

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1909

No. 883



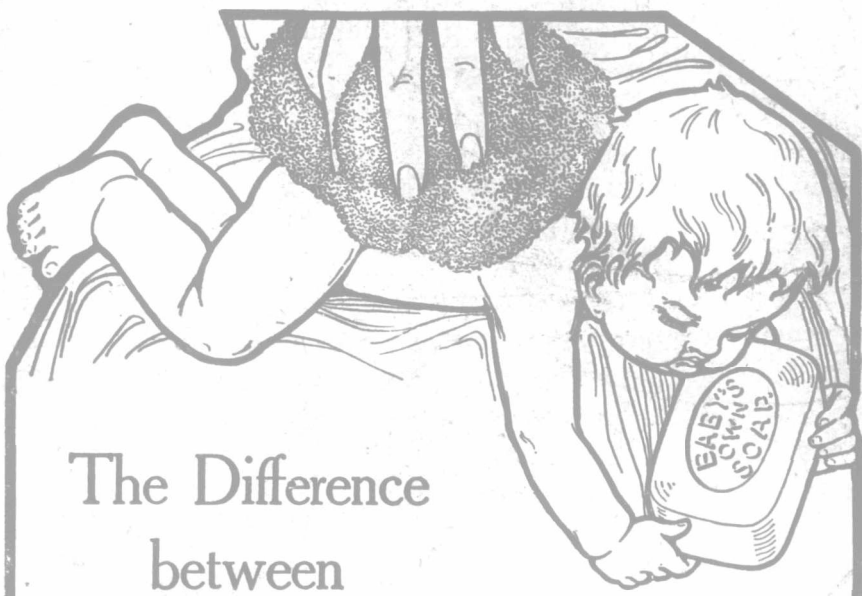
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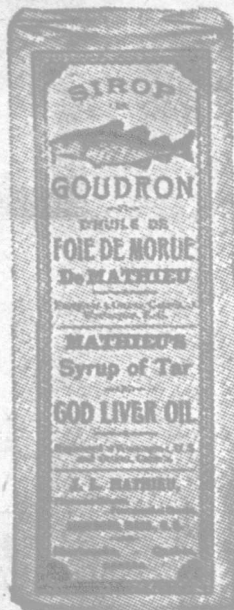
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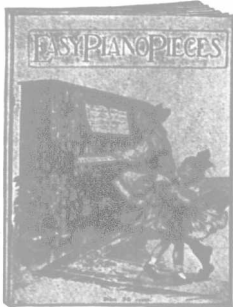
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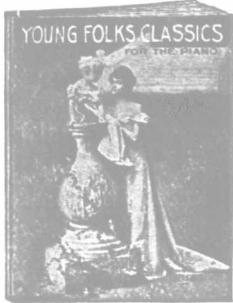
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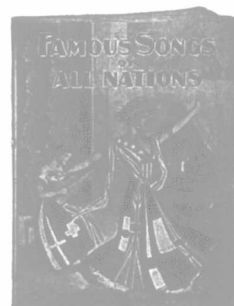
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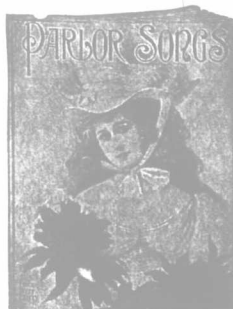
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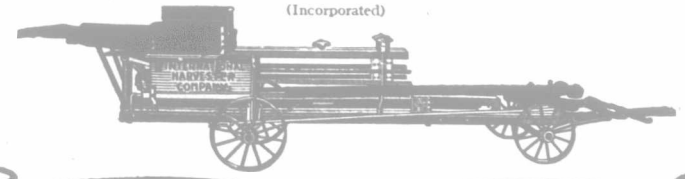
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# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, September 29, 1909

No. 888

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal  
Published Every Wednesday.

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

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## EDITORIAL

### Need of Produce Markets

The breaking of the prairie sod and the growing of grain calls for greater markets and more extensive market facilities. In many parts, and especially in Alberta, where "King Wheat" does not reign supreme, but where mixed farming is practiced to a great extent, one of the prime needs of the farmer is an established produce market.

There are many advantages to be gained both by the producer and the consumer to have a market house, where farmers or gardeners may display and offer for sale what their efforts have brought forth from the soil. There it is a producer may go and find a customer, either a private citizen or a merchant, and receive cash for his sales; otherwise he might have to seek over town for one who desires to purchase, or he might be forced to trade out his commodities for what the dry goods man offers him. With the merchant it is a matter of barter, but where the consumer buys directly from the producer usually it is a cash sale. The consumer is likewise benefited, for at such a place he may procure for his household everything he desires direct from the producer.

Few centers in this western country can boast of such a market. Recently the city of Strathcona, in northern Alberta, provided quarters and established a suitable building where farmers bring and sell their products. Apartments are provided for vegetables as well as eggs and dairy products. It has proven an unqualified success. Every thriving town where farmers and gardeners go to dispose of their produce should have such a market. Not only would it aid producers in disposing of what they have to sell, but it would stimulate prices, and consequently promote mixed farming and the growing of garden products on farms surrounding the town.

### Where Does the Price Go?

With the idea of obtaining something definite in regard to hog marketing, readers a few weeks ago were asked to discuss the question of the local buyers' profits, as that seemed about the only point in connection with the hog business on which information at hand did not make the situation entirely clear. Hogs have been selling at unusually high prices for some months, and packers claim that at the prices paid there should be a good slice of profit for the producers. Producers, however, are not over-enamored of what they get out of the business. So there the matter stands.

Packers at Winnipeg are paying from eight and a half to nine cents per pound live weight for pork, and if farmers are not receiving within a reasonable margin of this, after freight charges are deducted, then too much of the price is sticking to the man between the producer and the wholesale buyer. The net profit made by local buyers on a car of hogs is estimated by correspondents at from \$50.00 to \$200.00, or from fifty cents to \$2.00 per head. This is given as the average profit left after freight charges, feed in transit and shrinkage have been met, as what accrues to the buyer for getting a shipment together and marketing it. Within a reasonable distance of market, say 300 miles, freight and shrinkage are estimated to equal half a cent per pound, so the buyer who buys on a margin of a cent a pound has half a cent per pound left, or fifty cents per hundred for the buying. In Ontario where hogs are more plentiful than here and buyers are satisfied with smaller remuneration for their time, from ten to twenty cents per hundred, clear of freight and shrinkage, is considered sufficient to cover the cost of buying. Here, however, where a much larger area has to be covered to gather in a load of hogs, and more time is consumed in taking a shipment to market and returning, to say nothing of the larger profit looked for by buyers, fifty cents per hundred clear is not an abnormally large profit. We doubt if many of our hog-raisers under existing conditions would undertake to ship for much less.

There are two ways in which the cost of hog marketing can be reduced. The first is to raise more hogs, and the second is to force the railways to give a faster live-stock freight service. As long as buyers have to scour over two or three hundred square miles of territory for hogs, and find when shipping day comes that they have about enough to fill one corner of a car, and as long as a bunch of hogs can be picked up in a district, say, once in two months, just so long will buyers require a profit of fifty cents per hundredweight, or more, to pay them for the time spent in gathering a shipment. Similarly, as long as the railways are permitted to make any speed con-

venient, between the shipping point and the market, making 100 miles in twenty-four hours sometimes, and at other times not doing quite as well, so long will heavy losses fall on the producer by weight-shrinkage in transit.

There are other features of hog marketing that react unfavorably for the producer, among which might be mentioned the packers' practice of buying off cars instead of allowing the seller to feed and regain some of the weight lost, and the local buyers' general practice of paying a flat price for everything that classes as hog, regardless of type or quality. But these can very well be left over. Perusal of the contributions in another column of this issue on the marketing phase of the hog industry is worth any reader's while.

### Fighting Sow Thistle

Perennial sow thistle, that persistent weed with bright yellow blossom and vigorous running rootstock, with its natural tendency to send up a shoot from every few inches of length, has become recognized as one of the most serious menaces to farming in many parts of the West. The Manitoba Weed Act—an act that has done much good—has been responsible for farmers appearing in court and paying heavy fines. Even weed inspectors—the men who are responsible for the enforcement of this new act—have been found negligent. Perennial sow thistle can be branded as the main factor in causing the trouble.

Some claim that it is impossible to eradicate this terrible pest. Others, perhaps blessed with a little more persistence or agricultural fighting ability, will not grant that this assertion is true. They have in some cases succeeded in conquering the weed, or, at least, prevented it from securing a foothold, whereas surrounding farms are practically overrun. Few farms in Eastern Manitoba are absolutely free from its ravages. Some do not know the weed and look upon it as being the prairie sunflower, or the daisy, until it has secured such stand as to be a real danger.

But how can farms be free from it? The seed, if allowed to mature, blows for miles, and settles perhaps on a farm or in a district formerly exempt. For one season it may be there in a single stem. Perhaps that stem does not mature seed. But the root system develops and the following year shows a circular patch with dozens of stems and a great tendency to spread. It is not many seasons before several such patches are in evidence, and soon whole fields are completely overrun, to the exclusion of valuable crops.

For weeks past these dread seeds have been blowing too and fro in many parts of Western Canada. Despite all that weed inspectors have done, plants stood undisturbed all summer and were allowed to produce seed. It



is not necessary to go beyond the limits of Winnipeg to find sturdy plants that have shed an abundance of seed—sufficient to infest several farms.

Successful fighting of perennial sow thistle entails arduous and persistent labor and high cost. The soil must be kept black so that no leaves develop to prepare food to keep the running rootstocks in condition to continue sending up shoots. A successful farmer from Niverville stated recently that he had spent eight dollars an acre summer-fallowing this season to combat the pest. Others have spent as much or more. The man who succeeds will follow the treatment by continual search next season, and a continuation of cultural methods, if need be. On badly-infested fields it might be well to plow late this fall, leaving the roots exposed to the frost all winter, and then follow with persistent cultivation next season.

### Demonstration Farms

Nothing in any line of work has greater force than a practical demonstration. Why not then have demonstration farms scattered through our broad Dominion? Colleges are established to instruct the younger men in up-to-date methods, but as for reaching the older members of the vast agricultural army this system is slow and at best very ineffective. The average farmer is slow to accept suggestions from a college trained neighbor's son or even from his own son. The son, too, does not always accept the bald statement of his well-versed professor with the same feeling of satisfaction that he would accept it if it were backed up by practical demonstration on soil similar to that found in his neighborhood and under the same general conditions. Some branches of agricultural education can be taught and demonstrated to advantage in a college class room, but that branch which is of paramount importance to agriculture in Western Canada can be demonstrated only on the Canadian prairies.

