

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, OCTOBER 27, 1909

No. 892

A Few of the Very Best

FROM OUR MANY DESIGNS



No. 9139



No. 2139



No. 7139



No. 2209



No. 3339

Your local milliner or dealer can supply you with McCall Hats. Nothing better obtainable. A long step in advance of the catalogue kind. Can be had in Felt or Silk Velvet. All fashionable colors.

The D. McCall Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, WHOLESALE ONLY MANITOBA

International Gasoline Tractors

15 and 20-Horse Power

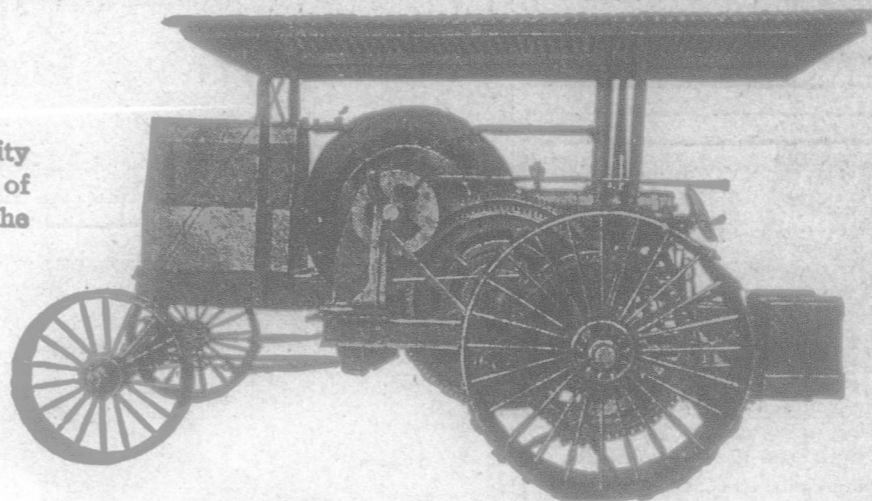
THESE engines are tried and proven in every quality that goes to make a traction engine valuable. Proof of their superiority was shown in the field-motor contest at the 1909 Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, where they were

Awarded Four Gold Medals

in addition to other prizes in six classes entered. International tractors were in competition with both steam and other gasoline tractors, from Canada, England and the United States.

Superior to Steam Tractors

International gasoline tractors have many advantages over steam tractors. They are always ready for service. Operators do not have to spend from half an hour to an hour in building a fire and getting up steam before work can begin. They avoid the hauling of fuel and water, and are therefore much more economical in operation. They are lighter and therefore there is less hazard in crossing bridges. They are safe. There is no danger of boiler explosions or of fire when use in threshing or when operated near a barn.



Their Adaptability

These engines are now employed in many lines of Canadian enterprise and development. Simplicity, strength, reliability, ease of operation, readiness and economy, all unite to make the perfect tractor for threshing, plowing, grading, hauling, heavy loads, road dragging, etc.

The I. H. C. gasoline engine family includes, in addition to tractors, a long line of vertical, horizontal (portable and stationary) and skidded engines, combination sawing, pumping and spraying outfits and jacks.

Call on the International local agent for catalogue and particulars, or address nearest Canadian branch house.

Western Canadian Branch Houses:—Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg.

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

Chicago, U. S. A.

Look for the I. H. C. Trade-Mark. It is a Seal of Excellence and a Guarantee of Quality



Licensed Commission Merchants

SEASON 1909-1910

Table listing licensed commission merchants for the 1909-1910 season, including names, places, and license numbers.

LICENSED TRACK BUYERS' SEASON

1909-1910

Table listing licensed track buyers for the 1909-1910 season, including names, places, and license numbers.

Table listing additional licensed commission merchants, including names, places, and license numbers.

WHEELER & CARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS. Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description. If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM The Double Track Route to Detroit, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and all points in the New England States and Eastern Canada.

HIDES AND RAW FURS. Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have. Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer. WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS. The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co. LIMITED. P.O. BOX 1092 172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

A RAZOR. Carbo Magnetic. (For three NEW subscribers and your own renewal.) A Carbo-Magnetic Razor of the best steel; costs in the ordinary way, \$2.50. A pleased subscriber in Manitoba writes: "I received the Razor O. K., and it is certainly well worth the time I spent getting subscribers." Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY LEASING OF LANDS. The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS. ANY person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate

Vice-Pres. McNicoll

OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

LOVES the ARROW LAKE COUNTRY

HE IS QUOTED IN A NEWSPAPER RECENTLY :

"I have a warm spot in my heart for the Kootenay country, with its beautiful scenery and its wonderful possibilities, and never come west but I travel one way over this route," was the remark of David McNicoll, vice-president of the C. P. R., when seen at the Strathcona hotel last evening after his arrival here in the course of a holiday trip to the coast.

"Every time I pass through," he continued, "I see something new to interest me or to admire, and also fresh evidence of the development that is taking place."

Why should a man as busy as Mr. McNicoll go out of his way to stop here ?

If you come and see, the question will be answered.

COME AND RAISE FRUIT

and enjoy yourself in an Orchard Home — work is play in this glorious country, and remember that guarantee that this is the best fruit land in the whole WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

NAKUSP

ON THE

ARROW LAKE

No irrigation is needed — there is an abundant supply of pure water — no extreme cold — no crop failures at Nakusp.

BUY AN ORCHARD HOME FOR \$10 A MONTH

We raise the best fruit; we are on the only direct existing lines of travel — both railroad and steamboat — with schools, churches — good neighbors — daily mail — tourists' hotel — (hot lithia springs) — opera house — ship yards — saw mills and a 40-mile BOULEVARD along the LAKE SHORE.

EVERY TRACT OVERLOOKS THE LAKE

You Will Do Well at Nakusp

We own and control the Largest Acreage of first-class fruit lands on Direct Existing Lines of Transportation in British Columbia. We will be glad to give you all the information in our power whether you buy lands from us or not.

Write to-day for Free Map of Fruit Districts, Photos, Statistics, Prices of Products, Business Openings, Demand for Labor, etc. It costs you nothing.

ADDRESS your letter to DEPARTMENT B.

NATURAL RESOURCES

SECURITY COMPANY, Ltd.

NAKUSP, B. C.

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet.

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, Etc.

DIRECT FROM OUR MILLS TO THE FARMER AND CONTRACTOR

We can ship mixed Cars promptly to responsible parties, and thus cut out the Retailer's profit.

MARRIOTT & COMPANY

Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers

VANCOUVER, B. C.

References : Any Bank or Business Man in Vancouver

WISE PEOPLE DREAD COLDS

FOOLISH ONES NEGLECT THEM

When you think of the number of people you know whose ill-health is due to neglected colds, it would be strange if you did not provide against danger yourself.

You should keep a good cough and cold cure in the house *always*, as colds come most unexpectedly — sometimes without any apparent cause.

Any remedy will not do — Some are dangerous, some ineffective, and some only help a little.

MATHIEU'S SYRUP OF TAR AND COD LIVER OIL

stops the cough — arrests the cold — builds up the system to resist future attack.

It is the greatest of cold cures — acting immediately and directly upon the affected parts — relieving the immediate irritation and inflammation and strengthening the system to prevent future colds.

Where the fever has set in with accompanying headaches, sore bones and pains in the muscles

MATHIEU'S NERVINE POWDERS

should be taken until pains and fever are removed. They act instantly and are absolutely harmless

Large bottle 35c.

Nervine Powders

25c.

per box of 18

From all Dealers

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Props., SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

Sold by wholesale trade everywhere.

Distributors for Western Canada.

FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO.

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nnipeg D 85
nton D 86
acouver D 87
nnipeg D 88
estone D 89
dicine Hat D 90
nnipeg D 91
mon D 92
berry D 93
resholm D 94
nnipeg D 95
gary D 96
nnipeg D 97
ose Jaw D 98
ris D 99
iseley D 100
Leod D 101
nnipeg D 102
mond D 103
more D 104
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gary D 107
nnipeg D 108
burn D 109
nis D 110
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gary D 112
taskiwin D 113
h River D 114
t Mound D 115
gary D 116
ina D 117
kie D 118
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nonton D 120
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One of the Best Values in the Fall and Winter Catalogue

Our latest catalogue so far surpasses all our former efforts that there is no comparison, both in point of attractiveness and money saving opportunities. Our rapidly growing business means better buying facilities, manufacturers being able to give very low prices on our immense orders. Our own factories, too, are increasing their output almost daily which gives more and more goods at the original manufacturer's price.

We consider the Astrachan coat shown here to be one of the very best values we have, in a store full of exceptionally low-priced goods.

16-1250
\$25.00

All Sizes in This \$25.00 Astrachan Coat

Although our present catalogue quotes this jacket in sizes only up to 34, we have a complete range of sizes from 32 to 44 inches bust.

This coat is made of solid whole skins, very dense, and full-furred. It is 30 inches long and has fitted back and box front, lined throughout with quilted Italian cloth. The high collar and wide revers are made of Alaska sable.

For a woman in the country there is no better coat than an Astrachan, as the coldest winds will not penetrate it.

Price for All Sizes \$25.00

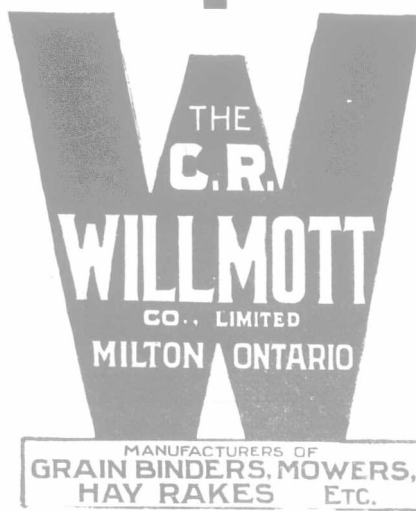
THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

YOU CAN BANK ON THIS NAME

MR. FARMER Are you finding the Hired Help Problem getting worse every year?

The old methods were good enough for your father, but if you are to make the most of your farm, and get rid of the thousand and one aggravations that beset you, you must put in some new and up-to-date Machinery. The market is full of Farm Machinery such as it is, but it behooves you to see that you *get the best*. It will pay you to see the Willmott machine before buying, especially as they give you a better average of working and wearing qualities than any of those now on the market. Our selling plan is unique, and we will tell you more about this again. In the meantime get familiar with the name, and if you would hear more about us we will gladly send you fuller information on receipt of a post card. Our Grain Binder is a gem and can be worked easily with 2 horses, while most other Binders make hard work for 3. This point alone is worth consideration. The C. R. Willmott Co., Ltd. guarantees that every agent will carry a full line of parts for repairing, thus saving loss of time by sending to factory for them.

MR. DEALER You depend upon the Farmer. He has been a good friend to you, and he expects you to give him good, honest service. No doubt you think you have done so, but did you enquire as fully into the quality and make of that last machine you sold him? Perhaps you thought your responsibilities ended when you sold Mr. Farmer his machine, but you made a mistake if you did. Let us tell you right here, that it is your duty not to handle any machine that you cannot swear by. You can bank on the name of Willmott and we want honest, interested agents to represent us, men who will stand by us in the interests of the farmer. We want to develop business, but we value friendship more. If you are interested write us to-day for particulars of our from Factory-to-Farmer Plan, through special local agents. It will revolutionize present day methods, and the men who get in on the ground floor will never regret it. We put you in a unique position and supply you with sufficient repair stocks, you should get to know more about this. It will be worth your while.



THIS IS THE FLOUR FOR YOU MADAM!



If You Can Afford to use the BEST buy Robin Hood Flour

"The Flour that is different." If you do you will find that the cost of ROBIN HOOD is smallest after all.

The bigger loaf is one difference.

Easier assimilations of the bread is another difference.

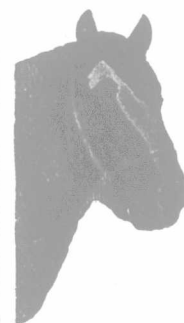
The sweeter flavor is a third difference.

There are other points of difference. Any one of them worth the extra cost.

THE Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

Moose Jaw - - Sask.

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR IS DIFFERENT



STOP!

and read this. We are headquarters for all printing required by farmers and stockmen. We have the best of facilities for up-to-date printing and satisfy you no matter how hard you are to please. If you are thinking of having printing done write to

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, October 27, 1909

No. 892

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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Published Every Wednesday.

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Date on label shows time subscription expires.

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British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House,
Norfolk St., London, W. C., England.

Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.
Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,

14-16 PRINCESS STREET,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Winnipeg Stock-Yards

Did you ever ship a carload of stock to Winnipeg, find on arrival at the stock-yards that every pen, alley and chute was already full, hold your stock in the cars for several hours, get them unloaded finally, and then sell and weigh them out after they had shrunk dry? That is the kind of thing stock shippers have to stand for at this season on pretty nearly every load they bring in. The Winnipeg stock-yards are out of date, hopelessly inadequate in yarding accommodation, and about the worst thing of their kind on the continent.

Sometimes there are rumors of new yards being opened across the river in St. Boniface. Real estate agents can point out a tract over there which is said to be the site of stock-yards to be established. But nothing, in particular, is being done to get the project under way. The C. P. R. is not likely to improve the present yards, because the location is not the logical one for a stock market. It is not the proper function of a railway anyway to be running a live-stock market. So nothing much is being done to remedy matters, and, in the meantime, one of our largest industries is being held up.

Read Experimental Farm Reports

No matter how limited is a farmer's time for reading, he should keep in touch with the work done at the experimental farms. Each year a mass of valuable information is compiled at our experiment stations, information that is in the largest sense practical, that can be used to advantage by every farmer in the country. These stations have been described as the guide stars in agriculture. An American professor at the recent British Association meeting at Winnipeg said the Indian Head Experi-

mental Farm was the greatest treasure house of information in soil moisture problems on the continent. These stations are doing work each year that every man who farms ought to know about; work in every branch of agriculture, testing varieties of grain, testing out different methods of cultivation, conducting experiments with live-stock, and carrying on a great deal of practical investigation in all agricultural lines. The reports of experiments for the past year will shortly be given through the press. The report from the Lacombe station has already been issued. Read them. They are the last word on agriculture in the West.

Dry Farming Congress in Session

The Dry Farming Congress of America is in session this week at Billings, Montana. The continent is represented at the meetings, delegates being present from the Dominion and Mexico, as well as from the principal states of the American Commonwealth. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is making special efforts to place before its readers the most important part of the ideas expressed at the congress, and will have some matter of interest on dry farming subjects in early issues.

Scrub Bull Nuisance

The Central Alberta Stock Breeders' Association want to discourage the use of scrub bulls, and to this end propose to restrict still further the area in the province in which stock may run at large.

The scrub bull has been quite a nuisance in this country ever since cattle were introduced, and he is not all cornered and gotten rid of yet. He shows up occasionally in the stock yards, long of leg, flat of rib, and sparse of flesh, and his progeny are present always in good numbers. He roams his home district at will all months of the year, and is half of more than one farmer's herd. He is worth about twenty-five dollars, and does several hundred dollars worth of damage and mischief each season.

Sure the scrub bull ought to be vigorously discouraged. Life is too short for one to go on year after year reaping the kind of harvest that is seeded by a forgot-to-be-castrated male. The wish to keep out of trouble with neighbors and the unfriendly attitude assumed sometimes by the scrub's owner when requested to keep his property on his own premises, has given the scrub in some districts all the liberty he wanted to take. And, then, occasionally one hears a farmer say he prefers a scrub to a pure-bred because a scrub isn't likely to be so pampered. It is pretty hard to do anything with this kind of man, but the scrub's liberties of the highway can be curtailed in some districts for the district's good.

Centennial Progress

Winnipeg City Council has voted a million dollars towards the Selkirk Centennial Exposition of 1912. The Manitoba Government is expected to make substantial appropriations. The Dominion authorities have been approached for an appropriation of two and a half millions. The project has been received favorably in all parts of the country, and it looks as if Western Canada will celebrate the founding of Lord Selkirk's settlement a century ago by holding a world's fair.

The attitude of the East on the question is favorable; the West certainly can be depended on for support; interest is being aroused on the other side of the line and in Europe, and no reason has been offered why the West will not be in position in 1912 to hold an exposition of pretensions equal to the one now closing on the Pacific Coast. It is the West's greatest chance for world advertisement.

Do Hogs Pay?

Nine-cent hogs have aroused a good deal of discussion on the swine industry, and to judge from opinions appearing in the general press there is doubt as to whether hogs pay, even at that price. To get the question down to a matter-of-fact basis, to get at what the profit or loss is in hogs at current prices, the editor of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE asks all readers who have sold hogs lately, or who will sell within the next few weeks, to send in as close an estimate as they can of the cost of feeding those hogs from the time they were weaned until sold, together with a statement of what the pigs were worth at the start, the weight at which they were sold and the price received. Such information should help in reaching something definite as to the cost of pork production. Cut out sentiment and get down to fact. We want to know where we are in the hog business. Send in a statement of the cost of production if you have one; if you haven't, make as close an estimate at the cost as you can.

Cleanliness in Buttermaking

A good deal of the dairy butter made in this country goes off flavor shortly after it is manufactured. Handlers have difficulty sometimes in keeping butter in fit condition for consumption after it is received, and as a result dairy butter, and to too large an extent creamery butter also, is sold at a lower price than it would bring were the keeping quality of the product higher than it generally is.

What is the cause of butter going off flavor? A number of correspondents answer the question in the Dairy department of this issue. They are pretty well agreed that the underlying cause is lack of proper care in handling the milk and cream. Lack of cleanliness probably is the

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largest cause. This is a rather serious charge against buttermakers in Western Canada, but the unanimity of opinion on this point among a score or more dairymen and butter-makers who contribute their ideas, leaves little ground for doubting that the charge in a large measure is true.

Absolute cleanliness in every detail, in feeding and managing the cows, milking, caring for the milk, cream, butter and dairy utensils is essential for the production of a high class, long keeping product. The hints given in the articles on the question in this issue are worth considering by readers interested in the subject of buttermaking.

British Taxation Proposals

Not since the days of the Reform Bill, or the agitation for the repeal of the corn laws, has political excitement in Britain reached such pitch as it has been keyed to for the past few weeks. What will be the affect of the Lloyd-George Budget? What will happen if the Lords reject it? What will be the result on the country if they don't? Britain has reached a point where something has to be done. Revenue must be found and taxes of some sort must be levied to raise it.

Protection is the solution, say some; protect the industries as Germany and the United States have protected theirs. But protection is a hard pill for the laboring and middle-class Englishmen to swallow. They want free food. Protection appeals to the aristocracy and landed class, and farmers even seem to be favoring it. But England at heart seems to be for Free Trade. Then comes David Lloyd-George, a Welshman of the middle class, an out and out free trader; some say of socialistic tendencies. He proposes reforms in taxation as one of the first remedies and aims to shift on to the ultra-rich a larger portion of the taxation burden. He proposes to tax land on such basis that landowners will have to put their holdings to better use than merely as game preserves; to increase the tax on the incomes of the wealthy; to increase the inheritance tax and the tax on luxuries. His theory is that what the British people needs is not protection from the outsider, but protection from the wealthy, and particularly the land-owning classes at home. And his proposals, embodied in the now famous budget of 1909, have been sanctioned by the House of Commons.

What will be the affect of the measure? Some say it will drive capital out of the country, and increase poverty and the industrial depression; some say it is the opening of the way for Socialism, and the great body of common people seem to think it will mean lighter taxes, and less grinding labor to win a bare, precarious subsistence. At all events the measure seems likely to become law. If the Lords reject it they will raise grave constitutional questions. If they pass it the government is almost certain to go to the country on the issue. The people then will have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on some of the most radical taxation proposals ever made by a British government. If they reject them the alternative seems to be protection on the lines laid down some years ago by Joseph Chamberlain. So there is reason for some excitement. Britain is facing a grave national crisis.

The Grading of Grain

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Nothing connected with the marketing of grain more vitally affects the grain grower than the work of grading. It is important to the individual farmer directly, because an error in classifying the farmer's single car may mean a loss to him of a hundred dollars or more; and it is not less important to all the grain growers indirectly, as the reputation of our grain upon the British market depends in no small measure upon the way the grain is graded.

Western Canada has been very fortunate in this. At least that during the years of its rapid development as a grain producing country this important work has been presided over by a man possessing high qualities of character. Grading grain work is of such nature that satisfaction to all parties is impossible, and yet it is hardly conceivable that any man could have given greater general satisfaction than the present chief inspector at Winnipeg. To say that mistakes — serious mistakes — have not been made would be absurd, but the interests of the individual farmer and the well being of the grain growing interests generally have been well served.

It is a matter of regret that in the war that has raged with more or less bitterness between the organized farmers and the grain dealers the latter should have stooped to make capital by seeking to discredit the work done by Mr. Horn's department. Some allowance must, I suppose, be made for the position the elevator man finds himself in. Every farmer who ships his grain directly is a customer lost to the elevator, and it is perhaps only human that elevators should try to convince the shipping farmer that if he gains five to eight cents a bushel by loading the wheat directly into a car, he will lose as much or more by having the grade of his wheat lowered, and so we occasionally meet a farmer who tells us his car of wheat only graded No. 3, while the local elevator gave him No. 1 for the remnant he had over the car load. I read a letter written by a farmer to one of the papers, in which the writer stated his car only went No. 3 Northern, while some screenings he had out of his seed (the same wheat) was graded No. 2 Northern at the elevator, and the farmer, not being versed in elevator methods, asked if something was not rotten in the state of Denmark.

The foregoing will, I think, convey the impression that I am not inclined to criticise unfavorably the work of the inspection department; but no man can look at the work that has been done, at its rapid growth, and then look forward to its possible development with any reasonable confidence or satisfaction. The inspection department today is not so much a system as a man, and what is wanted is a system that shall be superior to and in the main independent of any man. To that end at no distant date it will be necessary to completely overhaul and reorganize the whole thing.

It is greatly to the credit of the chief inspector that things have run so smoothly up to now, because the first condition of a successful system of grading is the admission that mistakes may possibly be made. If that is granted then it follows that a system of checks must be adopted by which the mistakes may be corrected. The assurance we often hear from officials that mistakes cannot possibly happen amounts to just nothing at all. When a foreman and three or four men go out to sample a series of cars there is always the possibility that the wrong car number may be put into the sample bag, entailing the necessity of consequences the most undesirable, under the present method of doing business. There is hardly any possibility of such a mistake being discovered in time to correct it — the less so if the owner of the car is not acquainted with the conditions of shipping.

While staying at Duluth and enquiring into the method of handling grain there, Mr. McKenzie and myself found a system in operation which rendered such mistakes next to impossible. This was done by what is known as a sampling bureau, semi-public, semi-private undertaking, by which all cars sampled by the state inspector were sampled a second time independently. This work at Duluth is undertaken by a Mr. Pugh, who has his office in the board of trade building. The samples taken by this firm are sent directly to the commission firms who have charge of the wheat, and there is a friendly co-operation between the state inspector's office and the commission agents which works out this way: As soon as samples are received in the

office of the state inspector the grading is proceeded with with all possible dispatch, the number of the car and the inspector's decision are set out on a tabulated form, no name indicating either sender or destination being permitted. This form is hung in the inspector's office and is accessible to the public during the whole of the day. The bureau's sample in the meantime will have reached the commission agent. He too will have graded the grain — I am presupposing he knows how to do so. He has no business there if he does not know, and by passing from his office to the inspector's he can at once learn if there is any serious discrepancy between his own sample and the inspector's. Although very careful enquiry was made it was not discovered that the dual system caused any kind of offence or created any kind of unpleasantness, while it gave to the farmer shipping his wheat a positive assurance that possible error would be detected in time to be corrected.

With such a system established in Winnipeg we should do away with a large part of the uncertainty that at present attends the sending forward of a car of grain by farmers whose lack of experience places them at a disadvantage. The grain growers' delegates to Ottawa this year called the Ministers' special attention to the fact that at present on a car being re-inspected the name of the shipper was known to the inspector, and an assurance has been received from the Minister that this condition of things shall be done away with before the next crop is handled, making it certain the grain would be graded entirely on its merits — as it should be.

A further alteration, and of much more importance, is the need of determining the true standard of quality in the grain. At present the inspector's decision is given on physical appearance entirely. It is getting too late in the day for this to be much longer continued. Under it in many cases the miller gets a value to which he is in no sense entitled, while the farmer loses a proportionate amount. In no part of the world where wheat is grown is it so much affected by climatic conditions as in the Canadian West, and, consequently, there is the greater need for the utmost care being taken that a correct estimate shall be made of what is real and what is only apparent damage. Today the means of determining the real value of wheat for flour and bread-making has been reduced to an exact science, and the farmers have a right to ask that the fullest possible advantage shall be taken of this to make sure that money which rightly belongs to them shall not be put into the pocket of someone else.

One last point is the crying need for the reconstruction of the survey board. As at present constituted it is an anachronism. It represents nobody and is responsible to nobody. Various interests are supposed to be represented in its makeup, but, as those acquainted with its working know, this has no meaning at all. In practice when a survey is called for, three gentlemen connected with grain trade are called in, and though they may be Tom, Dick and Harry they are set to perform this important work for which, if the work was well done, they are paid a most inadequate fee, the whole performance bespeaking a misappreciation of the work to be done, and a misconception of the ability required to do it.

The survey board should be a body of men permanently engaged, chosen with the special view of representing and protecting the interests of the farmers. I would suggest that a survey board be made up by the appointment of a man from each of the western provinces, chosen for their special fitness for the work, and preferably chosen by the local governments, who, in the nature of things, know more of what is required than the Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce. Having these men so selected, the friction of a not unfriendly rivalry between the inspector's department and the appeal board would incite each to give the best service of which they were capable.

When we bear in mind the great development of the grain growing industry that is going on, the certainty that there will be for the next ten years an average increase of not less than twenty million bushels a year, any expense for placing the work of grading the grain on a satisfactory basis, will be as nothing compared to the result of giving to the farmers an absolute assurance that everything is being done to give to all alike a square deal.

Sask.

GEO. LANGLEY.

HORSE

The Manitoba Jockey Club, Limited, has been reincorporated, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The incorporators are: R. J. Mackenzie, D. E. Sprague, Geo. F. Galt, Hugh Sutherland, William Whyte, John S. Hough, A. M. Nanton, Hon. Robert Rogers, E. L. Drewry, Geo. A. Carruthers, Judge David M. Walker, Capel Tilt, Dr. M. S. Inglis, Thos. W. Taylor, W. R. Allan.

New Trotting Record

The world's trotting record for two-year-olds was beaten by three seconds the other day at Lexington, Kentucky, when the two-year-old filly, Native Belle, trotted a mile in 2.07½, the best previous mark being 2.10½. Not only was the world's time for two-year-olds lowered, but the colt came within one second of equalling the fastest time ever made by a three-year-old. Native Belle is looked upon as a coming record breaker.

Get Weight But be Sure of Quality

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"Handicaps of Horse Breeding," by Dr. A. G. Hopkins, in an issue some time ago, is much to the point. His reference to undersized stallions made up to weight by heavy feeding is well worth the serious study of men contemplating the breeding of draft horses. "What will he weigh?" is about the first question asked in this country of the owner of a Clydesdale or other draft type of horse. The fallacy of such a question is plainly apparent. Two hundred pounds added to a stallion through his bread basket may explain the meaning of the old saying that "much of the breed goes in at the mouth." It has one redeeming feature, perhaps: It may prove that he has the aptitude to lay on flesh, showing him to possess the right kind of constitution. Beyond this, however, it is useless, particularly to the owners of mares using him for breeding purposes. He is not likely to leave as many or as strong foals as though the two hundred pounds of superfluous avoirdupois were absent. I have often heard the remark: "How can you tell the size of a horse without knowing his weight?" If a man has not seen the animal he must have some way of finding out his size. A much safer and easier guide is to find out the height of the horse and formation generally. If he is seventeen to eighteen hands high on short legs, plenty of good hard flat bone, well muscled, with deep, well sprung, rounded ribs, you know he has size enough without enquiring about his weight. Some object to too much size. For drafters get all the size you can every time, but don't sacrifice quality or action in doing it. The Scotchman's advice that "A house is no good without a foundation" is sound; but the Englishman's reply that, "An engine is no good without a boiler" is equally sound.

Sask.

FRANK SHEPHERD.

Anti-Gambling Laws

"Race-track Gambling in the United States and Canada," is the title of a pungent article by W. B. Findlay, in The Presbyterian, of Toronto. A few years ago, New York State, by popular vote, amended the State constitution, the amendment prohibiting gambling on race-tracks anywhere in the State. The gambling interests being astute and influential, were not at all dismayed, but actually succeeded in having the amendment so worded that, instead of prohibiting race-track gambling, it actually legalized it. Then ensued the fight in which Governor Hughes stumped and canvassed the state, and, in spite of powerful moneyed interests, succeeded in carrying the Hart-Agnew amendment to the criminal code, which simply carries out the wishes of the people as expressed by vote. Pool-selling or book-making is now prohibited at any time or place in the state of New York.

Louisiana, for long the headquarters of a great lottery scheme, was a ground on which the race-track gambler flourished during the winter months. The situation became so scandalous that the Legislature was forced, in 1908, to pass an amendment so drastic that it wiped out the winter meets in New Orleans, and drove the race-track gamblers from the State.

The States of Missouri, Texas, California, New Jersey and Illinois have each passed stringent

legislation, prohibiting gambling in connection with horse-races, in spite of the great pressure brought to bear against such action by racing associations. The writer, in referring to the Chicago race-tracks, a paradise for gamblers, says that they "were cut up and sold for building lots, and the race-track gambler folded up his tents and started for Ontario."

Almost all the great States, with the exception of Maryland, Florida and Kentucky, have amended their codes in order to meet and successfully grapple with this great evil. In Canada racing is carried on on a large scale at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Fort Erie, Windsor, Victoria and Vancouver. "The good people are provided with race-track gambling facilities from May till October of each year, and bookmakers can legally ply their trade. Canada, and especially Ontario, furnishes a refuge for the sharks and gamblers that have been driven out of so many of the great States across the border, and would rather hunt around for fresh pastures than quit their fiendish business. Is it not time for Canada to have her laws so amended as to hinder this worst of all dumping?"

Syndicate Horses

When living in Manitoba the writer remembers a certain firm bringing in a black Percheron stallion to sell to a syndicate of farmers. The farmers, however, were somewhat slow to take shares and the agent began to be anxious, but being, as our Scotch families would say, "a canny chiel," resolved to try a little trickery. He knew well the course, but true quotation:

"Fools rush where angels fear to tread," but he also knew that man, in one respect, at least, resembles a flock of sheep, where one leads the rest will follow. It was very plain to him that the "angels" (*i. e.*, the best known men) feared to take shares in this horse, and that in order to get the "fools" to rush he must procure a leader. This could not be done without expense, but it is a common business trick to "give a sprat to catch a whale."

He, therefore, offered one of the leading men in the district a share in the horse for nothing, and \$50 in cash, simply for the use of his name. To another he offered a share for his signature, and to a third he offered a share at half price for his name. (The writer was one of these three.) Although these three declined to accept the shares, the names of some prominent farmers were obtained, and then the work was easy. No sooner were these names seen than all timidity vanished, for, if the men whose names were shown thought enough of the horse to take shares, surely there was no question about the genuineness of the transaction.

Twenty men formed the syndicate. Each

share was \$200. Therefore, the horse was valued at \$4,000. The writer is a veterinarian, and valued the horse at less than one-tenth of this sum, because both hind limbs were badly diseased, and so little did he think of the animal that he refused to accept, "free gratis and for nothing," the service of this horse to two of his mares.

