

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, October 12, 1910

No. 942

*Does the magic wire
run to your place?*



ARE you connected with the markets—with your friends—with the outside world—by telephone? Or is there no telephone system in your community? There has been a marvellous growth of the telephone in the rural districts of Canada during the past two years. The telephone problem may be of interest to the city man, but it is of even more interest to the man who lives in the comparative isolation of the rural district. We believe the only reason why you have not a community-owned system in your own locality is on account of your not being in a position to secure sufficient data on the subject of organization and construction.

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THERE is no further need of your not knowing how to proceed with the organization and construction of a rural telephone system of your own, because if you will simply write for our Bulletin, the whole story is there, a plain and simple story of how to start a community-owned telephone system going and how to keep it going. Hundreds of such companies are now doing business throughout the Dominion, and it is only a question of your having the essential facts down in detail to enable you to secure the interest and support of your neighbors and to organize a company of your own.

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The No. 1317 type telephone set, specially adapted for Rural Telephone work, is of the very latest design, and is the most powerful and efficient set on the market to-day. It is the very acme of telephone construction. Because we make the best telephone specially adapted to rural use, over 90% of the rural telephones used in Canada to-day come from our factory. The president of the largest telephone company in the world could not have a more perfect instrument for his own private use. The details of this set are clearly set forth in the Bulletin mentioned above. All you have to do is to ask for Bulletin No. 120 and we will mail you free the whole story of how to organize and construct Rural Telephone lines. Do not hesitate to ask if you want the book—a postal card will bring it.

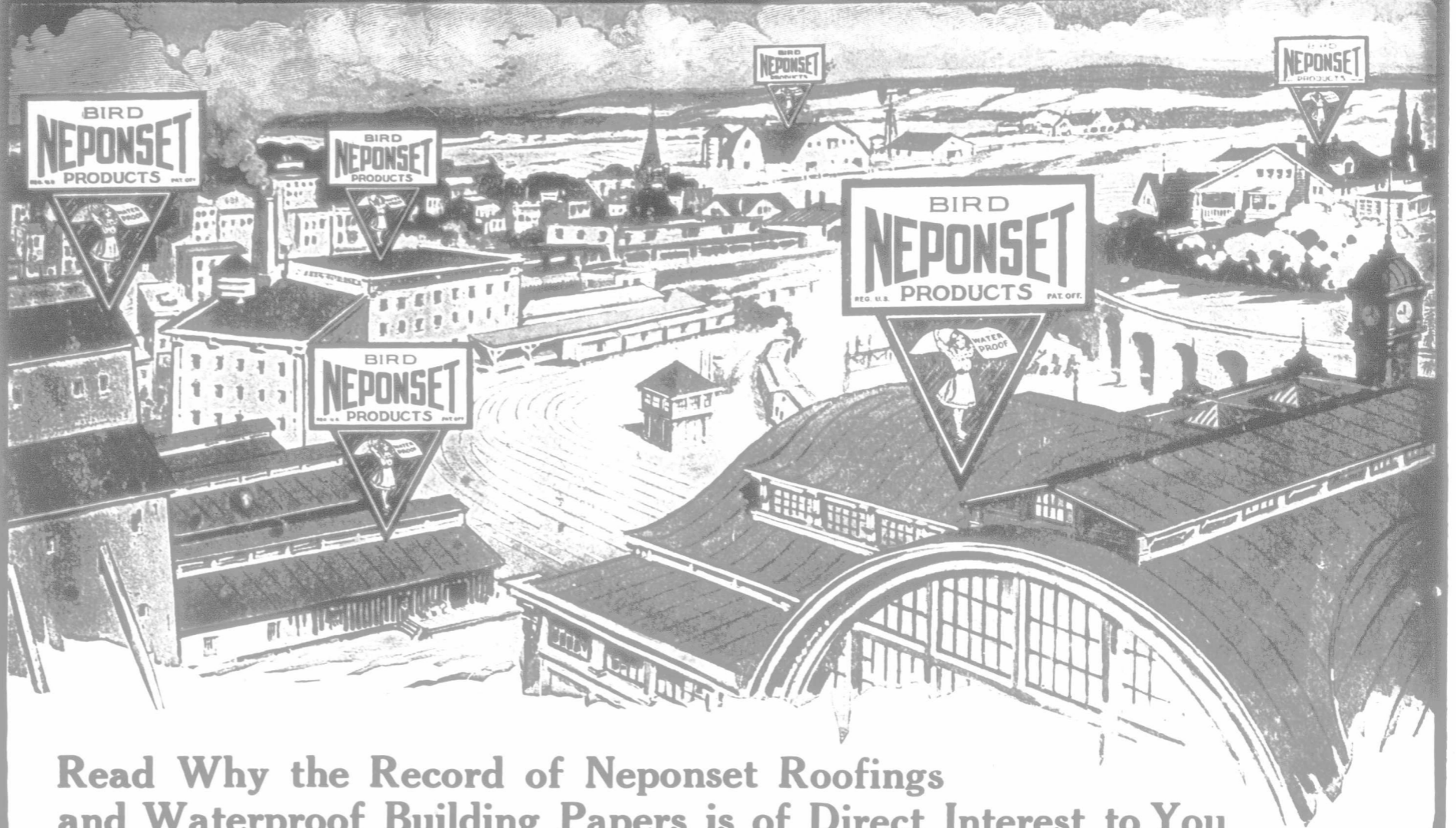
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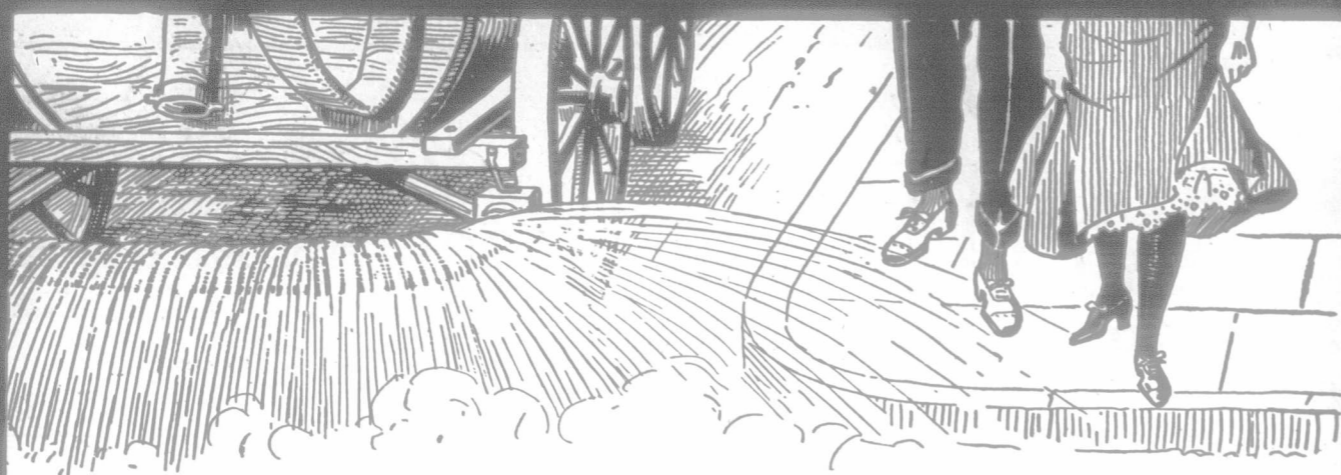
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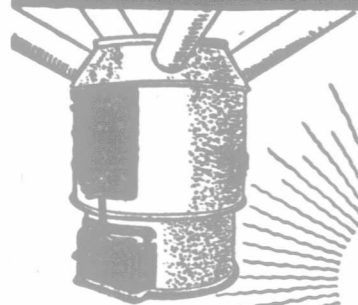
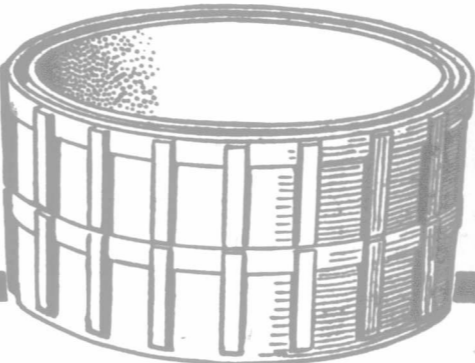
terial, with a smooth-as-glass surface which practically seals or "closes" up the pores. Semi-Steel easily repels the attacks of gas fumes and thus greatly prolongs the life of the fire-pot.

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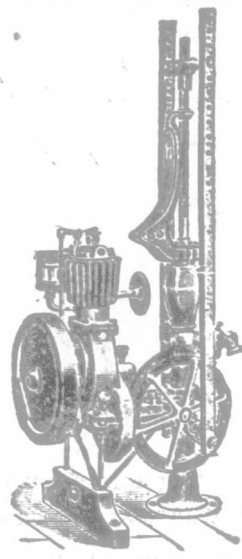
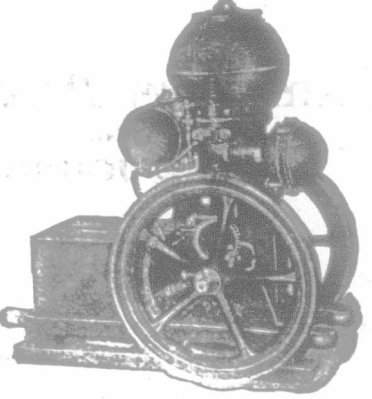
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

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No. 942

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EDITORIAL

Farmers and Automobiles

The number of farmers already owning automobiles indicates that ere long this horseless vehicle will be common in rural districts. In the Canadian West the prairie country is very inviting to users of automobiles. New-comers are pouring in from states to the south, where autos are in general use by farmers, and it is only a matter of time until prosperous farmers will not consider their equipment complete without one of these machines.

The past few years has brought great development in mechanism and in ease of handling. Where formerly experts were required to keep the car in running order, now a man with any mechanical turn can attend to the engine and manipulate the machine without danger of accident. The farmer, being more of a machinist than the city man, is likely to keep his car in better repair and to get more years of wear out of it.

To the farmer who can afford it the purchase of an automobile is worth considering.

Horseless Carriages vs. Automobiles

A quarter of a century or so ago the average individual marvelled at the "horseless carriage." Those who cared to admit that such vehicle was possible, opined that only the immensely rich could hope to ride in one. Now things have changed. Farmers all over the Canadian prairies, where there was a little or no development twenty or thirty years ago, either have bought or are considering the advisability of buying a "horseless carriage." Such has been the development in the automobile business.

The prejudice of former years against automobiles is dying out gradually. A decade or so ago those from rural parts were a unit in denouncing them. Horses, being unacquainted

with such machines, were so easily frightened that it was scarcely safe to drive on the highways that are intended for the use of farmers. Many still drive the roads at considerable risk, but most people have one or more horses that do not fear engines or auto cars. With traction engines and railways in all parts, the horseflesh of recent years are becoming accustomed to all forms of vehicles, with or without horses. When the older horses have died off, every horse owner who knows anything about driving will be able to travel without any serious danger of meeting with mishaps.

So great has been the change in attitude towards automobiles in recent years that farmers in all parts of the Canadian West look upon them as a boon. They are no longer looked upon as the plaything of the idle rich. General utility is the quality that tends to make them popular with practical men.

Speed Mania Being Curbed

There has been a noticeable change in the last year or so in the ideas that automobile manufacturers have of the purpose for which motor cars are required. Earlier in the history of the automobile the notion seemed general that the chief end of the machines was to annihilate distance. Comfort and convenience were sacrificed for speed, and the thing that concerned maker and buyer most was to get a car that would travel on an ordinary road at a speed about equal to what an express train makes on a steel track. That notion is being discarded, and cars built on graceful lines and offering the maximum comfort for those who ride in them are the popular models of the present. People are coming to know that the pleasures of automobiling consists less in tearing up a country road and hurling a lot of the roadbed onto adjoining fields in a cloud of dust, than it does in travelling at a reasonable speed and actually enjoying such sights and scenes as may be viewed.

It is gratifying to observe that the mania for speed is being curbed, and that it is being done by automobile manufacturers and automobilists themselves. The change is due in part to the discovery of cars in which there is more pleasure in reasonable driving than there is in eating up distance; but in the largest part to the use of automobiles as a necessity, rather than a pleasure. When a man buys an automobile because he can make economic use of it he has an eye on the cost of maintenance, and it has been pretty well shown that up-keep of a car sent over country roads at from thirty to fifty miles an hour, in new tires and engine repairs, amounts to more than the level-headed man of business cares to sink into a machine. Besides, he wants to get some fun out of using it.

Buying Automobiles

Perhaps the chief danger in the farmer's relation to the automobile at present is found in the fact that some purchase when they admittedly are unable to afford it. As a rule this condition develops when something that formerly was a luxury is converted into a commodity of real value to the practical man of affairs. It has been noted in many parts of the United States that one farmer buys an automobile because a more prosperous neighbor has one. Many have had their farms heavily mortgaged in order to make the purchase. Such procedure is not to be commended. The farmer has as much right to these machines as has any other class of individuals, but he must learn to go cautiously and not place himself in position to lose the soil from which he makes a livelihood for himself and his family.

There are many men who can afford a horse and buggy before they can afford a team and carriage; so there are many who can afford a team and carriage before they can convince sound business men that they should own a big auto car. It is a purchase that commands consideration. Fuel and repairs, as well as initial cost, must be taken into account. Then, too, some study of the use to which it is to be put must be given. The man who purchases merely for pleasure, or because a more wealthy or less wise neighbor did so, and then allows it to keep him from his work is not consulting his own best interests.

Encouraging Suicide

The frequency with which men in automobiles or flying machines lose their lives in an attempt to win big prizes offered by some individual or firm laying claim to the title "philanthropist," indicates that these moneyed men or corporations are simply encouraging unintentional suicide. Newspapers are perhaps most in evidence in these foolish offers. Air navigation, though not in vogue very many years, already has several victims from the ranks of those who become over-venturesome in their eagerness to win a big pile of money. For many years an annual tribute in human lives has been given over in big meets where a large trophy was hung up for the man who could accomplish a certain feat, or come nearest accomplishing it, with an auto car. One of the most recent of these men-killers was at the Vanderbilt Cup races, where three lives were lost.

What is to be gained by encouraging brave men to be dare-devils? Everyone who knows anything about an automobile knows that a standard machine can navigate with a good load on any kind of reasonably well-kept road, and that fifty or sixty miles an hour can be covered under fair conditions. Who wants

to travel faster where there is a chance of bumping into something less elastic than common air? All that is wanted now is greater perfection in mechanism, if such is possible, and a lower price.

The world cannot afford to have experts, either with automobiles or air machines, prematurely slain. Manufacturers need suggestions from these men. The honor of achieving something with their machines is enough to spur them on as long as reasonable cash is on hand to assist in the good work of improvement. Offers of large sums for the performance of fool-hardy feats should be prohibited.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 17

I CONSIDER THE RATHER FREQUENT APPOINTMENTS OF COMMISSIONS

Judging from the frequency with which Dominion and provincial governments in Canada resort to commissions of investigation, one would almost conclude that we soon will be governed by commission; or, at least, that specially appointed commissions will suggest to our legislators the lines along which legislation is needed. Like every other good thing this is being overworked. In fact, it is now almost safe to conclude that when a special commission is appointed the government is anxious to shift responsibility that should rest on its shoulders to the shoulders of the members of the commission.

What has been accomplished for the general weal by the appointment of commissions to investigate and report on conditions in the Canadian West. True the Royal Grain Commission, after taking evidence in 1906, made some valuable recommendations. Helpful legislation followed; but could not this legislation have been framed by sincere legislators, without entailing the expenses connected with the investigation? It seems to have been an expensive way of gathering a lot of information already known by those in touch with the grain trade as it pertains to the Canadian West.

Since 1906 other commissions have been appointed by governments to report on conditions with which farmers were obliged to deal. No one cares to intimate that the commissioners did not do their work faithfully. Evidence certainly was taken from every available source. Reports were made after a time to the governments responsible for the appointment, but a careful search through the pages of these reports brings to light little or nothing that was not general knowledge before the commissioners set about their work.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that the appointment of commissions of investigation by governments has fallen into disrepute? Is it strange that those who follow their operations and read their reports deplore the useless expenditure of the country's cash.

I know there are many readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE who do not agree with me on this question. There are those who consider the appointment of such commissions to be a boon to the common people. They say it is the only means whereby the farmer can get a hearing. True, the farmer gets a hearing. His grievances and suggestions for remedy are submitted to the commissioners, and also sent far and wide through the press. But when the time for action arrives little more is done than would have been done had the farmer never been given an opportunity to air his grievances.

The best evidence that governments do not pretend to legislate according to the bulk of the evidence heard by the commissioners of their own appointment is found in the tenor of the reports. In fact, some people who are in position to know claim that the first drafts of reports submitted by commissioners have been returned

for revision. Evidently the government did not consider that the legislation suggested was in the best interests of their friends, and they did not care to ignore reasonable suggestions from the men they had appointed. Therefore, it is said, the report was changed.

I am not opposed to commissions. When big problems are under consideration and when the details are not generally known, I think there is no means of getting the facts that is more reliable than the appointment of three or more able and fair-minded men to ferret out information from all sides, and report—provided always that this commission is non-partizan and is given a free hand, both in taking evidence and in the tenor of its report. When these conditions prevail no commission will prove to be worthless. However, it is possible to overdo the commission stunt and to resort to this scheme when such action can be of little or no benefit. Governments should learn to keep a fairly tight string on the purse of the treasury.

"AIRCHIE McCLEURE."

* * *

Henry Wallace, in an address at the United States National Conservation Convention, held recently at St. Paul, Minn., said: "The most important thing of all is to make farm life satisfactory to the young, and prevent them from becoming consumers, instead of producers; for a man fit to be a farmer is worth more to the city just now on a farm than he is in the city. This increased intelligence means eventually a radical reform in our rural schools moved out into the country, to a school that imbues the pupils in their plastic stage with a love of farm life."

HORSE

Wintering Farm Horses

From replies received in answer to the question, "How do you winter the farm horses?" it would seem that opinion is nearly equally divided as to whether it is better to turn horses out as soon as the fall work is done and let them rustle on the prairie, or at the straw piles, until the approach of spring, or whether they should be stabled at night, kept in on stormy days, but turned out for several hours every day the weather is not extreme. We believe that on the whole those who have the best horses and get the most work from them in spring and summer follow the latter system, for it is a matter of general experience that a horse will stand more work in spring if he has been liberally fed and allowed to exercise regularly in winter than he will if he has had to buffet the storms and zero temperatures and chance existence at a straw pile. As against this, however, there is the experience of many others who follow the "rustling" method of wintering most successfully, so it is impossible to make a general statement of the method of wintering that is the most advisable. In the following letters the merits of the two methods are pretty thoroughly discussed. The prizes are given in the order in which the articles appear.

System of Inside and Outside Wintering

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The constitution and general soundness of the farm horse very much depends upon the treatment he receives during the winter. We keep from fifteen to twenty head of farm horses, eight of which do the farm work, the others being colts and a driver. Of the eight, three or four raise a foal each, and there is not an unsound or weak constitutioned horse on the farm. We attribute this to the winter care of our horses more than anything else.

Too many farmers keep their farm horses tied by the head all winter in a dark, stuffy stable without any ventilation whatever, and up to their hocks in manure. How could such an animal be healthy and strong? Horses treated this way cannot be comfortable or happy and contented. They are shy and restless, developing such bad

habits as cribbing. They go into the stable at the beginning of winter looking thin after the season's work, and the owner wonders why they don't put on flesh standing idle and being well fed.

We have a good sized straw pile within 200 yards of the stable. It is sheltered as much as possible from north and west winds. About two hours, or little more, after the horses have had their breakfast, which is about 9 a.m., they are let out to water. If the weather is not stormy, they are left out till five in the evening to rustle around the straw pile. They grow a long coat of hair, and have no desire to return to the stable for shelter before night, when they come in refreshed from exercise and with a stomach full of straw. Their mangers are filled with hay, and they are left till 8.30 or 9 p.m., when we put in their oats: one gallon for the work horses, and a half gallon to the colts. The horses are left for the night to have a rest on a fresh straw bed. They stay quiet till morning, when they are fed hay with grain again. Farmers may change the grain feed to suit themselves, but be careful not to feed too much. On stormy days the horses are let out to water once only (they seldom will drink oftener), and left out for half an hour to exercise. When they come in we give them a carrot or turnip and the mangers are filled with straw. Salt is also given occasionally.

We have never been troubled with weak or deformed foals, and we believe our success is due to plenty of exercise for the brood mares. Never a day passes, but the horses exercise for a half hour at least. Being accustomed to the cold weather they exercise themselves without being driven. The temperature of our stable is above freezing, but not much so on cold nights. Horses kept in hot stables cannot stand the cold, while others in colder stables don't mind 30 degrees below zero. About a month before seeding we gradually increase the grain feed, and begin to curry the work horses, so that all the long hair is gone when it is time to start seeding.

In short, I advise plenty of exercise, plenty of pure water, a straw pile to rustle around during the day, a little grain and some hay twice a day, and a clean, dry bed to lie on over night in a light, airy, well ventilated stable, without drafts. Horses kept through the winter in this way will come out fat and healthy, in the pink of condition for the work ahead of them.

Man.

G. W.

Lets Horses Rustle

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My experience of Canada and its winters is not of very long standing, only six years, but in that time I have come to some conclusions, and one of them is that the best way to winter horses not wanted for work is to let them rustle. My reasons for so deciding I will explain.

When I came out here I could not think this country any place for horses to be wintered out. I felt they would surely perish of cold; but seeing all around me other people's horses roaming the prairies, as a sort of balm to my feelings and conscience, I turned my horses out in the day time for the first two winters, and brought them in in the evening and fed them straw and some oats. But long before the winter was over I found this plan a source of annoyance, the reason being, my horses, knowing there was a feed awaiting them as soon as they got in the stable, more than half the time were all standing for hours shivering around the gate waiting to be brought in. At the same time I could see other people's horses quietly and contentedly grazing with no thought nor apparent desire to come in, and when spring came I noticed that the horses that had been out all the time were in quite as good condition as mine were, and, if anything, healthier, for the simple reason they had lived a more even, if not natural, life; not part of the time in a fairly warm stable, and some time standing shivering at a field gate for hours when the temperature was away below zero.

The result was that after the first two winters I

STOCK

Abortion in Cattle

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

turned out all horses not wanted as soon as freeze-up came, and there they remain until about the middle of March, when they are brought in and are carefully fed and groomed and exercised by doing any little jobs that they can be put to. In two or three weeks, or by the time there is anything to do on the land, they are quite fit and ready to do it. Of course, for the first two or three days we go steady with them, but after that let them go, and I have no hesitation in saying my horses look quite as well as any in the district, do quite as much work, and up to now I have never had to call in a veterinarian for any reason, except to file and attend to one horse's teeth this year. Therefore, I say let horses rustle, and if they have a few straw stacks to pick around, and a few hundred acres to scratch and pasture on, they will take no harm, and, in my opinion, be a good deal healthier than standing in a stable. There will be no stocked legs, neither will there be liver or kidney troubles, like there is when horses are tied in a stall for four or five months with very little exercise, living on all dried stuff. Besides, wintering outside is considerably cheaper, and a lot less work.

Sask.

A. BRACEGIRDLE.

Rustling No Good

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In wintering farm horses I have found from experience that the best way is to keep them in the stables at night and turn them out during the day. When the fall work is done, I begin getting my horses hardened down by turning them out each day for a while so they will get used to it before the real cold weather sets in. This gives them a chance to grow a good thick coat of hair. At nights they are tied in and given a small forkful of hay to keep them from being hungry before morning. They are also given a liberal quantity of good, dry straw for bedding.

If the morning is very cold they are watered and given a little more hay, until the day warms up a little; but if the morning is fine, they are watered and sent to the stacks first thing. I have found it a good plan to keep some oat sheaves in the fall and give the horses one each at night occasionally to keep them from tiring of the hay.

About the first of March I feed a little more hay and a few threshed oats so as to get some strength and life into the horses before the spring work starts. By the first of April they are kept in the stable and are fed a gallon of oats each twice a day. Then when they start work on the land they get a gallon each three times a day, and will stand any amount of work.

I have never tried letting horses out to rustle for their living, but I have often seen it tried by neighbors, and in every case it turned out the same; that is, they could not stand a good day's work in the spring and were always thin all summer. I have tried other different plans, and have found it pays to give horses a chance in the winter. They will do more work and stand it better in the summer.

Sask.

READER.

The annual loss to stockmen from spizootic abortion is a serious item, and some time ago a royal commission was appointed to see if something cannot be done to check the spread of the disease and lessen the mortality. The commission has issued a report which strongly recommends public control. While a few breeders have been able to keep their stock healthy, the bulk of stockmen have been totally unable to combat the disease, and from the nature of the plague this is not to be wondered at. So long as the cows which have recently aborted can be sold and moved freely from one section to another private efforts to control can do little.

It is not more difficult to make a diagnosis of this disease than some already dealt with under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and it is quite practicable to devise regulations regarding compulsory notification of cases of abortion, so that an investigation might be made as to the contagious or non-contagious character of the outbreak. Restrictions on the sale and movement of cows that proved to have contagious abortion could then be enforced, and though loss would be entailed on stockmen, it would not be so great as the loss occasioned at present by the uncontrolled disease. A more effective result would probably be attained by the restriction of sale and movement of pregnant cows, which, though apparently healthy, are infected, but this would involve heavy losses on owners, and is hardly practicable in the present state of opinion amongst stockmen.

The commission has a good case for public control.

HACKNEYS AND SHORTHORNS SOLD

There was a large company present at the periodical sale at Howden, Yorks, of Hackneys from the Brookfield stud, owned by W. Burdett Coutts, M.P.

The sale was a very successful one, and some high prices were realized. Considering that many young animals were included, the average of almost 53 gs. was a satisfactory one. Fifty-seven lots sold for £3,011. The famous brood mare, Fragility, brought the highest price, 360 gs., from H. B. Brandt, Capenor, after keen bidding. The same buyer also bought the chestnut gelding colt, Forthright, for 280gs, the second highest price.

A remarkable demand for Shorthorns of well known pedigree was developed at the dispersal sale of H. Higson's herd at Stratford on Avon. A big company was present, and bidding was free for the splendid specimens offered. Three figure bids were common, and 30 head averaged £108. A fine cow of Golden Rose blood, Golden Mary, brought 320 gs. from Capt. Behrens. An Augusta cow sold for 260 gs. to R. W. Hill, and the same buyer secured Augusta Auguston 2nd for 250 gs. and her roan calf for 170 gs.

At the same sale a selection of Shorthorns was also offered from H. C. Lewis' herd. These

brought good prices, 17 head averaging £91. Mr. Duthie, of Collynie, paid the best price, 200 gs. for the cow, Hean Mysie.

CHEESE QUALITY NOT HIGH

The exhibition of cheddar cheese at the Mid-Somerset show did not belie the great reputation of that fine dairy county, though the cold, sunless season made the average quality poorer than usual, owing to insufficient ripening. In a close contest, the championships was taken by E. Brake with a very firm, well flavored cheese, reserve place going to C. W. Spencer.

The cow tests are always a good feature at this show, and some good dairy records were made in the twenty-four hour test.

NEW KINDS OF BREAD

Every conceivable type of bread was plentifully shown on the stands at the Millers' and Bakers' Exhibition, at the agricultural hall, London, and modern baking is certainly a complex business. A noticeable feature of the new kinds of bread was the widespread use of malt in various forms in combination with ordinary flour. Another point was the interesting use of milk in bread baking.

All the leading millers of the country were represented by attractive exhibits of their various grades of flour.

Insular pride was flattered by the awarding of the gold medal to a loaf baked from flour ground from a combination of British-grown wheats. The miller was Wm. Priestley, of Norfolk. The silver medal went to a Northampton miller, Mr. Whitworth.

LAND VALUATION FORMS COMPLEX

For several weeks a fierce controversy has raged in certain of our daily papers regarding the supposed difficulty of filling up the forms issued by the government in connection with the new valuation of land. The claim was made that the forms were too complex for the average individual.

The chancellor of the exchequer called a conference of land agents, surveyors, etc., a few days ago. These gentlemen acknowledged that the questions could be answered quite readily and could suggest no alteration of the forms. Mr. Lloyd-George stated that a million and a half of the forms have already been filled in and received by the authorities, so the supposed difficulties cannot have been insuperable.

There is a good demand at excellent prices for agricultural land, in spite of many attempts to prove that the new taxes are detrimental to agricultural land. One of the principal land selling firms has disposed of 30,774 acres of farming land this year at prices averaging over 27 years' purchase on the existing rents.

PREMIUM FOR PUREBRED SIRES

Welsh agriculturists are going to have a share of the funds provided by the development commissioners, and they have declared that the best results would be obtained by a system of giving premiums on sires of purebred stock for the use of farmers. They recommend that a central committee be formed to administer the funds.

At a conference the parliamentary secretary of the local government board spoke of the remarkable progress made in agriculture by Norway, Sweden and Denmark. In Denmark they have actually made a light railway for the purpose of making additional land by laying soil upon rocks. That was one illustration of the advantage of scientific education.

LIVE-STOCK CONDITIONS

August was an unsatisfactory month for exports of live stock from the United Kingdom, the value being much lower than a year ago. Horses showed an increase in numbers, but a decrease in average value. There was a big reduction in cattle exports, only 165 going out, against 436 in August, 1909. The average value £63, was better.

Sheep fell from 1,716 to 860, and the average value dropped by nearly 50 per cent. to £6 10s. Canada was the best customer, taking 600.

For pigs there was practically no demand, only 14 being exported.

FINE WEATHER CONDITIONS

Under the fine weather conditions now pre-



JUDGING SHIRE STALLIONS, ROYAL COUNTIES SHOW, WINCHESTER, ENGLAND, 1910. CHAMPION ON LEFT

vailing in England the harvesting of the grain as it does in poultry houses. The curtain system of ventilation has disadvantages, so has the open window method, or ventilation by means of holes in the ceiling or walls, but is a long ways ahead of nothing at all. Because one cannot afford, or does not understand the construction of the more complicated system, is not reason why simpler methods should be neglected. Every one building a stable this fall or with an old stable that is damp and foul and dark when the stock are in it in winter, should arrange now to have these defects remedied. A horse or cattle stable is better a little cold than damp.

