposed of and the other two madly in love with one another, you might think things would now go smoothly. Nay, nay! Douglas thinks Euphemia would dismiss him with scorn for passing so quickly from the old love to the new, and he is not going to run any risk of having his little feelings hurt. Euphemia still thinks he loves Eleanor and gave her up to his friend through sheer nobility. His head is always turned away when her glowing eyes would have told him the truth, and she sits with downcast eyes at the very moment the most expressive tenderness is written on his haggard face. If "all the world loves a lover," this is the exception that proves the rule, for no one could love such a pair of annoying idiots.

Euphemia leaves Scotland because of the blame laid upon her for the English marriage, so Douglas proposes marriage to her on the grounds that as his wife she will be free from malicious tongues. She accepts. He announces the betrothal and his irate parent forbids the banns. So he promises never to wed the girl so long as the father lives, if the betrothal be allowed to stand long enough to silence gossip. At last the game of hide-and-seek with Cupid ends—too late, and after a mutual confession of their love Douglas rides away, to remain until his father (a notoriously disobliging man) shall consent to go hence and be no more.

Do you wonder the book annoyed me?

DAME DURDEN.

### TESTIMONY TO THE BEEFSTEAK PUDDING.

Dear Dame Durden:—I wish to thank all the chatterers who have been so kind in sending their recipes for pudding. Tell "Tweedside" I managed to get some granulated oatmeal that the storekeeper had stocked for a customer especially for making oat cakes. It

seems to answer well. I do not know whether this is the right kind to use. I always thought it was the pin-head oatmeal.

I am going to try the recipe for gingerbread sent in by "Lancashire Lass." I, too, am a Lancashire lass. The recipe for beefsteak pudding she sent you is first-rate; I know from past experience. Many people object to kidney, but of course they could omit it. (Gradely place, Lancashire, isn't it, Lancashire Lass?) Again thanking you for your generous help.

EVENING PRIMROSE.

### ANGEL FOOD AND KISSES.

Dear Dame Durden:—Will you please give me a good recipe for making angel food? I also enclose a very good recipe which, if directions are carefully followed, is very delicious. I hope it will be of service to the younger generation of Canada.

Kisses.—To one piece of dark piazza add a little moonlight—take for granted two people. Press in two strong ones a small, soft hand. Sift lightly two ounces of attraction and one of romance; add a large measure of folly; stir in a floating ruffle and one or two whispers; dissolve half a dozen glances in a well of silence; dust in a small quantity of hesitation, one ounce of resistance, two of yielding. Place the kisses on a flushed cheek or two lips; flavor with a slight scream and set aside to cool.

YANKEE GIRL.

Angel Food Cake.—Take as many whites of eggs as will fill a cup (This will be about ten). Sift flour five times and measure out a cupful after it has been sifted. Beat the whites of the eggs until foamy; then add half a teaspoon of cream of tartar and beat until dry. Gradually beat in one cup of granulated sugar and a teaspoon of extract of vanilla. Then fold in the cup of flour and bake in a tube pan for about fifty minutes in a moderate oven.

(Are you the same "Yankee Girl" who used to write from another post office, and whose initials are K. F. M.? If not, you will have to take another pen name when you write again. D. D.)

### FATHERS AND CHILDREN.

Dear Dame Durden:—If there be one subject more threshed out than the one of mistress and servant it is that of husband and wife. I will deviate from the old trails and ask the Ingle Nook to give its experience in regard to father and child. In a great majority of homes the position of the wife and mother is far from pleasant. When the father of a home swears and uses tobacco in one or two ways it becomes a difficult task for the mother of bright boys to condemn both acts without casting discredit on the father. If he who has reached man's estate declares that a good smoke is one of earth's greatest blessings, is it any wonder that his little son should reason as I heard one little fellow do when his mother caught him trying to smoke? "Why, mother!" he exclaimed, "papa says there is nothing clears the brain like a good smoke, and you always tell us to do as he says. Surely he knows it is good or else he would not say so; and I have my grammar lesson to learn and I want my brain clear."

When father thinks it no disgrace to his manhood to blaspheme the name of Him of whom the boy's mother has always spoken with reverence and taught her son to revere, the child must, if he has any reasoning power, decide that one of them is wrong. Should he, through love for his mother, decide in her favor, yet his father's oaths and low language will unconsciously leave a mark on his mind which may never be erased. Even should the father not swear himself, how often he tells a story or repeats a conversation in which oaths occur, and laughs heartily as though he found it really funny.

If his son wishes to be thought entertaining and able to make his companions laugh, what more natural than that



"Coffee 'Chaff' is worthless as a beverage--bitter to the taste--and injurious to digestion, as

it contains a large percentage of tannin," says an eminent physician.

Every particle of "chaff" (the light colored inner fibre of the coffee berry) is removed by a special process from

**Gold Standard Java & Mocha**  
"THE - CHAFFLESS - COFFEE"

It is therefore the most healthful of coffee, besides being the finest flavored. Cheaper than other coffees too, for in buying others you pay for "chaff" as coffee, but in Gold Standard you pay for just what you get—16 ozs. good, pure, wholesome coffee to the pound.

Sold by all Grocers in sealed tins  
1 lb. Tins 40 cents      2 lb. Tins 75 cents

REMEMBER THE NAME:  
**Gold Standard Java and Mocha**  
"The Chaffless Coffee"

It is the "FULLY RIPENED, STRONG SEED" that does the work. This is the only class of seed we handle. If the North does not mature it safely, we go a step South. The success with our seeds by the most particular Market Gardeners—in the Yukon—at Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms—and all over the West—is the best evidence of our care.



Get our Western Catalog (free for the asking). In it, Mr. Larcombe, of Birtle (Manitoba's great Gardener and Lecturer on the Garden), tells several secrets about gardening in the West. Some new things listed, among them the "KILDONAN" Cabbage. In "SEED GRAINS," our stocks include the purest and best, according to the Government Inspector of Crops.

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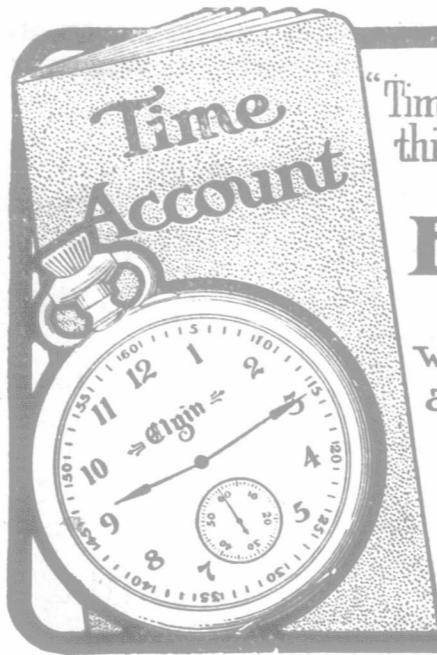
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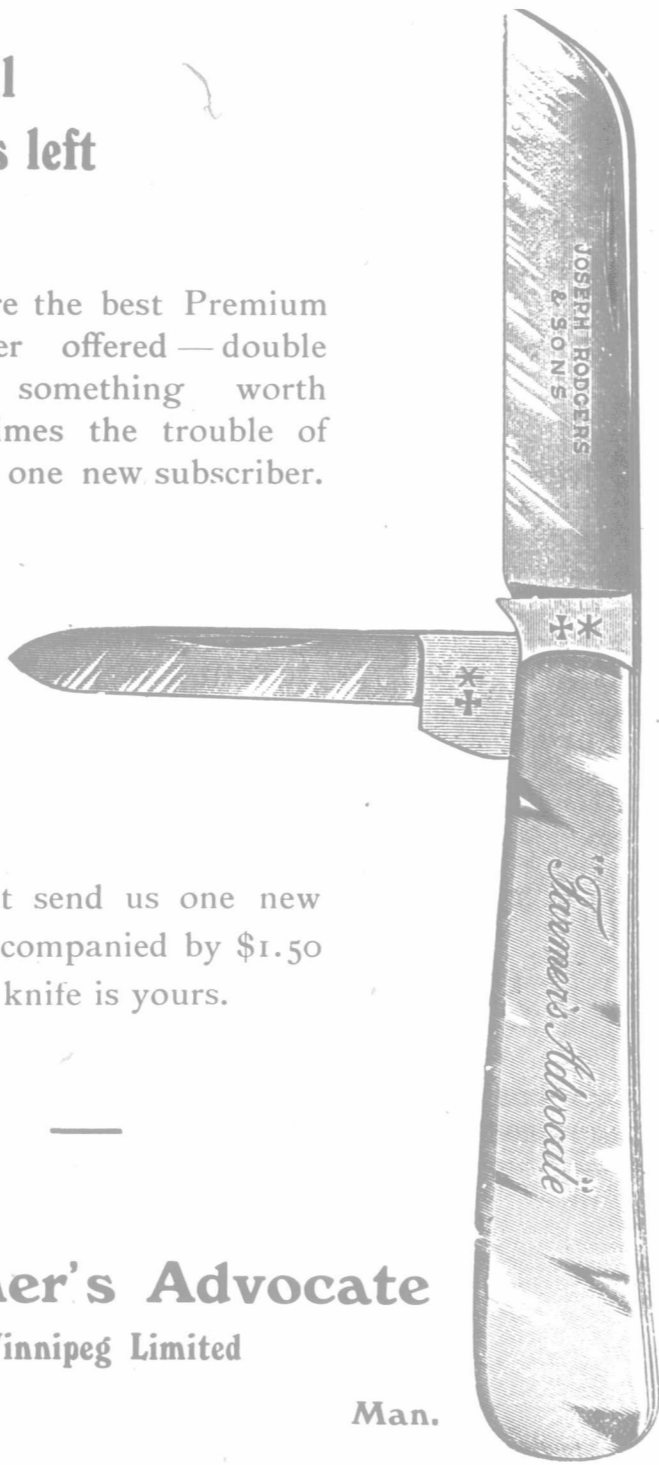


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he should use the same language that amused and tickled his father? Suppose his father heard him and corrected him for it, would he not think it very inconsistent? Another instance and I am done. When a father shows disrespect to his wife, who is almost an angel in the son's belief, what must and will be the attitude of the boy? Knowing his mother to be pure and good, what must he think of any one that would insult her? If he should learn to hate his father, can you blame him? If his father with mature judgment acts in a way to make the child hate him, why should we look for more wisdom in the child than to do so? It is as impossible for a child to love his father if he does not deserve it, as it would be for him to love any one else under the same conditions. I heard a minister tell about one woman who let her children hear her speak of their father as an "old fool". He remonstrated with her and counselled her to teach them to respect him. "Respect him is it?" she exclaimed, "Not a thing is there in his whole make-up to respect, and the children know that as well as I do. Let him respect himself, and teach them to respect him as much as they like, but not a bit will I put myself about to do for him what he only can do for himself, and never tried to do for me!"

I sit down now and give the floor to the Nook.  
B. S.  
(B. S. adds as an afterthought in a personal note, that one cup of the yeast—the recipe of which I gave a few weeks ago—if put in as a starter will make more when the first amount is used up. For your secret edification, B. S., I may say that you were not weeping over the wrong grave, this time.—D. D.)

**Trade Notes**

THE McMILLAN FUR AND WOOL CO. of Minneapolis, have mailed us their new circular, which we have on file for reference. This house has been established some twenty-eight years and on account of their extensive business, which minimizes the proportion of fixed expenses, are in a position to pay high prices. They make a specialty of receiving goods through shipments, and shippers find returns very satisfactory.

IN THIS ISSUE S. Major F. Coles offers for sale Red Preston wheat. We have seen samples of Mr. Cole's wheat and could not wish to grow better. Selections from his fields have been sent to exhibitions to illustrate the crop capabilities of Saskatchewan which in itself is a valuable recommendation. The seed offered has been grown from selected seed for years and considerably earlier than the average crop. Farmers in those districts where early frosts are feared after a late season should consider the advisability of sowing early wheat. Secure seed now and get the best.

Our readers will notice the change in John G. Barron's announcement regarding his herd of Shorthorns. Included in his offering is that show ring veteran and sire the red Nonpareil Prince as well as several promising young bulls of serviceable age, good colors and right conformation. He also offers some choice females, just the thing to form the nucleus of a herd.

LAND WANTED—Note the ad. of Christie and Dangerfield on front page in this issue. They are in a position to sell your farm lands or if you should happen to have any city property you would find on listing with them the very best market. The address is: Christie and Dangerfield, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

BRANDON CREAMERY—It will be interesting for those who intend making a visit to Brandon during the next few weeks to attend the Fat Stock Show or Grain Growers' Convention to make a call on the Brandon Creamery, a well-equipped institution which is certainly doing good work for the farmers of Manitoba. The Manager, Mr. Race, will gladly welcome all visitors and will be able to explain fully the details of the work. Dairying has developed to such an extent of late and so many farmers are finding it profitable that no doubt the coming

year will witness a great improvement in dairy conditions throughout the West. The management of this creamery is extremely anxious to get in close touch with the people and will gladly explain the work to all interested parties. Look up the plant while in Brandon this month.

**GOSSIP**

**MANITOBA WINTER FAIR STALLION AND POULTRY SHOW.**  
(February 19, 20 and 21, 1907)  
HORSES.

Judge—PROF. W. J. RUTHERFORD, Agricultural College, Winnipeg.  
CLYDESDALES.

|   |      |      |     |
|---|------|------|-----|
| Stallion foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1903  | 1st  | 2nd  | 3rd |
| Added by Canadian Clydesdale Association  | \$20 | \$10 | \$5 |
| Stallions foaled in 1903  | 15   | 10   | 5   |
| Added by Canadian Clydesdale Association  | 15   | 10   | 5   |
| Stallions foaled in 1904  | 10   | 7    | 5   |
| Added by Canadian Clydesdale Association  | 10   | 5    | —   |
| Stallions any age, Canadian bred  | 20   | 10   | 5   |
| Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion, any age, special by Canadian Clydesdale Association | 25   | —    | —   |
| Any age Percheron Stallion  | 20   | 10   | —   |
| Any age Shires  | 20   | 10   | —   |
| Any age Standard Breeds   | 20   | 10   | —   |
| Any age Hackneys  | 20   | 10   | —   |
| Any age Thoroughbreds   | 20   | 10   | —   |
| Any age Jacks   | 15   | 10   | —   |

**BACON HOGS.**

Judge—J. H. GRISDALE, Agriculturist, Exp. Farm, Ottawa.