Why not then establish demonstration farms in different parts of the West, easily accessible to farmers of a comparatively wide area and in such numbers as will cover the various soil and climatic conditions characteristic of various parts of Western Canada?

Naturally the question arises: Who should establish and maintain such farms? Here is a laudable work for some wealthy individual with the interests of agriculture at heart and a desire to do something that will send his name through the future ages as one of the greatest philanthropists of the twentieth century. Again, perhaps some of our monied corporations could muster up enough genuine interest in agricultural development to at least form the nucleus for the good work. What could be of more lasting benefit to one of the railway companies now striving for supremacy on the Canadian prairies than the inauguration of a few demonstration farms along its line that would tend to revolutionize farming methods to such extent as to bring in hosts of settlers and increase the crops produced for shipment?

If monied men or wealthy corporations cannot see the advisability of such work then the burden falls on the government—either provincial or federal—to adopt such plan as a part of its agricultural educational scheme.

### Seeding Down and Weeds

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read the articles in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in answer to mine re "Seeding versus Summer Fallow" and would now like to make a few more remarks and to criticize some of the articles in a friendly way. I hope the writers will not think I am finding fault with their views, as I want all the information I can get on this subject.

I have heard Professor Bedford say that land left in grass for four or five years would not have any, or very few, wild oats in the following crop. Now C. S. Margetson claims that seeding down does not clear soil of any weeds, but that the land has to be clean before seeding. K. McIvor also claims to be free of wild oats, and gives seeding down the credit of keeping his land that way. My experience has been that where I seeded down on land containing wild oats, that in hay crops following I was cutting some wild oats each year. These must have been killed and I also find that grain crops following hay are nearly free of weeds.

Is it possible to farm in Manitoba and not summer fallow? Mr. Margetson says not. Mr. McIvor, J. J. Ring, and Stephen Benson claim they do not fallow, and have not for a number of years, and that their land produces as much per acre as when they used to fallow. That has not been my experience. As I said in my former letter, I have never cut a full crop nor a yield any-

had hail, and frost has only bothered us two years in the last twenty, and yet of all those settling here about 1882 only three are left—or any of their friends. The young people are not satisfied to wait until the father is through but go west for more land and the old place goes to strangers. I say, get all out of your farm you can every year because you may not be here to reap another harvest.

MANITOBA FARMER.

## HORSE

### Diseases of the Respiratory Organs

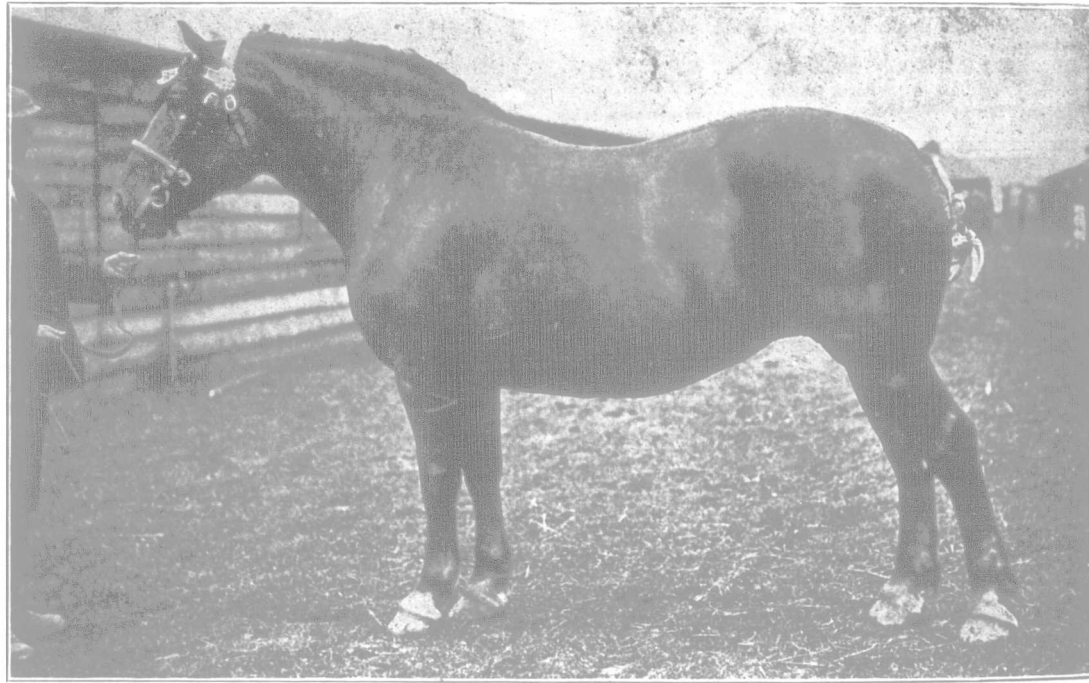
PART III.

By J. FIELDING COTTRILL, V.S.

This is the third of a series of interesting articles on common diseases of the respiratory organs in horses. Congestion and bronchitis have been treated in detail. This week's contribution takes up the ailments commonly known as pneumonia and pleurisy—[Editor.

PNEUMONIA

Pneumonia is decidedly a fatal disease in most cases, and as such should not be attempted by any but a professional man, and he, a skilful practitioner who has no dread of this disease. It is well understood that germs are the cause in some



SUDBOURNE SURPRISE.  
Excellent type of Suffolk mare, first in her class at the Royal show in 1909.

where nearly as good off hay ground broken up as on fallow. This year on 40 acres broken three inches deep and well worked after, I threshed 20 bushels per acre. On 40 acres alongside broken in June and July and backset I threshed 26 bushels per acre, all of it No. 1 Northern. Across the road on no better land my neighbor threshed 34 bushels per acre from fallow. Not much encouragement to seed down!

This year I intended breaking up 80 acres of meadow. I had 40 acres done in June and have it all backset ready for wheat. The other 40 had to be pastured until the middle of July and then was so dry we could not break it and it still is like brick. I wish to sow that to grain next spring, preferably wheat, but don't expect to get it broken before spring. I would like to know if anyone has had any experience with timothy sod broken in spring and the result.

Mr. McIvor mentions that in seeding down and taking a ton and a half per acre of hay, I returned more to soil than if I had taken a grain crop, but I differ with the gentleman in thinking that is a benefit to me. The fact of my land not producing more than my neighbors shows that the system does not work in that way.

Again, is it advisable to farm along the line of soil conserving, especially if it interferes with the yearly income? What benefit is it to me depriving myself and family of luxuries at present to leave behind a farm that some other man may make more out of? There are very few farms that stay in families very long especially in this country. I live in a good section of country. Our average here for the last twenty years has been twenty bushels per acre. We have never

instances, but in others, neglect of a simpler lung disease is certainly the cause. Again it may be produced by the same causes as bronchitis. In fact, when the seat of bronchitis is in the air cells and smaller tubes there is not much difference between the two diseases—hence it is termed broncho-pneumonia. In both cases that part of the air space is blocked up by the catarrhal exudate. In the other form known as the croupous or fibrinous form, the air spaces are blocked up by the fibrin or thread-like parts formed from the blood. In both forms the air spaces are blocked up, the lung becomes solid like liver (and hence is said to be hepatized), and like it will sink in water.

One form is known as mechanical pneumonia where the cause is any irritant, such as food, medicine, gases, smoke, etc. Impaction of the stomach, acute indigestion, influenza, strangles and glanders are often followed by pneumonia. Wounds in the chest may also produce pneumonia. Without going into minute details, the various stages of the disease may be said to be as follows:

1. Congestion of the lungs, in which the blood vessels are distended or engorged with blood.
2. The serum, or fluid part of the blood, escapes and fills up the air spaces.
3. The cell walls change and the other constituents of the blood escape.
4. These escaped matters unite to form fibrin and the whole becomes coagulated.
5. Later this coagulation will undergo a change.
  - (a) If the animal is to recover, this coagulation will gradually soften and break up—pass away by expectoration, and the air ultimately re-occupy the cells.



(b) But, in some cases this fortunate end is not achieved, because this blocked up solidified lung may die, that is, become mortified or gangrenous, and result in the death of the animal.

The symptoms are much the same as those of bronchitis. Probably the coughing is not so severe, but the breathing is more labored. The animal is feverish, the temperature reaching say 103° to 105° F. The pulse goes up from 50 to 80. All the other symptoms of the two diseases are similar. In fact, it is at times practically impossible to differentiate between them. By percussion, that is, tapping with finger over the ribs, some parts will give a more solid sound than others.

Then by auscultation, that is, by applying the ear to the chest walls and listening, the parts of the lung which appeared to be solid, when percussed, give out no sound. They are hepatized — liver-like, solid.

There may be a crackling sound in some parts, a healthy blowing sound in other parts, and no sound whatever in others. One would almost guess that the solidified part occupies the lower part of the lung, and this we generally find to be the case.

Later, if recovery is going to take place, this solidified exudate will become broken up, and, as the air gradually passes in, we shall hear the bubbling sound as in bronchitis. As regards treatment, when possible, call in the most skillful practitioner you know and remember to do so at an early stage. If you have none near, be sure to be religiously shy of calling in your local cow doctor, horse dealer or quack.

Read my article on the treatment of bronchitis, follow it to the letter, and you will in most cases succeed.

TREAT BY STIMULANT

Many, perhaps most, of the fatal cases of pneumonia in both men and horses are due to stoppage of the heart's action. To keep the heart working until the critical point is passed is practically all that is essential, and the kind of drug to do this is a stimulant. The handiest and perhaps the only stimulant our homesteader would be likely to possess would be a bottle of whisky. Then give frequent doses of whisky, and mind that, in both man and beast, the stimulant be not spared. Use it freely and often, day and night, and follow the other directions exactly.

As regards the mustard plaster to the sides I would advise one, two or three to be used in quick succession, until the breathing is easier, and be sure to cover up well, because any chill will be fatal.

These directions suit well for the homesteader in a newly settled district, placed beyond the aid of the trained practitioner, and too far from a drug store to obtain quickly any special medicine. To others more fortunately placed, they can be considered as first aids — something to do before the doctor can be called.