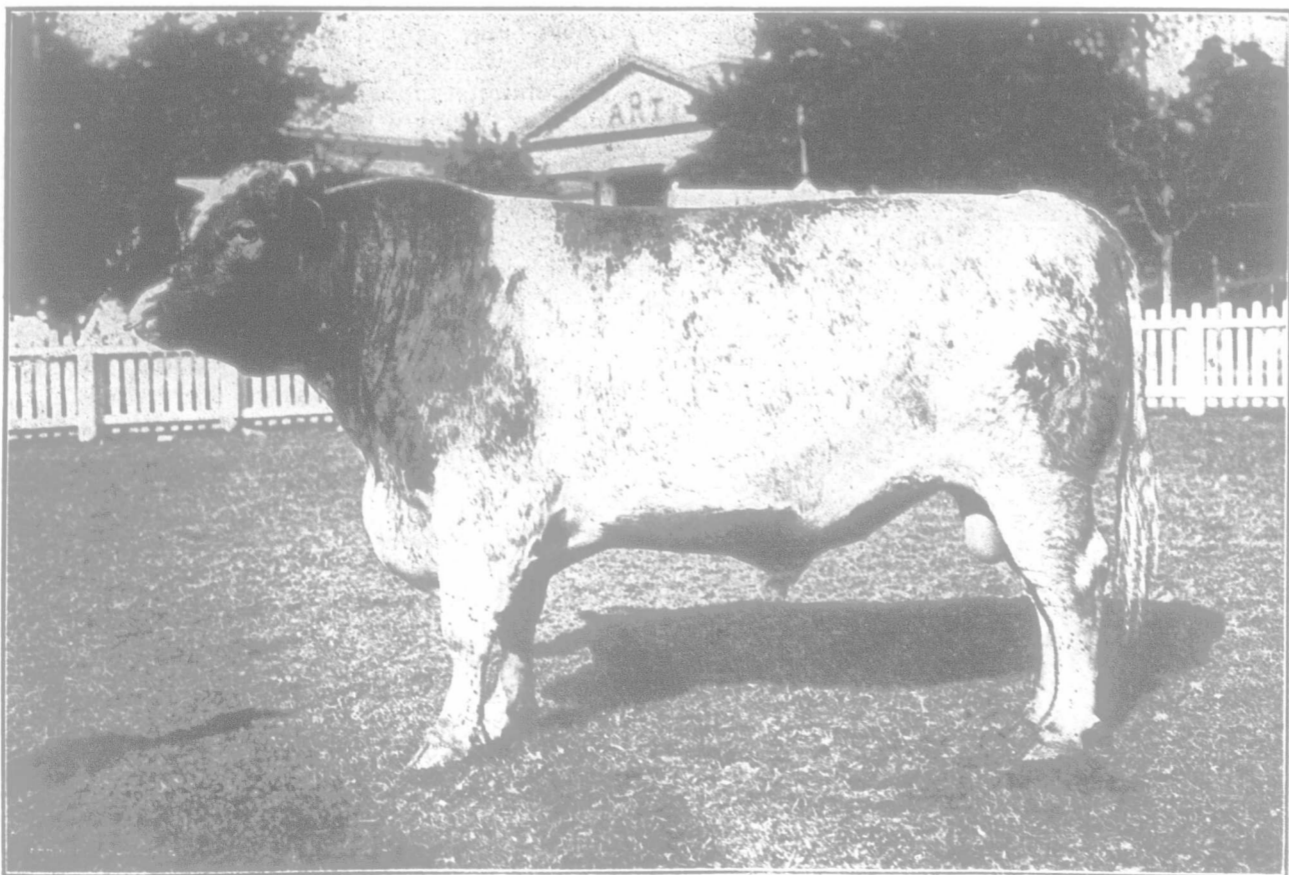
While it is improbable that we shall have a failure of the English potato crop like that of 1903 there are widespread reports of disease. Two months ago there was every prospect of a record crop, and early potatoes were very good, both in yield and quality. It is in main crop potatoes that deterioration has been severe. In many sections, instead of seven or eight tons to the acre, only four or five tons will be harvested, and this is largely owing to the excessive rainfall and cold days of July and August.

Prospects in Ireland seem poorer than in England, and the crop in France is a partial failure. F. DEWHIRST.

Ventilate the Stables

No kind of live stock can thrive and do well in ill-lighted, poorly-aired buildings. One of the first requirements in a stable is that it should be well provided with windows, and have means for letting fresh air in and foul air out. Neither of these requirements are difficult to fill. Sunlight and fresh air cost nothing, and the expense of getting a sufficiency of each in the stable is no greater than that to which some stable builders go to keep these two health essentials out. The first care should be to have the stable light. Sunlight is Nature's most effective germicide; the next, to get the fresh air in. Fresh air contains the vitalizing oxygen that the blood takes up through the tiny cells of the lungs every time an animal breathes.

To get light in is not so difficult, but to provide for the taking out of foul air and the getting in of fresh is regarded by some a problem of some difficulty. Elaborate systems of ventilation have been built into farm stables, and some of the simpler of them work satisfactorily. The system invented by Professor King has worked well under a wide variety of conditions. It is probably the most useful of the more elaborate systems. However, lack of ventilation cannot be excused on the ground that the system necessary for effective work is too costly and difficult to install. Cotton or duck tacked onto the window frames will let in and diffuse abundance of outside air, as well in horse or cattle stables



MBADOW KING, THE GREAT SHORTHORN BULL THAT WON THE GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP IN STRONG COMPETITION AT TORONTO EXHIBITION.

as it does in poultry houses. The curtain system of ventilation has disadvantages, so has the open window method, or ventilation by means of holes in the ceiling or walls, but is a long ways ahead of nothing at all. Because one cannot afford, or does not understand the construction of the more complicated system, is not reason why simpler methods should be neglected. Every one building a stable this fall or with an old stable that is damp and foul and dark when the stock are in it in winter, should arrange now to have these defects remedied. A horse or cattle stable is better a little cold than damp.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

October 19.—*If there are practical objections to having calves come in the fall, what are they? Have you ever had the cows come in in October, November or December? If so, how did it turn out? Did you make as well from the cows as you would had they calved in the spring, and what kind of calves did you raise? Is the practice advisable?*

October 26.—*What success have you had raising chicks this year? Were results sufficiently promising to induce an increase in operations next season?*

November 2.—*Practical farmers differ in opinion regarding the use of the harrow after the plow. Some claim that the harrow should be used immediately to form a surface mulch and conserve moisture; others advocate leaving the surface as rough as possible to hold the snow. Discuss this question and let newcomers know the results of your experience.*

November 9.—*What is your opinion of winter Dairying? Would you advise shipping the cream to a big creamery or making butter at home? Compare returns.*

Winter Grains

Winter grains when they come through the winter safely are the surest crops to grow. They get a good start in the fall and in the spring they make so rapid a growth that they mature before the warm, dry weather sets in.

Rye is the surest of our winter crops. So far the best variety is N.D.A.C. 959, which was developed at the State Agricultural College. In trials it has proven to be much hardier than any other variety tried in the state. It is well to sow the rye early in September, and of course the better the seed bed the better the success. Another advantage of the rye as well as of winter wheat is that it grows so rapidly in the spring that weeds like wild oats and kinghead (ragweed) are held back and then it ripens before these do, so that they are weed killers as well as good yielders.

In regard to winter wheat I wish to quote from Prof. Shepperd's address before the Tri-State Grain Growers' Convention: "I have nothing better than Turkey Red winter wheat to name to you now. It is a hard winter wheat. It sells at about 7 cents under No. 1 Northern, on our northwestern market. Sow about 4½ pecks per acre. It stools pretty heavily and that amount will be enough for good land. I believe it is better to sow it early in September than to wait until later in the fall. Getting through the winter season is the rub with it usually. Some of us have sown it in stubble after the spring grain crop was taken off. I feel kind of ashamed of it and would not seed it that way except upon land that is rich and in a mellow, nice condition. It would be folly to stubble it on land that is either poor or hard. I like the idea of sowing it in standing corn with a one-horse grain drill—lots of work, but it is pretty safe that way; the stubble of the corn forms considerable protection to it. One farmer tells me that he leaves every fourth row of corn stand as a snow catcher to protect his winter wheat. It must have winter protection."—W. C. PALMER, N.D.A.C.

Pertinent Good Roads Facts

A recent issue of *Congressional Record*, in which a speech by Hon. Dick T. Morgan is given, contains a brief statement of pertinent facts relative to good roads as follows:

It is a matter of tremendous import that in the United States bad roads are directly responsible for the loss of over a billion dollars a year. The saving of this stupendous sum constitutes an economic question of vast importance. (Arthur C. Jackson, president National Good Roads Association.)

Average cost to haul 1 ton of farm produce 1 mile in the United States, 23 cents. (United States department of Agriculture, 1908.) Similar service on European highways costs 8 cents. (American Encyclopedia.)

With equally as good roads as Europe the saving in transportation of farm produce in United States would amount to \$250,000,000 per year. (L. W. Page, Director United States Office of Public Roads.)

On the 2,155,000 miles of road in the United States there is spent annually \$90,000,000, while on the 150,000 miles of road in England there is spent annually \$80,000,000, or 14 times as much. (L. W. Page, Director United States Office of Public Roads.)

The agricultural population of France does not have to spend its money repairing vehicles and harness every winter. (Secretary of State Knox.)

There are worse things in this world than debt (for good roads); for instance, stagnation, loss of prestige, emigration. (W. E. McClintock, Chelsea, Board of Control, Boston, Mass.)

No class of people are affected to a greater extent than are the farmers, either by a bad road or an improved highway. The one is a pick-pocket, the other is an interest-drawing and ever-increasing bank account. (J. H. McDonald,

Connecticut state highway commissioner.)

It cost 3.8 cents per bushel to transport wheat from New York to Liverpool, but it cost the farmer 5.4 cents per bushel to haul the average of 9.4 miles from the farm to the railroad station. (Department of Agriculture, United States.)

New Jersey has the most economical and best construction of highways and the lowest maintenance for the class of highways of any state in the union. (Frederick Gilkyson, state commissioner of highways, New Jersey.)

When the agricultural production alone of the United States for the past eleven years totals \$70,000,000,000, a sum to stagger the imagination, and it cost more to take this product from the farm to the railway station than from such station to the American and European markets, and when the saving in cost of moving this product of agriculture over good highways, instead of bad, would have built a million miles of good roads, the incalculable waste of bad roads in this country is shown to be of such enormous proportions as to demand immediate reformation and the wisest and best statesmanship. — Arthur C. Jackson, president National Good Roads Association.

Building Implement House

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

When building an implement shed the first thing is the selection of a site. It should be located on a site which is well drained, and, if the drainage is faulty, the ground should be graded to suit the conditions and the size of the building. It should also be located handy to the barn, with plenty of room between for turning with different implements. As to the size of the building, the amount of machinery to be housed will be the deciding factor. However, I believe a suitable size for the average farm would be 30 x 50 feet and 10 feet high. Post holes should be dug for the sides and ends ten feet apart (except one in the front side, which should be wider, for a wide door to accommodate the widest implements), not less than two feet deep in which to place good, sound cedar posts. The tops of the posts should be levelled, and 2 x 8-inch planks spiked on, the rafters being placed on these plates. Then sheet the roof and shingle, or patent roofing may be used. Pieces of 2x6, or 2 x 4, are then nailed around the bottom and center on the outside of posts, except where the doors are, and common boards nailed on vertically, covering the cracks with three-inch battens, using nails which go through and clinch. Large doors should be put in all along one side, so that machinery may be taken out and put in without necessitating moving everything else.

Provision should be made to have plenty of light in a building of this kind, by placing windows in each gable end and along both sides, and if the size of the building will permit, one corner or end could be fitted up as a workshop, to provide a fine place to put in a wet or stormy day repairing, etc. The windows in the gable ends should open to allow lumber to be put in from the outside.

The cost of a building of this kind would vary greatly in different localities. I figure a rough estimate for this size building at \$325.00 for material only. If locating permanently a better job can be done by bedding the posts in cement and sloping the top of the cement at the ground line to shed water from around the posts.

Sask.

W. HALL.

Value of Fall Plowing in Conserving Winter Precipitation

It is generally conceded that in order to permit the winter precipitation to enter the soils easily and effectively, the soil should be plowed in the fall and left in a rough state throughout the winter. To prevent a loss of his storage moisture, when the warm sunshine of spring and summer appears, the fall plowed soil should be harrowed in early spring, and by means of repeated harrowings a dry earth mulch should be kept on the surface. On the overwhelming majority of Western soils the only right time

for plowing is in the fall. On an equally large proportion of Western soils the best method of preventing evaporation from soils is deep and thorough cultivation.

The soil of the farm on which the experiments reported in this bulletin were conducted was tilled in the best possible manner. The top soil was loose and permitted the ready entrance of water. The field was usually plowed in the fall. During two seasons only was it possible to secure comparative data dealing with fall versus spring plowing. While the difference in both seasons was small, in both cases it was in favor of the fall-plowed soil.

Some workers in this field have noted the small increase in the percentage of soil moisture to certain depths resulting from fall plowing, and have hastily concluded that fall plowing has little value in conserving the natural precipitation. In view of the law of the approximate constancy of the soil moisture in the spring such views may be revised. Fall plowing undoubtedly conserves the winter precipitation.—Utah Bulletin No. 104.

Packer on Breaking

A new settler at Girvan, Sask., writes that he has broken considerable new land this season. On part of it he used a surface packer directly after the plow, and the remainder was disced and then packed. He asks for the experience of those who have used the packer under such circumstances.

We shall be pleased to give space to practical articles dealing with the use of packers on new breaking.

Automobiles in the West

The time is not far distant when prosperous farmers in all parts of the Canadian West will own automobiles. If a farm paper had made such statement ten years ago its readers would have considered it as no longer being issued in the interests of agriculture. But times have changed and automobiles have been improved. Farmers have learned the value of anything that saves time or labor; auto manufacturers have developed a strong car, comparatively simple in construction and easy to manipulate. It is therefore not unreasonable to expect that the farmer will spend his money on an automobile.

Several hundred cars have gone to farmers in different parts of the Canadian prairies during the past summer. Generally speaking, 25 to 30 horse power machines, capable of carrying four or five passengers and costing \$1,500 to \$2,000, have had biggest sale. In parts where long drives over somewhat rough country are common, larger and more powerful cars are in demand. The farmer on the level prairie, however, is satisfied with a lighter and less expensive car, and the manufacturers are catering to his requirements. In homes where the call is for a vehicle

of capacity for two persons a still smaller car with seats for two and considerable room for parcels has been put on the market. In other words, automobile manufacturers look for a big future trade with farmers, and they are endeavoring to offer something to displace the top buggy as well as the double-seated carriage or democrat.

Attracted by seeming low prices several farmers have purchased second-hand machines. In some instances the bargain proved to be a snap from the farmer's viewpoint. On the whole, however, the new owner of the automobile is disappointed. Not a few have paid \$750 to \$1,000 for machines, the real value of which ran below \$500. A story indicating that a \$3,000 machine has run only a season or two sounds good when it is being offered at \$1,000, but a great deal depends on how it was handled and the treatment it received.

So far, automobile purchasers are men who can afford the outlay. In some parts of the United States it appears that farms have been mortgaged in an eagerness to have a car as good as the one owned by a neighbor. Such rashness has not developed in this country.

Across the border automobiles on the farm have become somewhat of a rage. One firm in Minneapolis claims to have sold 400 in Minnesota and the Dakotas in the first six months of 1910. The Americans appear to want a large car, with plenty of weight, strong but not of as high finish as is found in city cars. Utility and comfort are their demands—simple mechanism and great power capacity. The average price given for the 400 machines referred to was \$2,250.

Automobiles in the hands of intelligent farmers will do much to remove the prejudice that has existed against those who run the country. If there is any way of bringing about a strict observance of automobile laws it is through the ranks of the auto owners. Stringent laws look good in print and fine levies draw some cash out of the pockets of the reckless. But what do these fellows care for a paltry fine? It is when auto owners themselves get together and discuss the question of reckless driving that the chauffeurs use common sense, and at least exercise judgment if they do not live up to the letter of the law.

Why should not farmers own automobiles? They do not hesitate about buying improved implements as soon as they can afford them. If it is decided that an auto car can be used to advantage and the purse will stand it the investment is worth while. Prairie roads are ideal, and where long distances separate neighbors the "horseless carriage" breaks the isolation by making it possible to visit frequently or go to town on business. If properly handled it can be developed into an attraction to farm life—another tie that will convince the farmer's son that his proper place is on the farm.



WHO SAID PEAS DO NOT POD WELL IN MANITOBA!

This photograph gives some idea of the size and number of pods on a peafield on C.P.R. farm in Springfield Municipality, Manitoba.

Why Many Farmers Are Buying Automobiles

There can be little doubt that the auto will be regarded by the more progressive as a part of the farm equipment, filling a place as important as many of the other labor-saving machines now considered necessities, but which were until recently unknown. It is but the old process of evolution at work, and up-to-date farmers are in the van of things progressive. First, it was the oxen, the log wagon and the prairie schooner; then the nondescript, mongrel horse and the farm wagon, followed by the grades and cross-breds and the spring wagon, which in turn were superseded by the rubber-tired surrey and the still better horses, and now comes the auto.

While these latter-day developments of mechanical ingenuity properly supplement the horse, they do not supplant him, nor detract from his indisputable merits. These inventions possess advantages, however, in certain directions and under certain conditions, that give them a large and growing importance, and perhaps nowhere is the auto being found of more economic value than by the farmers themselves, the horse-raisers. It is in the West, too, or more especially the Central West, where the motor car is being most widely brought into service by farmer people. Only recently a New York trade journal noted this, particularly indicating Kansans as the most liberal buyers, and it is said that the big country trade of the sunflower state has made Kansas City the third largest distributing point for automobiles in the United States.

There are three distinct reasons for the Kansas farmers, for example, buying automobiles: First, their prosperity enables this buying, regardless of any particular financial consideration or business motive; second, the extraordinary good roads, natural or made, and third, the distances between neighbors and cities, owing to the comparatively sparse population. According to inhabitants, there are probably more of these conveyances owned by the rural population of Kansas than of any other state, and in the so-called short-grass section the per capita ownership of autos is likely greatest. Statistics tend to indicate this: For instance, it has been stated that Reno county has 600 cars, Barton 850, Rice 375, Pawnee 550 (one for every third family in the county), Stafford 400, Finney 225, Ford 106, Kearny 45, Hamilton 25, and Gray 30—3,206 autos to 116,336 people, or about one car to every nine families. These counties are in the southwestern part of the state in the Arkansas valley. Beyond and south of these, in the extreme corner, are five large counties, embracing a combined area of 3,282 square miles, that have no railroad facilities, where the motor car is solving the problem of transportation and putting their people in closer, quicker touch with the world and their fellows remote or near.

The report of the Kansas state tax commission for 1909 showed twice as many automobiles in the state in that year as in the year before, and returns from the 48 counties thus far received for 1910 show a net gain of 92%. The 48 counties, too, have no large towns or cities. Detailed figures indicate that the year's increase in the rural districts amounted to more than 130%, compared with a gain of 70% in the cities, there being now nearly as many cars in the farmers' possession in the aggregate as in the hands of the city people. These sworn-to official statistics suggest forcibly the fast growing popularity of the auto among the farmers, who at first were rather backward about testing its capabilities.

An interesting fact, too, brought out by a recent investigation of a prominent insurance company, which loans large sums of money in Kansas, is that the farmers of the sunflower state are not assuming debt or borrowing money to pay for cars, as city folks everywhere are said to be doing; which, incidentally, is but another indication of the sanity of the agriculturist, as well as of his plethoric pocketbook.

AUTOS RESULT IN BETTER HIGHWAYS

Along with the motor car has come a more insistent demand for better highways, and the movement for improved roads has made appreciable headway since the farmers have become devotees of the gasoline wagons. The increasing use of these has done in a half decade what fifty years of resolutions and oratory failed to accomplish. In Kansas at the present

time there is in the making one of the most extensive continuous good roads yet proposed in the middle west, about 250 miles east and west, extending on into Colorado, and which, it is claimed, was begun largely through the instrumentality of the automobile owners of the section through which the road is to run. Thus, if the beneficence of the automobile extends beyond its immediate uses, its influence in affairs takes on added importance, for the value of good roads to any community, state or nation is universally conceded.

There are few, if any, who have more or better reasons for employing these machines than the farmer. Naturally he is a mechanic; force of circumstances makes him one. He knows machinery, and hence should be able to care for and run his car at a smaller expense than the city man, and with greater efficiency. In contemplating the advisability of buying the man of the farm should not be governed by statements of the cost of upkeep from the city man's experience, as the farmer may eliminate much of the cost of the garage and chauffeur.

Only the car high-grade in every detail should be bought for the country, and its selection should be gone about in much the same manner as if choosing a horse, that is, by fully considering the requirements to be met; for the utility of the various cars, like that of the different breeds of horses, is to a certain extent limited. Proportions of weight to size, horse power, methods of ignition and

drive, gearing and engine construction are all essentials to be considered, but no one should so far lose his mental balance as to buy unless well able to do so. This does not necessarily imply that the cash should be in hand in every instance, but if it is believed that the purchase will give fair returns on a combination of business and pleasure then buying would be a natural sequence.

In innumerable ways it may add to the economies and attractions of farm life. Instead of the slow, wearisome trip to town in the jolting, nerve-wrecking lumber wagon, with a jaded and overworked team, or even the spring wagon or carriage and a pair of fresh roadsters, the automobile makes the journey quickly and comfortably, leaving the team available for use at home, which is extremely important, especially at certain seasons. When farm affairs are pressing the necessary trips may be taken with the auto after the day's work is done, and as recreation, if there be no son or daughter to run the car at other times. It will carry milk to the creamery, take the women shopping, haul minor produce to market, bring home supplies; and on Sundays, while teams are resting, may whisk the family to church or to neighbors or distant friends. During harvest, when the shining hours are precious, in the emergency of a breakdown in the machinery the telephone and the city auto can quickly be made available to bring the necessary extras or repairs and work goes on with little loss from delay. The auto encourages visits that make for more neighborly, congenial communities, and contributes to culture and refinement that, without the mental contact and association with others, might not be attained. It helps to break the isolation and loneliness of rural life and particularly so in the case of the good housewife, in whose years of strenuous labors restful pleasures have been in all too many instances too rare. If it helps brighten the lives of the farm women, or to lighten their burdens, it serves a most worthy purpose.

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AUTO BREAKS FARM MONOTONY

In thus contributing so materially to the convenience and contentment of the farmer's family, the motor car is removing one of the chief drawbacks urged against the farm—its monotonous drudgery. Important, too, is its tendency to keep the boys on the farm, where large opportunities are; for unless all signs fail agriculture is entering an era wherein farming will be made more attractive, more remunerative, more dignified and more respected. Also, by making available a larger working force on the farm the auto has a greater significance than at first blush might appear, for it not only makes possible better cultivation, but the

(Continued on page 1468)



MANITOBA FARMER'S RESIDENCE—ALSO HIS AUTOMOBILE—OWNED BY ROBERT KEER

A TALK WITH YOU

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DAIRY

Attaching Gasoline Engine to Separator

A gasoline engine cannot be connected direct to the separator, but must be operated through a line shaft. A belt from the driving pulley on the engine turns the line shaft, and the line shaft must have a proper sized pulley to connect with the separator. While there is no danger from fire with a gasoline engine in the barn, yet insurance companies have certain restrictions and charge extra insurance. Before buying, it is a wise plan to consult the insurance company and make sure that the type of engine is an approved make. The supply tank, from which gasoline is pumped by a pump on the engine, must be at least 50 feet away from any building.

In getting the pulleys for the line shaft one must take into consideration the driving pulley on the engine and the pulley wheel on the separator. The speed of the engine is generally at a fixed number of revolutions per minute and the speed of the separator must be regulated entirely by the size of the two pulleys on the line shaft. One general rule to be kept in mind: If the diameter of the driving pulley (or the one on the engine) is the same as the driven pulley (the one on the line shaft) the revolutions of the driven pulley will be the same as the driving pulley. If the diameter of the driving pulley is less than the driven pulley the revolutions of the driven pulley will be decreased, and if the diameter of the driving pulley is greater than the driven pulley, the number of revolutions of the driven pulley will be increased. In other words, if the driving pulley on the engine is a nine-inch pulley, making 360 revolutions per minute and connects with an 18-inch pulley on the line shaft, the speed of the shaft will be less than that of the engine, or 180 revolutions per minute as the speed varies in proportion to the diameter of the two pulleys. The same mathematics applies to the pulley on the shaft which connects with the one on the separator, except that instead of being the pulley driven it is the driving pulley.

A simple rule for finding the number of revolutions of the line shaft per minute is to multiply the diameter of the engine driving pulley by the number of revolutions the engine makes per minute, and divide the result by the diameter of the driven pulley on the shaft. For example if the engine pulley is a nine-inch, making 360 revolutions per minute and the one on the shaft is an 18-inch:

$$\frac{9 \text{ (dia. of engine pulley)} \times 360 \text{ (rev. per m.)}}{18 \text{ (dia. of shaft pulley)}} \text{ equals } 180 \text{ rev. of shaft.}$$

The pulley on the shaft may be of any size, but it is desirable to reduce the speed at least half for separating, which is done by getting a pulley twice the diameter of the one on the engine.

Now the separator must be turned at a cer-

tain number of revolutions per minute and the problem must be worked backwards. If the pulley on the separator is a 12-inch and must make 50 turns per minute, and the revolutions of the line shaft is 180 per minute, we must find what diameter of the line shaft pulley will run the separator at the required speed. A simple rule for finding this is to multiply the diameter of the separator pulley by the number of revolutions it must make per minute and divide the result by the revolutions the line shaft makes per minute. The answer will be the size pulley required. For example, the separating pulley is a 12-inch and must make 50 revolutions per minute, and it has been previously learned that the line shaft makes 180 revolutions per minute.

$$\frac{12 \times 50}{180} = 3\frac{1}{3} \text{ size of pulley required.}$$

This pulley generally has to be made special as it is apt to be an odd size. One cannot substitute the next size to it, either larger or smaller, because it would change the speed of the separator which is never advisable if thorough work in separating is expected.

The belt from the shaft to the separator should be loose so that the separator will be put under motion gradually. The engine starts out at full speed, but the belt connecting the separator being loose, slips and starts the separator as evenly and slowly as one can do it by hand, and when once started maintains the speed at a uniform unvarying motion.

A gasoline engine is a wonderful help in separating, doing the work cheaper than one can hire it done or afford to take the time to do it himself. It is not a difficult task to attach it to a separator and may be done by anyone possessing ordinary mechanical ability. The main points are to have solid foundations for the engine and separator, a line shaft on which are the proper sized pulleys and a loose belt for separating. Other pulleys may be put on the shaft and these connected with the churn, pump or mill machinery. —LYNFORD J. HAYNES, in *Hoard's Dairyman*.

Milk Cows in Winter

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

At present I am unluckily not the possessor of many cows, but if I were, and it were possible at all, they would all be coming in between now and February. I prefer from November 15 on, as there is more spare time to look after them properly usually from this date. I don't mean to say I would want a whole bunch, but three or four, or five, at short periods between the dropping of the calves, and always providing I had plenty of good feed for the cows. I cannot see any practical objection to calves coming in fall or winter, if lodgings are good and feed plentiful and right. In fact, for an average farmer, who is not dairying extensively, and does not want to use the creamery facilities in summer, I think the winter, or fall, the ideal time for cows to freshen, as far as making dollars goes, and that is what the average man (farmer or not) is after. As one has to winter his milkers in a pretty decent manner, if he should have profitable beasts at any time, it does not require a great deal extra feed. So why not give them the extra rations, and at the same time receive returns that give a good balance of profit over all expenses? In figuring this out do not forget the cost of time and labor of summer value versus winter. I have always found the latter builds up the biggest profits.

I have in the past milked as many as four and five fresh cows in fall and winter, and hope to do so again. They turned out well, and at prices today would turn out a lot better. I raised good calves, too; better, as a general rule, than the summer calves. They were well fed, and always got a fair portion of new milk, for at least the first six weeks. Bran is, in my opinion, the secret of success both for milkers and calves. It was cheaper in those days; but then the price of good butter is considerably higher now, and promises to go higher yet.

Last winter for several months in some half dozen neighboring villages and towns, it was

practically impossible to buy butter at any price. I have heard it remarked: "If everyone had cows coming in the winter, prices would drop." But it is not so, for only in extreme cases could more than a very limited number of cows be kept, that is, kept right and profitably.

Lack of proper feed, or rather quantity, prevents me today from keeping several cows through winter as fresh milkers. But my trial alfalfa plot is as green today as the grass in Ireland, and I don't think the winters are far distant when I shall have plenty of good feed. Then give me the winter cow.

"DRAG HARROW."

Butter Ratios of the Breeds

Ernest Mathews, of Amersham, England, an authority on butter production, who recently paid a personal visit to some of our principal agricultural institutions in Canada, has contributed an article on dairy cattle and the butter test to this year's *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*. The article is based upon the 20 years' experience which Mr. Mathews has had as judge in the tests conducted at the leading British agricultural shows, during which time over 3,500 dairy cows have been tested. As one result of these tests the average butter ratios of the principal breeds of dairy cattle have been ascertained with a fair degree of precision, and thus it is possible from these ratios and from the known price of milk to calculate the value of any particular milk for the purpose of butter making. By the term "butter ratio" is meant the number of pounds of milk which go to the making of one pound of butter, and it is obtained by dividing the weight of milk by the weight of butter churned, the quotient being the ratio. If the quotient be divided by 10 (10.3 to be exact) the weight of milk will be shown in gallons. From the trials the average butter ratios of the different breeds of dairy cattle have been ascertained to be as nearly as possible as follows: Red Polled and Welsh, 30; Shorthorn, Lincoln Red Shorthorn and Ayrshire, 27.50; South Devon, Kerry and Dexter, 26; Longhorn, 22.50; Guernsey, 21, and Jersey, 19 lbs. Dividing each of these figures by 10 to express the ratio as the number of gallons making 1 lb. of butter and assuming the wholesale price of milk to be 16c. per gallon, Mr. Mathews shows that the cost of making 1 lb. of butter from the milk of the different dairy breeds is as follows: Red Polled and Welsh, 48c.; Shorthorn, Lincoln Red Shorthorn and Ayrshire, 44c.; South Devon, Kerry and Dexter, 42c.; Longhorn, 36c.; Guernsey, 34c., and Jersey, 31c. The article contains also the results of a microscopical examination of milk samples from 13 different breeds, as made



DAIRY FARM COMPETITION CUP, OFFERED BY THE B. C. DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR THE BEST DAIRY FARM IN THE PROVINCE

at the Cooper Laboratory for Economic Research. These show the numbers and relative sizes of the globules each milk contains and are illustrated by reproductions of photo-micrographs. The investigation throws considerable light upon the question of the relative churnability of the cream from the milk of the different breeds.

FIELD NOTES

Sheep Breeders' Sales

The sheep sales to be held in Manitoba at Brandon, October 18, Portage la Prairie, October 20, and Winnipeg, October 22, are receiving a great deal of attention by stockmen of all classes, recognizing the beneficial effect sheep produce on all farms, particularly where weeds have been bad.

These sheep are being specially selected by Geo. Allison and A. J. Mackay, from the Western range, and should prove a valuable asset to the live stock industry of Manitoba.

Cheap passenger and freight rates are in force for each of the sales upon the certificate plan.

Doukhobors in British Columbia

A few days ago John Sherbinin, the manager of the Doukhobor colonies in British Columbia, consented to be interviewed, and told something of the progress of their various colonies. Quite recently 800 more Doukhobors came to join their brethren already in the province.

"About two hundred will go the Grand Forks," said Mr. Sherbinin, and the remainder will go to Brilliant. At the latter settlement we are putting up a large number of double tents for their immediate accommodation. Twenty frame houses have been completed there this summer, the lumber for which was sawn at our settlers' mill, and we now have forty carpenters at work upon the houses. All will be comfortably housed by the time the snow flies. Brilliant is our main colony, that at Grand Forks numbering four hundred and fifty persons. There are about six thousand members of the Doukhobor society in Canada, and the arrival of this last contingent leaves about 4,000 Doukhobors in Saskatchewan.

"Our total land holdings in British Columbia number about ten thousand acres. There are 2,900 acres at Brilliant, 2,500 acres at Pass Creek, 1,100 acres at Slocan Junction, and 3,500 acres at Grand Forks. At Brilliant we have 600 acres cleared, 250 acres being planted to fruit, while 50,000 trees have been ordered for spring planting. We have fifty colonies of bees, which are doing very well."

The foregoing statement hardly gives an adequate idea of what the Doukhobors are really doing. The writer recently had the privilege of going over their colony at Brilliant and was amazed to see the progress that had been made. Land that was all heavy timber a year ago is now clean and as free from root or stone as a prairie farm that had been cropped for years. Everywhere there was bustle and industry, and when the trees already planted begin to bear they will have a garden spot.