These classes must weigh between 175 and 225 lbs. They will be judged from the standpoint of the consumer. Hogs must be shown in the same lot in the carcass competition as when shown alive. All hogs entered in the Bacon Classes need not necessarily be killed.

|  |      |      |     |
|--|------|------|-----|
| Best pen of 2 Bacon Hogs, any pure breed                 | 1st  | 2nd  | 3rd |
| Best pen of 2 Bacon Hogs, grades or crosses              | \$15 | \$10 | \$5 |
| Best pen of 2 Bacon Hogs, purebreds or grades or crosses | 15   | 10   | 5   |
| Best 2 carcasses, pure breeds, grades or crosses         | 15   | 10   | 5   |

**SHEEP.**

**MUTTON TYPE.**

|                                       |      |     |
|---------------------------------------|------|-----|
| 2 Wethers or Ewes, 1 year and under 2 | 1st  | 2nd |
| 2 Wethers or Ewes under 1 year        | \$10 | \$5 |
| Dressed carcass                       | 10   | 5   |

**STOCK JUDGING COMPETITION.**

|                                  |      |     |
|----------------------------------|------|-----|
| For Best Judging of Draft Horses | 1st  | 2nd |
| For Best Judging of Beef Cattle  | \$10 | 5   |
| For Best Judging of Bacon Hogs   | 10   | 5   |

**GRAIN.**

|  |      |      |      |     |
|--|------|------|------|-----|
| Wheat, Red Fyfe                        | 1st  | 2nd  | 3rd  | 4th |
| Wheat (any other good milling variety) | \$20 | \$15 | \$10 | \$5 |
| Oats, White American Banner            | 10   | 8    | 6    | 4   |
| Oats, any other variety, white         | 10   | 8    | 6    | 4   |
| Barley, 6-rowed, any variety           | 8    | 5    | 3    | —   |
| Barley, 2-rowed, any variety           | 8    | 5    | 3    | —   |
| Field Peas                             | 5    | 3    | 1    | —   |
| Rye Grass Seed                         | 5    | 3    | 1    | —   |
| Timothy Seed                           | 5    | 3    | 1    | —   |
| Any other Grass Seed (named)           | 5    | 3    | 1    | —   |
| Flax Seed                              | 5    | 3    | 1    | —   |
| Red Clover Seed (Manitoba grown)       | 10   | 6    | 3    | —   |
| Corn in ear (named)                    | 6    | 4    | 2    | —   |

**EXHIBITION OF REGISTERED SEED.**

**RED FYFE WHEAT.**

|  |     |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| For best Sheaf of 500 Plants (selected by hand from standing crop) | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
| For best "group exhibit" consisting of "hand selected" sheaf, half | \$4 | \$5 | \$3 | \$2 |

improvement about the West. Creamery is in close touch with the parties. Look Brandon this

|  |    |    |   |   |
|--|----|----|---|---|
| bushel seed from hand selected, and one and one half bushels of General Crop Seed.....   | 12 | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| Spring Wheat (other than Red Fyfe). Same as Class 37.....  | 5  | 4  | 3 | 2 |
| Oats (Banner).....   | 5  | 4  | 3 | 2 |
| Oats (other than Banner).....  | 5  | 4  | 3 | 2 |
| Barley (any variety).....  | 5  | 4  | 3 | 2 |
| For best exhibit 2 bushels Wheat, any variety, produced in 1906; 1st Prize—Gold Medal.....   | 5  | 3  | — | — |
| Best 2 bushels Red Fyfe Wheat (Seed) product of "General Crop" registered seed. Sample to become property of C. P. R. C. P. R. Special 25..... | —  | —  | — | — |

Prize lists are now being distributed and may be obtained by dropping a card to either Mr. J. F. Marrow, Brandon, or Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg. Entries must be made not later than Feb. 13. \$1,300 in prizes.

A DISSERTATION ON THE GRAIN TRADE.

In the Manitoba legislature recently one of the members read a very elaborate and exhaustive paper prepared by that enthusiastic political economist, H. A. Partridge of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The paper in question is well worth study, if considered only as an essay on the conditions of the grain trade from the standpoint of the economist. Farmers and others, including editors, are free to admit that the ramifications of the grain business are hard to follow, but for all, while the task is a big one, it should be attempted nevertheless.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

SEPARATING FROM HUSBAND.

A man and wife are separating, the man to give the wife \$2,000.00 with interest until paid. He not being able to give it now, she has to work for a living.

1. What must she do to make herself secure? Would the \$2,000 drawn up in notes be any good, or should they go before a lawyer and have the proper papers drawn up, or would his word be sufficient?

2. If he should go to another part of the country and live with a woman not his legal wife, and if he should die, could his wife go to where they were living and demand her \$2,000.00, or could she claim the property he might own at the time, even if he made a will leaving it to the woman who was not his wife or if he should have the property in her name? or please state how it would be in case the man had children by the strange woman; his wife has none.

Ans.—By all means go to a lawyer, and have a separation agreement drawn up to be signed by both your husband and yourself. If you can get notes from him or any other security, so much the better. We should advise you to at least get notes for the \$2,000.00. Do not trust his mere word.

2. If you get a proper agreement drawn up or notes, or some other good security, you can take his property anywhere you may find it to satisfy the debt, and that even after his death, and even should he make a will in favor of another person. Get good security, that is what you want. The children of the other woman could take nothing except by will; they are illegitimate.

DIVORCE MATTERS.

1. Supposing that a citizen of the U. S. comes to Canada to get a homestead. His wife refused to come and continues to refuse. If before taking out naturalization papers in Canada, he should return to the state in which he was married and in which state his wife still lives, and that state should grant him a divorce from her, would this divorce be recognized in Canada?

2. Should he take out naturalization papers and become a Canadian citizen, and then return to the state in which he

was married and in which state his wife still lives, and that state grant him a divorce from her, would this divorce be recognized in Canada? That is, would the Canadian laws consider him as legally divorced?

3. Suppose he should live in Canada the three years required for naturalization, but before taking out his naturalization papers he should desire to obtain a divorce from the state in which he was married, in order to obtain which divorce he would have to live in said state a year. What effect would this have upon his becoming naturalized on his return to Canada? Could he be naturalized as soon as he returned?

4. (a) Suppose his wife should obtain a divorce in the States and marry again; would the Canadian laws recognize him as being divorced?

(b) Could he then obtain a divorce in Canada?

5. Can a man dispose of his land without his wife signing the deed? Sask. G. S. P.

Ans.—1. A divorce so obtained would be unequivocally recognized in Canada.

2. There is also no doubt about this question. Your divorce would be recognized in Canada. Are you sure you could get a divorce in the state referred to? Unfortunately, all the American states have a different divorce law. The general rule, however, is that the party seeking the divorce must be domiciled within the jurisdiction of the court from which he asks a decree of divorce. If you took out your naturalization papers in Canada you would not be domiciled any longer in the United States, and as your wife's domicile follows yours no matter whether she follow you in person or not, it follows that her domicile will also be in Canada, although actually living in the United States. There are some states, however, we believe which grant a divorce upon a year's residence in the state, or even on easier terms than that. If the state to which you refer is one of these and you can actually obtain a bona fide divorce there it would, however, as we have said, be recognized in Canada.

3. This question has never been decided so far as we know in any court, and we are therefore not in a position to answer it with certainty. So far as the Naturalization Act reads, we do not think that you would have any difficulty in becoming naturalized as soon as you return. Of this, however, we have said we are not perfectly certain, much would depend upon the requirements prescribed by the state law in which you obtain a divorce. For instance, if you could take the resident oath necessary for naturalization after returning to Canada.

4. (a) Yes. (b) Certainly but it would not be necessary as a divorce works both ways.

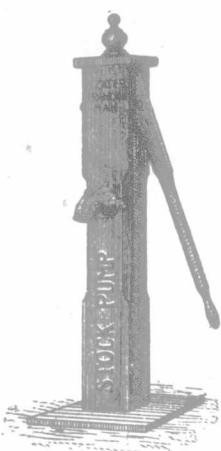
5. Yes, the wife need not sign, she has no dower.

If this question of divorce be really a serious practical matter with you, you should go to a reliable lawyer and state all the facts of the case fully to him, in which case he would be able to give you more reliable advice than we can possibly give you on the bare questions as you have given them to us.

DRAINING GARDEN.

I shall be glad if you will inform me through the columns of your valuable paper, of the cheapest and most effective method of draining a market garden. Is the Old Country method of using a 1-inch pipe at a depth of 50 to 60 inches, at a width of 30 to 40 feet, practicable? Man. PROSPECTOR.

Ans.—This query comes from the Red River valley, where the soil is very deep and the particles so fine that water does not filter through very readily. Underdraining on this soil has not been found practicable, for the reason that the tiles would have to be put down so deep to escape frost that they would fail to draw the water off the surface, or in other words fail to "drain." The best plan at present known is to provide good surface drainage by keeping the land high towards the centre of the garden and providing ditches around the outside. We have often thought that a little time would tend to make such soil earlier in the spring, but have never seen it used with this object in view.



Make the Hired Man Happy

by putting a

CATER PUMP

IN YOUR WELL

They pump easy and always give satisfaction

WRITE FOR NEW CATALOGUE

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A NEW EDITION

of the Great-West Life pamphlet, "How to Invest Insurance Premiums to the greatest advantage," has recently been issued. It contains information of the greatest value to those interested in Life Insurance. Figures are given showing the remarkable results of profit dividends to Great-West Policyholders. These results show that all estimates of profits to Policyholders have been realized or exceeded; and a table is included indicating the reasons for the Company's unusually low premium rates and high profit returns to Policyholders.

A copy of the pamphlet will be mailed on request. State age next birthday, when full particulars of suitable Policies will be submitted.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

Ask for a Great-West Calendar, free on request.

De Laval "High Grade" Separators



The only point in common between De Laval Separators and the inferior kind, is that both are sold upon the De Laval record. Call anything a cream separator, and the inexperienced buyer will endow it with standard De Laval qualities, confidently believing he is buying something "just as good."

Imitations are always inferior—Get a De Laval, and be sure you are right.

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Popularity Based on True Merit

The constantly increasing sales of the

New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machines

indicate the appreciation of the many thousands who have tested it and know its merit.

Sold by dealers everywhere at \$8.50.

Booklet will be mailed giving full description on application.

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When You're in Brandon at the Winter Fair

don't fail to come and see us. We have a vast assortment of high class goods to show you. It will be a rare chance for you to get Fine Wall Papers, Burlaps Mouldings and Plate Rails. Lowest prices in the West.

WARNER'S Limited The Great Book Store of the Great West BRANDON

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**These Tools  
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Plenty**

**Roofing  
Right**

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**“OSHAWA” Galvanized STEEL SHINGLES**

Put them on with no tools but a hammer and tinner's shears,—can't go wrong. They lock on all four sides, are self-draining and water-shedding on any roof with three or more inches pitch to the foot. Make buildings fire-proof, weatherproof and proof against lightning. Cost least in the long run. Made of 28-gauge toughened sheet steel—only one quality used and that the best—bent cold and double-galvanized. Last longer with no painting than any other metal shingles heavily-

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Painted. Guaranteed in every way until 1932. Ought to last a century. Cheap as wood shingles in first cost; far cheaper in the long run. “Oshawa” Galvanized Steel Shingles cost only \$4.50 a square, 10 ft. x 10 ft. Tell us the area of any roof and hear our tempting offer for covering it with the cheapest roof you can really afford to buy. Let us send you FREE booklet about this roofing question—tells some things you may not know.

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles are **GUARANTEED** in every way for **Twenty-Five Years** Ought to Last a Century

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Address our Nearest Warehouse: **MONTREAL** 321-3 Craig St. W. **TORONTO** 11 Colborne St. **OTTAWA** 423 Sussex St. **LONDON** 69 Dundas St. **WINNIPEG** 76 Lombard St. **VANCOUVER** 615 Pender St.

## Use Carnefac Stock Food

for that thin horse

**EE** **EE**

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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.**

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565 Main St. Dept. C WINNIPEG

**WHEW!  
IT'S COLD**

everywhere but in the

**KOOTENAY**

“J. A. McDonald, the liberal leader, has been having a quiet joke with his friends in Vancouver and Victoria, inviting them to come to the Kootenay if they want to keep warm.” Nelson News, January 20th.

Men are freezing to death elsewhere but not in the Kootenay. Don't get places mixed. The climate is quite comfortable there. We will send you a book free about fruit growing in that Valley.

**The FISHER-HAMILTON CO.**

Dept. D Ashdown Block  
WINNIPEG, Man.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate

### BEAN GROWING.

Could you tell me how white beans might be expected to do in Saskatchewan? Would they be a paying crop? Sask.

Ans.—As far as the soil is concerned the crop would grow splendidly and there would also be a good market for beans, but we are not certain that the climate would be favorable for their growth and ripening. Beans are a very tender crop and ripen rather late. The past fall, for instance, would likely have found them hardly ripe when our first frost came. We should not advise sowing them in large areas until they had been well tried on a small scale, but as with other crops that we own grow, hardy, early strains will be developed and the crop will be generally grown. The history of our agriculture has been one of contradicting false impressions of the country, and will continue to be so until we grow beans, corn, apples, clovers, and numerous other crops whose range of growth is supposed to be confined to regions much farther south.

### PHYSICIAN'S FEE FOR CHLOROFORMING.

What can a doctor charge for chloroforming a person in a dentist office in the same town? W. R. E.

Ans.—The college of physicians and surgeons has a tariff for guidance of physicians, and we understand the fee for administering the anaesthetic mentioned is five dollars; of course the M. D. is not obliged to charge the full tariff, but the fee mentioned is not at all unreasonable we consider, when the importance of the work is considered.

### VEGETABLE GARDEN CROPS.

1. Is the land about ten or fifteen miles southwest of Winnipeg suitable for growing roots?

2. What varieties of potatoes, turnips, parsnips, carrots and cabbages are suitable for growing in that district? Man

Ans.—1. Yes, the soil in the Red River Valley is unexcelled anywhere for growing vegetable crops. Of course one must guard against unfavorable local conditions, such as sloughs, water courses, etc.

2. It is not so much a matter of what will grow, because all do well, but the market gardeners on the outskirts of the city would tell you which varieties were in best market demand.

### TANNING HIDES.

Should like to learn how to tan animal hides, both ways; to keep the fur on and to take it off. Alta.

Ans.—Although we frequently answer such questions, the last time being in our Jan. 16th issue, it takes so much space to give full particulars that we often feel that our answers are not wholly satisfactory. We have a little book, the “American Tanner,” which we can supply on receipt of 30 cents or for sending one new subscriber, which gives all the details of curing skins; and this will be found a most satisfactory and useful guide.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND.