PLEURISY

Covering the lungs and lining the inside of the chest is a thin glistening membrane, known as the pleura. When this becomes inflamed it causes the disease named above, pleurisy (which should properly be pleuritis).

Being a mucous membrane, during health, a small but sufficient quantity of mucus is secreted to allow these two membranes to glide over each other, but, when inflammation sets in, this secretion stops, the passage of the two surfaces over each other is accompanied by friction and the most intense pain. By auscultation a sound will be heard similar to the rustling of tissue paper, and the exact spot which is diseased thus located.

Now tap the chest walls, and, when the diseased part is struck, the animal will grunt or groan. draw your fingers down the spaces between each pair of ribs, and the animal will flinch when the affected part is reached.

Watch him breathe. You will see that he scarcely moves his ribs at all. They are practically fixed but the abdomen or belly moves much more than usual. You will see a prominent ridge formed from the hips to the ribs and this is known as the pleuritic ridge. It is peculiar to this disease, and is formed by the muscles called into play to keep the ribs quiet and fixed. He does not want to move because of this pain. He probably stands with elbows turned out to try to gain more breathing room, and if you cause him to turn round he will groan with pain and try to turn his body all at once. He certainly has a cough as in all lung diseases, but the action of coughing causes such pain that he tries to cut the cough short — to suppress it. It is peculiar to this disease.

We have all the symptoms of the other diseases, viz.: hurried breathing, raised temperature, quickened pulse, costiveness, scanty urine, cold ears and feet, but the characteristics are:

1. Abdominal breathing.
2. Extreme pain.
3. Suppressed cough.

4. By listening over the lungs at first there will be heard the friction rustling sound, and later on, a peculiar metallic sound, produced by the dropping of the exudate from above into the collection of fluid which has gathered below.

When this collection of fluid is excessive, it has gone a stage further than pleurisy and is known as hydrothorax. Even in this case the skillful practitioner may save the life by tapping the chest and withdrawing this fluid. This operation is termed paracentesis thoracis, and is almost beyond any but the trained operator. Luckily, however, if treatment be attended to in time, this latter disease may be aborted. In the main, the treatment already prescribed for bronchitis and pneumonia may be followed exactly.

Leave nothing out.

I would like to say that these diseases which I have described under the names of bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy rarely exist as such but are generally combined or mixed together to a greater or less extent.

At first, the disease may resemble one of the three only, but later on it may show some signs of another, thus: Bronchitis and pneumonia may both exist and we have Broncho-pneumonia. Pleurisy and pneumonia may co-exist and we have pleuro-pneumonia. All three may exist together and we have broncho-pleuro-pneumonia.

In advising a treatment I am met not only with the difficulty of prescribing to non-professionals, who are untrained in diagnosing, but I purposely imagine that the sick animal is distant from a doctor or druggist. I also try to fix upon one treatment which answers for all these diseases, so that if a mistake is made in the diagnosis the treatment will not be hurtful. I have assumed that nothing but a bottle of spirits could be obtained by way of medicine, and whatever objection can be raised against alcohol as a beverage, there is no doubt that it has valuable properties when used as a medicine. Bias may incline some readers to contradict this perhaps. If any readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE are so decidedly set against alcohol that they will not use it, even as a medicine, they can replace it by one of the ethers — nitrous or sulphurous.

## STOCK

### What is the Buyer's Profit

Contributions are published this week in answer to the questions: "At present quoted prices for hogs at Winnipeg stock yards, what margin of profit does your local buyer have? Does he pay one flat price for all grades or buy according to quality?" We are pleased at the way our readers have taken up this matter. The local buyer's profit is something hog raisers ought to know more about. The buyer is entitled to a reasonable remuneration for his services in buying hogs but not to the excessive profits some appear to be making. Finding out what that profit is may help some to clear up certain questions in the hog trade. Further discussion of this subject is in order. Of the contributions published that of D. E. Collison, Man., is taken for first prize and Geo. Z. Smith, Man., for second.

### More Hogs the First Need

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I find from studying our local hog market for the last two years that we are generally offered 1 cent per pound less than the price quoted in Winnipeg, and sometimes more than a cent. In addition we are docked 5 per cent. for shrinkage. The price is a flat one for all grades, as far as I can see. To illustrate we will take a hog weighing 200 pounds. At the price quoted in Winnipeg, 8 cents per pound, we lose \$2.00 on the value of the hog, and 10 pounds shrinkage, which is 80 cents. Deducting freight at 18 cents per cwt. or 36 cents per hog, leaves a profit to the dealer

of \$2.44. Of course there is some shrinkage in weight in transit, being 165 miles from Winnipeg, but I do not think there is 5 per cent. Everything considered, the buyer has somewhere around \$200.00 profit on a car load. This looks like a pretty good profit, and it would be if he could buy and ship hogs all the time.

But there are always two sides to everything. I do not blame the dealer for these conditions. I think the farmer is to blame. In the first place the dealer has to travel all over the district picking up a hog or two wherever he can, hogs of all sizes and grades, and very few of them ready for market. Then he has to feed and put them in condition for shipment.

If the farmers want to raise hogs there is only one way to market them, that is, let a number of farmers go together and raise hogs on a large scale and then they can pick out a car load any time they feel like shipping. I have been trying to raise hogs by the car load, but find a great deal of difficulty in getting a hundred pigs littered at the same time and if I cannot do this I have to carry some heavy hogs after they are ready for market, waiting to get some of the others ready. I find that when I am ready to ship it is best to write to the large abattoirs in Winnipeg and have them quote a price that will hold for 10 or 15 days. They will do this, if they are asked. There is no use writing any market other than Winnipeg, because the rest set their prices on Winnipeg figures. I have made enquiry until I am satisfied of that. Let one of the farmers go with them and I'll venture to say you will be satisfied with the result. Now there is an argument against this kind of marketing. It is said that we will cut out the middleman, and then we will have no local market at all, but I do not think we will ever do anything that will do away with the middleman, because any person can be a middleman, and just so soon as there is a profit to be seen in anything you will find plenty of middlemen.

Man. D. E. COLLISON.

### Drover's Profit \$50.00 Per Car

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The profit a drover makes on a car of hogs depends on the length of time a shipment is in transit, as shrinkage is a large item of shipping cost and the higher hogs are in price the greater, of course, will be the loss of shrinkage. In the Swan River district, which is about 300 miles from Winnipeg, drovers usually pay 1 cent per pound less than Winnipeg quotations on each grade of hog, so it is up to our farmers to keep their eyes open and know what the market quotations are, and if the market seems strengthening, to sell at a certain fixed price, plus the rise that may occur before the hogs are delivered.

It is often difficult, however, for farmers to determine where hog prices are. If prices go up the drover does not very often mention it, but if there is a drop in values, the weak market is about the first subject to be discussed by the buyer. His object is to buy as cheaply as he can, and once in a while he may make less than he figured on, but under the selling system at Winnipeg and when his method of buying is considered he stands generally to make pretty well.

The following figures show the average profit of a drover on a car of hogs: The load was bought at \$7.00 per cwt.

100 hogs, average weight 200 pounds.	
20,000 lbs. at \$7, less 5 lbs. shrinkage	\$1,365.00
per hog	50.00
Freight on car to stockyards	5.00
Shunting charges	10.00
Feed in transit	\$1,430.00

Shrinkage in transit, 15 lbs. per hog, leaving weight off cars at Winnipeg,	
18,500 lbs. at \$8.00	\$1,480.00
Profit to Drover	\$50.00

Now if this car load had been bought at \$5.00 per cwt. and sold at \$6.00 the drovers' profit would have been \$70.00, counting \$10.00 less in shrinkage off farmers and shrinkage in transit, \$30.00 less in value, making a difference in profit of \$20.00. Hence at the prevailing margin of profit drovers make more when hogs are cheap than when they are high.

In conclusion I would say to farmers that the type of hog cuts little figure. The kind for us to raise is the hog with a good constitution, one that will give greatest returns for the feed consumed and the largest margin of profit to his feeder.

Man. GEO. Z. SMITH.



### Defects of the Hog Market

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

With the prices quoted in Winnipeg at this date, (September 6th) \$8.00 per cwt., the local buyer is offering \$7.00 for selects and \$6.00 for heavies, weighing over 250 pounds. I am selling some this week at \$7.00, but the trouble is there are very few hogs for sale, and a carlot cannot be bought, consequently the car has to be partitioned and the balance filled with cattle. If the weather is hot less stock can be put in the car. Freight cost comes to at least 1/4 cent per pound and the shrinkage, weighed off the car, is 1/4 cent per pound more, so the local buyer has a half-cent profit to collect a shipment over a large stretch of country.

One of the worst features of the Winnipeg live stock market is this compelling the shipper to sell everything off cars. True, one of the Winnipeg firms stated at the Brandon Winter Fair that water was of no use to them and they would lower the price if hogs were sold full of water, but quote both prices as is done in Toronto, so the shipper may take his choice. Now, he sells as soon as possible after arrival to avoid any more shrinkage. When stock is two days in transit (and I have known cars to be four days running from here to Winnipeg, a distance of 283 miles), it certainly is against the interest of the producer to sell off the cars, for the shipper comes back on the producer.

Then another feature of the Winnipeg market is that the shipper comes in with not only a mixed type of hogs, but in many cases several kinds of cattle in the same car, and he refuses to break bulk, and, therefore, must sell all to one firm, thereby compelling the firm to buy what they do not want in order to get what they do want. I believe it is in the interests of the producer to have each kind of stock and grade put on the market by itself, and the man who produces the high quality hogs would reap a reward instead of having to average up with the man with the thick, fat, old sows or stags, and there are times when any firm can handle the lower grades if they could buy a quantity and not have to take something they did not want that week.

Sask.

A. B. POTTER.

## FARM

### Topics for Discussion

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

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

For the best article received on each topic we will award a first prize of Three Dollars, and for the Second best, Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words.