E. W. DYNES.

Agricultural College to Move

Manitoba Agricultural College is to be transferred from its present site west of Winnipeg to more extensive quarters along the Red river some five miles south of the same city in the municipality of St. Vital. This move was mentioned in our issue of September 21, and last week Hon. Robert Rogers gave official announcement.

The provincial government has bought some 600 acres on the west side of the Red and the greater part of this is to be handed over to Manitoba's agricultural institution. The new purchase is said to

consist of choice land and an ideal site for buildings. In giving the official statement Hon. Mr. Rogers said: "We found that we did not have sufficient room at the present college for suitable building sites, and when we attempted to buy adjoining property the prices asked were so high as to make such a step almost prohibitive."

"We decided then to look elsewhere for another location for the college, and we came to the conclusion that the property known as Riverside Park, about five miles south of the city, on the Red river, was the best that could be secured. We found there a beautiful location, and we purchased six hundred acres."

"Due no doubt to the popularity of our Agricultural College we found ourselves very cramped for room, and find it necessary to take immediate steps to provide greatly increased accommodation. On the site purchased we will have ample room for all time to come, not alone for the Agricultural College and its experimental work, but we will proceed as quickly as possible with domestic science buildings as well, and in all probability will have a technical school. Other branches of higher education which the government will be obliged to take up as rapidly as its finances will admit, can also be accommodated there."

"The changed location of the college can be brought about without any unnecessary extra cost, especially so if we realize on the ninety or one hundred acres of land which are not in use at present at anything like the price that we were asked for the adjoining property."

"Regarding the present buildings used for college purposes, the government will always have plenty of use for them. In all probability we will sell our present Deaf and Dumb site on Portage Avenue and move to one of the buildings at present used for agricultural college purposes. Every building we have there will be suitable for use in connection with some of the government institutions, and will therefore entail no loss or waste."

Canada at Dry Farming Congress

The following were the delegates from Western Canada at the Dry Farming Congress at Spokane:

SASKATCHEWAN—John A. Mooney, F. H. Reed, Malcolm N. Ross, W. A. Wilson, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, P. M. Bredt, A. F. Mantle, W. J. Rutherford, T. N. Willing, Hon. W. C. Sutherland, F. Hedley Auld, John Bracken, R. W. Caswell, Fred Eugene, F. T. Skinner, Geo. Harvey, Angus Mackay, John Millar, J. H. Fraser, R. H. Carter, W. R. Abbot, John Dixon, C. A. Partridge, W. A. Munro, Alex. Mutch, R. J. Phin, M. Brennan, George P. Campbell, R. M. Douglas, R. E. Drennen, Charles Strachan, H. D. Thompson, Thomas Brown, William Gibson, A. G. Hopkins, J. E. Mann, W. A. McCorkell, George Kinnon, A. B. Potter, Duncan Anderson.

ALBERTA—E. N. Barker, D. S. Beach, D. E. Harris, Jr., Arthur Perry, Thomas Woolford, E. L. Richardson, George Harcourt, Hon. Duncan Marshall, W. H. Fairfield, J. W. McNichol, W. H. Jeffrey, Hugh McIntosh, W. I. Thomas, Basil Whyte, Hon. C. R. Mitchell, J. M. Cooper.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—R. H. Agur, F. W. Reeves, Hon. Hewett Bostock.

Alberta won many important prizes in the grain exhibition in connection with the Congress, among them being the following: Winter wheat, 1st, 2nd, 3rd; spring wheat, 1st and 2nd; oats, 1st and 2nd; sheaf oats, 1st; sheaf spring wheat, 1st; early potatoes, 2nd; best country display threshed grain, 1st.

Many other valuable prizes and trophies were won on provincial, district and individual exhibits.

University Site

Considerable disturbance has developed in real estate circles in Winnipeg recently over the change of location of Manitoba Agricultural College, and also over the selection of a site for the proposed Manitoba University for the province. For months past it has been taken for granted that an offer from the Tuxedo Park Co. of some 160 acres west of the present agricultural college and south of Assiniboine Park would be accepted. However, when it was announced that the agricultural college was to be moved, and that the government had bought 600 acres in St. Vital, several members of the university council deputed to select a site thought that the government

should be approached to find their views regarding location of the university.

The university council met on Thursday last, but adjourned without arriving at a decision. On Friday night another session was held and a vote of 23 to 10 favored accepting the Tuxedo Park offer. Future action will be awaited with interest. It seems that an ideal site along the bank of the Red River is available, beside the new grounds for the agricultural college, and many members of the university council favored making an effort to locate there. However, it was argued with good effect that the council was in honor bound to accept the other proposition.

Evidence Before the Commission

The commission appointed by the Dominion government to look into technical education, has arranged the Western itinerary. Last week evidence was taken in Toronto. Several other points will be visited in Ontario before coming West.

Port Arthur will be reached by November 1. Other dates arranged are:

Fort William, November 2; Winnipeg, November 3-4-5-7; Portage la Prairie, November 8; Brandon, November 9; Moose Jaw, November 10; Regina, November 11; Saskatoon, November 14; Prince Albert, November 15; Edmonton and Strathcona, November 17-18; Calgary, November 19-21.

On November 22 the commission divides, one-half going to Lethbridge and the other to Nelson. On November 23 there will be sessions at Medicine Hat and Fernie, while on November 26-28 there are to be sessions at Vancouver and New Westminster. On November 27 the other section goes to Vernon, B. C. The sections combine on November 29-30 in Vancouver. On December 1 the commission goes to Nanaimo, and on December 2-4 to Victoria, B. C. The commission will then visit western points in the United States.

Agricultural leaders throughout the West should see that matters relating to agricultural education are well presented. Those who have in mind anyone in position to give valuable evidence, should see that such person is given opportunity to appear before the commission. Suggestions along this line if sent to the editor of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE will be handed over to Dr. Robertson, chairman of the commission when they arrive in Winnipeg.

Events of the Week

Prof. S. W. Dyke, of Queen's University, Kingston, has been appointed principal of the Presbyterian theological college at Strathcona.

G. W. Brown, barrister, Regina, has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Saskatchewan, in succession to A. E. Forget, who retires. Lieut.-Governor Bulyea, of Alberta, has been appointed for a second term.

The C. P. R. were fined \$100 and costs in the Toronto police court last week for keeping five carloads of cattle on the journey from Winnipeg to Toronto with only two bales of hay to each car. The cattle were on the cars for eighty hours.

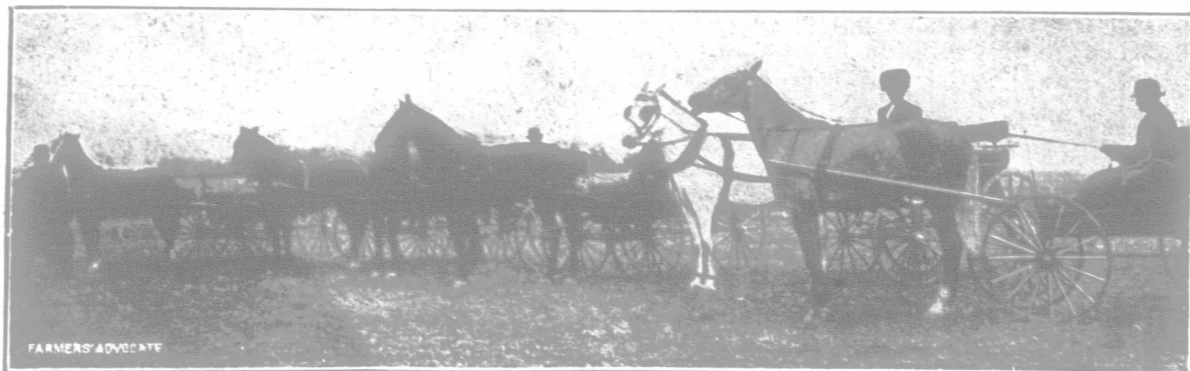
T. P. O'Connor, the well known Irish journalist and Home Rule agitator, is at present in America raising funds to carry on the fight for Home Rule in Ireland. Mr. O'Connor will spend some time in Western Canada, and Irish organizations are preparing to extend to him an enthusiastic welcome.

The Portuguese monarchy has been overthrown, and the flag of the Republicans floats over Lisbon. The king and members of the royal family were permitted to leave the capitol and are now under British protection. The cause of the revolution was the assassination of one of the Republican leaders, labor strikes, expulsion of the Jesuits, and the weakness of the government.

Nineteen years ago a two-year-old stallion named Electioneer, trotted a mile at Stockton, California, in 2.10½. In all the time since, no two-year-old stallion has got nearer the record than 2.11½, until October 5 at Lexington, Kentucky, when the two-year-old stallion, Justice Brooke, negotiated the mile in 2.09½. This time was made under ordinary conditions. The race was the famous Kentucky Futurity.

Twenty people were killed in the wreck of The Times building in Los Angeles by a dynamite bomb. The outrage is said to be the work of labor unions, The Times having fought labor unionism for more than twenty years. The bomb was placed beneath the center of the building and completely wrecked the structure. One hundred thousand dollars are being offered in rewards for the capture of the perpetrators of the outrage.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held in Montreal on October 6. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy announced that the net earnings of the road last year were \$10,900,000 greater than in the previous year. It was decided to construct irrigation works for the purpose of irrigating the eastern block of the company's land grant in Alberta, east of Calgary, at an estimated cost of \$8,500,000. The retiring officers were re-elected.



COMPETITION WAS KEEN IN CLASSES FOR DRIVERS AT STONEWALL SHOW

Victoria Exhibition Breaks All Previous Records

THE Victoria exhibition once again passes into history. For fifty long years the citizens of the British Columbia capital have witnessed a function of growing importance, until this year the Jubilee exhibition held during the last week of September, surpassed all previous standards. Most great achievements are attained through strenuous efforts, and the endeavors of the British Columbia Agricultural Association of Victoria, to make the exhibition this year greater and better than before bears testimony to the foregoing fact. Decades have come and gone while this exhibition history was in the making, and a culmination of successes and failures have paved the foundations on which the management built the pillars. Fifty long years ago few entertained hopes of Victoria ever having an exhibition that would call out many thousands to pay tribute to her agricultural displays. Fifty years ago few imagined that the fruits of British Columbia would stand marvelled at the world over. At this exhibition the fruit display was one of the leading features of the fair. The largest part of the main building was devoted to the fruit and floral exhibit. The quality of orchard products this year in the province is excellent, and the display was much in advance of that of any preceding show. The fruit-growers of the province are taking advantage of the instruction given by the fruit experts recently employed by the government. There were many other commendable features at the exhibition, many that are worthy of special commendation. Among these was the poultry exhibit and the machinery display. William Coates, an expert poultryman of Vancouver, was the poultry judge, and his comment regarding the feathered exhibit was most favorable. Mr. Coates believes that British Columbia has one of the best climates in the world for the rearing of poultry, and he hopes to see the day when the Pacific province will export eighty thousand dollars worth of poultry products instead of import that amount, as she did last year.

The exhibition in general was threaded with educational features, a tone that might lend popularity to some of our Eastern exhibitions. Judging competitions, judging demonstrations in live stock, fruit packing demonstrations and lectures of a varied nature placarded the exhibition as a school of instruction. Dr. J. G. Rutherford from Ottawa, delivered a lecture on tuberculosis, in which he complimented the people of British Columbia in taking a leading part in the destruction of this dreaded disease among their herds.

In general the exhibition was a decided success, and Geo. Sangster, the worthy secretary, is deserving of much credit for his work.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT

Comparison with previous live stock exhibits at Victoria, that is comparison over the last few years, shows that the live stock of this year is very far in advance of previous exhibitions. The individual exhibitors were more numerous and the numbers of animals in the various herds were greater than those that entered the competition last year and formerly.

This year it was pleasing to note that many exhibitors came from outside points. Alberta stockmen of enterprise came westward to compete with the home-bred British Columbia live stock. From the mainland and from Oregon state came breeders to match their animals against those of their island neighbor. The Victoria exhibition association provides excellent accommodation for all live stock, a matter that caused much favorable comment from exhibitors of valuable animals.

The competition for supreme honors in the draft classes of horses was most interesting, while the rivalry in the light horse classes was almost equally as great. The horse show held in the horse show building the last three days of the exhibition was the best in the history of the association. The exhibit of dairy cattle always is a notable feature of a British Columbia exhibition, and the exhibit of this class of live stock was in keeping with previous records. One thing was lacking, and that was a suitable ring in which to judge the live stock. It is not fair to the exhibitor, the spectator, or the judge to have the animals paraded before some stable door for inspection instead of in a suitable ring. A large circus occupied the best place on the grounds, a location more suitable for the judging of live stock than the parading of clowns.

The show in the horse show building was well attended and the lovers of fancy horse flesh were well entertained. Dr. Grensides, of New York, made the awards in the light horse classes that entered the competition in the horse show building. Alex. Innis, of Clinton, judged the draft horses; J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Hackneys and dairy cattle; Thos. Russell, of Exeter, beef cattle, sheep and swine.

HORSES OF QUALITY

Anyone who guessed that British Columbia cannot breed good horses, guessed wrongly. The champion animals in the Clydesdale classes were all Canadian-bred, and the most of them were bred in the coast province. There were plenty of imported animals that would make good winners, but here the competition seemed too strong for them to win premier honors. However, there were many noted animals that did not come inside the money, a matter which many attributed to an oversight on the part

of the judge. In the Clydesdale classes there was considerable dissatisfaction. It is an impossibility for a judge to please all, but many pointed out that he should have a certain type before him at all times to guide his decisions.

In the draft classes the competition was strongest among the Clydesdale breed. Among the exhibitors were Captain Watson, Westholm, B. C.; Pemberton Stock Farm, Pemberton, B. C.; S. R. O'Neil, Vancouver; The Guichon Estate of Port Guichon; Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B. C.; A. D. Patterson, Ladner, The Government Farm, New Westminster, and J. Savage, Westmild, B. C.

In the aged stallion class, Capt. Watson won, with Baron Craigie, a Canadian-bred horse and a Clydesdale that possesses quality enough to find the favor of the judge. He was given the Clydesdale championship and also the ribbon for the best draft horse on the ground. Dean Swift, shown by the Pemberton firm, stood second in the aged stallion class. O'Neil had third and fourth placing in Garty Guarantee and Rosendale. The latter horse under different ruling might easily have gone up higher.

In the three-year-old class J. A. Tretheway, of Abbotsford, had the only entry. The two-year-old class brought out the reserve Clydesdale champion and an entry that ushered hard for first winnings. This was Prince Elert, a Canadian-bred horse, and owned by the Guichon Estate. This colt has much quality and was a general favorite. Duke of Fyfe, shown by M. Dougall, of Duncan, a weighty colt, stood second, with Royal City, owned by Pemberton.

BOUND VOLUMES READY

The weekly issues of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL, covering January to June, 1910, have been bound into compact form between cardboard covers. Extra volumes are ready for those who neglected to keep the issues as they arrived. The price is \$2.50. Back volumes, covering the latter half of 1908, and both half years of 1909, also are on hand. A carefully prepared index is bound into each volume.

third. The yearling class brought out three entries owned by D. Savage.

The female classes came forth stronger than did the stallions. Nellie Garrick, shown by Pemberton, was the winner in the brood mare class. Mr. Moses, of Soamich, had second in Kate's Fashion, while the Government Farm stood third with Nan. The yearling class had some fine entries. Pemberton had first in Bog Head Emma, A. D. Patterson, second with May Queen, and Captain Watson third and fourth with Aries Flower and Nancy of Brechenhill. Nancy was a Scotland champion and she is a mare of grand merit. Many claimed that her size and the quality she possesses should easily have placed her a winner, but the judge ruled otherwise.

In the three-year-old class Lily of Grandview, owned by Shannon Bros., topped the list. This mare was bred by the exhibitors and was given the female championship prize. Captain Watson had the second animal with Festive Maid, while May of Ballyette, owned by the Government Farm, was third.

Shannon Bros. won first and second in the two-year-old class with two home-bred fillies. Capt. Watson was third with Craigie Winsome. Champion female, any age, went to Lily of Grandview, owned by Shannon Bros. Reserve went to Lady Dean, owned by Pemberton.

SHIRES AND PERCHERONS

W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alberta, and A. Davie, of Ladner, B. C. were exhibitors of Shires. Mr. Hunter had three entries in the aged stallion class. The winner, Windridge Boy, is but four years old, but he has much weight, which has made him the winner at other exhibitions. A. Davie won all the female prizes, as he had the only entries.

In the Percheron classes, Hunter, of Olds, again had the champion horse, a four-year-old, but recently imported. His two entries won first and second in the aged stallion class. J. McCallum, of Trochu, Alberta, was third with Bayard. A. C. Ruby, from Portland, had the only entry in the Percheron two-year-old class. A. Davie, from Ladner, exhibited one or two entries in the mare classes.

There were but two Belgians shown. In the two-year-old stallion class, A. C. Ruby and W. W. Hunter each had an entry, the former winning with a massive sorrel colt.

In the Hackney classes there were some strong entries and especially among the female classes. In the stallion class Mr. McGregor, of Vancouver, won with Holland Prince. Drysdale Prince, owned by J. Tamboline, of Westham, the champion at Seattle last year, was second, while C. Moses, of Duncan,

had the third animal in Silpho Sensation. McGregor won in the mare class with Warwick Dora.

CATTLE A GOOD DISPLAY

In British Columbia the dairy stock usually puts forth the best showing at an exhibition among the cattle entries. At Victoria this year this was particularly the case. In the Holstein classes there was the strongest competition, animals of excellent merit being found in the competition. Bishop & Clark, of Victoria, and H. Bonsall, of Victoria, were perhaps the two strongest exhibitors. A. Davie, Ladner, and Raper Bros., of Victoria, had some winners in the competition. Bishop & Clark won first in the aged bull class, and first and second with their cows. They also won the aged herd prize and the female championship. H. Bonsall had the champion bull in his winning two-year-old. He secured the junior herd prize.

Joseph Thompson, of Chilliwack, won practically all the prizes in the Ayrshire classes, as he was out with the only herd. His Ayrshires would stand to win in strong competition, as they are animals of fine breeding merit. A. C. Wells & Son, of Chilliwack, only showed their aged bull, on which they received the championship prize.

In the Jersey classes there were a number of individual entries, but some fine animals filled the classes. A. H. Menzies & Son had the fullest entry, winning the herd prize and the champion female ribbon. Quick Bros., of Victoria; R. P. Grimmer, Peter Reid and Joseph Sayward, all of Victoria, also figured in the prize money in the Jersey classes.

But two herds of Red Polled cattle were shown. J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, and E. Henderson, of Victoria, were their owners. Mr. Maynard was the breeder of many of Mr. Henderson's best animals, thus the rivalry was not keen. Henderson had the champion male, while Maynard captured the herd prize and the championship on best female.

Joseph Tamboline was the largest exhibitor of Shorthorns. Watson Clark, of Victoria, exhibited one animal, on which he won the male championship. This was his two-year-old bull. Mr. Tamboline secured the remainder of the prizes, he having one or two entries in most of the classes.

Wm. Banford was the lone exhibitor in the Guernsey breed. This breeder comes from Chilliwack, on the mainland, and he owns some noted animals in his herd.

Two special prizes given by the B. C. Dairymen's Association were won by Bishop & Clark, of Victoria. They were given for the best four cows bred and shown by owner, and for the best junior herd bred in British Columbia. A. H. Menzies secured the two second prizes.

SHEEP AND SWINE

There was an excellent showing in the purebred classes of both sheep and swine. Thos. Russell, who made the awards, remarked that the entire entries were of a most creditable nature. The slopes of British Columbia make grand grazing land for sheep, and the animals usually enter the ring in fine show condition. John Richardson, of Port Guichon, was the only exhibitor in the Cotswold breed. A. C. Wells & Son, of Chilliwack, exhibited Lincolns, while W. M. Banford, of Chilliwack, had the only entries in the Leicester classes. In the Suffolk breed Jos. Thompson, of Chilliwack, stood alone, while J. T. Maynard had the only entries in the Dorset Horned breed.

When it came to the Shropshires, P. H. Wilson, of Chilliwack, and G. H. Hadwen, of Duncans, divided honors. The former entries were in somewhat better show condition, and they therefore won the championship prizes. In the Southdown classes there were three entries, G. T. Higginson & Son, of Chilliwack; H. D. Evans and A. T. Watt, of Victoria.

G. T. Higginson won the pen prize, with A. T. Watt a good second. In the Oxford Downs, A. Davie, of Ladner, and John Richardson, of Port Guichon, were the two entered with flocks. A. Davie won the championship and pen prizes. W. Grimmer and John Richardson exhibited Hampshires, where honors were about equally divided.

A special donated by Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association for best ram, any age, any breed, raised in British Columbia, was won by A. Davie with his Oxford. Another special donated by British Columbia Stock-breeders' Association for best ram lamb and two ewe lambs, short-wool breed, and exhibited by the owner, was won by P. H. Wilson with his Shropshires, and second to A. T. Watt, Victoria, on Southdowns. A special for best long-wool trio: 1, A. Davie; 2, A. C. Wells & Son.

There was not as large an entry of swine as of sheep. In the Yorkshire classes there were two herd entries: Joseph Thompson, of Chilliwack, and the Braefoot Farm, Victoria. The Braefoot Farm, owned the champion herd and the champion sow. J. Thompson owned the champion boar. W. M. Banford, Chilliwack, and A. Davie, Ladner, exhibited Tamworths. Davie owned the winning herd and the champion boar, while Banford won in most of the sow prizes.

A. C. Wells & Son, of Chilliwack, had the only Berkshires on exhibition. J. T. Maynard exhibited a number of the Essex breed. Joseph Thompson won the two special prizes offered for best bacon hogs.



OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW



Wheat prices fluctuated within rather narrow limits. There was a gain in strength about the middle of the week under persistent buying by holders of long lines, and considerable profit-taking when the cereal bulged up a cent and a fraction. Damage to Argentina crops was the sensation worked to produce the rise. This report was pretty well discounted before the close of the week. Flax did some skylarking following a week of depressed values, and is higher and stronger than for some time. Flax prices will have to stay high. It is believed that when the figures for 1910 are complete that the flax crop of this year has been one of the lightest on record. Other grains moved up or down narrowly, as wheat prices rose or fell. Oats are on a pretty steady basis, despite large supplies in sight.

GRAIN

Wheat opened the week under strong bearish influences. Shipments were large, though scarcely equal to the week before, Canadian and American visible supplies showed substantial increases, and there was an easier feeling abroad. This condition developing after a week of marked dullness started prices on a lower level. But the bulls early became active. The Argentine furnished the sensation. Locusts and drought were credited with doing serious damage to the crops of that country, and Tuesday's prices went well above Monday's close. Continuation of unfavorable news from the South raised prices a few cents over the opening, but the feeling grew that most of the "news" from Argentina was being manufactured this side of the equator and interest on the bull side languished and prices fell. Reports from the South were rather contradictory. Some advices were to the effect that the wheat crop was in serious need of moisture, and that locusts were damaging the fields. Others discounted these reports or gave opposite estimates of the situation. On the whole the bull effort was discredited.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Canada—			
Wheat	6,896,526	4,177,068	7,494,536
Oats	7,500,344	7,106,649	1,190,201
Barley	679,536	625,452	561,865
United States—			
Wheat	34,967,000	32,242,000	19,442,000
Oats	18,802,000	18,860,000	12,799,000
Corn	5,011,000	4,591,000	3,365,000
Wheat on Passage	38,416,000	41,912,000	26,400,000
WORLD'S SHIPMENTS			
American	2,560,000	1,600,000	4,312,000
Russian	5,608,000	6,520,000	5,872,000
Danube	2,968,000	3,232,000	1,112,000
India	992,000	1,688,000	72,000
Argentina	976,000	1,128,000	216,000
Australia	1,096,000	744,000	400,000
North Africa	344,000	448,000	128,000
Total	14,544,000	15,360,000	13,792,000

WINNIPEG CLOSING OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
Oct.	97½	97½	99½	98½	98½	98½
Nov.	96½	97½	99½	98½	98½	98½
Dec.	95½	95½	97½	96½	96½	96½
May	100	100½	102½	101½	101½	101½
Oats—						
Oct.	33½	33½	34½	33½	33½	32½
Dec.	34½	35	35½	35	34½	34½
May	38½	38½	39½	38½	38½	38½
Flax—						
Oct.	225	243	240	239	240	242
Nov.	228	243	243	239	240½	240
May	215	230	230	230	230	228

CASH PRICES

Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	98	98½	100½	99½	99	99
No. 2 Nor.	94	94½	96½	95½	96	95½
No. 3 Nor.	90	91	92½	91½	92	91½
No. 4	83	85½	87½	86½	86½	86½
No. 5	79	79½	81½	80½	80½	81½
No. 6	72	73½	75½	74½	74½	74½
Feed 1	64	64	64	64	64	64
Rej. 1-1	91½	92½	94	93	93	92½
Rej. 1-2	89½	90½	92	91	91	90½
Rej. 2-1	89½	90½	92	91	91	90½
Rej. 2-2	87½	88½	90	89	89	88½
Rej. 1 for						
Seeds	90½	90½	93	92	92	91½
Rej. 2 for						
Seeds	88½	88½	91	90	90	89½
Oats—						
No. 2 C.W.	33	33½	34	33½	33½	32½
No. 3 C.W.	31					
Barley—						
No. 3	47	47	47	47	47	47
Flax—						
No. 1 N.W.	230	240	240	235	238	240
LIVERPOOL						
No. 1 Nor.	117	117	117½	117½	118	116½
No. 2 Nor.	113½	113½	114½	114½	114	114
No. 3 Nor.	112½	112½	113½	113½	112½	112½
Oct.	105½	105½	106½	107½	106½	106
Dec.	106½	105½	106½	107½	107½	106½
March	106	106	107	108½	107½	106½

AMERICAN OPTIONS

Chicago—						
Dec.	96½	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½
May	102½	103½	104½	104½	104½	104½
July	98½	98½	100½	100½	99½	99½
Minneapolis—						
Dec.	107½	108½	110½	109½	109½	109½
May	111½	112	114½	113½	113½	113½
New York—						
Dec.	104½	105	106½	106	106½	105½
May	108½	109½	111½	110½	110½	110½
Duluth—						
Dec.	109½	110½	112½	111½	111½	111½
May	112½	113½	115½	114½	115	114½
DULUTH FLAX						
Oct.	253	269	261	263½	264	266
Nov.	253	269	261	263½	264	266
Dec.	248	264	257	259½	259½	261

ARGENTINA CONDITIONS

The situation in the Argentine is difficult to size up. Early reports circulated were to the effect that wheat had been damaged 25 per cent. by drought and that flax was even more seriously damaged by the lack of moisture. Later advices seem to bear out the first estimate, locust damage being added to that wrought by drought. It began, however, to bear in upon the over-optimistic speculative that rumors from the South were too conflicting to bank much on, with the result that prices went see-sawing and gradually fell. It is believed the Argentine crop has been damaged by dry weather and insects to some extent, though hardly as much as buyers would like to see. From this on the Argentine crop will be the largest price-making factor in wheat markets, and should be watched carefully by Canadian wheat growers. It is the unknown factor in the equation that when worked out will give the world's crop of 1910. From what is already known of the wheat crop harvested in the northern half of the world it is difficult to see how even a very serious decrease in the crops of Argentina and Australia could more than temporarily affect prices, for the reason that in these countries is reduced a half. However, any shrinking in prospects has a bullish effect.

UNITED STATES CROP ESTIMATES

The United States government crop report will be issued this week. In its absence, private estimates are of interest. Snow, the well known statistician, places the 1910 crop at 648,000,000 bushels, 448,000,000 of winter wheat, and 236,000,000 of spring.

LIVESTOCK

The run of stock from Manitoba points was not so heavy last week, but large shipments of ranchers or local butchering or export were received. Prices show little change. Some few sheep and lambs came in. Good lambs are worth \$7.00 per cwt., and are in demand. Hogs are standing steady at \$9.00. There is not likely to be much change in hog prices for some time.

Buyers from Ontario are sending in orders for feeding cattle, but dealers have some difficulty in executing. Good feeding cattle are scarce, particularly the kind the Ontario feeder likes to put his money into. Outside markets are little changed. Prices are fairly strong in all centers.

Rice & Whaley, commission dealers, writing under date of October 6, say: Receipts for the week so far 5,400 cattle, 669 sheep, 158 calves and 646 hogs, as compared with 6,108 cattle, 141 sheep, 299 calves and 720 hogs for the corresponding days of last week.

The cattle trade here last Friday and Saturday and the first two days of this week was simply in a demoralized condition. It was almost impossible to make sales at prices 25 to 40 cents lower, and a number of cattle were held over from day to day. The cause of this was the liberal run here, and the big decline on eastern markets. Later, however, some improvement was noted, and supplies were not so heavy, especially on the butcher grades. The trade is more active all around, good feeders bring from 15 to 25 more than they would have brought the first of the week. Of course, the receipts last week were very heavy. This week they are lighter and with the slight improvement in the trade the past two days they may come in more liberal numbers next week, and we would advise shippers to buy on a wide margin for some time to come.

Quite a number of export cattle passed through this week, but very few changed hands here, the market on choice exporters being strong quarter lower.

We quote prices this week as follows, delivered, fed and watered:

Best export steers	\$4.75 to \$5.00
Fair to good export steers	4.40 to 4.60
Best export heifers	4.25 to 4.75
Best butcher steers	4.40 to 4.75
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	3.85 to 4.15
Best fat cows	3.75 to 4.15
Fair to good cows	3.25 to 3.60
Common cows	2.00 to 3.00
Best bulls	3.25 to 3.50
Common bulls	2.50 to 3.00

Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 pounds up.	4.25 to 4.50
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000	3.75 to 4.25
Stockers, 700 to 800 pounds	3.50 to 4.00
Light stockers	3.00 to 3.50
Hogs are still coming in limited numbers, and there is no change in the trade, the bulk selling at 9 cents.	
The sheep and lambs market at present is very bad. There is hardly any demand, a few small bunches of handy-weight sheep selling from \$5.00 to \$5.25; heavy sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.75; best lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; best veals, \$4.25 to \$5.00; heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.25.	

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs.	Avg. Weight.	Price.
394	Hogs	203	\$9.00
2	"	365	8.85
4	"	211	8.75
4	"	283	7.00
1	"	550	7.75
1	"	550	6.50
4	Cattle	1070	4.00
18	"	1028	3.85
16	"	905	3.75
28	"	850	3.60
22	"	733	3.35
11	"	1090	3.30
14	"	732	3.25
8	"	856	3.10
5	Steers	1008	4.50
25	Cows	886	3.61
4	"	825	3.35
14	"	834	2.75
9	Bulls	1279	2.75
2	"	1272	2.50
1	Calf	160	5.00
72	Calves	215	4.60
6	"	156	4.50
4	"	190	4.25
21	"	329	4.00
4	"	316	3.75
5	"	218	3.60
6	"	324	3.50
9	"	264	3.25
9	"	267	3.00
6	Sheep	125	4.00
266	Lambs	61	7.00
11	"	99	6.50

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.50 to \$6.75; export heifers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; export bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.00; butcher cattle, \$4.80 to \$6.00; cows, \$3.15 to \$5.00; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.50; feeders, \$4.70 to \$5.85; stockers, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.00; hogs, off cars, \$9.10; fed and watered, \$8.75.

BRITISH

Latest London cables quote Canadian steers at 14c. to 14½c.; ranchers, 13c. to 14c. At Liverpool, ranchers are quoted at 11c. to 12c., and Canadian steers, 12½c. to 13½c.