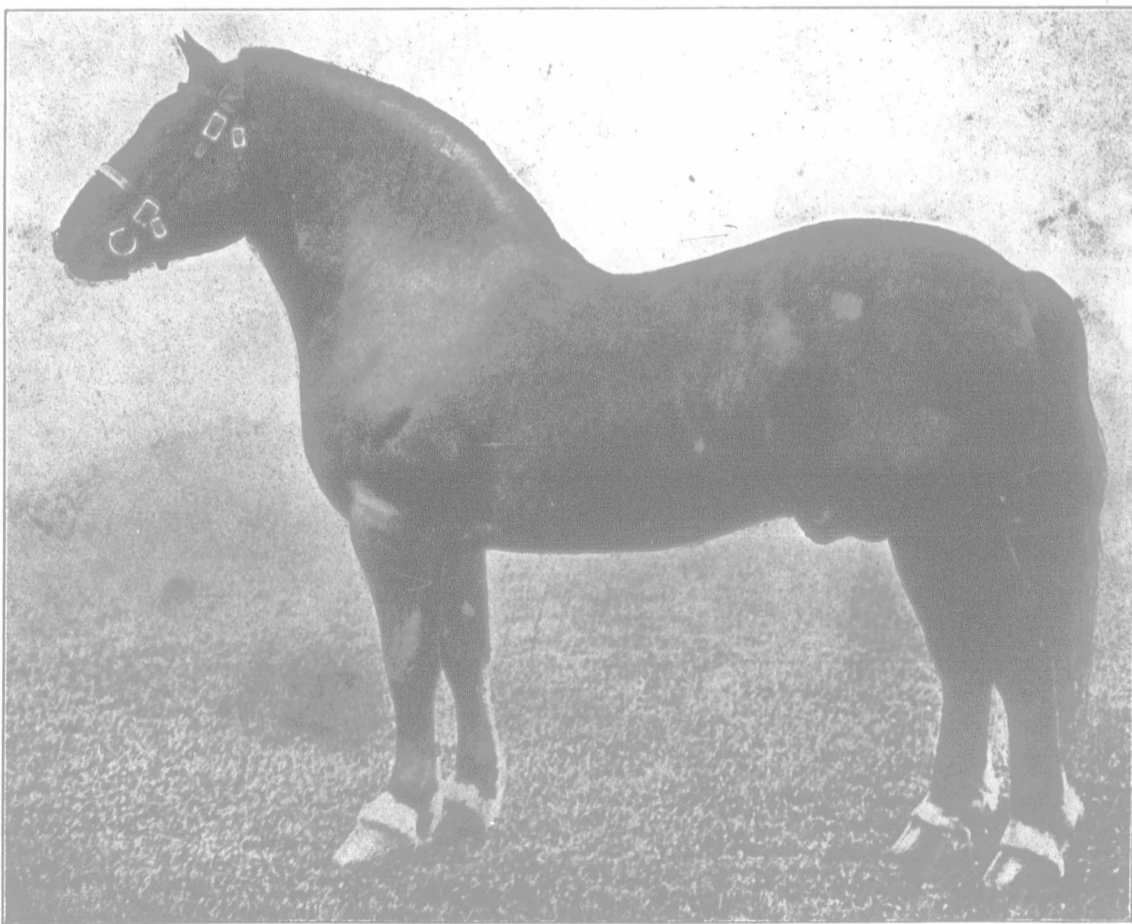
N. B.—The syndicate business is becoming played out, though it still flourishes in some remote quarters.

It is just as well, before adding your signature, to make sure that those shown to you are genuine. In the district where the writer is at present residing a horse was syndicated. Not one of the syndicate received any papers. Not one has accepted any responsibility. Not one has paid or received any cash. The horse has recently been sold by auction and realized less than his livery bill. One of the shareholders told the writer that *he is unable to write*, yet his "signature," as one of the syndicate, appears on the list! This is peculiar, to say the least. The firm supplying the horse threatened some time ago to take legal action, but this is as far as it has gone up to the present.

The writer was offered a very small "jack" for \$300, and laughingly declined to deal in jack rabbits, as he termed the undersized brute. This jack was afterwards syndicated in another district to twenty members at \$150 per share!

The leading Canadian papers within the past three years contained a very instructive case, and those subscribers who file the back numbers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE can find full particulars in its pages. A horse was syndicated and shortly afterwards became sick. It was attended by a local veterinarian, who casually spoke of the horse's age as twelve years at least. This was stoutly contradicted by two shareholders who were present, because by the "papers" given when the horse was bought the animal was but seven. Shortly afterwards the horse died, and the veterinarian's words made so much impression that the syndicate decided to send the head to Winnipeg and obtain the opinion of some of the leading professionals there upon the question. The reply was that the horse's age was between twelve and fourteen, and was probably nearer fourteen than twelve. The shareholders then refused to pay for the horse, and the matter was taken into court, where the judge upheld the farmers on every point. He advised them not to pay one cent of what was owing, because the pedigree was that of a horse seven years old, and the horse they had received was thirteen or fourteen years old. Therefore, they had not received the horse they had bought.

J. FIELDING COTTRILL.



SUFFOLK STALLION SATURN.

Winner of Forty-Seven Championships and other prizes at the leading Shows.

STOCK

Retention of the Afterbirth

Retention of the afterbirth is most liable to occur after abortion, the reason being that certain degenerative changes, which cause the severance of the membranes from the womb have not taken place, the animal not being prepared for parturition. It also occurs from inflammatory changes in the structure of the parts, a new tissue being formed, which is of a fibrous nature, causing firm adhesions between the membranes and the womb. This condition is most likely to occur in old cows. It is frequently met with in cows about twelve years of age. In other cases, the cause is a poor condition of health, and on account of the debilitated condition of the animal, the power of the womb to contract is impaired, hence the afterbirth is retained. We find this condition quite common where the animal has been fed innutritious or insufficient food. Moulds and fungi—ergot and smut, for instance—on the grain or grasses will produce it. So also will musty fodder. It is known that a drink of very cold water soon after calving will cause the neck of the womb to contract, and so bring about strangulation and imprisonment of the membranes. This should teach us that, while the cow's system is in a state of partial collapse, from the act of parturition, great care should be exercised to prevent further depletion. The animal should be made as comfortable as possible, in a warm box stall, free from cold drafts. Her weakened vital powers should be resuscitated by warm drinks and mashes; in cold weather she should be blanketed. Contact of the decomposing membranes to the interior of the womb will cause metritis (inflammation of the womb) on account of its irritating nature. There is risk of septicemia (blood poisoning), chronic metritis, and vaginitis. These conditions may lead to leucorrhœa.

Now, as to the treatment of this complaint. There appears to have been always a diversity of opinions and views held by veterinary scientists, some maintaining that with the cow in particular, retention of the membranes of itself is never very dangerous, and unless certain complications arise Nature will relieve herself if let alone. Others assert that there is great risk in allowing the placenta to be retained, and that if two or three days be exceeded after delivery of the foetus, there is need for prompt and active intervention. But in practice we find that both of these views are wrong, as we frequently have cases where the uterus has retained the afterbirth for a week, then it has been spontaneously expelled, and the animal not affected. In other cases retention for a like period is marked by more or less disturbance to the animal's system. This difference will depend upon circumstances, the precise nature of which cannot always be fully ascertained.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down, as to when it is time to interfere. We must be guided by the exigency of the individual case at hand. For instance, where parturition has been normal,



HAMPSHIRE DOWN RAMS FIRST AND RESERVE CHAMPION PEN ROYAL SHOW, 1909.

and the cow does not strain, where the appetite is good, the secretion of milk going on in a normal manner, and the weather cool, there seems to be no reason to interfere, manually, for a week or even more. But when the temperature is high, and labor has been difficult, with abrasions and tumefaction of the genital passage, if the animal is fevered and restless, evincing pain, with frequent straining, discharging a foul-smelling fluid from the vagina, then no time should be lost in removing by hand the retained membranes.

This must be done carefully. The hand and arm must be well washed in an antiseptic solution. Lysol, or creolin in two per cent. solution will be the proper strength for disinfecting the arms, and also for flushing out the uterus. After washing the hands and arms thoroughly, they should be smeared with vaseline for lubrication and to prevent infection. When the hand reaches the interior of the uterus, the cotyledons must be carefully separated from the membrane with the ball of the thumb. On no account should the finger nail be used, as a tear or scratch might prove fatal to the patient. If separation is easily effected, gentle traction with the free hand on the protruding mass will usually bring it away. The womb should then be flushed out with the warm antiseptic solution mentioned above, and the flushing repeated once daily until the discharge ceases.

If the case is one where the neck of the womb is closed, the removal of the inclosed membranes is a rather difficult task, as the opening into the uterus must be dilated by first inserting one finger, then two, and so on until the whole hand can be introduced.

In any case it is always best to employ a veterinary surgeon if one is available, as many good cows have been lost through bungling at this operation. No matter how carefully the operation has been performed, there usually remains in the horns of the uterus, some shreds of the membranes which the operator is unable to remove by hand. These particles in time become detached and are expelled.

Many practitioners rely wholly upon the in-

jection into the uterus of warm antiseptic solution to cause the expulsion of the placenta. In many cases warm douches certainly are successful in bringing about the desired result, but it often happens that after the prolonged use of antiseptic injections, the membranes have to be removed by hand.

As to medicines, there are many drugs which have a special action on the uterus, causing this organ to contract and expel its contents. Among these drugs are ergot, rue and savin. These are all dangerous, and should only be used by veterinarians.

When the animal is fairly strong, a drench, consisting of from 1 to 1½ pounds of Epsom salts, ½ pound of molasses, 1 ounce of powdered ginger, dissolved in 4 pints of warm water, is often beneficial; so also is two or three quarts of linseed. If the patient is weak, stimulants, such as whisky, or aromatic spirits of ammonia, in four-ounce doses, as a drench in cold linseed tea, may be given to advantage every four hours until improvement is manifest.

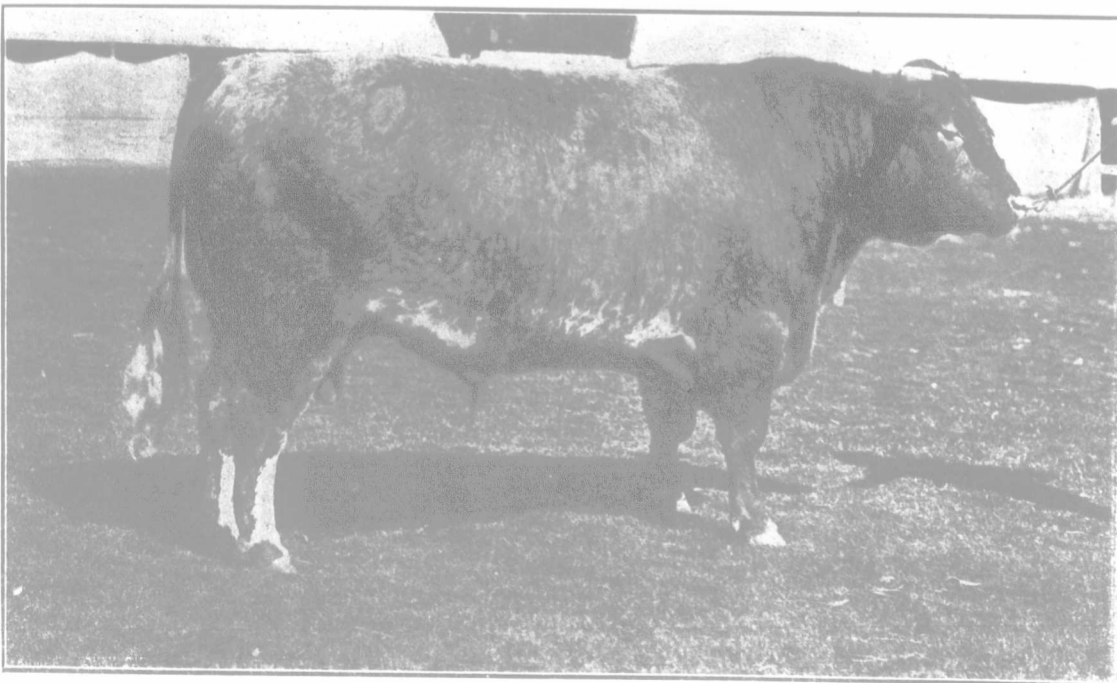
VETERINARY EDITOR.

Live-Stock Industry to Grow

That the live stock industry in Alberta will show rapid development in the next twelve months is the opinion of W. R. Ingram, of Winnipeg, who recently returned from a trip through the sunny province, where he had been studying stock interests. Hogs are deplorably scarce at present, but the enquiry for brood sows coupled with a general enthusiasm is bound to remedy matters. It was pointed out that it is unreasonable to expect prices for live hogs to remain at 8½ or 9 cents, but shortage in Canada and the United States ensures a profitable figure for some time to come.

While in Alberta Mr. Ingram discussed the bacon industry with Dr. P. A. Morkeberg, live stock commissioner to the Danish government, who has been in Western Canada since the convention of British Scientists. The Danish expert says Alberta is a raw country that will require time to give maximum production. In Denmark he says earnest work has been carried on for 30 years, and the real solution was found to be in a combination of hog raising with dairying. The aim was to induce every man with a cow or two to keep pigs. Uniformity in quality was found to be an important factor. It had been ascertained that the most profitable size was at 190 to 210 pounds. At this weight on a dairy farm they could be disposed of to greater advantage than at the heavier sizes. The years of labor had resulted in Danish bacon bringing top prices on the British market—several cents above the Canadian product.

In conversation with W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner for Alberta, Mr. Ingram learned that there was a very optimistic feeling all over the province in regard to live stock. Farmers who during the past year or two had given up stock raising were going back to hogs. He also predicts a boom in cattle raising. The present heavy run of calves on the various markets is said to be due to ranchers going out of business. To meet this Mr. Ingram says farmers are taking up stock raising in sufficient numbers to make up for any falling off in the products of the ranges. "Mixed farming", he says, "is what Alberta wants. When the mixed farmer starts he raises some-



DUKE OF HOOLE, CHAMPION SHORTHORN BULL, ROYAL SHOW, 1909

thing else besides cattle and gives back something to the province."

It was noted that Alberta is working in behalf of the hog industry through the government creameries, about 50 of which are now in operation. Chris Marker, provincial dairy commissioner, and his staff lose no opportunity of pointing out the advantages of combined hog raising and dairying. Patrons of the creameries are advised to keep pigs. It is recognized that the dairy farmer is more likely to have hogs at all seasons of the year than is the man who relies chiefly on grain to provide pig feed.

Demonstrations in Hog Feeding Proposed

Wm. J. Thompson, B. Sc. A., agricultural expert, is in the West at the present time on an important mission. He comes as the representative of various interests in Chicago, ostensibly for the purpose of developing markets for certain waste by-products of the packing industry, but his object is more widely significant than the mere extension of demand for these commodities. Mr. Thompson is a graduate of the Guelph Agricultural College, and for the past fifteen years has been engaged in various parts of the world in the working out of practical problems in agriculture, chiefly in problems of decreasing the unit cost of production. His work in Western Canada will be along the line of emphasizing to agriculturists the advantages of a more economic production of farm commodities, grain and live stock.

In this connection the first work undertaken will be experimental hog feeding. It is assumed at the outset that farmers could produce pork more economically than they are doing by giving closer attention to the balancing of the rations upon which the hogs are reared. All wheat, all barley, or all corn, will not produce pork at as low a cost as would a ration in which these grain singly or in combination, were mixed with other foods containing elements which they may not possess. To this end it is proposed to experiment with hogs at Winnipeg and demonstrate whether or not this view is well founded. As a tentative plan it is proposed to select at the yards hogs that require more feeding to place them in proper killing condition, of which kind there are usually good numbers at Winnipeg, feed these hogs on what certain tankage products, in conjunction with the ordinary grains, and get facts and figures first hand for attaining the object behind the campaign, viz., the extension of markets for packing-house by-products in Western Canada.

* * *

The estimated total annual consumption of meat in the United Kingdom in 1907-08 was: Beef, 22,844,000 cwts.; mutton, 10,000,000 cwts.; hog-meat, 13,453,000 cwts. The United Kingdom supplied 60.8 per cent. of the beef, 55.9 per cent. of the mutton, and 43.1 per cent. of the pork, the remainder being imported.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if it is deemed of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be taken up. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for

the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

November 3.—Describe your method of finishing hogs for market, where the aim is to produce stock that will sell in the highest grade. Give particular attention to the kind of feed used during the finishing period, and state what weight you usually feed to.

November 10.—What is your opinion of the herd laws now in force in various parts of the West? Briefly outline the one in force in your district, and suggest particulars in which it can be improved.

November 17.—Have you had any experience with small threshing outfits, driven by steam or gasoline power? Would a farmer be well advised in purchasing such a rig? State what uses you make of your power other than threshing, giving your opinion of either gasoline or steam tractors for general farm work.

November 24.—From your work and observations of the past season what new fact has been most impressed upon you, or what old fact has been most thoroughly re-emphasized? No limitation is placed on the discussion. Any matter may be discussed.

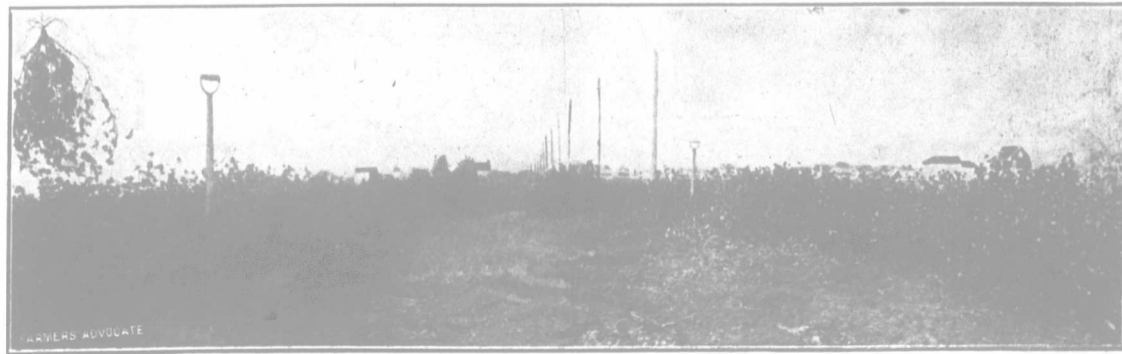
QUALITY THE CRITERION

No feature of an agricultural journal appeals more to its readers than the letters of practical men and women published in its columns. The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal has established itself as the leading farm paper of Western Canada, because of its recognition of this fact and its broad-minded editorial treatment of agricultural questions. It is the journal of the practical farmer, because it publishes each year more matter written by farmers on farm questions than all other papers in the Dominion combined. If you doubt this compare The Farmer's Advocate with any agricultural journal you know of. It is not the cheapest in the country, but low price and quality are never combined.

"Farm Weeds of Canada"

The second edition of "Farm Weeds," by G. H. Clark and James Fletcher, has just been published. It is a much larger work than the first edition, containing some twenty additional plates and pages of matter not found in the earlier edition. Considerable rearrangement of the matter has been necessary to adjust the families, genera and species to conform with the classification plans recently adopted by botanists. But the general make-up is much the same.

This book is not a text book on botany. It has been prepared and published to afford a source of practical information on weeds and botanical terms and scientific terminology are not employed to any extent in describing the plants under discussion. This is the Canadian farmers' weed book. The work is not for general distribution. It is for sale by single copies only at the office of Superintendent of Stationery, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. The price is \$1.00.



CLOVER GROWN AT REGINA.
Sown April 24, 1909. Photo taken September 6, height about 22 inches.

General Seeding Outfit

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"What would be the best all-round seeding outfit: a packer and a seed drill, or a press drill?"
Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

The best all-round seeding outfit in our opinion consists of a double disk drill and a sub-surface packer. The disk drill can be forced to any reasonable depth, even in hard soil, and it cuts through all sod and trash.

The sub-surface packer should be used directly after plowing, unless the soil is very wet. Packed when moist, it will hold a large portion of the moisture already in the soil, and the land will be brought into a suitable condition to absorb any rain that may fall.

A press drill is very useful in a somewhat loose dry soil, free from trash, and which has been brought into good tilth, but in hard, rough land, filled with sods or trash, the press shoe drill does poor work, and, besides, it is pretty sure to clog up in sticky soil.

M.A.C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Clover on the Prairie

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It has frequently been stated ad nauseam that clover will not grow on the prairie soils of Western Canada. Proofs have been produced that it will if given a reasonable chance. Many adherents of clover growing have doubted whether it would grow on prairie land until the land had been under cultivation for some years, and also doubted whether it could be grown on heavy soil such as obtains in the Regina district.

The accompanying illustration shows the growth made by red clover in one season. The seed was purchased from Steele-Briggs and was sown by hand April 24, the young plants showing plainly by May 18. The photo was taken about September 6, and while showing the height of the clover at that time does not indicate its stages of maturity. Considerable seed formed, the plants being continually fertilized by bumble bees.

The soil was ordinary Regina soil, broken out of sod in 1908 and backset two months later. It would, in the writer's opinion, have been possible to cut a heavy first crop and to have secured a reasonable second crop. From the results obtained admittedly good, but also in a favorable season, it appears that for those wishing to experiment the effort would be worth while, if the growth was cut and fed to calves or calves pastured on it. Several plants were dug and although good root development was noted, nodules were not seen. The plant hanging suspended is attached to the umbrella point by its own root growth. The relative height of the clover is shown by comparison with that of the potato fork. While some inoculated soil obtained from the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, was sown on the clover, it is doubtful if any improvement could be noted therefrom. In spite, however, of this statement, it is, I believe, advisable if sowing a plot to clover of sow at least a portion of the area with soil on which red clover had been grown a year or two previously. For those farmers wishing to lighten up soils such as Regina gumbo the red clover plant certainly offers the opportunity, and while it is strong land and likely to last, the growing of clover will undoubtedly tend to its improvement. Paul Bredt, the well known stock breeder, Edenwold, has had very good success in red clover growing, and has had it winter well, and come on sufficiently to cut two fair crops the year after sowing.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Comments by a Stack Thresher

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Some time ago you had a few letters on stack and stook threshing on which I would like to venture a few opinions. I have just cut my ninth crop in Western Canada, and only half of one crop (the first) was stook threshed. The system mostly in vogue is group stook-threshing, or so many hundred acres to each machine. The thresher becomes the owner of crop and becomes boss operator. His interests often become antagonistic to the individual farmers, but he owns the machine and controls the labor, and, so far, the farmers allow him a free hand. But the man who threshes for me has got to consider my interests with his own. I refuse to accept a favor that I would not care to grant. It would be necessary for me to do this if I entered a group gang of threshers and took my turn one year with another in, say, a group of six farmers. Some years the first to thresh may be gainers to a large extent and the last losers. My land is still clean, and by stack threshing my own teams are not loaded with all kinds of rubbish, and my wagon racks are not broadcasting seeds wherever I go. I farm tolerably clean land, and I hope to never pollute an acre of it. These are perhaps my main objections to stack threshing.

Two cents is the general allowance for stacking and sometimes I get a discount on that for holding my grain to prolong a thresher's season. At two cents, and working less hours than many threshers, I can make the ordinary wage and more on rough grain, and if I make a grade or two on wheat, which I certainly would many years, I can more than hold my own. My chief preference for stacking is that I am always able to control the routine of my operations. My horses and men can be placed as weather and circumstances call for.

The getting of help is the farmer's problem in the threshing season. I have increased my acreage, which makes far more trouble, I guess. To show the trouble a farmer has to hold his own I'll give you an instance: Last spring I had reason to suppose that some more help would be needed to carry on summer operations, so I struck a man out of employment on the first of March. We talked a deal, and he said: "I want to go threshing next fall; will you let me off?" I said: "No! I'll not deal on any consideration that way." In fact, I was engaging him particularly for five or six weeks of seeding, and for, say, three or four months for fall. He finally came to, and we dealt, but he now thinks and hints that he ought to be let off to go threshing. This shows you the position of a man who wants to stack. Last year I engaged men and stacked all I could before they were otherwise wanted. We had a day and a half or thereabouts before the machine went at the stooks. I think I am saying what is nearly true when I say that if all advantages are taken into account, stacking is the more economical in the end, but it may not be directly discernible. The man who can always stook thresh first or second may not be taking many chances, but the hindmost—well, I would rather not!

Man.

GEO. ARMSTRONG.

Cost of Road Making

Perhaps no better stretch of road can be found in Manitoba than that running north from Stonewall. At all seasons it is as smooth as a paved street, and mud is impossible.

When the progressive councillors in 1906 and 1907 decided to go ahead with the proposition, there were many who said it was a foolish

waste of money. To-day the road speaks for itself, and few regret that the council took the step. To provide the stone, haul it and put it on the road cost \$600 for one mile. The 661 yards of crushed stone used cost 50 cents on the crusher, and 55 cents a yard for hauling. In addition there were expenses for the man in charge. Gravel was got some seven or eight miles away. At the pit this cost 12 cents a yard for 419 yards, and the charge for hauling amounted to 70 cents a yard. These figures look big, but the net result has been a general improvement in the roads in the vicinity of Stonewall.

The man in charge of the construction of this one mile of model country road was W. N. Youlston, of Balmoral, whom many prefer to brand "the road crank." The result of his labors indicate that he understands the art of roadmaking.

"That road north of Stonewall," said Mr. Foulston recently while talking to a representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, "was built in June and July, 1907. Some years ago gravel



ONE OF MANITOBA'S BEST ROADS

One mile of this road extending north from Stonewall cost \$600. It was built in 1907, and those who drive on it say it gets better each season since

had been put on this road, but for the most part it was clay, or the gravel places at best were full of holes and cuts. In addition there was a bend in the road that had to be straightened. In making a road I always insist on having it as straight as it is possible to have it.

"When we had things in shape for roadmaking I used coarse stones, putting them on four inches to one foot deep to level up. Then I put on about two inches of fine stone, just enough to smooth off well. The top dressing consisted of about an inch or two of dust from the quarries. The base was made wide enough to stretch about one foot on either side of the wheels of a wagon and when finished the roadbed was well rounded up to run the water off.

"This road may not be as good as can be made, but it is getting better each season. Very little repairing is needed, but if all breaks are looked after promptly there will be little expense and a good road for many years to come."

* * *

Reports from all over the West indicate that farmers are well on with their fall work, despite unfavorable weather in some sections and the general scarcity of labor. The past month has been generally dry, and plowing to some extent is delayed on that account. In some sections farmers have been fighting the fire fiend so generally that work is somewhat neglected, but on the whole the outlook is favorable for a large acreage being plowed.

Preparing Wheat Stubble for Potatoes

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I propose growing potatoes on a somewhat large scale next spring, what is the best way of preparing wheat stubble for this purpose? Would summer-fallow give better results?

Sask.

R. G.

Ans.—The wheat stubble land should be skim-plowed this fall, then harrowed. As soon as the frost is out in spring plow from five to seven inches deep, then harrow and roll. About May 15th or 20th plow three inches deep, and plant the potatoes every third furrow, leaving the row three feet apart.

Unless the land is very rich a light coat of well rotted manure applied before the last plowing will increase the yield, but unless the manure is well rotted it is likely to do more harm than good.

Properly prepared summer-fallow should give excellent results, as the soil is full of moisture and well-prepared plant food.

S. A. BEDFORD, M. A. C.

DAIRY

The Fall and Late Summer Milk Shortage

Dwellers in towns and cities are reminded every fall of the diminution of the milk supply, and are forced to note the increase in the retail price of that indispensable article of diet. Instead of fourteen quarts for the dollar, the hundred cents will now only bring in exchange ten quarts. The urban resident probably attributes it to the same cause as the drying up of wells, the ripening of grains and fruits, and the maturing of vegetables, and accepts the situation with a grumble at nature.

Cow owners on many Western farms exhibit very little more interest in the matter than does the urban dweller, and yet a little thought will surely show the tremendous loss suffered by permitting this animal falling-off in the milk flow, so marked during August, September and October.

The effect is well known—what of the cause? Several minor ones may be advanced, but the principal one is the failure of the cow feeder to furnish an adequate supply of succulent food to the cows.

Good cows are necessary for profits to be made at the milking stool, but good cows soon become poor yielders of milk unless well fed.

It is not reasonable to expect that large quantities of milk can be extracted day by day from cows unless they are supplied with plenty of feed of the right kind. The merit in the work done by a good cow lies in the profitable transformation by her of quantities of bulky fodder and grain into the essential human food—milk.

No alchemist can beat the work of the cow, but she must have the raw material to work over, if she is to give us the finished product.

The ordinary pasture of native grass is of little value save as an exercise ground after the beginning of July. It is, therefore, imperative that study should be given to the project of supplying the cow's needs during the months to follow and before the usual winter feeding begins. Feeds which will just fill the bill can be grown cheaply on our farms, sufficiently good to bridge the chasm between the spring lush pasture and stall feeding of prepared foods such as hay, oat sheaves and millfeeds, bran,



BREAKING THE PRAIRIE IS STRENUOUS WORK AND NEEDS GOOD MEN AND STRONG HORSES.

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RD, M. A. C.

Milk

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ass is of after the mperative roject of e months r feeding ill can ufficiently e spring red foods ds, bran,

hop and oil meal. What can be grown? Let us enumerate, peas and oats, corn, clover, mangels, sugar beets and cabbage. Peas and oats are cheaply and handily grown and give a good quantity of succulence comparatively early, and should be grown from successive sowings. By the time this mixture is done, the corn will have matured sufficiently for use, and if the plot is sufficiently large can be used until frost stops its growth. Following the corn, a spring sowing (alone) of red clover will be ready, and if on clean, good land will yield at the rate of three tons or more of green fodder per acre following the clover, cabbage and some roots should be available, mangels, sugar beets of field carrots. By this time housing and feeding-in time will have arrived, and possibly the drying-up period of six to eight weeks previous to another calving down. While it is not possible to maintain the flow through the season at its maximum seen for a few weeks at the beginning of the lactation period, yet on the other hand a much larger yield may be had and profits returned by many cows, if the ration of the dry fall months is supplemented along the lines suggested above. The cow-testing work is a great work, but even it does not do away with the necessity for auxiliary foods during July, August, September and October.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Keeping Quality of Butter

The question for discussion in this issue is: What is your experience as to the keeping quality of butter made in Western Canada? What do you consider the reason for so much butter going off flavor within a short time after it is made? Outline important details that help to overcome the defect.

Several contributions on the question follow. First prize is awarded to A. B. Dickson, Man., and second to Mrs. E. M. Bowerman, Alta.

First Essential: Proper Care of Milk and Cream

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Butter made on different farms in the West will usually keep for any time from one week up to six months. The former kind is, of course, really never fit to eat at any time by anyone used to good butter, whilst the latter kind is made with care from first-class cream and properly stored in a cool place.

There are two chief reasons for butter going off flavor soon after it is made. These are (1) the use of inferior cream; (2) insufficient washing of the butter, with the result that buttermilk is left in the butter. The first is the most important, and, I believe, the commonest reason why inferior butter is turned out.

The cream may be tainted with food flavors, such as turnips or stinkweed; or it may absorb bad flavors from the surroundings in which it is kept; but more commonly the cream will have an old or over-ripe aroma and taste, and such cream will make a butter having a flavor that quickly goes from bad to worse. This old or over-ripe flavor is usually caused by holding the cream for too long a while before churning, or by letting it ripen in unclean utensils. The remedy for this is to churn more frequently, to keep the cream in a clean place, and, when necessary, to cool it down to a low temperature in order to check any further ripening of the cream.

As opposed to over-ripe cream, there is the fault of under-ripening it, or of churning sweet cream. The butter made from this will not usually keep for so long a time as that made from properly ripened cream, and it is also liable to develop rancid flavors.

Again, mixing two lots of cream just before churning will produce an inferior butter, besides causing a loss of butter-fat. It cannot be expected that butter made from sweet cream mixed with sour cream will possess a good flavor, for the flavor of the one is quite different from that of the other. Cream for churning should be given an occasional stir, and no two batches should be mixed within twenty-four hours of churning.

After butter is churned, and while still in the granular state, it is essential that it should be properly washed in order to rid it of all the buttermilk. Buttermilk, if left in the butter, is almost sure to produce bad flavors, and at any rate that butter will not keep so long as butter that has been properly washed. For this reason,

too, over-churning must be avoided, for the buttermilk cannot be all gotten rid of from the large lumps of over-churned butter.

The butter must be salted while still in the granular state, and the salt must be properly worked in throughout the whole mass of butter. Salt is a preservative, and not only keeps butter from going rancid, but it improves its flavor and helps it to retain a good flavor for a length of time. Crock butter should be covered on top with a parchment paper and half an inch of good salt.

To sum up, then, the greatest possible care must be taken with the raw material—the milk and cream. Cream should not be ripened at a low temperature, as bad flavors are apt to result, but it should be kept at a temperature of 65 degrees to 75 degrees F. for from six to eight hours, and when fairly sour (.35 to .4 per cent. of acid by the acidimeter) cool down quickly to a low temperature. It should be kept in a perfectly clean, cool place, and away from anything likely to impart a bad flavor. It should be churned when properly ripened (.5 to .6 per cent. of acid by the acidimeter), at and a suitable temperature so that the butter will come in from thirty to forty minutes. The buttermilk should all be removed from the butter granules by careful washing, and good, clean salt should then be added at the rate of from three-quarters to one ounce per pound of butter. The butter should be packed firmly into crocks so that all air is excluded. The crocks should then be kept in as cool a place as possible. Buttermaking is no easy work, and there is much to be learned about it until a really first-class article can be regularly produced.

Man.

A. B. DICKSON.

Instruction in Farm Buttermaking

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have made butter in this country for seven years, supplying a market that calls for about the same amount of butter the year around. Naturally, I make more in June, July, and August than my patrons want, so I always pack it and sell to my neighbors for their winter use. I often print it in February, when my fresh butter is short and send it to Fernie, B. C., and obtain the highest fresh butter prices for it.