October 6.—*What has been your experience in marketing eggs and poultry through commission merchants? Do you find such method of selling satisfactory?*

October 13.—*What is the most expedient way of harvesting a root crop? How do you store the roots? Under average conditions how late in the winter or spring are the roots fit for feeding to stock?*

October 20.—*How would you proceed to fit a team of farm horses for sale in order to get the*

*maximum price? Discuss particularly the diet provided and the exercise and general care needed as well as the time taken to make horses in average working condition fit for market.*

October 27.—*What is your experience as to the keeping quality of butter made in Western Canada? What do you consider the reason for so much butter going off flavor within a short time after it is made? Outline important details that help to overcome the defect.*

\* \* \*

Our worst perennial weeds yield to persistent cultivation. Canadian blue grass, that tough, wiry, underground-rootstock creeper, which gives so much trouble on grain-and-hay farms in heavy-clay districts, can be effectually held in check by a short rotation, bringing corn after sod, followed by grain liberally seeded to clover. Even those two pernicious weeds, bindweed and perennial sow thistle, can be worn out by a summer of thorough surface cultivation preventing them from showing more than a day or so at a time above ground. While at first the cultivation may actually seem to benefit the plants, perseverance will have its reward about August or September, and a second year will complete the work, if the first does not. If the weeds are not too bad this cultivation may be given with a crop of corn in hills, or rape, but bad cases of bindweed are probably best treated with a summer-fallow.

### Alkali Land

An Oak Lake reader writes: "I have many patches of alkali soil on my farm. They are not producing a crop and are unsightly. Can you recommend any way of using such land?"

Professor S. A. Bedford's advice is: Alkali is generally associated with wet land and when the land is drained the alkali largely disappears. If, however, it is impossible to get rid of it by this means, you might try brome or Western rye grass. If the alkali is not too strong brome will give large returns. It will, however, be advisable to break up the land and disc it well before sowing the grass seed. I have never succeeded in getting a catch of cultivated grass without plowing up the sod. At the Manitoba Agricultural College mangels are doing well this year on very alkali soil where oats have always failed to grow. Mangels are relished by all kinds of farm stock and give large returns in this country. Would it not be well to try this useful crop on some of your land next year? Sow in rows about May 15th and thin to nine inches apart in the row.

### An Advocate of Brome

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Personally, I have never grown brome, but am contemplating doing so, unless I can find something better. I have, however, handled the grass, have watched the results obtained by many farmers and discussed it generally with men who have and who are growing it. The majority of growers give brome more abuse than recommendation. But I am not entirely satisfied that in all cases brome was at fault. The chief objections to the grass are that it soon chokes out and the yield becomes very light that it is sometimes like the wild oat, hard to get rid of and easy to spread, that it is very hard to cure for hay.

While there seems to be a good deal of truth in these objections. I think there are several good points in brome's favor which go to counteract these defects. It generally yields two or three good heavy crops of hay, gives a very fine pasture, and the sod can be broken up for grain crop, the root matter and fibre making an old piece of land nearly as good as new. These points I consider in the brome's favor. Then I have seen brome put the weeds out of action in one of the worst weed-infested fields I ever saw. No doubt many of the weeds would come again when the land is re-broken, but it would certainly give a man an excellent opportunity to keep them pretty well killed down and possibly exterminate them altogether.

If brome were always cut before it ripened or fed down in cases of pasturage, there would be very little trouble about its spreading. I know one farmer who always did this with a twenty acre field and he has little or no brome on any other part of his farm. He broke this field in 1907, and had a bumper crop of wheat last fall. I think the land was in grass eight or nine years. All the brome that I have reference to has been grown on land that runs from a light to a medium loam.

I expect to learn a lot more about brome after June 30th; but at present I think the balance weighs in its favor.

Sask.

DRAG HARROW,

### Stooking Fodder Corn

A Neepawa subscriber writes: "I have several acres of fodder corn. Please give directions for stooking it."

Fodder corn can be preserved in excellent condition if properly stooked, or it can be spoiled if the stooking is improperly done. In stooking corn we should aim to preserve the fodder from injury by rain or snow and also to keep it from fermenting. First make a corn horse, which is simply a 2 x 4 scantling, 14 feet long, with two legs nailed on one end and a hole bored near the center for a round stick such as a broom handle to be placed loosely through. Start the stook by placing a sheaf or armful of fodder at each corner of the horse until the stook will stand alone, then draw out the broom handle and remove the horse. Then complete the stook by placing enough corn on every side evenly until about 400 or 500 pounds are in each stook. Then draw the very top of it tightly together with a rope and ring and tie with double binder twine.

Be sure to draw the cord tight; keep the ties near the top and make the stooks large. If these directions are followed the stooks will stay erect all winter and shed both snow and rain and at the same time remain sufficiently open to prevent fermentation. The fodder from such shocks should keep bright and sweet until spring. Horses as well as cattle thrive on well cured corn fodder and immense crops can be grown by proper management.

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

### Summer Fallowing for Winter Wheat

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Early in the spring is the proper time to begin the work of summer fallowing. As soon as the ground can be worked at all, it is a good practice to double disc all stubble land intended for summer fallow. This serves a double purpose. One is that it thoroughly breaks the surface and closes the pores or small cracks which are always present in the spring, through which the moisture escapes very rapidly. By this means a great amount of moisture may be saved, which, in Southern Alberta means much toward a good crop. We are not blessed with as much rainfall every season at least as our brother farmers are in the northern part of the province.

Another point is that discing will cover all the seeds, both weeds and grain, that might have lain there since last harvest. As soon as the warmer days come they are ready to sprout and grow. This may be in May. By the middle of June, or perhaps sooner, according to the season, there will be more than likely a pretty good stand of something; either weeds or grain, perhaps both. This must not be allowed to grow until it has sapped all the moisture out of the land, but should be double discing again. This second discing practically destroys all the volunteer grain or weeds and also leaves the land with a good mulch, thus taking care of the moisture and leaving the area in first class shape to begin plowing, which should not be delayed longer than the first of July.

Plow a good deep furrow, being sure to avoid the cut and cover act. While plowing it is an excellent plan to harrow the plowed land well as you go, either by leading an extra horse hitched to one section of good heavy lever harrow, or by having harrow attached to the frame of the plow so that it will work within one or two feet of the furrow. Give the teeth of the harrow a pretty good slant so as to give them while passing over the surface a downward pressure. This has a tendency to pack the soil firmly. It also leaves the surface of the ground in very good shape.

As soon as the plowing is finished, for fear we have not harrowed quite enough, go over it again, single if you like but if double all the better. Always have the teeth of the harrow in a slanting position.

This land is in prime condition now for seeding to winter wheat which should be drilled in about the middle of August. But if you are intending to hold it over and put in a spring crop, be sure to harrow it over thoroughly a time or two more before seeding it. Some of your readers may think that instead of having wheels in my head, that I have harrows on the brain. But be that as it may, too much harrowing is just right, for should there come a nice rain between the time the land is in shape and the time of seeding, just as soon as the surface is dry enough to allow your teams on it try harrowing it once more. Single harrowing is good in this case.

Alberta,

OH HARROW.



## DAIRY

### Model Dairy Barn at Seattle

At the Seattle Exposition the State of Washington is maintaining an interesting and highly educational dairy feature in the form of a complete farm dairy outfit, cows, stable, feed, testing outfit, and the various dairy appliances necessary for separating the milk, caring for the cream, and transforming it into butter. The herd consists of eight cows of four breeds, Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein and Ayrshire, loaned by prominent dairymen of the State. The stable is constructed after the latest approved type for the coast country, with cement floors, continuous mangers and stanchion tie ups. A man is in charge to take care of the herd and answer all questions visitors may ask.

The stable is built with a five-foot feed passage down the center, and gutter and rear passage behind the cows. The stalls are of the usual wooden partition type, with feeding manger running full length of the stable, and being unbroken by division into separate feeding boxes for each cow may be readily cleaned out. The stanchion is used more in American dairy barns than in this country, and, as arranged in the stall described, has certain advantages over the chain. In the first place in an open-front stall and continuous manger the stanchion forms all the front necessary, gives the cows the maximum manger and stall freedom and is more effective than the chain in preventing the cow from drawing back and lying in the manure. In this stable the length from the inside edge of the manger to the gutter is four feet eight inches, which has been found ample to provide standing room for the cow and ensures of most of the droppings being received in the gutter. On the whole, the farm dairy exhibit is one of the leading educational features at the A. Y. P. Exposition, at least from the standpoint of the dairyman.

### Cows Average Over 7,000 Pounds

"If cows are properly handled," says A. Cooper, one of Manitoba's successful farmers, "and if the proper strain for milk production is kept, there is more money in dairying than in any other branch of farming. Labor is the chief difficulty. The average hired man does not want to engage with a dairy farmer, no matter how well arranged the buildings are or what is offered as regards easy hours. On the whole it pays to ship the cream to a large creamery or to a town or city dairy company. The objection to local creameries is that they run only in summer months. If butter is made on the farm it entails a lot of work. By shipping the cream the farmer has all the by-products for feeding his stock. Besides he gets the cash returns regularly.

"Shorthorn grade cows suit me all right. For several years I have exercised strict care in selecting milkers. I have practiced weighing my milk. Some years ago I realized that one Shorthorn grade gave 9,000 pounds of milk in a year, so I decided she would be a good one to use as a foundation on which to build up my herd. I kept heifer calves from her and also some other promising females. My latest figures show six cows averaging between 7,000 and 8,000 pounds of milk in a year.

"Many farmers have first-class cows, but they don't feed or milk properly, or regularly. Suitable feed at regular hours and skilful milking, always at the same time night and morning, are two essentials in getting maximum results from cows. Good milkers, whether men or women, are those who have been trained from youth. Some object to feeding turnips to the dairy herd. I use them twice a day, pulping one meal ahead and feeding directly after milking, and I never find any reason to complain of tainted milk."

### Dairying and the Labor Problem

In all parts of the Canadian West the chief objection raised to dairy farming is the difficulty in obtaining suitable help to do the necessary work. Occasionally a man is found who is willing and anxious to be employed on a farm for twelve months in the year, but this is the exception. The common preference is to work comparatively hard at seed time and harvest, but to take things easy during the winter months.

"Many farmers are not successful" says G. P. Wastle, a prominent dairy farmer a few miles out of Winnipeg, "because they have too many irons in the fire. Generally speaking, the farmer who does not make a specialty of some branch does not succeed. Dairying is a profitable specialty in Manitoba, but often a serious handicap is found in not being able to secure intelligent help. While I had my family at home it was easy to handle about fifty cows but now I keep only twenty.

"My chief aim is to make butter for a regular trade in Winnipeg. I make a pound print with special farm brand, that now is known by the consumers in the city and I cannot supply the demand. The price is above the average, all business is done quickly and I always get the cash promptly. At present I get about two cents above the general market price.