CHICAGO

Steers, \$4.50 to \$9.70; heifers, \$5.00 to \$7.25; cows, \$3.85 to \$5.50; feeders, \$5.00 to \$5.75; stockers, \$3.25 to \$4.60; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.00; hogs, \$8.50 to \$9.10; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.65; lambs, \$4.00 to \$7.00.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Cream, sour, per lb. butterfat	25 to 26c.
" sweet, "	30 to 31c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	26c.
" " " bricks	28c.
" No. 1 dairy	22c.
" No. 2 dairy	17 to 19c.
Cheese, Eastern	13½ to 13¾c.
" Manitoba make	10½ to 10¾c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	23c.
Live poultry, turkey, per lb.	15 to 17c.
" chickens, per lb.	12 to 13c.
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	12 to 14c.
" geese, per lb.	10 to 11c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	19½c.
" breakfast bacon, per lb.	20c.
" dry, salted sides, per lb.	15½c.
" beef, hind quarters, per lb.	9½c.
" beef, front quarters, per lb.	6c.
" mutton, per lb.	13½c.
" pork, per lb.	15c.
" veal, per lb.	8½c.
Hides, country cured, per lb.	8½ to 9c.
Sheep skins	55 to 75c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 11c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$17.00 to \$18.00
" shorts, per ton	19.00 to 20.00
" chopped barley, per ton	22.00
" oats, per ton	25.00
Barley and oats	24.00
Hay, No. 1	14.00
" No. 2	13.00
" No. 3	13.00
Timothy, No. 1	12.00
" No. 2	16.00
" No. 3	15.00
Potatoes, per bushel	50 to 65c.

HOME JOURNAL

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Necessitous persons are going to be carried free in the London county council tramcars after the first of October. Blind institutions are applying for passes for all their inmates.

The oldest Indian of the Songhees tribe is dead, aged 104. He saw the first white man arrive at the site of Victoria, B. C. For many years he was in the service of the late Sir James Douglas.

While the heavy current from an electrical machine at which he was working was passing through his body, Herbert Restrew, of Winnipeg, retained consciousness, and calmly gave directions to the men about what to do for him until the doctor arrived. When the current had been cut off Restrew collapsed, but, following his direction, the men kept up artificial respiration, and he is now on a fair way to complete recovery.

In this column in our issue of September 28th spoke of a bequest made by the "late" Mrs. W. L. Thompson to the Lethbridge Y. M. C. A. We are glad to have a contradiction of the first part of that report—which was a telegraphic despatch from Lethbridge to the daily papers—and are very happy to state that Mrs. Thompson is not dead, but is using her possessions for good while still alive.

A newsboy recently made a distinct success as a tenor singer at the Alhambra Theatre in the program of the National Sunday League concert. The name on the bill was B. Nevada Landino. He sang a big tenor aria from Rigoletto with delicacy and operatic feeling. Landino used to sell papers outside the New York Opera House. A patron of music heard him singing one day and had him sent to Italy to study, with the result that he developed a voice of good artistic quality.

A sensation has been created in Naples as a consequence of the arrest of Prof. Zaniboni, who is charged with stealing books from the Neapolitan libraries. The thefts were discovered in a curious manner.

A German collector of rare books wrote to the librarian of the National Library asking whether the library was still selling books. He enclosed a list of twelve valuable volumes which belonged to the library and which he had recently purchased. The librarian, on investigation, found the books missing, and also some two hundred other valuable books, including many of the rarest of old editions.

Inquiries which were made in other libraries of Naples revealed wholesale thefts. Prof. Zaniboni was suspected by the police, and his house searched. The police found over two hundred missing books here. Over one hundred others which were alleged to have been stolen by the professor could not be recovered.

Prof. Zaniboni protests against the action of the police in seizing the volumes, and says he bought them in Calabria. The authorities are convinced, however, that the professor regu-

larly smuggled books abroad, and also suspect that he has stolen books from other libraries and archives in Italy beside those in Naples

About Being Bored

What is one's duty in these matters? How far ought loyalty to old friends to go? I confess that I am somewhat vexed and dissatisfied with myself for not being more simply pleased to see an old comrade and school-fellow. But what if the old comrade is a bore? What are the claims of friendship on busy men? I have a good many old friends in all parts of England. Ought I to use my holidays in touring about to see them? I am inclined to think that I am not bound to do so. But suppose that Cooper goes away and says to another friend that I am a man who forgets old ties; that he took some trouble to see me, and found me absorbed and not particularly glad to see him? I hope, indeed, that this was not his impression; but boredom is a subtle thing, and it is difficult to keep it out of one's manner, however religiously one tries to be cheerful. Well, if he *does* feel thus, is he right and am I wrong? His whole life lies on different lines to my own, and though we had much in common in the old pleasant days, we have not much in common now. It is quite possible that he thinks I am a bore, and it is even possible that he is right there, too. I can honestly say that if Cooper wanted my help, my advice, my sympathy, I would give it to him without grudging. But is it a part of loyalty that I must desire to see him and even to be bored by him?

A. C. BENSON.

The Farm Woman and the Automobile

Someone seems ever to be concentrating his brain forces in an effort to invent something to save the money, time and tempers of men. It seems to be an accepted theory that if it can be made easier for men to shave and dress well at ready-made prices, that a woman should be content with a little massage cream and the child, with the most popular breakfast food. If we are to judge the needs of women by the advertising pages, the public desire seems to be to help a woman work, and at the same time provide greater luxuries for men.

The automobile is an institution, although designed for the pleasure and utility of men, as well as women, is of greatest benefit to the woman and the child. Only a few automobile manufacturers have conceived of this advantage. A woman sits in the court of final judgment on every article of wide practical utility. Her need of saving time and effort is imperative, because of the monotony of her work. The telephone, when extended to the farm, meant most to her. The talking machine when it became popular, brought her that entertainment which she and the children alone had been denied.

The automobile places her in direct touch with the town. She no longer has to drive a tired horse, weary from the work on the farm, and she is no longer denied the advantages of the town, but may combine with them the pleasures of living in the country.

AN INVESTMENT IN GOOD HEALTH

I bought an automobile as an investment, not only in time and money saving, but as an investment in good health. An automobile of

good quality any woman can care for. It is not always pleasant for a woman to care for a horse. As a business investment, the advantage is apparent because the distance of five miles to town, which required more than an hour with the horse, is covered in 15 minutes with the car. You may run in at night and attend the theatre, or go in in the afternoon to make calls. You can skip away for an hour at any time during the day on an errand at the store or visit a neighbor, and on Sunday morning you can go in to church, arriving just as fresh, as clean and just as quickly and with just as great comfort as the people who live in town. It is a source of great satisfaction to know that while you are enjoying the privilege of attending church and the trip in the fresh air, that the hard-worked horse is having a much-needed rest.

Buying an automobile is like buying a horse or a watch. A woman cannot take care of a poorly built car. I mean by this that a car that is not built by a responsible manufacturer, the parts of which are not fitted accurately, and a car that is not strong enough to last a long time is a poor investment.

CAR EASILY HANDLED

I bought my car because of certain features which it possesses, features of advantage to a woman. It is perfectly safe to crank my car. There is no danger of a back kick from the crank, because of the safety starting device. It is not difficult, nor tedious to crank this car. It has a spare wheel which a woman can handle. Few women would be able to make a repair on an ordinary tire, or to assume the labor necessary to pumping up a new one. These two features alone determined me in my choice.

My car carries five passengers, costs no more than \$5 a month to maintain. Before purchasing I learned of cars of the same make that had given service for five or six successive seasons. I would not recommend a light car, because of the danger of deterioration, and by all means avoid a car that is supposed to be sold cheap, because cheap articles never last long. If I bought a house, I would expect to pay enough for it to be sure of getting a house of quality. If I bought a watch, I would not buy one that merely runs and kept fairly good time; I would buy a good one, expecting it to last a long time.

DON'T BUY A CHEAP AUTOMOBILE

You cannot buy a cheap automobile today. An automobile is worth just what the manufacturer gets for it. If it was worth any more you may be sure that he would get it.

A woman looks upon the automobile from a different point of view. A man jumps into the car runs out into the country at a high speed, stops and eats something at a hotel and hurries back. A woman sees things along the road, and is not afraid to stop and pick a flower or give a picnic to the children. The automobile takes you away from the drudgery of the farm, carries you quickly to unfamiliar places, opens up new sources of pleasure and health otherwise impossible.

The small car, although cheaper, is always at a disadvantage, in that it is impossible to carry a number of people. The tire problem is an important one, and cars differ in the size of wheels and tires. Big wheels and tires are most economical, and I estimate that the 36-inch wheel and tire will last twice as long as the one 2 inches smaller in diameter.—*The Homestead.*

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Hope's Quiet Hour

THROUGH THE VEIL

Having therefore, brethren, boldness ("liberty" in margin) to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way, which He hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, His flesh.

I am staying in a small town in England, and have just been to an early Communion service. There is a beautiful old church here, which was built about 800 years ago, and every day in the week the people are invited to draw near to God, "by a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, His flesh." What a wonderful thing it is to have the Eternal God in our midst, to hear Him calling each one by name to come to Him, to have the right and the privilege of receiving Him Who is the Life, God offering Himself to men, men hungry for God and eager after holiness! Of course, the church must be crowded during the half-hour each morning when heaven and earth are linked together by Him who is the true Jacob's ladder, when we can clasp the mighty hand of God, "through the veil, that is to say, His flesh." Of course, the church must be crowded at such a glorious time! Is it? I leave it for you to judge.

Through the veil! how we try to see through the veil sometimes! When one who is very dear has passed to the other side, then we know that there is another side, though before that sad time we may sometimes have fancied that God had no world except this which is visible to us. The visible things—things which change and pass away before our eyes—have a way of crowding out the remembrance of the eternal and invisible realities (realities which we call "invisible" because we are too blind to see them). God's call is still unheeded by the busy crowd, as it was when He said, through His messenger, Isaiah: "When I called, ye did not answer; when I spake, ye did not hear; but did evil before Mine eyes, and did choose that wherein I delighted not. Therefore, thus saith the Lord GOD, behold My servants shall eat, but ye shall be hungry."

If we go hungry, whose fault is it? If we are worried about many things, it is because we don't turn to God for help. He never forgets us, but we forget Him very often. It is strange that we can fix our attention so persistently on earthly ambitions when we know that any moment we may have to drop all that we have worked so hard for, when we know that in a few years we must die and leave money and fame behind. When God calls a member of our own family through the veil, we are shaken out of our indifference about the world beyond it. I am sitting now in the churchyard that surrounds the ancient Priory church, and close beside me is a stone engraved with the names of two lads, aged 15 and 17. One died Jan. 5, 1888, and the other Jan. 22, 1888. Beneath the names is the simple inscription: "Thy will be done."

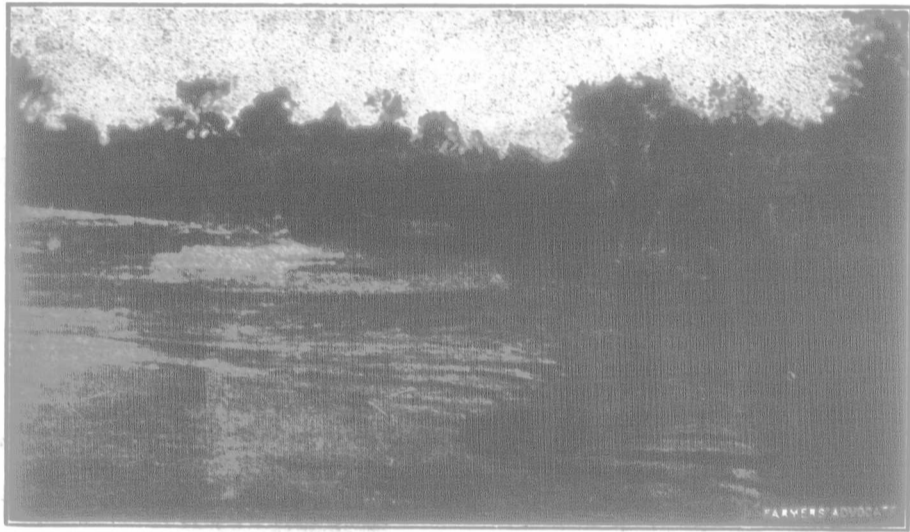
Men and women may speak lightly of religion when everything is smooth and easy, but when two dear children pass out of their sight within a month, and the father and mother can be one in spirit as they say, "Thy will be done," then death has lost its sting, and the sorrow becomes bearable. I have seen it, and I know.

But when a dear friend is called to go up higher, God does not intend us to be separated from him. Death is only a shadow, a misty veil. We can't see through it, but the communion of saints is a glorious reality. If we can't speak

directly to our friend, we can speak to Christ, Who can speak to him. With Christ for the Living bond of union, we can keep at least as near to our friend as before—and the fellowship should grow stronger all the time, as we gain more and more of the Life of Christ. Especially can we clasp the hand of our friend when we "enter into the holiest" by the way which Christ has made for us, "through the veil, that is to say, His flesh." In the Lord's Supper, we are made one with Christ, and so enter into closer fellowship with our friend, who is also in Christ. We are called to go, in spirit, through the veil, we are come even now "unto Mount Zion.

and to the spirits of just men made perfect."—(Heb. xii.: 22, 23.)

In the beautiful allegorical play, "The Blue Bird," which has gone to the



AT LOW WATER

hearts of the English people, two little children are seeking the blue bird of Happiness. They are sent first to search the land of Memory, and there they find their dear old grandparents and three brothers and three sisters who have passed through the veil. These—in the play—are asleep, except when someone on earth is thinking of them, then they wake up and talk to them as tenderly as in the old days. The old grandfather tells the little boy that no one has thought of them since "All Hallows," so they have never been able to wake up, and have not been able to talk to anyone.

Of course, this is only a fanciful idea, but it is true that we are cold and neglectful if we forget the dear friends who have gone before us, the friends who are living and loving on the other side of death. If they went to Australia, and we never sent them a message, never wrote a letter, and soon let them drop out of our thoughts, how our neglect would hurt them. They may be out of sight, but should not be out of touch. We should write and look eagerly for letters, and we should keep constantly in more swift communication with them by what has been called "the overhead route."

"Christ with them and Christ with me, and so together still are we."

God never wants to separate loving hearts—I am quite sure of that. It is through our own carelessness or cold neglect that we slowly drift apart. One person may agree with the miserable saying: "Out of sight, out of mind." Another rejoices to prove again the truth of the proverb: "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." It depends on ourselves which of those old sayings is fulfilled in our case.

One day last week I visited an old house, which belonged to relatives of mine a hundred years ago. It is now rented by a widow and her children. This lady showed me over the house, and then she began to tell me about her husband. He had been enslaved by a craving for drink which took possession of him, though he fought against it. He went one day to the Doncaster races and did not come home at night. Day after day she waited and he did not return. She made many inquiries, but could hear nothing. She said she would have gone mad if it had not been for prayer. Again and again, through the long days and anxious nights, she went down on her knees in prayer to the Father who loved them both to bring back her husband to her. And at last he came. It was a stormy night, nearly a week from the time he had disappeared, when she heard a knock at the door and opened it to admit a broken-hearted and dying man. Before morning he had passed through the veil, gone out into the mystery beyond—the mystery which is not dark, for it is filled with the sunshine of the Father's Love. And we know how His love can raise and inspire a prodigal son.

That was six months ago, and the faithful wife is planning to visit her husband's grave on his birthday, taking with her a cross of flowers from the old-fashioned garden. She loved him in spite of his weakness and sin, and she knew that her love was only the reflection of the Love in the Heart of God for her husband. The Good

promises of answers to believing prayer, are repeated. But, if there is one place where we are forbidden to pray for those who have passed through the veil, I do not know it. Certainly our Lord's parable of the rich man and Lazarus, declares most plainly that those who have passed out of our sight still ask, in definite petition, for help to be sent to brothers on earth. If a selfish sinner was so eagerly praying for his friends, is it likely that an unselfish saint could be forgetful?

Our Lord's promise—"Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father, in My Name, He will give it you."—ask, and ye shall receive,"—is repeated again and again. It certainly is not limited by any statement that we must only ask for gifts for this earthly life.

I, for one, know that His promise is as far-reaching as His love; and if death could kill this love for a sinner, then it would not be infinite love at all.

DORA FARNCOMB.

PARENTS TO BLAME FOR POOR ATTENDANCE

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It has given me great pleasure to note the interest taken on the educational problem. It is one of inestimable importance to our rapidly growing Western country.

Many parents, educated and otherwise, are puzzled to understand why their boys lose interest in school work before they have even completed the public school course. Did they but know it the fault often lies with the parents, and not with the boys.

A conversation I had lately with the father of two boys now grown to young manhood, speaks for itself.

He said he could not understand why his boys never liked to go to school. He gave them plenty of chances, and they just wouldn't go. Did they go regularly? Yes, if they would. He never asked them to stay home odd days, like lots of boys had to. If he wanted them to help him he just kept them out a week or two weeks, and then, most likely, he would let them go to school for three weeks before he would ask them to stay at home again. And yet, just because he needed their help once in a while like that, they stopped going to school altogether. He guessed it was just because they didn't want to go. He was sure he never kept them from going.

For school teachers, or those who have given the subject real thought, the above paragraph needs no comment. For the benefit of those who do not understand, I would say: For three weeks, or a month, these boys attended regularly, and stood high in their classes. Then they were kept out one week. During that week the rest of the class advanced a quarter of a month. When the boys returned, they could not take their former position in the class. They were compelled to commence at the foot. More than that, they had missed certain work that was needful to the proper understanding of the present classwork. The boys were at once discouraged. Probably the teacher was not able to help them enough to revive their interest in the work. They found the work they did not understand very hard to do; perhaps, even impossible. They were a constant drag to the rest of the class. Is it any wonder that one or two years of that kind of thing put a stop to their schooling for all time?

Regularity in attendance is one of the most important things, both for the child and the school. If only parents who wish their children to advance rapidly were fully alive to the importance of having the children attend regularly, more of them would find their dreams of educated offspring realized. There are very few men and women who would not like to see their children well educated.

Another problem that all teachers have to contend with is that of punctuality. Children are late in the morning, and late at noon. Often the parents could prevent this if they knew what those few minutes meant to the teacher and the rest of the school.

If the fathers and mothers would just take time to go and watch the school work for a whole day, and do this about once a month, they would begin to do their part to help the teacher and the school.

BRENDA E. DOW.

A RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS

Begin the day with smiling eyes,
Pursue the day with smiling lips;
Through clouds behold the smiling skies
Up where the laughing sunbeam trips.

Let smiling thoughts within your mind
Drive gloom and cold despair apart,
And promptings of a genial kind
Keep ever glowing in your heart.

Meet trouble with a cheery mien;
Be jovial in the face of care—
He routs all mischief from the scene
Who greets it with a jocund air.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, in "Munsey's."

CLOTHES FOR FALL AND WINTER

The cool nights and cooler early mornings turn our thoughts gratefully to warmer clothes, though summer dresses are left behind regretfully. A little gossip over winter styles may be of help to some soul perplexed over the autumn wardrobe. It is hard to tell just where to begin when we have to put a great deal into small space, but perhaps materials will make a good start.

For smart dresses to be worn indoors, satin, especially black, figured taffetas, messaline, and soft silks in Persian, Paisley or Dresden patterns, are the favorites. The overdress of chiffon is very beautiful and very new. For afternoon dresses and Sunday frocks serge, panama, poplin, cashmere, or striped voiles, make up well in the fall styles shown for these dresses. The trimmings are soutache braid, fringe, bands of velvet or satin, or bands in oriental designs with gold in a brocaded effect. The suitings this year are of heavier weight than for the last few years, and this means that the one-piece dress though still very popular, isn't the only thing that fashion will allow. For suits and walking skirts our old friend, blue serge is well to the front, with a wide diagonal wale in the weave to give it a fresh touch. Tweeds are strongly in evidence, and other goods showing a mixed weave. I saw a kind of worsted goods of a rich deep red with a tiny black stripe in it that appealed to me. Another goods was of a rather close basket weave of warm brown with a little knobby thread of red in it, giving a slightly rough appearance. Corduroy velvet in rich deep shades of blue and red is being used for both dresses and suits.

The separate blouse is of course a necessity with the suit of heavy cloth. These are of a vast variety from the plain tailor-made shirtwaist of linen or taffeta or moire silk to elaborate things in chiffon and net lace. But except for white wash waists the endeavor is to have the blouse harmonize as closely as possible in coloring with the skirt. French flannels and delaines in pretty patterns and colorings are coming back in full favor for blouses this winter.

In the new skirts the "hobble" variety has won the scorn of all men and all sensible women. It hasn't obtained much favor in Western Canada, and personally I have seen just one specimen of the real thing and it was an astonishing sight. The dress was a foulard in blue and white with a plain blue band extending about a foot up from the bottom of the skirt. It looked as if it were a yard round the bottom, or perhaps a yard and a quarter. At any rate the wearer could not take a step of more than six inches in length and minced down Portage Avenue ridiculously. Busy people in town or city would never be able to wear them, and to climb into a buggy or a street car would be a physical impossibility.

But the banded idea in moderation is not to be sniffed at, and a view of it in sensible style is shown in No. 6708 in our issue of August 24, and No. 6737 in October 5. The band is cut circular and has the roominess and appearance of a plain gored skirt. I saw a black voile with band of black satin made this way, and also a blue skirt with a band in quiet tones of plaid. The style holds out great possibilities for making over gowns economically, for if the bottom of a skirt is worn it can be replaced by a band, or lengthened thus, if it is too short.

The tunic skirt is a favorite also, and worthily so, for its gracefulness. No. 6675 in July 27, and No. 6627, in Sep-

tember 14, are both good styles for this fall. The plaited skirt and the plain gored variety are still shown and are sure to stay in use.

Blouses are of even more bewildering variety than skirts. All of them except the plain shirt waists and the tight-fitting uppers of one-piece and princess dresses, are made with considerable fullness, but the fullness is brought down smoothly into the waist without even a suspicion of "blouse" effect. Many blouses have a yoke attached, but it may be either a shallow, round one like 6684, in August 3, or the square Dutch, like 6704, in August 31, or the long-pointed style in 6743, October 5. The surplice fashion that is so becoming to elderly figures, has come back, though I haven't a cut at hand except one found in June 15th issue.

Chiffon and net are used as coverings for blouses, the under part being usually of bright colored silk, either plain or patterned. I saw black chiffon over a rich paisley pattern. Another simple but rich-looking blouse was of Alice-blue chiffon over a rather coarse net with a pattern in it. The girl with me thought it a good idea for her own use, for she had a net blouse with a chiffon lining. The lining had worn out, so instead of having it re-lined, she was



A BACHELOR'S WASHING DAY—THE DISK HARROWS WERE NOT MADE USE OF

going home to turn the net inside and put a new chiffon overblouse on it.

The full sleeves are gradually working in again. But the favorite at present is the kimono half-sleeve, with the plain full length under-sleeve, the latter being usually of the same material as the yoke. No. 6743, in October 5, and No. 6704, in August 31, show this style. In heavy cloths the plain coat sleeve without fullness is shown, with often only a trimming of braid. Shirtwaists have the plain shirt sleeve, and the sleeve with a cuff of six inches in depth and slightly full in the upper portion is seen on some of the fall waists as it was on the summer ones.

The black patent leather belt is much worn for shirtwaist costumes. For other dresses, fancy ribbons and belt-ings in 2 1/2 to 3 inch width, or folded belts of silk or satin to match the dress are seen most frequently.

It is not good to have a skirt of two materials to wear with separate blouses. Have the blouse of the same material as the skirt and so avoid looking like a patchwork quilt. A perfectly plain skirt without trimming of any kind looks best with separate shirtwaists.

The old offer holds good to all our readers. If there is anything left out of this screech that you want to know, write and ask me. Perhaps I won't know myself, but I'll promise to find somebody who does.

DAME DURDEN.

The Ingle Nook

STERILIZING WATER.

To sterilize drinking water so effectually that it will not require boiling, follow this formula, as given out by two Toronto doctors after much experiment: Take a teaspoonful of pure chloride of lime, smoothing off the surface of the spoon with some flat object. Rub this up in a teacup of water and then add three more cups of water. A teaspoonful of the solution thus obtained will successfully sterilize two gallons of drinking water.

COMFORT WANTED

Dear Dame Durden.—We have taken THE ADVOCATE about a year and I don't think I ever read a better paper. As I was standing in my kitchen all alone, washing, just now, my heart was made to ache. I saw two women pass, about a quarter of a mile from our house, going towards town, which is ten miles from here. I suppose they were women that live within two or three miles of us, though I couldn't just recognize them from here. One was in a democrat by herself; the other in a buggy, also by herself. How I would have liked to have gone with them for a ride! But they didn't even look towards the house, just kept laying the whip to the horses, as if they couldn't go fast

rubber-tired buggy or automobile. We had the telephone, R. F. D. of mail, lived within six miles of a large city, and have lived in Pueblo, Colo., Missoula, Mont., and other like places, but never ran across one like this. It is true we have two good neighbors, but they have several little children and can't come often. Is it possible some people can't be interested only with cards? I thought at first with all the hard work, and loneliness, I would surely die or go insane, and believe I would only for the Bible and your paper.

IN-THE-DEPTHS.

(You poor, dear, lonesome soul, I just ached for you when reading your letter. But don't you get discouraged—two good neighbors is a pretty fair start and the others will come sooner or later. Be kind and jolly when you meet them and they will soon wonder why they didn't long ago cultivate the acquaintance of such a bright little woman as you. I do think that constant card playing is a destroyer of conversation, but perhaps it kills gossip as well as conversation on good subjects. Unless you have conscientious scruples about cards, why not learn to play a little? That will bring you into touch with your neighbors and you can edge in the music and books and things you are interested in. Then some time send them a laughing invitation to an evening without cards. Get somebody to read or tell a funny story, somebody to play the guitar or violin or even the mouth organ, while everybody sings and have some good games. They will go home declaring what a good time they have had.)

I wish you had sent me your full address and I'd have sent a message to cheer you up a little before you can see this. Come again, Friend o' Mine, and bring your troubles. Don't stay in the depths alone. And don't get the idea in your mind that the neighbors are slighting you on purpose. That is fatal to happiness. They are thoughtless, that's all; though we know that

"Evil is wrought by want of thought
As well as by want of heart."
Cheer up.—D. D.)

CIDER VINEGAR

Can cider vinegar be made by putting soft cider in a recently emptied vinegar cask? If not, kindly give recipe for making cider into vinegar.—P. B.

Cider Vinegar.—Put the cider in a cask, preferably one that has had vinegar in it before, being careful not to fill it more than two-thirds full. If possible put in a little more than half the quantity desired at first. Let it stand for two weeks in the sun with an empty bottle set loosely neck downward in the bung-hole to keep out dust and flies. Then add the rest of the cider and let it stand again for about two weeks, or until fermentation has ceased. Then keep in a cool place for use.

* * *

In *The Picturesque St. Lawrence*, published a few weeks ago, the author, Clifton Johnson, tells of a curious superstition of Montreal, which explains why the wind is always blowing at the point where St. Sulpice and Notre Dame streets meet, close by the towering cathedral. The situation is naturally breezy, like that of the Flatiron building in New York. But the people of Montreal have a miraculous explanation of the phenomenon that is more interesting than any scientific demonstration. "It seems that one day while the church was in process of building, the Wind and the Devil were walking down Notre Dame street; and the Devil after regarding with a frown of disapproval the graceful outlines of the new edifice rising before him, exclaimed:

"What is this? I never saw it before?"
"Very likely not," responded the Wind, "and I dare you to go in there."
"You dare me to do that, do you?" cried the Devil, with a sneer. "Well, I will go in, if you will promise to wait here until I come out."
"So his Satanic Majesty went in. But he has not come out yet, and the Wind is still waiting for him at the corner."

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THE FAMOUS MAYTAG

The car for rough travelling at a popular price, especially adapted to the rough country roads of Western Canada. Just the thing for the farmer. Well built throughout, and so constructed that it will climb the highest hills and weather the roughest roads with very little resistance. Perhaps you noticed the wonderful performance of this car if you visited the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition this year.

Some good territory still open for good live agents. Write us for terms of contract for country agencies. Catalogue and prices furnished on request.



EXACT REPRODUCTION OF THE MAYTAG ASCENDING 50% GRADE, CARRYING ALL THE PASSENGERS THAT WAS POSSIBLE TO CROWD IN.

The design of the **Maytag** is simplicity itself, all parts of the motor being easy to get at for inspection and repair. The special made transmission of the 'manufacturers' design makes it impossible to strip or break gears by throwing in the wrong speed. The gears are always in mesh.

At the Winnipeg Industrial Exposition the **Maytag** was awarded the Grand Championship Gold Medal for the greatest number of points to its credit, irrespective of class, horse-power, size or price of the competing cars. This is only one of the many victories of the **Maytag**. Also won 1st prize in its class in speed contest at fall meet of Winnipeg Automobile Club.

This car is built in two and four cylinder models

Maytag Two-Cylinder, Price F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$1,500.00; Maytag Four-Cylinder, Price F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$2,200.00

The Central Garage Co. 95-109 Water St. Winnipeg, Man.



TAG

OR THE
CHIEN BOULE DOG



BY VALANCE PATRIARCHE

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The men gathered about while the driver told his tale, altering the fact of his having forgotten the house number to the statement that it has never been given him.

"You were a nice one to go driving off with an infant school an' never askin' where they belonged," commented the captain.

"Well, say, if you'd been joggin' by quiet an' happy wit' a bridal couple inside wot was good fer double fare an' all of a sudden seen a jumping jackess yellin' and pullin' her face every way an' been told to pull up an' had your tony bridal pair go runnin' down a cellar an' come up draggin' Fatty here tied up in his nib's wedding overcoat an' stuffin' him an' the girl an' that snappin' turtle of a pup into your clean cab an' orderin' you to—drive on—same address an' mighty quick—say, you'd have found yerself wonderin' if it was time to git up jest like I did. When I come to I was on the right street, so I says to her highness here, I says: 'Wot's the number?' I says, and she says as ocol as you please, she

don't know, and I says: 'Wot's the name of the folks youse is goin' to male joyous wid your presence?' I says, and she speaks up haughty-like and says she don't know that either. 'Wot am I goin' to do wid youse anyhow?' I says then, and she up an' waves 'er lily-white paw an' pipes in reg'lar Lady Gwendolyn style: 'Drive roun' the park, James.' Here he paused with dramatic effect to look at his grinning auditors, adding as he mopped his brow with his sleeve, 'Gee Willikins! I near fell off me perch.' He spat reflectively before concluding, 'An' so I brought 'em along, an' it's up to you to git a home fer the duchess an' her fat friend. I ain't hirin' me hansom out fer a kindergarden fer the royal fambly no more. It's me to the woods an' the simple life.'

After some further discussion and a sharp reprimand for carelessness delivered by the captain, the harassed cabby was allowed to go and the children handed over to a kindly matron. Josephine was in a state of terror, but living on the bounty of outsiders does

not foster ready tears, so she stood dry-eyed but scared, awaiting her doom. Bateese, on the contrary, had endured so many vicissitudes that this seemed but another phase of an already confused but amusing existence.

He was warm, and the big men had laughed, so he laughed too, his black eyes dancing and sharp, white teeth gleaming. Upon the departure of the cabman he undertook to introduce his "chien boule dog, Cairlo," who "w'en I cry on de eye aujour d'hui jus sleep lak wan peeg" (giving Cairlo a reproachful push with his foot).