I dispose of from 100 pounds to 1,000 pounds each winter in this way. In my opinion fresh butter losing its flavor in such a short time is due to one or several of the following reasons: Separator, pails and churn not properly cleaned, scalded and aired; the cream kept too long before churning; churning at too high a temperature; churning until the butter is in a mass; keeping butter in a warm room, or a poor ventilated cellar.

All utensils used for milk should first be rinsed out with clean cold water. Then washed with warm water, with a little soda added, scalded with boiling water and aired. The churn should be washed with nothing but clean water, and allowed to dry itself. Never put a cloth inside a churn. Milk should be run through a separator immediately after being drawn from the cow. The cream should be put in a covered can and set in a cool place. Never mix warm cream with cold cream. Cream should never be left more than six days in cold

weather, and three days in warm weather, before being churned. Mix all cream together twenty-four hours before churning time. Mix by pouring from can to another at least twice; set the can in a pan of warm water and stir constantly. Test the temperature with a correct dairy thermometer, raising the cream to about 68 degrees in summer and 70 degrees in winter. After this heating, place the cream where it will cool to 58 degrees in summer and 62 degrees in winter. The cream when ready to churn should have an acid taste, and look velvety. Scald the churn with a teakettle full of boiling water. Rinse it out with a pailful of strained cold water. Put the cream in the churn. Add enough coloring of a good brand to make the butter a natural June color. Churn until the butter is the size of pin heads, and then put in a pail of cold water. Continue churning until the butter granules are the size of wheat grains, then drain off the buttermilk. Put in enough cold water to float the butter well, turn the churn three times around slowly; draw off the buttermilk; add another pail of water, and draw it off.

Sprinkle in carefully one full ounce of sifted salt to the estimated pound of butter. Let the butter stand in the churn one or two hours. Then revolve the churn until the butter is the size of teacups, take out and pack solid in jars, or print and wrap in parchment paper. The butter should be kept in a clean, cool, well ventilated place.

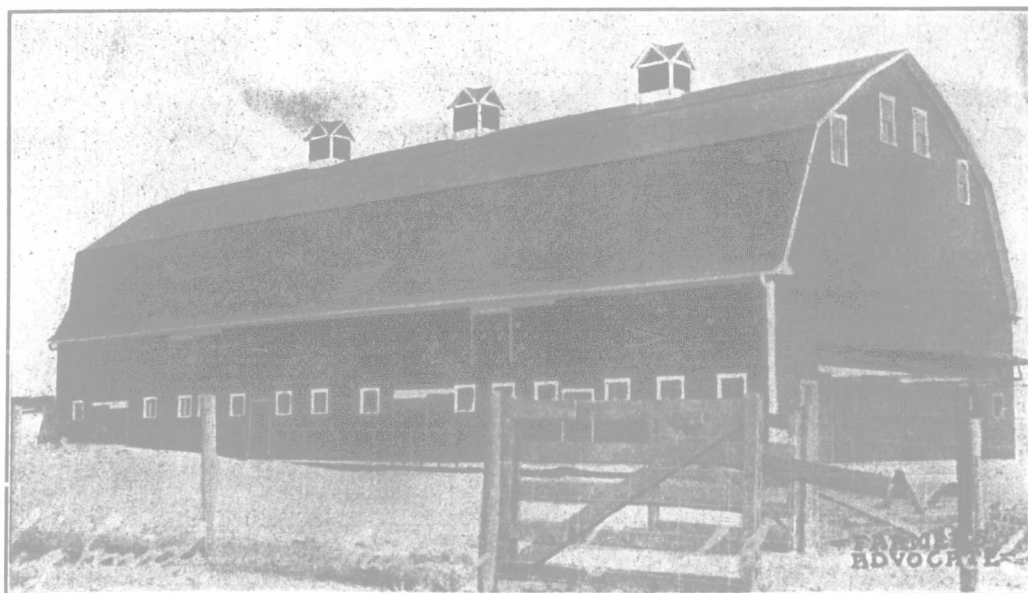
Alta.

Mrs. E. M. B.

Cow Barn at Tighnduin

The illustration shown is the cow barn just completed at the Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask. The manager of the farm, E. R. M. Johns, describing the building says:

"Our cow barn is 54 feet by 120 feet, height 47 feet 6 inches. Mow holds 285 tons hay and 4,000 bushels grain. Below, on concrete floor, are stanchions for 42 head of cows, and behind the cows are pens for 56 head. There are roomy box stalls for bulls, and a sick bay. At the north end (rock wall) there is bin room for 6,000 bushels of mixed feed, such as wheat, oats, barley, chop and oil meal, a salt room and a man's room. There are straw cutting, pulping and grinding rooms, and chutes from the mow for putting down straw or hay. The barn is being installed with electric light, 15 h. p. motor, and water. The height from floor of barn to floor of mow is ten feet. There is plenty of light, and ventilation is assured by large ventilators running from floor to cupolas and many windows. This farm comprises 1,600 acres, and there are on it at present, Clydes, Hackneys, Hackney ponies, Shetlands, Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs, all purebred and mostly champions. The buildings are equipped throughout with Louden fixtures, and they all work admirably. The horse barn is 132 feet by 38 feet and 92 feet by 38 feet; hog house, 100 feet by 30 feet; chicken house, 20 by 44 feet; private barn, 42 feet by 58 feet; two farmers' houses and one private residence, 92 feet by 62 feet. Hydrants will be in each building, and the Kewanee pressure system is being installed, as well as electric engine, storage batteries, 250 electric lights, and private telephone. There are eleven miles of Page fence up, and more to erect; 750 acres broken; 320 tons hay up, all done in one year."



COW BARN, TIGHNDUIN FARM, LASHBURN, SASK.

This barn has just been completed and is one of the most modern and up-to-date dairy stables in the west

POULTRY

Where the Poultry Producer Stands To-Day

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Dominion as well as Provincial Governments have done much to encourage the farmer to produce a better class of poultry, and also shown him how to prepare it for the market, but the marketing of both poultry and eggs he has to do for himself. As a result, his eggs require several weeks' time to reach the consumer's table, passing through the hands of four or five middlemen, each taking his share of the price. The dressed poultry has to be sold when the market is glutted, thereby getting a small price; the large margin between his price and the price the consumer pays for it goes to the middlemen. The fact that each producer, be he small or large, markets his own stuff, without any recognized grading, results in a lack of uniformity that hurts the trade. The remedy for these evils might consist in (a) some system of marketing that will equalize the supply and demand; (b) a co-operative system of gathering and shipping the eggs, killing, grading and marketing the dressed poultry; (c) through co-operation, make use of cold-storage.

F. C. ELFORD,

Macdonald College.

Poultry Mgr.

British Columbia Poultry at the A.Y.P.E.

The A. Y. P. Exposition stands for national progress, but not for that alone. It is also an advocate of the resources of the Pacific Coast.

The British Columbia exhibit of poultry was small, but it counted well. It was very unfortunate that circumstances were so unfavorable for the exhibitors from the province. It was practically impossible for some exhibitors to have their stock sent to the exhibition and have it returned satisfactorily. If conditions had been more favorable, many more British Columbia exhibitors would have been in evidence.

As in live stock, so in poultry, Canadians generally hold their own. In poultry may be mentioned S. Tallman, Vancouver, with Partridge Wyandottes, and Single-comb Black Minorcas; E. B. Cale, East Burnaby, with Silver-pencilled Wyandottes; Rolston Bros., Vancouver, with games and pigeons; Wm. Stonehouse, with games, and E. Goddard, of Vancouver, with pigeons.

In Partridge Wyandottes, Tallman took first, with a cock of excellent shape; another cock from his yards took third. In hens he drew first and second, with superior birds. He also had some Single-comb Black Minorcas, which made good. Second was placed upon one of his hens. She was a fine specimen, showing good shape and having that "catchy" appearance. He took first with a cockerel, which, though young, was well developed, and of good shape. All of his birds had excellent plumage. E. B. Cale won four firsts and two seconds on nine entries, with his Silver-pencilled Wyandottes. His Baynescroft birds showed up well. In pigeons, Rolston Bros. were very successful. They were also successful with their Red Pyle Games, capturing first of cock and second of hen. In Golden Duckwing Games, Wm. Stonehouse walked away with two firsts. He also had first, second and third cock, first, second and third hen, and first and second pullet in Red Pyle Games. In Black-breasted Game he made good, taking first and third on cocks, and first and second on hens. The pigeon exhibit was very strong, and E. Goddard, as well as Rolston Bros. did exceptionally well. Each captured the majority of firsts and seconds in their respective classes.

Taking everything into consideration, the British Columbia exhibitors are deserving of special credit. They were confronted with many obstacles, but they not only overcame these, but they also overcame the exhibits of their American friends in the majority of cases. Strong classes were to be seen in Barred White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Single-comb Rhode Island Reds, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, White Minorcas, Rose-comb Rhode Island Reds and Houdans were well represented. The Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks were strong. The exhibit of Buff Orpington ducks attracted considerable attention. Nearly all of the birds in this class showed excellent quality and good feathering.

On the whole, the poultry show was a decided success. In some classes, the exhibits were rather small, but generally the birds were high-class in quality. The plumage of some of the specimens detracted somewhat from the general tone of the exhibits, and made those birds which were through the moult look decidedly superior. However, the results of the show will be fully anticipated, and it is hoped that at the next World's Fair, British Columbia poultrymen will find it more convenient to exhibit their feathered specimens.

B. C.

M. JULL.

Probably Black Head

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In June my young turkeys became affected with disease, which resulted in serious losses. Their feathers were rough, and they seemed weak and listless. The disease spread through the entire flock. What do you think the trouble was?

J. H. C.

Alta.

Judging from the season at which the disease has broken out in the young turkeys, I am seriously of the opinion that the trouble is black-head. The symptoms of this disease are: Feathers look rough; diarrhoea with a bright yellow excrement; they become weakly and finally die with a shrunken purple look about the head.

The disease is a difficult one to treat, and if the flock is badly affected, the better way is to kill and bury or burn the birds. This should be done at least with all birds showing sign of the disease. The apparently healthy ones should be removed to fresh quarters, and the house and runs thoroughly disinfected. The healthy birds should not be allowed out mornings until the dew is off the grass, as the trouble develops largely from an infection of the liver. These birds should be closely watched, for, should the liver be slightly affected, the trouble is likely to appear later. A tonic and stimulant for the liver and bowels is recommended. A saturated solution of epsom salts in milk to drink and nothing but grass to eat has been known to produce satisfactory results.

A. W. FOLEY,

Alta.

Poultry Superintendent.

HORTICULTURE

According to a bulletin of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, there were 835 forest fires in Canada in 1908, by which 56,290,000 feet of timber, board measure, were damaged or destroyed, and the value of the timber and improvements destroyed amounted to \$25,533,550. Twenty-two lives were lost. The main causes of the forest fires were sparks from railway locomotives, bush burning by settlers, and carelessness by travellers and sportsmen.

Pitting Potatoes

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I want to leave my homestead during the next winter, and have a hundred bushels of potatoes which I would like to keep until spring. Do you know of a way to keep them safe from frost in the ground? I have a sand hill protected from the southeast and north by bluffs.

Sask.

J. C.

Ans.—Dig a hole six feet wide, eight feet long and three feet deep, sloping the sides to prevent caving; set up a post in the center, bringing its upper end about eighteen inches above the ground surface. If you have a couple of logs, or can get some railway ties, lay them across, the end, making their upper surface level with the top of the post. If you cannot get timber you can probably secure stone. Lay a good stout pole lengthwise of the pit, resting its ends on the timber or stone, and its center on the post. Slope poles or cordwood sticks from the edge of the pit to the center pole, and cover with hay or straw. Cover it over well with earth and manure, or build a straw or hay-stack over it.

An extensive potato grower in Manitoba sends in this description of his method of pitting, of which the pit described is very similar:

I have just finished getting out a pit for 3,000 bushels of potatoes at a cost of \$1.00 for nails. For a small pit I would suggest one nine feet square and five feet deep, with sloping sides, and build a hay stack over it, the stack to be stacked at least four feet wider than the pit all around. The pit dug is fifty feet by eighteen feet, with sloping sides so that the earth does not cave in. It is dug four feet deep at one end to four and a half feet at the other. I have drawn home a quantity of railway sleepers and placed them round the edge three deep, one on the other, raising the sides almost another two and a half feet. When I was taking the pit out with the scraper I banked the soil right up to the sleepers



A THRIFTY FLOCK



GROWING A POTATO CROP IN A YOUNG ORCHARD, NEAR GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Then for support for the roof I used the sleepers, standing them on end, which gave me a pit eight feet in height. The sleepers were placed six feet apart each way, which gave six-foot bins. Along the top I laid tamarac poles, the largest I could get, and across I placed mostly railway ties, and the pit being eighteen feet across it required three ties. In the spaces between the ties I put tamarac poles, and for covering I have willows and long slough grass, and shall put, for a final covering, horse manure.

I have put in two ventilators, and shall use a thermometer during winter to test the temperature, and will also arrange for hatchways, so that one man can drive up and unload down a chute. Of course, one is guided by circumstances in building. I would advise cedar posts, if handy, and in covering one should be very careful that all round the edges the soil is well packed, and as the winter progresses, and the potatoes themselves cool off gradually, put in more manure. A roof could well be made of cordwood sticks, if made twelve feet wide. I think this will make a very serviceable pit, and certainly not a costly one. On the top of the potatoes I am arranging to put my turnips, and see how they keep.

Man. W. J. HARRISON.

Grass for Lawn

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Have a plot of ground containing half an acre which I want to seed down to lawn grass. The soil is a sandy loam. The lawn will not be used much, not as a tennis court would be, so would like a grass which will not grow too fast. Clover does very well in this locality. Would like advice as to kind of seed, amount of seed, preparation of soil and time of sowing.

Sask. T. H. S.

Canadian and Kentucky blue grass are the best permanent grasses for a lawn. They are both fine in texture, grow evenly over the land without bunching, and the color of both is good. But they are slow to germinate, and after they have germinated they take a long time to cover the ground. For these reasons the usual practice is to mix some more rapid-growing grass with the blue grasses, as the latter are very persistent. When once established they soon drive out the others, and eventually the lawn is composed of a beautifully dark green, blue grass sod.

Western rye grass is one of the best quick growing grasses for lawn mixtures. Timothy also does fairly well.

For your purpose I would recommend a mixture of 10 pounds Kentucky blue grass, 5 pounds Canadian blue grass, and 10 pounds timothy. The latter grass will not grow quite as evenly as Western rye but will require less cutting. If you fancy clover in the mixture, add 5 pounds of white Dutch clover seed per acre.

Have the land well plowed or dug, then brought into fine tilth with disk and spike harrows. It is usual to sow the seed broadcast by hand. The light and heavy seed should be sown separately. If one-half the seed is sown in one direction, and the other half crosswise of the first, a much more even stand will be obtained. The best date for sowing is during April or May, but with abundance of water available it can be done much later.

At first, weeds, volunteer grain, etc., will make a great showing. These should be mown off when a few inches high. The cuttings can be left on the ground as a protection to the young grass. At first the young lawn should not be cut too close. Close cutting exposes the roots of the grass too much to the hot sun and drying wind.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD,



USING THE SPLIT LOG DRAG

Wants Information About B. C.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Having just read your editorial, "B. C. Boosters, Attention!" I thought it advisable to write for information regarding the possibilities of fruit growing in British Columbia. If you can, through the columns of your valuable paper, give me the information I desire I would be very pleased. I am considering the advisability of going there to engage in fruit growing and poultry raising, and would like to

learn as much as possible of the advantages of the different localities: their market facilities, prices growers receive for products, climatic conditions, varieties of fruit adapted to each, cost of building material, etc. Perhaps some of your subscribers could assist me. If so, I shall be very pleased at having applied to you for aid.

D. B.

Write to Frank I. Clarke, secretary of Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria, B. C., and ask for all the literature issued by the Bureau. In addition, write the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, and get what bulletins have been issued on agriculture, live stock and fruit growing in the province. To get information regarding districts, the price of land in each location, etc., your best plan would be to get in touch with companies or agents having lands for sale in various parts of the province. Get all the information from real estate men you can.—[Ed.]

Storing Wall Flower Plants

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Will you let me know how to store wall flower plants grown from seed this spring, for planting out in the garden next spring? Are they put in dry or wet sand? Have put them in the cellar for two years in succession and each time they have died. Would like one or two in the house to bloom for Christmas. How should I proceed?

C. P.

Sask.

The wall flowers thrive in the damp atmosphere of the British Isles so easily and luxuriantly that they even grow on old walls in the south and west of England. Hence the name, and hence it is unlikely that they will ever do very well in the dry, sharp prairie airs of the West. This is especially the case when subjected to the hot, dry air of our homes in winter. Your correspondent by putting his wall flowers in the cellar cut the plants off from moisture and from light,—a fatal mistake, as he has discovered. He should pot his plants in late October, giving them plenty of root room and good drainage. If he, then, waters them fairly freely and keeps their leaves free from dust, in proportion to the care he takes he will get them to bloom during the latter part of the winter, possibly at Christmas time. But he will never get any great satisfaction, because the blooms have not the richness of petal or scent that he remembers in the days of his youth. The deep, rich red browns, or the brighter yellows, are not satisfactorily reproduced in this climate; nor do the flowers exhale so freely those soft, sweet odors, which, so luscious, so entralling, bring back to the memory the delights of childhood and compel unbidden those tears that accompany the stirring of the heart's deeper levels. It is only on account of such associations that I grow the annual wall flowers which start late in March or early in April, and bloom out of doors through July, August and September. Grow them in beds which get a good deal of shade through the day; but, even so, mix them well with flowers which bloom large and freely. As for the perennial wall flower I have given up growing it indoors.

Man.

H. M. SPEECHLY.



A WELL GROWN ORCHARD IN GRAND FORKS DISTRICT, B. C.

FIELD NOTES

Will Hold Ten Days' Fair

Winnipeg Exhibition directors have decided to extend the length of the exhibition next year to ten days, from July 13 to July 23. This will make no difference in the time the live stock shall be required to be exhibited, the fair starting on Wednesday and the stock, as usual, coming in on Monday. Despite the fact that two of the most important days this year were rainy, the financial report shows a small balance.

Rapid Development in Wheat Growing

Ten years ago the country adjacent to Swift Current, Sask., was rated unfit for wheat farming. The town was merely a dot in prairie waste. The country round was thought favorably of for ranching, but grain was never thought of as a product. Last year the first elevator was built, and recently 20,000 bushels of wheat were marketed in town in one day. To one who has not recently traversed the country between Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat, the agricultural development of that section would be a revelation. Homesteaders have gone in, thousands of acres are being prepared for crop, and a tremendous area that once furnished rather sparse pasturage for live stock is being transformed into wheat farms.

Proposed Railway Extensions in B.C.

The legislature of British Columbia has been dissolved, and an election will be held on November 25, the issue of the campaign being an agreement signed between the Government and the Canadian Northern Railway, whereby extensive railway construction will be undertaken. It is proposed to extend the C. N. R. from Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver within four years; the taking over by the C. N. R. of the Victoria and Barclay Sound Railway which will be connected by car ferry, with lines on the mainland. An agreement has been reached with the Kettle River Valley Railway for the construction of a line from Midway to Nicola to connect with the C. P. R. branch line. The railway from the Yellowhead to Vancouver will be about 700 miles in length, and will traverse a highly productive country.

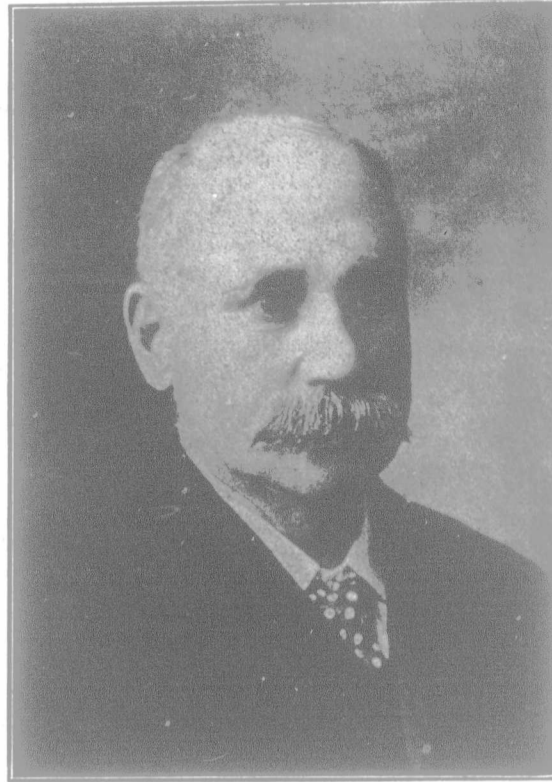
International Grain Dealers

The organization of American and Canadian grain dealers recently formed in Chicago is making as one of its aims the improvement of the milling qualities of American wheats. It is said that American wheat is steadily decreasing in gluten content. A few years ago it tested 14 per cent. gluten, now it does not average over 8 or 10 per cent. It is this decrease in milling quality that is the chief cause of concern among millers and grain dealers. They propose that something could be done to improve the quality of wheat by balancing more perfectly the food elements in the soil in which it is grown. A low gluten content indicates lack of nitrates in the soil. Induce the farmers to fertilize their lands with nitrogenous fertilizers and you will lead directly to improvement in the flour-making qualities of wheat. So at least say the grain dealer. An international board of trade is to be formed to advance the propaganda. So there is still one other class in the community that is prepared to teach farmers to farm.

New Homesteading Area

The inspector of homesteads for Winnipeg district has recently returned from the north from a tour of inspection of the district lying between Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg, and reports favorable progress among settlers who have taken up land in that quarter. Land is being broken in an extensive way, four steam plowing outfits having been in operation nearly all summer. The land cropped is averaging from 18 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre, and 50 to 60 bushels of oats.

Between Oak Point and Lundar the country is splendidly adapted for dairying, and the Farmers' Creamery Stock Company, which commenced in 1902, has been turning out large quantities of first-class butter ever since its commencement. The first year it made 50,000 pounds, and this year its output will exceed 100,000 pounds. The creamery has 160 patrons, and the farmers have been getting from 20 to 21 cents a pound all summer for the butter.



HON. W. T. FINLAY.
Ex-Minister of Agriculture for Alberta.

Alberta's Minister of Agriculture Resigns

Hon. W. T. Finlay, since the formation of the provincial government, minister of agriculture for Alberta, resigned October 21, and will be succeeded in office by Duncan Marshall, M. P. P., Olds. Mr. Finlay has not been in the best of health lately, and his resignation is due to that cause. Mr. Marshall is a newspaper man, at present proprietor and editor of the Olds Gazette.

Hours of Farm Labor

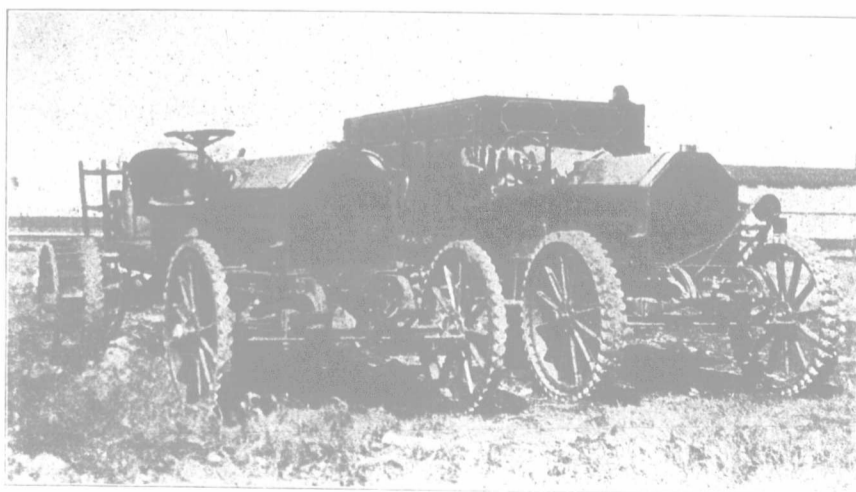
Some interesting data have recently been compiled on the hours of labor on Minnesota farms, the wages received and the cost of board. It is interesting to note that the working hours on farms are considerably lower than they are generally supposed to be. While there may be some marked difference in the number of hours per day that Minnesota farmers are employed as compared with this country, the difference, if any, ought to be in our favor. At any rate the figures are given for what they are worth.

The average number of hours worked by men from 1902 to 1907 was 8.53 for week days, and 3.16 for Sundays. No estimate is given of the average length of the working day for women.

The statistics show that on an average the total value of the farm produce used per family was \$222.97; of groceries and fuel, \$170.89; of man and horse labor, \$57.74; of women's labor, \$216.66, and of house furnishings, \$32.46 per year, woman's labor representing 30.91 per cent. of the total cost, the largest single item with the exception of farm produce, which was 31.81 per cent. of the total.

The average cost per year of board per laborer, including cost of food consumed, labor required to at \$10.02 on the grain farms, or 33.4 cents per day, the average cost of board on all farms being given as \$12.65 per month on 42 cents per day.

The quantity of meat consumed is an interesting item. It varied from 117 pounds to 187 pounds per year per man, an average consumption of 146 pounds per man per year. The farms furnished 53 per cent. of all the food consumed by those working them.



POWERFUL ENGINE MOUNTED IN HANDY WAGON STYLE FOR GENERAL FARM USE.

Seed Grain Fairs in Manitoba

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In order that all agricultural societies in Manitoba may be enabled to encourage the selection of clean seed and the improvement of farm crops within their districts, the minister of agriculture for the province has announced that special assistance will be given by his department toward the holding of grain exhibitions or shows during the coming winter. A grant, consisting of two-thirds of the amount actually paid out in cash for prizes, but not exceeding \$50, will be given to each society. Judges and speakers for shows and subsequent meetings will be selected by the managing director of agricultural societies, and supplied free of charge. It is desired to have this work carried on as part of the agricultural college extension programme, the staff of the college being represented as far as possible at every meeting, in order that those who cannot be present to enjoy the practical lectures given within the college halls may have the privilege of observing modern methods of grain judging.

In order to participate in this grant societies are required to observe the following conditions:

1. To co-operate with the managing director of agricultural societies in the selection of dates for shows, in order that circuits may be formed, thus reducing the cost of transporting judges and speakers, and enabling them to reach a larger number of points in a given amount of time. Societies are asked to mention the particular week or ten days during which they desire to hold a show.

2. To notify the managing director at least one month before the time at which they desire to hold a show.

3. To insist (a) that grain grown in 1909 only be exhibited; (b) that each sample contain not less than two bushels in the case of wheat, oats and barley, and a half bushel in the case of clover or grasses; (c) that each sample represent for sale as seed not less than fifty bushels in each class of wheat, fifty of oats, thirty of barley, five of brome or rye grass, and three of timothy.

In order that these exhibitions of grain may be of the greatest value to the various districts, it is urged that societies arrange as far as possible to have exhibits received and placed in order during the afternoon previous to the principal day of the show. If this were done all judging might be completed by noon of the second day, and the afternoon devoted to a consideration of improved and more profitable methods of farming. At every show some time should be spent in discussing exhibits, winners of prizes being called upon to describe how they selected their seed and cultivated the land on which their exhibits grew. Such subjects as the identification of weeds and weed seeds, the eradication of weeds, cultivation of the soil, and the selection and improvement of farm crops should receive attention. With a one-day show there is little or no time for profitable discussions. Societies, therefore, are invited to co-operate in making the seed shows of Manitoba more educational.

W. J. BLACK.

Central Alberta Stock Growers

The Stock Growers' Association of Central Alberta held a meeting at Lacombe, October 8, at which a number of questions of importance to stock raisers in Alberta were discussed. J. Carlson, president of the association, outlined the objects of the organization and gave a synopsis of the work done by the executive since the last general meeting.

The question of scrub bulls running at large came in for a good deal of attention. A number of members expressed sentiments very much to the point on this nuisance, and after discussing the various aspects of the subject it was finally decided, on motion of W. F. Stevens and Col. Gregory, to refer the whole matter to the executive of the association, they to advise at the next meeting what action the association should take.

The chilled meat project was gone into at some length. While some objections were offered to the proposals of the chilled meat commission, whose report and recommendations are in the hands of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, objections chiefly to the financial scheme, these were finally withdrawn, and the association renewed its endorsement of the chilled meat project, the plans of which our readers are fairly familiar with.

W. F. Stevens, live-stock commissioner for the province, reported on the action of the Railway Commission in affecting improvement of live-stock shipping facilities in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. He suggested means for lessening the time required in transporting stock by rail, chief of which was the installation of a weekly stock train service and running of fast stock trains at regular intervals to Winnipeg.

Dr. Nibley, live-stock inspector, reported on the measures taken to stamp out mange. He reported the country east of Sullivan's Lake clear of the disease, and the cattle west of that point all dipped. No glanders nor dourine outbreaks had occurred. During the year only one refusal to dip had come to the inspector's notice.

A resolution was passed that the government should be urged to make suitable fire-guards in the ranch country to decrease the loss annually experienced from prairie fires.

New Westminster Exhibition

The barometer by which the success of an exhibition is usually tested is the attendance. At the annual exhibition of New Westminster this year the attendance was not merely unprecedented, but phenomenal. To the benign disposition of the weather man was due partly this success, while, on the other hand, the agricultural and horticultural exhibits were in no way inferior to the showings of previous years. British Columbia's big exhibition has witnessed big things in the past, but this year the rewards were surely tenfold greater. Truly enough there were large crowds, crowds that thronged the grounds from the initial day to the finish, but after all it is not thought of surging humanity that lingers with the visitor, but the great agricultural displays, Nature's products from a productive earth.

British Columbia has fertile valleys, beautiful for situation, surrounded by majestic and picturesque mountains, watered by numerous streams; valleys that are capable of bearing heavy crops of all kinds of grains, grasses and fruits. Abundant evidence of this was seen by the different district exhibits. To believe in her agricultural resources one must see the products, and the New Westminster exhibition was the place to see and be convinced.

The horticultural exhibit might interest many as an exhibition in itself. Fruits of all kinds were garnered from the flats that lie inland and beneath the foothills, while apples and vegetables, huge and qualified rolled down from off the slopes of the Kamloops hills and the seasoned clay of the upper dry lands.

The spacious agricultural building was neatly decorated. In it was found the district exhibits, one of the unique features of the show. Among those was found a display from the province of Alberta. It was the exhibit sent by Edmonton and Strathcona, not entered in the competition, but mainly to show to the visitors of the fair what central Alberta will produce. The district of Surrey, the section winning the first agricultural prize last year, was again in first place, winning the Dewar Challenge Shield, the gold medal, and a cash prize of \$500. Richmond district came second, winning a silver medal and \$400, while Langley was third, getting \$300, and a bronze medal. Surrey, the winning district, made the remarkable score of 1,800 points out of a possible 2,000. Others districts that scored next to the winners were Armstrong, Kamloops, Mission and Salmon Arm.

The dairy building was also of special agricultural interest. Miss Laura Rose, of Guelph, Ontario, was in complete charge, and gave demonstration lectures each day of the fair. The new fisheries building was of much interest, having an appropriate display and one of an educational value, especially to the people of British Columbia, where fish is one of the chief resources.

THE LIVE STOCK

New Westminster has long been recognized as the live-stock exhibition of the Pacific Coast, and this year was quite up to standard. The equine classes were but fairly represented, the Clydesdales and Hackneys having the greater prominence. Dairy cattle were out strong, the milking breeds presenting a front never before witnessed in British Columbia. The Ness and Hunter Ayrshire herds from Eastern Canada came direct from Seattle Exposition to receive honors from another exhibition and stand the rulings of a different judge. The showing of Holsteins was almost equally as strong.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Professor W. J. Rutherford, Regina, Saskatchewan, made the awards in all the horse classes. It was among the Clydesdales that he found his greatest task. But three entries met him when the stallions four years and over were called. O'Neal & Co. owned the winner, it being Crusoe, a bay, showing good size and possessing good feet and limbs. Dean Swift, another drafty lad owned by the Pemberton Stock Farm, stood second. Brown Spots, exhibited by Shannon Bros., came third. He was a good horse, having won previously at this same fair when shown as a three-year-old.

There were some surprises that followed later. Marcellus Junior, the grand champion stallion at Seattle, occupied second place, while King's Bounty, a defeated candidate at the former show, occupied the top place when the ribbons for the three-year-olds were given. The former horse showed in splendid condition, and was owned by O'Neal & Co. T. Mercer, Markdale, was the owner of King's Bounty. Garty Guarantee, a horse shown by O'Neal, stood third.