"I do not care to keep cows that average an annual butter production of less than 275 pounds and I want a butter fat test of over three per cent. Some I now have test 4.8 per cent. Two years ago I tested five cows and found they averaged 310 pounds of butter. This was sold at an average price of 22½ cents. In addition I had five good calves, worth \$10 each or more at twelve months. This season I sell my calves for veal at seven or eight weeks of age, keeping what heifers I consider should develop into profitable cows. As a rule the calves sold realize about \$7.50 or \$8.00.

"Heifers retained are not given any special care, but they are kept in thrifty condition by fairly good straw feed in an open shed up to April, after which

### GREAT INTEREST IN DAIRYING

Perhaps no branch of the farming industry in Western Canada has developed more rapidly in the past five years than has dairying. Some farmers find encouraging profits from making butter at home, others dispose of the raw product to creameries or cheese factories, while again others ship cream or milk to large dairies in towns or cities. No matter what avenue is selected as the most satisfactory for the disposal of the product from the dairy herd it is necessary to keep in touch with modern methods and all that pertains to the dairy industry. For this reason if for no other you cannot afford to be without *The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal*. Quite frequently the advice or information contained in a single issue is worth more than the annual subscription price, \$1.50. If your neighbor is interested in milk, butter or cheese, secure his subscription and win one or more of our valuable premiums.

I like to feed hay until grass is ready. I breed so as to have them drop the first calf at about three years. If she disappoints me as a milker I sell the first season. Most of my cows give a good flow of milk for ten months in the year, and some for longer time. It is best to have cows drop their calves in December or January. It costs more to provide suitable feed at that season and throughout the winter, but it pays. Butter prices are higher. Last spring the figure stood at 32 or 33 cents for some time, and then gradually went down — but not below a profitable price."

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG

## POULTRY

Dry-picked poultry sells best in all markets. By this manner of dressing the skin retains its color, and the flesh its natural firmness. When scalded the skin turns blue, tears easily and peels off, giving the carcass an aged and uninviting appearance. It pays to dry-pick, and when the art is learned it is a speedier method than scalding.

### Grit for Poultry

An expert English poultryman is authority for the statement that, even on a farm, fowls should have grit in some form supplied to them, if the land is strong loam, free from gravel. If the birds have access to gravel by the side of a stream or on a gravel road, or if the soil is gravelly, they will find all the grit they require, but he claims that unless such conditions exist, it is safer to keep grit in some form before them. He has noticed that, in the case of fowls confined in runs, if deprived of grit for three days, and grain and grit were then given to them, mixed, they would frequently pick out the grit first.

### Incubator-Hatched Hens as Good Layers

Could you tell me if hens raised in an incubator are as good layers as those raised under a hen? The reason I ask is that before we got an incubator our hens were splendid layers, but since we got a machine they have done very badly; in fact, this year has been our worst. They look healthy enough. We are obliged to raise them artificially, as the hens won't sit. Do you think it should make any difference in the producing of eggs or even sitting? Any information on the subject would be thankfully received.

L. T.

Ans.—If the parent stock were constitutionally strong and undoubtedly good layers, the progeny should be equally as good; yea, better, if the best egg layers of the parent hens were selected and mated with a cock bird from an equally good egg-laying strain. We are told by reliable sources of the great benefit derived by breeding from carefully selected stock. In poultry a mechanically certain and also a popular means of selecting the best laying and best market types (the two in one, if at all possible) of fowls to breed from is the trap-nest. I have lived to see the great benefit of breeding from carefully selected specimens. As compared with haphazard methods, the careful selection of breeders will win every time. The day of having three or four male birds of different breeds and of all colors of plumage in the barn yard at the same time is fast passing away. The terms, care and effort, will win every time.

If the germs are strong and your incubator a good one, there should be no difference in the egg-laying qualities of hens so hatched, as compared with the hen-hatched offspring.

If there is deterioration in any department of farm stock it is too common a fault to blame every other cause but the right one, and that cause (and I say this kindly and cautiously) is frequently our lack of knowledge of the real cause. When I say this I hope I will not be mistaken. I do not say it applies in this case.

Your correspondent is to be heartily thanked for bringing this important question up for investigation, and in such an intelligent way. I would advise breeding by selection.

A. G. G.

### Mortality in Incubator Chicks

The Oregon Agricultural College has been investigating the cause of the high mortality of incubator chicks, and issued a bulletin recently in which the work is reviewed up to date. One organism was found in the unabsorbed yolk and heart's blood of chicks that failed to hatch, and in chicks that died a few days after hatching. This organism was constantly found in all of the chicks dead in the shell, and in all of those that hatched, and died before the yolk was fully absorbed, and was the only one of fifteen isolated that proved fatal.

In testing its disease-producing power, it was found that by injecting one-tenth cubic centimeter of a bullion culture of the organism into the tissue or abdominal cavity of chicks of any age, it had no fatal effect, but when injected into the unabsorbed yolk enclosed in the abdomen, it always proved fatal.



These results indicated that the germ possessed no disease-producing power in the body of the chick, but when it gained access to the unabsorbed yolk, or yolk of the incubating egg, it always proved fatal, in all probability due to the elaboration of toxins, while growing in the yolk at such favorable temperatures.

Summarizing the results of this investigation, it was found that all eggs analyzed contained micro-organisms, even in the early stages of their development in the ovaries; that the particular micro-organism present in chicks dead in the shell was not found in any of the fresh eggs examined, but was constantly found in the unabsorbed yolk of all chicks that had failed to hatch, and all chicks that died shortly after hatching; that organisms pass through the shell during the process of hatching, and more readily through those in an incubator than those under the hen.

The question naturally arises: Why are the eggs under a setting hen not infected as well as those in an incubator? The only explanation that can be given is, that perhaps the body of the hen transmits to the egg shell an oily substance that fills the pores of the shell, preventing the entrance of the organisms to the egg content.

Again the question arises: Why did not such efficient fumigation of the incubator as was carried on during the experiment prevent mortality from the effects of this micro-organism? After fumigation, no living germs remained in the incubator, but, it must be borne in mind, that turning and airing the eggs every day was a means directly infecting the eggs by contaminated hands. As pores of the egg shells in an incubator remain unobstructed throughout the hatch, nothing would hinder the passage of these organisms to the egg content.

## HORTICULTURE

### World Requirements and Supplies of Timber

Wood is useful for so many purposes that it would be idle to attempt to enumerate them. The floors we tread, the seats we sit upon, the finishing of our houses, the newspapers we read, and a thousand and one conveniences come from the forest. And in spite of all the substitutes that have been found for wood the total quantity used is steadily increasing as well as the total per head of population.

The figures of consumption in Canada are not very reliable or complete, but taking the total of the last census, 1901, the product was about nine billion feet board measure and the annual consumption now is probably near to double that quantity. Of this quantity about four billion feet board measure was for sawing into lumber and therefore from trees of a size suitable for that purpose.

In the United States the consumption for the year 1907 was forty billion feet board measure of sawn lumber and the total of all forest products would bring the figures up to probably five times that amount. It is considered by the United States Forest Reserve that that country has reached its maximum of production and each year hereafter will see a decline, the deficiency resulting from which must be supplied elsewhere.

Europe as a whole is an importing continent. For the period from 1895 to 1899 the total net imports of European countries were 12,012,500,000 feet board measure, Great Britain leading with more than half and Germany coming second with over one-fourth. The total net exports were 11,347,500,000 feet board measure. Most of this was from Russia, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, Norway and Roumania. Russia was expected to increase its export and probably also Sweden, but the others were expected to decline. The net deficit in the European supply was at that time close to two billion feet and it is certainly now much greater.

If Canada is called on to supply any great share of this deficiency of the product in the United States and Europe — and there is no place else to look — how are we prepared to do it?

The quantity of pine estimated as standing in the Province of Ontario is twenty billion feet and in the Province of Quebec forty billion feet, the latter probably an over-estimate when compared with that of Ontario. The pine cut of the United States last year was 4,192,708,000 feet board measure. The pine cut of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota in 1892 was eight billion feet board measure and is now two and a half billion feet. To make up even the shortage on the product of these States would mean that our supply of pine would last ten years.

Outside of yellow and white birch, maple and some red and burr oak, our hardwood supply is gone and would probably not total more than twenty billion feet board measure.

Of spruce, balsam and hemlock suitable for lumber we may have a stand of three hundred billion feet and the British Columbia forests of fir, cedar, spruce, pine and other western conifers have been put at 320,000,000,000 feet.

If the Dominion, including quantities exported, reaches even half of the production of the United States, the supply of trees for lumber is far from inexhaustible, and in fact the supply of virgin forest could not last much over fifty years, making no allowance for growth in the meantime.

There are large quantities of spruce, balsam, and poplar in the northern forests suitable for pulpwood but to what extent they can be saved from fire is uncertain. The distances are great and the lands not easily accessible. The species in question are easily injured by fire and in a dry year the present methods of handling the situation are inadequate.

Our great hope, however, for the immediate future is in the saving of the young trees now well established or half grown. If this is not done Canada cannot retain supremacy as a forest country.

—R. H. CAMPBELL, Superintendent of Forestry.

### Forest Fires in 1908

The Forestry Branch of the Interior Department has issued an interesting bulletin dealing with the damage caused by forest fires in Canada in 1908. The bulletin, which was prepared by H. R. McMillan, assistant inspector of forest reserves, shows that during the year, 835 forest fires of serious proportions occurred in the Dominion, upward of 188,000 acres were burned over, causing the destruction of over fifty-six million feet of timber, valued, including mills and improvements, at \$25,500,000. Twenty-one lives were lost as a result of the forest fires (all in British Columbia), and 2,404 were thrown out of employment.

The cost of the fires to the public was nearly three hundred thousand dollars. Quebec province headed the list with 250 fires, British Columbia came second with 235. In Quebec, however, the value of the timber destroyed was very slight. In British Columbia forty million feet were destroyed at a loss of \$25,000,000, or over 90 per cent. of the total loss by fire in Canada.

The destruction by fire in Manitoba and Alberta was very light, out in Saskatchewan timber valued at over \$20,000 was burned. The heavy loss in British Columbia was due to the great fire in the Crow's Nest Pass country, which destroyed Fernie and entailed a heavy loss of life. A fire on Vancouver Island, it is estimated, caused the destruction of 24,000,000 feet of timber.