The captain suddenly whistled and took up a paper on his desk. It contained a notice to the effect that a Frenchman was seeking his lost son, who had been abducted in a cab before his eyes the previous morning by a well-dressed young couple, said son having black hair and eyes and being garbed in the gray worsted uniform of an orphanage. Certainly what was visible of this small boy tallied with the description. The matron was ordered to extract what information she could as quickly as possible, and her motherly kindness soon drew a full confession from the fear-ridden Josephine. It seems that for many moons the carrot-top boy had embittered her young life with taunts upon the cut of her clothes, and arrangement of her hair, and she, fearing the subsequent wrath of Mrs. Trent, had forborne to retaliate. Therefore, when Bateese, in his hideous uniform, was put in her charge, she devised a deep, dark plot for the undoing of her enemy. She purposely sought the vicinity of this arbiter of fashion, and when, as she expected, the clothes of Bateese called forth scathing criti-

cism and a scuffle ensued, she was able to rush in with a light heart and "I am him good," conscious that she could afterward pose as a noble heroine, the saviour of Bateese. She had not, however, quite counted on the savageness of the small boy, and when she realized the awful destruction wrought in the attire of her charge and that her "other" dress was ruined, then did woe and foreboding seize upon her. She would have gone home under the protection of "Bateese's pa and ma," but not alone—oh, not alone.

When the captain had in turn learned all this, together with the location of Mrs. Trent's house, and the fact that the boy bore upon his person the remnants of gray worsted, he whistled softly and prepared for business.

CHAPTER V.

As the captain shifted the papers on his desk the telephone bell rang, and in answer to a somewhat lengthy communication he replied that two children corresponding to the given description were at present at the station and would be sent home at once—also a bulldog.

About an hour later Josephine and Bateese, accompanied by a tall man in civilian dress, made their way to the house of the widow. They were met by her at the door, and behind her were four young lady lodgers, all in a state of wild excitement, but a little disappointed at the ordinary appearance of the adult of the party. They had expected to see a sergeant at least, and Mrs. Trent had given it as her opinion that the chief of police himself would be likely to arrive to explain matters.

(Continued on page 1466)

MORE ABOUT BOY SCOUTS

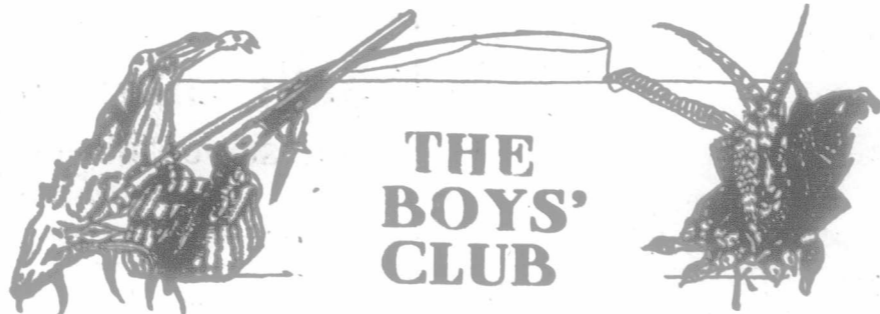
The story begins in Africa, in Mafeking, in 1899-1900. We all remember Mafeking, that lonely townlet, far off on the veldt. Shells were flying about, bombs were bursting—red-hot work was going on, and history was in the making. When it was all over and Mafeking was relieved from the long Boer siege, England gave herself over to a frantic delirium. The word "Mafeking" has become embodied in the English language as signifying the insanity of a mob grown hilarious. In itself the addition of a single word to the language may be looked upon as a considerable achievement, but Mafeking was responsible for something else, a thing that is transforming the English people from lethargy and indifference to the very heights of energy, intelligent co-operation and chivalry. The Boy Scout movement was born at Mafeking. There were a thousand white men in the place, six hundred women and children, seven thousand natives. And there was "B. P.," which is short for Colonel Robert Baden-Powell, as he was then known. Now he is Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. If I were king I would make him a duke, for, rightly or wrongly, B. P. has brought the English nation to the turning point; B. P. has pulled it out of the slough.

The advance lines of Mafeking ran five miles round. Some of the defenders were killed, others were wounded, and many crowded the temporary hospitals, so that every man's value was more than trebled. In this extremity Lord Edward Cecil, chief of the staff and son of the great Lord Salisbury, collected the boys of Mafeking, talked to them, drilled them, and put them into uniform. They became messengers, carrying despatches from fort to fort on the lines; they kept a lookout, they acted as orderlies, and so relieved from these duties the grown-up men who were so badly needed in the firing line. Throughout the hail of Boer bullets these young heroes, mounted mostly on bicycles, carried on their duties without wavering. At the end of the war they received their medals like the grown-up soldiers.

One day a boy came through father a heavy fire with a letter. B. P. said to him: "You will get hit one of these days riding round like that when the shells are flying." The boy replied: "I pedal so rapidly, sir, they would never catch me."

These were the first of the Boy Scouts, and that boy's spirit is the spirit which now actuates hundreds of thousands of similar boys in England.

About two and a half years ago B. P., then become a general, made a little experiment. He collected some English boys in Surrey, talked to them just as the Mafeking boys were talked to, put them into uniform and drilled them just a little. Then he showed them how to play at Indians and Knights of King Arthur. He took them into camp and taught them woodcraft, and how the birds could be distinguished one from the other, and what great secrets Nature revealed to those who would study her. He worked out a scheme, and wrote a book under the title "Scouting for Boys." The idea was to lead boys, by the attractive practices called scouting, to teach themselves character. The boys of England caught the idea in a moment. Every boy of mettle grew wild to become a Scout. All over the country they began to form themselves into patrols and troops of Scouts. They began to teach themselves character. Before a year was out a hundred thousand boys had ceased to be boys, and had become Boy Scouts. In another year there were more than two hundred thousand Boy Scouts in Britain. Now there are—nobody knows how many. But the Scouts are seen everywhere—in the slums of East London, the loneliest country parishes, in towns and hamlets from Land's End to John O'Groat's. Whenever anything happens—when there is a railway accident, or a horse runs away, or a house catches fire, or a man falls into the river—Boy Scouts seem to appear on the scene as if by magic, to make themselves useful in any and every way. They are trained to deal with emergencies, to give first aid to the sick and wounded, stop run-

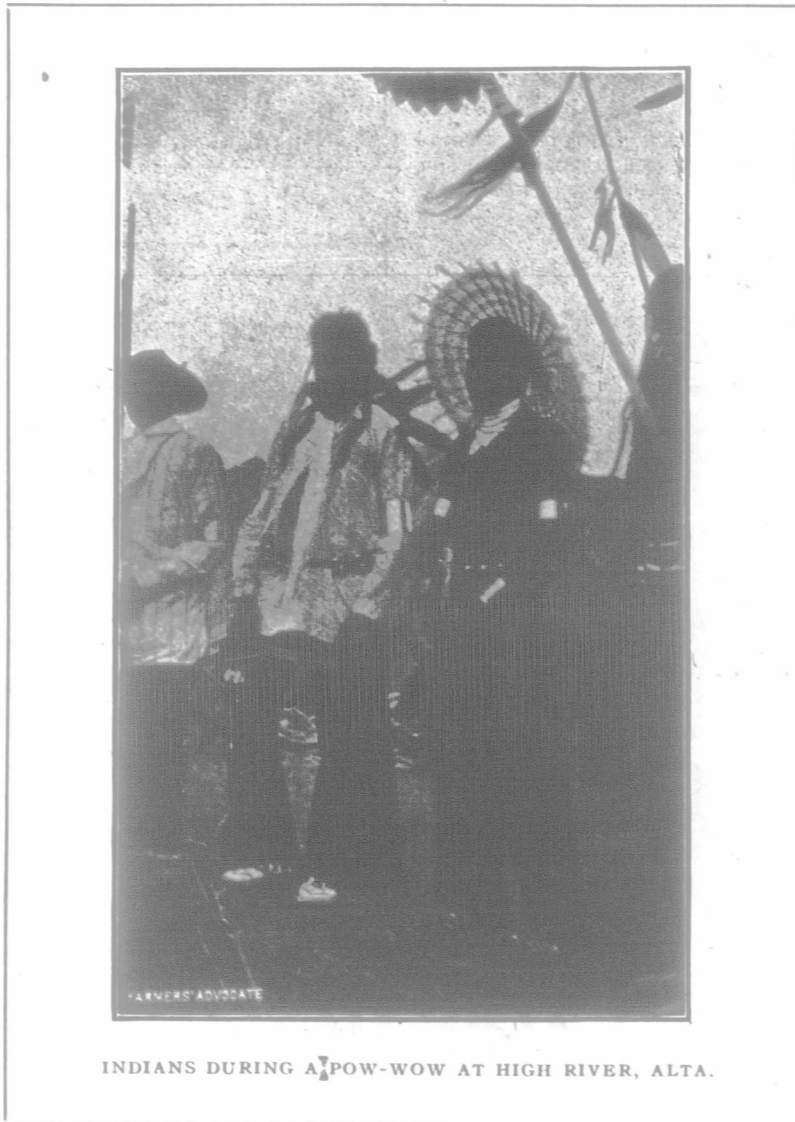


aways, put out fires, revive the suffocated, and to rescue and resuscitate the drowning. Go where you will in England, Scotland or Ireland, you will meet Boy Scouts. And if you are in any trouble, you may trust them to help you out of it if they can, for every Boy Scout is pledged to do a good turn whenever the chance comes.

The idea grows and spreads. Like a wave of enthusiasm, it has swept all over Europe. It has found its way into far colonies and continents, it has overspread the islands of the Seven Seas. In Malta, Singapore, or Cal-

patrols. My gardener's son is leader of one of these patrols and my own son is in the ranks, obeying cheerfully the orders of the youth who ordinarily addresses him as "Sir" and touches his hat to him; and so it runs throughout the length and breadth of the land, the pure idea of brotherhood.

"The whole object of our scheme," says B. P., who is the Chief Scout, "is to seize the boy's character in its red-hot stage of enthusiasm, and to weld it into the right shape and encourage and develop its individuality, so that the boy may become a good



INDIANS DURING A POW-WOW AT HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

cutta you will find Boy Scouts. In Canada there are thousands of them. The Defence Department of Canada, as of New Zealand and Africa, has adopted the Scouts' handbook for training cadet corps. In Australia, the Governor-General is the Chief Scout. In Germany, France, Russia, Servia—everywhere the idea has taken hold. Scouts of one country are beginning to pay calls on Scouts of other countries. And so a new way has been found for cementing the brotherhood of man.

It is all so simple and yet so wonderful that I am surprised every day to think that no one ever thought of it before. All you have to do is to collect, say, a dozen boys, ragamuffins, young ruffians, boys of blue blood, anything so long as it is a boy, teach him the Scout law, which I shall explain presently, put him on his honor, stick him into uniform, and you have at once transformed the urchin into a bazing-eyed young knight errant, a chivalrous, honest, honorable and zealous patriot. If it has done nothing else, this Boy Scout movement may be exalted above all things for having brought shoulder to shoulder, side by side, the son of the duke and the son of the coster. In my own village I have a troop which is composed of four

man and a valuable citizen for our country."

The scheme is simple, elastic and free from red tape. There is a headquarters—but its mission is to encourage, not to interfere. You may start Boy Scouts in any place, and develop the scheme on your own lines. If you become a Scoutmaster, and are a man of character, high ideals, and winning and commanding personality (many Scoutmasters are all this and more), you may make almost anything you please of the boys. The scheme is so attractive, so full of romance and fascination, that boys throw their whole heart into the business of scouting—they give you of their best. So you may shape their destiny. This scheme of scouting is the magician's wand that gives you the power to turn boys into upright, honorable, chivalrous, patriotic, kindly, self-reliant and useful men. There is no better service that a young man of the right sort can do for his country at the present time than to turn Scoutmaster and build citizens.

Let me try to show the scheme in working.

Look at this little country village in England—a peaceful old world hamlet, happy in its feudalism, dull, unenthusiastic, droning through the ages.

The boys grow up and are sent to work in the fields, and when they are old enough they go away, mostly stupid, mostly unambitious, and mostly useless to fight the world's battle. Nothing has ever been done for them except that they have been taught the three R's (Readin', 'Ritin' and 'Rithmetic), in school, and have had their regular and unvaried Sunday admonitions from the parson in the Sunday school. For the rest, out of school hours, when they are not at work, they are left to drift about and to grow up round the village pump like vegetables. Their only diversion, when they are old enough, is to drink. And now we apply the scheme—we start a troop of Boy Scouts.

Any boy between the ages of ten and eighteen may join our troop. We take the boys as they come, sort them out into patrols of seven boys each, appoint patrol leaders and assistant patrol leaders, and (for the sake of argument) turn Scoutmasters ourselves. We find a barn, a snug shed, an empty loft or coach-house, or even the school-room by permission of the parson, and this we convert into our local headquarters, endeavoring to make it rather into a cozy sort of a club than a formal drill-hall. We explain our objects to local people of good standing in the place, and ask for their support. We raise a fund so that we may help the boys to buy uniforms and equipment. It is against the spirit of scouting to beg for money. Scouts are expected to earn such money as they require. Their expenses are low, and, when once started, our troop should be self-supporting. With every boy in the place crazy to become a Scout, with local sympathy behind us, a good start is assured.

But before we begin to put our army into uniform, we must instill into it the elements of scouting. A Scout cannot become a Scout until he has made the Scout's promise; and he must not make the promise until he has passed a test—the test of the tenderfeet. He may then wear uniform and the Scout's badge. The first subject of the test is the Scouts' law.

On Scouts' law depends the whole force and glory of the Scout idea. It is a simple creed of honor and chivalry, comparable to the code of the Knights of the Round Table. It is the Ten Commandments made fascinating. There are nine points in Scouts' law:—

A SCOUT'S HONOR IS TO BE TRUSTED.
If a Scout says, "On my honor it is so," that means that it is so, just as if he had taken a most solemn oath.

A SCOUT IS LOYAL.
Loyal to King and country, parents, employers and Scoutmasters. He must stick to them through thick and thin, against anyone who is their enemy.

A SCOUT'S DUTY IS TO BE USEFUL AND TO HELP OTHERS.

The Scout must try his best to do a good turn to somebody some day.

A SCOUT IS A FRIEND TO ALL, AND A BROTHER TO EVERY OTHER SCOUT NO MATTER TO WHAT SOCIAL CLASS THE OTHER BELONGS.

Thus, if a Scout meets another Scout, even though a stranger, he must speak to him and help him in any way that he can. He must never be a snob. He accepts the other man as he finds him, and makes the best of him.

A SCOUT IS COURTEOUS.
He must not take any reward for being helpful and courteous. I will give you an instance. One thing that has always struck the traveller in England, particularly the American traveller, is the obsequiousness and the almost cringing habit of poor people, men, women and children, when performing some little service, always, of course, with the inevitable tip in view. The Scout law "a Scout is courteous" is killing this noxious habit. The first thing the Boy Scout learns is that he must not accept tips for little services done, such as pointing the way to a traveller, opening a gate, or giving a hand. We had organized our local troop only a few weeks when I found how magnificently the boys responded. A boy little more than a child came to my house on an errand.

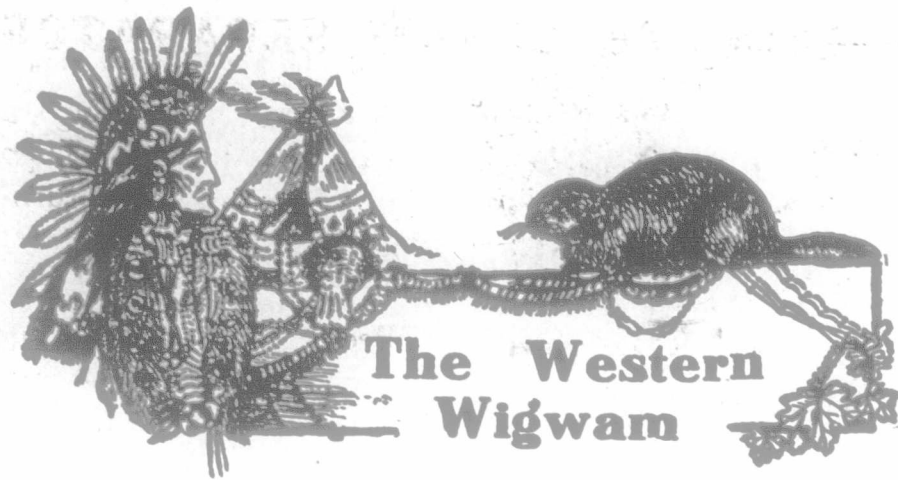
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**A TRY-AGAIN GIRL**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I did not see my first letter in print, so I thought I would write again. My father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE one year. I like reading the girls' part the best. I hope my letter does not find its way to the wastepaper box. We have the phone in now. I phone quite a bit. I like going to school. We had a new teacher this year. We had seven weeks of holidays. My favorite studies are spelling, reading, and dictation.

Man.

WINONA SMITH.

grammar, history, arithmetic and drawing. I hope I shall see my letter in print and that it will not reach the W. P. B. I am sending a two cent stamp for a button, please, Cousin Dorothy.

Sask.

NUALLA.

(See how short your letter looks in print. Make it longer next time. Tell us of some person you have learned about in your history lessons, or some interesting place you have studied in geography. I cannot send you a button till you give your full name.—C. D.)

BLACK INK FOR DRAWINGS

My Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your most enjoyable club. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years and whenever it comes my brother and I always try to get the paper first so that we can read the Western Wigwam. I am ten years and two months old and am in the eighth grade. I have a little pony whom I ride to school every day. My teacher's name is Mr. R—and he came from Nova Scotia. I hope that this letter misses the W. P. B., as I would like to see it in print. I am sending a drawing and also a two cent stamp for a button. I would like to correspond with Western Cowgal.

Well, good-bye for this time, with every kind of success to your club. Your new Wig.

PONY GIRL.

A LITTLE MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club. We have three colts and three calves. We live on a farm five miles from Stettler. My father has been away for one week. I go to school. I am in the first reader. My teacher's name is Miss F—. There are thirteen that go to school. I am seven years old. I have one sister and three brothers. My eldest brother is twelve years old.

POPPY (7).

TELL US ABOUT BASKET BALL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my third letter to the Western Wigwam. When I wrote last I was near Stettler. I am now going to school in Lacombe. I passed out of the fifth standard in June and am now in the sixth. I am fourteen years old and am five feet, four inches tall.

I like to go to school here, as everyone seems so nice. I went to the fair here yesterday. It was not very good. The Lacombe basket ball girls played against the Ponoka basket ball girls. The score was four to four and the money was divided between the two sides. Well, dear Cousin Dorothy, I will have to close for this time. I am sending a stamp for a button. Here is a conundrum for the Wigs: "Why are pretty girls like a blacksmith's apron?" Ans.—Because they receive many sparks.

MARIETTA.

VERY BRIEF

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your interesting club. I enjoy reading the letters very much. I live on a farm and I ride to school every day. We have three dogs, and we had a cat, but it died.

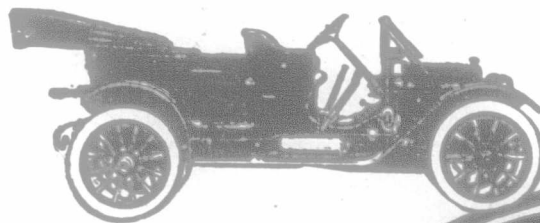
I am in the fifth reader at school and our work is reading, writing, geography,

BLUE RIBBON'S LEADEN PACKET

preserves indefinitely the rich, delicate flavor of this wonderful tea



Buy a packet, and if you do not find it superior to what you have been using your money will be promptly refunded by your grocer

**The Chalmers "30" Touring Car, \$2,300**

Carries five passengers, complete with top, windshield, Bosch magneto, gas lamps, gas tank, tire irons!

This Monogram in Blue and White on the Radiator stands for all you can ask in a Motor Car.

SIMPLY ON ITS WINNIPEG**Record We Recommend You****A Chalmers Car for 1911**

Never mind what Chalmers cars have done in open competition with the finest cars in America, one notable achievement, winning that most grueling contest that an automobile can enter—the Glidden Tour. We have even more convincing proof of Chalmers excellence right here at home to offer. Talk is cheap, they say, and advertised statements are easily made. It, however, takes nothing short of the highest type of automobile construction in a car to stand two years of everyday road service, and run as smoothly without rattle of bolt or pin, as a new model. And there are two such cars in the Eaton garage to-day. On that score can you wonder that

We Guarantee Every Chalmers Car We Sell To the Point of Satisfaction or Money Returnable

The machinery in these two cars runs as smoothly as a top—over good roadbeds it snores. Such merit and excellence it's not possible to secure in every car, no matter what price you pay—and next to impossible to secure in a car as moderately priced as a Chalmers.

The New 1911 Demonstrating Model is in the Garage Our Expert Will Gladly Go Over It With You, Point by Point, and Give You Every Demonstration

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Trade Notes

NEW SELLING PLAN A SUCCESS

The new selling plan recently inaugurated by the Detroit Engine Works has proved a success and one worthy of encouragement by every engine buyer. Their 15-days' trial proposition, as announced on page 1478, makes the buyer the sole judge of the merits of the engine. There is no joker in the offer. They enter into an ironclad agreement to refund every dollar paid them for the engine if the engine is not satisfactory in the minutest detail.

The wisdom of this plan is being shown only too well by the large number of sales of their new kerosene engine. The only way a buyer can tell if an engine is adapted to his needs is by trying it. He has a certain task he wishes an engine to perform. If he has an opportunity of putting the engine up against the task and watching it work, he knows whether it will do what he wants of it. That experiment is his only method of deciding whether a particular engine can do the work.

The Detroit Engine Works gives the buyer of its new kerosene engine 15 days to decide if he wants the engine. The buyer is the sole judge—the company in no way attempts to influence his judgment. They have enough confidence in their product to give the buyer opportunity to work it out. The plan is fair and equitable for the buyer.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query, as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

FILING ON LAND

In 1908 the pre-emption land was thrown open for filing the 1st of September, for anybody that had the right to file either for pre-emption, purchase or homestead. So I went to Battleford the 14th of September, 1908, to purchase a homestead. As I got to the government office, one of the clerks made a mistake, telling me that I could not file upon the quarter that I wanted, because it was held for the man that had the adjoining lands. About three hours afterwards I found out that the clerk made a mistake, so I went back to file. During that time someone had filed upon it. I then put in a complaint, which was sent to Ottawa, and it was decided that I was to get the land, so they sent me a notification. As I had given the postmaster instructions to forward my mail to Grafton, North Dakota, he kept this letter for about a month. When I got it, the fellow that had the filing of the land before had refiled. They were giving me ten days to file upon it, and I did not get the letter before 20 days after my time was up. Should I be the loser of the land on account of the letter being delayed, or would I have right to protest?—K. L.

Ans.—Lay the matter fully before the minister of the interior at Ottawa, giving him full explanation of the matter.

PIGS A NUISANCE

What should I do with pigs that are a nuisance to me? I have taken them home twice a day for two weeks, and told the owner to keep them away. I do not think he tries to do so. The pound is seven miles away, so that is too far to drive them.—C. F. P.

Ans.—Under the Municipal Act it is the duty of the municipality in which you are resident to pass the necessary by-laws relating to the impounding of animals. You should enquire from the clerk of the municipality what the provisions of the by-law are. You can

then, if you so desire, adopt the measures provided for under the by-law, whatever they may be.

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES

A wife and husband have different religious views. The husband refuses to go to any service connected with his wife's denomination. She in turn refuses to go with her husband to his services, after he had tried to stop her going to her own particular service.

1. Is there any law by which the husband can force the wife to attend his church services?

2. Can he compel his wife to stay away from her own services?

3. If his wife visits neighbors, who are good, moral people, but the same persuasion as the wife, can the husband forbid them to admit his wife into their house?

4. If the said husband meets the wife of said neighbor on the street and threatens her for permitting his wife to visit her. What redress has the neighbor?

5. Has the neighbor's husband a right to prosecute said party for threatening his wife?—RUSTICUS.

Ans.—1. A husband has no right to compel the wife to attend any particular church, nor can she compel her husband to attend any particular church.

2. A husband cannot compel his wife to stay away from her own church services.

3. The husband cannot prevent his wife visiting neighbors, who are good moral people.

4 and 5. If her husband threatens the neighbor's wife as stated, and the husband displays any intention of hitting or striking the neighbor's wife, she can prosecute him before a magistrate.

IMPORTING A RAM

Would like information as to the importing of registered sheep. I am thinking of buying a pedigreed ram in Minnesota and would like to know if there is any customs duty and whether or not I should have the animal inspected before shipment or at the port of entry.—P. L.

Ans.—You should inquire first of accountant, National Records Ottawa, as to whether pedigree of the ram in question is recognized in the Dominion. If it is the animal will come in duty free. It would be advisable to have inspection at point of shipment if you wish to be certain in the matter, for if the ram has any infectious disease you do not want to go to the expense of quarantining at the port of entry, and would be better without him. At present there are no restrictions on the importation of sheep due to disease to the United States, and consequently you should have no difficulty in getting the ram passed by the Canadian inspectors at the border.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

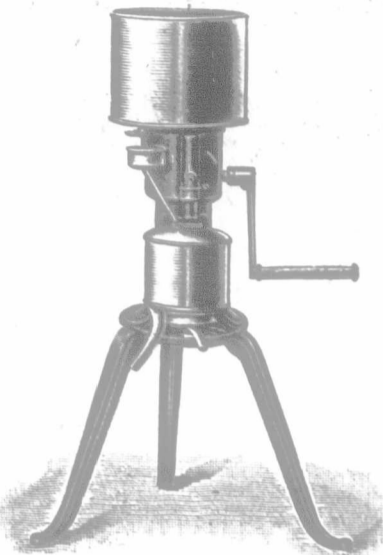
VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be fully and clearly and on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

THOROUGHPIN

Clydesdale stallion, four years of age, developed thoroughpin last January; no lameness at any time apparent. In early part of summer a few applications of an advertised remedy were made; no appreciable reduction of the enlargement resulted. The horse has been accustomed to daily exercise in a corral. Force of circumstances recently confined him for two weeks to his loose box, the only exercise being the leading to water. During this period the enlargement subsided until it was hardly noticeable, and it has become much softer, but increases and diminishes in size every few days, though it has not again attained the proportions maintained for the last six months.

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Are you requiring a Cream Separator? Then the everlasting, easy turning "MELOTTE" will meet your every demand.

See our local agent or write us direct for our special cash offer on new and used machines.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

MOSSOM BOYD CO.

WILL SELL

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

10 bulls and 50 cows of the choicest breeding, some naturally polled and others in calf to polled bulls. Registered in the U. S. and Canada, and of high class breeding.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2

commencing at 11 a.m. on their farm 12 miles south of PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., and 1½ miles from Clouston Siding. Do not miss this sale.

Write for catalogue to Mossom Boyd Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont.

J. E. BRADSHAW, M.P.P., Auctioneer
PRINCE ALBERT

CUSTOM TANNING

Save Your Hides, Pelts and Tallow

Ship them to us and we will either purchase them at their highest market prices, or tan and manufacture the skins into any kind of leather or the finest of rugs and robes.

Our facilities for custom tanning are unexcelled. With a corps of experts from the foremost tanneries in the United States we are in a position to give the best results. We use the famous Indian method of tanning that gives the skin that much desired pliability and renders it positively waterproof.

We guarantee that all hides sent us will be marked in such a way that you will be sure of receiving the same one back.

Send for booklet containing instructions to shippers and prices.

Winnipeg Tanning Co.

WINNIPEG - MAN. Ltd.

The Farmer's Veterinarian

A large class of farmers, by force of circumstances, are compelled to treat their own animals when sick or disabled. Such farmers should have this book—a practical treatise on the diseases of farm stock. This book will be sent free to any subscriber sending us two new subscriptions to THE ADVOCATE, with \$3.00 to cover their subscriptions.

Remember they must be new subscriptions—not renewals.

Address all communications to the

Farmer's Advocate WINNIPEG Limited

You may pay more but where will you get greater value

and greater satisfaction than this piano gives? No piano offered at any price has given greater satisfaction than the Eaton Cabinet Grand. And this is not because it has been judged by any but the highest standard of tone and artistic appearance, for from every user of the piano comes the positive opinion that the Eaton Cabinet Grand is worthy of its place among the best pianos of the day.



LOUIS XIV STYLE \$185.00

With an assured saving of from \$100 to \$200 and with a ten-year Eaton Guarantee of highest quality, is not this piano well worthy of your careful consideration, especially when you are given the opportunity to carefully test it, subject to return at our expense if not satisfactory in every way.

A Manitoba Customer

writing about the Eaton Cabinet Grand Piano says: "I cannot say that it is better than I expected, because I expected a first-class piano on your recommendation, and I have got it."

ANY PERSON who orders an Eaton Piano expecting to get less than the highest grade instrument will be agreeably surprised. Your expectations cannot be too high. Take us exactly at our word and expect to get a piano of highest merit, one that you will be proud to own.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR PHOTOGRAPHS of Eaton Pianos and for an estimate of freight charges to your station. Interesting details about the Eaton Cabinet Grand Piano will be found in the Fall and Winter Catalogue. We shall be glad to answer any enquiries regarding the piano, but we urge upon all intending purchasers the certainty of satisfaction when buying at Eaton's. Under the terms of our Liberal Guarantee, any piano ordered which is not entirely satisfactory after three months trial, may be returned at our expense, for all freight charges and the entire purchase price will be refunded.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

**FARMER'S
ADVOCATE**

The Best Advertising Medium
The Leading Family Journal
The Only Agricultural Medium
Printed in 2 Colors in the West

In your opinion, would the blemish ultimately disappear without treatment, or what treatment would you suggest to remove it?—W. C. A.

Ans.—It is improbable, though possible, that the thoroughpin would disappear without treatment. When once this condition is established it is a very difficult matter to overcome. The most up-to-date method of treatment is by aspirating out the fluid, then injecting a solution of iodine, but this can be done only by a veterinarian. Repeated blisterings will often bring about good results. First clip off the hair from over the swelling, then well rub in for twenty minutes the following ointment: Powdered cantharides, 2 drams; biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; lard, 3 ounces. Mix well. This will make enough to blister twice. Tie his head up for forty-eight hours so that he cannot reach the blistered part with his mouth. Then at the expiration of that time wash off the blister with warm water and soap, and smear with vaseline every three days. Repeat the blister in three weeks. Give regular exercise.

SWOLLEN LEG

Mare kicked on cannon bone of right hind leg; swelling produced between fetlock and hock. Swelling goes down when worked, but returns. Have used caustic balsam. What should be done?—B. B.

Ans.—You do not say how long it is since your mare met with the accident, but we presume it is some time ago, consequently the swelling has become chronic and difficult to remove. Try Absorbine. Use it as directed on the bottle. Also, while the mare is in the stable, keep an elastic wet bandage on, applied with just enough pressure to assist circulation, but not to cause pain.

INJURY TO UTERUS

Cow at pasture received a blow low down on the left side. Swelling resulted, but gradually passed away. Failed in milk, and got thin, but gained in flesh when dried up and turned out. Six weeks before calving began to void blood. Kept cow in box, but gradually she became weaker, going down finally and not being able to get up. Calf was alive until within two days of cow's death. Death seemed due to weakness. What was the cause?—G. B.

Ans.—There appears to be no doubt but that the cause of death was the injury received by the animal, but just what the particular lesion was would be difficult to determine without having a post-mortem examination to be guided by. It is a pity you did not hold a post-mortem examination. On account of her being in calf at the time of the accident we are of the opinion that the uterus was injured by the blow, hence the hemorrhage from the lacerated walls of the womb.