In the two-year-olds, Mercer won with Life Guard, a colt in slim condition but of a sort that calls for strict recognition. He is a brown and a straight mover. The Guichon Stock Farm, Port Guichon, followed with Rex, a bay that might ask for a little more quality. For the year-olds the Pemberton Stock Farm owned first and second.

The championship prize rested between Crusoe, the winner in the aged class, and Mercer's two-year-old. It was somewhat a popular decision when the ribbon went to the O'Neal-owned horse.

CLYDESDALE FEMALES

The Clydesdale female classes were not strongly contested. The Pemberton Stock Farm owned

Isis, the winning brood mare. She had quality, but for a draft animal lacked size. D. MacDonald came second with Carmina.

There were five entries in the yeld mare class. The Pemberton Farm won first, second and third on Nellie Carrick, Wanda and Boghead Emma.

Shannon Bros. headed the list for filly two years and under three. Their mare, Lily of Grandview, was a winner at Seattle, and showed well here in her class. The Guichon Stock Farm had the winning yearling filly; MacDonald, Sea Island, second, and Shannon Bros., third.

The female championship prize was given to Nellie Carrick, the winner in the yeld mare class.

MacDonald and Maypole, Vancouver, won first on their draft team, Charlie and Sir Thomas.

BELGIAN, SUFFOLK PUNCH AND PERCHERON

J. M. Steve, Steveson, B. C., was the only exhibitor of Suffolk Punch horses, and he exhibited some good animals of the breed. A. Hamilton, New Westminster, had the winning Percheron stallion. A. C. Ruby, Portland, Oregon, owned the second prize animal. The latter exhibitor also exhibited the only Belgian stallion. Mr. Ruby had a long string of horses at Seattle, but evidently he shipped to New Westminster those two horses with the idea of selling instead of gaining a reputation for his stud.

LIGHT HORSES

The Hackneys made the strongest showing in the light-horse classes. C. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, had a number of Standard-breds. C. H. Blanchfield, Vancouver, owned the champion Standard-bred mare, and she also won the championship prize as best female in the light-horse classes.

O'Neal & Co. were the largest exhibitors of Hackneys. Forest Fire, their chestnut that took the money at Victoria Fair and stood reserve champion at Seattle proved the winner at this show, first in his class and champion. Sylphos Sensation, owned by C. Moses, Sydney, stood second in the aged stallion class. In the yeld mare class O'Neal & Co. won first with Spice Box, while Brigham Lady, also owned by them, stood second.

BEEF CLASSES LIGHT

There was a slim exhibit of the beef breeds. Jos. Tamboline, Westham Island, was the only exhibitor of Shorthorns, while very few Herefords put in an appearance. The Red Polls were out in stronger numbers. J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, and J. Cogswell, Chehalis, Wash., were the exponents in this breed, and competition between them was keen. Maynard succeeded in winning the majority of the blue ribbons and championships. He won the sweepstakes for junior and senior herds.

GOOD EXHIBIT OF DAIRY CATTLE

It was among the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds that the interest centered. A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island, had a number of Jerseys, but had little competition. Two prominent herds were represented in the Holsteins. J. M. Steves, Steveson, B. C., was out with a goodly number, while Wm. Bishop, from Washington State, came over with the animals that represented him at the Seattle Exposition. In the bull classes Mr. Bishop had a number of the winners, securing the male championship on his aged bull. Steves came in for the reserve championship ribbon, with his first-prize senior bull calf. The Holstein cows were a good bunch. Six matronly deep-uddered cows lined up for inspection, every one of them doing justice to the breed she represented. First placing went to Steves, Bishop falling heir to second and fourth position, while Steve also had the third-prize animal. In the female classes following, the honors were divided between the two herds. Mr. Steve secured the female championship prize and also the upper placing for both the aged and young herds.

There was some genuine competition when the Ayrshire cattle were shown. When Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxwell, Ontario, and R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., enter a showyard together things are always interesting, but they were more so at New Westminster, being as the herds were returning from the battle at Seattle. A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack, at intervals run an animal in that returned with a ribbon. The Chilliwack herd deserve special honor, for they won on plain merit, as they were not especially fitted.

In the aged bull class Ness led, with Bargunna Gay Cavaleier. Hunter followed, with Lesslesock Oyama Guarantee.

For the bull two years old Ness again came first and Wells second. There was a long line of cows for inspection. The cow that stood third at Seattle, topped the list here. She is owned by Ness. Hunter had the second and third prize cows. Castle Mains Violet, the second prize animal, was the champion female at Toronto. In the younger classes, Hunter won first on his yearling bull, Bargenoch Victor Hugo. This afterwards proved to be the champion dairy bull of the show. Ness won first on aged herd and owned the female champion, while Hunter had the winning young herd. Mr. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ontario, judged the dairy cattle, and he gave eminent satisfaction.

SHEEP & FAIR EXHIBIT

Almost all the classes in sheep and swine were well represented. Professor J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, made

the awards. The Oxford Down classes were well filled. J. Richardson, Port Guichon; A. Davies, Ladner; A. R. Webster, Langley, and McClanham Bros. divided the honors between them. H. Webb, Sardis, exhibited in the Shropshire classes, while J. Thompson, Chilliwack, took all the prizes, for the Suffolk Downs. A. T. Watt, Victoria, exhibited Southdowns, winning most of the awards. C. F. Higginson, Chilliwack, competed also for honors in Southdowns. Wm. Bamford, Chilliwack, had the Leicester, and A. C. Wells was a lone exhibitor of the Lincoln breed.

The competition in the swine classes was not as keen as it was in the sheep. A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack, with Shannon Bros., Ladner, competed for honors in the Berkshire classes. Alex. Davies, Ladner, and Wm. Bramford, Chilliwack, won the prizes in Tamworths. Jas. Thompson, Chilliwack, exhibited Yorkshires, and J. F. Maynard, Duroc Jerseys.

Toward the close of the exhibition a stock-judging competition was held, with the idea of giving practical instruction to young farmers and stockmen. Dr. Knight, the Dominion dairy inspector for British Columbia, slaughtered a diseased cow affected with tuberculosis, and gave a demonstrative lecture to a number of farmers and dairymen.

From many points of view, and especially from an agricultural standpoint, the New Westminster exhibition of 1909 was a striking success.

A New Swindle

Something new in the swindle line has been sprung on the West within the past few weeks. About a month ago a man rented an office in Winnipeg and broadcasted his circulars over all the West lying outside the immediate vicinity of his headquarters. His scheme for getting rich was to offer to lend money at lower rates of interest than are ordinarily charged. In the circulars sent out money was offered at 7 per cent., and loans would be placed on any kind of property, city or farm, improved or unimproved. Naturally plenty of borrowers offered. Then the "touch" was affected. Inquirers for funds were informed that before money could be advanced on their property, the titles and deeds thereof would have to be inspected and prospective borrowers were asked for a fee of ten dollars to cover the cost of inspection. After the inspection fee was received the loaner allowed the matter to drop, not even taking the trouble in some cases to send the deeds back. When arrested the "artist" had \$800 in bills sewn up in the lining of his shirt and seemed ready to leave the country at a moment's notice.

This is one of the shrewdest coin-getting schemes that have been pulled off for some time. It is not original but it is new to this part of the world and it will be a wonder if several hundred people in various parts of the West have not sent in the titles to their properties and the ten dollars' inspection fee in the hope of borrowing money at seven per cent.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The work of marking out the boundary between Canada and the United States was completed October 16, and there now exists, for the first time, an accurate survey of the line between the two countries from Eastport on the Atlantic to Cape Flattery on the Pacific coast.

* * *

The change in the American tariff in the duty on cream from 5 cents per pound to 5 cents per gallon is causing a good deal of Canadian cream to be shipped across the line. In Ontario some creameries have already begun to ship their entire output across the line. The returns to patrons is about 27 cents per pound butter-fat.

* * *

St. John, N. B., has been chosen as the dry-dock site in connection with the new Canadian navy. Harland Wolff, Belfast, the well-known British ship builders; the C. P. R., the Allan Line Steamship Company, and the Dominion Government will be interested in the venture. It is expected that Harland & Wolff will establish building yards at St. John.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Chicago is to have a \$25,000,000 union passenger depot, in which five railways are interested.

* * *

One of Central America's periodical revolutions is being pulled off in Nicaragua. No serious encounters are reported.

* * *

The total attendance at Seattle Exposition was 3,742,512. This is more than a million larger than the attendance at the Portland Exposition a few years ago.

* * *

The execution by the Spanish Government of Professor Ferrer, head of a modern school at Barcelona, was the cause of serious socialist demonstrations last week in all the capitals of Europe. Ferrer was shot after trial by secret court martial, and his death has aroused more feeling against the Spanish monarchy than any event in recent years. Anarchists are making threats of violence, and boasting that Alfonso will be assassinated within a year.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

In grain and live stock prices have been maintained at about the previous week's level. Grain, at the opening, showed signs of weakness, but recovered considerably in strength before the week closed. Live stock receipts in all markets on the continent have been heavy. At Winnipeg practically the same prices rule. Produce values show little change. Prices on live poultry for the first time this season are quoted.

Grain

Wheat opened weak. World's shipments were large, and on the strength of increasing supplies European markets went lower. Russia and the Danube continue to be heavy sellers of wheat. Export demand in consequence was rather light, and little business done at Winnipeg. The market for the week might be characterized as strong and dull. Slumps were of small dimensions, and trade closed in good form.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

CANADIAN			
	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Week
Wheat	10,350,104	7,981,834	5,153,160
Oats	2,106,787	1,579,010	1,170,990
Barley	700,889	660,152	565,246

AMERICAN

Wheat	25,070,000	22,512,000	37,592,000
Oats	13,380,000	13,310,000	8,517,000

WORLD'S SHIPMENT

	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
America	5,080,000	4,216,000	4,952,000
Russia	6,712,000	7,792,000	2,784,000
Danube	2,320,000	1,520,000	1,496,000
India	256,000	444,000	444,000
Argentina	344,000	72,000	1,656,000
Australia	224,000	384,000	74,800

FOREIGN CONDITIONS BEARISH

While the Canadian visible supply of wheat is approximately twice what it was a year ago, American visible is about one-third less, and the total supply of the continent about 8,000,000 bushels lower. Shipments, however, are above last year's, Canadian shipments being large as compared with a year ago. In Europe, Russia and the Danubian states continue to ship freely, running very nearly three times over last year's shipments for the same date. It is the ability of this section of Europe to sell in the quantity it is that is the largest cause of weakness in values abroad.

ARGENTINE CONDITIONS UNCERTAIN

Rumors from the Argentine are not wanting, but nothing official is yet available concerning the crop. Locusts are said to be damaging the crop, but this rumor has been worked so repeatedly of late that it doesn't have much affect now on values. Weather conditions are said to be favorable. Australia continues to sell freely, shipments running about double this date last year.

OATS INACTIVE

Oats have been selling up to 34 cents for number two white, with little activity in the market. The general tendency for this cereal seems to be to weaken, although no serious slumps are anticipated.

FLAX CONTINUES STRONG

The strength of flax has been a feature of this week's trading. Suddenly, for no appreciable reason, flax values spurted upward two weeks ago, and have maintained their high level ever since, closing last week about 9 cents higher than the week before. As to the causes that induce advances of 7 or 8 cents per bushel per day in the price of this grain little is known. Flax is strong, some think altogether too strong for conditions, but no indications of a slump are yet in evidence.

CANADIAN CROP CONDITION

Quality is the feature of the field crops of Canada as indicated by the reports of correspondents of the Census and Statistics Bureau, at the end of September. Compared with reports at the same date last year, the average quality of spring wheat is 82.58 to 75 per cent. of a standard, of oats 83.97 to 75, of barley 81.22 to 71, of rye 81.29 to 73, of peas 81.34 to 63, of beans 92.32 to 75, of buckwheat 86.01 to 74, of mixed grains 89.28 to 75, of flax 86.97 to 68, and of corn for husking 86.77 to 82. In the Northwest provinces, the averages of quality are uniformly high. Compared with last year, spring wheat in Manitoba is 87.28 to 81 per cent. of a standard, oats 86.07 to 73, and barley 85.39 to 68. In Saskatchewan wheat is 92.95 to 61, oats 91.01 to 67, and barley 91.23 to 58. In Alberta spring wheat is 89.05 to 77, oats 90.20 to 81, and barley 84.18 to 80. These high qualities applied to an output of 350,000,000 bushels at the highest market prices realized in a quarter of a century are an indication of the country's fortune reaped from the soil of the prairies this year. But in all the provinces as well as in the Northwest the records of grain crops are satisfactory.

CLOSING OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG

Wheat —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct.	97½	97	97	96½	97½	96½
Nov.	97½	97	96½	96½	97½	96½
Dec.	94½	94	94½	94	94½	93½
May	99½	98½	99½	99	99½	98½

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES

Wheat —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor. . .	97½	96½	96½	96½	97½	96½
No. 2 Nor. . .	95½	95	95	94½	95½	94½
No. 3 Nor. . .	93½	93	93½	93	93½	92½
No. 4	90½	89½	90	89½	90½	89½
No. 5	82½	81½	82	82	82½	81½
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	94½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	93	92	92	92½	92	91½
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	93	92	92	92½	92	91½
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	91	90	90	90	90	89½
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds	92½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91
Rej. 2 Nor. for seeds	91	90	90	90	90	89½

LIVERPOOL WHEAT PRICES

Man. No 2 Nor. Spot	127½	127½	127½	127½	128½	128½
Man. No 3 Nor. Spot	126½	126½	126	126½	127½	127½
Dec.	112½	110½	110½	109½	110½	111
Mar.	111	109½	109½	108½	109½	109½
May	110½	108½	108½	108	108½	108½

Live-Stock

The live-stock situation shows little change from last week. Reports from American markets indicate a steady maintenance of prices and heavy deliveries of medium-quality stock. British markets are practically unchanged. Locally, there has been a heavy run of butcher stock, some export cattle, and fairly heavy deliveries of hogs. With the exception of hogs, values are running at about last week's figures. Hogs are slightly weaker, due to larger receipts.

BUTCHER CATTLE IN GOOD DEMAND

Killing grades are being marketed freely, but the market shows no reaction. Of last week's receipts some went east, but the larger proportion was taken locally. Choice stock is running from \$3.25 to \$3.50, with less desirable kind of grading to about \$2.25.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.00 to \$4.25
Good export steers, freight assumed	3.75 to 4.00
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	3.50 to 3.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	3.25 3.50
Good butcher cows and heifers, delivered	2.75 3.25
Medium mixed butcher cattle	2.25 to 2.75
Choice hogs	7.50 to 7.75
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.25
Choice calves	3.75 to 4.00
Medium calves	3.00 to 3.50

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

Hogs —	No.	Ave. Wt.	Price
No. 1	93	Lbs.	
93 Choice hogs	193		\$8.00
394 " "	190		7.75
14 " "	153		7.40
9 " "	170		7.25
1 Heavy stag	341		5.50
2 Sows	499		6.25
4 " "	290		6.00
1 Stags	430		5.00

CATTLE —

420 Steers	1220	4.50
170 " "	1240	4.25
87 " "	1140	3.75
6 " "	1160	3.70
30 " "	1067	3.70
6 " "	850	2.50

30 Steers and heifers	570	3.25
20 " "	960	3.35
5 " "	940	3.10
11 " "	881	3.00
17 Steers and Cows	1076	3.75
14 " "	985	3.25
28 " "	915	3.00
5 " "	944	2.75
60 Heifers	1054	4.00
40 Cows	1146	3.60
41 " "	1000	3.10
7 " "	1052	2.75
1 " "	800	2.50
5 " "	1123	2.25
5 " "	1000	2.40
4 " "	962	1.50
40 Cows and heifers	1089	3.50
2 Bulls	1425	2.75
2 " "	1350	2.50
1 " "	725	2.25
6 " "	983	2.00
90 Calves	265	4.00
3 " "	406	4.50
4 " "	217	3.85
6 " "	333	3.75
18 " "	476	3.35
10 " "	547	2.50

SHEEP —

147 Sheep	135	4.50
28 " "	116	5.75

LAMBS —

16 Lambs	78	5.50
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Toronto Markets

Export steers, \$5.00 to \$5.65; choice butcher cattle, \$5.50; medium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; cows, \$3.75 to \$4.65; bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.50; feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.50; stockers, \$2.00 to \$3.50; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.90; lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

British Markets

At London Canadians are quoted at 11½c. to 12½c.; rangers, 10c. to 12c. per pound; at Liverpool, 11c. to 12c.; rangers, 10c. to 11½c. Glasgow prices for choice Canadian steers are 13c. to 13½c.; rangers, 11½c. to 12c., and bulls, 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Chicago Live-Stock

Beef cattle, \$4.25 to \$9.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.15; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.25; Texans, \$4.40 to \$5.50; westerners, \$4.25 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$4.10 to \$7.15; hogs, \$7.10 to \$7.90.

Winnipeg Produce Prices

Bran, per ton	18.00
Shorts, per ton	20.00
Barley, chopped	22.00
Oats, chopped	25.00
Barley and oats, chopped	24.00
Hay, track, Winnipeg (freshly baled)	8.00 to 9.00
Timothy	12.00 to 14.00
Red top	12.00
Baled straw	5.00 to 5.00

CREAMERY BUTTER —

Manitoba fancy fresh made, in boxes, 28 and 56 lbs.	.23 to .24
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DAIRY BUTTER —

Dairy tubs, according to grade	.15 to .18
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CHEESE —

Manitoba, Sept., per lb.	12½
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EGGS —

Manitoba, fresh gathered, subject to candling	.24 to .26
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POTATOES —

Potatoes, per bushel	.35 to .40
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FRESH VEGETABLES —

Native cauliflower, per doz.	.75 to 1.25
Native cabbage, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Red cabbage, per doz.	.75
Native celery, per doz.	.30
Native carrots, per bus.	1.00
Native beets, per 100 lbs.	.75
Native onions, per bu.	40
Dry onions, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Pumpkins, per lb.	.01

HIDES AND TALLOW —

Country cured hides, f. o. b. Winnipeg	.84 to .94
No. 1 tallow	.45
Sheepskins	.20 to .24
Wool, Manitoba, July clip	.84 to .94

POULTRY — LIVE WEIGHT

F. O. B. Winnipeg	17
Turkeys, per lb.	13
Spring chicken, per lb.	12 to 10
Boiling fowl, per lb.	11
Young Ducks, per lb.	10
Geese, per lb.	10

Home Journal

A Department for the Family

In The Land of Wolfe

Inspired by the 150th anniversary of the great victory of Quebec, which practically contributed Canada to the diadem of the British Empire, the thoughts of all Kentish men and of most Englishmen and Canadians will revert to Westerham, the beautiful little border town of Kent which glories in being the birthplace and the boyhood home of General Wolfe of imperishable memory. I write from almost the heart of Wolfeland—the district wherein the childhood days of the hero of Quebec were spent is fondly known by that name. It is true, typical English country. It has the special attributes that have made Kent the Garden of England. It breathes of the freedom and the openness, the quiet virility and the freshness of that British rural life which has cradled so many great men and made them strong to go forth to do brave deeds. Travelling round, my eye is tempted over restful sweeps of undulations, of broad farm-lands, enhanced sometimes by the rich verdancy of the hop plantations and of groups of woodlands vigorous to the point of majesty.

Here it would seem as if Kent had lovingly hemmed a broad fringe of soft, pastoral glories to the robes of her sweet neighbor-sister, Surrey—for Westerham itself stands almost on the border of the two counties. And through Wolfeland, too, runs the famous Pilgrim Road traversed by the faithful on their historic course to Canterbury, and many an old-world hamlet, with green or abbey or church or stately mansion to speak of great days past, is here to bewitch the sojourner who cares to wander forth. Westerham, as the capital of Wolfeland, has succeeded, despite the innovations and incursions of modern progress, to retain its air of age. To stand in the spacious square, which centers the town and is flanked by houses of happy irregularity of style, one can with but a slight stretch of the imagination recall the days of the stage coach and the picturesque times of the Georges. To the eastern end there descends a shady, somewhat narrow road.

A little way down and on the right is an old Jacobean house, with its little front lawn sheltered by evergreens. It is the Vicarage.

On the left of the porch is the low-ceilinged study, and above the apartment is the low-roofed bedroom where, in 1727, was born James Wolfe, who was to write his name so large in the history of the Empire. Through the side windows, the eyes of the infant destined for such fame must have looked out on a prospect of beautiful woodlands interspersed with stretches of sward. Architecturally this part of the Vicarage remains very much as it was at the time of Wolfe's birth. The hero's sojourn, here, however, was not of long duration. It was at Quebec House, a residence (then known as Spiers) lower down and on the opposite side of the road, that his merry boyhood days were spent. Authorities who have written concerning this delightful little Elizabethan manor-house have done well to condemn the personage who once degraded it with a stuccoed front, but fortunately this outrage was wiped out when Colonel Warde, the squire of Squerries, restored to the famous building its gabled front roof, and rendered its interior, with its fine panelling, its quaint corridors and nooks, its old-fashioned oaken hall and staircase and chimney corners, true to its character when Wolfe and his child companions made the place ring with their gambols and merry laughter. And the mention of those happy times reminds one of the close attachment that grew up between the Wolfes and the Wards of Squerries Court, then, as well as generations before, and still remaining so to this day, one of the great families of Kent, whose best services, mostly military, have always been at the service of the Sovereign and the State.

The lovely estate which surrounds the red mansion of Squerries near the town was the favorite playground of the future Empire-

maker, and the Court itself holds at the present time the most treasured of Wolfe memorials, in the shape of commissions and letters and other valuable remains, to say nothing of a superb collection of paintings. Within the shadow of Squerries played Wolfe and his brother, with George Warde and Jack Jervis, who lived to be Lord St. Vincent. All the lads were full of martial ardour—the Wolfes and Wardes were warriors by descent—and it was a proud moment one Christmas when, whilst he was spending his holidays with George Warde in the old haunts, he was handed the momentous document which gave him a commission in his father's regiment of marines. Although he never served with this force but was transferred, still the episode was memorable as the official start of his career as a soldier, and has been perpetuated by a cenotaph raised on the spot—on one of the terraces of the south side of the Court—bearing this inscription:

Here first was Wolfe with martial ardour fired,
Here first with glory's brightest flame inspired;
This spot so sacred will for ever claim
A proud alliance with its hero's name.

Guarding Westerham, as it were, on its eastern side is the Parish Church, the oldest part of which, with its tower, walls and arches, probably dates back to Henry III. It is set on an eminence commanding the rich valley, which, flanked by a graceful chain of hills, stretches out through charming villages towards the larger town of Sevenoaks. Many are the memorials in the building to noted soldiers and respected citizens, including some magnificent stained glass windows, but up to the present time only a tablet over the south door memorialises the name and fame of General Wolfe, who was baptized here.—*Standard of Empire.*

All Souls' Night

(There is a belief in some parts of Ireland that the dead are allowed to return to earth on November 2 (All Souls' Night), and the peasantry leave food and fire for their comfort, and set a chair by the hearth for their resting before they go to bed.)

"O, mother, mother, I swept the hearth, I set
his chair and the white board spread,

I prayed for his coming to our kind Lady when
Death's sad doors would let out the dead;

A strange wind rattled the window-pane, and
down the lane a dog howled on;

I called his name, and the candle flame burnt
dim, pressed a hand the door-latch upon.

"Deelish! Deelish! my woe for ever that I could
not sever coward flesh from fear.

I called his name, and the pale Ghost came; but
I was afraid to meet my dear.

O, mother, mother, in tears I checked the sad
hours past of the year that's o'er,

Till by God's grace I might see his face and hear
the sound of his voice once more;

The chair I set from the cold and wet he took
when he came from unknown skies

Of the land of the dead, on my bent brown head
I felt the reproach of his saddened eyes;

I closed my lids on my heart's desire, crouched
by the fire, my voice was dumb:

At my clean-swept hearth he had no mirth, and
at my table he broke no crumb.

Deelish! Deelish! my woe for ever that I could
not sever coward flesh from fear.

His chair put aside when the young cock cried,
and I was afraid to meet my dear."

The Deadly Headache Cure

It is a great temptation when a splitting headache seizes one to rush for relief to the headache tablet, powder or wafer. "The pain is too bad to bear, and that little white tablet acts so quickly," we murmur and promptly open the box. But this immediate relief from pain is in itself a proof of the strength of the drugs composing the soothing powder, and the quicker the action the more dangerous to take without a doctor's orders.

The increasing sale of patent preparations for headache relief has caused an investigation by the bureau of chemistry of the United States agricultural department. Of course, the American law makes it necessary for the contents of any patent mixture to be named on the label, but to the run of ordinary folk the names on the outside of the bottle mean little or nothing. What do you know about *acetanilid*, *antipyrin* and *phenacetin*? One or two or all of these are found in almost every sample of headache cure now on the market. They are white powders with very little taste, and are derived from coal-tar products.

Acetanilid was first used in 1886 as a medicine, when it was noticed by a German physician that when administered to a fever patient the temperature took a decided drop. Antipyrin had first been used two years before, and phenacetin was discovered in 1887 as a result of search for a drug that would reduce fever and avoid the undesirable effects of acetanilid. The success was but partial, for the one has as many harmful characteristics as the other. Their prompt effect upon the temperature means, of course, that the circulation has been acted upon abruptly and put to a considerable strain. The unfavorable symptoms produced by these drugs affect principally the heart, and, through the circulation, all other parts of the body. They are generally observed as the result of their ill-advised use in the form of patent medicines for the relief of headache and other forms of pain. The most noticeable symptom is blueness of the skin. The discoloration may be slight and of small surface, or the whole skin may be affected, and the lips and nails show it quite perceptibly. This discoloration in itself may not be alarming, but it points to destructive changes in the blood and distinct impoverishment of the life-carrying fluid. Results which have been observed in patients using acetanilid are dizziness, rapid and weak pulse, short breath and sweats, even stupor and loss of consciousness. Antipyrin has been found to produce eruptions on the skin resembling hives or measles, swelled throat, lips and eyelids, temporary blindness and convulsions. Phenacetin, though not so disturbing in its effects as the other two, still has baneful results of shortness of breath, vomiting, kidney disturbance and cold perspiration. Hysterical and convulsive attacks sometimes follow where the patient is in a weakened condition.

The harmfulness of these drugs when used without the utmost precaution has led to their abandonment among very many physicians, or to their use in much smaller and less frequent doses than formerly. If such care has been found necessary when the doctor knows the exact condition of his patient, it is not hard to appreciate the risk that the user of patent mixtures containing these must run when in taking them he does not know definitely what is the matter with him, nor what conditions of his body will be affected by them.

* * *

The monoplane with which M. Santos-Dumont has been achieving such remarkable success weighs only 260 pounds with the pilot, and has only 9 square yards of supporting surface, as compared with the 22 in the Curtiss, and 26 in the Wright aeroplanes. It is driven by a two-cylinder motor of 30 horse-power and makes over 50 miles an hour. He declares that he has no desire to make money out of his invention, but will place his patents at the disposal of all

970	3.25
960	3.35
940	3.10
881	3.00
1076	3.75
985	3.25
915	3.00
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1425	2.75
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265	4.00
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116	5.75
78	5.50

choice butcher
; cows, \$3.75
\$2.75 to \$4.50;
00 to \$6.00;
o \$5.75; hogs,

11c. to 12c.;
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d.

and heifers,
\$3.00 to \$5.15;
\$5.50; western-
; lambs, \$4.10

ices	18.00
	20.00
	22.00
	25.00
	24.00

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	17
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HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

"WHERE IS MY GUEST CHAMBER?"

And He sendeth two of His disciples, and saith unto them, Go into the city, and there shall meet you a man bearing a pitcher of water: follow him; and whosoever he shall enter in, say to the goodman of the house, The Master saith, Where is My guest-chamber, where I shall eat the passover with My disciples? And he will himself show you a large upper room furnished and ready: and there make ready for us. — S. Mark, 14, 13-15. (R. V.)

Sometimes the revised version makes a familiar story sparkle with new vividness of light and color, by the change of a word or two. If you compare the words of our text with the same passage in their more familiar translation, you will notice that "the guest-chamber" is changed to "My guest-chamber." And the story is made more vivid by the introduction of the word "himself" in verse 15. The goodman of the house accepts the message of the Master; he is not only willing to acknowledge that the best room in the house belongs by absolute right to Christ, but he "himself" — not leaving the task to the servant who carried the water — eagerly shows it to the disciples, and places it at their disposal. It is already "furnished and ready," as far as he could prepare it, waiting for the Royal Guest to glorify it by His Presence. What a beautiful story it is, and how it strikes home to our hearts. He is our lawful Master and King, saying to each of us by messenger after messenger: "Where is My Guest-chamber? Is it ready for me at any moment? Or is it so occupied by a rush of cares and pleasures, thronging in and out all day and far into the night, that I am forgotten, and My claims treated as of no importance?"

Are we, like "the goodman of the house," eager to place ourselves and all that we possess, unreservedly ready for the Master's use? Or are we disappointed when He comes to us as a stranger, asking for a kindness which calls for some sacrifice of time or money or inclination? Do we consider it a glorious privilege to be permitted to welcome our King with the best that we have? Or is he only admitted grudgingly to one of the lower rooms in our heart, while the "large upper room" — His rightful Guest-chamber — is reserved for Self or the World, or even opened recklessly to Satan by the admission of such guests as Hate, Envy or Malice?

Are we willing to admit that the best place in our hearts and lives belongs to the Master by right? Surely we are! I take it for granted that all my friends who care to read this "Quiet Hour" are willing to acknowledge that Christ is their lawful King. But that is not enough — the best place must be kept "furnished and ready" for His occupation, not only in quiet Sunday hours, not only when we are on our knees, but when work or care or pleasure try to fill every corner of our thoughts.

The King is constantly coming to us — coming in disguise — are we too hurried or too selfish to welcome Him? He gives us rich blessings of love, of health, of prosperity — do we grasp all we can get, thinking it belongs entirely to ourselves; or do we feel ourselves to be only stewards of our Master's wealth, holding all we are and have in trust for Him, to be given out according as He shall direct?

The Norwegian legend of the Gertrude bird is full of solemn warning to our selfish hearts. Here is the story as told by George Litting:

"This bird was once a woman. One day she was kneading dough in her trough when our Lord went by leaning on St. Peter. They looked to her like two poor men. 'Give us of your dough for the love of God,' said the Lord Christ: 'we have come far across the field, and have fasted long.' She pinched off a small piece for them; but, on rolling it in her trough to get it into shape, it grew and grew, and filled the trough completely. She looked at it with wonder.

"No," said she, 'that is more than you want.'

"She pinched off a smaller piece, and rolled it out as before; but that grew in like manner.

"She tried a third time, with a like result.

"That is to say, her heart was hardening."

"At length she said, 'I cannot give you any to-day,' for the greed of her heart was to divide all the dough into little bits, and roll it into loaves. Go on your journey, and the Lord prosper you."

"Then Christ, in grief, replied, 'I gave thee plenty, but that plenty hardened thy heart, so that plenty was not a blessing. I will try thee with the blessing of poverty. Henceforth seek thy living from day to day between the wood and the bark.'

How terrible a calamity it is when a generous nature, giving freely in time of poverty, grows hard and selfish in time of prosperity. People who make the large upper guest-chamber a storeroom to be filled with their own possessions, devoting all their ambition to the desire for earthly advantage, are perilously like that woman who could give away part of her bread while she had little, but could not bear to part with it when she saw it growing larger under her hand.

Litting also tells of a lady in New York who always gave a tenth of her income to God. Once she received suddenly a very large addition to her possessions — about \$5,000. "Quick, quick," she said, "let me lay aside the tenth before my heart grows hard."

Prosperity need not crowd Christ out — though it often does. Let us be on our guard lest our best selves be terribly injured by God's good gifts.

"Where is My Guest-chamber?" says our dear Master. He wants to keep the great Feast in our hearts. He wants us to take time to be glad and rejoice with Him. Every day must be a feast day, when we are not only "entertaining angels," but also the Lord of the angels, not only "unawares," but consciously.

In a beautiful Canadian story — "St. Cuthbert's" — the author, R. E. Knowles, puts this sentiment into the mouth of one of the characters:

"I do not know that I was ever more glad with the thought of a sleeping stranger than with the knowledge that this homeless lad was beneath our roof that night. For he who homes the honest poor has borrowed the guests of God, and a mother's wandering son is His peculiar care. I know that the great Executor of all praying mothers leaves them not indebted to any man; He Himself shall speak with their creditors in the gate."