1. Can a person having had a homestead in Manitoba obtain a homestead in B. C.?

2. Of what size are the homesteads there?

3. On what terms can they be obtained?

4. In a district where land is unsurveyed, how can they be obtained? W. J. B.

Ans.—In British Columbia there is a strip of land on either side of the C.P.R. every alternate section of which is Government land and C. P. R. land. Outside of this strip the provincial Government controls the lands. The Dominion Government homestead laws apply with regard to eligibility in B. C., the same as they do in the prairies, but provincial lands may be pre-empted on the payment of a small fee.

2. The new system of survey is followed in B. C.; namely, square mile sections.

3. and 4. Apply to the department of agriculture, Victoria, B. C.



PLANTING.

How white beans do in Saskatchewan—a paying crop? H. W. W.

Soil is concerned splendidly and a good market not certain that vora for their beans are a very other late. The ould likely have when our first ld not advise reas until they a small scale, that we own s will be devel- l be generally ur agriculture adicting false try, and will e grow beans, nd numerous of growth is regions much

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MANY PROBLEMS.

1. I have horse standing in the stable; there are small dry pimples on hips. What will cure them?
2. What kind of grain is best to sow on land that oats have grown on?
3. What shall I sow on breaking which was disked last fall?
4. Give me plan of a cottage suitable for a farm. Also a stable suitable to hold six head of horses.
5. How often does a judgment have to be renewed?

C. B. H.

Ans.—1. Wash with good castile soap and apply some of the well known dips. Give lots of exercise. It's enough to give horses every known disease to be kept in the stable.

2. Well, if it has grown two or three previous crops it is time to summer-fallow, but if it has grown only one crop and the soil be good, you can sow either wheat, barley or oats

3. Wheat.

4. See January 23rd issue.

5. It does not need renewing; it is valid until discharged by payment.

ENFORCING PAYMENT OF NOTE.

Can an insurance company legally enforce payment of a note given for balance due on annual premium, in the following circumstances? Half amount of annual premium paid 1st November (for ensuing year) and note given for balance, falling due four months after.

One month after date of part payment in December, the insured wrote company that he would allow policy to lapse, and asked for return of note—to which company replied stating that as contract had been entered into they would hold the insured responsible. Can, therefore, the insurance company enforce payment, or does policy merely lapse by reason of non-payment?

Sask. X. Y. Z.

Ans.—Under these circumstances we believe the insurance company can enforce payment. They are responsible for the amount of the policy should adverse conditions arise and hold the note as an asset for such liability. The note was given and the policy accepted in good faith.

STOCK TROUBLES.

1. About eighteen months ago a young bull strayed to my place. I tried my best to keep him away as he caused a lot of trouble. Finally I advertised him and altered him. At last I found the owner who arranged with me that I was to keep him over winter for the sum of \$6 to be paid in the spring. A little while ago he came and wanted the steer but refused to settle for what I asked, as it being six months overtime I charged \$9. How should I go about getting my pay and getting rid of the steer?

2. My son aged eighteen years bought a pony against my will and gave a bill of sale for a steer which I had promised to give him on good behavior. The pony wasn't worth the price he was required to give, so I sent the pony back to the owner. But he sent it back again and I sent it to him the second time, which was about a week later. (a) Can he claim the steer for bill of sale? (b) Or charge \$5 for keeping the pony about a week?

Alta. D. READER.

Ans.—1. Notify the owner by letter that if he does not take the steer away by a certain date, giving plenty of time, he will be sold to pay for his keep, the difference between which and the price realized to go to the owner.

2. (a) No. (b) No: the deal is made by a minor who is still working under his father's supervision and consequently is not binding.

MEASURING PRAIRIE WOOL.

Would you inform me how many square feet of Highland (or "Prairie Wool") hay are required to make a ton? The hay was stacked last August, with a bucking pole.

Sask. W. W. W.

Ans.—Without being too positive we should estimate 400 cubic feet (not square feet) as this is a fine hay and weigh fairly well

# Let me show you why you, personally, can make money with a PEERLESS Incubator

## I Take Most of the Risk

There is money in raising poultry, big money. Why can't you get some of it?

You can; and I know you can, if you make the right start. I am so sure you can that I will outfit you to start without your paying me a cent beforehand.

No philanthropy about it—just plain business with me. I mean exactly what I say when I propose to do just this:

I will furnish what you need to start with, and you needn't pay for it until it has paid for itself twice over, at least. This is the idea:

Tell me who you are, to begin with. Then I will show you where the profit in poultry really is, and that you can get as big a share of it as you deserve.

When I have satisfied you on that, just tell me you are ready to start after that profit, and—

I will ship you a Peerless Incubator, and a Peerless Brooder,—or just the incubator alone.

I will pay the freight charges.

I will tell you how to run the incubator and run it right.

I will stand right back of you all the time, tell you anything you want to know about poultry-raising, find a good market for any poultry you want to sell, act as your expert advisor, and leave the profit for you.

All I ask you to do is to promise to pay me for what I ship you, after it has had time to earn twice its cost and more.

I know it sounds almost too alluring,—but it's true, and it's honest. Write to me and I will prove that to you.

I want to get you into the poultry business for my own sake, you see. I know that if you succeed at it you will be a customer of mine as long as you live, and you will send me other customers.

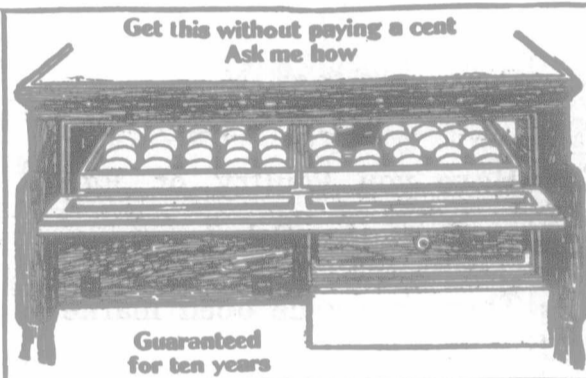
That's one reason why I am willing to send you my incubator on your say-so.

I KNOW you can't help succeeding with poultry, if you start in earnest and start right.

Tell me your name and address, and hear what I have to say. You aren't committed to anything by writing to me,—hear what I have to say to you, that's all. Suppose you write now?

You don't have to 'putter' with a Peerless Incubator to get good hatches. Anybody who can tend a lamp can run it, and run it profitably, because the Peerless is simple, practicable, sensible. It is built by practical poultry-men who put into it what 15

years' incubator-running has taught them,—and who have left out of the Peerless everything that makes other incubators give trouble and waste money. It hatches hearty, sturdy, sure-to-grow chicks, because it is properly ventilated, because it hasn't any moisture problem, because it uses heat in the only way that is certainly right.



## I will give you any time you want to pay in,— three years, if you say so

I will guarantee everything about the incubator to be all right,—I will take just about all the risks, in fact.

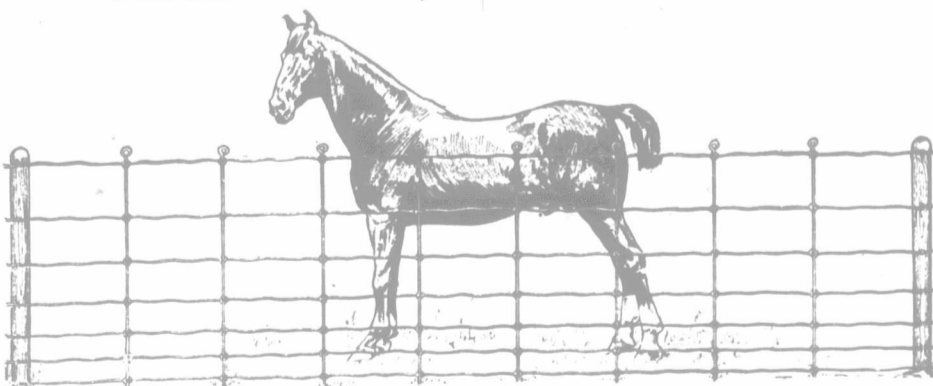
You supply the eggs and the oil for the lamp, and use common-sense and a little energy,—that's your part of it.

I can show you why that is so, if you will ask me to,—can't do it here, because there's no room. Tell me you'd like to know why the Peerless Way Makes Poultry Pay. I will see that you get the facts. Write and ask to-day.

The Lee-Hodgins Co., Limited, 192 Pembroke St., Pembroke, Ontario

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

Field Erected with No. 9 Galvanized Coiled Steel Wire



Heavy coiled steel wire fence, hard steel wire lock that does not rust or slip and kinks both wires. All heavily galvanized and is replacing other makes of fencing using lighter gauged wire. Can be erected as cheaply as barb wire and

DOES NOT INJURE STOCK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE BUY THE BEST AGENTS WANTED

THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO. LTD.

76 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG, CANADA

## For Sale

by the Pomeroy Clydesdale Association, the seven-year-old imported Clydesdale Stallion Pride of Glasnick (4341), by Prince Sturdy, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales (873); dam Elizabeth Macgregor, by Macgregor, by Darnley. Dark bay, plenty of size, a sure foal getter. Won 1st at Carman in strong competition, also first for horse and get. One of his colts recently sold for \$1500. Come and see him and his get before purchasing elsewhere. Reason for selling large number of his fillies en route. Price reasonable. ANDREW GRAHAM, Manager, Pomeroy P.O. Carman and Roland Stations.

## Central Business College

WINNIPEG, MAN. For full particulars get our new catalogue "H" F. A. WOOD W.M. HAWKINS Principals

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

WANTED—A good smart boy to work on farm, must be a good milkster. Apply to Stanley Smith, Wetasto, Quill Lake, Sask. 6-2

FOR EXCHANGE—Finest fractional section farm in Red River Valley near Winnipeg, well improved, for good brood mares, a few stallions, and high grade cows or heifers. Address Box 339, Mankato, Minnesota. 30-1

WOOD FOR SALE—3,000 cords seasoned white poplar cordwood at Barton Siding, C. N. R. Shipping now. Address, John D. Hunt, Carberry, Man. 30-3

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

FOR SALE—A litter of pups, cross between thoroughbred English Setter and Water Spaniel, four dollars each. W. H. Strangers, 474 Mountain Ave., Winnipeg. 30-1

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

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

FARM FOR RENT on shares, with option of purchase; 225 acres under cultivation; 165 ready for crop. More can be broken. Good buildings. Three miles from station. Near Winnipeg. Implements and stock can be had at valuation. Box 8, FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 30-1

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

HOMESTEAD WANTED—Will pay fee if suited, to party giving information regarding good homestead in any province, send particulars to W. Carrick Anderson, Melita, Manitoba. 30-1

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

FOR SALE—The best improved 300 acre ranch and outfit, on Fish Creek, Priddis, at which place all family convenience—eighteen miles southwest of Calgary—the finest and most progressive city in Alberta—for particulars. Geo. G. I. Perceval, Priddis, Alta. 6-2

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

FOR SALE—A splendid dairy farm, 317 acres, all fenced, 100 acres broken, 30 acres summer fallow. Church blacksmith shop and post office on land. School on adjoining quarter; two miles from wood; windmill runs chopper and saw; four and a half miles from station; horse stable, 9 head; cow stable, 60 head; two granaries; machine shed; dairy; nine roomed house, frame, and other buildings; two acres bush. Correspondence solicited. T. Callier Meadow Lea, P. O., Man. 30-1

WANTED—Situation by farm laborer, 33, life experience, married, one child, wife and house keeper. Central Alberta preferred. A. Eastmond Lynder, P. O., Ontario. 36-1

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

WANTED—First class Clydesdale stallion, 3 to 5 years old, 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, imported or Canadian bred. Send full particulars and photo if possible. W. G. DeLong, Tisdale, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—White Rock hens and pullets; also mammoth Pekin drakes. T. E. Bowman High River, Alta. 13-2

FOR SALE—Silver Mine Seed Oats, won first at Lethbridge the last four years for best milling oats and oats any variety, within one point of highest score in Alberta for standing field of Seed Oats. No weeds or smut. Fifty cents per bushel. A. E. Keffer, Lethbridge. 6-2

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

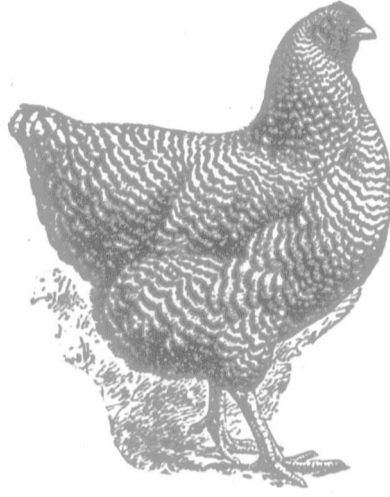
RED PRFSTON WHEAT—Farmers, be wise, prepare for late spring and early frost by growing Preston from first prize seed \$1 per bushel. Improved \$1.50. Bags free. S. Maier P. Coles, Moffat, Sask., Canadian Seed Growers Association. 30-1

FOR SALE—One of the finest and best farms in Manitoba, near Winnipeg; small payment down, or other property; crop payments for balance. Farm has fine buildings, in material timber, spring water, at station and town, pleasantly home and the best soil to be found, perfectly dry. Address Box 339, Mankato, Minnesota. 6-2

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

FARM WANTED—With or without implements and live stock. Cash, one thousand, balance three hundred yearly. Please give full particulars to S. S. FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 6-2

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



Have you Poultry or Eggs for Sale?

There is a wide open market in the West.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

It costs only one cent per word each insertion.

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.

FOR SALE—A limited number of Rhode Island Red Cockerels. M. D. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie. 13-2

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

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

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

BARGAINS—Orpingtons, Anconas, Wyandottes, Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Cheap now. John P. Smith, Deckerville, Mich. 6-2

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

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

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

FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorn and Wyandotte cockerels \$1.00 and up. Patriots \$10.00. F. Hogg, Souris. 27-2

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

Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

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

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland Man., breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires, Black Minorcas and White Wyandotte poultry. A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock of 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.

MANITOBA.

ROKEBY—Sandy bay mare, rising three years old, weight about 1,000 lbs., no brand. Cash. Northwood (4-25-3 w 2).

CASTLE AVERY, MAN.—Two year old red and white heifer, no visible brand. Anton Rickett (N. W. 24-25-30 w 1).