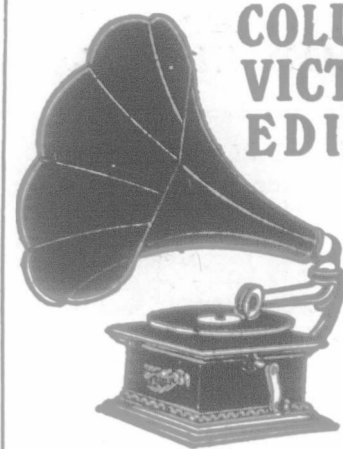
—TAG— OR THE CHIEN BOULE DOG

Continued from page 1462

as that was the custom in "important cases." But when the children had been hugged, held off for inspection, hugged again, told that they had not "changed," but, as one young lady darkly hinted, looked as if they had "seen things," and had been thoroughly bewildered by treatment the like of which neither had ever received before, and when Bateese had been separated from his beloved Cairlo—who was again consigned to the lower regions—and triumphantly led upstairs, from where, strange to say, no welcoming voice had hailed the wanderers, then did the plain-clothes man come in for his share of flattering attention and prove to be a most pleasant spoken gentleman of a cheerful habit of mind. He tactfully won the heart of the widow by requesting sotto voce that she introduce him—"Mr. Burns, at your service"—to her "sisters." With explanations and blushes this was accomplished, and it was quite a friendly party which discussed the event of the day in the little front parlor.

Mrs. Trent told, with great gusto, how she had waited and watched and

A THEATRE AT HOME COLUMBIA VICTOR EDISON



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ALL MAKES

Seven
days'
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trial
if desired

In beautiful oak cabinet with largest sound box latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. So simple, no attachments. Plays all makes and sizes of disc records. The disc style reigns supreme.

\$35 Only freight paid, including 16 large selections or 8 double discs, of your own choice.
PAY \$6.50 DOWN

A N D \$4.00 Monthly

Our prices are lower than other houses. When buying from us you do not pay for extravagant advertising, nor do we send you second-hand "cried over" goods. Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C. O. D. Return if not as represented, and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer; no mysterious philanthropic ad.

- Here are some of our specials:
- Columbia 10-inch Double Discs (2 different selections), 85c., new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever. All languages. Hear George Lashwood, funnier than Lauder. Imported British records now ready.
 - Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c., were 40c.
 - Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine. Mailing charge 4c. each only.
 - Four Minute Cylinder Records, 50c.
 - Columbia Indestructible Four Minute Records, most wonderful invention, 65c.
 - Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new.
 - Edison Fireside, with 6 genuine gold moulded two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$33.10
 - Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$26.40 and upwards. Second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 30,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

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Patronize this Paper Please!

longed for Josephine, whom she "loved as her own," how the pair in the first floor front had come home and told of putting the children in the hansom and how her anxiety had grown almost unbearable as time passed and they failed to arrive. How the said first floor fronts had gone forth to make enquiries and returned to say the lost ones were at the police station, and all was well. Then Josephine's sister had to tell how she felt when the dire news was broken to her and how she feared it might be too late before her pa could reach the city and help her find little Josie, and how awful it would be to tell him his little girl was lost (as pa was "doing time" this was pathetic imagining on the part of his daughter).

The young lady who served in the quick lunch parlor stated that she had telephoned her employer she just couldn't go back that night because her nerves were that upset if she tried to carry "two hot-fried hen's fruits" she would have "made 'em an omelette before she got 'em to the table."

The belle of Bradley's, who sold gents' gloves at that emporium, fanned herself languidly with a much-trimmed handkerchief and said it had turned her quite faint. No one knew the snares of New York better than she—it was a terrible place for a poor, unprotected girl. She was a statuesque beauty with dark hair, parted in the middle of a very white forehead, and when she lowered her eyelids and sighed the effect was very fine. It may have been the too obvious interest displayed by Mr. Burns in these charms, which caused the little stenographer to remark that as Miss Perkins had not come in until it was known that the children were found she did not see why she should have wanted to faint at that late hour.

Mr. Burns listened gallantly and sympathized with each in turn before he proceeded to describe the arrival of the pair at the station and to retail the cabman's story of Josephine with great vivacity. The prodigal was sound asleep on her sister's shoulder by this time, so was not disturbed by the incredulous exclamations which followed:

"Josephine did that!"
 "What—Josephine!"
 "She ain't so slow!" (this last from the lady of the lunch counter in a tone of lively admiration.)

Josephine's sister cricked her neck as far to one side as possible and gazed slantwise at the innocent countenance of the sleeping one as if she had never really seen it before. After a prolonged examination, she shook her head.

"I don't believe she ever said them things. I'll bet the man was drunk an' put up that song an' dance to keep from bein' run in."

The gentleman of the party good-naturedly agreed that this was most likely the case. Cab drivers, he said, were a queer lot. "We had one feller," he added, "was a regular frenzie' financy. Got thinkin' so hard about makin' money an' watchin' the wheels go roun' at the same time, at last he come to believe the wheels on his cab was extra size silver dollars, an' he never unhitched nights for fear they might be stole. No one was onto his brain twist till one day a passenger gives him a V an' asks for change. Cabby didn't have enough in his pockets, an' he stands there for a while thinkin' hard an' shakin' his head kind of mournful an', at last, blamed if he didn't start takin' the wheels off his cab, and the old guy he'd been drivin' standin' there swearin' at him an' yellin' he'd been robbed. A friend of mine on the force seen it all an' he run in Mr. Cabby. 'I was just gettin' the gent's bloomin' change off fer him,' says cabby, an' blubbers all the way to the station. They puts him in the foolish house. Judge said he had wheels in his head."

"And had he?" asked Mrs. Trent, with polite interest.

The young ladies went into ecstasies of mirth.

"Say, ain't she the limit?" exclaimed the handmaid of the lunch counter. At which the landlady smiled roguishly, feeling she had said something highly humorous, though not in the least knowing what it was.

(To be Continued)

GOSSIP

WYANDOTTES OFFERED

The card of Rev. F. W. Goodeve, of Stonewall, again appears in our columns offering White Wyandottes for sale. He is recognized as having some of the choicest Wyandotte stock in the West. This breed is popular in the prairie provinces, and those who purpose buying should write at once and get particulars about some of the score of choice hens offered.

AUCTION SALE OF HEREFORDS

Some 60 choice Herefords of popular breeding will be offered at public auction by the Mossom Boyd Co. on November 2. This company, with headquarters at Bobcaygeon, Ont., has a stock farm 12 miles from Prince Albert, Sask. Their Hereford herd comprises many Polled animals, and several of the cows are in calf to hornless sires. Stockmen should read the advertisement on another page, and write for catalog.

SUFFOLK HORSES IN DEMAND

Geo. Jaques reports an ever increasing demand for Suffolk horses. Recent sales include Ashmoor Microphone to Messrs. Lennox & Brown. This stallion has had a very successful show season, winning first and championship at Regina, first at Medicine Hat, first and championship at the Alberta Provincial Horse Show in Calgary, and the same at the Edmonton fair. Last fall the same gentlemen purchased a Suffolk stallion which has given such good satisfaction that they have not only come back for another horse, but bought three imported mares, two half-bred two-year-old geldings, half a dozen half-bred Suffolk yearlings and a range mare with foal at foot. Mr. Lennox is one of the largest horse ranchers and dealers in northern Alberta. Mr. Jaques has still good horses left, including the champion Suffolk stallion at the Calgary summer show, first prize winning two-year-old at Regina, besides other prize winners. He always makes a point of having his horses vetted in England, so buyers here are pretty sure of getting sound animals. Besides, for the last seventy years all prize-winning Suffolks in England have had to pass the veterinarians before prizes are awarded.

It would be a good thing for the Canadian horse breeders if the government made it a condition that only pure-bred horses with a veterinary certificate would be allowed in "duty free."

PERCHERON ACTIVITY IN U. S.

The secretary of the Percheron Society of America reports the business done by the society was 31 per cent. greater in August, 1910, than in August, 1909. The gain for September was even greater, the business being 60 per cent. greater than that done in September, 1909. The gain in membership since July 14th has amounted to no less than 317 new members. Steps are being taken to increase the capital stock of the society, so as to take care of the many new breeders who are just beginning to breed purebred Percherons, and who wish to obtain the assistance of this great breed organization.

The number of horses imported to date is not quite as great as in 1909, but already nears the 1,000 mark. Exactly 971 Percheron horses have been imported by members of the Percheron society of America since July 11th. There were 344 in July, 421 in August, and 206 in September. The largest importation made by any one man was 155 head. There are many new importers, who are also breeders. These men have been bringing from 2 to 20 head, and in many cases, intend to keep the mares for their own breeding operations. More mares have been imported than ever before.

INFORMATION ON WHEAT

Through the courtesy of Frank T. Shutt, of the Central Experimental Farm, we are in receipt of Supplement No. 4 to the Journal of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain, being a summary of the addresses and reports given at the Winnipeg meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1909, on wheat. The supplement gives in concise form the gist of the various papers on this sub-

Hurry Up and Write for the FULLER & JOHNSON Farm Pump Engine Book!

Engine Pumps Water for Stock and House Use and Runs All Kinds of Machines!

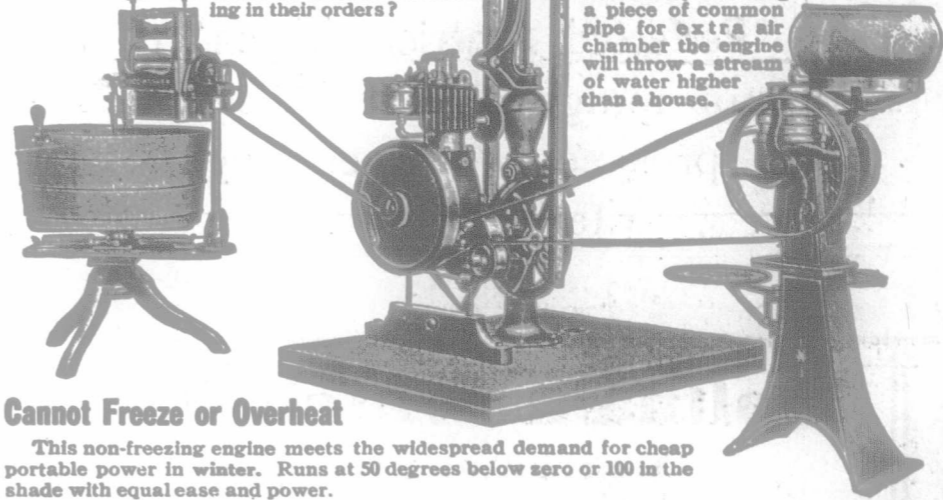
Drop us a line right now and get the Farm Pump Engine Catalog. We can't crowd all the facts into this advertisement. We can only tell you enough to whet your appetite for more. The picture shows the engine pumping water and running a washing machine and cream separator. We could fill this paper with pictures of the innumerable purposes for which farmers use the engine. As a pumping engine alone, it is one of the modern wonders. It pumps 800 to 1,000 gallons per hour for days and weeks at a stretch. And all the time it has surplus power for running all kinds of light machines.

Puts a Crimp in the Windmill Business

The wonderful pumping engine has the windmill wiped off the map! No windmill can compete with this little giant pumper.

It beats the windmill ten to one and still has power to spare. Yes, and the engine costs less than a good windmill.

Do you wonder that thousands of farmers are rushing in their orders?



Every Stroke Lifts Half a Ton

The lifting power of the engine is half a ton per stroke and it makes 31 to 35 strokes per minute. It is a complete, self-contained Portable Power Plant, as high grade as an automobile engine. Fits any pump. Ready to run in 15 minutes after being uncased—no belts, jacks, arms or special platform needed. By attaching a piece of common pipe for extra air chamber the engine will throw a stream of water higher than a house.

Cannot Freeze or Overheat

This non-freezing engine meets the widespread demand for cheap portable power in winter. Runs at 50 degrees below zero or 100 in the shade with equal ease and power.

How to Get a Farm Pump Engine

Write a letter or postal for our Farm Pump Engine Book. It's the best thing you ever read on gasoline engines, because it deals with the latest and greatest of them all. We will then give you the name of a dealer near you who sells the Farm Pump Engine. Hurry up and write for catalog and price. You'll be surprised to learn how little it costs to own one.

BRANDON IMP. AND MFG. CO., Dept. 10, BRANDON, MAN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BEST FRUIT GROWING DISTRICT



Are you aware of the profits to be made from fruit growing in British Columbia?

The climate of this province, and especially that of the Okanagan district, is extremely suited to this industry. In fact, this district is admitted to be the finest fruit-growing section on the continent.

Although this is comparatively a new industry, and only a few of the orchards are fully matured, the results have been highly satisfactory.

When we consider results showing from \$500 to \$600, and even more per acre, from fully matured orchards, the inducements are great for the man who would make money pleasantly. Ten acres of Okanagan fruit land will produce more than a quarter-section of wheat land.

CARLIN ORCHARD

The Upper Okanagan is the choicest tract in the valley; lies beautifully; fronts on railroad and river; requires no irrigation; excellent soil.

We are offering it in 10 to 20 acre blocks at prices from \$100 to \$125 per acre, with cleared blocks running to \$145 per acre. Small cash payment, balance in three years.

This is a special offer made for the purpose of securing bona-fide settlers. The owners are determined to have this portion of their holdings settled at once.

These prices can never be duplicated in the province, and, as will be found by comparison, are much lower than any other good land in the Okanagan Valley.

We advise you to write at once for the extensive information regarding soil, climate, transportation and markets, which we have prepared after a careful study of Carlin Orchards.

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Throughout the
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Have Tested the
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**FIRE
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Innocent Victims

are often the sufferers from the negligence of others. You can prevent your children from being rendered homeless by accidental fire, by insuring your home. Thus you will be fully compensated in case of fire and can soon provide your family with another home. Let us talk to you about fire insurance. The annual cost in premiums is scarcely noticeable.

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Good agents wanted in unrepresented districts

ject presented at the meeting, while the sources credited from which was drawn much of the information condensed into the address, offers to anyone who wishes to pursue further the study of the various subjects raised, a wide range of works to which he may refer.

WHY FARMERS ARE BUYING AUTOMOBILES

(Continued from page 1454)

farming of larger areas, and hence larger production; and, further, in so far as it saves time, team and man to the farm to that extent is the helping to solve another serious rural problem, that of labor.

Therefore, aside from big dividends the auto may pay in added contentment, its material uses are manifold. Its consideration in farm affairs brings to mind the wonderful changes in the environments of those of the rural districts now and those in former times, brought about largely by inventive genius. Farm implements of the greatest labor-and-time-saving qualities have been provided. It is a far cry from the old-time forked stick, dragged by drowsy oxen, followed by drivers no less listless, to the burnished gang plow, propelled by a quartet of Percherons, and the steam plow that turns sixteen or more furrows at a time; from the flail to the twentieth-century grain separator, or from the reaping hook and cradle to the binders and headers of the present, implements all brought to their higher perfection in recent times. More recently the trolley cars, telephone lines, rural free mail delivery, and improved roads have ameliorated and benefited the farmer's industrial and social conditions; enlarged prosperity has provided modern conveniences in the home, and it remains for the auto to remove the last objection to rural life. It is epoch-making in farm affairs; it promotes broader views, helps the farmers' organizations, enables closer community of interests, and should bring nearer the day of cooperative marketing.—F. D. COBURN, in *American Agriculturist*.

THE FARM AUTOMOBILE

The farm automobile is here to stay. Its practicability has been fully demonstrated, its influence on the social side of farm life is unquestioned—it is no longer a luxury pure and simple. It has become a decided necessity on the modern farm. The modern farmer must be up-to-date. He must have the latest and best appliances.

The last, and probably the greatest, addition to this list is the farm automobile. A few years ago the automobile was considered a toy of the ultra-wealthy. It required a millionaire's pocketbook to maintain it. The engine was not perfect. It caused much trouble. The tires were more or less faulty. The body of the car could not always be depended upon. Skilled engineers and mechanics have put their best time and thought on these weaknesses and to-day they have been largely eliminated. Intricate parts have been removed, weak points have been strengthened, utilitarian features have replaced gaudy finish and ornamentation. The farm automobile is truly a working implement, and with its present-day efficiency is worth all its costs and a lot more.

Then too, in the early days farmers were decidedly opposed to automobiles. The scorcher, the pest of the automobile world, frightened horses, killed live stock, endangered the lives of children and developed a deep-seated prejudice against the automobile in the minds of the country people. These things have been gradually eliminated. The scorcher is fined and imprisoned. A sensible speed limit has been established. If there is any weakness in the system to-day it is that the punishment for scorching is not severe enough. No penalty short of capital punishment is too great for the man who runs down a child or endangers life and limb because of reckless driving. This matter is being taken care of and before long the speeder will be under perfect control.

The automobile is also improving country roads. When the city man alone owned an automobile the farmer could not see the necessity of great road improvement, simply to satisfy



Business Sense in Rifle Buying

Business sense backs up the feeling in favor of Canadians buying rifles built in Canada.

ROSS SPORTING RIFLES

being made in Canada the duty is saved to the buyer.

Then duplicate parts, new barrels, repairs, etc., can be secured promptly and without customs complications. And on merit alone "Ross" Rifles, both Sporting and Military Models, hold their own against any rifles in the world.

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is now all but ready and will be mailed to the public in course of about three weeks. Send in your name for a copy of this really fine work of art, which will be mailed free to any address on receipt of card.

D. R. DINGWALL, LTD.
WESTERN CANADA'S GREAT JEWELRY STORE
WINNIPEG

FOR SHIRT SATISFACTION SEE THE NEW



BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT

Sold with this guarantee attached



the users of the automobile. As the farmer now owns an automobile he sees that it is to his own interest to improve the roads, consequently he is using his best efforts along that line.

The great value of the automobile to the farmer consists first, in that it results in a great saving of time in the handling of a farm; second, it widens the social horizon and lessens the isolation of farm life; third, it increases the self-respect of the farmer and makes country life more attractive to young people, and does more than anything else to keep the boy on the farm.

There is considerable opposition to the automobile, as would naturally be expected. The country banker is prob-

MOTHERS SHOULD WATCH CLOSELY

Diseased Kidneys The Cause of Bed-Wetting

Wellesley young man, permanently cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, gives the public the benefit of his experience

Wellesley, Ont., October 10:—(Special.)—That all diseases of the bladder from bed-wetting to Gravel are the direct results of Kidney Disease has been proved again and again by Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cure the Kidneys and the Bladder diseases speedily disappear. One of the latest proofs comes in the experience of Mr. George Strebel, the well known harness-maker of this place.

"I was troubled with bed-wetting for many years," Mr. Strebel says. "The doctor could not give me relief and no one knows how I suffered. I tried many medicines, till in January, 1905, reading the experiences of others led me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Nine boxes cured me so completely that I have never been troubled since."

Mothers should learn that when their children are addicted to bed-wetting it is time to look to the cause. The Kidneys are the cause. Cure the Kidneys by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and not only stop the bed-wetting, but ward off serious and dangerous diseases in after life.

WE GUARANTEE WARM FEET AT 50 BELOW

We guarantee our Lumbersole Boots to keep your feet warm at 50 below zero. The three-quarter-inch specially prepared wooden sole is a non-conductor. Frost cannot penetrate it. Uppers of

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

are of sturdy, grained Kip leather, and lined with one-quarter-inch felt. Look heavy, but are light. Made by skilled British workmen. Wear longer than rubbers or felts, yet cost less.

Sizes 3-12—\$1.75 (for all ages)
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Post or express paid by us. Send for catalogue of British footwear. Sent by return.

Money refunded if boots not satisfactory. Dealers wanted. Ask for catalogue and special proposition.

SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY COMPANY
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Delivered Free

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This little book is chock-full of hints and secrets invaluable in the washing of clothes, and should be in every home.
It tells how to wash fancy prints and other fabrics without the use of acids.
It tells how to clean the daintiest lacework without injury.
It tells how to wash woolen material thoroughly without shrinking it one particle.
It tells how to make hard water soft and save half the soap.
It tells how to remove the drudgery from wash day, and a host of other things that every woman who washes clothes should know.
Send us your name on a postal and we will send you a copy FREE.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.

ably more decidedly opposed to its introduction than anyone else. He wants to keep the farmer's money in the bank and use it as he pleases. He rather resents the idea that the farmer can handle and use his money as he pleases. While there is great danger of city people buying autos before they can afford them, there is very little cause for alarm, so far as the farmer is concerned. He is naturally economical and conservative. He seldom buys an automobile that he cannot pay for. He certainly never buys one that he cannot afford. That the farm automobile will continue to increase in popularity is certain. That it is a profitable institution for the farmer cannot be denied. That its sale will greatly increase in rural districts is a foregone conclusion. If you are a farmer buy an automobile, use it carefully and it will make you money.—Orange Judd Farmer.

KEEPING AUTOMOBILE ENGINE IN ORDER

Would-be purchasers of automobiles sometimes hesitate because they have doubts as to their ability to keep the engine in working condition. In a recent issue of New England Home-Steer, Prof. J. B. Davidson, who is well-known by those who follow the motor contests at Winnipeg, had the following on this important question:

The purchase of an automobile involves a rather large sum of money regardless of the size and type of car. The final decision for the purchase of an automobile, is usually accompanied by a resolve on the part of the new owner to take especially good care of the machine; much better, in fact, than many of his neighbors. This is a worthy resolve and it is to be deplored that it is often too soon forgotten. There is nothing at hand in the way of statistics to determine just what influence good care has upon the life of an automobile, but observation would indicate that it would have a very decided effect in prolonging the life of an average car.

The first problem arising upon the purchase of an auto is the selection of a place where it shall be stored. Often, at first at least, the auto is housed in the barn or a part of the implement house. Neither of these locations are very satisfactory, on account of the dust and the more or less serious danger from fire. If the auto is to find a permanent home at either of these places it should be provided with a room specially fitted up for its occupancy.

The garage is ideal when separated from all other buildings and is of fire-proof construction. Brick, stone, concrete or cement blocks would be the most desirable material for its construction, but a frame building is yet much the cheaper. If work is to be done on the machine during the cold weather, it should have some provision for heating. As more or less danger from fire is incurred in heating the garage direct by stoves, it is an advantage to have the garage close enough to the house to be connected to the furnace used in heating the house, if one is provided. The size of the garage will depend largely upon the car to be housed, but rarely can it be made smaller than 10 x 16 feet. 12 feet by 20 would be a good size. It should be enough larger than this to furnish some shop room. A garage is not complete without a bench, a vise and a few tools for making the usual repairs and adjustments. Every farm should be, and most farms are, provided with some form of shop equipment, in which case it would not be necessary to duplicate. It would seem convenient in this connection to have the garage and farm shop near or adjoining.

Doors ten feet wide should be provided. Usually these are made double and hinged, although door hangers could be used if the building be not too narrow. Cement makes the best floor for the garage. If provision for washing is to be made, the floor should drain to one side in preference to the center.

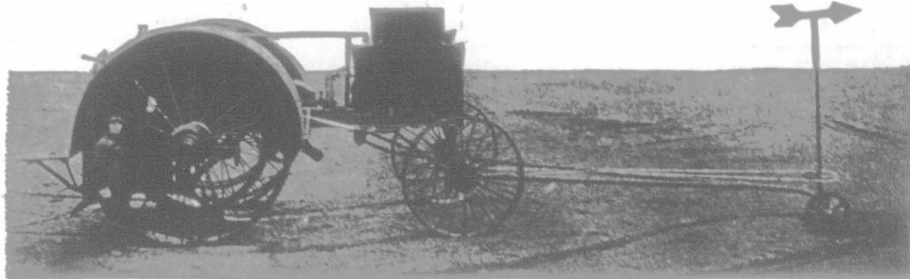
Owing to the danger from fire, the room should be well-lighted by windows and no artificial light used which would ignite any explosive gases which might form from the fuel. Electric light may be used with safety, but few farms are so provided. A safety lantern must be used in many cases, but

WHY TAKE CHANCES?

THE chance-taking days are over. No longer need you put your money into a traction engine whose qualities for "delivering the goods," though widely advertised, in actual operation are sadly lacking. The "first-your-money-then-the-trial" days are past. THE GAS TRACTION ENGINE has paved the way for a more liberal, more fair and above-board sales policy, because

The GAS TRACTION ENGINE is Sold Only on Approval

When the engine does as guaranteed—then you pay for it. If it isn't exactly as guaranteed—if it isn't satisfactory—no pay.



Gas Traction Engine plowing on the farm of O'Keefe Bros., Lansford, Nor. Dak.

Only a Good Engine can be Guaranteed as the GAS TRACTION ENGINE is Guaranteed

Not only do we guarantee the horse-power—not only do we guarantee the material and workmanship for ONE YEAR from date of purchase—but we specifically state, over our signature, the number of breaking and stubble plows the engine will pull and the size separator it will successfully and continuously drive. As a clincher, WE GUARANTEE THE AMOUNT OF FUEL THE ENGINE WILL USE IN PLOWING AN ACRE OF GROUND.

THE GAS TRACTION ENGINE PRODUCES RESULTS

Big results for you—to do good farming quickly and cheaply—that's the one aim of THE GAS TRACTION ENGINE. Its thorough construction assures unlimited endurance—its perfect and practical design gives it result-producing qualities found in no other farm tractor. It weighs only 14,000 pounds—has less pressure on the ground per square inch than a horse's hoof and makes less of an impression in your stubble field than a single buggy wheel does. That unquestionably makes THE GAS TRACTION ENGINE the engine that does not injuriously pack the soil. And as for power—well

GAS TRACTION CO.—

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that we used one of your Gas Traction Engines the last season and we are perfectly satisfied with it. We plowed 850 acres this fall and the engine worked perfectly, pulling ten plows in hard ground. We had no trouble with the engine, and it is apparently in as good condition as when we started. We will say it is THE POWER for farm work—plowing, harvesting, drilling, threshing, etc.

O'KEEFE BROS., Lansford.

PAY US A VISIT—WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE

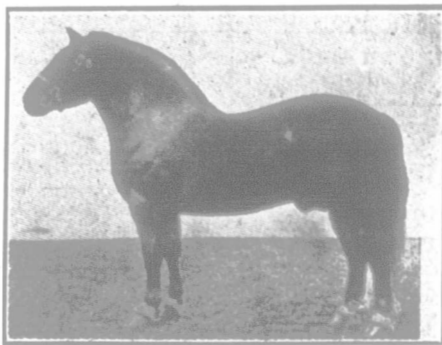
We'd like to meet you face to face—show you our plant—methods of construction and materials used. COME NOW—if you can—but whether you come or not, send TO-DAY for a free copy of our fully illustrated catalogue, "The Passing of the Horse." DO IT NOW.

GAS TRACTION COMPANY

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

SUFFOLK HORSES



Suffolk stallions and mares of all ages for sale. Amongst the stallions are the first prize winner at Regina (2 years old); Champion stallion at the Calgary Summer Fair. These Suffolks can be purchased cheap this fall. All imported Suffolks have a veterinary certificate for soundness when bought in England.

GEO. JAQUES

LAMERTON P.O.

ALTA.

RAILWAY STATION

(ALIX, C.P.R., LACOMBE BRANCH)

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial count 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.

WANTED—Good farm, from owner only. State price and description. Address Wilma, Box 754, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Old English sheep dog; 14 months; also 2 bitch pups. Bred from winners. Hatfield, Norwood P. O., Man.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

PEDIGREED DUROC JERSEY HOGS for sale. Male and female. J. T. McFee, Headingley, Man.

FARM HELP of every description supplied. Red River Valley Employment Agency, 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Phone 7752

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

FATHER AND SON (father carpenter) want homestead in district where farmers would break and seed in return for labor. Apply W. Sargeant, Tyndall, Man.

PERSONS HAVING WASTE SPACE in cellars, outhouses or stables can make \$15 to \$30 per week growing mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Now is the best time to plant. For full particulars and illustrated booklet write Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

FOR SALE—Five hundred head of sheep, cross bred Shropshire on Merino, \$6.50 per head. Can be seen any time at Glenbow, which is eighteen miles west of Calgary, on main line of C. P. R. Address C. R. de la Vergue, Glenbow, Alta. Local and long distance telephone.

VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunderstorms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 34 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply Beadwell & Biscoe, Comox, B. C.

WANTED BY RESPONSIBLE YOUNG MAN good farm, stock and implements preferred. Must be on easy terms. Sam Sibbern, No. 3 Fire Hall, Winnipeg, Man.

SELF-SUPPORTING HOMES in the glorious fruit district of southern British Columbia for \$10 cash and \$10 monthly, without interest. Annual profits \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. Orchard, garden, poultry, scenery, hunting, fishing, boating; delightful warm climate; church, school, post office, store, big sawmill; daily trains; close to markets; unlimited demand for products. Write quick for maps, photos, free information. West Kootenay Fruit Land Company, Dept. O, Drawer 1087, Nelson, B. C.

GROW APPLES AND GROW RICH—Ten acres in British Columbia finest fruit-growing district, will support a family in comfort; prize fruit, enormous crops; highest prices; big profits; \$200 to \$500 per acre; established settlements, no isolation, plenty good neighbors; best transportation; good markets; grand scenery; hunting, fishing, shooting, school, church, stores, post office, hotel, daily trains, splendid climate, fine summers, mild winters, high winds and low temperatures unknown; prices right; easy terms. Profits, plans and particulars, Fruitvale, Limited, 47 Ward Street, Nelson, B. C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND—For sale, this beautiful residential property and good farm, 160 acres, Cowichan district; 1 1/2 miles from station; 55 acres cleared, part under cultivation and part rough pasture; 1 1/2 acres bearing orchard; good garden with strawberries, etc. Comfortable nine-roomed dwelling, prettily situated, overlooking lake on property, spring water laid into house; 2 barns, pig house, 5 large poultry houses, incubator house, granary, tool house and other outbuildings. Boat and boat house go with the place; splendid shooting and fishing. Some good timber on property. Price, \$13,500. Stock, poultry, implements, etc., could be taken at a valuation, if desired. Address Owner, "Lakeview Farm," Westholme, B. C.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

60 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. J. A. Surprenant, St. Pierre, Man.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Twenty good yearling hens for sale at \$2.00 each. Two yearling black cocks at \$3 each. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM, breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, S.-C. Brown Leghorns, winners of four championships. Largest and best stock in the West. Prices, single birds, Leghorns, \$2.00 each upwards; Rocks and Orpingtons, \$3.00 each upwards. Joseph Shackleton, Box 268, Olds, Alberta.

COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2.00 EACH—S.-C. B. Leghorns, White Wyandotte and B. P. Rocks, from prize-winning stock at Winnipeg, Brandon, and Killarney fairs this year. Lakeside Poultry Grove, Killarney, Manitoba. W. J. Sanders, proprietor.

SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, young and old; also Pitt Games and Canaries. Prices reasonable. F. Hills, Box 6, Kennedy, Sask.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte and White Leghorn cockerels; vigorous stock, from the best laying strains, \$2.50 each. Order now. L. F. Solly, Westholme, Vancouver Island.

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.

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

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

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

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

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls of breeding age for sale. Heifers and cows from fashionable families. These are show animals at breeder's prices. My 320 acre stock farm for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. Breeder of Berkshire swine.

H. C. GRAHAM, "Lea Park," Kitscoty, Alta., Scotch Collies and Yorkshires for sale.

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

J. MORRISON BRUCE—Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHEET-LAND PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

CARLSBAD TEA SET

PREMIUM WORTH YOUR TRY

Forty pieces of handsome and dainty China; coloring and design exquisite. Retail ordinarily from \$5.00 to \$6.00 We will give this whole set, free, to any one sending us four new subscribers with \$6.00 to cover their subscriptions for one year.

Address all communications to the **Farmer's Advocate** Winnipeg Limited

the lighting of the same should always be done outside of the garage. Ventilation should be looked after to prevent the accumulation of gases in the room.

STORAGE OF FUEL AND OIL

If a supply of gasoline is not near, the owner of every car will find it much to his satisfaction to provide some form of storage of his own. Conditions will determine largely the location and form of this supply. The usual method is to bury a tank in the ground, removing the gasoline from it by means of a pump. This method is quite satisfactory, as it is safe; the gasoline is protected from the warm temperature of the air, and a satisfactory pump is not expensive. If the tank is not to be buried, it should be placed in an isolated location some distance from all other buildings. The saving of buying the fuel in large quantities will easily, in a short time, pay for a good, well-made supply tank.