Dealing more particularly with the prairie provinces, the report says: "That so few fires were reported from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta last summer is no indication that the northern timber belt in these provinces entirely escaped visitation of forest fires, as might be surmised from these reports, nor is it any guarantee in the future that they will be immune from fire. The best efforts of the forestry branch have not been able so far to recover the northern timber with fire rangers so that all fires will be prevented, extinguished, or even reported. The immune areas through which the travellers may pass for a week without seeing a green tree, all bear witness to the fact that fires have always raged unchecked through the spruce and poplar timber of Canada's northland. That the timber limits of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are comparatively small and scattered, is due, not to any condition of the soil or climate which prevent the growth of timber, but to the recurring forest fires, which have destroyed the valuable spruce forests encouraged extensive reproduction of less valuable poplar or, in more serious cases, destroyed the forest growth."

### Bulletin on Potatoes

The importance of the potato crop in Minnesota has been recognized in the Horticultural Division of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station by the appointment nearly two years ago of A. R. Kohler, whose special study is the potato, and the greater share of whose time is devoted to this work.

Experimental work and study of the potato are being carried on along the following lines:

1. Improved methods of culture.
2. The quantity of potatoes to plant to the acre.
3. How to cut potatoes for planting.
4. How to control the potato beetle and other insects.
5. Whether it pays to spray potatoes for diseases with Bordeaux mixture or other remedies.
6. Fertilizers for potatoes.
7. Potato breeding, which includes:

The production of new varieties with greater power of resistance to disease, greater yielding power and higher percentages of starch.

A study of factors that affect the crossing of potatoes.

Last winter Mr. Kohler published a bulletin on potato growing, No. 114, Parts I. and II. Part I. gives the results of as much of the experimental work as space would permit, and Part II. contains the most advanced ideas regarding potato growing for Minnesota. This bulletin, which may be had by applying to Mr. Kohler at the Experiment Station, should be of great value to the potato-grower if he will study it carefully and follow the principles set forth there.

## FIELD NOTES

### Paying for Good Roads

Among the important matters now demanding attention from members of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta is the question of building traffic roads in the Province. Many favor the proposition that dollar for dollar be paid by Federal Government, Provincial Government and municipality. It is urged that millions of acres of land have been turned over to induce railroads to come in to aid in settling the country, and that at least a fraction of that land could well be used to see that good roads are provided for the farmers to drive on.

A member of the Alberta Legislature, R. T. Telford, has announced his views in circular form and forwards a copy to "The Farmer's Advocate" for publication. Since good roads are a crying need in every farming community, we give Mr. Telford's letter in full. Someone may be able to suggest a more satisfactory scheme, but, in any event, care should be taken to see that good roads are provided and maintained.

Following is Mr. Telford's letter: "The road problem in Alberta at the present time is beyond all doubt the paramount issue of the day. When you consider that we have in this province over 7,000 townships of land, each having fifty-four miles of highway ready to be turpined into a traffic road-bed, you have at least formed a casual idea of the magnitude of the task of building roads in the Province.

Owing to the natural uniformity of the physical features of the Province throughout, and to its adaptability to farming of different kinds, thousands of settlers from all parts of the world are indiscriminately spreading over its entire 254,000 square miles of surface, and how these poor struggling pioneers are to be assisted in the building of suitable roads is a problem not yet touched by the genius mind of man.

Providence has endowed us with the fundamental material for the making out of Alberta the banner province of this Dominion, and it now behooves man to complete the superstructure, which can only be done by a systematic method of road construction.

As the life of the human body is sustained by the free and untrammelled circulation of blood through its veins and arteries, so must the life and vitality of this infant, though promising province, be kept up by the deepening of its water courses, which is concomitant with the building up of our highways.

While it may be truthfully claimed that Alberta is a Province blessed with innumerable resources, yet the Province is of a strictly agricultural character, and almost entirely dependent upon agricultural pursuits, and if we expect the tillers of the soil to build up the country, it is equally incumbent upon the remainder of us who share in the fruits of their toil, to also share in the burden of assisting them in getting over the roads with the products of their toil to the market centers.

Assuming that the foregoing is correct, and that the building of a system of traffic roads throughout the Province is essential to the welfare and development of the Province, and that we must have them, the question is, how to proceed, and who should assist in the building of these roads. Looking at the subject from a practical standpoint, it will take at least \$1,500,000 annually to adequately meet the urgent and legitimate demands of the people as far as the building of roads and bridges is concerned. Combining the Local Improvement taxation with the provincial appropriation, approximately \$1,000,000 a year has been spent during the last four years, and very little showing has been made.

As previously pointed out, the Local Improvement Districts and the Province are each expending about \$500,000 a year on roads and bridges, and another half million is required. The question now resolves itself to the point as to who should contribute the remaining \$500,000. I consider, that after scrutinizing this very knotty problem and weighing its various details with the utmost precision, the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the proposed Muni-



capitals that are to supplant the present Local Improvement Districts should each put up dollar for dollar towards the building up of our highways in this Province; and to expect the municipalities (which practically means the farmers) to do it unaided, is a gross injustice in every respect, and a burden too difficult for them to bear.

Therefore, assuming that the Provincial Government will continue to contribute annually equally with the so-called municipalities, I will explain the scheme by which the idea of the Ottawa Government assisting us can be carried into practice.

To begin with, the Ottawa Government owns and controls all the unsold, unreserved and unappropriated public domain in the Province, and for the sake of brevity we will suppose they have handed over to the Province all undisposed of sections, 9 and 27 in each township; the Province to handle same towards the building of roads and bridges, much the same as sections 11 and 29 are being handled for educational purposes, except that the total proceeds (and not a portion thereof) be placed in a fund by itself, from which these road appropriations could be disbursed from time to time as required. I estimate the area of these sections at the present time at about 6,000,000 acres, and putting a value of \$5.00 per acre on them means that we would realize over thirty million dollars out of the lot, which would give us the aforesaid \$500,000 annually for sixty years, say nothing of the increase of value that would incidentally accrue from time to time as the province becomes more settled and developed.

In submitting this proposition to the road-interested public, it is necessary to elucidate in a brief but concise way our claim on this land, for unless we can establish a claim on the land in question, this suggestion is of no avail.

The public domain in the territory now covered by the Western Provinces, from the date the Federal Government purchased same from the Hudson Bay Co. to the present time, has been manipulated in various ways towards peopling the country. For instance the numerous railway land grants amounting to over 64,000,000 acres were granted to the different corporations to aid them in the building of railways, with the ultimate aim of inducing settlers from other parts of the world to locate, and the Government has also very liberally dealt with something like 28 colonization companies, embracing another 1,500,000 acres, with the primary object of securing settlement and cultivation of the lands covered by the agreements. It is very true that a number of these transactions failed to materialize, but nevertheless the sole aim behind all these grants was to stimulate immigration to the then waste but fertile lands of this country. For instance, we can apply the same argument to homesteading and pre-empting. What is the object of dealing out all this land at the rate of \$10.00 per quarter-section? To settle the country with a thrifty and industrious people, nothing more, and nothing less, to the end that we may become a populous, industrious and thrifty nation.

Therefore, in putting this proposition before the public, it is to be distinctly understood that it is not my intention to depart from the usual mode of procedure regarding the disposal of our public domain. My stand is simply this, that the building of roads and bridges in the Province is an important factor in getting the land more rapidly settled by a more prosperous and contented people, and until these roads and bridges are built to a degree to warrant the settlers being more satisfied, the working out of our immigration policy is in fault, and requires fixing up.

If the question of using our lands along the line of inducing settlers to make their homes among us, is a sane policy, in what better way can these two sections be utilized than in the building up of our highways. There can be but one answer to the question, and that is the affirmative. Seeing now that the unappropriated odd-sections in the Province are all thrown open to homesteading and pre-empting, we can with profit spare these two sections to be reserved for such a good cause, and I contend that having them put on the market from time to time as opportunity affords under provincial supervision, is the only business way of doing it, as the Provincial Government is in closer touch with local conditions, and can dispose of them to better advantage than the Ottawa Government can.

So that in soliciting the Federal Government for these two sections out of each township, I am only asking that we be permitted to co-operate with them in furthering their own immigration policy. I am perfectly willing to admit, that, if the Federal Government were disposing of the lands in the Province on a revenue-producing basis, my stand would be considerably impaired, as they are giving us a substantial subsidy in lieu of lands. A subsidy which when it attains its maximum will amount to over a million dollars annually. But, notwithstanding this subsidy, they are still making use of the lands as a means of inducing immigration to the country, and seeing that the building up of our highways is an incentive to immigration, there is no logical reason why these two sections should not be set aside for this purpose.

In putting this project in a more tangible shape, so far as capitalization is concerned, it no doubt would be necessary to put the land on the market on terms similar to those on which the school lands are at present sold, and the point might arise that the receipts from the sale of lands might not keep pace with the required road expenditure annually, but this difficulty could be overcome by the Government floating debentures and borrowing money on the security of the land till such time as the actual receipts would be sufficient to meet all annual obligations, which would likely be inside of five years.

Good roads are not secured in a day or by faint efforts. It is incumbent upon all citizens of this Province regardless of their calling, who are in sympathy with the good road movement, to assist in this propaganda by getting their Local Improvement Councils, Farmers' Associations, Boards of Trade, Agricultural Societies, and other bodies to endorse the same by passing resolutions in its favor, and in other ways fostering its accomplishment. This movement requires both Federal and Provincial action. Get your candidates for both parliaments to endorse it before pledging your support.

R. T. TELFORD.

### Successful Fair at London, Ont.

Favored for the most part by fine weather and firm grounds, the Western Fair, in London, last week, measured well up with the very successful event of 1908. Live stock entries, taking them all round, about levelled with last year, horses slightly in the lead. The quality of the stock ranked high. The dairy exhibit was excellent. Agricultural and horticultural exhibits were very creditable, the drouthy season considered.

#### HORSES OF GOOD QUALITY

Clydesdales showed up well. Graham and Renfrew, of Bedford Park, Toronto, were on hand with several capital entries from their recent importation, while strong competition was furnished by Dalgety Bros., of London, and a number of other exhibitors, including A. F. McNiven, St. Thomas; Smillie Bros., Brucefield; G. A. Attridge, of Clachan; J. L. Guest, Wyton; Wm. Young & Son, Mt. Brydges; Geo. Spearin & Sons, St. Mary's; John Guest, Ballymote; J. Spearman, Inwood; Jno. F. Burr, Waubuno; Henderson & Mahon, Evelyn, and Wood Bros., of Langbank.