SASKATCHEWAN

SPY HILL—One black and white spotted steer, 2 years old. Red steer, small white spot on forehead, 2 years old. Red steer, large spot on forehead, a little white on flank, a small white spot on front of forehead, small white mark on each hind leg, above hoof. Red steer, little stag horned, 1 H. Voysey (2-19-31 w 2).

CUPAR—One Clydesdale filly, brown, white face, white hind legs, three years old, branded circle with bar across on left shoulder. L. Abbott (35-15-22 w 2).

SOUTHEY—Since a month ago, white and roan yearling steer, no visible brand. White and roan 3 year old steer, branded YV or W on right hip. White and roan 3 year old steer, no visible brand. Roan and white 4 year old steer, no visible brand. H. B. Chandler (N. E. 6-23-18 w 2).

SPY HILL—Since November 1, 1906, grey cow, 4 years old, dehorned, with red bull calf, no visible brand. Grey steer, one year old, with horns, V shaped piece out of right ear, no visible brand. One year old black heifer, with horns, V shaped piece out of right ear, no visible brand. One year old red steer, with horns, white spot on forehead, no visible brand; two year old red heifer, white horns, white spot on each hip, no visible brand. J. T. Mulberry (44-13-31 w 2).

LOST.

REGINA.—About a month ago, bay mare, 6 years old, small star (if any) on forehead, midding short tail, left hip branded FR monogram, the F is reversed. The mare is most likely in foal. A reward of \$20.00 will be given for information leading to recovery of mare. P. M. Brett, (N. E. 14-19-17 w 2).

MULOCK—About 2 months ago, brown horse, weight about 900 pounds, 5 years old, branded M on left shoulder, Mike Engel (36-26-1 w 2).

LIPTON—About the end of August, 1906, two red oxen, 4 years old, horns turned in, branded NB. Solomon Dragonchon (18-24-13 w 2).

STORNOWAY—Since December 1, 1906, black cow, small white star on forehead, white patch on belly, no visible brand. George Smith (S. W. 34-26-1 w 2).

ZEALANDIA—Since December 1, 1906, light bay mare, 5 or 6 years old, new halter on, hind feet white, scar in front of stifle joint on right hind leg, branded M. K on right hip, weight about 1,000 pounds. C. Kiswold (32-30-14 w 3).

OSAGE—Bay mare, weight about 1,000 pounds. Brown mare, weight about 1,100 pounds. Black mare, weight about 1,100 pounds. A. R. Brown (18-18-11 w 2).

SEDDLEY—White pig, weighing 50 pounds; has been in the neighborhood of Sedley for the last two or three months. John Schmidt.

ESTRAY ENTIRES.

BEKEVAR—Since November 1, black bull calf, 9 months old, no brands. John Saho (23-12-5 w 2).

SUMMER—Red bull, little white on belly, 2 years old, since last October. Jos. Huviik (N. W. 30-19-11).

MELFORT—Since October last, one poll angus bull, aged, almost totally blind. R. H. Gerow (34-45-20 w 2).

TOUCHWOOD HILLS—Since last August, 1 bull, aged, red and white spotted, ring in nose, points of horns sawed off, no visible brand. John Brass (20-27-17 w 2).

IMPOUNDED.

SOUTH QU'APPELLE—On December 19, 1906, 3 red and white steers, 2 years old, no brands visible. H. E. C. Harris.

INDIAN HEAD—Bay horse aged, off hind leg very large. Cream pony mare, black mane and tail, mane trimmed, branded CH on left hip and bay pony mare, halter on. Bay pony mare, branded CU on left hip. Bay gelding, white stripe on face. Sorrel pony horse, white face, branded CU on left hip. Dark brown gelding. Iron grey gelding, branded CU on left hip. Bay horse, branded CU on left hip. J. Leslie Brown, (S. E. 32-19-12 w 2).

INDIAN HEAD—Sorrel mare, white face, age about 3 years, weight about 1,000 pounds, indistinct brand on right shoulder. Sorrel mare, white face, age about 3 years, weight about 1,000 pounds, left hind legs crooked, indistinct brand on right shoulder. Bay mare, white stripe on face, one hind foot white, weight about 1,000 pounds, indistinct brand on right shoulder. Joseph Webster (33-19-13 w 2).

LOST.

RIVERSDALE—Red steer, with white spots, about 18 months old, no brands. Joseph Antosk (S. W. 10-21-32 w 1).

ESTERHAZY—Since July last, black heifer with white spot on forehead, white belly, short thick horns, lower half of tail white, coming 2 years. Louis Nary (S. W. 10-20-33 w 1).

STOCKHOLM—Heifer calf, red and white spotted, white between horns, half of tail white, 10 months old, since December 17th last. P. Homyak (N. W. 22-19-3).

OXBOW—Since December 18 last, red heifer, white on head, white on back, white under belly, white spot on left hip, 2 1/2 years old. J. E. McBride (S. W. 14-4-2 w 2).

WAWOTE—Black yearling heifer, white belly, point cut off left ear. Red calf, small white spots on belly and flank. W. C. Drinnan (34-11-1 w 2).

CUPAR—Red cow, about 7 years old. G. Rowland.

SHEHO—Since November 1906, red cow, about 5 years old, no brand. Twon Kicul (22-29-12 w 2).

SHEHO—Three year old steer, red with white spots, no brand. Nikolai Dumanski, (6-6-9 w 2).

LOGBERG—Dark red yearling steer, white stripes on both sides of shoulders, white on belly, white tail, since about 15th of October last. Olafur Anderson (14-24-32 w 1).

MANOR—Light bay gelding, star on forehead, about 12 years old. Bay colt, white stripe on face, two white feet, 3 years old. Hy. Ziegler (7-7-1 w 2).

CRAVEN—Red Heifer, a little white on each thigh and below body, coming 3 years old in spring, branded H 8 I on left thigh. Frank Wilson.

HAZELWOOD—Since December 15, dark yearling heifer, steer, short tail, no brand. J. B. Bouris (27-11-5 w 2).

SHEHO—Since November, red cow in calf, no tail, no brand. Toder Kucej (6-29-8 w 2).

KENNEDY—Since November 17 last, red yearling heifer, small white stripe across forehead, a little white under heart, has a mark on upper side of life ear, and large brand resembling the form of a maple leaf on left ribs. Arch. Ferguson (4-13-2 w 2).

ORCADIA—Red heifer, white stripe on back, one year old, no visible brand. Wm. Stainger.

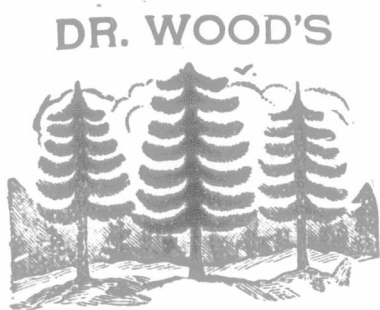
SPY HILL—Since November 1 last, red and white muley steer, about 2 years old. Red and white heifer, horns, 2 years old, invisible brand on left hip. P. Buckley (6-24-11 w 2).

(No P. O. given)—Since December 15, red and white yearling steer, no brands. James Nixon (10-21-1 w 2).

MAPLE CREEK—Since August 1 last, small yearling red, (class of animal not stated), both ears either frozen or cropped off, unbranded. E. Perrin (N. E. 28-9-25 w 3).

BALCARRES—Pigot Reserve, since fall of 1905, one black muley mule, white hind feet, half tail white branded 111 over bar on right hip, or three upright bars, lazy bar below Wm. Gordon, agent.

SHEHO—Red and white cow, branded V—on left ribs. Light roan cow, branded V—on left ribs. Red and white cow, no brand visible. B. I. Woodcock.



**DR. WOOD'S  
NORWAY PINE SYRUP**

Stops the irritating cough, loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed tissues of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and produces a quick and permanent cure in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and the first stages of Consumption.

Mrs. Norma Swanston, Cargill, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had a very bad cold, could not sleep at night for the coughing and bad pains in my chest and lungs. I only used half a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and was perfectly well again."

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**FACTORIES:** Calgary, Edmonton, Regina. **BRANCHES:** Strathecona, Red Deer, Port Saskatchewan.

**HOMESTEADER SECURES VALUABLES.**

Three months ago I settled on a homestead near Vermilion. I am now told by some of the other settlers that when I have occasion to go a distance from my homestead I must not lock up my home or I am open to a fine of \$50, or may have my homestead cancelled. Will you please state in your next issue if such be the case?

Alta. W. A. S. Ans.—Our correspondent surely does not seriously think Britons would tolerate such arbitrary conditions. It is one of the great boons of living under British government and institutions that the individual rights of every man, to do as he wishes with his own, so long as he does not commit any nuisance or abuse his family or stock, are fully recognized. Any provident man would lock up his valuables when going away from them, and his action cannot be regarded as an evidence of suspicion of his neighbors; but if they think it such they are evidently not above suspicion.

**DELIVERY OF CATTLE.**

About six months ago I bought a bunch of ten yearlings. The seller said I need not take them away but let them run with his stock for about three months if I wished. A few days after I took a friend to have a look at them and found one missing which has not yet been discovered. Later I branded the remaining nine. I want to know can I make him make good the yearling lost or refund the money. I have only the receipt to say I paid for ten yearlings and I have only received nine. Thanking you for advice.

Sask. J. H. Ans.—If you selected the ten yearlings, then you cannot recover for the lost one as the property passed to you at the time you bought them, and if you lost your own property you can't hold any other person liable, but if you did not select the particular yearlings, but only agreed to buy ten yearlings to be selected later, you can make him refund the money or give another yearling, as in that case the property in the particular yearling did not pass to you, and you only have a mere contract with him to give you any ten yearlings.

**WANT POST OFFICE.**

I would like to ask through your paper, is there any way besides applying to the Post Office Inspector to have a post office in our district? If no one carries the mail for 10 cents a mile how can we go about to have it carried? There are over 100 people asking for this office, and because it cannot be carried for 10 cents per mile over a road which is rough and only a trail, are we compelled to do without?

Sask. LANDSTEADER. Ans.—Take up the matter with your M.P., and let it be known that you are prepared to sacrifice your party affiliations for your personal convenience in the matter of postal facilities. Also enlist the influence of your M.P.P.

**COURT FEES.**

To whom must I apply for payment of services rendered in attending court in Calgary last July? Alta. T. S. Ans.—Write the clerk of the court.

**COLLECTING WAGES.**

I worked for a thresher last fall and about two weeks after I quit I went to him for a settlement. I received part payment with the understanding that I would get the rest in eight days. I drove sixteen miles to collect this balance, but was put off with a promise to call in eight days at my house for settlement. The farmer has not called and does not answer letters. I left the account with a collecting agency in town, but all I can get from them is that the fellow is alright and will pay. What steps should I take? Sask. W. A. S.

Ans.—If you think you could not separate it from him in another personal interview you had better give it over to a lawyer to collect, preferably one who is not acquainted with the thresher.

**PAYING FOR HOMESTEAD LOCATION.**

1. Is it illegal to pay a person for the numbers to a homestead?  
2. Can a note given before the numbers are supplied be collected if it be found the homestead has been taken up?  
3. Can the holder of the note be compelled to give it up when the information has been of no value?  
In the event of the above being illegal, would it affect the validity of any other homestead if obliged to pay the note?  
Sask. "BILL."

Ans.—It is not illegal to pay a person for the numbers to a homestead unless the party who gives the number does so for the purpose of defrauding. Fraud of course, is always illegal. We do not think a note given for the numbers so supplied could be collected if it be found that the homestead has been taken up. It certainly could not be collected if the party who gave you the numbers stated that the homestead was not taken up, or words to that effect. That would amount to misrepresentation, and he could not collect a note secured by misrepresentation. We also think that it could not be collected even if he did not make such a positive misrepresentation, because it would naturally be implied that the homestead was not taken up. If, however, the party who supplies the numbers is carrying on any sort of an information bureau and gave the information in this case bona fide, then there might be some doubt if the note would not be binding. If the note be not binding and cannot be enforced, then the maker may bring an action to have it cancelled or returned, but in that case the onus of proving all the facts is on the maker, and it will be just as well to allow the holder of the note to sue. Let him take the initiative. The illegality of one transaction could not possibly affect the validity of any other transaction regarding another homestead. If you made the note and it was expressly understood at the time, first: that the note was not to be paid until the homestead was secured, and second: that it was not to be paid at all, if the homestead was not secured at all, then in our opinion the note can not be enforced if the homestead were not secured at all, but you had better be very careful of your facts in such cases as the other party is pretty nearly sure to state them in an altogether different way from the way in which you state them. If you give a note you are liable on it, unless you can prove one or two things, first: that it was made without consideration, and second: that it was agreed that the note was not to come into operation and be binding unless certain future conditions happened. If you can prove either of these things then the note is not binding.

**TURKEYS.**

Could you tell me how many toms a person should keep, with seven turkey hens? Alta. L. C. Ans.—One will be enough to head the flock.

**KILLING GOPHERS.**

Will you please tell me in your next issue the best way to get rid of pocket gophers? B. C. J. C.

Ans.—About the best way we know of is to keep poisoning them with strychnine. The following method of using the poison is recommended by California orchardists.

CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIREL REMEDIES:—Take 5 qts. of clean wheat; scald with water; drain. Take two-thirds of a cup of white sugar; dissolve with sufficient water to make a syrup; add one ounce powdered strychnine; stir thoroughly until a thin paste is formed. Pour this on the damp wheat. Stir thoroughly for at least 15 minutes. Add one pint of powdered sugar; stir; add five to ten drops of rhodium, and five to ten drops of oil of anise-seed. Place a few grains in each squirrel hole, putting it as far in as possible. Bisulphide of carbon is also largely used. A small quantity is poured into the burrow, and the hole is immediately closed securely with dirt.

**Kidneys Affected by Sudden Change**

**MOST PAINFUL AILMENTS FOLLOW —PREVENTION AND CURE OBTAINED BY USE OF**

**DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS**

The sudden lowering of the temperature causes the pores of the skin to close, and thus throw on the kidneys much work which is ordinarily performed by the skin. This no doubt, accounts for the great prevalence of kidney disease during the fall and winter.

There is no treatment which so quickly affords relief to overworked and deranged kidneys as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver-Pills, because they act on the Liver, as well as the kidneys, and when liver as well as the kidneys, and when in healthful action the liver does much of the work of filtering the blood, which is otherwise left for the kidneys.

Bright's Disease, dropsy, uric acid poisoning, stone in the bladder, and rheumatism are among the most painful forms of kidney disease, and these ailments can always be prevented by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They can also usually be cured by this treatment, but if you are so fortunate as to be free of these dreadful ailments, keep so by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to keep the liver, kidneys and bowels in healthful working condition.

Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Carman, Man., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer from kidney trouble and have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with very marked benefit. I cannot say too much for this medicine as it seemed to be the only treatment that suited my case."

Mr. Wm. Cook, Moosomin, Sask., writes:—"I have been taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and must say that they have done me a lot of good. I have been a great sufferer from diabetes and I can say to all who are afflicted with this disease that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will do them good. I cannot say that I am entirely cured but I have been greatly benefited by this medicine."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, by their direct and combined action on kidney liver and bowels, positively cure biliousness, constipation, and diseases of the kidneys. One pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

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

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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FOR ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES

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President—Sir Daniel H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.  
Vice. Pres.—Capt. Robinson

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Regular Price, \$2.00

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**Farm For Sale**

THE farm property of the late James Fair, Clinton, Ont., comprising part of lot 24, con. 1, Hullett (now in Clinton); south half lot 23 and lot 24, con. 2, Hullett, excepting 20 acres at the north-east corner of lot 24; 10 acres of the south half of lot 25, con. 2, Hullett; 7 acres of lot 35, con. 16, Goderich Township, and 3 1/2 acres of lot 1, Huron Road, con. Goderich Township (now in Clinton); containing in all 214 1/2 acres; will be offered for sale at public auction at the Town Hall, Clinton, on WED., the 6th MARCH, 1907, by D. Dickinson, Auctioneer. This farm property makes one of the most valuable and desirable properties for mixed farming to be found in the County of Huron, consisting of arable and pasture lands, with good supplies of water. There are erected on the premises two good frame dwelling houses and four barns in good state of repair. The property is well fenced and drained, and the soil is in excellent condition. There are 25 acres of fall wheat, and all fall plowing is done. The soil is a clay loam. Terms: Immediate possession can be given; 10 per cent of the purchase money down, and balance in 30 days without interest. The executors reserve the right to make one bid. Particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES FAIR, NORMAN M'L. FAIR, Executors. D. Dickinson, Auctioneer. JAMES SCOTT

**VALIDITY OF NOTES.**

A. bought from B. two horses, but before doing so found out that C., from whom B. purchased, had a lien note against one of them; in lien note it is stated 8 years old. A assumes the note on the faith that the age is stated correctly thereon, but finds out after wards that the age of the horse is 13 instead of 8. Can C. compel A. to pay the note when due? If not, what steps should A. take to contest it? Also can C. hold B. responsible for the horse or the payment of the note since A. has assumed it?

Sask. TENDERFOOT.

Ans.—If before the contract was made C. knew that A. had purchased the horses from B. on the strength of the age stated in the note, then C. can only recover from A. the actual value of the horse, and not the value stated in the note, but in any case A. will have to pay for the value of the horse. If C. sues him on the note, all A. can do is to pay into court what he believes the horse to be worth, and allow C. to have the right to the balance of the money settled by the court. The fact that A. assumes the note however, does not liberate B. on his original contract with C. B. is responsible to C. on that contract.

**ORDERING MACHINERY.**

I changed my mind in regard to a binder after having given my order for it to be delivered; can I cancel the order? They put the machine onto me saying if I did not want it of course I did not need to take it. The order does not read that way, but I have a witness who heard the statement made.

Alta. FARMER.

Ans.—Yes; you should write the agent a letter asking him to return or cancel your order and notifying him that the machine is at his risk. Also notify the nearest bank or banks if you have given a note that it is not to be honored. Keep copies of these letters and ask the parties to acknowledge receipt of same.

**A MIXED STABLEFUL.**

Is it injurious to horses, mules or cattle to house hogs in the same stable with them, or does it affect horses to be stabled with mules?

Sask. P. J. V.

Ans.—It is just possible that if the hogs are responsible for a close rank atmosphere, it may offend another animal's finer sensibilities and so affect his appetite, but there is no obscure sinister influence exercised by one class of domesticated animals over another. Keep everything as clean, and the stables as well ventilated as possible and no serious damage should result.

**TRANSFERRING ROADWAY.**

I am the owner of a quarter section of land, holding a clear title for the same. Last spring I signed an agreement with a railway company granting them right of way through the property, the company agreeing to pay so much per acre for the privilege. In good faith I allowed the company to construct their grade during the summer, expecting payment would be made any time I should send an application for the money. Instead, however, the company's solicitor sent me the deed in duplicate asking me to sign and return to them when they would remit the purchase money. The deed has been properly executed, but I object to handing it over to the company until the money has actually been received by me. The solicitors refuse to send me the money without possessing the deed. Am I acting within my rights? If so, can I forbid further trespass on the land until the right of way has been settled? And how should I proceed?

Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If you do not wish to trust to the integrity of the company and are afraid they might keep you waiting, your plan would be to make a bank a third party. Deposit the deed with a bank with instructions; get a receipt and notify the solicitors of the company to pay the price of the land into the bank to your credit.

**BRAHMAS—HOMESTEADS.**

1. Please let me know where I can get Light Brahmas.  
2. A. has judgment against B; can A. get his patent?  
3. Can A put loan on homestead when he gets patent?  
4. Can A sell homestead?  
Sask. C. B. H.

Ans.—1. Write the secretary of the Saskatchewan Poultry Association, Mr. Chivers Wilson, Regina, and ask him for the names of breeders of Brahmas.

2. This question does not seem to agree with those which follow. The fact of holding a judgment against B would not interfere with getting his patent; nor in fact would the alternative of B holding the judgment deter A from getting his patent.

3. Yes, after he gets his patent the homestead is his to do as he wishes with it.

4. Yes.

**GOSSIP.**

**THOROUGHBREDS FOR SASKATCHEWAN.**

The *Bristol Press* has the following to say of a shipment of Thoroughbreds recently purchased by our well known horseman, R. M. Dale of Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Mr. R. M. Dale, an exporter of pedigree stock to Canada, who owns a ranch at Qu'Appelle, Sask., shipped by the Montcalm on Saturday the following valuable animals:—Cyclades, a five-year-old stallion by Cyllene out of Vale Royal, a good game racehorse, and is half-brother to last year's Derby winner and to this year's winner of the Cambridgeshire; the Arrowed, a five-year-old stallion by Gallinule out of Little May (dam of an Irish Derby winner), a good racer, and himself ran second in the Irish Derby; Charles Martel, a six-year-old stallion by Best Man (one of the best race-horses raced in England during the last ten years) out of France, a French mare of very high pedigree; Pianola, mare, and great-granddaughter of Wharfedale (dam of Watercross), she being a granddaughter of Queen Mary, perhaps the best-known of all brood mares; Detained, black, Irish-bred mare, granddaughter of La Rene, the dam of Volodovsky, the Derby winner.

Since landing the shipment on this side Mr. Dale informs us that he has sold the Arrowed to Mr. W. L. McCracken of Brandon, who has sent the horse to the Sunny Slope, Stud, Midway, Kentucky, to make a season there many good mares having been booked to him already. In addition to the sale he also sold the mare Detained to Dr. Henderson of South Qu'Appelle. The sire of Cyclades—Cyllene sold in 1905 to Capt. Bass for \$125,000.00, and he has already sired Cicero winner of the Derby, and Polymelus winner of the Duke of York's stakes, and the Cambridgeshire in 1906. In addition to these he has sired many other high class animals. Cyclades won many races; among them the Wilton Park Stakes with 126 lbs. up as a two-year-old, also the Hindley handicap one-mile five furlongs, and the great Midland handicap one mile two furlongs the same afternoon as a three-year-old. Charles Martel ran second the second time he started, but owing to an accident was not able to be further trained. He is a remarkably good looking horse of good size and was being used in England for breeding to common mares when bought. The remaining purchase Pianola is a beautifully bred daughter of Patron, in foal to Nabot, one of the fastest horses seen on the English turf the past five or six years.

**CANADA FOR THE IRISH.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It will not, I presume, be news to many readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to learn that the Canadian Government authorities have long been keeping the resources and possibilities of your country well before the Irish people, with the object of encouraging emigration. During the summer, at most of the principal northern shows, it is

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customary to see an attractively-arranged stand exhibited and presided over by the Government representative, Mr. O'Kelly, Queen's Square, Belfast, and containing specimens of grain and other products of Canadian origin. Literature of an interesting and instructive character is freely distributed, and in this way the attractions of the Dominion are impressed on such of our people as have thought of trying their luck across the seas. The very large number of Irish men and Irish women that have adopted Canada as their new home within the past few years, shows how successful have been the results of this method of advertisement. In Dublin, also, the Government of Canada have centrally-situated and comfortably fitted-up apartments, where I have seen from time to time many interesting specimens of Canadian fruits and other products. This branch has been in charge of Mr. John Webster, who has

roots spreading in every direction. To get rid of these powder has been successfully used and windlasses worked by horse power have been more or less successfully employed in tearing them out. Perhaps the most successful of the older methods was a combination of powder and windlass. A heavy charge of powder was placed beneath the stump that cracked it into two or four parts and loosened the earth around it. Then the stump puller was attached to each part consecutively and they were drawn slowly from the hole in the earth. The fault with this last method is the fact that it is almost as difficult to burn the stumps after they are taken from the ground as it is to get them out.

As in many other reforms our American friends have led the way. In districts where logging has been conducted by means of steam power some of these loggers decided, during an off season,



CLEARING LAND BY STEAM POWER

been keenly alive to the important character of his work, and has always been willing to supply such information as his position enabled him to give to enquirers. As a lecturer on Canadian life and prospects, Mr. Webster has frequently been heard in Dublin and surrounding centers. It may be of interest to record that Mr. Webster has lately been transferred to Glasgow, and the rumor has been afloat that this will be followed by the closing of the Dublin office. No official announcement has been made, but it is believed in the best-informed quarters that this is most improbable, and that when Mr. Webster's successor is appointed, the work of the office will be carried on as before. It would, I fancy, be obviously injudicious that things should be otherwise, especially at the present juncture, when we are practically on the eve of a year which is to witness what I may boldly describe as the most important International Exhibition that has ever been held in Ireland, and the great likelihood is that the rumor above referred to is altogether unfounded. Of the exhibition in question I hope to have something to say in a coming letter.

EMERALD ISLE.

**CLEARING LAND WITH ENGINES.**

Some weeks ago there was an enquiry in the *Advocate* about how to pull stumps from land. Probably the writer had not in mind such land as we have here in British Columbia, but the enquiry suggested to me that your readers may be interested in the latest method of ridding the ground of the huge anchors that held erect, often for centuries, immense forest giants that reared their heads considerably more than two hundred feet above the ground. The old plan was to dig around the stump, cutting off the roots on every side and finally burning the stump by piling smaller parts of the trunks around it. Later people discovered that by boring holes in such a way as to provide a draught, the stump, when dry or nearly so, was sufficiently combustible to allow the whole of the inside to burn up; but there were still the immense

to employ their spare time clearing the lands from which they had already cleared the timber. Accordingly they, applying their native ingenuity, soon discovered that the same donkey engines that were used in hauling off the logs could be used to tear out the stumps. So successful were they that the method has been adopted throughout the Pacific Coast region, where the trees are among the largest in the world and the land the most fertile. This is how it is done:

Let us suppose that it is intended to clear a ten-acre tract that has already been logged. If there be no tall tree standing near the middle a large gin pole is cut from the trunk of a tree and erected, standing perhaps fifty, sixty, or even seventy feet high. It is secured in this position by three guys of wire cable and at the top is attached an ordinary pulley block. About one hundred feet from the base of the pole the donkey engine is firmly anchored and the hauling cable passed through the pulley at the top of the pole. The farther end of the cable is attached to a stump or to a part that has been broken by a blast of powder; the engine is set in motion, and, with a snort, the giant is torn from its hold in the earth and ignominiously tumbled and dragged to the foot of the pole. This operation is continually repeated until the whole area has been cleared and the pile measures fifty to seventy feet in height and perhaps one hundred feet or more across the base.

After the clearing the land is levelled and cleared of the smaller debris and the crop is at once planted. As soon as the crop comes off and before the fall rains commence, the pile is fired and nothing is left to tell the tale except the blackened circle, which for a few years does not bear so heavy a crop as the surrounding land, the intense heat having consumed the nitrogenous and other fertilizing matter in the soil.

The day has passed when the farmer will labor to clear a farm for himself as the early settlers in Ontario and the other eastern provinces did. There is no good reason why they should do so when steam-power will do the work for them. It has been found that the new

**Hawthorn Bank CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS**

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

**SHORTHORNS**

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

**JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry.**

**GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM**



**Clydesdales and Shorthorns**

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

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

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

**P. M. BREDT**

**Regina, Sask.**

**BRANDON, Man. and WESTON, Ont. IMPORTING BARN**

**J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor**

The Greatest Importing Establishment of the Different European Breeds of Horses in Canada

**Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron & Hackney Stallions**

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Fillies, and Spanish Jacks.

Do you want stallions and fillies and don't know what breed? Come to Brandon. If you need a stallion in your locality weighing 1,700 to 2,100 lbs., of any breed, write and come to Brandon. I have many such horses and will place one there on my new successful plan. Come any time of year; no danger of all the good ones being gone. I keep a buyer constantly in Europe. Owing to the great number handled and facilities for buying, I can sell a first-class horse below all competitors. I invite importers and breeders to come here and buy. I can sell good ones cheaper than you can buy in Europe. Address—J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man., for any further particulars.

**HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE**

**Clydesdales —and— Hackneys**

Can sell you a stallion ranging in age from two to five years old at prices from \$500 to \$800 each. They are big, heavy, thick horses that will do the country good. I also have a fine lot of fillies, mostly in foal, can sell you a pair or a car load. Can sell work horses for Manitoba trade in car lots. It will pay you to write or come and see me.

**S. J. PROUSE**

**Ingersoll, Ont.**

**Farm Horses For Sale**

THE GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET WILL HOLD ITS NEXT AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th**

Regulars auction sales every Wednesday thereafter.

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

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

**BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN'S GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET  
ST. PAUL, MINN.**

**FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS**

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

**NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY**

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

CARBERRY—C.P.R. and C.N.R.  
FAIRVIEW—C.N.R.

**JNO. G. BARRON**

SASKAT-

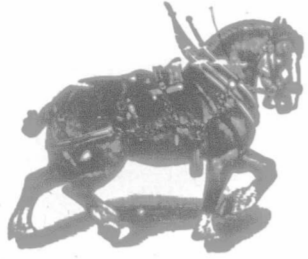
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J. A. S. MacMILLAN      A. COLQUHOUN      ISAAC BEATTIE

**LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP****CLUB STABLES,**  
12th Street,  
(Box 485)**BRANDON.****MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE**

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions**

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

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

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

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

And Numerous Other Prizes.