What a privilege it is to be allowed to entertain "the guests of God," to minister to them in our homes and among our neighbors. When these "guests" have gone out of our sight — returned to the God who lent them to us for a time — we understand the sweetness and privilege of waiting on them. How gladly then we would — if we could — treat them with unflinching courtesy and kindness.

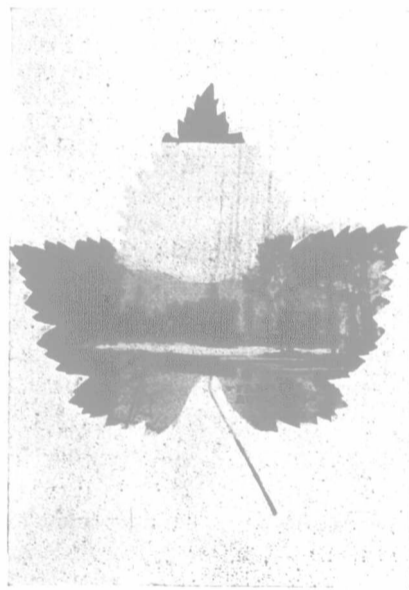
"We sigh for the touch of a vanished hand,

And we think ourselves sincere;
But what of the friends who about us stand,
And the touch of the hand that's here?"

We can only prove the sincerity of our wish to minister to those who are out of sight by gladly helping to lift burdens here and there, as we get the chance. Do we keep the Guest-chamber, which belongs to the King, only for visitors? Are we always ready to be obliging and kind to strangers, while the "guests of God" who live with us have to put up with our very worst tempers?

"Do we answer back in a fretful tone,
When life's duties press us sore?
Is our praise as full as if they were gone,
And could hear our praise no more?
As the days go by are our hands more swift
For a trifle beyond their share,
Than to grasp — for a kindly, helpful lift —
The burden some one must bear?"

And one thought more. The King does not forget to invite you into His guest-chamber. You are one of His friends, He wants you to keep the Feast there with Him. He will not be pleased if, like Martha, you are always working for Him and never taking time to rest at His feet. You, like another beloved disciple, are permitted to lean back on the holy Master in sweetest peace. Perhaps you are making home unhappy with your irritable temper, just because



THE KETTLE RIVER ON A MAPLE LEAF.

you are neglecting the important duty of taking needful rest. One who is weary and nervous is very apt to be cross — and a short rest, in the quiet of the guest-chamber, can often work wonders in the cure of nervous irritability. A friend of mine once wrote: "Your body must lie back on God and be pressed into His life before your reserve force will be ready for hard service" — rest for body as well as soul is our duty, and also our privilege.

Unless we are drinking in God's great gifts of Love, Joy and Peace, we cannot be in good condition to do Him service in the world. He calls us to be His friends and guests — not hard-driven slaves. We have need of Him, and He — what a wonderful thought! — heartily desires our company at the Feast. (See marginal reading of S. Matt. xxii.: 15.)

"And He hath need of thee, thy love is dear,
Thine uttered love, told waiting at His feet;
And hurry not to service till prepared
By quiet waiting in His presence sweet."

DORA FARNCOMB.

THE SECOND MILE

Do they compel thee to go one mile
Go thou gladly with them twain,
If through sunlight they mark thy path,
Go thou also through the rain.
If duty galls on life's plain way,
Let love anoint the sore —
When all around exacts thy strength,
Good cheer will yield the more.
The joys of life flow not by stint
From out a heart's complaint —
But radiant, powerful is that life
That knows no mean restraint.

If then the first mile bitter seems,
'Tis because you walk alone,
Rest will be yours full many a mile
If out of self you've grown.

I know 'tis true, for He told me so
Who on the mountain spoke.
'Tis he, our Lord, who condescends
To walk with common folk.
—SILAS P. PERRY, in the Buffalo Commercial.

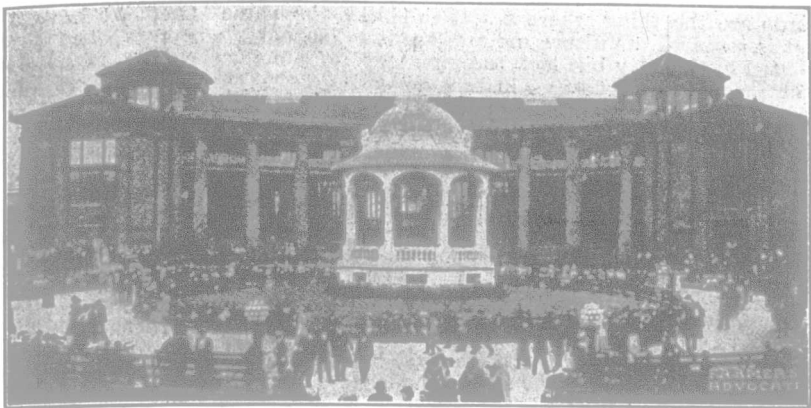
INGLE NOOK

HER WORLD

Behind them slowly sank the western world,
Before them new horizons opened wide —
"Yonder," he said, "old Rome and Venice walk,
And lovely Florence by the Arno's tide."
She heard, but backward all her heart had sped,
Where the young moon sailed through the sunset red,
"Yonder," she thought, "with breathing soft and deep,
My little lad lies smiling in his sleep."
They sailed where Capri dreamed upon the sea,
And Naples slept beneath her olive trees;
They saw the plains where trod the gods of old
Pink with the flush of wild anemones.
They saw the marbles by the Master wrought
To shrine the heavenly beauty of the thought,
Still ran one longing through her smiles and sighs —
"If I could see my little lad's sweet eyes!"
Down from her shrine the dear Madonna gazed,
Her baby lying warm against her breast;
"What does she see?" he whispered, "can she guess
The cruel thorns to those soft temples pressed?"
"Ah, no," she said, "she shuts him safe from harms,
Within the love-locked harbor of her arms.
No fear of coming fate could make me sad
If so, to-night, I held my little lad."
"If you could choose," he said, "a royal boon,
Like that girl dancing yonder for the king,
What gift from all her kingdom would you bid
Obedient Fortune in her hand to bring?"
The dancer's robe, the glittering banquet-hall,
Swam in a mist of tears along the wall —
"Not power," she said, "nor riches, nor delight,
But just to kiss my little lad to-night!"
—EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

THE EASTER LILY

A writer in *Home and Flowers* has given the following method of raising the Easter Lily:
"First of all I selected a well-drained place in my garden. I then took a box about two feet deep and sank it into the ground. For the pots I prepared a good soil of garden soil and well-rotted cow-manure, and a little sand. I put in good drainage, then filled the pot one-half full of the soil. I placed the bulbs in, sprinkled quassia chips all around the bulbs, and pressed the soil firmly about them. I then covered lightly with soil until there was just about one inch of space left in the pot. After this I set the pots in the box, put the cover on, and threw a piece of heavy oilcloth over it. I raised the lid and looked at them once a week. When sharp frost set in and danger of freezing, I piled the old sweet-pea and morning-glory vines over this covering. This made a very handy arrangement, and also easy to manage. When the soil seemed dry, which was seldom, I added more water.
"These bulbs were left in the cold



FORESTRY BUILDING AT THE SEATTLE FAIR.

frame until they formed their root-growth, and began to make their top growth. I brought them, then, to the light, and added soil enough to fill the pot. I had a sunny south window, and the lilies grew to a mammoth size, and produced from one to four extremely large blossoms on each plant. The stems were very strong, and did not need any supports. "When the buds began to open I moved them to a shady corner, and the flowers kept beautiful for more than two weeks. After the blossoms died, I let the plant lie dormant until the leaves turned yellow; then I removed the bulbs from the soil. Those that were burst I planted in the garden a foot deep to form new bulbs for the coming fall. The solid bulbs I laid down in sand for the summer."

The above method seems worth trying. The severe frosts which occur sometimes during the first part of the Canadian winter, would, however, we think, necessitate the removal of the box to a cool place indoors before the necessary root-growth has been wholly formed, and, hence, before it is time to force. Common sense must be the guide as to this.

SEATTLE

Seattle at last! and truly it presents a grand spectacle, with its thousands of electric lights along the waterfront. We had enjoyed a glorious trip on the "Princess Charlotte" from Victoria by moonlight, and although it was so late we could not resist the temptation of taking a ride on the cable car up and down some of the principal streets to see the illumination. The visitor is at once struck with the metropolitan appearance of the city's center and the bustle of life. Seattle is built on seven hills.

We spent the first day in seeing Seattle, visiting the Totem Pole, in Pioneer Place. It is a spot which, once seen, will never be forgotten. The Totem Pole is sixty feet high, and is one of the best specimens of these barbaric objects of Alaskan natives' veneration in existence.

A brief stay was made at Lake Washington, where a few Indians were noticed selling bows and arrows, occupying this last bit of their "original domain."

Thousands of people were thronging to the exposition. The grounds are laid out in such a style as to gain a general view of the whole fair.

Two of the most noticeable features of the exposition are the compact grouping of the palaces and the lawns and gardens. In the center the dome of the Government building rises one hundred and seventy feet in the air. At the head of the Court of Honor, immediately in front of it, is the Alaska shaft, from the front of which the cascades plunge down to Geyser Basin. Buildings of countries, counties, states and cities are grouped in a series of subordinate circles. The Forestry building is the most striking structure on the grounds. There are 124 logs, each 40 feet high, in the front of the building. The Oriental building has displays from Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Persia, Netherland, British and Native India, Austria, Korea and New Zealand.

We spent quite a long time in this building, and were much amused at the people trying "to do you" in buying their goods. The European Palace had a very nice display, and

the marble statuary was fine. Two busts, one of Chief Seattle and another of J. J. Hill, attracted a great amount of attention. We saw exhibits from England, France, Germany, Spain, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Norway, Denmark and Sweden. The Washington building has a beautifully-panelled ceiling, and a stairway fifteen feet wide. Guides were shrieking at us from every doorway, but instinct told us that wherever a big crowd was, there we should be also, so, like the sheep, we followed on.

We paid a visit to the Hawaii building. They are a delightful class of people, and give every visitor a welcome, treating them to a slice of home-grown pineapple. The Japanese were our next entertainers, and they are a kind little people.

We paid a hurried visit to the

and grins at the visitor from poles marking the way to the Pay Streak; the carved tribal history of Alaskan tribes upholds the beautiful arch of the south gate. In the central part of the Alaskan building a collection of display cases presents a complete record of the Northern Pacific Indian. Every article used in the daily life of the North Arizona tribes is displayed in the Utah building. In the Forestry building one may wander for hours among the cases holding the famed Stewart collection of Indian curios. In the Government buildings is seen a group of models in terra cotta, showing several villages of the Indians of the southwest. We spent a pleasant hour in the Arts building, where there are some very valuable oil paintings.

Now we get to the amusement section of the A.Y.P.E., the Pay Streak. Both sides are solidly lined with amusement enterprises. The villages are elaborate institutions with many native people. The Oriental Village and Cairo were instructive, while the Land of the Midnight Sun was very entertaining. The first road we travelled was dark, only lighted sufficiently to display devils and imps, and then again disappearing that the newcomer might not see the snakes and windings of the traps set for the unsuspecting. The maze was worse than ever. It was so cunningly built that we really thought at times we had grown into disproportionate beings. The rest of the trip was equally alarming until we reached the "shute the shute." We would have given much to have been out of there, but there was no turning back, and some Ameri-

sore. Finally, we landed, too, feeling much relieved to get that part over. A gentleman here called out to us: "All ladies who shute the shute receive a ring as a prize!" After measuring the fingers of all who went, he opened a drawer and took out a huge cow bell and rang it. Then the floor suddenly gave way under us and shot us out in the open again.

All the way through, we found the fair educating, interesting and humorous and could have spent days there, seeing something fresh all the time.

Mrs. H. M. JOHNSON.
Everett, Wash.

THANKFULNESS

I hold I'm a thankful woman;
I joy in the blue of the sky
And the rush of the wind on the prairie
And the song of the birds on high.

I'm thankful for home and plenty,
For husband and babies sweet,
For health and friends, and labor
That gives us the bread we eat.

I'm glad with joy deep-springing
For the golden grain in the ear,
But I'm gladdest of all that threshing
Comes only once a year.

A PUZZLING PROBLEM

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been an interested reader of your corner and have found it helpful, so I thought I would write a short letter for the first, hoping it may find space in your column. I am very busy today, churning and baking bread and buns.

Now, I want to ask a question: What do you think of the members of the church, that belong to the quarterly board and trustees of the church, who swear and use bad language; and the ladies, teachers in our Sunday Schools, members of the Ladies' Aid and missionary workers, who play cards?

BUSY BEE.

(I hope you got the pattern safely long before this. We will be glad to have any recipes you care to send.)

My opinion of profane language is that it is unfit for the use of any human being, church member or otherwise. Aside from the sin of it, its constant use is a sign of a weak, uncontrolled mind or a despicably indolent one.

As for cards, that is a matter for individual opinion, except in the case of playing for money, which seems to me distinctly wrong. If you had told me that these ladies played cards when they should have been teaching or doing missionary work, then it would have seemed blameworthy. They would be putting a mere recreation in place of duty, and time spent in cards or checkers or gossiping that should be used for something better is time mis-spent. Perhaps my answer will not satisfy you, but others may be interested in the topic and send their opinions. I hope so.—D. D.)

INGLE NOOK HASH

Two nice long letters have come in response to those Christmas questions I asked and they will appear in Nov. 3rd issue. By that time I hope there will be a score more. Some of you who



MOUNT RAINIER FROM THE SEATTLE FAIR GROUNDS.

Women of America building, Alaska Building and the Music Palace, where Ellery's Band from Chicago was giving a concert, and then we saw our own flag moving over a building and knew we were in Canada again,—the "last, best West." This building is not very large, but it is considered one of the best, and we heard an American from Los Angeles say: "They can grow something besides wheat over there after all."

As we came out a rustic parade was passing. The Agricultural building was specially decorated in honor of this parade,—for this was "harvest home day." We had much fun watching the corn-chucking contest. The women were attired in gingham dresses and sunbonnets, and were not at all bashful at appearing in the parade. They were to have an old-fashioned barn dance in the evening. On Sunday the farmers will have a grand reunion in the Natural Theatre. Rustic preachers will deliver sermons, and there will be a singing of many of the old favorites dear to the country folk.

Another very interesting exhibit was a Viking ship, which the norsemans of the state of Washington sailed across Lake Washington to the fair. Upon its landing the Viking ship was met by a band of Indians, thus recalling the discovery of America by Leif Erickson. The nine periods of Norwegian history were depicted at the exposition last week and was a remarkable pageant, representing Norway from the fifth to the twentieth century.

Indian exhibits are to be found almost in every building. His crude art, nearly always hideous, glares

cans were laughing at us. We were getting quite nervous, as we couldn't see where the end of that "shute the shute" was and we wondered what would happen at the other end. However, an old lady came along with a handbox, umbrella, and an armful of souvenirs of the fair. She was stout and stuck a little on starting, but someone gave her a shove and down she went screaming as loud as possible, and her parcels going after her. It was our turn to laugh now, and we did laugh, laughed until our sides were



IGORROTE VILLAGE AT SEATTLE FAIR.

have not written for a long time might be able to find a few moments now. I can think of a great many of you who have not been heard from for over a year. A note from our "Grannie" last week promised a letter soon for Ingle Nook.

Some of you may remember a household note I wrote some time ago saying that common hard glue dissolved in warm water was better than starch for dark prints and muslins. A little girl friend of mine came in one day and was complaining that the starch on her dark blue duck dress always ironed "smeary." I passed the glue idea on to her and she promised herself to use it next time that dress needed laundering. Some weeks later I enquired for results. "Glue" — she said, "Did you say 'glue'?" I didn't need to do up the dress just then and when the time came I couldn't remember exactly what you said. But I knew it was something like mucilage so I got a tube of photographic paste."

"What happened?" I asked, with difficulty restraining a laugh.

"Well, it was better than starch but I couldn't see any reason for being enthusiastic over it."

Someone was kind enough to send me a little box of winter onions and a few precious seeds of the real Irish shamrock. There was nothing to indicate the giver but my gratitude is very real, even if it cannot be very definitely directed. Thank you, Friend o' Mine.

If "A Friend" keeps the back numbers of the Advocate she will find a pretty pattern for a crocheted quilt bed in the issue of June 24th, 1908, on page 888. The illustration is given and full directions for the stitches.

DAME DURDEN.

HELPING THE BOYS

Dear Dame Durden:—Thank you for your good opinion of me in forwarding that letter. I will certainly make enquiries ere I decide to take anyone. I would rather have a boy as it is pretty lonesome for a girl, and a boy could better be sent for help in case of sickness. It is three-quarters of a mile to our son or daughter. We have had some experience with boys; one who had got beyond his parent's authority came to us. He is now on his own homestead and has caused us no trouble. Another boy is also doing well. For one year I had a little lad but he was not only mischievous but cruel and malicious. He was good as long as our eyes were on him and he was being petted, but if vexed or left to himself he would be wilfully destructive with property and cruelly torture the helpless chickens and ducks. He was such a bright boy and so quick that I found it a pleasure to teach him reading and arithmetic. I taught him to pray, too, and hope I may have done him some good.

BOY LOVER.

(Many thanks for your kind invitation, and if good fortune ever brings me your way I shall surely hunt you up. I think you have done beautifully by those boys and even the cruel one must be the better for his year with you.)

The fancy work patterns are very interesting. Is the foundation netted and how is the pattern worked in? I think some of them could be used if you would be good enough to give me a little explanation. Come again soon.—D.D.)

LATER TENDENCIES IN MILLINERY

The more reasonable weather of the past two weeks seems to have had the effect of hurrying the tardy buyers to a final decision, and as a result the city millinery stores report a demand that is taxing their capacities to the limit. The wholesale houses also find a big improvement in country orders, all of which goes to show that if you have not yet ordered your fall hat, (of course this does not apply to *mere moi* who do not read fashion articles) it is now high time that your ideas should assume definite shape on the outside instead of the inside of your head.

From now on the majority of the new hats will incline to be smaller rather than larger than the early models. Of course the large picture hats in Gamborgo effects will always be correct, particularly when trimmed profusely with ostrich plumes but the style and expense does not make them possible to the large majority.

For every day wear the smooth felt

hat still leads. The rough finish, sometimes called scratch or mohair felt, though well thought of early, has failed to catch on to any extent, though we may look for a strong revival of this make next winter.

The drooping all round mushroom brim is not nearly so popular now as the roll to the side or back. Crowns are nearly all large, in most cases being made separately from the brim and afterwards attached. The dome shape is certainly the favorite, though a large number of straight crowns are still seen; the balloon crown of past seasons is practically extinct, except in flops for children and misses.

After all, in the great majority of cases, the crown is of secondary importance, so long as the lines of the brim are at the same time graceful and suited to the face and hair of the wearer. What makes the shape of the crown immaterial is the fact, that often it is so much draped as to be almost entirely hidden from view and merely serves as a background for the ornamentation used.

For those who can afford the expense of a velvet hat, is the supreme satisfaction of knowing that nothing will be more correct. Its use in the millinery trade will be almost universal, and the best firms show it in a bewildering variety of forms. One of the most eagerly adopted is the medium-sized draped toque, which is ideal with the

imitation osprey and paradise mounts are the thing where a soft full effect is required. Vulture mounts are also used in this way but lack the grace of the former, being coarse in texture and larger in outline.

There is no sign of buckles and ornaments going out of favor; quantities are still to be seen on the newest creations, yet being undoubtedly the leader, with steel perhaps next, though gilt and enamelled goods are by no means passe.

We are asked so often "What is the leading color this season?" but we would have to start a guessing competition to find the answer. Outside of those that are always worn there is a wide choice of new greens, new wines, new violets, to quote the trade names of which might amuse, but would certainly fail to enlighten the average reader. In making a selection get a color that is becoming to you, and at the same time on speaking terms with the rest of your wardrobe. Recently at one of our leading theatres we saw a handsome auburn haired girl with an old rose hat, heliotrope gown, cardinal cloak and tan shoes. We would like to reproduce the spectacle in colors and publish it as an awful example of "How Not to Dress." An extreme case, you say. Let us hope so, and let each try to evolve from their inner consciousness of the eternal fitness of



tailored suit, while the variations possible to a capable milliner will prevent disastrous sameness in outline.

While silks for covering the shape of the hat have had their day they will still be much used, especially in the corded and moire lines, for trimming. Ribbons are also good in silk, satin, and velvet, the latter having enjoyed a big run, particularly in the wide widths, but here again price sets a limit on the consumption, as the cost is much higher in velvet than in silk or satin for corresponding widths.

Mention must also be made of fur, which will no doubt be seen more as the season advances. Complete hats and toques can be had in various natural shades, including white, but fur can be used more effectively in combination with other materials, especially where a color is used which brings out the natural beauty of the fur, in strong relief. Take, for instance, Persian lamb with a bright geranium red, or mink with cerise or a rich emerald.

As already indicated ostrich feathers have a sure place, but many other types of the feather family are almost equally strong. The new wings are particularly graceful and being manufactured now are constructed with their ultimate end in view and consequently can be bent and twisted into almost any shape or position desired.

things a harmonious color scheme, which, when materialized, will rest like a blessing on the originator and radiate as a benediction to the community at large.

We are indebted for the cut accompanying this article to the D. McCall Co., Limited, Wholesale Millinery, Winnipeg, Man., in whose workroom this beautiful model was designed and produced.

WESTERN WIGWAM

NINE HORSES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—When I saw my last letter in print I thought I would write again to try to get a button. Our school has closed, and we are getting six weeks' holidays. We have two dogs, one old cat, and three young ones. We have nine horses, and we call them Prince, Maid, Queen, Tim, Floss, Polly, Pride, Jennie, and Blanche. I gathered up gopher tails and crows' eggs to sell to the men in the crow hunt, but there was none, and so my father bought them. We are building a shed, and I helped to shingle.

Man. (b).

MOSSBACK.

GOES TO SUNDAY SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It is a long time since I wrote to the Wigwam;

not since it got its new name. I like the name fine. We have a Sunday school here now, and I attend every Sunday that it is possible to go. I have three sisters and one brother. I had another little brother, but he died this spring. We are having lovely weather here now. The leaves have come, and will soon be gone. My aunt is here from Vancouver, and she is having a very good visit.

ALICE YORK.

Alta. (a).

WHERE MARJORIE LIVES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My brothers take the "Advocate." I am anxious for you to send me a button. My age is eleven. We live on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, on a high hill, in plain view of the same.

MARJORIE.

Alta. (b).

TWO CATS AND A COW

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, and I hope to see it in print. I live on a farm five miles from the town of K—, and about a quarter of a mile from school. Our teacher's name is Miss G—. I have two sisters and one brother, all older than myself. We have about fifteen head of cattle and six horses. We are cutting our grain now and have quite a lot cut. I agree with Brown Thrush that it would be nice to have a debate. My birthday was on the nineteenth of June, and I was thirteen years old. We have quite a large garden this year. For pets I have two cats and a cow.

RITA ANDERSON.

Man. (a).

BERRY-PICKING ADVENTURE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. I enjoy reading the letters very much. I think the letters are improving. I live in the country and like to ride. I have read quite a number of books, including the "Swiss Family Robinson," and many others. I have nothing more to tell, so I will close. Hoping to receive a button. Would Water Lily do for a pen-name?

SASKATOON PICKING

One summer day a few of our neighbors and myself went about eighteen miles for Saskatoons. We started about four o'clock in the afternoon and drove until we reached a school-house and there stopped to feed our horses, eat our supper, and take our rest.

In the morning, at seven, we were again on our way, and about eight we were there. Then we picked until noon, when we spread a tablecloth under the trees and ate our dinner. In the afternoon another party were hunting for a drink. When they came to a house they asked for a drink. They got water and went on again. A half an hour later he and his boys were all over their land and were scolding like everything. They came to us, and, by signs, showed us that we were on his land. We learned afterwards that he was a Norwegian. We then started for home, and when I got home it was half-past nine and time for bed, so this ends my story.

WATER LILY.

Alta. (a).

BETTER EVERY DAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam. I would try again. I received my button. I was very pleased to see my ton, and think it is very nice.

I think the letters of the Western Wigwam are getting more interesting every day. I think I had better close for my letter is getting too long.

JUNE ROSE.

Alta. (a).

A GOOD-BYE MESSAGE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is a long time since I wrote to you. The last time I wrote to you my dear mamma was very sick and in the hospital, but she is better now. Just after mamma came out of the hospital I took sick with the rheumatism and I was sick for eight weeks in bed. I could not move at all; mamma had to lift me in

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Indeed, you cannot imagine how many uses and pleasures you will find in a phonograph until you have one in your own home. Suppose you accept the great free loan offer for a few days. Send over for a few of your neighbors, of course. Tell them to bring the children too, for there is no end of entertainment, concerts and vaudeville for children and for grown up people with the Edison.

For an Evening's Fun
And then for an evening's fun with this phonograph which I am so pleased to lend. Everything that is bright and clean and wholesome. How much better than the theatre! Never a questionable joke, never a vulgar song, never an evil suggestion for the youthful mind. Only the best and the cleanest and most wholesome is chosen for the Edison gold moulded records.

Just think how much all this means, and you can have it all free just by signing your name and address. You want to make your home attractive, don't you? You may make it anything you wish. Let it be bright and cheery and inspiring. Let it be a place attractive to your sons and daughters in the long winter evenings.

Amusing the Children
We are always trying to think of something to amuse and interest the children. Don't you think "mother" would enjoy just as well as the children, the stirring marches, the bright dialogues, the funny minstrel jokes, the late "coon songs" or one of Coahan's breezy, sunny hits.

And how about yourself? Don't you ever feel just "weary," not tired enough to go to bed but too tired to read? Put your slippers feet to the fire and sit down with "mother." Let your children operate this wonderful instrument—your 6 year old child can learn all there is to know about the simple perfected Edison in five minutes, and the children will enjoy the responsibility. See how much the soothing music or songs or stories will rest and refresh you. Why don't you try it for a few evenings? Why haven't you done it before? You have only yourself to blame if you do not accept my free loan offer and borrow for a few days at least the "King of Entertainers."

NOW, I OFFER A FREE LOAN: So many families have been made happy and bright with this perfected Edison invention, I just wish I could talk to every reader of this paper and tell you how much such a treasurehouse of entertainment means in your home. But I can't talk to you, so finally I'll send you an Edison Catalog free and our offer for a free loan of the Edison Outfit, provided you send me your name and address.

HERE IS A PICTURE of the latest style genuine Edison Fireside Phonograph with its neat, handsome black horn. There are other models which you may borrow. Send for our Edison catalog and you can make your selection. We also include in our wonderful free loan offer our very latest improved newest style FIRESIDE EQUIPMENT. This includes a beautiful new style hand decorated blue and red floral horn nearly 3 feet in length and 5 feet in circumference. The finest looking machine you ever saw. Every part of phonograph and all accessories artistically finished. An ornament to any home.

Just send your name and address and I will send you the free catalog and the full explanation of the FREE LOAN. Send your name and address today.

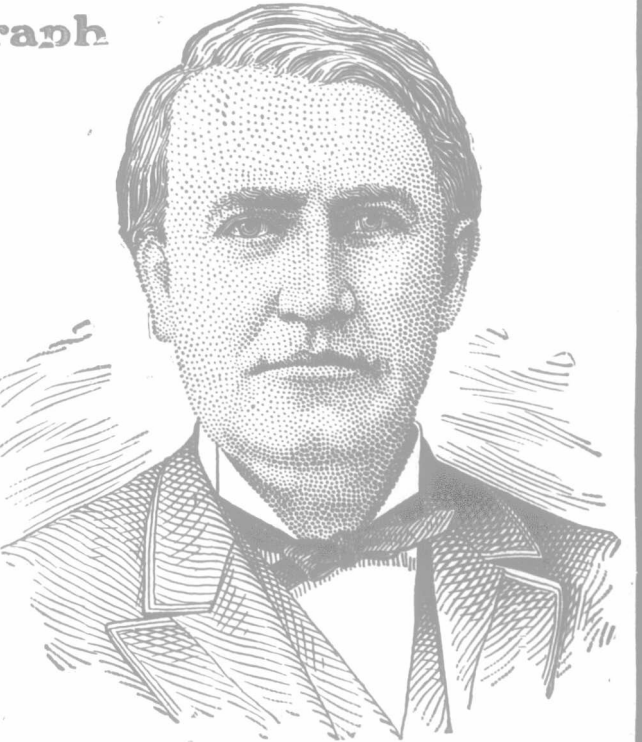


Owners of Edisons—1910 Model Equipments—New ready! All those who already own an Edison phonograph can wonderfully improve their old machines, making them almost like the new 1910 machines and can also get the SUPERB new 1910 Edison Amberol records, the loudest, clearest, most beautiful records ever made, playing TWICE AS LONG as any of the records, heretofore made. Owners of Edisons—write for free circular A.A., describing all this.—F. K. BABSON, Manager.

For the Phonograph, as the reader may know, is the Wizard's pet and hobby. Though he has patented hundreds of other wonderful inventions, Mr. Edison's constant care and experiments have made the Edison a perfect musical instrument.

Read the Free Loan Offer

THOMAS A. EDISON



Several times before I have offered to LEND the readers of this paper free of charge any of the latest style Edison Phonographs described in our new Edison catalog.

Why, then, have YOU not favored me with your name and address—just your name and address—so I could send you this New 1910 Edison Catalog? Address F. K. BABSON.

The free loan means just what it says. You may borrow a latest style Fireside Edison direct from us, take it to your home,

and let the machine talk, sing, laugh and play for you; hear the wonderful marches, waltzes and two steps, the laughable minstrel show—all that endless variety of entertainment. After a few days of music and merry-making, return the outfit at our expense. That is all. I do not charge you one cent for the loan.

ALL I ASK is that you invite some of your neighbors and friends to your home to hear these grand Edison concerts—of course you would do that anyway. Let your friends realize the wonderful improvements in the latest style Edisons. Tell your friends, please, that on a special offer, they can now get the very latest style Edisons at the rock bottom price either for cash or for easy payments of \$2.00 a month; the rock bottom price (without even interest) at \$3.00 a month.

I DON'T ASK you to sell an outfit or to take any orders. In fact, at the rock bottom price I would not allow a commission to anyone. If after hearing all the wonderful music and recitations, five or six of your friends want a genuine Edison at \$2.00 a month (and at the surprisingly small rock bottom price) tell them to send their orders to us; if you yourself want to keep the machine either for cash or at \$2.00 a month, you may; if nobody buys (and that may happen) I am just as willing and just as glad I let you have the free use and the free loan of the machine for I certainly shall have proved to you and to everyone of your friends the wonderful superiority of the latest style genuine Edison over all other talking machines, even those machines which cost twice as much; and you and your friends will remember and talk about those grand free Edison concerts all the rest of your lives.

Now Without Any Obligations

I will consider it a favor if you will allow me to lend you an Edison for your free concerts, and I want to send you now our FREE EDISON CATALOG so that you can select the machine you want. Even if you do not want to borrow the Edison right now I wish you would send me your name and address so I can send you our free catalog.

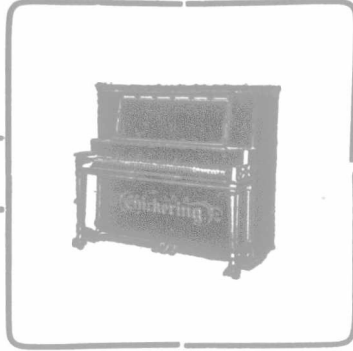
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Let us place a good Piano, Piano Player or Organ in your home. If you wish we will do this on the easy payment plan; that is to say you pay a small sum down and pay the remainder in monthly instalments, or, if you prefer, a reasonable payment this fall and the balance on fall payments.

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and out of bed, as I had lost the use of my left side, arm and all, so you will know I had to suffer pretty bad. I have two sisters and one brother and we all go to school. My sisters' names are Mary and Robina, and my brother's name is John. We have about 30 hens and five little chickens, and for a pet we have a Persian Tomcat and we call him Tibby. In summer his fur trails on the ground. I am in the fourth grade at school and my teacher's name is Miss McK— Our studies are arithmetic, reading, spelling and geography, and now we are learning the muscular movement. I am going to plant my garden soon. I am going to set sweet peas, pansies and mignonette. Sweet peas and pansies are my favorites. I think my letter is getting rather long, and as I do not much like letter-writing I will close, hoping this letter escapes the waste-paper basket as my last one did. I wish the club every success and if I see this letter in print I will write again. I see all the other members are getting pen-names, so how would Primrose do? As you have none in Canada you might be glad of

one. If it will do please let me know I was sorry to see it in print that two of the members were dead. Good-bye.

Your loving member,
HELEN W. RAMSAY.