In aged stallions, the Toronto firm secured top place, and afterwards sweepstakes, with the newly-imported bay horse, Cowden's Prince, by Lothian Again. Though a good first, he was closely followed by Dalgety Bros.' Sir Randolph, sixth in his class at Toronto. Third was a horse of Dalgety's importation, shown by Wood Bros., Baron Lomond by name, sire Baron Ruby. Dalgety Bros. showed Pentland Pride in fourth. Graham & Renfrew had a pair of three-year-olds, first an upstanding dark bay, with capital underpinning, bearing the very appropriate cognomen, Proud Chieftain, got by Cairnbrogie, out of a dam by Hiawatha; second, Top Spot, by Baron Hood. Dalgety Bros. had a winner in two-year-olds with Royal Mulben, by Baron Albion, out of a mare by Up-to-time, Graham & Renfrew showing for second a bay colt, Wamphray Lad, by Count Victor, dam by Sir Everard.

The mare classes were well shown, but nothing sensational developed. Female championship was a close tussle between the mare, Bloom of Ironsides, by Harvester, shown by G. A. Attridge, and Graham and Renfrew's two-year-old filly, Bedford Queen, recently imported, the latter finally winning out.

Shires furnished the surprise, if not the sensation of the show. John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, had things to themselves in mature stallions with Royal King. The issue of the competition between a pair of two-year-olds was a red for Robt. Ferguson, of Port Stanley, on a compact stallion with good bone and action. Second was Frank Drury & Son, of Charing Cross, who showed Joe Gans, a bigger colt, wanting a little more slope of pasterns. Royal King, sweepstakes stallion at Toronto, added another championship to his honors. But it was in females that the stellar attraction appeared. It began in brood mares where John F. Burr showed a snapping good black six-year-old, Parkside Countess, by Tartar Second, with a foal by Sandycroft Major. She is a Hogate importation, purchased four years ago. Of medium size, she shows all the points of good draft-horse conformation, including clean, flat bone, displays abundance of breed and feminine character, and could spare points on quality to many a Clydesdale. Second was taken by a blocky, useful type of mare, shown by Ferguson. Parkside Countess' quality as a breeder was amply tested when the sensational two-year-old filly, Sandycroft Rose, walked into the ring. She is well-grown for her age, smooth, and supported by a set of splendid quality flat-boned legs, and number-one feet. She was pronounced by good judges the best Shire filly they had ever seen in Canada, and secured easy championship honors.

Percherons were shown by Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, who had no competition. Other draft breeds were unrepresented.

Hackneys were slack in numbers, but well up in quality. Graham & Renfrew, Toronto; T. A. Cox, Brantford, and J. McPherson, Campbelltown, were the chief exhibitors. Graham & Renfrew won

championship honors easily on Brigham Radiant, Cox's Oak Park Daisy was champion female.

#### CATTLE COMPETITION KEEN

The herd of Sir William Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man., fresh from its victories at the Canadian National along with several Western Ontario herds, constituted the Shorthorn exhibit. The awards were placed by Robt. Miller, of Stouffville, and Thos. Russell, of Exeter. The Van Horne herd duplicated its success at Toronto the week before and won a large share of the leading awards. Sweepstake honors were contested with the Van Horne herd by Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, the former winning out easily, on Huntleywood 3rd. Female classes were strong, and the different sections brought out good competition, the major portion of the firsts going, however, to the Manitoba herd.

Aberdeen Angus and Herefords were shown in fair numbers. Galloways were represented by single herd. Jas. Bowman, Guelph, was the chief exhibitor of Scotch blacks, showing the same herd seen at Western fairs earlier in the season.

Sheep and swine held nothing out of the usual interest. In neither sections was competition keen. These two lines of stock seemed lacking in interest to what they have been in some former years at London. Ontario seems to be going out of sheep and swine.

### Central Canada Exhibition

Exactly why a city some thirteen hundred miles eastward of the geographical center of the Dominion should be the home of the Central Canada Exhibition is a point we were never clear on. However, it is by that cognomen that the annual exhibition in the Capital City is known, and such it will probably remain. The twenty-second annual show held last week was pronounced a success.

In the live-stock division, the strongest classes were those for horses and dairy breeds of cattle, which were well filled with high-class animals. Competition in the beef breeds and in sheep and swine was too limited to excite enthusiasm.

#### CATTLE.

A prominent feature of the Ottawa Exhibition usually is the dairy breeds, which this year were forward in goodly numbers.

The Ayrshire class was strong in numbers, and the heifer sections and most of the male sections of uniformly good type and quality. The absence of the herds of Messrs. Hunter and Ness, who are exhibiting at Seattle, tended to make the class less interesting, but, on the whole, it was a very creditable showing of the breed. The awards were placed solely by James Boden, of Danville, Que., who, whatever else may be said of his work, certainly could not be fairly accused of rashness or of slighting his duties, as he took ample time and made careful comparisons; and, on the whole, his adjudications appeared to be fairly satisfactory. The exhibitors were all from Quebec, except A. Hume & Co., of Menie, Ont., and were Hector Gordon, Howick; P. D. McArthur, Howick; D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, and Gus Langelier, Cap Rouge, Quebec.

Holsteins made a strong showing at Ottawa, the entries totalling 88 head, and the character of the exhibits was up to a very creditable standard, many of the entries being of high-class excellence, particularly the championship winners, which were ideal representatives of the best of the breed. Exhibitors were Dr. L. de L. Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que.; M. E. Woodworth, Lacolle, Que., and the following from Ontario: Donald McPhee, Vank-leek Hill; W. Fred Bell, Britannia Bay; John James, Stittsville; J. H. Caldwell, Fallowfield; F. S. Colwell, Carp; A. E. Hulet, Norwich. Outstanding animals were the splendid typical and well-fitted two-year-old bull, shown by Mr. Woodworth, winning first in his class and the male championship, and the typical cow, Rosalind Hacker, the champion female, which was the first-prize cow and grand champion female of the breed at Toronto the previous fortnight, having been purchased by Dr. Harwood, who exhibited her at Ottawa.

Competition in Jerseys was put up by the herds of B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, and D. Duncan, Don, Ont., the Bull entries winning strongly in the awards. Some reversal of placings over Toronto line-ups of the week before was the chief feature of the adjudicating. Bull & Sons were given the female championship over Duncan's Toronto champion, and likewise the male championship on Arthur's Golden Fox.

Shorthorns were forward from the herd of W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., fresh from their victories at Toronto, and from the herd of W. A. Wallace, Kars, Ont. The class was judged by R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont., the first prizes throughout the class going to the Rockland herd, as well as the seconds in sections where they had more than one entry, the competing herd securing second in two or three sections, and third in most sections. The male championship went to the junior yearling, Good Times, and the female championship to the two-year-old, Emma 47th. Other beef breeds were very lightly shown.

#### HORSES

Clydesdales made a strong showing, Dr. D. McEachran, Ormstown, Que.; K. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont.; C. W. Barber,



Gatineau Point, Que.; Gus Langelier, Cap Rouge, Que.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; and Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., being the chief exhibitors. The classes were uniformly high in quality. Graham Bros.' entries included their prizewinners at Toronto and in sections where they won repeated their Toronto performance. The Baron's Pride five-year-old stallion, Gartly Pride, was first in the aged class and champion.

In females, Smith & Richardson's noted imported mare, Queen Minnie, winner of nineteen firsts and seven championships in the Old Country, was awarded first in the three-year-old class and the grand championship in Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shires. Graham Bros. and Smith & Richardson took a large proportion of the leading awards, the Columbus entry, Baron Acme winning the gold medal as best Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion.

The Hackney exhibit was rated extra fleshy Spartan. A late importation of Graham Bros. was first in the aged class and championship. W. C. Edwards & Co. showed an interesting string. A surprise of the Hackney judging was leaving unplaced Senator Beith's well-known prizewinner, Cedar Go Bang. The mare and filly sections were filled by entries from Albert Chartier, T. B. McCauley and Dr. Webster, who divided honors, with probably a little in McCauley's favor, he finally winning the mare championship.

### Kildonan Fair

A favorable season and improved gardening methods resulted in a highly creditable showing of vegetables at the annual exhibition of Kildonan and St. Paul's agricultural society last week. On the closing day the grounds were crowded all afternoon, turning in flattering gate receipts.

None were disappointed at the displays. The huge pumpkin and squash, the heavy round cabbage and the magnificent white cauliflower, to say nothing of the potato samples, almost without number, were admired by all. Outside great interest was taken in the horse and cattle judging. Quality and numbers in both classes were above the average. J. McDowell and Wm. Sharman, of Winnipeg, placed the ribbons and were very complimentary in their remarks, both as to character of exhibits and general management by those in charge.

Prominent among those to whom prizes were awarded were the following:

Horses — W. D. Linklater, A. E. Studham, Wm. Coulter, W. G. Matheson, S. R. Henderson, R. H. Inch, A. F. Severin, A. F. Matheson, J. R. McDonald, H. D. Lay, A. Pritchard, D. F. Henderson, T. H. Ames, Chas. Murray, W. J. Harrison, D. Sewell and E. G. McBain. The harnessing and hitching competition was very close, W. G. Linklater beating W. G. Matheson by a second or so.

Cattle — D. Sewell, Robt. Tait, E. Hoddinott, E. Dawson, Jas. Knight, A. F. Severin, D. McIvor, R. H. Inch, and D. Dawson.

Garden Vegetables. — J. DeGraff, J. De Jong, W. A. Knowles, J. E. Brown, S. G. Woolley, H. McKay, J. Colesbeck, W. Coulter, K. De Vries, M. Harper, E. Hoddinott, J. H. Gunn, J. R. McDonald, J. K. McDougall, John Thompson, Miss Bushell, H. Hudson, S. R. Henderson, S. H. Summerscales, K. De Jong and R. Tait.

The president, J. H. Gunn, and the secretary, S. R. Henderson, labored enthusiastically with the able assistance of an anxious board of directors. But their labors were not in vain. It was pronounced the best exhibition in the history of the society.

### First Fair at Cranbrook

The Cranbrook Agricultural Association held its initial show and fair on September 14th and 15th, and this being also the first fair ever held in East Kootenay the results may be considered satisfactory when one considers the broken aspect of the district and the very small area in cultivation compared with the total.

For what seemed to the officials of the agricultural association to be good and sufficient reason the show was held in conjunction with a race meeting, under the auspices of the Park and Race Association, who own the show grounds and who had control of the gate receipts and set the entrance fee at one dollar per head for each afternoon, which looks pretty big to the ordinary farmer or working man with a good sized family, and no doubt the sentiment of many was with one who said: "I am not hoggish enough to go and leave the wife and kids at home and do not feel able to take them all on a working man's wages, so we all stayed away." On the face it looks as if more money would have come in at a lower gate fee and a larger patronage.