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

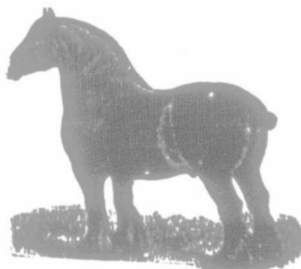
**Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions always for sale.**  
**Prices right. Terms easy.**  
**Our guarantee will bear the closest inspection.**  
**Our Motto is—"Nothing but the best."**  
**Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.**

**Percherons and Shires**

Do you want to improve your stock of horses?  
 Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them.

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

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

**Alex. Galbraith & Son**

BRANDON, MAN.

ARE OFFERING

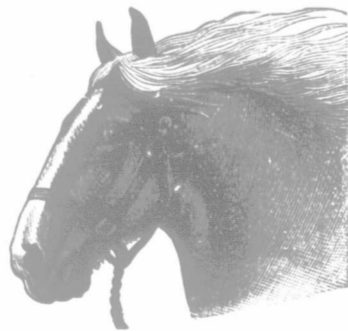
**CLYDESDALE  
STALLIONS and MARES**

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

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

A few choice **Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys** on hand.

EVERY ANIMAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

**26 YEARS** in the front rank of importers.

method costs only from one half to two thirds as much as the old, especially when a large tract is to be cleared. At least two of these outfits are now in use on Vancouver Island, and several in the neighborhood of Vancouver.

It has been announced by the Canadian Pacific Railway, who acquired a million and a half acres of land from James Dunsmuir at the time of the purchase of the E. & N. Railway, that they intend to clear one hundred and fifty thousand acres in the manner above described. The work will be done by a company organized by R. E. Gosnell, late editor of the *Victoria Colonist*. Mr. Gosnell has for some years been much interested in this plan of working and has supplied much information on the subject through the journal aforesaid. The contract calls for the delivery to the C. P. R. of ten thousand acres of cleared land at the close of 1908 and a like amount annually thereafter until the whole one hundred and fifty thousand acres has been made ready for cultivation.

The lands will be put on the market at as low a figure as possible and will be cut up into small parcels to be used for fruit growing and mixed farming, as these lines are more profitable and the land is particularly suited to them. Where an average net profit of two hundred dollars per acre can be made from growing fruit, one can see the wonderful possibilities for the future of Vancouver Island, especially if, as is probable, the Government and private individuals aid in the work of clearing the lands that are now being logged off. The Island is larger than some of the Canadian provinces, and much of the land is available for cultivation; hence the optimism of our people under these modern conditions.

H. F. PULLEN.

**WELL DONE PINE VALLEY!**

Through the enterprise of Mr. B. G. Thorvaldson, Preston wheat has been introduced into the Icelandic settlement of Pine Valley (Eastern Manitoba). The seed was secured from the experimental farms, sown on new scrub land, and this year gave a crop of 22 bushels to the acre. The Preston ripened fully ten days earlier than the Red Fife, and is of excellent quality.

Eight years ago the Pine Creek Valley was a wilderness, known to the Indians as "deer park", but now there are some two hundred families, which are organized into two school sections. Most of the settlers came from across the line and know how to take hold of their work.

**A PAPER WITH A RECORD.**

One of, if not the most consistent and fair-minded champion of the cause of temperance and low customs tariffs in Canada is the *Montreal Witness*. Independent of party, fearless in denunciation of wrong, and broad-minded enough to applaud the right, it is a journal which has blazed a pathway for itself in Canadian newspaperdom. For those of literary taste *World Wide* a weekly issued from the *Witness* office Montreal, P. Q., will be found to contain the best of the latest leading articles of the English speaking world.

**A NEW SHORTHORN CATALOG.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE: During last season we had a good trade with western Canada. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE found most of our best customers and through this medium and the animals that have left the farm we have added many warm friends. Our trade by correspondence is increasing each year and during the past year we have had satisfactory reports from every individual sold this way. One who bought a young bull about one year ago writes under recent date to say that his bull is doing fine and his first calf, now about one week old, is a dandy. Another, in Alberta, who has been using our bulls for a number of years, says that he now has the best lot of calves that he ever owned. We have satisfied these men and we should be able to please many others.

Our statement in our advertisement on another page that we now offer the best lot of young bulls ever produced on the farm, we think is correct. They

**Horse Owners! Use**

GOMBAULT'S

**Caustic  
Balsam**

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

**A TEAM OF HORSES THE ONLY  
HELP REQUIRED****to bore wells with the  
POWERS**

Boring Machine.

You can run it alone, because the tools operate through center of platform, while the horse walks around it. Bores easily through frozen ground; 100 ft. in 10 hrs. Mounted on wheels, and easily moved from place to place. Write for Catalog. The Hig. Co., Box 28, Clarinda, Iowa, U. S. A.

**For Sale**

by the Pomeroy Clydesdale Association; the seven-year-old Imported Clydesdale Stallion *Pride of Gilsnick* (4341), by *Prince Sturdy*, by *Cedric*, by *Prince of Wales* (673); dam *Elisbeth Macgregor*, by *Macgregor*, by *Darnley*. Dark bay, plenty of size, a sure foal getter. Won 1st at Carman in strong competition, also first for horse and get. One of his colts recently sold for \$1500. Come and see him and his get before purchasing elsewhere. Reason for selling large number of his fillies en route. Price reasonable.

**ANDREW GRAHAM, Manager,**  
**Pomeroy P.O.**  
 Carman and Roland Stations.

**Seldom See**

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Saddle, 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 mankin, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Yarrow, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Althya Pain. Mfd. only by

**W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.**  
**LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.**  
 Also furnished by *Martin Sole & Wynne Co.*, and *Palford Leonard Drug Co.*, Winnipeg, *The National Drug & Chem. Co.*, Winnipeg and *Calgary*, and *Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd.*, Vancouver

**The Story of a Man  
Who was Deaf.**

**Geo. P. Way, of Detroit, tells briefly of the Means he used to relieve his own Deafness.**



**GEO. P. WAY,**  
 Inventor.

More than 25 years ago I first noticed my hearing was impaired. Gradually it grew worse until in time I was unable to hear unless people shouted at me. Of course I tried various methods to help myself, but with very little benefit. I used to suffer greatly from "head noises."

One day when the "buzzing" in one ear was worse than usual, I placed a piece of cotton waste in it to see if the warmth would give relief. Judge of my surprise when I heard quite clearly sounds which previously had been faint and indistinct.

Noting the peculiar shape of the tuft of cotton, I immediately began my experiments on an artificial ear drum. Knowing the danger of constantly wearing a piece of cotton in the ear, I at once looked for a material which would be pliable, aseptic and sensitive to sound vibrations. I studied under the best authorities on the ear, and made many different drums of all shapes and sizes, from all kinds of materials, until at last I perfected the Way Ear Drum.

My invention has been granted government patents both in the United States and abroad.

Thousands who, like myself, suffered from defective hearing, have found Way Ear Drums a great help. To you who still suffer I extend a cordial invitation to write me about your deafness. Tell me the cause and how long you have been deaf. I will gladly refer you to people whom you probably know, and tell you frankly whether I think my drum will help you. People who were born deaf and those who are totally deaf are generally beyond relief. Address: **Geo. P. Way, 112 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

### Many Women Suffer UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to Female Disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at stated intervals.  
Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

### A Horse with a Strained Shoulder

is sound as a dollar in 24 hours after you rub the sore spot with Fellows' Leeming's Essence.

It gives instant relief in all cases of Strains, Bruises and Swellings — draws the pain right out — strengthens the weak back, shoulder or knee.

Whether you have one horse or twenty, accidents are liable to happen any time. Keep a bottle of

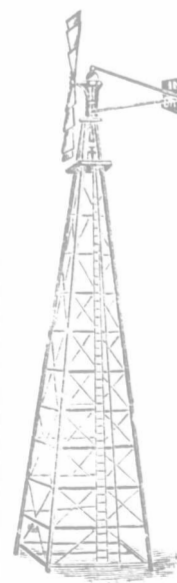
### Fellows' Leeming's Essence

handy so you can have it when needed.

50c. a bottle. At dealers.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

## WINDMILLS



- Self-oiling
- For power and pumping
- Our towers are girted every five feet and double braced
- Grain Grinders
- Tanks
- Bee supplies
- Automatic concrete mixers

Write for Catalogues.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. Ltd.  
Brantford, Ontario

Cockshutt Plow Co., Winnipeg  
Agents: Man., N.W.T.

are most uniform and we have not a bad one to sell. They each have size, constitution and natural feeding qualities along with type and breed character. We do not pamper our bulls or keep them in high flesh. Our object is to keep them healthy and in the best condition to give a good account of themselves after they leave our hands. This we think can only be done by allowing good healthful food and plenty of fresh air and exercise. We have shipped young bulls to all classes of farmers and ranchers and they have invariably done well. The most satisfactory method of sale for us is to have the purchaser at the farm to make his own selections. This way relieves us of the responsibility of supplying satisfactory animals. But we know that it is often inconvenient to purchasers to visit the herd, and under such circumstances we undertake to describe fully any animal that should fill the purchasers' requirements. The satisfaction that the animals sold this way have given in the past is a guarantee of fair treatment in the future.

Time and space will not permit us to give a description of each young animal that we are offering, but we have a printed bull catalogue which we shall be glad to supply to any interested parties.

Prince Gloster is yet at the head of the herd, and at seven years old maintains his youth and vigor in a wonderful manner. He is very active, and now that we have tried and tested him in every way we do not hesitate in saying that he is the best all-round sire that ever stood on our farm. To aid him we have been using the young Scotch bull, Scottish Prince, bred by Marr. He is a half brother, sired by same bull, to the winning animals, shown by the King at the last Royal show in England. Scottish Prince, purchased at the late Duthie-Marr sale, came home from quarantine last week. He arrived in fine condition and we are more than pleased with his development since the sale. His sire sold for 620 gs.; his three half brothers sold for 850 gs., 800 gs., and 300 gs. We expect a strong sire and think him a most valuable addition to our herd.

Our bull catalogues tell you everything. They cost you nothing. Let us send one.  
Brooklin, Ont. JNO. DRYDEN & SON.

### WHEREIN THE MANURE OF FARM STOCK DIFFERS.

The solid excrement of the sheep is, weight for weight, according to Dr. Aikman, the most valuable as a manure, as it contains more nitrogen and phosphates than the others, and at the same time is much drier.

The quantity of dung voided by different animals varies—thus the cow exceeds the horse in quantity of dung.

Horse Dung.—The composition of horse manure is perhaps the most uniform of all the manures produced by the different farm animals. This is due to the fact that the food of the horse is generally of the same kind, consisting of oats, hay, and straw.

The total excrements voided by a horse in a day have been calculated at 28.11 lb., of which only 6.37 lb. consisted of dry matter. These 28.11 lb. contained .18 lb. of nitrogen and .92 lb. of mineral matter. The amount of straw necessary to absorb this amount of excrement may be stated at from 4 lb. to 6 lb. The amounts of nitrogen and mineral matter in 4 lb. of straw are .01 and .23 lb. respectively. The total amount of nitrogen and ash, therefore, in the farmyard manure produced by a horse in one day would be .19 lb. nitrogen and 1.15 lb. mineral matter; or, if we take the larger quantity of straw, somewhat larger.

Taking these figures we find that the amount of manure produced by a horse in a year will be from 11,720 lb. to 12,450 lb. (i.e., from 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 tons), containing from 69 lb. to 73 lb. nitrogen, and from 420 lb. to 460 lb. mineral matter.

Horse dung being, comparatively speaking, of a dry nature, it is extremely difficult to effect its thorough mixture with the litter. For this reason the manure formed from horse excreta is particularly liable to rapid fermentation. In the process of fermentation the nitrogen is converted into carbonate

## 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

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GREENWOOD, ONT.

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- 11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).
- 2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara
- 1 Crimson Flower and One Daisy



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### Sittyton Shorthorns

The Sittyton Herd of Shorthorns won first at Regina and Calgary at the 1906 Exhibitions. Selections always for sale. Will sell the great herd header, Sittyton Hero 7th, also the second prize Bull at the Spring Show in Winnipeg, 1906. GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.

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2 just past 2 years old. 15 just over 1 year old. 7 just under 1 year old. The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue John Clancy H. CARGILL & SON Manager. Cargill, Ont.

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Difficulties, however, are often encountered in arriving at the digestive capacity of a dairy cow. Going off her feed, Indigestion, Milk Fever, Mammitis are the consequences, but where the proper tonics are administered the digestive organs are strengthened and improved and the largest possible amount of food is digested and converted into milk.

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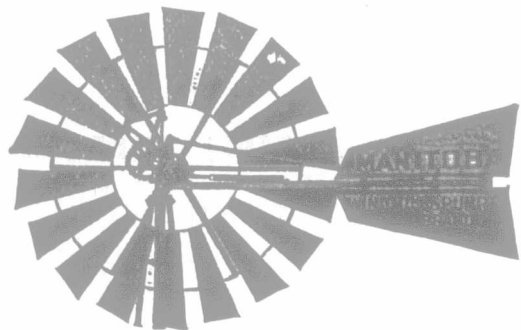


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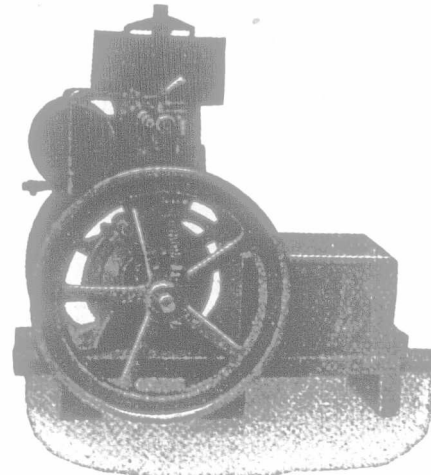
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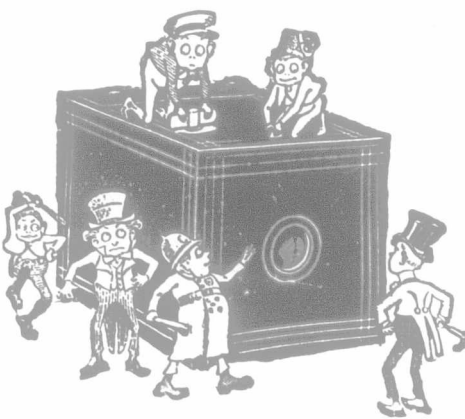
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of ammonia. As nitrogen in this form is of extremely volatile nature, the risks of loss from this source are considerable. As illustrating this fact, it may be mentioned that the total percentage of nitrogen contained by fresh horse manure might be reduced in the process of fermentation to one-half of its original amount by loss from this source.