P. S.—I hope I will get (a) but I have not kept up writing good at the latter end. I hope you will excuse it for this time and I will try to do better next time. With best love to all the members. Good-bye,

✓Good-bye.

Man. (a)

H. W. R.

May 14, 1909.

(Dear members: The letter given above was written as you see on May 14th, 1909, but it just came to my office yesterday. It was written by one of our members who has been on our membership list for over two years. A note enclosed by her sister says that she died on August 3rd and that this letter written so long before was found in her desk. It seems like a message from her. I know we all feel sorry for the grief that has come to her home, and glad that her sister was kind enough to forward the letter to us.—C. D.)

THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C. Copyright L. C. PAGE Co. Incorp.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

ARRIVAL OF PIERRE PHILIBERT.

Dinner at the table of the Count de la Galissoniere was not a dull affair of mere eating and drinking. The conversation and sprightliness of the host fed the mind of his guests as generously as his bread strengthened their hearts, or his wine, in the Psalmist's words, made their faces to shine. Men were they, every one of them possessed of a sound mind in a sound body; and both were well feasted at this hospitable table.

The dishes were despatched in a leisurely and orderly manner, as became men who knew the value of both soul and body, and sacrificed neither to the other. When the cloth was drawn, and the wine-flasks glittered ruby and

golden upon the polished board, the old butler came in, bearing upon a tray a large silver box of tobacco, with pipes and stoppers and a wax candle burning, ready to light them, as then the fashion was in companies composed exclusively of gentlemen. He placed the materials for smoking upon the table as reverently as a priest places his biretta upon the altar,—for the old butler did himself dearly love the Indian weed, and delighted to smell the perfume of it as it rose in clouds over his master's table.

"This is a bachelors' banquet, gentlemen," said the Governor, filling a pipe to the brim. "We will take fair advantage of the absence of ladies to-day, and offer incense to the good Manitou who first gave tobacco for the solace of mankind."

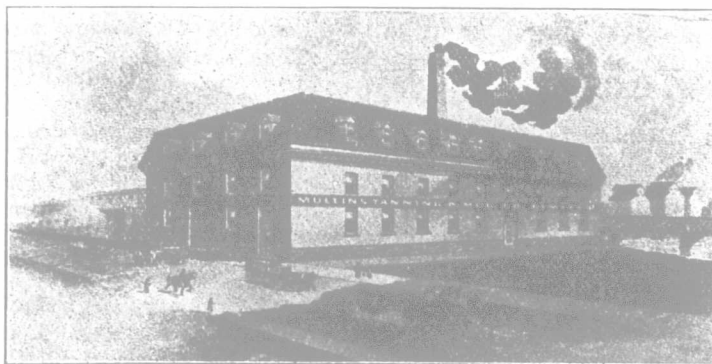
The gentlemen were all, as it chanced, honest smokers. Each one took a pipe from the stand and followed the Governor's example, except Peter Kalm, who, more philosophically, carried his pipe with him—a huge meerschmum, clouded like a sunset on the Baltic. He filled it deliberately with tobacco, pressed it down with his finger and thumb, and leaning back in his easy chair after lighting it, began to blow such a cloud as the portly Burgomaster of Stockholm might have envied on a grand council night in the old Raadhus of the city of the Goths.

They were a goodly group of men, whose frank, loyal eyes looked openly at each other across the hospitable table. None of them but had travelled farther than Ulysses, and, like him, had seen strange cities and observed many minds of men, and was as deeply read in the book of human experience as ever the crafty king of Ithaca.

The event of the afternoon—the reading of the royal despatches—had somewhat dashed the spirits of the councillors, for they saw clearly the drift of events which was sweeping New France out of the lap of her mother country, unless her policy were totally changed and the hour of need brought forth a man capable of saving France herself and her faithful and imperilled colonies.

"Hark!" exclaimed the Bishop, lifting his hand, "the Angelus is ringing from tower and belfry, and thousands of knees are bending with the simplicity of little children in prayer, without one thought of theology or philosophy. Every prayer rising from a sincere heart, asking pardon for the past and grace for the future, is heard by our Father in heaven; think you not it is so, Herr Kalm?"

The sad foreboding of colonists like La Corne St. Luc did not prevent the desperate struggle that was made for the preservation of French dominion in the next war. Like brave and loyal men, they did their duty to God and their country, preferring death and ruin in a



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lost cause to surrendering the flag which was the symbol of their native land. The spirit, if not the words, of the old English loyalist was in them:

"For loyalty is still the same,
Whether it win or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shone upon."

New France, after gathering a harvest of glory such as America had never seen reaped before, fell at last, through the neglect of her mother country. But she dragged down the nation in her fall, and France would now give the apple of her eye for the recovery, never to be, of "the acres of snow" which La Pompadour so scornfully abandoned to the English.

These considerations lay in the lap of the future, however; they troubled not the present time and company. The glasses were again replenished with wine or watered, as the case might be, for the Count de la Gailissonere and Herr Kalm kept Horatian time and measure, drinking only three cups to the Graces, while La Corne St. Luc and Rigaud de Vaudreuil drank nine full cups to the Muses, fearing not the enemy that steals away men's brains. Their heads were helmeted with triple brass, and impenetrable to the heaviest blows of the thyrsus of Bacchus. They drank with impunity, as if garlanded with parsley, and while commending the Bishop, who would drink naught save pure water, they rallied gaily Claude Beauharnais, who would not drink at all.

In the midst of a cheerful concert of merriment, the door of the cabinet opened, and the servant in waiting announced the entrance of Colonel Philibert.

All rose to welcome him. Pierre looked anxious and somewhat discomposed, but the warm grasp of the hands of so many true friends made him glad for the moment.

"Why, Pierre!" exclaimed the Count, "I hope no ill wind has blown you to the city so unexpectedly! You are heartily welcome, however, and we will call every wind good that blows our friends back to us again."

"It is a cursed wind that blows me back to-day," replied Philibert, sitting down with an air of disquiet.

"Why, what is the matter, Pierre?" asked the Count. "My honored Lady de Tilly and her lovely niece, are they well?"

"Well, your Excellency, but sorely troubled. The devil has tempted Le Gardeur again, and he has fallen. He is back to the city, wild as a savage and beyond all control."

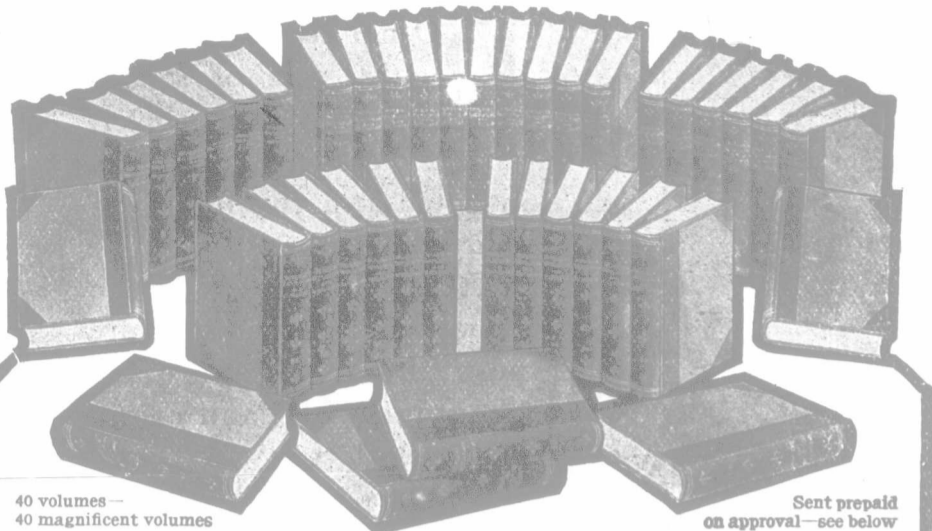
"Good God! it will break his sister's heart," said the Governor, sympathizingly. "That girl would give her life for her brother. I feel for her; I feel for you, too, Pierre." Philibert felt the tight clasp of the Governor's hand as he said this. He understood well its meaning. "And not less do I pity the unhappy youth who is the cause of such grief to his friends," continued he.

"Yes, your Excellency, Le Gardeur is to be pitied, as well as blamed. He has been tried and tempted beyond human strength."

La Corne St. Luc had risen, and was pacing the floor with impatient strides. "Pierre Philibert!" exclaimed he, "where is the poor lad? He must be sought for and saved yet. What demons have assailed him now? Was it the serpent of strong drink, that bites men mad, or the legion of fiends that rattle the dice-box in their ears? Or was it the last temptation, which never fails when all else has been tried in vain—a woman?"

"It was all three combined. The Chevalier de Pean visited Tilly on business of the Intendant—in reality, I suspect, to open a communication with Le Gardeur, for he brought him a message from a lady you wot of, which drove him wild with excitement. A hundred men could not have restrained Le Gardeur after that. He became infatuated with De Pean, and drank and gambled all night and all day with him at the village inn, threatening annihilation to all who interfered with him. To-day he suddenly left Tilly, and has come with De Pean to the city."

"De Pean!" exclaimed La Corne, "the spotted snake! A fit tool for the Intendant's lies and villainy! I am



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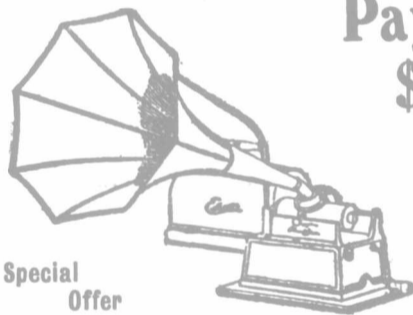
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convinced he went not on his own errand to Tilly. Bigot is at the bottom of this foul conspiracy to ruin the noblest lad in the Colony.

"It may be," replied Philibert, "but the Intendant alone would have had no power to lure him back. It was the message of that artful siren which has drawn Le Gardeur de Repentigny again into the whirlpool of destruction."

"Aye, but Bigot set her on him, like a retriever, to bring back the game!" replied La Corne, fully convinced of the truth of his opinion.

"It may be," answered Philibert, "but my impression is that she has influenced the Intendant, rather than he her, in this matter."

The Bishop listened with warm interest to the account of Philibert. He looked a gentle reproof, but did not utter it, at La Corne St. Luc and Philibert, for their outspoken denunciation of the Intendant. He knew—none knew better—how deserved it was; but his ecclesiastical rank placed him at the apex of all parties in the Colony, and taught him prudence in expressing or hearing opinions of the King's representatives in the Colony.

"But what have you done, Pierre Philibert," asked the Bishop, "since your arrival? Have you seen Le Gardeur?"

"No, my Lord; I followed him and the Chevalier to the city. They have gone to the Palace, whither I went and got admittance to the cabinet of the Intendant. He received me in his politest and blandest manner. I asked an interview with Le Gardeur. Bigot told me that my friend unfortunately at that moment was unfit to be seen, and had refused himself to all his city friends. I partly believed him, for I heard the voice of Le Gardeur in a distant room, amid a babble of tongues and the rattle of dice. I sent him a card with a few kind words, and received it back with an insult—deep and damning—scrawled upon it. It was not written, however, in the hand of Le Gardeur, although signed by his name. Read that, your Excellency," said he, throwing a card to the Count. "I will not repeat the foul expressions it contains. Tell Pierre Philibert what he should do to save his honor and save his friend. Poor, wild, infatuated Le Gardeur never wrote that—never! They have made him sign his name to he knew not what."

"And, by St. Martin!" exclaimed La Corne, who looked at the card, "some of them shall bite dust for that! As for Le Gardeur, poor boy, overlook his fault—pity him, forgive him. He is not so much to blame, Pierre, as those plundering thieves of the Friponne, who shall find that La Corne St. Luc's sword is longer by half an ell than is good for some of their stomachs!"

"Forbear, dear friends," said the Bishop; "it is not the way of Christians to talk thus."

"But it is the way of gentlemen!" replied La Corne, impatiently, "and I always hold that a true gentleman is a true Christian. But you do your duty, my Lord Bishop, in reproving us, and I honor you for it, although I may not promise obedience. David fought a duel with Goliath, and was honored by God and man for it, was he not?"

"But he fought it not in his own quarrel, La Corne," replied the Bishop gently, "Goliath had defied the armies of the living God, and David fought for his king, not for himself."

"Confiteor! my Lord Bishop, but the logic of the heart is often truer than the logic of the head, and the sword has no raison d'etre, except in purging the world of scoundrels."

"I will go home now; I will see your Excellency again on this matter," said Pierre, rising to depart.

"Do, Pierre! my utmost services are at your command," said the Governor, as the guests all rose too. It was very late.

The hour of departure had arrived; the company all rose, and courteously bidding their host good night, proceeded to their several homes, leaving him alone with his friend Kahn.

They two at once passed into a little museum of minerals, plants, birds, and animals, where they sat down, eager as two boy-students. The world, its battles, and its politics were utterly forgotten, as they conversed far into the

night and examined, with the delight of new discoverers, the beauty and variety of nature's forms that exist in the New World.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

A WILD NIGHT INDOORS AND OUT

The Chevalier de Pean had been but too successful in his errand of mischief to the Manor House of Tilly.

A few days had sufficed for this accomplished ambassador of Bigot to tempt Le Gardeur to his ruin, and to triumph in his fall.

Upon his arrival at the Seignior, De Pean had chosen to take up his quarters at the village inn, in preference to accepting the proffered hospitality of the Lady de Tilly, whom, however, he had frequently to see, having been craftily commissioned by Bigot with the settlement of some important matters of business relating to her Seignior, as a pretext to visit the Manor House and linger in the village long enough to renew his old familiarity with Le Gardeur.

The visits of De Pean to the Manor House were politely but not cordially received. It was only by reason of the business he came upon that he was received at all. Nevertheless he paid his court to the ladies of the Manor, as a gentleman anxious to remove their prejudices and win their good opinion.

He once, and but once, essayed to approach Amelie with gallantry, a hair-breadth only beyond the rigid boundary-line of ordinary politeness, when he received a repulse so quick, so unspoken and invisible, that he could not tell in what it consisted, yet he felt it like a sudden paralysis of his powers of pleasing. He cared not again to encounter the quick glance of contempt and aversion which for an instant flashed in the eyes of Amelie when she caught the drift of his untimely admiration.

A woman is never so Rhadamanthean in her justice, and so quick in her execution of it, as when she is proud and happy in her love for another man: she is then indignant at every suggestion implying any doubt of the strength, purity, and absoluteness of her devotion. De Pean ground his teeth in silent wrath at this quiet but unequivocal repulse, and vowed a bitter vow that Amelie should ere long repent in sackcloth and ashes for the wound inflicted upon his vanity and still more upon his cupidity.

One of the day-dreams of his fancy was broken, never to return. The immense fortune and high rank of the young Chatelaine de Repentigny had excited the cupidity of De Pean for some time, and although the voluptuous beauty of Angelique fastened his eyes, he would willingly have sacrificed her for the reversion of the Lordships of Tilly and Repentigny.

De Pean's soul was too small to bear with equanimity the annihilation of his cherished hopes. As he looked down upon his white hands, his delicate feet, and irreproachable dress and manner, he seemed not to comprehend that a true woman like Amelie cares nothing for these things in comparison with a manly nature that seeks a woman for her own sake by love, and in love, and not by the accessories of wealth and position. For such a one she would go barefoot if need were, while golden slippers would not tempt her to walk with the other.

Amelie's beau-ideal of manhood was embodied in Pierre Philibert, and the greatest king in Christendom would have wooed in vain at her feet, much less an empty pretender like the Chevalier de Pean.

"I would not have treated any gentleman so rudely," said Amelie in confidence to Heloise de Lotbiniere when they had retired to the privacy of their bedchamber. "No woman is justified in showing scorn of any man's love, if it be honest and true; but the Chevalier de Pean is false to the heart's core, and his presumption woke such an aversion in my heart, that I feared my eyes showed less than ordinary politeness to his unexpected advances."

"You were too gentle, not too harsh Amelie," replied Heloise, with her arm round her friend. "Had I been the object of his hateful addresses, I should have repaid him in his own false coin."

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'Yes.'

'For how long a period?'

'Off and on for seven years, or since I have lived at Peacedale on their line.'

'Ah! You say you were in the employ of the P. T. & X. for seven years off and on?'

'No. I did not say that I was employed by the P. T. & X. I said that I worked on the road, off and on, for that length of time.'

'Absolutely without reward,' the witness answered, calmly. 'For seven years, off and on, I've tried to open the windows in the P. T. & X. cars, and never once have I succeeded.'—Youths' Companion.

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I would have led him on to the brink of the precipice of a confession and an offer, and then I would have dropped him as one drops a stone into the deep pool of the Chaudiere."

"You were always more bold than I, Heloise; I could not do that for the world," replied Amelie. "I would not willingly offend even the Chevalier de Pean. Moreover, I fear him, and I need not tell you why, darling. That man possesses a power over my dear brother that makes me tremble, and in my anxiety for Le Gardeur I may have lingered, as I did yesterday, too long in the parlor when in company with the Chevalier de Pean, who, mistaking my motive, may have supposed that I hated not his presence so much as I truly did!"

"Amelie, your fears are my own!" exclaimed Heloise, pressing Amelie to her side. "I must, I will tell you. O loved sister of mine,—let me call you so!—to you alone I dare acknowledge my hopeless love for Le Gardeur, and my deep and abiding interest in his welfare."

"Nay, do not say hopeless, Heloise!" replied Amelie, kissing her fondly. "Le Gardeur is not insensible to your beauty and goodness. He is too like myself not to love you."

"Alas, Amelie! I know it is all in vain. I have neither beauty nor other attractions in his eyes. He left me yesterday to converse with the Chevalier de Pean on the subject of Angelique des Meloises, and I saw, by the agitation of his manner, the flush upon his cheek, and the eagerness of his questioning, that he cared more for Angelique, notwithstanding her reported engagement with the Intendant, than he did for a thousand Heloises de Lotbiniere!"

The poor girl, overpowered by the recollection, hid her face upon the shoulder of Amelie, and sobbed as if her very heart were breaking,—as in truth it was.

Amelie, so happy and secure in her own affection, comforted Heloise with her tears and caresses, but it was only by picturing in her imagination her own state, should she be so hapless as to lose the love of Pierre Philibert, that she could realize the depth of misery and abandonment which filled the bosom of her fair companion.

She was, moreover, struck to the heart by the words of Heloise regarding the eagerness of her brother to get word of Angelique. "The Chevalier de Pean might have brought a message, perhaps a love-token from Angelique to Le Gardeur to draw him back to the city," thought she. If so, she felt instinctively that all their efforts to redeem him would be in vain, and that neither sister's love nor Pierre's remonstrances would avail to prevent his return. He was the slave of the lamp and Angelique its possessor.

"Heaven forbid, Heloise!" she said, faintly; "Le Gardeur is lost if he return to the city now! Twice lost—lost as a gentleman, lost as the lover of a woman who cares for him only as a pastime and as a foil to her ambitious designs upon the Intendant! Poor Le Gardeur! what happiness might not be his in the love of a woman noble-minded as him self! What happiness were he yours, O darling Heloise!" She kissed her pallid cheeks, wet with tears, which lay by hers on the same pillow, and both remained silently brooding over the thoughts which spring from love and sorrow.

"Happiness can never be mine, Amelie," said Heloise, after a lapse of several minutes. "I have long feared it, now I know it. Le Gardeur loves Angelique; he is wholly hers, and not one little corner of his heart is left for poor Heloise to nestle in! I did not ask much Amelie, but I have not retained the little interest I believed was once mine! He has thrown the whole treasure of his life at her feet. After playing with it, she will spurn it for a more ambitious alliance! Oh, Amelie!" exclaimed she with vivacity. "I could be wicked! Heaven forgive me! I could be cruel and without pity to save Le Gardeur from the wiles of such a woman!"

The night was a stormy one; the east wind, which had lain in a dead lull through the early hours of the evening, rose in all its strength at the turn of the tide. It came bounding like the distant



Who is Victor

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Peary or Cook

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The achievements of either or both these great Explorers is not more wonderful than the Victor which reproduces sound waves of any form in a manner with which only life itself can compare.

Don't pass on the Gramophone until you have heard the improved Victor types.

The Victrola is the Newest and Greatest of all Musical Instruments

TWO STYLES \$150.00 and \$240.00

This space costs too much to give full particulars here, but a postal from you will bring catalogue.

Victor Horn types from \$31.00 up.

SPECIAL—A genuine Victor Berliner with 12 Selections of your own choice (six Victor double sided records) for \$26.40.

Think of the joyous Winter evenings you will spend listening to the finest singers, the best band and the fun fellows right in your own home.

You owe it to yourself to develop your emotional nature, to cultivate the mind. It is as necessary as food for the body. Your family needs it also, and your friends will find new pleasure in visiting your home.

Fill in this coupon, now. Don't delay over this. You will say it is the best investment you have made.

Cross Goulding & Skinner LIMITED

323 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

DEPT. G

Send me catalogue of Victor or Edison Phonographs and latest list of Records. State what type you most recommend, about \$..... It would suit

me best to pay..... (State cash monthly or quarterly)

Name..... P. O. Address.....

HASSARD'S HORSES

I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Fauntleroy, Revelanta, Baron of Buchlyvie, Sir Everest and Prince Thomas; these stallions range from 2 years to 6 years old and are horses with lots of size and extra quality. The fillies are two and three years old and are sired by such horses as Prince Alexander, Benedict, Prince Attractive, Prince Maryfield and others. These are good big fillies with a lot of quality—the kind to take to the show ring. In fact, it is said by those who have already seen them that they are the best bunch that has ever come to the province. I have 18 more fillies coming that will reach Deloraine by November the 15th; further particulars of them later. Come and see me or write. I am always ready for business with small profits.

F. J. HASSARD, V. S., DELORAINE, MAN.

thud of a cannon. It roared and rattled against the windows and casements of the Manor House, sounding a deep bass in the long chimneys and howling like souls in torment amid the distant woods.

The rain swept down in torrents, as if the windows of heaven were opened to wash away the world's defilements. The stout walls of the Manor House were immovable as rocks, but the wind and the rain and the noise of the storm struck an awe into the two girls. They crept closer together in their bed; they dared not separate for the night. The storm seemed too much the reflex of the agitation of their own minds, and they lay clasped in each other's arms, mingling their tears and prayers for Le Gardeur until the gray dawn looked over the eastern hill and they slept.

The Chevalier de Pean was faithful to the mission upon which he had been despatched to Tilly. He disliked intensely the return of Le Gardeur to renew his old ties with Angelique. But it was his fate, his cursed crook, he called it, ever to be overborne by some woman or other, and he resolved that Le Gardeur should pay for it with his money and be so flooded by wine and debauchery that Angelique herself

would repent that she had ever invited his return.

(To be continued.)

DON'T HAVE COLD FEET

Discomforts of cold feet and the general disagreeable feeling from driving in cold weather can be practically done away with through the use of the modern foot warmer. On another page of this issue we show the Clark foot warmer made by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company and suggest that our readers look this up at their hardware, harness or implement dealers. If not there, write to the manufacturers. These little comfort makers are inexpensive.

NEW POTATO SORTING MACHINE

The improved potato sorter has recently been introduced in England. It is a simple, strong and cheap machine, easy to work and readily moved from place to place. It separates the potatoes into three sizes at a rate of from 30 cwt. to two tons per hour, and effectively removes the soil. The tubers are divided into 1 cwt. bags, and these are



LEICESTER SHEEP

Having been unable during past years to meet the increasing demand for Leicesters from my own flock, I have purchased, in Ontario, a carload of choice young rams and ewes for this fall's trade. These are all of choicest breeding and individuality; the tops of the best Ontario flocks. They have been selected with special reference to Western conditions and only heavily fleeced, thoroughly covered typical individuals are included—the kind that will make me money in my own flock if not sold. The shipment will consist of one and two-year-old bred ewes, ewe lambs, shearing rams and ram lambs. All will be priced at very conservative figures, as I expect every sale from this bunch to bring future orders.

So confident am I that these sheep are right that I agree to refund purchase price and pay return charges on all shipments that are not satisfactory. I expect to have this consignment at the farm ready for shipment early in November, and shall be pleased to answer correspondence in regard to them, or to show them to visitors on arrival.

My shipping facilities are the best. Can ship direct over C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P., or G. N. R.

A. J. MACKAY

WA-WA-DELL FARM, MACDONALD, MAN.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

FOR SALE—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Scrip and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write, G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

FOR SALE—Clydesdale Stallion, Imported. Five years old; sure foal getter. Apply to William Jack, Sheho, Sask.

WANTED—by married man, farm to run on shares or position as foreman. 8 years Western experience. Good recommendations. Disengaged November. Address, Box F, Farmer's Advocate.

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

R. P. EDWARDS—South Salt Springs, B. C. Now is your time to buy Cockerels for next spring. Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Speckled Hamburgs, also a few early pullets.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY selling "Vol-Peek" Granite Cement. Mends holes in Graniteware, Iron, Agate, Tinware, etc. Mends a hole in 1 minute. Every housewife buys. Greatest seller on the market. Agents make over 100% profits. F. A. Nagle, Westmount, Que.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room A34, Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B. C.

WE CAN SELL your property. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

LOST, STRAYED OR IMPOUNDED
This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

STRAYED—\$5.00 each for information leading to recovery of one 2-year-old bay Clyde horse white spot on face, and two 2-year-old bay Clyde fillies, white stripes on face. Branded ♂ on right shoulder. S. J. P. Scott, Millerville, Alta.

RHODE ISLAND REDS,—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day-old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte Roosters, one year old. Fine birds on free range, \$2.00 each. Spring cockerels, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and 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.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. For yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock bottom prices. Now looking orders for spring pigs.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

McKIRBY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

CLYDESDALES—R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for sale.

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta. — Shorthorns, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berks-shires.

JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

HEREFORDS—at reduced prices from Marples famous champion herd. Cows either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls —Good for both milk and beef. Also Shetland ponies, pony vehicles harness and saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

BROWN BROS., Ellsboro, Assa., breeders of Filled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

J. MORRISON ERUCE—Tugandian Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask. Breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

arranged so that the machine can be worked continuously, one bag being removed while another is being filled. The seeds and chaffs are delivered at the side, the soil falling underneath. The sorter can be adapted for onions, bulbs, chemicals, and many similar purposes. The sorting platform consists of a canvas with laths attached, which travels slowly and conveys the potatoes along, thus enabling the user to remove all blights or badly shaped potatoes to be readily seen and removed. It is driven by gearing direct from the crank spindle. —(Commercial Intelligence.)

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN WEST

The last issue *Canadian Gazette* contains notice by the Canadian Northern Railway that application will be made at the next session of parliament for an act authorizing the construction of the following lines:

From Dundee, northerly and easterly, to a point on the Winnipeg river.

From Portage la Prairie, southerly and easterly, to a point in or near township 2, range 7.

From Hartney, westerly, to a point in or near township 5, range 7.

From Moose Jaw, southerly and easterly, to Bienfait, with a branch from a point thereon near Estevan to Roche Perce.

Between Davidson and Bisley, on the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan railway, westerly and northerly, to a point on the Saskatoon-Calgary line.

From Lashburn, westerly, to a point between Camrose and Edmonton.

From a point on the Saskatoon-Calgary line, near township 28, range 6, west of the fourth meridian, to Rocky Mountain House.

From a point on the Saskatoon-Calgary line, near the crossing of the Red Deer River northwesterly through or near Innisfail and Rocky Mountain House to the head waters of the Brazeau and McLeod rivers and to the Yellow Head Pass.

From Winnipegosis, southerly, to the constructed line near the south end of Lake Manitoba.

From a point on the authorized line between Prince Albert and Battleford, near township 49, range 3, west of the third meridian, northwesterly and northerly to Great Slave lake.

From a point on its authorized line east to Lake Manitoba, westerly, via the Narrows, to its constructed line between Grand View and Roblin.

Questions & Answers

DIVIDING PROPERTY OF DECEASED RELATIVE

A's wife having died without a will some fourteen years ago, what steps should her nearest relatives take to recover her share of property, she leaving no issue?

In the event of some of her relatives taking no interest in matter, what steps should I take, being one of her nearest relatives, A being now deceased?
Sask. READER.

Ans.—You may apply for letters of administration yourself as next of kin, or if you prefer it you may place the matter in the hands of the Public Administrator at Regina. If you will send a statement giving the name, date of death, those surviving as next of kin, if any, and inventory of the property, to the Public Administrator at Regina asking him to take out letters of administration he will attend to it at once.

MACHINERY FOR THE PRAIRIE

Three of us are going to western Saskatchewan, and would like information about machinery, etc., for breaking up prairie land, threshing, etc.
Ont. W. B.

Ans.—As you will be bringing little, if any, of the machinery with you from Ontario, your best course would be to get from farmers in the district information as to the kind and type of the various implements to buy. The machinery used in grain farming on the prairies is

TWO WOMEN

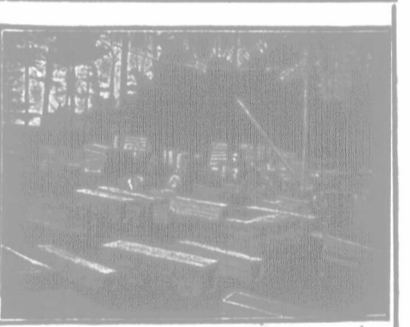
These women start to wash their cream separators. The upper woman has a simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular Separator—with nothing inside the bowl but the tiny piece here shown in the dish pan—and washes the entire bowl in two minutes.

The lower woman has a common, disk-filled cream separator—with 40 to 60 disks inside the bowl—and spends twenty minutes washing the bowl. She wishes she had a Tubular.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Separator 29 Yrs

Sharples Dairy Tubulars are just as much better all other ways. The World's best. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 184.
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



Packing trees at Pelham's Nursery for Western Trade.

Reliable Agents Wanted

NOW to sell for SPRING Delivery—Fruit Trees, Forest Seedlings, Berry Bushes, Flowering Shrubs—Good Pay Weekly. Outfit Free, Exclusive Territory.

600 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION
We grow exclusively for our Western trade varieties we guarantee hardy and recommended by Indian Head and Brandon Experimental farms.
We supply large and well developed trees and plants which will withstand severe cold.
Write for terms. State whether you can work whole or part time. Address Promotion Dept.

PELHAM NURSERY CO.
Goderham Building, Toronto, Ont.

VETERINARY COLLEGES

Kindly give me the addresses of a number of veterinary colleges in the West.
J. W. A.

Ans.—There are no veterinary colleges in Western Canada. The Dominion has only two such institutions—the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, Ont., and the one at McGill University, Montreal.

WE WANT YOUR
**EGGS, BUTTER,
POULTRY, VEAL,
DRESSED HOGS**

Highest market prices paid and prompt returns made. Satisfaction guaranteed.

John Enright
330 St. Mary's Ave., Winnipeg
PHONE—MAIN 728



Mr. Hackett and his son were discussing their new barn.

"Well, Dad, how about the roof?"

"We'll shingle it."

"Poor economy, Dad, shingles rot and are sure to leak."

"What's better than shingles?"

"Rex Flintkote Roofing. It's water-proof; won't catch fire from sparks; is easy to lay, and it lasts. I've seen it tested."

"Is it cheap?"

"No, it's economical."

"All right, Bob, Rex Flintkote it is. Where can I get it?"

"Write to the makers, J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 21 India Street, Boston, for their interesting booklet and anything you want to know about it."



Canadian Office: 39 Common Street, Montreal.
Agents: Mackenzie Bros., 244 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

The youthful orator came down from the platform at the close of his address, and many people pressed forward to shake him by the hand. He accepted their congratulations with a smiling face, but his eyes were on a certain auditor who lingered in his seat. The young lecturer pressed through the throng about him, and extended his hand to the waiting man.

"I want to thank you," he said, "for the close attention you gave my remarks. Your upturned face was inspiration to me. I am sure you never changed your earnest attitude during my lecture."

"No," said the man, "I couldn't. I have a boil on my neck."

Kidney Suffering IN THE SPRING

Backache and tired feeling tell of week kidney action—Prompt relief by using DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

No organs of the body are so susceptible to the quickly changing temperature of spring as the kidneys. Sudden cold waves mean chilling of the surface of the body, closing of the pores of the skin and over-crowding of the kidneys at a time when they are already overworked in an effort to free the system of the accumulated poisons of winter.

The tired, draggy feelings you experience and the weakness and pains in the back tell of a poisoned system and defective kidneys.

There is no treatment for kidney disease which will afford you relief so quickly as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and none which will so certainly cure the most complicated forms of this disease.

There is a reason for this. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills awaken the action of the liver and bowels as well as the kidneys and thereby effect a thorough cleansing and regulating of the whole excretory system.

In this combined action Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are unique. There are no substitutes or imitations which possess this principle.