Another saving worthy of attention is that secured in buying a supply of lubricating oil sufficient to last for several months or a year. The convenience of such a supply is often overlooked.

All machinery when used must wear. The makers provide rather large surfaces upon which the wear shall take place, and also arrange for adjustment to compensate for wear, yet wear is controlled almost entirely by lubrication. With insufficient lubrication wears become excessive, and with perfect lubrication, it is reduced to practically nothing. Failure in the lubrication of any parts requiring the same, results in their rapid destruction, while constant and liberal supply of lubricant to the moving parts where friction is involved, results in a surprising degree of longevity. It is for these reasons that lubrication may be considered one of the most important phases of the care of an automobile.

The selection of an oil or grease is a most difficult one for the individual owner. Test of lubricants other than that secured by actual use are most difficult and are not attempted only by the largest users of oils.

In the selection of an oil or grease, due consideration must be given to whether the one in question has enough body to prevent being squeezed out from between the friction surfaces and yet not be so thick or viscous as to add unnecessary friction in the oil itself. Again in cylinder lubrication, the ability of the oil to withstand the high temperatures of the cylinder is of paramount importance. For the roller and ball bearings, it is important that the oil be non-corrosive in its nature, for if not it will cause the rapid destruction of the bearings in question.

In the gasoline automobiles there are usually four classes of lubricants required. The parts which are lubricated by each of these classes may be enumerated as follows: The cylinders, all shaft and lever bearings, gear faces and chains, wheel and axle bearings.

GIVE TIRES GOOD CARE

In the average modern automobile there are perhaps no parts that require more care and at the same time result in as large an item of expense as the tires. Even with the most careful attention, the tires will form a considerable portion of the total expense of operating a car during its lifetime. Natural wear upon tires cannot be avoided, but the greatest care should be taken to prevent all unnatural wear. Many tires receive an undue amount of wear on account of the improper alignment of the wheels. These should be so adjusted that there is no tendency to cause a scraping or dragging action of the tire due to the fact it is not travelling directly to the front.

The frequent and severe use of the brakes is very destructive to the tires, owing to the severe stresses produced. The brakes should be adjusted and so treated as to engage without shock. The brake bands should be kept clean so that there is no undue tendency to grip. Great care should be taken that both rear wheels have the breaking load divided evenly between them, or one tire may be overloaded to the favoring of the other. A clutch which does not engage properly has nearly the same effect as the sudden use of the brakes.

Nothing will shorten the life of a tire to the same extent as its use when improperly inflated. When sufficient

YOU ARE NEVER LEFT OUT IN THE

COLD

IF YOU WEAR THE



SHEEP LINED COAT

MADE IN DUCK, CORDUROY, FRIEZE, WHIPCORD AND ETOFF. NO SMALL PIECES used in LINING, and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

All seams are double stitched.

Patent H. B. K. Kantilever pockets on each coat—The iron strong pocket.

Made especially for **OUTDOOR WEAR** in cold weather.

For the man who appreciates **COMFORT** and **WARMTH**.

An everyday necessity for the Farmer, Teamster, Laborer, Mechanic, and all others who work outside in the fall and winter.

Just like carrying your own little furnace around with you **WHEREVER YOU GO.**

Made by experts of many years' experience and the best machinery known, producing the **NEATEST, WARMEST** and **MOST COMFORTABLE** coat ever offered for sale.

As for quality, we point to this old reliable trade mark—



It stands for **THE BEST IN MATERIAL** and **WORKMANSHIP. ALWAYS LOOK FOR IT—TO YOU IT MEANS RELIABILITY.**

Ask your dealer — he sells them—the best dealers do.

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the **HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.**

Makers of the celebrated H.B.K. Mackinaw Clothing and other warm wearables for winter weather.

T. M. Daly, K. C. R. W. McClure
W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen
DALY, CRICHTON & MCCLURE
Barristers and Solicitors
Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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.

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Limited
MANUFACTURERS
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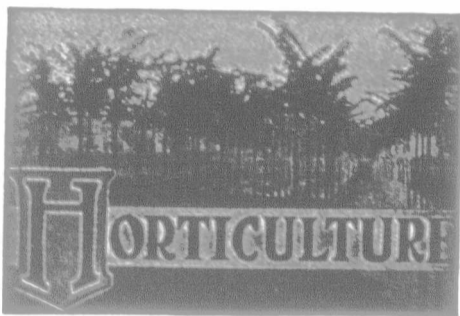
WESTERN CANADA FACTORY
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

pressure is not provided to carry the load, the bending of the tire tends to separate the various layers of the casing, causing them to scab off. There is also grave danger from rim cut when the tire is slack. Over-inflation will over-stress the tire, causing a weakening of the material and an ultimate blow-out.

Stone cuts should be patched with cement to keep out the moisture from the canvas layers, the wetting of the canvas tending to cause it to separate from the rubber. If a large cut in the casing is incurred, it should be taken to a repair shop as soon as possible.

Oil is a destructive agent to tires and the car should not be allowed to stand on a floor covered with oil. Gasoline has much the same effect and should be kept away from the tires.

Often on the farm and in certain climates during the winter season, there is a period when the car cannot be used. During this term the car should be carefully cleaned and the radiator drained, if cold weather and an anti-freezing compound is not used.



It is understood that a Dominion Apiary Act is contemplated, probably for the approaching session of parliament at Ottawa, in order more effectively to deal with existing cases of foul brood among bees in the different provinces, and its possible introduction from abroad.

SHIPMENT OF APPLES

Early apples were shipped from Eastern Canada to Great Britain in August. Reporting on these, J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner, Ottawa, comments thus:

"Our inspectors report some shipments in ordinary cars arriving at Montreal in a heated, overripe, and even rotten condition. In view of the arrangement between the department of agriculture and the railways, whereby shippers may obtain iced cars at ordinary rates for the carriage of fruit intended for export in cold storage, it is amazing that such a complaint can be founded on fact. Some of the oldest shippers are the worst offenders in this respect. The direct loss for such neglect or ignorance falls on the shipper or owner, but the indirect loss from injury to the reputation of Canadian apples reaches every apple-grower in Canada, and it is about time that the careless, slipshod operator should be given to understand that he has no right to jeopardize the interests of an important industry in this irresponsible manner."

WINTER PROTECTION FOR SMALL FRUITS

It is now time to be thinking seriously of winter protection for small fruits. For strawberries, the usual covering of straw is good. In mild locations, a layer of straw not less than four inches thick should be applied. In more severe locations this would be increased to six inches, and in the prairie sections it is desirable to use eight inches of straw, or even more. In some years almost any covering will do; but winters that are hard on strawberries, and which injure or kill them out when not heavily covered, are sufficiently frequent to make it worth while to be well prepared. It is important to have the straw free from weed seeds. Marsh hay is an ideal covering for small patches, when it is available. It is better than straw. Manure should not be used unless it is very light, because it is liable to settle down and smother the plants. The covering should be applied as soon as the ground is frozen hard enough to hold up a wagon. Sometimes a part of it is put on even before this time.

Raspberries and blackberries are nearly always sufficiently benefited, by laying them down and covering with

Dominion Limited

Do you know what goes to make up a really fine motor car? Let us explain our ideal—the ideal which we have worked to embody in the Dominion "Limited."

The car should hold its passengers comfortably, without crowding, and with plenty of foot-room. The Dominion "Limited" meets these conditions perfectly.

The wheel base should be long enough, and the frame hung low enough to make the car seem to the passengers to glide along without jolt or jar. The Dominion "Limited" wheel base is 114 inches, and its center of gravity is amply low.

The motor should be strong, reliable and silent. The Dominion "Limited" has a four-cylinder motor capable of producing 32 to 35 horse-power, or a speed under full load of over 50 miles an hour.

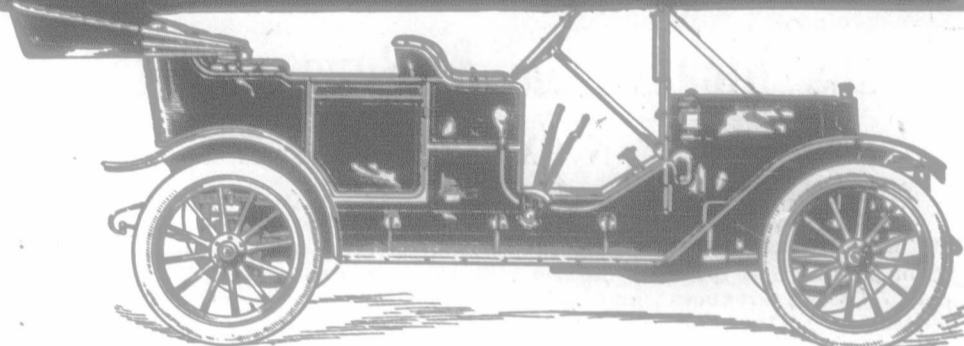
The control should be simple and responsive. That exactly describes the control of the Dominion "Limited."

These are but a few points that make the Dominion "Limited" superior to other cars sold in Canada at even higher prices. Our booklet explains many more. Write for a copy today.

DOMINION MOTORS, Ltd.

38 DOMINION BOULEVARD, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

We also build Motor Cars for commercial use



CHEW MAPLE SUGAR

TOBACCO

Mild, Sweet, Mellow and Juicy

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

QUEBEC WINNIPEG

H.B.K. BRAND

Sheep Lined Coats

are an everyday necessity for Farmers, Teamsters, Laborers, Mechanics—

For all Outdoor Workers

INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON R. CASE, Registered U.S. Patent Attorney, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

STOCKMEN'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO ADVERTISING

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal
WINNIPEG, MAN.

TO BE GENUINE IT MUST BEAR THE NAME "BISSELL"

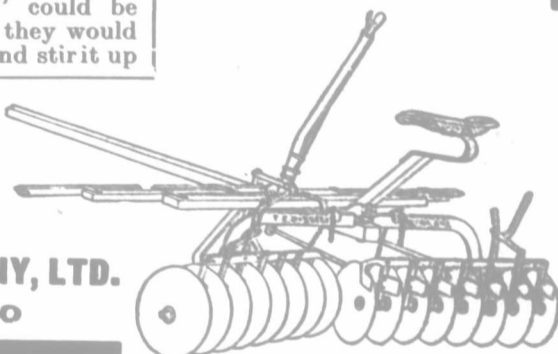
Because of the great success of the "Bissell" harrow several features have been imitated on other harrows. But no other harrow will give equal results unless it is built EXACTLY the same. The plates of the "Bissell" could be put on other harrows, but they would not cut deep into the soil and stir it up thoroughly like they do on the "Bissell." The reason why the "Bissell" has such wonderful capacity is not due alone to the shape of the plates nor to position

of frame or seat, but because all parts are in the correct proportion. If you want the harrow that wins every field test make sure that the name "Bissell" is stamped on it.

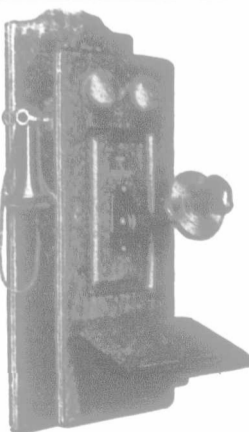
Experienced Canadian farmers know that the "Bissell" is the best disc in America, and we want the farmers from United States to know it too. Write Dept. A for "Bissell" harrow booklet.

John Deere Plow Co.

Sole Agents, WINNIPEG



T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LTD.
ELORA, ONTARIO



TELEPHONES AND SWITCHBOARDS

FOR RURAL LINES A SPECIALTY
Made in Canada by Canadian Experts

IT WILL PAY YOU

to get our prices and investigate the merits of our apparatus before placing your order.

Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire and everything necessary to construct a Telephone system of any size. If you are interested let us send you our 112 page Rural Book, giving complete information how to organize, construct and operate rural telephone systems. Will be sent you Free for the asking.

WRITE US NOW.

DOMINION TELEPHONE MFG. CO. LIMITED
Dept. "Q" WATERFORD, ONT.

The Farmer's Advocate as Your Help!

SUN FIRE

The oldest Insurance Office in the world
FOUNDED A.D. 1710 BI-CENTENARY 1910
HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND
Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager.
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

!! GRAIN GROWERS !!

Why not ship your grain to a Live Commission House who can get you Top Prices? Give us a trial shipment and see if we can't give you better returns than the other fellow. We watch carefully the grading of your cars. If shippers desire we will make Liberal Advances on receipt of shipping bill, and send returns promptly when sales are completed.

CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY

223 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG, MAN.

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN EXPORTERS

Wire us for net track offers when you have your grain loaded. We are always in the market for every kind of grain at top prices. We have a separate commission department for handling consignments to be sold highest bidder. Careful attention given to grading at every car. Large advances and prompt adjustments. Do not overlook writing for further particulars before shipping. All inquiries have our prompt attention.

WESTERN OFFICES

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Grain Exchange, Calgary

FARMERS!

IF YOU WANT to get the best results get our prices before selling your Oats and Barley. We give you the same government weights and grades as you get at Fort William, and

YOU GET QUICKER RETURNS


Our long established connection in the East is the very best, insuring the very highest price. We give liberal cash advance on receipt of bill of lading.

Write us for information and particulars.



**ANCHOR ELEVATOR
AND
WAREHOUSING CO. LTD.**
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Wonderful ALADDIN Lamp



Wonderful because it produces a luxurious, soft, white light, excelled only by sunlight. Burns ordinary kerosene or coal oil, the cheapest of all illuminating fuels.

Burns Less Oil than Any Other Lamp of Equal Candle Power

Aladdin Lamps are most durable in construction—easiest to take care of—simplest in operation. The light is brighter and easier on the eyes than gas or electricity.

Oculists declare the Aladdin Gives The Best Artificial Light Known. Users declare it is not only the best light, but the best Lamp known.

There is No Equal. The Aladdin is superior by test and best by comparison. It appeals to those who want superlative excellence for its own sake—appeals to those who consider economy a first essential. Odorless, noiseless, simple, safe and clean—The Ideal Lamp for the multitude.

Don't be bamboozled by an imitation. There is only one Aladdin. Insist on having it. The name is on every burner.

Investigation is the keynote of progression. Let us show you Aladdin

AGENTS WANTED

Ask for Free Lamp Introductory Offer

THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY OF AMERICA

141 Bannatyne Ave. Dept. A., Winnipeg

earth, to make the expense and trouble more than pay. The work is done by bending the canes to the north and covering them with earth. If the canes are large and stiff, and growing in hills, the best way is to dig a forkful or two of earth away from in front of the plant before bending over. It is more convenient to begin at the north end of the row. The entire cane should be covered with earth. This work may be done any time after the leaves fall, and before the ground freezes up. It cannot be done while there is frost in the canes, for they will snap off. The only pruning necessary before laying down is to remove the old canes and some of the new ones, if they are too numerous. Leave just enough of the new canes to bear a good crop the following year. If they are planted in hills, and the canes are large, stocky and well branched, about four to six new canes in a hill will be sufficient. Horse power may be used in covering the canes, by first laying them down by hand and covering the tips with enough earth to hold them in place, and then plowing a furrow against the canes from each side. A man should then follow with a spade, and compete the covering in spots missed by the plow.

Currants need little protection except from deep snows, which sometimes break down the branches when settling in the spring. Bushes may be protected from such injury by simply trying them together, with light rope or binding twine, tightly enough to hold them up straight, so that the snow cannot bend them down and break them.

—R. KOHLER, University Farm, Minnesota.

POTATO SEED SELECTION

It is said that one must start with grandparents if a satisfactory human being is to be produced. Likewise in potato culture, one must start at least with the parents of the potato if the maximum crop is to be produced. It is a common belief that if we purchase a variety of potatoes from a seedsman, that we have secured just one variety. This is true in a measure. If the seedsman is reliable, he will send a lot of potatoes that are uniform in regard to color, depth of eyes, earliness of maturing, and other qualities. But unless this particular lot of potatoes has been pedigreed, which is unlikely, then the seedsman has not sent us one thing, but many things.

The farmer can demonstrate this fact to his own satisfaction. At digging time let him lay off a portion of a row containing 100 hills. In order to show this, each hill must have come from only one piece of seed. The 100 hills are dug and the tubers of each hill are kept by themselves on top of the hill. The products of the 100 hills are now ready to be studied. At first glance, the hills may appear to run very uniformly. A little closer view will reveal the fact that about the only thing that is uniform is that they are all potatoes. The first hill has one large one, two medium-sized ones and half a dozen small ones. The next hill has one medium-sized one and several small ones. Perhaps the next hill has three or four good-sized ones. Another hill has a solitary tuber, but of good size. Perhaps another hill has nothing but little runts. Thus it goes through the 100 hills.

Now I am sure that the ordinary farmer—that 99 farmers out of every 100—will pick up the tubers from all of the hills and put them all together. He does this complacently and with satisfaction. His fathers did it before him and all of his neighbors do it. Why should not he? Along in January, he will begin to read the seed catalogs, and wonder why on earth, or under it, he can not raise such splendid crops of potatoes as he sees pictured.

VARIETIES COMPOSED OF MANY STRAINS

Now the point I am getting at is, that the variety, whatever it may happen to be, is not a unit. In our 100 hills that we have dug, close study might reveal the presence of at least ten strains or varieties instead of the one that we thought we had. The hill that bore the little runts has the runt character as a habit. It is going to persist for years and every time we plant seed of that strain, we will know to a certainty that we will harvest little potatoes. The hill that produced one or two large

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because IT IS INSURED BY THE MAKERS AGAINST RIPPING. IF IT RIPS you get another shirt absolutely free of charge to you. This shirt insurance policy is attached to EACH H. B. K. BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT SOLD. Ask your dealer to show you THE SHIRT WHICH CANNOT RIP.

In it you'll find a heap of ROOM, a heap of QUALITY, and a heap of COMFORT, making three heaps of shirt SATISFACTION.



H. B. K. BUTTONS sewed on by hand—Cannot come off.

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Extremely large body and long sleeves.

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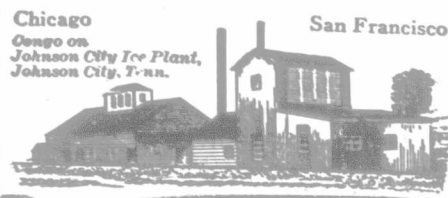
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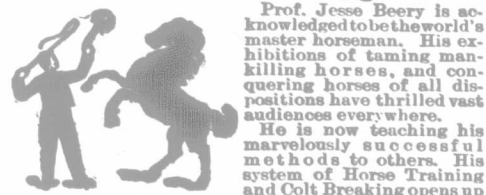
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and several small ones is a common feature of potato fields. It is a good deal like most people. It is neither very bad nor very good. It is just medium.

SELECT HILL WITH FEW LARGE TUBERS
The hill that bore three or four good-sized tubers is the one to fasten our eyes on. That is the hill that has ability and the one that we should get next to. Many farmers will say that we can not get good crops if potato hills do not contain more than three or four tubers. This is where they are short on arithmetic.

We will assume for the sake of argument that we have three tubers to every hill, and weight of the three tubers is one and a half pounds. There is nothing absurd in this, for often an individual tuber will weigh more. We will further assume that our rows are three and one-half feet apart, and that our hills are two feet apart in the row. This is open planting, probably more open than is commonly practiced. At this rate of planting there will be 6,200 hills per acre, assuming nearly a perfect stand. With one and one-half pounds per hill, we would have a yield of 155 bushels per acre, a yield worth striving for by the majority of farmers.

Now, it may be that the hill with the three or four good tubers will not breed true, but the chances are that it will. The offspring of this hill is almost certain to produce a certain percentage of small tubers, but we may count upon it that it will produce a lesser percentage of small tubers than the average hill.

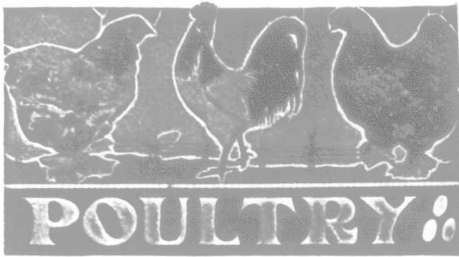
METHOD OF SELECTION

The above facts are entirely accurate and what is more to the point, they may be put into application by any farmer of ordinary intelligence, with the effect of largely increasing his potato yields, provided always that he uses proper methods of seed preparation, planting and tillage. While only a medium amount of intelligence is necessary, it does require enthusiasm and determination.

What a farmer should do at potato digging time is to dig a fair-sized patch, leaving each hill by itself. After the patch is dug, he should carefully go over the patch and select those hills that have few tubers of good size. The tuber from those hills should be sacked by themselves and laid away for seed for the year following. If he is particular he may not be able to find more than 10 hills to his liking. In the spring-time these should be treated by themselves and planted in a separate patch. The second year's product from the 10 hills will be sufficient to plant quite a piece of ground, perhaps as much as the farmer desires.

If the farmer wants to follow a method even better and more accurate than this, he should plant each of the 10 hills in a little plot by itself. This requires that each hill will be sacked separately at planting time. If the 10 plots show up of about equal value and all good, it is not necessary to keep them longer separate, but the product of the 10 plots may be sacked together and saved to plant the main patch the year following. If two or three of the 10 plots are off, these should be discarded, and the good plots saved. If an occasional farmer follows the method here laid out, he will soon find that his neighbors will be after him for seed and they will be willing to pay him a bonus for them.

L. R. WALDRON.



EGG PRESERVATION

The primary principle to be observed in the preservation of eggs is the protection of the interior from contact with the air. The most effective way of doing this is to immerse them in a water solution of sodium silicate, usually known as "water-glass." Sodium

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MANY YEARS TO COME

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H.B.K. PATENT RIPLESS TIPS.

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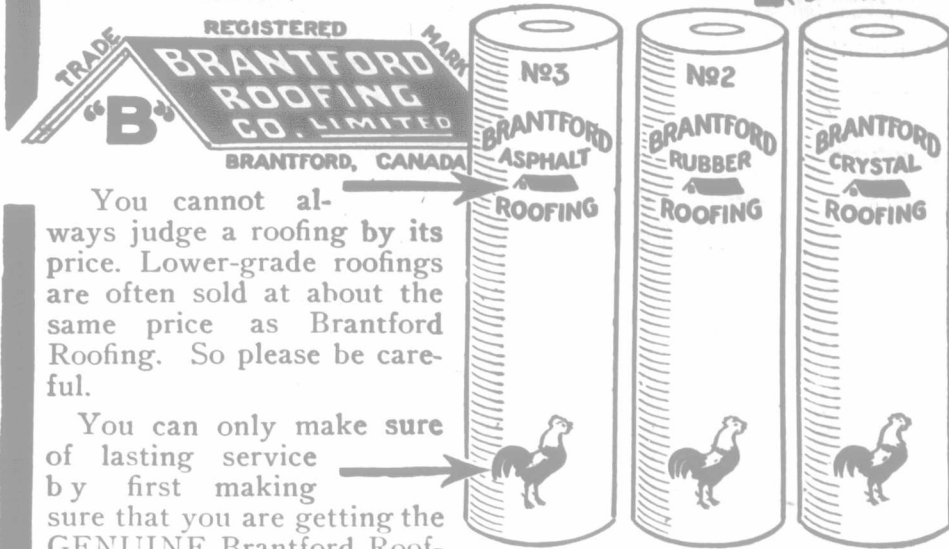
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You can only make sure of lasting service by first making sure that you are getting the GENUINE Brantford Roofing. Remember that each roll of the genuine bears two trade-marks. One trade-mark is "a roof with a big letter B in the gable." The other is a "rooster" in the act of crowing.

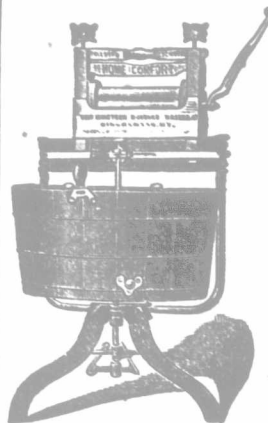
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The 1900 GRAVITY WASHER cuts out labor and saves money. Does a big family washing—and wringing too—in short order. The Gravity washes a tubful spotlessly clean in six minutes. Prove it at our expense.



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Buy it once and you will choose it every time



More bread and Better bread Try it!

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VANCOUVER

WILL BE!

THE NEW YORK OF THE PACIFIC

Its world commerce and vast shipping interests will attract and retain wealth. Its charming surroundings and lovely climate will bring settlers from every quarter of the globe.

SOME DAY YOU WILL COME TO LIVE HERE!

You can buy a lovely homesite now in a district that will be in a short time only a few minutes street car ride from the centre of the city, and overlooking the waters of the Inlet, where you can have the best of boating, bathing and fishing.

PRICE \$300 to \$450

TERMS—One-fifth cash. Balance in eight quarterly payments at 7 per cent. per annum
LARGE LOTS and EVERY LOT GUARANTEED

This district is being connected with the city proper by means of the Second Narrows Bridge, just starting, and will have a population of many thousands in two years. Your investment NOW will reap you 100 per cent. by that time, should you want to sell. Do not wait. Clip out this coupon and mail it to-day.

To obtain maps and particulars fill up and mail this coupon.

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We Want 20 Convincing Travelling Representatives FOR
The Farmer's Advocate AND Home Journal

To live men who can get the business we are prepared to pay \$15.00 WEEKLY and ALL expenses. Homesteaders who are willing to work can easily save running expenses for next year during the winter months.

In applying give experience (if any), age, married or single.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL
14-16 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA.

silicate can be obtained from any druggist at from 45 to 60 cents per gallon. One gallon should be sufficient for about 50 dozen eggs.

Mix one part of the sodium silicate with from ten to twelve parts of water. Some water-glass is so thick that, with this dilution, the eggs will float. In such a case, add enough more water to make them settle to the bottom of the liquid.

Use only clean water, from which the air has been removed by boiling. Be sure that it is cold before mixing it with the water-glass. Pack the eggs in a jar or clean wooden keg, and add the preserving solution in sufficient quantity to cover the eggs. No part of the shell should be exposed to the air. The packed eggs should be kept cool. A cellar is the best place for storing them. Pack only strictly fresh eggs. Stale eggs will not keep for any length of time under any conditions, and they may affect the fresh eggs which are packed with them.

Do not wash eggs before packing them. Washing removes from the shell the mucilaginous coating which nature provides for their temporary preservation.

Eggs preserved in this way retain their original fresh flavor perfectly. They are not discolored, and the yolk retains its normal consistency for several months.

Other methods of preservation, though less satisfactory in their results, will keep eggs for from three to four months in such condition that they may be used for cooking purposes. A preserving mixture which has given fair results is made up of 3 1-2 pounds of fresh lime mixed with 4 3-4 pounds of salt, and the whole dissolved in 8 gallons of water. Eggs may also be preserved fairly well for a few months by packing dry in a mixture of equal parts salt and sawdust.—R. M. WEST.

CRATE-FEEDING CHICKENS

There is no money in killing thin chickens. The time will come when a farmer will no more think of killing unfit poultry than he does thin hogs. A pound of pork costs about as much as a pound of chicken, but the latter usually sells for as much again as the former. There are several systems of fleshing poultry, and any of them is better than none at all. The crate system, wherever tried, seems to be most popular for birds from three pounds in weight up. Chickens smaller than that grow, instead of fleshing, though in the crate. For larger birds, the crate will produce cheaper meat of a better quality; the birds take up less space, make less work in feeding, and are always at one's command.

Most growers of poultry know what crate-feeding is, but there are still many who have not tried it, and would like to know more about it. For the sake of them we still recall a few experiments that may be old, but show very clearly the value of the system and how the work can be done.

FLESHED VS. LEAN CHICKS

One hundred and one average chickens were bought on the market just as they were brought there alive to be sold for food. These chickens were put in crates, some placed in an open shed, and others beside a close-board fence outside, with a board protection over the top. The chicks cost 38 cents a pair, and were fed ground oats valued at \$1.00, and skim milk at 20 cents per 100 pounds, respectively. For every pound of increase in live weight, they consumed on an average of 5.44 pounds of ground oats, plus 6.43 pounds of skim milk. The cost was nearly 62 cents per pound of increase in the live weight for feed only.

Three birds, representative of the lot, were killed immediately, without fleshing. They were dressed, and then steamed until they were fairly tender. After being steamed, they were put aside, wrapped in napkins for two days. During that time they probably lost a little in weight, but, being wrapped up, the loss would be very little. All the edible portion was then removed, and was found to weigh 2 pounds 6 ounces. After the chickens in the crates were fed in the way mentioned, three were selected, as nearly an average of the lot as possible, and killed. After being treated the same as the first three, the edible portion was

Troubled with Heart

NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG

Mrs. Oscar Hamilton, Forest Glen, N.S., writes:—"I can truthfully say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been a great friend to me. A few years ago I was very much troubled with my heart and my nerves were all unstrung, I had terrible pains all through my body. I was weak and had frequent and severe dizzy spells, and was continuously having to consult doctors. I had Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills recommended to me and after having taken a box they appeared to help me so much I continued to take them, and was soon able to do my work again. For this I am very grateful and would advise all people with weak heart or unstrung nerves to give them a thorough trial."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the original heart and nerve cure and are sold at all dealers for 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

30 Yrs Write for Catalogue No. 188

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

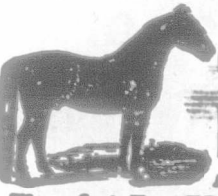
ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at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

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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

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A Safe, Speedy, and Painless Cure
 The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OILS. 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.
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40 YEARS PROOF
 You don't need to experiment in treating Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Swollen Joints, Old Sores, or any Lameness in man or beast.

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Has been the world-wide remedy for 40 years.
 Johnville, Ont., Jan. 9, 1908.
 I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I once had a horse with two Bog Spavins. I tried your Cure and at the end of four months he was as smooth as the day he was foaled.
 Yours respectfully, John Smith.
 \$1 a bottle—4 for \$5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse" at dealers or write us.
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Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis, are hard to cure, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. (uses any puff or swabbing. Horse can be worked, \$2 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free.

Mr. R. M. McDermott, Edmonton, Alta., writes Nov. 9, 1907, "I used your ABSORBINE on a bog spavin on my two-year-old colt and have cleared it up."

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Fleming's
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to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

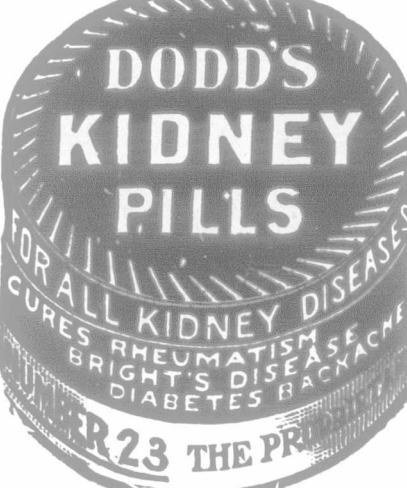
Fleming's Vest-Pocket
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Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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 41 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

removed, and was found to weigh 7 pounds 6 ounces—more cold meat per chicken from those that had been fattened than from all three that were killed without being fattened.

The following table shows the difference in the weights of representative chickens killed before being fattened, and similar chickens after being fattened:



DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
 RHEUMATISM
 BRIGHT'S DISEASE
 DIABETES
 BACKACHE

R-23 THE PR

WEIGHT OF THREE CHICKENS

	Before Fat'g	After Fat'g
With feathers off..	8 lbs. 8 oz.	16 lbs. 4 oz.
Ready for cooking	5 " 2 "	11 " 6 "
After being cooked and left cool 2 days	3 " 8 "	9 " 2 "
Bones.....	1 " 2 "	1 " 11 "
Edible portion....	2 " 6 "	7 " 6 "

This shows three times more edible portions from the fleshed chickens than from the others, and every ounce of it was of better quality.