**Cow Dung.**—The composition of the manure from the cow is very much less constant than is the case in the horse-manure. An average statement of that composition is therefore very much more difficult to obtain. The number of analyses available for the purpose of forming this average is, however, very large. The manure produced by cows contains a large percentage of water. This is due to the large quantity of water they drink. It has been estimated that milch cows drink along with their winter food, for every pound of dry substance, 4 lb. of water, and in summer about 6 lb.

According to some experiments the excrements of a cow in a day amount to 73.23 lb., of which only 9.92 lb. are dry matter. These excrements contain 256 lb. of nitrogen and 1,725 lb. of mineral matter. Cow-dung is, owing to its more watery nature and poorer quality, very much slower in its fermentation than horse-dung. When applied alone, cow-manure is very slow in its action, and makes its influence felt for at least three or four years. It is difficult to spread it evenly over the soil, owing to the fact that, when somewhat dried, it has a tendency to form hard masses, which, when buried in the soil, may resist decomposition for a very long period. The cause of this is due to the presence of a considerable amount of mucilaginous and resinous matter in the solid excreta, which prevents the entrance of moisture and air into the center of the mass. This tendency of cow-manure to resist decomposition will be greatly lessened in the case of a cow richly fed.

### A KID'S COMPOSITION—EDDITERS.

Edditers is fellers which run the newspapers and magazines. Sumtimes edditers owns the papers which they run but not more than one time.

Most edditers had rather other fellers wood own the paper and let them edditer it becaus they is the first one which gets pade and they gets more for their work than ennybody else. The owner of the paper gets his pay last, and if they aint enny money left after the others is pade, then the owner don't get enny, and if they aint enuf mony to pay ennybody but the edditer then the owner tries to borry it off his friends, but most always he skips out and becomes a drunkard or a life insurance agent. Then the edditer is out of a gob, but he has got all the money so he dont have to be a drunkard or a life insurance agent. so he hunts up a nother man which has got sum mony and he gets him to by the paper or the maggizene and then he goes on edditering it and the edditer gets his salery rased until sumtimes he gets 21 dollars and 75 cents a week, which is a grate deal of money, and bimeby the man which owns the paper cant borry enny more mony so he sk'ps out before he pays the edditer and the edditer goes to a lawyer and the lawyer fixes it so that the edditer owns the paper.

when the edditer gets the paper he dont want to own it enny longer than he can help, so he gets a lot of men which has got mony in the bank and tells them he has got the best paper in New hamshire and they is a good chance to make mony on it. so the men all follow the edditer down to the printing office and he shows them all over the office and tells them that he intends to make it the best paper in America and he wants them all to wright for the paper and make it brite and funny, and then they all goes up to the hotel and goes to his room and he gives them cider and donuts and segars and ham sandwiches, and pipes and cream pie and chooing tobacker and sjitunes and he makes a speach and says he wants to let them in on the ground floor and says that south Danvil and Poplin Center and Kingston Planes will find out the old town aint ded yet and then they wil hooray for the edditer and clip in and by the paper and voat to rase his salery.



FOUNDED 1866

hooray for the edditer and chip in and by the paper and voat to rase his salery, and then they wont go home until most morning and sum of them wont get down town nex day. the edditer is a pretty smart man i tell you.

they is lots of different kinds of edditers. the finachel edditer colects the money and pays the bills sumtimes and sumtimes he dont. he also borrys mony of the banks but not often, becaus the men whitch own the banks is pretty smart two. he writes peaces about banks and mony and tells everybody how to get richt. he aint rich himself, but he wood if he had time.

the agriculture edditer tells about raising pigs and hens. he goes to the country fares and is judge of the hen show.

the snake edditer writes about all the snakes he sees and lizzerds and scorpiums and blue rats with red tales. he is a awful drunkard whitch makes him see things better than the other edditers.

The religus edditer most always has the first 2 columns of the paper to write. nobody reads them but cristians and folks whitch belong to the church and not much of them neether. the religus edditer tells why the baptist baps and why they spoils so quick after they comes out of the water, and what kind of a method methodists has and where the congregacioners congregate and the unitarials unitarialize and everything about it. nobody cares ennything about it. neether does the religus edditer. he also looks after the paytent medicine advertizing and the fortune tellers card.

the society edditer goes to all the balls and dances and weddings and funerals. he knows all about close and dimands and lace and fethers and he has a good time.

sumtimes he gets mixed up and he gets the wedings in with the funerals and the people whitch was married or berried comes down the nex mornin and lam him in the snoot and sumtimes he gets smart and wrights our uncle Gethro Jones is ded we do not think it funny, it cost so mutch to berry him, and we hate to lose the money, then the nex day mister Joneses people come piling down to the edditers ofice and paist time ut of him.

in a country paper they aint but 1 edditer and he has to look after the mony and go to the fares and wright pig and bull and hen stories and see snakes and wright sermons and say good things about people whitch is ded and bad things about people whitch aint.

the pen is miter than the sword.—HENRY A. SHUTE, in the Saturday Evening Post.

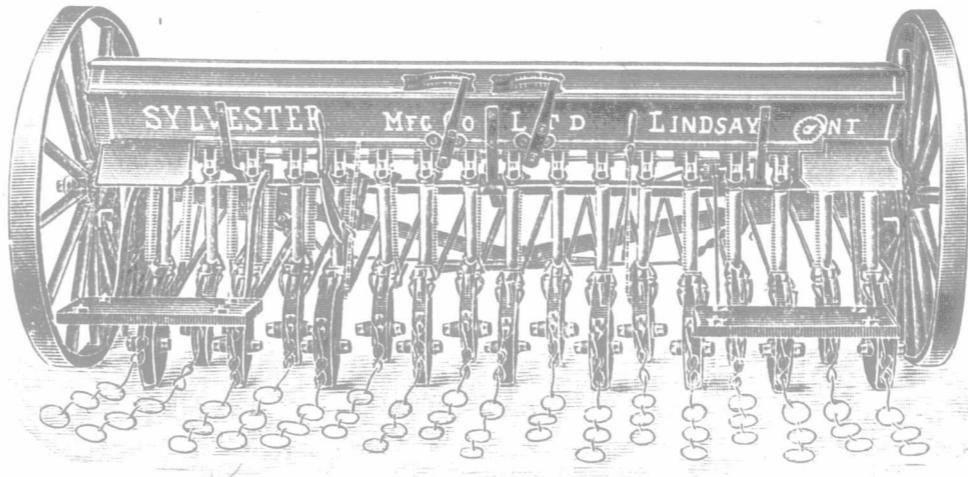
THE GREAT VALUE OF CO-OPERATION.

The farmer has always been a producer, content to let the other man distribute his products to the consumer. He has studied thoroughly the science of production. An elaborate system of agricultural research has been established and during the last twenty years the farmer has learned much to enable him to increase the yield of his crops. He has become in fact a skilled agricultural scientist. In the meantime, however, others have reaped the benefits of his skill and industry. Many of the largest fortunes in the world have been made in the speculative and legitimate distribution of the farmer's products.

At last he is beginning to realize that by co-operation he can control the distribution of his own products and prevent speculation in them. The ordinary farmer cannot ship his produce in car lots. Therefore he cannot get favorable transportation rates and cannot become a factor in controlling the market. He offers his produce in small quantities and usually in unattractive form. The result is that he must beg for buyers, spend valuable time in making sales and finally sell at a sacrifice.

Why should he fail to get a remunerative price? All farm products are absolute necessities. The reason is that the farmer does not control the distribution of his products. Food products hauled to town in a farm wagon and stationed in some out of the way place about the market do not bring the best prices, because the majority of farmers do not know how to market their produce in an attractive manner. The result is that the buyer

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EDDITERS.

i run the Sumtimes hitch they ime. ther fellers let them first one gets more ody elce. s his pay money left the owner aint enuf he edditer it off his skips out or a life edditer is ot all the drunkard he hunts got sum e paper or goes on gets his e gets 21 which is neby nt borry ut before edditer r fixes it per. aper he ger than of men ank and paper in i chance nen all printing ver the ends to ica and for the funny ie hotel s them id ham am pie es and ants to ad says Center out the rey wil in and salery.

prefers to go to the regular dealer and pays his added profit. Here is the remedy. The farmer must study the art of marketing produce and the business end of it as well as the producing end. They must then combine into a co-operative association, the extent of the association depending upon local conditions, raise the money to build a co-operative market by stock subscription, hire experienced men to manage the market, furnish their produce to this market in good condition, and eliminate the middle-man from the transaction entirely.

The immediate results of such a co-operative enterprise would be for the producer to get more for his share of the work, the consumer to pay less, and the quality of the product to be improved. It is easy to understand how co-operation can give more to the producer and at the same time take less from the consumer. The farm price of corn ranges from twenty to forty cents a

bushel, the wholesale price in cities from \$1.00 to \$1.75. The Kansas farmer gets fifty-three cents a bushel for his wheat and buys flour made from wheat on a basis of one dollar per bushel. The fruit grower gets \$1.50 per barrel for his apples and we pay \$6 for them in the city. The sheep raiser gets six cents per pound for his mutton and we pay twenty cents for it. The farmer gets ten cents per dozen for his eggs and eight months later they are taken out of cold storage and sold to us for thirty-five cents. The system is devised to prevent the consumer from dealing directly with the producer. The number of links in the chain of distribution has been increased beyond all reason, with the result that we pay too much for farm produce and the farmer gets too little. The farmer and his patron must get together to eliminate the excessive middle profits.

In this system of business-like, profit-sharing co-operation the farmer plays

the largest role. He must take the initiative and the consumer will gladly unite with him. He must manage his own business and not leave it to others. This will mean that farmers must become business men. I doubt whether one out of ten farmers can tell offhand what it costs to produce a bushel of corn, wheat or potatoes, or a pound of mutton, pork or beef. But without a knowledge of the cost of production it is quite impossible to have any such thing as a business of farming. The farmer must first learn what it costs to produce his crops, then the cost of distributing these crops, and then do all his work on a business basis.

The merchant's business is based on the principle of buying at wholesale prices and selling at retail. The farmer, on the other hand, buys at retail and sells at wholesale prices. He buys farm machinery, fertilizers, groceries, clothing, etc., of retail dealers. He sells his produce to commission men or

wholesalers, and of course at wholesale prices. The merchant complains that it is difficult to make a living at his business with shrewd methods. How does the farmer succeed in making both ends meet, with his utter lack of business method? The average farmer's knowledge of market conditions is so meagre that dealers vie with one another in getting to the farmer first and securing his produce. This does not mean that there is any competition among buyers which would tend to raise the price of produce to the farmer, but merely that the farmer is considered an easy prey.

What is the remedy? In plain English the farmers must own co-operatively their packing houses, cold storage plants, cotton gins, cotton mills, warehouses for all sorts of farm produce, elevators, flour mills, stock yards, creameries, cheese factories, sugar factories, woolen mills, or they will never get a square deal. The material must be kept under the control of the farmers until the finished product is delivered directly into the hands of the consumer. When the farmer sells his wheat in the form of flour, his wool and cotton in the form of cloth or garments, and his cattle and hogs in the form of steaks, roasts, lard and bacon, then the cost of production and distribution will be reduced nearly one-half, the farmer will make a larger profit, the consumer will pay less for his necessities and the quality of the products will be improved.

But this is only one side of agricultural co-operation. By it the farmer retains control of his crops and turns them over to the individual consumer. But the farmer is a consumer himself as well as a producer. An enormous exchange of products will take place between the farmers' unions in different sections of the country. Fruits will be exchanged for cotton and woolen goods, flour or pork and vice versa. In other words the co-operative method must be adopted in buying as well as selling. The one item of farm implements is a large factor in the expenses of the farm. A farmer generally buys one tool at a time at the retail price. As soon as the farmers of a given locality form a co-operative union they find it possible to buy their wagons, machinery and household furniture in collective orders at twenty-five to forty per cent. less than in individual orders.

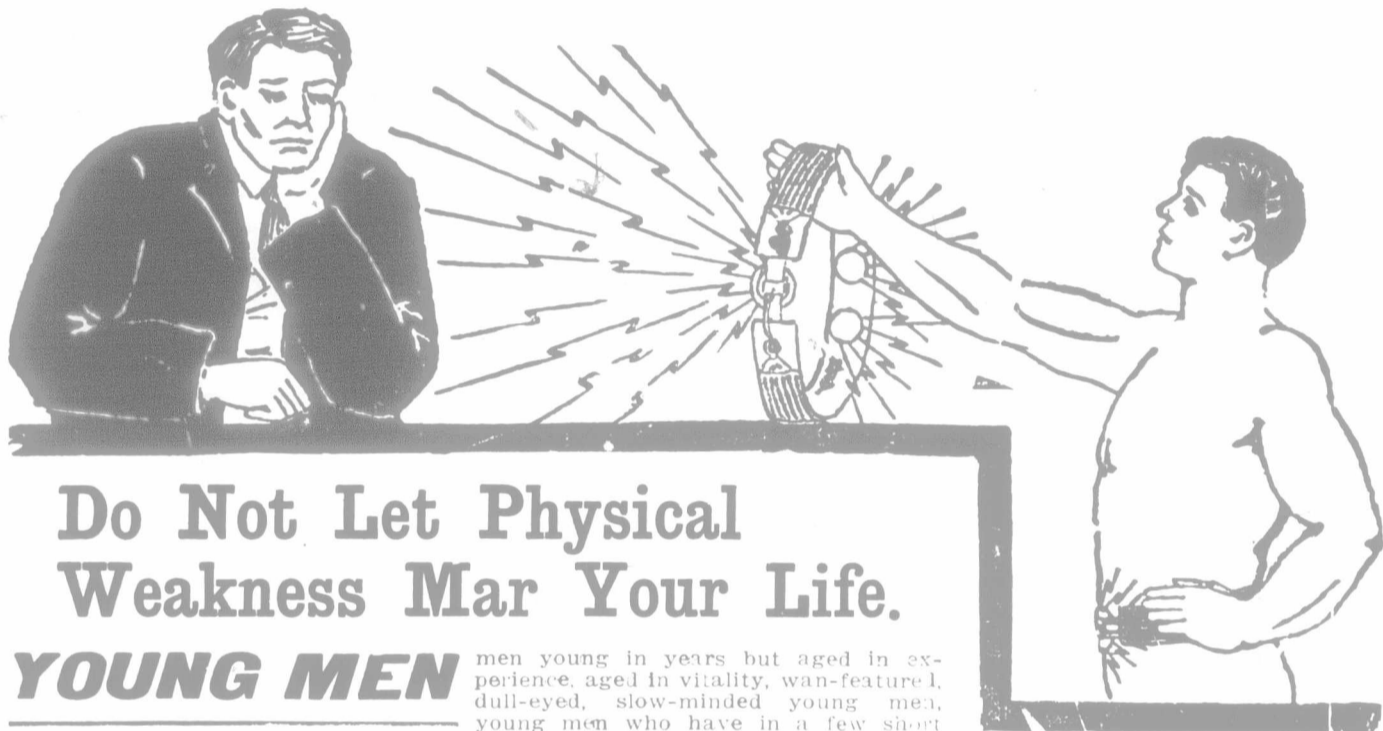
We have seen a hundred farmers lined up along a market, underbidding one another in their efforts to sell a few bushels of potatoes, carrots and onions. By combining their forces these same men could construct and maintain a good market which could be operated by five men, thus saving the time of the other ninety-five.