Mrs. F. O. Bacon, Baldwin's Mills, Que., writes: "I was very sick last spring. The doctors said I must go to the hospital for an operation, but I didn't want to. My liver and kidneys did not act and I suffered terribly. I then began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and nothing else, and am now fully cured and doing my own work for a family of seven."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

very similar to what you have been accustomed to in Ontario, only larger in size. You will require less of it than you do to farm in the East, but equipment for an average-sized farm here figures into about the same money as equipment for an average-sized farm in the East.

CARBOLIC ACID FOR INFECTIOUS ABORTION

1. What amount of carbolic acid given hypodermically once daily to a cow would have the same effect as 40 drops by the mouth twice daily, as a prevention or cure for infectious abortion?
2. Give directions for hypodermic injections.
3. Would the action be as good?
4. Is there any virtue in oil of cloves in such cases?

Ans.—1. About ten drops mixed with fifty drops of glycerine.
2. Mix carbolic and glycerine as above.
3. In a manner it would, but carbolic acid is too irritant for hypodermic use, and the probability is an abscess would form at the seat of each injection, which would cause a great deal of trouble; also, the cows would become

SWAMP FEVER

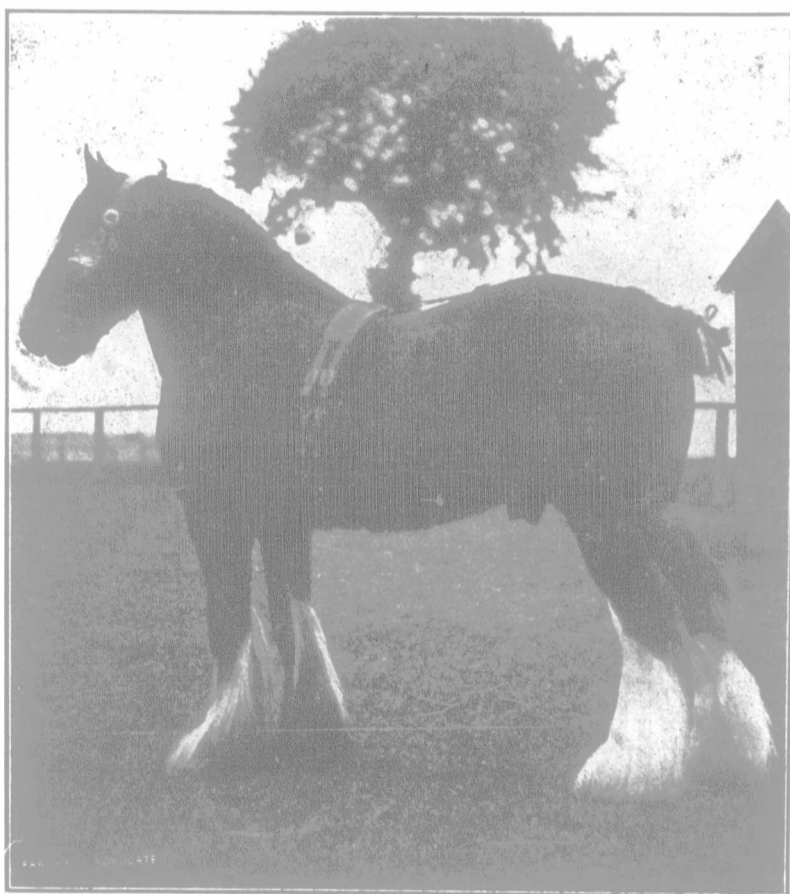
Kindly prescribe for a broncho which had the fever very badly a year ago. He has practically done no work since, being very thin in flesh, although he feels well. Have tried every remedy I could hear of, but nothing seems to do any good. He eats well but is very much hide bound, although on the grass all summer.

Man. IGNORAMUS.

Ans.—If your horse had swamp fever a year ago, it has long since developed into the chronic form. As much as we would like to assist you in bringing about the recovery of your horse, we have to admit that we do not know of any treatment or remedy that is likely to be successful. The disease is at present being investigated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and also by the Bureau of Animal Industry in the States. We hope that we may be enlightened by these authorities.

CURB

Three-year draft filly been working for a year. Put her in the show ring this fall and got first. The judges told me she was curbed and that I would



KING'S SORT.
Grand Shire Stallion. Bay, foaled 1907. First and champion at Bath and West Show, 1909. Sire, Lockinge Forest King.

so wild and hard to control that after a few injections it would be necessary to secure them forcibly to enable you to operate.

4. Not to my knowledge. V.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS

I have two sows, one running out in the field, the other kept inside; both seem to be affected the same. When they stand a minute, they seem to lose power of their hind parts, stagger, do not fall down, but gain their balance. One squeals as if she were being held, and sometimes puts her nose on the ground to steady herself. The other shakes her head as if there was something in her ears; this is the one side. Both are fed only a little mixed chop from the mill. They are both ravenous to eat.

Subscriber.

Ans.—This is partial paralysis, which sometimes affects sows which have nursed litters of strong pigs, making heavy demand upon the vitality of the sow. Treatment consists in giving a tablespoonful of sulphur in feed twice daily for three or four days, and applying freely spirits of turpentine, or mustard, on the loins. Give nourishing food in moderate quantity.

need to see about them. Will you let me know what to do to cure this disease and what was the cause of it?

Sask. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Certain conformation of the hind legs, especially hocks that are over bent—sickle shaped—are predisposed to curb. Curb is a strain of a large ligament which extends from the point of the hock down to the lower part of that joint. This ligament is especially liable to strain in young immature animals, and is generally produced by the hind feet slipping forward, as in backing. If there is no lameness, all the treatment necessary is to apply shoes with heels about 2 inch higher than the toe. There should not be any toe calk. If the animal is lame the application of mild blisters and rest will bring about a cure. This blister will be found useful: bichloride of mercury 2 drams, lard 14 ounces, well mixed. This will be sufficient for one curb. Clip off the hair and well rub in the ointment for 15 minutes. Tie the mare's head up so she cannot reach the blister part with the mouth. After forty-eight hours wash off the blister and smear with vaseline every three days. Repeat the blister in three weeks if necessary.

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure

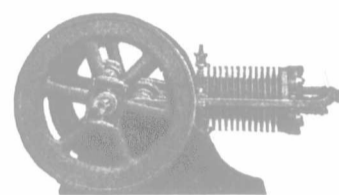
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH.

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

THE GILSON ENGINE

GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY
SELLS FOR SIXTY-FIVE



A marvel of simplicity. A mechanical masterpiece. Air-cooled and Hopper cooled, all sizes, all styles. Always ready for work. Splendidly adapted for operating all farm machinery, grinding, chopping, wood sawing, feed cutting, threshing, pumping, separating, etc.

Positively guaranteed. Write for catalogue.

GILSON MANUFACTURING CO.
4 York St., Guelph, Ont.

1823

ENDERBY, B. C.

The River City of The Okanagan
Fruit Lands, Farm Lands
Prices Reasonable
JAMES MOWAT
Financial and Ins. Agt. Real Estate

SEND \$1.00 Receive four wool remnants suitable to Boys' Knee Pants Post Paid. Give age and we will cut. Add 25 cents postage.

Southcott Sui. Co., Dept. 14, London, Ont.

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Ailays Pain Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up, \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind \$1.00 bottle.) For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicose, Hydrocele, Ailays Pain. Book free.

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indestructible, illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Mention the Farmer's Advocate

Founded 1866

WOMEN

start to wash tubs. The up-imple, sanitary bular Separator inside the bowl ce here shown n—and washes bowl in two

lower woman common, disk cream separa-with 40 to 60 s inside the l—and spends y minutes hing the She wishes a Tubular.

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RATOR CO.
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Wanted
Delivery—Fruit Berry Bushes. Pay Weekly.
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FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA

¶ You cannot be sure of getting all you ought to realize out of your grain except by shipping it in carlots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for your account by a first-class grain commission house, acting as your agent. ¶ We possess unsurpassed facilities for so handling Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax for farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are an old-established and reliable commission firm, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive same and make prompt returns after sales have been made. We are not track buyers, and do not buy your grain on our own account, and we always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain. ¶ Please write us regarding prices, market prospects and shipping instructions, and for our "Way of Doing Business," as you will be sure to gain advantage and satisfaction thereby.

Thompson, Sons & Company,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703-A GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

BREEDING A COW

1. How soon after calving should a cow be again served?

2. If a cow shows no sign of heat when the proper time arrives after calving, is it advisable to have her bred, willy-nilly?

INQUIRER.

Ans.—1. As a rule, the first time she is in heat, unless one wishes to extend the lactation period as in heifers with first calf, in which case breeding is delayed several months. A normal cow will be in œstrum six weeks after calving.

2. No, certainly not.

PEDIGREES; RETENTION OF AFTERBIRTH

1. Father bought some purebred Shorthorn cattle, got pedigrees with them, then moved to another place and a year later died. Can his son get pedigrees for the young stock raised from them? What all would have to be done?

2. I have a twelve-year-old cow that calved three weeks ago and failed to expel the afterbirth. She seems quite healthy and gives ten quarts of milk. Will her milk be good for use? and what could be done for her?

Man. B. T.

Ans.—1. Write for information to National Board of Records, Ottawa.

2. See article "Retention of the Afterbirth," by our veterinary editor in this issue.

FEEDING WORKING HORSES IN WINTER

What is the best way to feed working horses in winter and milking cows to have as much milk as possible, so they will not lose in flesh?

Alta. READER.

Ans.—Very much depends on the kind and amount of work to be done by the horses. When a horse only takes sufficient exercise to keep him in health during the winter he does not require very strong food. Cut oat sheaves, mixed with a little crushed grain in addition to some bright hay, will usually keep him in health and fair condition.

When a horse is working hard nothing is better than clean bright hay and a reasonable quantity of oats, supplemented with a little bran or an occasional pot of boiled barley.

Milch cows thrive and yield abundance of excellent milk if fed on oat sheaves or fodder corn.

Early cut hay with mangels and bran also give good results, but without some succulent food hay alone is not the best of feed for cows.

S. A. BEDFORD.

GOSSIP

JACQUES BROS.' SUFFOLK IMPORTATIONS

Mr. Jacques Bros., of the Suffolk House, 100 St. James Street, Montreal, Alberta, has just imported a number of purebred Suffolk sheep. Although the price is a little above the market, the quality is very high.

Lumber, Sashes, Doors Factory Goods

Direct
From
The
Makers
To the
Consumers

Supplied at any Station where the trade is controlled by combinations of mill owners and line yards, but not where independent retailers are doing a legitimate business. We give credit if secured, otherwise cash. We guarantee all our goods up to grade. Our word is backed up by our assets, value one million dollars.

WATTSBURG LUMBER CO.

WATTSBURG, B.C.

NOTICE!

To Farmers and Other Intending Settlers in British Columbia

Send for our booklet entitled:

"A PROFITABLE HOME IN
A BEAUTIFUL CLIMATE."

and get some information about the best fruit growing district in British Columbia.

E. W. Powell & Co., Port Hammond, B.C.

When Answering Ads Please Mention Advocate

one the horses were loaded at once at Montreal and shipped straight through to Alix, where they arrived in 14 days in the pink of condition, as on every previous occasion.

This importation has been selected with the greatest care and judgment, and only the best have been taken from the leading breeders in England.

The sire of several of these horses is Saturn, whose picture appears above, the winner of 47 championships, besides many other prizes, and whose descendants have already made their mark in the English show rings. The get of Saturn is known all over the world, and he is considered by many good judges in the old country and from Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine, the United States and Canada to be the ideal type of heavy draft horses.

Messrs. Jaques report an ever increasing demand for Suffolks, their many good points, including the best of feet, clean legs, hardiness, and the splendid results now showing up in the West from crossing on all sorts of Western mares confirm their opinions expressed some time ago that the Suffolk will become as popular in Canada as in Australia and other parts of the world.

When giving us these particulars Messrs. Jaques informed us they had some 30 head for buyers to select from, at prices from \$500 up. To those interested a pamphlet, recently published by Messrs. Jaques on "The Suffolk Horse and His Adaptability for Crossing", affords the fullest information and will be forwarded on application to them.

FARMER'S VETERINARY BOOK

We have just received from the publishers, Orange-Judd Company, New York, a copy of C. W. Burkett's practical treatise on farm stock entitled "The Farmer's Veterinarian." It is an everyday handbook of diseases and treatments and contains the best ideas gathered from the various authorities and the experience of a score of practical veterinarians in all phases of veterinary practice. It contains some 52 illustrations of diseases, malformations, methods of treatment, etc., which add much to the value of the work as a farmer's text. The contents are divided into ten chapters which cover fairly well the problems that confront live stock owners in facing diseases on the farm. The book will be found highly useful. The price is \$1.50. Orders will be filled through this office.

HIS LAST ASSIGNMENT

The sporting editor stood at the window and drummed on the sash with his pencil. Three blocks away, over the roofs of Newspaper row, a column of flame shot into the night, and the clang of hurrying engines rose sharply from the clattering streets below.

"Great Jehoshaphat! That's a big fire, Chester; close too. Who's got it?"

The city editor came to the window, copy in hand, and flattened his nose against the pane.

"She is a roarer, isn't she? I sent young Stanley out on that. I didn't know it was going to be a big thing or I'd have sent some one else. Looks like more than he can handle, I'm afraid."

The sporting editor ceased his tapping on the window and turned to the speaker.

"Say, Ches, what's the matter with the youngster anyway? From the way he shaped up at first I thought he was going to make a top-notch, but Eddy Rice and the News and Tim Barnes of

Control Your Fat

One can now take off and keep off extra fat at will. If you have an over-fat abdomen or double chin you can clear it away completely without a minute's bother, exercising or dieting. Take a teaspoonful after meals and at bed time of this mixture: 1-2 oz. Marmola, 3-4 oz. Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 4 3-4 oz. Peppermint Water—any druggist has them—and go on eating as best pleases you; don't worry about results.

The double chin and ponderous stomach will soon show signs of melting away. They will not sag in or wrinkle, however; just go down nice and smooth and even. That effect is due to the harmless natural action of the mixture.

This is explained as follows: Blame over-fatness to the stomach. It is getting lazy. Instead of making energy and muscle from your food, it is manufacturing fat. The above mixture corrects this defect and hence it makes you stronger and healthier, at the same time it is taking off of you 12 to 16 ounces of useless fat a day. The reason it affects double chin, hips, etc., first is because the fat on them is softer and cannot resist the remedy as long as that on the limbs. But eventually all the fat has to go if you keep up the treatment.

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too, but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill. I can do this for you and will if you will assist him.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. P. F. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



STOCKMEN

Why not advertise your stock and receive a good price for it. Send us your ad. TODAY, or write for rates.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal
Winnipeg, Manitoba

The countryman and his wife, happening to be in Cambridge on business, spent an afternoon watching the seniors play their annual match.

"Betsy," he whispered, "jest you look at that fellow twirling his bat."

"What about him, Briggs?" asked his wife.

"He be full six feet, bain't he?"

"Aye, an' a bit over, I should say."

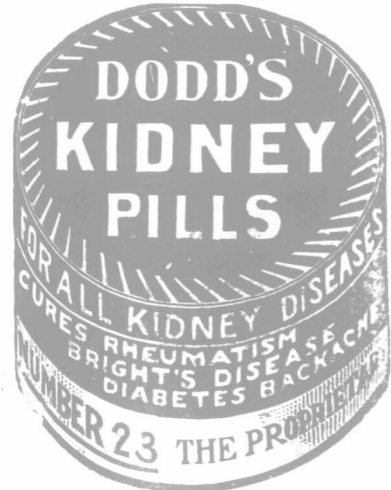
"Weights about sixteen stone?"

"You're not far out."

"Well," muttered Briggs, meditatively, "football do develop 'em, that's sartain."

"Yes," said Mrs. Briggs, approvingly, "he's a rare well-set-up young chap."

"Chap," echoed Mr. Briggs. "Betsy, I jest heard a feller say as that chap's in his third year. Talk about oatmeal porridge. Why, it ain't in it wi' football!"—Tit-Bits.



the Reporter skin him alive whenever they're out on the same assignments. I don't understand it. And he was such a big help to me last winter with that football stuff, too; knew all the team like a book; played on one of 'em year before last, if you remember. He's as steady as a clock and as willing as a boy can be, yet every time he gets a chance to do something big he goes up in the air."

"I know that," said the city editor. "This is strictly on the q. t., but the old man sent for me only last night to talk to me about that very thing. He says the boy hasn't shown any natural aptitude for newspaper work and unless he makes good he'll have to be dropped." And the city editor went back to his blue pencil again.

From down the smoky street came the muffled roar of human voices. The sporting editor threw up his window and leaned out.

"Cheering, by George! Hear 'em, Chester? There must be something doing down there; fireman making a grand-stand play most likely. I can see your scare head to-morrow, 'Our Brave Fire Laddies.' Hey?"

Ten minutes later one of the office boys dashed in, breathless and excited.

"Say, Mr. Chester, you otter been down th' street. There's three women up on th' top floor of th' building what's afire, an' everybody thinks

like a circus actor. When th' crowd saw that he was a-go'in' to make it all right they cut loose, an' I bet you could have heard 'em over in Jersey. They swarms around th' brick buildin' to meet him when he comes down, but somehow he makes a clean getaway, an' there don't nobody know who he is nor nothin'.

And Bobby paused for breath, much abashed to find that every one had drawn near to listen.

The city editor threw up his hands and groaned.

"Now, isn't it just my luck to send Stanley out on a story like that? Why, Billy Kimball would have got three columns out of that, besides a signed interview with this unknown person and maybe a picture of him thrown in. Dexter, you go out and get what you can of this, will you?"

An hour afterward a tall, broad shouldered young fellow came quietly into the room and laid a bunch of copy on the city editor's desk. Chester looked up and nodded a greeting, his practiced fingers already sorting the pencilled sheets.

"Looks a little sloppy, don't it?" said he. "What's this—blood?"

The young man dived his hand into his coat pocket and replied hurriedly:

"Yes, I'm afraid it does look a little that way, but I cut my hand down there, and I haven't had time yet to



COTSWOLD SHEARLING RAM. First at Bath and West of England Show, 1909

they're goners, 'cause th' streets is tore up wit' sewers, an' th' firemen can't get in there wit' th' towers. A man gets through th' ropes an' runs across th' street wit' his coat over his head, an' before they could nab him in he goes at th' front door. Th' next we saw of him he was up on th' roof a-lettin' down a piece of rope to th' window where the women was. Th' rope was only a short one, an' so he hauls 'em up on th' roof where he is, an' then we sees what he is goin' to do. You know th' three story brick what's next door? Well, they's a wire runs from th' top of th' big buildin' down to th' brick on a slant, about so."

And here Bobby indicated an angle of about forty-five degrees. "He hitches th' littlest woman on to this wire wit' a piece of rope an' cuts her loose. I didn't watch, because I was scared it wouldn't hold her, but it did, an' she got down all right. Then he sends th' next one down. Nobody said a word. We was just holdin' our breath. While he was tyin' on th' last woman th' whole insides of th' buildin' caves in, an' I thought they was both gone sure, but when th' smoke clears away there he is way on th' edge of th' wall, wi' fire all around him, an' th' last woman is halfway down. Th' rest of th' rope he was savin' for himself must have went down into th' fire, for he looks around for it just once an' then swings out an' comes down that wire hand over hand

have it fixed up." Chester had reached the bottom sheet, and when he spoke again, his voice came like the click of a steel trap.

"How does this happen, Stanley? Didn't you see this man get the women off the roof?"

"Yes," said the reporter. "I saw as much of that business as any one did, I guess."

"And do you mean to tell me that such a thing as that is only worth three or four lines of copy? Didn't you make any attempt to find out who the man was or get any story out of him?"

Chester was getting angry now. Stanley's voice came clearly across the hush that lay on the room.

"Well, you see, Mr. Chester, it didn't strike me that that business amounted to so very much. Any man would have done the same thing. Don't you think so?"

The city editor was now fairly roused, and his voice rang like a clarion. "Why, good Lord, man, don't you know that the News and the Reporter will everlastingly scoop us on this proposition? Here's a man that takes his life into his bare hands to do a brave thing—to save three women from being burned alive—and because you fall down on the story you try to belittle the whole thing! You ought to be ashamed, sir! Why, to-mor-

(Continued on page 1452.)

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.

Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:
797 Notre Dame Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

PRAIRIE FIRE SALE

OF
SHORTHORN CATTLE

Having lost my feed by fire I will sell my entire herd of Shorthorns at auction in
REGINA, NOV. 9th
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Terms cash.
H. C. GRAHAM, LEA PARK, ALTA.
See page 1383, October 13 issue

CAMPBELL & WILSON

GRAIN COMMISSION
433, Grain Exchange Winnipeg

Grain of all kinds handled on commission, and sold to the highest bidder. Advances made on consignments. Licensed and bonded.

A young New Yorker of means, who maintains a residence, at certain seasons, near Greenwich, Conn., recently nursed a grievance against his immediate neighbor. The latter, it appears, had been appealed to in vain to put a stop to the foraging of his hens in the New Yorker's garden. Finally, the New York man decided to use a little strategy when appeal and persuasion had failed.

One day a friend, who knew of the trouble between the neighbors, asked:

"Still troubled by Blank's hens?"

"Not a bit of it," answered the New Yorker, with a chuckle.

"They're shut up now."

"How did you manage to accomplish it?"

"Well," explained the New Yorker, "every night, for a week, I put a lot of eggs in the garden under the grape vine, and every morning, when I was sure that Blank was looking, I went out and brought the eggs in."

Feeding Farm Hands.

Every farmer's wife knows what tremendous appetites farm hands usually have; but while they eat well they work well, too.

Here's a good suggestion about feeding farm hands. Give them plenty of Quaker Oats. A big dish of Quaker Oats porridge with sugar and cream or milk is the greatest breakfast in the world for a man who needs vigor and strength for a long day's work. The man that eats Quaker Oats plentifully and often is the man who does good work without excessive fatigue. There is a sustaining quality in Quaker Oats not found in other foods, and for economy it is at the head of the list. A whole family can breakfast for a week on 10c worth of Quaker Oats.



DR. HESS DIP and Disinfectant

For scab, mange, lice, ticks on sheep, fleas and all parasitic skin diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs and poultry.

A reliable disinfectant, germicide and deodorizer. Purifies the air. Good alike for home and stable.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

one part to 70 of water meets the Government's requirements for official dipping for sheep scab.

Remember it requires only one gallon to make from 70 to 100 gallons of Dip.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Write for circular.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

"That's the Goddess of Liberty," explained the New Yorker. "Fine attitude, eh?"

"Yes, and typically American," responded the Western visitor. "Hanging to a strap."—*Washington Herald.*

THROW AWAY ALL YOUR FEARS

**Backache, Gravel and Rheumatism
Vanish before Dodd's
Kidney Pills**

**Proved once Again in the Case of Mrs.
Fred Krieger, Who Suffered From
the Worst Forms of Kidney Disease**

Palmer Rapids, Ont., Oct. 25.—(Special).—The thousands of Canadians who live in daily terror of those terrible forms of Kidney Disease known as Backache, Gravel and Rheumatism, will be deeply interested in the story of Mrs. Fred Krieger, of this place.

"I was for years a great sufferer from Kidney Disease, Gravel, Rheumatism and Backache," Mrs. Krieger states. "It all started through a cold, but I got so my head ached, I was nervous, my my limbs were heavy, I had a dragging sensation across my loins, and I was totally unfit to do anything.

"Reading about wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to buy some. After using a few I found they were doing me good, and this encouraged me to continue their use. Eight boxes made me well.

"I have been able to do my own work ever since and to-day I am completely cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills made my health and I feel like a new man."

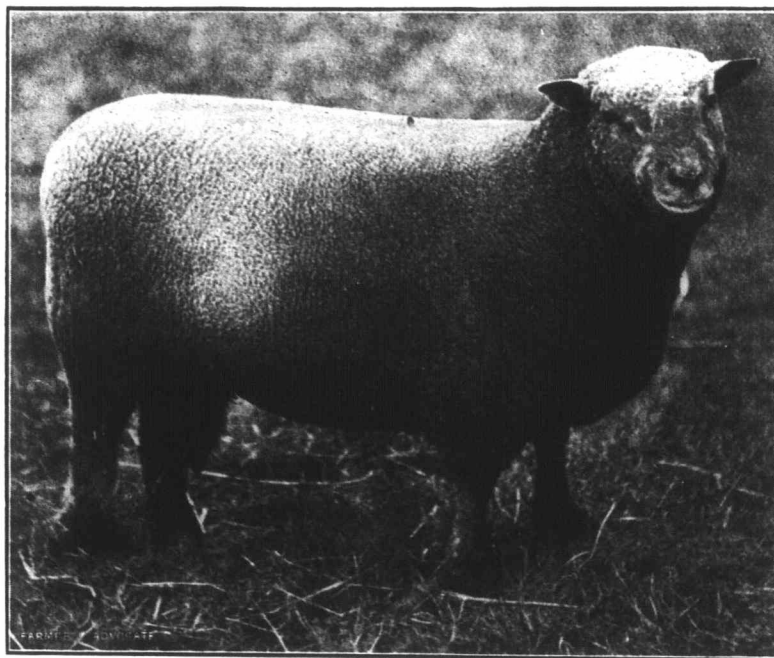
"I will keep your Kidneys strong and healthy and I will never have Backache, Gravel or Rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only pills that make the Kidneys strong and well."

A. J. MacKay, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., has just brought in from the East some of the best Leicester breeding stock that ever came into Western Canada. This stock was specially selected in Ontario to meet the requirements of Western farmers and breeders. It is a rare chance to purchase right stock at right prices.

INCREASED USE OF HAND SEPARATORS

Discussing the reasons why the use of hand separators in the dairy is steadily increasing Professor G. L. McKay, secretary of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, has the following in the September number of *De Laval Monthly*:

"In ages past, the nimble runners ran, and footposts speed along from man to man; Horse litters for the weak in days of yore, Till coaches groaned and crawled through mud galore, The iron horse appeared both staunch and sound And locomotives smartly sweep the ground."



SOUTHDOWN SHEARLING RAM
First and Reserve Champion at Bath and West of England Show in 1909.

We see changes and decay all around us. One thing goes and another takes its place, just as day follows night. There is no such thing as standing still. It is either progression or retrogression. Some man has compared the dairy business to a man on a bicycle. He must either move on or fall off.

Of the many great inventions of the past century, no invention probably has been as beneficial to the farmer as the little cream separator. Not only has it enabled him to increase the revenue per cow, but it has served also as an educator. Like many other inventions, it was not fully appreciated by the majority of farmers at first. However, some of our brightest dairymen quickly comprehended its value and adopted the hand separator system. The success achieved by these men soon claimed the attention of others, resulting in a more general adoption of the hand separator. The hand separator system, as applied in creamery work, commenced shortly after the first introduction of the hand separator. Gradually, but persistently and quietly, it was finding favor by creamerymen at various points. Its first real impetus, however, was by the various large centralizers of the West and Southwest in their adoption of the system and introduction of hand separators among their patrons. After that the adoption of the hand separator system went ahead by leaps and bounds and today

it is claiming the attention of all the leading dairy countries of the world.

The dairy experts at first fought this system, as they feared that a deterioration of quality would ultimately follow. Notwithstanding the attacks of experts and other interested parties, the sale of the hand separator steadily increased. The reasons why are many. The chief reason, however, was that the system was founded on economic principles. There never has been a time in our history when the question "does it pay?" is so frequently asked as now. Economy of production is the dominating factor in all lines of business.

From such information and statistics on this question as can be reasonably secured it is estimated that less than ten per cent. of creamery butter is now made on what is known as the whole milk system. If such a great change has taken place during the past ten years, there must be adequate reasons for it outside of any sentiment, and these reasons must be founded on facts. On this point, Prof. Ed. H. Webster, former Chief of the Dairy Division at Washington, D. C., in his investigation of the new hand separator system, writes as follows, in Bulletin No. 59:

"One of the great drawbacks on the old system was the serious loss in the value of the skim milk. The long haul to the station and the long haul home consumed from five to eight hours and often more. When the cans of skim

milk were delivered at the patron's door, the milk was usually in bad condition, and the calves that were forced to drink it, were in a worse one. The skim milk was one of the things that never failed to bring out a strong argument against the dairy business. Wise ones often filled the dairy papers with articles about how to feed skim milk to calves successfully, but these wise ones didn't live at the end of a twelve-mile route, where they had to feed the article as it was delivered to them after being from eight to ten hours on the road.

It was a common story that the skim milk killed the calves and pigs and was not worth the hauling home. This was probably much overdrawn, for it was very difficult to buy any of this skim milk at the factory. It was not as good as it should have been but it was needed, and recognized as indispensable to every farmer. The introduction of the farm separator, however, wrought great changes. In visiting hundreds of farmers who are using farm separators, the writer has not heard one word of complaint on the score of the skim milk. Calves, pigs and chickens are greedy for it, and all are doing well on it. Men who would never consider the business under the old system, have been convinced that, with a separator at home, they can raise good calves, and become creamery patrons."

One of the material factors in favor of the hand separator as compared with the whole milk system is the value of competition in disposing of products.

HEADACHE.

In all cases of headache the first thing to do is to unload the bowels and thus relieve the afflicted organs or the overfull blood vessels of the brain; and at the same time to restore tone to the system, re-establish the appetite, promote digestion and invigorate the entire body.

FOR THE BLOOD

will remove the cause of the trouble and restore the system to healthy action and buoyant vigor.

Mrs. J. Priest, Aspdin, Ont., writes:— "I was troubled with headache for several years and tried almost everything without results, until a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got two bottles, but before I had finished one I was completely cured. I can never say too much for B.B.B."

For sale at all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

STAMMERING

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
Berlin, Ont., Can.

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the
KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best.
Level as a Prairie Farm.
No Rocks or Stones.
Water for Irrigation at every lot.

No Frosts.
Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like.
Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.

Prices and terms most advantageous to you.
You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

**Make a Living
From the Start**

C. P. R. Station, Post Office, Express Office, Village, Large Mill, etc., within ten minutes walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty hours from the Prairie Markets without reshipment. Only 20 miles from Nelson by rail. On the beautiful Slocan River. Good Fishing and shooting. Title absolute.

The balance of these fine plots will be gone before fall. For full particulars write,

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN
FRUIT CO., Ltd.**
NELSON B. C.

When answering advertisements
Mention the Farmer's Advocate

Is Your Husband a Drunkard

Is Your Father a Drinking Man?
Is Your Son on the Downward Way?

YOU CAN SAVE HIM

Write to This Woman To-Day

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell you of the simple, inexpensive remedy that she so successfully used. The remedy can be given to the patient unnoticed so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She is anxious to help others so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who has a dear one who drinks to drop her a line today. She makes no charge for this help, she has nothing to sell (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. Of course, she expects that you are yourself personally interested in curing one who drinks, and are not writing out of mere curiosity. Send your letter in confidence to her home. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,
247 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.
Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name.....
Address.....

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER
-take on weight faster--make better beef--when dehorned. Cows give more milk--and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.
KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet, R. H. McKenna, 219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Fiction, Ont.

On a journey through the Southern States not long ago, Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, was impressed by the preponderance of negro labor in one of the cities he visited. Wherever the entertainment committee led him, whether to factory, store, or suburban plantation, all the hard work seemed to be borne by the black men. Minister Wu made no comment at the time, but in the evening, when he was a spectator at a ball given in his honor, after watching the waltzing and two-stepping for half an hour, he remarked to his host: "Why don't you make the negroes do that for you, too?"

Suffered More Than Tongue Can Tell From Liver Trouble.

A lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as its influence permeates the whole system, causing Biliousness, Heartburn, Water Brash, Langour, Coated Tongue, Sick Headache, Yellow Eyes, Sallow Complexion, etc. It holds back the bile, which is required to move the bowels, and lets it get into the blood instead, thus causing Constipation. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver. Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes:—"I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me." Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

If a farmer has a hand separator his product is condensed and he can ship it and take advantage of the high market price in the nearby cities where it can be utilized for cream, butter, ice cream, or used for various purposes. If the local creamery does not pay adequate prices he can ship at very little cost to one of the big centralizing concerns, where he will receive the highest price. It is difficult to place a correct value in dollars and cents on such opportunities. If the product is disposed of at the creamery, the cost of delivery system favors the hand separator. At a low estimate, it will cost about 12 cents per hundred or at least 3 cents per pound to deliver butter-fat to a creamery under the whole milk system. Under the hand separator system it will cost about 1 1/2 cents if delivered daily. If delivered every other day, which is quite possible, the cost of delivery is again greatly diminished.