FATTENING CRATES

The fattening crates generally used are 6 feet long, 16 inches wide and 20 inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are two inches wide, and 7-8 inch thick. This frame is covered with slats. The slats are placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up and down the front. The slats for the bottom are 7-8 inch wide and 5-8 inch thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only 3-8 inch thick. The spaces between the slats in front are 2 inches wide, to enable the chickens to feed from the trough. The bottom slats are put on 1 1/2 inches apart, and the slat nearest the back of the crate is 2 1-2 inches from the corner-piece. The bottom slats are placed upon the top of the bottom cross-pieces of the frame to prevent the chickens' feet being bruised when the crate is placed on the ground. The top slats are 2 inches apart, and the back slats 1 1-2 inches. The top slats are cut above each partition, and six strips 2 inches wide are nailed under them. The three doors so formed are hinged to the rear corner-piece.

The crates are placed on stands 16 to 18 inches from the ground. The droppings from the chickens are received on sand or other absorbent material. A light "V" trough, 2 1-2 inches inside, is placed in front of each crate, and is carried on two brackets nailed to the end of the crates. The bottom of the trough is 4 inches above the floor, and the upper edge is 2 inches from the crate. Any kind of a crate that serves the purpose will answer, but this has been proven suitable, and, when a person is making one, it costs no more to do it well. These will last for years.

FATTENING RATIONS

A satisfactory ration is one that is palatable, and not too high in price. Oats, finely ground, or with the coarser hulls sifted out, give a white-colored flesh. Ground corn will result in a yellow flesh. Ground peas impart a hardness to the flesh that is not desirable. Ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley and low-grade flour, and other grains that may be grown on the average farm, are suitable meals for fattening.

The ground meal is mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour milk or buttermilk. On the average, ten pounds of meal require from 15 to 17 pounds of sour skim milk. A small quantity of salt is added to the mash.

When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing the mashes, use water, and a quantity of animal food added to the fattening ration, 1 pint of animal food to 16 of the meal. Milk, however, is most valuable, and should be used if possible.

The chickens remain in the fattening crates from two to five weeks. Some chicks will fatten more readily than others. These are picked out a week before finished. During the last week a little beef tallow may be fed, shaved into the feeding trough along with the mash, about one pound of tallow per day to 50 or 60 chickens. Before the chickens are placed in the crates, they are well dusted under the wings and tail with sulphur to kill the lice. They are again sulphured three days before they are killed.

The chickens are fed lightly the first week they are in the crates. A small quantity of the fattening food is spread along the troughs, and, as this is eaten, more food is added, but not as much as the chickens will consume. The food is given three times a day, and half an hour after feeding the troughs are cleaned and turned over. The chickens receive fresh water once a day, and grit two or three times during the week. After the first week they are given twice a day as much food as they will eat.

GREAT SHORTHORN SALE

Golden West Stock Farm

WE OFFER FOR SALE

20 YOUNG BIG WELL-BRED
Shorthorn Cows
 AND
10 HEIFERS



All of good milking strain, bred to our famous imp. stock bull, Prime Favorite, Grand Champion at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907

We are overstocked and must make room before stabling up, and so will sell at very reasonable prices.

Our success in this and previous years' show rings is ample proof of the high quality of our cattle.

Visitors are always welcome, and will be met by our rig at Balgonie, our railroad station, if notified in time.

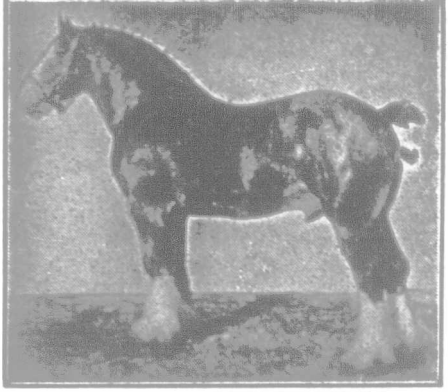
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 8 MILES NORTH OF BALGONIE.

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Clydesdales,
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We have our barns full of choice colts of above breeds and we can sell to you so that the horse will pay for himself. We give a 60% guarantee and live up to it. Write now.

If you want a good one write. Better still, come and see them.

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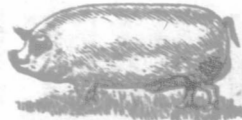
- The Stomach is Sick
- The Liver Sluggish
- The Bowels Clogged
- The Blood Impure
- The Skin Sallow

Then—It's Time to Take

That grand, old, time-tested remedy—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
 Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

McDonald's Yorkshires

A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

**Melrose Stock Farm**

SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three years old.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS,
Oakton P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars; also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,
Saskatoon Phone 375
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C. P. R., C.N. R., G. T. P.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

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Importation and breeding of High-Class Clydesdales a specialty.

Special importations will be made for breeders at minimum cost. My next importation will arrive about 1st June.

DUNCAN McEACHERAN

MIDDLETON'S

Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths



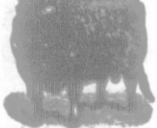
Stock of 800 to choose from. Prices from \$7.50 up. Inquiries given immediate attention.

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E. G. MIDDLETON 154 Princess St., Winnipeg

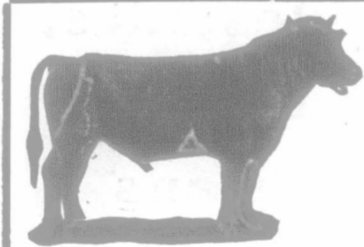
GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

80-HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD-80



Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.

**HOLSTEINS**

Have two or three highly bred bull calves for sale at bargain prices for the next thirty days. Have one sire ready for service from fine milking strain. Home of Wild Rose Jones, 2nd Piebe, the only cow in Western Canada with an official record of 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Write us for quotations.

W. M. GIBSON, 159 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg

**Brampton Jerseys**

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

We have covered the big fairs in the West and animals from our herd won most of the prizes at Calgary, Winnipeg and Regina.

We have a full line of COWS, HEIFERS and BULLS.
Reliable BUTTER-BRED STOCK for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

WALL PLASTER

When figuring on that new house do not overlook the interior finish

Ask for Sackett Plaster Board
and the Empire Brands of Wall Plaster
Write for Booklet

Manitoba Gypsum Company, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

JOHN CLARK, JR.

Box 22 Gleichen, Alta.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. C. L. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

**J. C. POPE**

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

**Glencorse Yorkshires**

ALSO FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kof (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

2 Clydesdale Colts Cheap
Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each
Best strains of Breeding
J. BOUSFIELD, Prop. MacGREGOR, Man.

Water and grit are also supplied, as in the first week.

PREPARING CHICKENS FOR MARKET

Starving.—The chickens are not fed for twenty-four hours before killing. This prevents food remaining in the crop and intestines, to decompose and spoil the flavor of the birds. Several hours before killing the chickens are allowed as much water as they wish to drink.

Killing.—(a) For chickens going into immediate consumption on the local market, it may be found most convenient to kill by dislocating the neck. In the left hand, the chicken's legs and wings are held in one firm grasp. The first finger of the right hand is placed on the right side of the neck, and the remaining fingers on the left side. The head is grasped in the hollow of the hand, with the fork of the fingers behind the head where it joins the neck. The back of the chicken being upwards, the legs are held against the left hip, and the head near the right thigh or knee. The head is bent backward as far as possible, and at the same time the neck is stretched. When the neck is dislocated, the head is immediately pulled about 1 1/2 inches from the neck. The wings are held firmly after killing, and the chicken's head allowed to hang down, so that the blood can collect in the neck; the head is attached to the body simply by the skin of the neck.

(b) Chicks that are to be exported, or put into cold storage are killed by sticking in the mouth. The large arteries at the side of the neck are cut just below the ears. When bleeding freely, the blade is driven at an angle with the bill into the back part of the roof of the mouth, through the bony structure which loosens the feathers, making them much easier to pluck. The bird is allowed to hang by its feet until plucked.

PLUCKING

(a) Plucking the chick that is killed by dislocating the neck.—When the neck is dislocated, dry plucking is commenced immediately. While still holding the chicken in the left hand, after dislocating the neck, the tail feathers and quill feathers of the wing are extracted. The chicken's head is allowed to hang down while plucking the feathers on the back and wings; the breast and lower part of the neck is then plucked, and then the back of the body to the tail; turning the bird over again, the back and wings are finished. The feathers on the neck are left for three inches from the head. The rest of the chicken is then clean-plucked. All pin-feathers are removed, and the chicken made as attractive as possible. Care is observed not to tear the skin.

(b) Plucking a chicken that is bled.—As the bird is hanging on a level with the operator's chest, the wings are grasped between the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, the neck is held between the third and little finger. This gives the operator control of the bird. The large wing feathers are removed with the right hand, and also the stiff feathers at the shoulder joints. The tail feathers are removed with one quick, twisting motion, the right hand is passed rapidly down the back, from rump to neck, removing the feathers with thumb and forefinger. The bird is then shifted to the right hand, and the left hand is used in plucking the soft feathers from the breast. If the sticking has been properly done, the feathers will come out easily. It will take some practice for beginners to become expert. The foregoing method may never be followed; no two pickers follow the same rule, but it may help some to adopt some method that gets the feathers off quickly. Gradually the sticking is coming more and more into practice; when the neck is dislocated improperly, the blood discolors the neck and shoulders. This is especially noticed if the bird has been in cold storage. Some expert pickers break the bird's back over the edge of a barrel, but this should not be encouraged any more than the breaking of the breast bone to make it look plump.

COOLING, SHAPING AND PACKING.
All birds must be thoroughly cooled; many are better to be shaped, as well. It is claimed that birds should be cooled under pressure, as the injurious gases are thereby expelled from the carcasses. Some hang the birds up to cool; this process also shapes them, but does

HAS USED DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

For Over Seventeen Years
FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,
SUMMER COMPLAINT, ETC.

Mrs. Holliday, Box No. 86, Wroxeter, Ont., writes:—"I must say that we have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for over seventeen years, and have found nothing to equal it for all Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. Our house is never without a bottle of the Extract and I can recommend it to be kept in every home, especially where there are children."

You run absolutely no risk when you buy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, as it has been a standard remedy on the market for over sixty-five years.

A few doses have often cured when doctors' prescriptions and other remedies have failed. Its effects are marvellous. It acts like a charm. Relief is almost instantaneous.

We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute the so-called Strawberry Compounds for "Dr. Fowler's."

Ask or "Dr. Fowler's," and insist on getting it, as the cheap imitations may be dangerous to life.

The original is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 35c.

**VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS**

(Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, etc. Received only award World's Fair Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 & Clark St., Chicago.

SAVE THE HORSE SPAVIN CURE

50¢ a bottle, with written binding guarantee. Good for every limb and better than any other. Free trial on one limb. Permanently cures Chronic, Rheumatic, Ringbone, (acute and chronic), Splints, Windpuff, Milk Spoil, Stifled Limbs and all lamenesses. No cure or loss of limb. Money refunded if it ever fails. Try Chemical Company, Birmingham, Ala., U.S.A.

481 and Van Horne St., Toronto, Ont.

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

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

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. FLEMING BROS., Chemists 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

HAY BALED HAY OATS AND POTATOES

Can supply you with all you want at any point.

Can buy all you have to sell at any points.

Write or wire for quotations

LAING BROS.
307-309 Elgin Ave. Winnipeg

not give them a shape desirable for packing. One of the best methods is:

As soon as the chicken is plucked, its legs are placed alongside its breast; then, with its breast downward, the chicken is forced down into the angle of the shaper. The chicken is then covered with paper, and a brick placed against it to hold it in position. This same process is continued as the other chickens are plucked, each chicken being placed in the shaper close to the last, and lower brick moved along to hold the row in position. The chickens are allowed to remain in the shaper for at least six hours. A shaper is simply a wooden trough, placed horizontally, having the lower side of the trough inclined slightly to the back.

PACKING

After being thoroughly cooled, the chickens are packed into shipping cases. The chickens are cold, and dry on the skin, before packing. Unless the chickens are artificially cooled, they are not packed into the cases until 20 hours after killing.

Any kind of shipping case may be used, but the case that hold one layer of 12 chickens is most desirable for the select trade. The cases are made of basswood or spruce. The different sizes are made as follows:

No.	Inside Measurement in Inches.		Thickness of Wood.	
	Sides.	Ends.	Sides.	Ends.
0	20 x 15 1/2 x 4		7-16	9-16
1	21 1/2 x 16 x 4 1/2		7-16	9-16
2	23 1/2 x 16 1/2 x 4 1/2		7-16	9-16
3	24 1/2 x 17 1/2 x 4 1/2		7-16	9-16
4	26 1/2 x 18 x 5 1/2		7-16	9-16

Case No. 0 is for chickens weighing (plucked) from 2 1/2 to 3 pounds each; No. 1 for chickens 3 to 3 1/2 pounds each; No. 2 for chickens 3 1/2 to 4 pounds each; No. 3 for chickens 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 pounds each.

On one end of the shipping case the name and address of the shipper is stencilled, the brand (if any), the number of chickens, and the space for their net weight.

Directions for Packing.—The chickens are graded in size, and each chicken packed into the proper size shipping case. The case is lined with parchment paper before the chickens are placed in it. The box of chickens is weighed, and the net weight stencilled or plainly marked. Fractions of a pound are not given. The chickens are packed with their breasts or backs up, as preferred.

Cases may also be made of hard wood and a hinged cover; these can be returned when empty. They are suitable for a local-market trade.

EQUIVALENT PRICES OF CHICKENS ALIVE AND DRESSED

To ascertain the relative prices that chickens should bring alive, dressed and drawn, twelve chickens were (1) weighed alive two hours after the last feed; (2) thirty-six hours after the last feed; (3) when killed (by dislocation), dry plucked, and cooled twenty hours; and (4) when drawn ready for the oven. Each bird was weighed separately; the variations were about the same in each case; the totals only are given here. The weights of the twelve birds were: Alive, 67 pounds; starved thirty-six hours, 58 pounds; killed, plucked, and cooled twenty hours, 54 pounds; drawn and prepared for oven, 36 hours.

As a result of the 36 hours' starving, there was an average loss of 12 ounces in the live weight of each chicken. There was a loss in weight of five ounces due to the killing, plucking and cooling of the chicken. This small loss represents the weight of the feathers. There is no appreciable loss in weight owing to the twenty hours' cooling.

The total loss in weight of the chickens when they were prepared for market by starving 36 hours, by having their necks broken, dry plucked, and not bled or drawn, averaged one pound, or 20 per cent. from the live weight. A chicken that is not drawn until required for the oven is more juicy in flesh than one that has been drawn as soon as killed, and exposed to the atmosphere. It is also more sanitary.

In order to complete this experiment, and to ascertain the loss in weight when chickens are prepared for the oven, the twelve chickens were drawn, and their heads, legs and outer joints of the wings were removed. There was an average loss in weight of 1 1/2 pounds in each chicken; 54 per cent. of the

WEAK MEN THIS BELT IS FREE UNTIL YOU ARE CURED



Take my Electric Belt for what it will do for you. Wear it while you sleep at night or while you are resting after your work. You will find it a vitaliser, a tonic to your nerves, a rejuvenator of waning vitality. Use for any ailment which drugs have failed to cure, and you will never cease praising it.

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will pay me when you are cured.

No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price, you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or a pain in your whole body, and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get paid. If you can't say it after using my Belt for three months, then give me back my old Belt, and I won't ask a cent. All I ask is security while you use it.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the Belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly, and wanted to pay me for the cost of the Belt, because it couldn't be used again. I refused and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

Dear Sir,—Your Belt has done me a world of good. When I started wearing it I had the backache so bad I could scarcely walk across the floor. I put your Belt on as soon as I received it, and wore it about three weeks steady, and I found myself a well man. I would not take five times what the Belt cost me if I could not get another. The Belt has helped me, and I know it will help others if they try it. I remain, for the good you have done, JOHN GOLDIE, Lock Box 165, Estevan, Sask.

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

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

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

If you will come and see me, I will explain it to you. If you can't call, let me send you my book, full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this ad.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m. Consultation Free.

Dr. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book free

NAME

ADDRESS

Say, That Is What I Want!

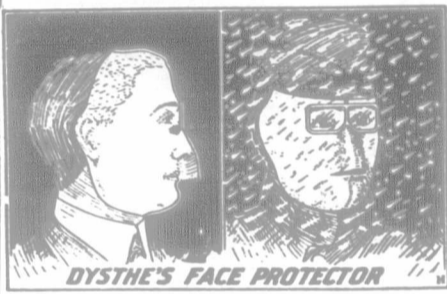
With a Dysthe Face Protector I can look into the snow storm and blizzard as through a window.

Write for the doctor's recommendations. They know what is needed in this cold climate.

SENT ANYWHERE FOR \$1.00.

AGENTS WANTED.

MARTINIUS DYSTHE, Winnipeg, Canada



To those who suffer sickness, to those who want to be well, we say let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from your druggist and give it to you free to prove.

The white corpuscles of the blood—the Phagocytes, as they are known scientifically—are the policemen or the scavengers of the body.

Not a germ of disease can invade the body anywhere but these white corpuscles get after it. And, if they are strong enough or in sufficient numbers, they devour it.

If they're not strong enough or in sufficient numbers, then the invading army of disease germs triumphs and disease holds the body.

Any preparation that strengthens these white corpuscles or that increases their number, will not only preserve health, but will build up its defences so strongly that contagion or infection are impossible.

Herbs have always been great curative agents from time immemorial.

They have been styled nature's own remedies.

Certain herbs more than others are noted for their curative powers.

And it has been found that those herbs that are most effective in maintaining or restoring health, do so by building up the white corpuscles or Phagocytes.

These herbs are incorporated in Psychine.

And it is the tremendous curative power of these herbs that is responsible for the unequalled record of this splendid preparation.

Think of it. In Psychine we have a preparation that has been in use a third of a century. That has cured hundreds of thousands of many kinds of diseases.

For which we have received hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

Here are the diseases for the treatment of which Psychine is indicated:

- La Grippe
- Bronchitis
- Hemorrhages
- Sore Throat
- Anaemia
- Female Weakness
- Indigestion
- Poor Appetite
- Chills and Fevers
- Sleeplessness and Nervous Troubles
- After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La-Grippe
- Bronchial Coughs
- Weak Lungs
- Weak Voice
- Spring Weakness
- Early Decline
- Catarrhal Affections
- Catarrh of Stomach
- Night Sweats
- Obstinate Coughs
- Laryngitis and Dyspepsia

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our third of a century's experience with this splendid preparation with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 51

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced 'Sick-keen') at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to day.

A HUMAN OSTRICH!

From the States is reported the death of a man who used to wager that he would swallow nails, and similar articles. In an attempt to save the man's life, the doctors removed from his stomach a watch chain, several keys, and a number of iron nails! No wonder he died, for such things are not food, nor are they such waste as can be naturally expelled.

And everything you put into your stomach must either feed and nourish you, or be expelled as waste by the bowels. In other words, it must be thoroughly digested, or you will be sure to suffer and, in the end, to die! But if your stomach is out of order, even plain, wholesome food does not digest as it should. Then, instead of nourishing you, it actually poisons you and clogs your system.

This is the cause of pains after eating; headaches, bilious attacks, constipation, sleeplessness, low spirits and many other every-day ailments; and the only cure for all such troubles is to restore your stomach, liver and bowels to healthy condition. Mother Siegel's Syrup, the root and herb extract, will restore your stomach to working order, make food nourish you, clear your system of the poisonous products of undigested food, and thus keep you in sound health.

Mr. Chas. St. Stearns, 362 Richmond Street W., Toronto, writes:—

"My digestion became deranged about a year ago, and very soon my general health was affected. I had no relish for food, and when I ate I always suffered from sharp pains. I lost in weight, which was not unnatural, I suppose, as I ate much less than I was used to. I also had frequent headaches and a general feeling of heaviness, from which nothing seemed to relieve me. Then I turned to Mother Siegel's Syrup, and now, thanks to that remedy, I am fully recovered, and in my normal good health."

If you have any form of stomach trouble or liver disorder, Mother Siegel's Syrup will cure you, too. Test it yourself.

"I feel I should like to add our testimony as to the benefit we have received from the use of Mother Siegel's Syrup. We have never been without the Syrup or the pills for twenty years, in the old country as well as in Canada. We have several neighbors here who have tried it and found it splendid."

Mrs. M. Ironside, Beckenham, Sask.
April 22, 1910.

INDIGESTION

MEANS:—

TORTURING PAIN. WRETCHED DAYS.
CHRONIC WEARINESS. WAKEFUL NIGHTS.

It means being "done up," "played out," bowled over," "good for nothing," all the day and every day. It means starved blood, starved muscles, a starved body and a starved brain; in short, it means ruined health and a broken-down system unless you root it out without delay.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Mother Siegel's Syrup is the standard remedy for indigestion in sixteen countries. Its unrivalled reputation is backed by nearly forty years' unbroken success in curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels. Mother Siegel's Syrup is made from the extracts of certain roots, barks and leaves which exert a remarkable curative and tonic effect on the stomach, liver and bowels, and has no equal as a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy. This is the testimony of tens of thousands of persons whom it has cured after all other medicines had miserably failed. Here is a case in point: Mr. James Degrace, Shippigan, Gloucester Co., N. B., writing on Feb. 7, 1910, says: "It is with pleasure I send you these few words of thanks. For several years I suffered from dyspepsia and liver trouble, having acute pains in my back and sides, together with other disagreeable symptoms of indigestion. Today, thanks to Mother Siegel's Syrup, I am free from all such ills." Take the Syrup daily, after meals.

GIVES

STRENGTH
TO THE
WEAK.

ENERGY
TO THE
LANGUID.

COMFORT
TO THE
DYSPEPTIC.

GOOD DIGESTION TO ALL

Sold everywhere.

A. J. WHITE & Co., LTD., MONTREAL.

live weight of the chicken was the drawn weight.

According to this experiment, a live bird, unstarved, that is worth 10 cents per pound, should bring starved 36 hours, 11½ cents; killed by dislocation and plucked, 12½ cents; drawn, 19 cents.

Table showing equal prices in cents per pound for selling fleshed chickens by live weight, unstarved, starved 36 hours, plucked weight, and drawn weight:

	c.	c.	c.	c.
Live weight	9	10	11	12
Starved	10½	11½	12½	13½
Plucked	11½	12	13½	15
Drawn	16½	19	20	22

The best markets are now demanding crate-fed chickens. Some will take no others.—F. C. ELFORD, Macdonald College, Quebec.

VENTILATING A POULTRY HOUSE

If a poultry house is high enough and has a peaked roof one of the best ways of ventilating is the straw loft. A ceiling is made of laths, strips of board, or poles laid two or three inches apart and covered two or three feet deep with dry straw. In each end of the loft a window is cut and left open all the time. The wind blowing through the loft draws the foul air from the apartments and permits fresh, cold air to sift down through the straw without creating draughts. The straw further absorbs the surplus moisture in the air, eliminating all danger of white frost or dripping water on the inside walls of the house. This system works best where the house is tightly built and has glass windows. If the house is openly built, drafts may be caused by the air blowing through.

FERTILITY AND HATCHING OF EGGS

It is well known that hens vary widely in the number of fertile and hatchable eggs produced. The Maine Station has been studying for several years the causes of this variation, and the relation between fertility and hatching quality. In a recent bulletin of that Station, Raymond Pearl and Frank M. Surface state, as a result of these studies, that, while "fertility and hatching qualities or ability of eggs are two essentially different things" there is apparently a small but still sensible correlation between the two.

This means that, in general, or on the average, the hen whose eggs run high in fertility will also tend to show a high hatching quality of eggs (percentage of fertile eggs hatched), and vice versa.

Conditions of housing have a marked and definite influence on the mean or average fertility and hatching quality of eggs. In certain experiments, discussed in Bulletin 168, it was found that both fertility and hatching quality of eggs were very much better when the breeding was done in a "curtain front" house, which furnished an abundance of fresh, pure air, than when it was done in what was formerly considered to be a highly desirable type of heated house, without curtain-front, but with a supposedly adequate system of indirect ventilation.

While there are great individual differences among different females in respect to the fertility of their eggs, even when mated to the same male, it still remains the fact that this character, as compared with hatching quality of eggs, is to a very large degree influenced by external circumstances. The same relative degree of fertility is not characteristic of the same bird in two successive seasons; nor is this character affected by winter-egg production. It is not inherited.

On the other hand, the hatching quality of eggs is an innate constitutional character, just as much intrinsic as any other physical character, such as shape of body or length of limb. Relatively, the same intensity or degree of this character is persistent in the same bird in successive breeding seasons. It is adversely affected by heavy winter-egg production. It is inherited.

Any factor which tends to reduce or impair the general constitutional vigor of breeding birds in general, tends also to reduce the hatching quality of the eggs.

NO MORE TORTURE FROM ECZEMA

Relief and quick cure certain when Dr. CHASE'S OINTMENT is used.

There is no form of itching skin disease which can defy the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

This is a strong statement and is only made after years of experience with the use of this preparation in the most horrible cases of eczema which you could imagine.

Relief from this terrible itching comes with the first few applications, and then it is a question of patiently applying the ointment and watching the natural process of healing which is set in operation by this great healer.

There are lots of cures to refer to, but what you want is actual trial in your own case, when you will soon realize that there is no disputing the wonderful healing power of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

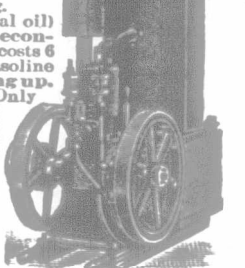
If you have eczema or any form of itching skin disease, don't let an hour pass before sending for this treatment. 60c. a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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The Engine Runs on COAL OIL at a Fraction of Cost of Gasoline.

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will outwear all others.

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CORPORAL'S DAM

Telegram's Big Pony Contest

BOYS

A handsome 3-year-old Shetland Pony, a splendid pony-wagon, harness, saddle and bridle, all Free to the Boys and Girls of Western Canada.

GIRLS



CORPORAL'S SIRE

A BIG FREE OFFER

Shortly after December 15th the TELEGRAM will ship, express paid, to some Canadian boy or girl, a magnificent registered three-year-old SHETLAND PONY, PONY WAGON, HARNESS, SADDLE AND BRIDLE. All the best that money can buy, absolutely FREE.

Any boy or girl in Western Canada, no matter how little or how big, can win this splendid pony and complete outfit and make money besides, simply by getting subscriptions to the Telegram.

There are no strings attached to this wonderful offer. If you live in Western Canada, outside the City of Winnipeg, you have as good a chance of winning as any other boy or girl.

Also every contestant will be allowed a cash commission of 5 per cent, on every subscription taken.



THIS IS CORPORAL

Description of Pony and Wagon

"Corporal" The Telegram Pony, is a registered three-year-old standard-bred Shetland, by the celebrated "Don" out of "Pony". Both his sire and dam were imported from the Shetland Islands and have won many prizes in the show ring. Corporal weighs 250 pounds, stands thirty-nine inches high. He is coal-black with a heavy mane and tail. In harness Corporal performs like a Hackney and can step fast for a pony of his inches. Although kind and gentle he has plenty of life; in short, Corporal is as nearly perfect as a pony could be.

With the pony goes wagon, harness, saddle, bridle; all brand new and ordered especially for Corporal. A better or more complete outfit could not be found in the West, for money has not been spared in the purchase of this splendid pony and outfit.

For further information regarding this big contest address
THE PONY CONTEST EDITOR, THE TELEGRAM, WINNIPEG, MAN.

HOW TO GET STARTED

Before we can register your name as a contestant, we require you to send in:

A two years' subscription to the Weekly Telegram, at a special price of 75 cents a year, or \$1.50.

Or four months' subscription to the Daily Telegram, to be sent to a Manitoba address. Price \$1.00.

Or six months' subscription to the Daily Telegram to be sent to an address outside of Manitoba. Price \$1.00.

Send in any of the subscriptions mentioned and you will be entered regularly as a contestant for the Pony Outfit and other prizes, and will be credited with 2,000 votes.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	One year.	Two years.
Farmer's Weekly Telegram	\$1.00	\$2.00
Daily Telegram, in Manitoba	4.00	8.00
Outside Manitoba	2.00	4.00

HOW VOTES COUNT

For	No. Votes.
\$1.00 paid on single subscription	500
2.00 " " " "	1,500
3.00 " " " "	2,000
4.00 " " " "	2,500
5.00 " " " "	3,500
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NINE ADDITIONAL GRAND PRIZES

The next nine highest contestants will receive other grand prizes, consisting of a \$60.00 boy's or girl's coat, a \$48.00 Brantford bicycle, boy's or girl's; a \$40.00 Singer sewing machine, a \$35.00 boy's or girl's diamond ring, a \$32.00 Columbia gramophone with 16 records, an Eastman kodak and developing outfit valued at \$30.00, an Edison phonograph with 24 records worth \$25.00, a boy's or girl's gold watch and chain, fully guaranteed and valued at \$20.00, and a \$15.00 boy's or girl's writing desk.

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THE SECRET of any separator's ability to save time is, naturally, in the separating. And it is in the separating that The Capital saves time—for The Capital separates the butterfat from the whole milk in one single operation—separates it and discharges each separately and at once.

Of other types of separators, some are faster than others, but no hollow-bowl machine—no machine that uses perforated cones, regardless of their size or number—can separate whole milk without again re-mixing and re-separating it, over and over, before it finally leaves the machine.

IN The Capital the whole separation process is complete in one operation. As the whole milk enters the revolving bowl of the wing-cylinder Capital, it is whirled between the wings in a multitude of thin films and the lighter contents—the butterfat—is forced by centrifugal action to the upper edges of the wings, whence it travels to the point of exit. The heavier skim-milk drops to the bottom and is carried off at once.

The wing-cylinder Capital does not mix back one drop of the cream that has been once extracted; its constant whirling is continually extracting the rich butterfat, drop by drop, and removing it at once from the skim residue. There is, consequently, no waste of power, labor, butterfat or money.

And incidentally, The Capital gets 999-1,000 of all the cream—saves over five times the average waste of other types of separators. Another time saving feature of The Capital is in washing up. The moment you drop the handle, an ingenious clutch drops and the bowl comes to a stop—ready to be cleaned without waiting for it to "run-down," and with no time for the milk to harden so that it is hard to wash away.

Remember, the machine stops of itself; there is no brake to rack it. Think of the saving on gear-wear that this quick stop stands for.

But we cannot begin to tell all the features which belong exclusively to The Capital here. If you're interested we will be glad to send you our book telling the full details.



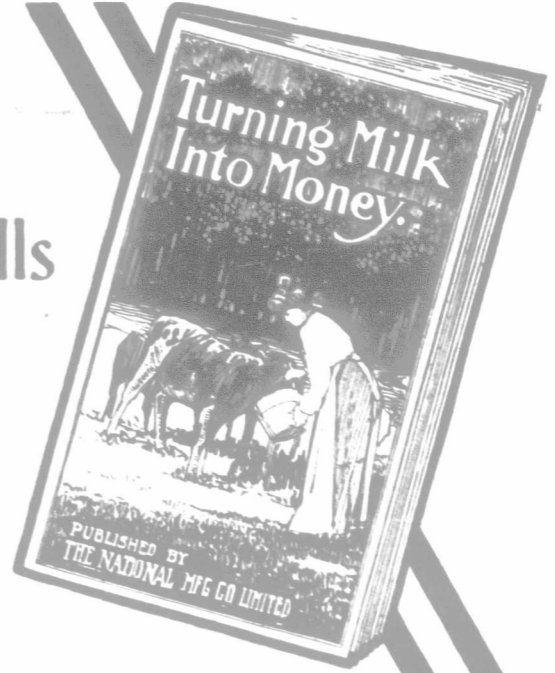
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