But how are co-operative associations of farmers to be established? They should be local institutions at first, but the larger the better, since the cost of production and maintenance will thus be cut down. In the management of these small unions, men with the right business skill will be developed. Later an affiliation of the local unions into larger associations will naturally follow in order to keep in better touch with market conditions and to regulate more equitably the distribution of the various farm crops.

The co-operative movement among farmers has come to stay. There are nearly one million men in it at present, not for political purposes, but for the purpose of attending to their own business. That is the reason why the movement brings results with so little noise. There are already more than 700 co-operative grain elevators owned by the farmers who produce the grain. One of them, in Ruthven, Iowa, saved the farmers in one year five times the total capital invested. An association of farmers' wives in the same town secured to its members five cents per dozen more for eggs than they could otherwise get. Co-operative cotton gins in Oklahoma pay two dollars per ton more for cotton seed than other gins. A large co-operative creamery in Iowa pays three cents per pound more for butter fat than the farmers had previously received. These and many other similar results have been achieved in increasing the farmers' profits, and at the same time the price of the finished product to the consumer has been lowered.

E. V. WILCOX,  
Dep't of Agriculture.

# MEN, BE MANLY.



Do Not Let Physical Weakness Mar Your Life.

## YOUNG MEN

men young in years but aged in experience, aged in vitality, wan-featured, dull-eyed, slow-minded young men, young men who have in a few short years thrown away the precious vigor of youth, young men who have scarcely stepped upon the pinnacle of manhood and find that they have lost their right to stand upon it, young men who look back a few years and see themselves as they were, blooming into manhood, and now, as they are, at the age when manhood should be complete, the heart strong, the eye bright, they find the force of manhood gone. Middle-aged men and old men, who realize that they have not the force of vitality that should be theirs—men of any age who are lacking in animal vitality—can be made new by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It will not fail. It cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened parts the force of life and strength—the force which is the origin of all vital power, Electricity.

## OLD MEN

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The grandest invention of the age for weak men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalizing strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by excesses or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs. No weak man, no sickly or delicate woman will ever regret a fair trial of the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt, which is nature's restorer of vitality. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, loss of Vitality, and all Weaknesses in Men and Women.

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"Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for thirty nights, and it has taken the rheumatism out of my hip. Yours truly, J. D. REASBACK, Vankleek Hill, Ont."  
"Dear Sir,—I have worn the Belt which I purchased from you a month ago, and I am feeling much better. I don't have those weak spells any more, and I feel much stronger than I did. W. H. MACDONALD, Leamington, Ont."  
I can send you one from your own town if you will drop me a card. I don't ask anyone to buy my Belt on speculation. I know that it will cure any case of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Indigestion, Constipation, or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease. I am willing to take all chances. All I ask is for you to give me reasonable security that I will get my pay when you are cured, and I will arrange a Belt with all necessary attachments suitable for your case, and send it to you, and you can

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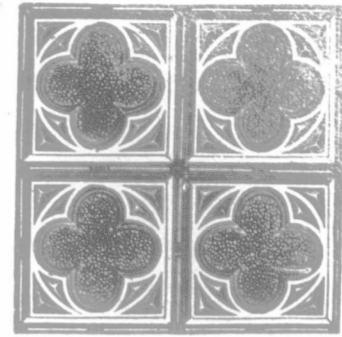
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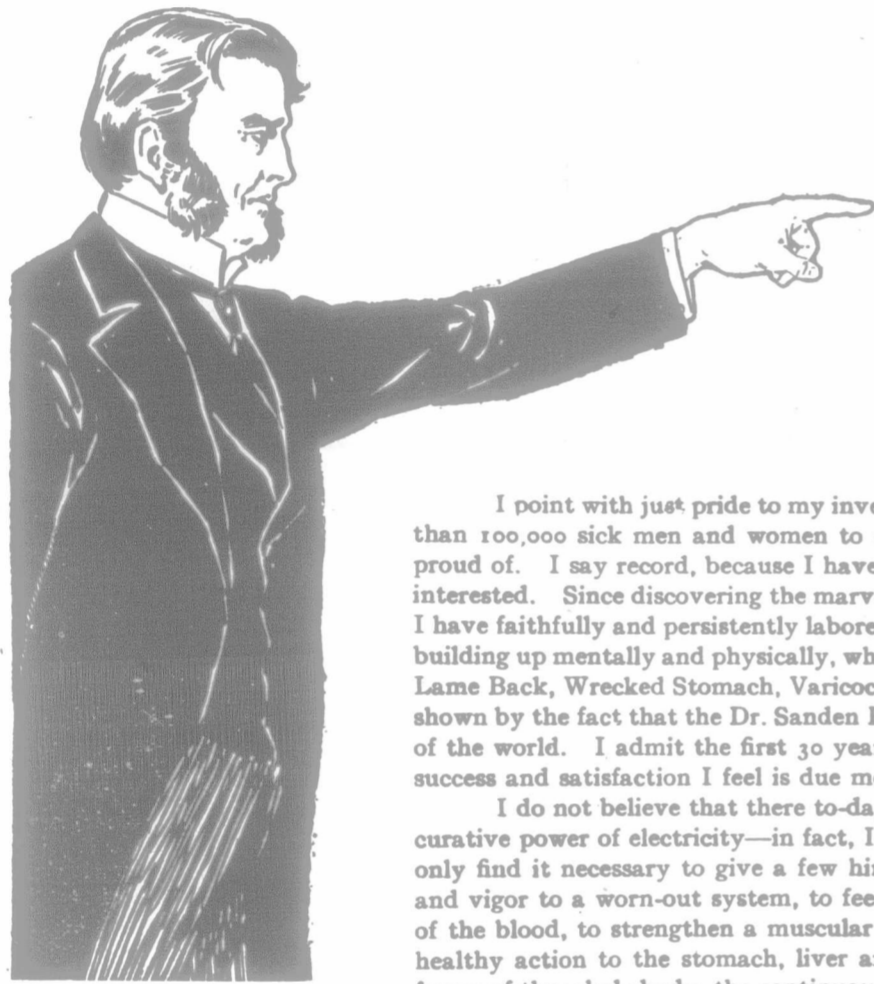
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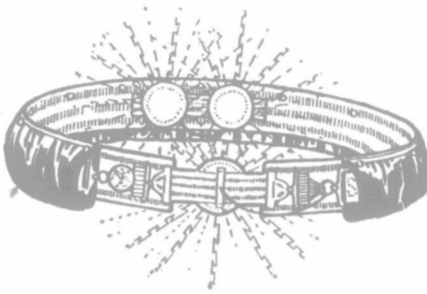


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I point with just pride to my invention, which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested. 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, Lamé 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 Street,  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

Rear-Admiral Coghlan, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, whose reputation as a relator of good stories has increased each time he has spoken at a dinner, told a story a few nights ago which was given to illustrate his distaste for being the last speaker.

"Having the last word," the Rear-Admiral said, "reminds me of a story I heard not long ago.

"A certain man died, and a clergyman was engaged to offer an eulogy. This worthy minister prepared a sermon of exceeding length and strength, but just before he entered the pulpit to deliver it he thought that it might be advisable to learn what the dead

man's last words had been. So he turned to one of the weeping younger sons and asked:

"My boy, can you tell me your father's last words?"

"He didn't have none," the boy replied. "Ma was with him to the end."—*New York Tribune.*

An Englishman traveling through the Ardennes stopped for a cup of coffee at a private inn.

Sugar was not forthcoming and the waitress begged the traveler to be good enough to wait until the party at the next table had finished their game of dominoes, for which the house of sugar, delicately dusted with soft flour, was one to three with, were flying

While traveling on a lonely stretch of the road near the Arctic Circle, in Sweden, Charles J. Glidden overtook an old Finnish woman plodding along at the rate of half a mile an hour.

"Where are you going?" the interpreter asked.

"To my daughter's," was the reply.

"How far is it?" the interpreter asked.

"Fifteen miles."

"When do you expect to get there?"

"To-morrow morning."

Mr. Glidden picked the old woman up and in forty minutes had set her down at her daughter's home.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

### THE PRAYER OF CYRUS BROWN.

"The proper way for a man to pray," Said Deacon Lemuel Keyes, "And the only proper attitude, Is down upon his knees." "No, I should say the way to pray," Said Reverend Doctor Wise, "Is standing straight, with out stretched arms, And rapt and upturned eyes." "Oh, no; no, no," said Elder Slow, "Such posture is too proud: A man should pray with eyes fast closed And head contritely bowed." "It seems to me his hands should be Austerely clasped in front, With both thumbs pointing toward the ground,

Said Reverend Doctor Blunt. "Last year I fell in Hodgkin's well Head first," said Cyrus Brown, "With both my heels a-stickin' up, My head a-p'inting down; "An' I made a prayer right then an there— Best prayer I ever said, The prayinest prayer I ever prayed, A-standin' on my head." —SAM WALTER FOSS.

### EXPERIMENTAL BAGGAGE SMASHING.

Jules Dupree, the French artist who recently found in Miss Constance Leaming of Wolfe, Mont., the ideal beauty whom he had set out to search the world for, was talking in New York about America.

"I have been much impressed in America," he said, with the dashing strength of your baggage handlers, or baggage smashers, as you justly call them.

"In Washington one day I pointed out to a baggage smasher a rather frail grip-sack.

"Is that grip-sack strong enough," I asked, "to go in the baggage car?" "I'll see," said the man.

"He lifted the grip high above his head and threw it on the ground with all his might.

"That," he said "is what she'll get in Philadelphia."

"He took it up again and banged it against the side of a car four or five times.

"That is what she'll get in Chicago," he went on.

"He tossed it high in the air, and on its descent jumped on it, breaking the lock open this time, so that the contents were scattered over the platform.

"And that's what she'll get in Winnipeg," he concluded. "You'd better take her in the Pullman with you, boss, if you're going farther than Winnipeg."

An Englishman traveling in Ireland complained that he could find none of the famous Irish wits of whom he had heard. He was advised to speak to the next farmer or teamster he met.

A little later he encountered a peasant leading a horse with a load of turf. The horse had a blazed face.

"What a white face your horse has, my man!" said the Englishman, by way of an opening.

"Sure," replied the Irishman, "your own will be as white when it has been as long in the halter."—*Birmingham Post.*

The Young Hostess—"Papa, I wish you'd request the musicians not to play the dance music so fast." Her Father—"I did my dear, but the leader says the union rules call for time and a half after midnight."

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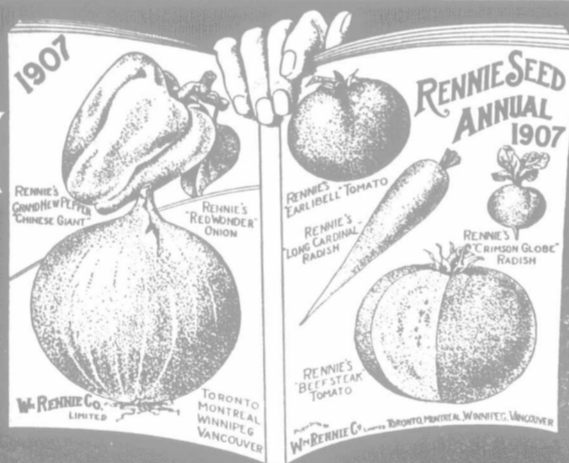
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Our factory capacity at present is over 50 complete MAGNET Cream Separators each day, and we are now situated at Winnipeg, with machines to supply the dairymen of the North-West with a first-class, up-to-date Cream Separator.

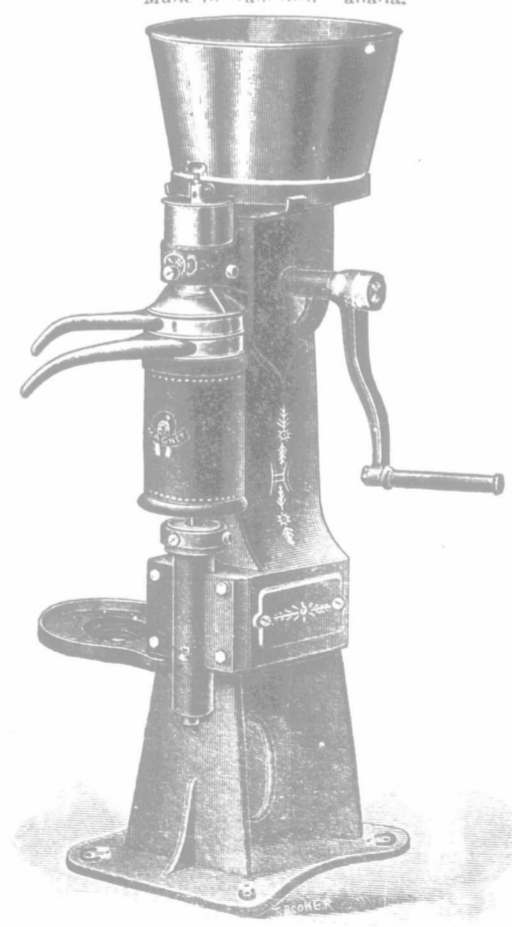
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The MAGNET one piece skimmer will give better separation and purer cream than the complicated devices which are on the market.

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