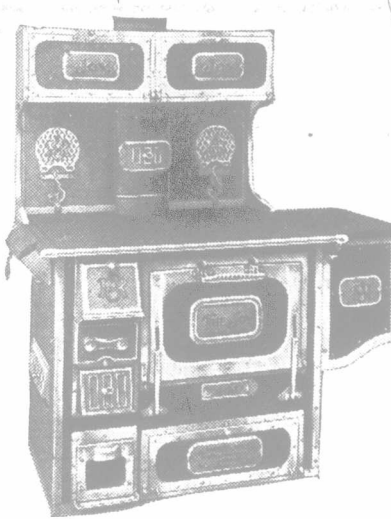
In addition to this, the value of the skim milk for feeding purposes is at least doubled under the hand separator system, besides the satisfaction of having the milk always in perfect condition. As intimated in Bulletin No. 59 by Chief Webster, a great deal of the skim milk returned to the farmers under the whole milk system was unsatisfactory for feeding young stock, and consequently was of very little value. Sweet, warm, skim milk is one of the most perfect single foods known for young animals. It is hard to place a correct value in dollars and cents on sweet skim milk, since, as a food, it brings out additional food value when fed intelligently with other foods. The value of this product is not always appreciated. As to this Prof. Jordan says: "As a means of promoting growth and a condition of health and vigor and also as a supplement to cereal grain products, skim milk and butter-milk are not excelled, and perhaps not equalled by any other feeding stuffs."

Skim milk is somewhat similar to eggs, as both contain some of the same food elements. Eggs have a very high nutritive value when in perfect condition, but a stale or decayed egg has very little value, if any. The same is true of skim milk. When sweet it possesses high nutritive value, but when partly decayed and in a badly fermented condition, it is practically useless for young animals.

Numerous attempts have been made to place a correct value on skim milk by various writers and feeders. These estimates have varied from 15 cents to 60 cents per hundred. It has been estimated that when corn is worth 56 cents per bushel that skim milk is worth 31 cents per hundred, providing that the proportion is one to three in feeding. Mr. Gurler, in "American Dairying," estimates that for three months old pigs that the food value of skim milk is 50 cents per hundred. Some very extreme prices have been placed on skim milk where it has been used for producing veal. In some cases it has actually netted \$1.00 per hundred to some feeders. For feeding calves or pigs under present high prices of grain, a very normal value would be 30 cents per hundred.

Therefore, if the hand separator skim milk has twice the feeding value of the skim milk as delivered from the whole milk creameries the difference would be 15 cents per hundred in favor of hand separator system on skim milk alone. The difference in cost of delivering butter-fat would be at least 1 1/2 cents per pound, or a saving of about seven cents per hundred as compared with the whole milk system, thus making a total of 22 cents per hundred in favor of the hand separator system. In addition to this the man who has a hand separator does not endanger his stock with tuberculosis or contagious diseases from other herds, which is a safeguard, if it is not a direct monetary consideration.

Possibly a reasonable estimate of the gain would be 25 cents per hundred in favor of the hand separator against the whole milk or gravity system. The cost of operation would be more than offset by the additional labor involved in caring for the milk as compared with cream. These are some of the reasons why the little hand separator must eventually become a permanent fixture on every dairy farm.



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and then you will be sure to buy one. The JOY was the first Malleable range made in Canada and is still the first in quality and appearance. Write for circular, describing fully the "JOY" range.

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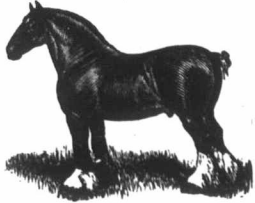
The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864
Paid up Capital, \$4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,400,997
Total Deposits, \$41,227,87
Total Assets, \$46,628,62
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Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

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Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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Shorthorn Dairy Cows

\$50.00 to \$75.00

will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers. Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.

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Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came. Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails. Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. FLEMING BROS., Chemists 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

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I have a large number of pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock ready for immediate shipment. Prices reasonable. Shorthorns also for sale. **A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.**

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Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of imported stock. A number of winning Berkshire pigs off prize winning stock for sale. **C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA. Glenalmond Stock Farm**



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HIS LAST ASSIGNMENT

Continued from page 1449.

row morning the whole city will be ringing with that man's name, and here we are high and dry and scooped all because it didn't strike you as amounting to much."

The young man was pale, and he mopped at his forehead with his handkerchief, but when he spoke his voice was steady.

"I don't think we'll be scooped this time," said he. "The man slipped away from them all. They haven't any more idea of where he is now than you have, Mr. Chester."

"How do you know that?" rapped out the city editor. "I suppose you know who he is and all about it, eh?"

"Yes," said the young man, very quietly. "I know who he is."

The city editor leaned back in his chair and stared, fairly gasping for breath.

"And you can stand there and tell me that you know who this man was and yet you made no attempt whatever to get the story?"

Stanley bowed his head without a word.

"Then all I've got to say to you is that you've botched this business in a way that ought to everlastingly disgrace the youngest cub reporter on the street."

Stanley stood a moment, swaying slightly, and then, putting out a hand to steady himself, he spoke:

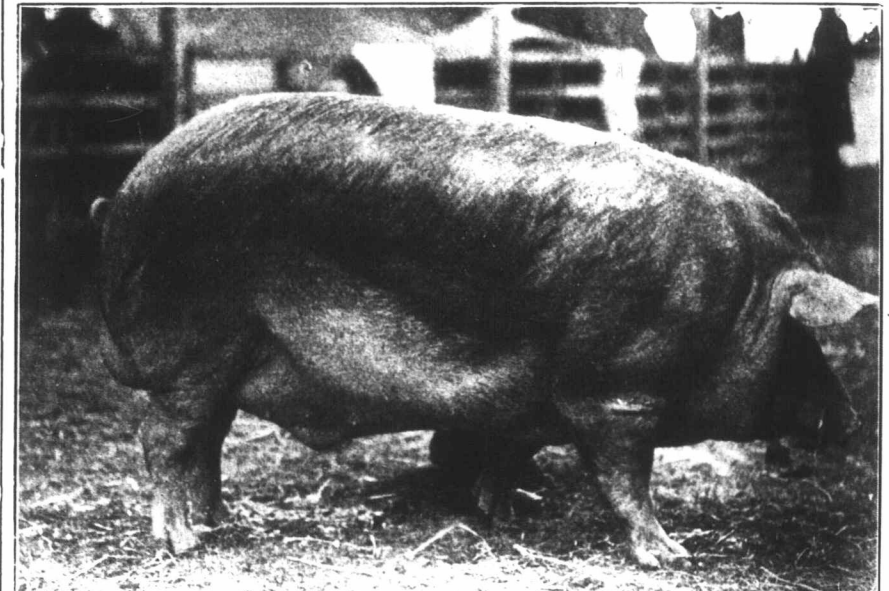
GOSSIP

MR. HILL ON AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

James J. Hill, ex-Canadian, president of the Great Northern System and one of the United States aristocracy of multi-millionaires, has views on the needs of American agriculture which he has been sounding repeatedly during the past ten years or so. Recently at a banker's association at Chicago he said some things about the trend of agriculture in the United States that made his hearers sit up and listen. Mr. Hill said in part:

"The effect of a constant decrease in the number of those engaged in producing any foodstuff, while the number of consumers steadily grows, is already evident in our markets. We exported last year 68,000,000 bushels of wheat, which was about 30,000,000 bushels more than we had to spare. We drew down our supplies to that extent, and the market responded with the highest prices known for many years. Last May wheat that had been shipped from Kansas City to Chicago and sold there was resold and shipped back to Kansas City at an advanced price."

"In the same month wheat was taken out of storage in New York City, shipped by steamer to Galveston, and sent by



ASTLEY ABBOTT. Tamworth boar, first and reserve champion at Royal Show, 1909.

"I guess you're right, Mr. Chester," said he. "I know as well as you can tell me that I haven't shown any ability in this line of work. You've been very patient with me, and I appreciate it. I don't suppose there will be any need for me to write out a resignation, will there?" And, turning, he walked out of the room.

The sporting editor caught him at the head of the stairs and laid a kindly hand on the boy's shoulder.

"Harry, old man, I'm awfully sorry. I am for a fact. Don't take what Chester said too much to heart. He's away off to-night anyway. But why didn't you tell him who the man was, Harry?"

The younger man put out his hand, but winced at the grip that met it.

"Joe," said he, "I know I'm not cut out for this business, and it's just as well I quit it now as later, only—I'm sorry I had to fall down so hard. It wasn't because I didn't know it would have made a good story, but I can't give the man's name."

The sporting editor spoke quickly. "Why, man, your hand is bleeding! Let's have a look at it!"

Across the palm and the joints of the fingers ran deep parallel cuts, and as the sporting editor bent over them a great light came to him. Their eyes met, and the older man's were full of tears.

"Here, I'll take you to the editorial rooms. 'Clare' will be with me, and the city editor will be with us. We've got the man's name. He's Harry Van Loan, isn't he?"

—VAN LOAN

rail to supply the immediate needs of mills in the wheat belt. This season there will be an unusual wheat crop, probably 700,000,000 bushels or upwards. At six and a half bushels per capita for home consumption and seed, this leaves us a surplus of 115,000,000 bushels. We shall probably export 125,000,000 bushels, under the pressure of foreign demand, leaving us nearly as badly off as we were last year.

"With our annual increase of over 1.5 per cent. in population from natural causes and immigration that has not been less than three-quarters of a million any year since 1902, there will be from two to two and a half million more mouths to feed every year. Having in view this increase in population, the declining average yield per acre of cultivated land in the United States after it has been farmed for a few years, the rise of per capita consumption, with a higher cost of living, and the movement of the working population away from the land, the time is now approaching when we shall not only cease to be a wheat selling nation, but will find it necessary to import a portion of what we consume."

"Last year the value of our total exports classified as foodstuffs, either crude or partly or wholly manufactured, and food animals, amounted to \$438,000,000. We imported of the same classifications nearly \$329,000,000. The idea that we feed the world is being corrected; and unless we can increase the agricultural population and their product, the question of a source of food supply at home will soon supersede

Quick Relief

for an upset stomach, hiccoughs, a sick headache, constipated bowels, or a bilious attack is secured by using

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Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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LANDS FOR SALE

At an unusually large dinner-party, where the guest of honor was an English Bishop, the butler, an elderly man, was obliged to bring in from a friend's house an inexperienced lad to help him in the dining-room. The awkward helper annoyed the butler beyond endurance with questions as to his duties.

He continued interminably until the butler, worn out and nervous, said ironically: "All you will need to do is to stand behind the Bishop's chair, and whenever His Lordship puts down his glass you must reach over and wipe his mouth with a napkin."

That silenced his assistant. But the young man actually took the order seriously, and as soon as dinner began he stationed himself behind the Bishop, waited till His Lordship had drunk and put down his glass, and then, as deliberately as his nervousness would permit, he opened out a large napkin and wiped the dignified old gentleman's mouth!

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and it Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its miseries. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-five years, has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, salve, cream, or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased membranes and makes radical cure, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 716 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A., and he will send you by return mail, from his Canadian Distributing Depot, enough of the medicine to satisfy you that it is all he claims for it as a remedy for catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, asthma, bronchitis, colds, and all catarrhal conditions. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

the question of a market for our own products abroad.

"Since the percentage of those at work on the soil declined by about one-fourth in the last thirty years, we have to consider not only the increase of food demand over its domestic supply, but also that disturbance of the balance between one form of industry and another upon which prosperity and stability depend. Up to this time other industries than agricultural would have flourished and grown amazingly in the United States without any artificial stimulus, because the large percentage of the total population engaged in agriculture furnished an adequate market. This condition is changing rapidly.

"The situation, then, sums itself up thus: We have almost reached a point where, owing to increased population without increased production per acre, our home food supply will be insufficient for our own needs; within ten years, possibly less, we are likely to become a wheat importing nation; the percentage of the population engaged in agriculture and the wheat products per acre are both falling; at the same time the cost of living is raised everywhere by this relative scarcity of bread, by artificial increase in the price of all manufactured articles, and by a habit of extravagance which has enlarged the view of both rich and poor of what are to be considered the necessities of life. These plain facts should disturb and arouse not only the economic student but the men who are most intimately related to the wealth of the nation and most concerned that it shall not suffer loss or decrease.

"What we must come to—and the signs of the times indicate that we cannot make head in that direction too rapidly—is the smaller farm, with a more intensive agriculture. We support, in round numbers, 90,000,000 of people on 3,000,000 square miles of land. We should be able to support 150 per square mile as easily as thirty; and then we should have but a fraction of the destiny of population of Denmark, with 167 inhabitants per square mile, Holland with 448, or our own state of Rhode Island with 407 in 1900.

"But every nation will still learn and progress by bearing manfully the consequences of its own mistakes. They will stand or fall hereafter as heretofore according to their care of the one great resource, the soil; the one indispensable occupation, agriculture; and the maintenance of a proper economic relation and balance between it and all others."

OLDS AGRICULTURAL FAIR

This fair was held in perfect weather and before a record crowd. There was a splendid array of live stock and produce, for which this district is so well known. Heavy draft horses were fairly well filled; but the event of the day was the judging of the heavy draft suckling colts in which class there were twelve entries. Mr. Roberts certainly achieved a great triumph in winning first prize and also the Merchants Bank challenge cup for the best foal of any draft breed. One peculiar thing was that in this remarkable class of suckers nine of the twelve entries were sired by the Shire stallion Mark Harold, including the first prize winner. Agricultural horses were an excellent class on the whole. Cattle were numerous, and included some which had brought honors to this district before, namely, Mr. Nelson, with Angus; Messrs. Watkins, Hutchinson and Sullivan, with Shorthorns. Dairy breeds were well represented by Messrs. Cumming and Jack. Sheep and swine were small in number but high in quality, and all other departments were certainly well represented. There were some sporting events at the close of the fair. T. R.

ABUNDANCE OATS IN SASK. FIELD COMPETITION

In our issue of October 13, a list of the prizewinners in Saskatchewan Field Grain Competitions was given. Space did not permit publishing a detailed statement of the scores made, or variety grown by prizewinner. Examination of the results in oats shows that out of 19 first prizes awarded, 11 were won on oats bred

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FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

I am a woman. I know woman's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sicknes, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 454 WINDSOR, ONT.

"The Land of the Big, Red Apple"

Write us for information of the best of the Famous Okanagan Valley. Our booklet is free to those interested.

Fruit lands at reasonable prices where irrigation is not required. Climate unsurpassed, rich soil, pure water, good schools—in fact everything one could wish for to make life worth living.

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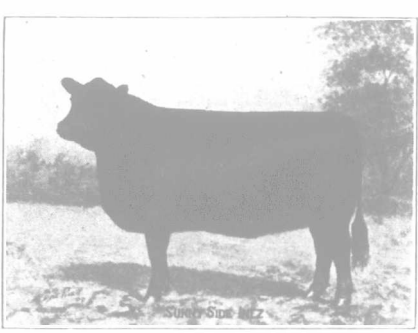
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Sunnyside Inez, champion female at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Portage and Carberry.

Our herd-bull, Golden Gleam, grand champion over all breeds at Portage also champion Angus at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Portage and Carberry.

Champion Senior Herd at all Above Shows

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Look for this
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The best
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ASK YOUR RETAILER FOR "ELMIRAS"

How Doctors Make Drug Slaves

The drug habit is the greatest curse of humanity. Do you know how it is formed, and who is responsible for the blighting of thousands of lives by this awful habit? I'll tell you. In nine cases out of ten it is the doctor.

Suppose you are suffering from a stomach trouble. Your doctor gives you some medicine to relieve the distress. It relieves you all right for a few hours, but the pain comes back. Then you must take some more medicine. You don't know what this drug is that the doctor has given you, and you don't bother about asking until Nature has cured the stomach and you try to stop taking the medicine. That is the time when the skeleton on the bottle grins at you triumphantly.

The stuff that you have been taking is dope—poison—and the doctor knew it all the time. You see, this dope kills pain by stupefying the nerves, and, of course, they are weakened by each dose. If you stop taking the drug your nerves will not let you have ease—you can't sleep, can't eat until you feed them with the poison.

Anyone who takes drugs for the cure of pain or disease is liable to become addicted to the drug habit in this very way. Nearly all drugs that you buy contain a large amount of opiates or poison of some kind. The base of the doctor's prescription is poison. He uses it in nearly every case he treats.

Every time you take a drug to force the stomach, liver, kidneys or heart, you hurt them—you actually lessen their natural vitality, and anyone can see that in time by steady dosing you will have no natural action of these organs.

If you are sick or ailing in any way it is because of the failure or breaking down of some vital organ. The reason any organ fails to do its work is because it lacks electricity. When it is doing its work right the stomach generates electricity for support of the body and itself. When it is not able to generate this needed force it must have aid. This aid is electricity, artificial electricity, as applied by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Electricity is a relief from the old system of drugging. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. It removes the cause of disease, and after the cause has been removed Nature will do the rest.

It is easily, comfortably worn next to the body during the night, and gives out a continuous stream of that strength-building, nerve-feeding force which is the base of all health.

Dear Sir,—I have been using your belt for Lumbago and Weak Kidneys and have found it just what I needed, as my back is stronger and I feel better in every way. I can recommend it very highly to anyone suffering from these troubles, as I was a chronic sufferer for many years before I got the Belt. Thanking you for the benefits I have received.

SAMUEL QUINN, Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that your Belt has completely cured me, for which I am very grateful. Your Belt is everything it is said to be. I have advised others to invest in your Belt. Wishing you every success.

ROBERT HARROP, Roblin, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that the Belt has helped me wonderfully. I have been free from backache and weakness ever since I first used the Belt.

Yours very truly,

W. J. GROSSE,
Strongfield, Sask.

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I want to convince every sufferer that he can get benefit from my treatment. Nobody should be without it, for it is cheap enough, far cheaper than a course of doctoring, and I want everybody to try it. Let every sufferer who can do so call at my office and make a full test of my battery free of any charge.

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When Answering Advertisements Please Mention The Advocate

by the Garton seed specialists of England, represented in this country by the Garton Seed Co., of Winnipeg. Out of a total of 60 prizewinners in Oats, 29, or very nearly 50 per cent., won on Regenerated Abundance. At Indian Head and Broadview, first, second and third prizes were won on this variety; at Sintaluta, first and second went to the same oats; at Maple Creek, Qu'Appelle and Grenfell, first, and at Paynton, all the prizes were awarded on this variety. This is an exceptional record and never duplicated by any oat in previous field grain competitions in Saskatchewan. Some enormous yields have been reported for this oat in the West this season, the highest being a ten-acre plot in Southern Alberta that turned out at the rate of 127 bushels per acre.

WINTERING FARM HORSES

On the average farm there is comparatively little work for horses during the winter, and the high prices that have prevailed for feed during the past few years makes the ration of hay and oats, ordinarily used as horse feed, a rather expensive one. At the Michigan Agricultural College some attempt was made last year to find a less expensive ration for winter horse feeding, and the results of the experiment are given in a preliminary report just issued. Sixteen horses were under test for ten weeks. They were all in good condition, and had been kept on the same ration until the beginning of the test. The six horses kept on the regular ration, hay and oats, were twelve to thirteen hundred pound animals, averaging 1,254 pounds at the outset. Their ration consisted of 11-12 pounds oats, and 18-20 pounds timothy hay daily, with a light feed of bran once a week. Another group, doing similar light work, and averaging 1,291 pounds at the beginning of the trial, were fed a ration of 5 pounds oat straw, 4 pounds timothy, 8 pounds shredded corn stalks, 3 pounds ear corn, 8 pounds carrots, 2 pounds oats, and 2 pounds feed mixture. The feed mixture consisted of dried beet pulp, 4 pounds; bran, 1 pound, and oil cake, 1 pound.

The results show that the six horses fed the regular ration consumed 11.0 pounds oats and 20.4 pounds timothy hay daily, and lost an average of 11.0 pounds in weight during the feeding period.

At the start of the feeding period no oat straw was available for the cheaper ration and a larger amount of corn stalks was fed. The average consumption daily, for each of the six horses, was 8.6 pounds corn stalks, 4.3 pounds oat straw, 5.4 pounds carrots, 4.2 pounds timothy hay, 3.1 pounds oats, 4.2 pounds ear corn and 2.6 pounds of the mixture of beet pulp, bran and oil cake. The horses averaged 1,291 pounds December 1st, and 1,305 pounds February 8th, showing a slight gain of 14 pounds each during the ten weeks.

A comparison of results shows that the horses were fed the ordinary ration at an average cost, by the old scale of prices, of 19.4 cents per day, while the other group was fed on a cheaper ration at a cost of only 12.3 cents per day, a difference of 7.1 cents per horse daily in favor of the cheaper ration. The regular weights show also that the horses on the cheaper ration were maintained in slightly better flesh, as they gained 14 pounds each during the ten weeks, while the others lost 11 pounds each during the same period. Or, figuring on a basis of current market prices, it cost 29.6 cents per day to feed the regular ration as compared to 17.7 cents when the cheaper ration was fed, a saving of 11.9 cents per horse daily, when the cheaper ration was used. This would amount to 83.3 cents per week for each horse, and would be a considerable item where a number of horses were being kept, besides utilizing a class of roughage which is of little value on the market.

For the ten weeks of the test period it cost at current market prices, \$124.29 to feed six horses on the ration of hay and oats. During the same period the total cost for the six horses on the cheaper ration was \$75.17, a saving of \$49.12 on the six head, or \$8.18 per head for the ten weeks.

NO REST FOR TERRIBLE ITCH

THE OIL OF WINTERGREEN COMPOUND MADE HIS SKIN AS PURE AS EVER.

Mr. James Lulloch, of Iron Bridge, Ont., considers the D. D. D. Prescription of oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., a wonderful cure for skin troubles. He has good reason to think so, too, according to his letter of Mar. 27, 1909.

"I have suffered for years," he says, "with eczema, and now through using two bottles of your wonderful cure, my skin is as pure as it ever was. My face was so bad I could not see. I could not sleep. I could not rest at all for the terrible itch. Thanks to your wonderful medicine I am cured."

As eczema is a germ disease, and as the germs are right in the skin, blood medicines will not cure it. The only effective way is to treat the itch where the itch is. D. D. D. Prescription penetrates the pores of the skin, kills the germs which cause the eczema, gives instant relief from the awful itch and permanently cures.

For free sample bottle of D. D. D. Prescription write to the D. D. D. Laboratory Department J, 23 Jordan St., Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

An appreciative subscriber contributes the following forecast of fashions—a treasure from an old scrap-book:

The lady of 1910 will be clothed in her right mind.

Thinking caps will be more generally worn by both sexes of all ages than ever before.

The veiled sleeve of care, too, is to be quite out of date.

The "cloak of religion" is to be a thing of the past.

Breeches of promise will also be out of date.

The clasp of friendship and links of affection are to be fashionable jewels.

Very few persons will wear the crown of sorrow.

In jewelry, chains of thought will be more common.

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of keeping the good will and patronage of our customers is by giving

Personal Attention

to their wants. If you want a bid ask us. If you want service ship us. If you want information write us.

Continental Grain Company

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TREES & SHRUBS

I am the only nurseryman in Canada who offers for sale the frost proof Hybrid Apple trees, which were introduced at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and tested at Brandon and Indian Head.

Write for list and full particulars to
E. D. SMITH, WINONA

WIT AND HUMOR

SALVATION BY PIPE LINE

The colored parson had just concluded a powerful sermon on "Salvation am Free," and was announcing that a collection would be taken for the benefit of the parson and his family. Up jumped an acutely brunette brother in the back of the church.

"Look a-year, pahson," he interrupted, "yo, ain't no sooner done tellin' us dat salvation am free dan yo go askin' us fo' money. If salvation am free, what's de use in payin' fo' it? Dat's what I want to know. An' I tell yo' p'intedly dat I ain't goin' to gib yo' nothin' until I find out. Now—"

"Patience, brudder, patience," said the parson. "I'll lucidate: S'pose yo' was thirsty an' come to a river. Yo' could kneel right down an' drink yo' fill, couldn't yo'? An' it wouldn't cost yo' nothin', would it?"

"Ob cou'se not. Dat's jest what I—"

"Dat water would be free," continued the parson. "But s'posin' yo' was to hab dat water piped to yo' house? Yo'd have to pay, wouldn't yo'?"

"Yas, suh, but—"
"Wal, brudder, so it is wid salvation. De salvation am free, but it's de havin' it piped to yo' dat yo' got to pay fo'. Pass de hat, deacon, pass de hat."—Everybody's Magazine.

It is not at all surprising that the American vernacular should sometimes prove a little too much for the Englishman. A case in point was that of a visitor from London who came to New York last summer and was taken by his host to see one of the league baseball games at the Polo grounds. The game had progressed as far as the third inning without anything in particular happening, when suddenly one of the Giants pounded out a three-bagger that set everybody howling with joy.

"That was a bird!" ejaculated the Englishman's host, after the excitement had subsided.

A moment later a foul tip sent the ball flying back into the grand-stand.

"And what do you call that?" queried the Englishman.

"That is a fowl," said his host.

"Ah," returned the Englishman, "a fowl, eh? Well, it seems to me that the language of baseball is most extraordinary. A fowl is a bird and a bird is a fowl, and yet you use those terms to describe two plays that seem to me to be diametrically opposed to each other. Do you call that logical?"

"Yes," said the American. "Ornithological."

Some time ago the excursion steamer returning from Alaska to Seattle dislocated its propeller in a dreary portion of the inner passage and came to a forced stop. For two days the vessel's engineers and machinists set to repair the break, but without success. Two of the boats were manned and dispatched for aid to Victoria, three hundred miles away. In the meantime it was discovered that the ship's stores were not abundant. Alarm bred in the minds of the pessimistic passengers, and the contagion spread. Starvation might assail the vessel before help arrived. A former official took it on himself to restore his timid companions, but his effort was not perfectly adapted to raise drooping spirits. In fact, his closing sentences but added to the gloom. "Let us be brave," he said. "If the worst comes and that dread necessity which in such misadventures has met others must be faced by us, let us remember that it is good to die that our friends may live. The one or more that may be sacrificed will be considered by that thought." There was a moment's silence, awful in its intensity; then a cheerful voice was heard. "You should be taken first, Governor. You know the bravest are the tenderest." And even the terror-stricken smiled once more.

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BOVRIL is Beef in pure, concentrated, and most palatable form and is assimilated immediately you drink it, whereas ordinary foods require hours for digestion.

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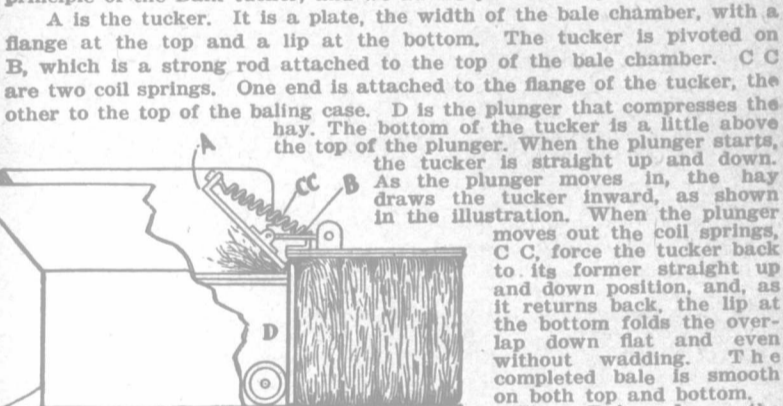
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Your hay will bring a higher price if pressed into bales by the Dain Pull Power Press, because Joseph Dain's patented tucker makes bales that no other hay press can duplicate. They are smoother, neater, more firmly compressed. The skeleton drawing will give you an idea of the principle of the Dain tucker, and we advise you to study it carefully.



The Dain does the fastest baling—and without overtaxing either man or beast. It has a wide feed opening. You have lots of time to put in a big charge of hay. The feed table is convenient and the plunger remains still and the feed chamber opens its full length on one-fifth of the circle. The immense leverage, 160 to 1, allows us to use the short nine foot sweep. Thus, in the same time, the team travels around the circle more often and more hay is baled than when horses have to complete a wider circle. For greatest convenience in operating, moving and setting, for greatest durability, buy the Dain Pull Power Full Circle All Steel Press. But first send to us for catalog and prices. And do it right away.

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We have now a circulation of over 25,000, but we wish to increase it to 35,000 by the end of the year. As a special inducement we offer the FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL from now until December 31st for 25 cents. Now we want you to tell your neighbor, who does not take the ADVOCATE, about this generous offer. Help us NOW.

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 No More Sore, Aching Feet!**

You will not suffer from corns, bunions, callouses and blistered, aching feet if you wear Steel Shoes. They are shaped to fit the feet, and need no "breaking in." Easy on—easy off. No warping, no twisting, no curled-up soles. The rigid Steel Shoes force the uppers to keep their shape. They rest the feet, by affording support exactly where it is needed.

**Throw Away Your Old Shoes
 and Hot Rubber Boots!**

Don't torture your feet in hard, twisted, warped, leaky, shapeless leather-soled shoes. Don't sweat your feet and make them tender by wearing hot rubber boots, felt boots or arctics. Throw the old things away! Get a pair of Steel Shoes and learn what foot comfort really means.

Save \$5 to \$10 in Shoe Money!

As one pair of Steel Shoes will outlast three to six pairs of leather-soled shoes or at least three pairs of rubber boots, it is easy to see that the saving in shoe bills is great. At least \$5 to \$10 a year! A man who wears Steel Shoes doesn't have to own three different styles of working shoes.

Save Doctors' Bills

Steel Shoes pay for themselves over and over again in the saving of medicine and doctors' bills. They prevent sickness.

Wear Steel Shoes and you need not suffer from colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiffness of the joints and other troubles and discomforts caused by cold, wet feet. Keep your feet always warm, dry and comfortable in Steel Shoes. They protect your health and save doctors' bills.

Save Repair Bills

Steel Shoes need no expensive repairs—no "half-soleing," no new heels, no patches.

The Thin Steel Soles are turned up an inch high all around—absolutely no cracks or seams to hold moisture or mud. You can instantly replace the adjustable Steel Rivets when partly worn. The expense of keeping leather leather-soled shoes repaired is often nearly as great as the original cost of the shoes.

**Easy on the Feet! Easy on the Pocket Book!
 One Pair Outlasts 3 to 6 Pairs of Leather Soled Shoes**

Steel Shoes are setting the swiftest pace in sales of any work shoes in existence. They are so strong and durable, so easy and comfortable that the farmers and all classes of workers are simply astonished. One pair will outwear from three to six pairs of the best leather soled shoes you can buy.

There's the utmost limit of wear in every pair of Steel Shoes—and comfort as long as you wear them. They are lighter than all-leather work shoes with thick and clumsy soles. They need no repairs! They are absolutely waterproof, and will keep your feet warm, dry and comfortable in the coldest weather, in mud, snow or slush up to your shoe-tops. Do you wonder that many thousands of workers will wear no other kind of work shoes?

**Steel Shoes Give Absolute Protection from Colds,
 Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Stiffness, Discomfort**

Steel Shoes are as waterproof as Rubber Boots, and keep the feet warm and perfectly dry, regardless of rain, snow, slush or mud—no matter how cold the weather. They defy cold and wet, protecting the feet even from dampness and chill.

Nine-tenths of all cases of rheumatism, colds, and sore throat result from wearing all-leather shoes which leak or absorb moisture. Pneumonia often develops as the direct result of cold, wet feet. Why take chances when Steel Shoes offer real protection, with comfort thrown in for good measure?

How These Wonderful Shoes Are Made

**STEEL SOLES AND SIDES—WATERPROOF LEATHER UPPERS—
 ADJUSTABLE STEEL RIVETS IN BOTTOMS—HAIR CUSHION INSOLES**

Steel Shoes solve the problem of the Perfect Work Shoe for all time to come.

The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel! As a further protection from wear and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets. The "Immortality" of the Sole!

The adjustable rivets add the finishing touch of protection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down, you can instantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of the toe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear but the rivets. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoes in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather, and the way they are put together.

SECRET OF STEEL SHOE ELASTICITY

Steel Shoes have thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles, which are easily slipped out for cleansing and airing. These insoles absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

**Made in Sizes 5 to 12, 6 inch, 9 inch, 12 inch
 and 16 inch High Styles**

Steel Shoes are made with tops of different heights, suitable for every purpose, from general field work to ditch-digging:

- Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$3.50 shoes.
- Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, with extra grade of leather, \$3.00 a pair, excel any \$4.50 all-leather shoes.
- Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$3.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.00 shoes.
- Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, with extra quality of leather, \$4.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.50 shoes.
- Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$6.00 shoes.
- Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather shoes regardless of cost.

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We will fill orders for "Steel Shoes" direct from this advertisement, under a positive guarantee to refund purchase price promptly if, upon inspection, you do not find the Shoes exactly as represented.

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