The judges of farm exhibits were: Horses, J. Smith, of Pincher, Alta.; fruit, grain, and vegetables, M. Middleton, of Nelson, and J. Cook, of Creston, and poultry, A. B. Smith, Fort Steele.

There was a good, but not large, show of horses, including a couple high class Percheron stallions, some good draft teams and brood mares shown by the different lumber companies, and, as might be expected, plenty of competition in drivers and saddle horses. One very attractive class was that for delivery outfits from the town in which nine or ten

were shown and all very nicely prepared, representing groceries, meat markets and milkmen.

The cattle show was disappointing in numbers, as the herd of milk cows one meets just outside of town belonging to different citizens contains a much larger than usual proportion of fine dual purpose cows, and there is also a good deal of beef raised in the district. Sheep and swine were conspicuous only by their absence.

The poultry show was creditable, but poorly accommodated, and, an unusual case, the outstanding class in merit and numbers was geese, several pairs of Toulouse, every one good, being shown and one pair of extra fine Embdens.

The most pleasing part of the show in many respects was the exhibit of fruit and vegetables. The people of Creston, further advanced in fruit culture than Cranbrook, sent down a large exhibit, which was well displayed. The plate show of apples contained a wide list of varieties, all of good size and any that were matured at this season very well colored. Although well acquainted with most varieties of apples I do not think I ever saw larger Duchess or Yellow Transparent, and the exhibits of Wealthys in boxes and plates was fine. Rhode Island Greenings, Spies, Nor.-Westerns, McIntoshes, Beitigheimers, Ontario, Snows, Astrachans, Keswicks, Russets and Alexanders, were among the list of varieties which, with crabs, in which were some Montreal Beauties, quite up to their name, Bartlett and Flemish Beauty pears and Yellow Egg and Burbank plums and a few grapes made by themselves a showing to be proud of. The local exhibit of fruits was not nearly so large but, among others, Wm. Hamilton, president of the association, showed some very nice lots.

Potatoes and coarse vegetables from all quarters were good, despite one of the poorest seasons ever known here, and made a large display, but in tender stuff, such as squash, melons, etc., Creston had things its own way, as the cool nights here hinder the development of crops needing plenty of heat.

A nice little show of grains in sheaf, in which the chief prize fell to Peter Wood, of Cherry Creek Ranch, with ladies' departments and exhibits of enterprising business firms, completed a show older districts would have no need to be ashamed of, the success of which is in a very large measure due to the efforts of Dr. Rutledge, the secretary, who seemed to be doing work that should have been divided among three or four assistants.

KINNIKINIK RANCHER.

### Events of the Week

#### CANADIAN

Classes in the University of Saskatchewan opened Sept. 21st in temporary quarters at Saskatoon.

The total immigration into Canada for July was 16,291, as compared with 11,330 for the same month of last year. Of these 8,943 people arrived at ocean ports, and 7,348 from the United States. The increase from the United States was 64 per cent., and 31 per cent. increase at ocean ports.

Port Arthur, Ont., is considering a change in its system of municipal government which may take the form of a paid commission of experts to act instead of the mayor and council. A plebiscite will be submitted to the ratepayers on the question.

An international commission composed of seven Americans and five Canadians, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, live-stock commissioner and veterinary director general for Canada, has been established to consider means for securing control of and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Canada and the United States. Dr. F. Torrance of Winnipeg is a member.

An epidemic of typhoid fever is raging at Cobalt, and hospital facilities are quite inadequate to accommodate the cases developing. The board of health are making determined efforts to clean up the unsanitary sections of the city, but the town is growing so rapidly that water and sewage systems cannot keep pace with the growth.

According to the latest report from the Department of Indian Affairs, issued Sept. 23rd, the red men are beginning again to increase in numbers. For more than a century the deaths per annum have exceeded the births. During the last fiscal year the births of Indian children outnumbered the deaths by 1,791, and the total Indian population increased from 110,205 to 111,043. During the year the Indians tilled 52,899 acres of land, from which crops valued at \$1,477,977 were raised. This was an increase of 3,968 acres, and \$198,866 in the value of the crops produced. Trapping of game brought the Indians in \$616,834, while fishing produced slightly over half a million dollars.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN

John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota, died Sept. 21st.

The American Gulf States were swept last week by terrific storms, resulting in property loss estimated at a million and a half dollars, and a death list of nearly one hundred.

J. A. Patten, Chicago, who engineered the late highly successful pool in May wheat, is reported to be chief of a band of bull operators who have a corner in cotton which will yield as many millions profit as the wheat deal did.

Robert Hoe, one of the greatest mechanical geniuses of the age, died in London, Sept. 22. He developed the printing press from the crude, slow-working cylinder type machine of 1866, to the present double sextuple press, turning out its thousands of finished papers per hour and printing in colors.

A scheme of national defence is being worked out in Australia which will eventually give a force of 260,000 well-trained soldiers and a second line of 115,000. The Commonwealth purposes having an army of 50,000 ready to go at once to any part of the Empire. The scheme will be in full operation by 1916.

The pole controversy is proceeding right merrily. Commander Peary and Dr. Cook have arrived in the United States, each with incontestable proof that he stood upon the northern apex of the earth. Dr. Cook, so far, seems to have the better of the argument, Peary not raising himself much in the estimation of his country by his efforts since his return from the North, to disprove Dr. Cook's claims to priority in discovery of the pole.

A political crisis seems not far distant in England. During the past week some notable utterances have been made on the budget question, Lord Rosebery, former Liberal premier, and A. J. Balfour, leader of the Unionist party, attacking Chancellor Lloyd-George's theories of taxation. A general election is expected to follow the present session of the house. Women speakers are being trained both by government and opposition, to go into the constituencies and carry the arguments for and against the budget to the people.

In Australia all grain is bagged for shipment by rail. Each bag is estimated to contain three and one-tenth bushels. The sacks are loaded onto cars that resemble very much our ordinary coal cars, 45 tons or 1,500 bushels being a carload. The grain is handled almost entirely by hand, both in loading and unloading the cars and in transferring the grain to steamer.

Wheat in parts of Southern and Central England was so badly beaten down by rains during the past harvest season that the farmers were forced to the use of the most ancient of harvesting implements, the reaping hook, in the garnering of their crops. Fields were so badly "laid" and tangled that cutting with the binder was quite out of the question.

### Killed by Hogs

An unusual tragedy occurred near Chilliwack, B. C., on September 20, in which a young Englishman named Jas. R. Hoskin, lost his life. He was assisting a farmer to drive some pigs to market when the animals became uncontrollable and turned on the men. Hoskins was attacked and gored so severely that he died shortly afterwards. It took three men armed with clubs to drive the blood-thirsty hogs from their victim. The smell of blood seemed to enrage the animals, and as soon as the man was down the brutes made for him like wild beasts.

### Opening New Wheat Fields

A railway project is under way in South America that may open for grain growing one of the largest fertile areas yet untouched on the earth. The conquest of tropical diseases by the Americans in Panama has opened the eyes of the Brazilian and Peruvian governments to the fact that the valley of the Amazon may be conquered by the white man, and an extensive and reputedly highly fertile area added to the agricultural land of the world. It is said that the interior of Bolivia and Peru, and the upper valley of the Amazon will become one magnificent wheat field just as soon as transportation is secured.

### More on Threshing Question

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

One advantage of stook threshing is that it gives time for one to run over the summer fallows with a four-horse weeder and thus destroy noxious weeds, especially biennials, which usually have a good start before freeze-up. It saves time which can be utilized in cultivating between the rows of stooks to start seeds growing. After threshing, the land on which the stooks stood should be stirred to start any seeds that may be on it. By stook threshing one avoids delays in marketing due to car blockades, usually obtains the highest price for his grain, saves interest on notes and obviates the necessity of hired help when it is very scarce and high-priced.

Stacking gives a better color to the grain if the stacks are properly built, but unless good stacks are built it is better to stook thresh, as the grain will dry out much better in the stook than on the parlor floor. Stack threshing obviates the seeding of all kinds of weeds which the racks of the stook thresher conducts in their season's work.

Sask.

JNO. PARKER.



# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

There is little change to note in the price situation of either grains or live stock. In live stock, receipts have been heavier than average, but prices have been maintained at very nearly last week's figures. Hogs are coming forward more freely, and the prospects are that prices will decline some very soon.

## GRAIN

The wheat market opened a fraction under the previous week's close. According to the rules, September wheat should be selling at a lower figure than it is or else the more distant futures should be higher. In Chicago, Armour controls the bulk of September wheat, which is reason probably for that option selling as strongly as it is in American markets. Receipts at Winnipeg and at United States markets are running heavy, Winnipeg going 100 cars per day ahead of last year, and American markets breaking records right along. Demand is good, and export business active.

### VISIBLE SUPPLY AND SHIPMENTS

Canadian visible wheat at the close of the preceding week stood at 3,574,950 bushels, as compared with 1,938,173 bushels a year ago. The American visible supply was given as 13,324,000 bushels, as against 22,892,000 last year. Russia is the strongest world's shipper to date, marketing from five million to six million bushels per week. America is shipping near three million a week, and the Danube one and a half. This continent is shipping about fifty per cent. less than a year ago, and Russia shows about the same percentage increase.

### FOREIGN OUTLOOK

In Europe Danubian and Russian exports are bulking so large in the market that they are the chief factors influencing price in European buying centres. Great Britain's crop is coming into the market and is expected to have some effect on Liverpool cash quotations. The British crop is larger by 200,000 acres than last year's, which at an average of 30 bushels per acre, will increase home grown stocks by about 6,000,000 bushels. Russian semi-official reports make winter wheat an average crop. Of the crop on remainder of the continent nothing new is to be said. Conditions in the Argentine continue to be well shrouded, but it is believed that some damage has been done by drought which will hold the output down to about last year's figures. Australia is estimating an increased output from the additional acreage planted, but nothing definite can be gathered of the outlook. Here farmers are holding wheat to a greater extent than before, both in the country and in terminal elevators. This action on the part of producers, combined with the fact that certain powerful interests are under the September option, is keeping cash wheat at its present level. When September passes out of the market, wheat is looked to shade lower.

### ALBERTA SHIPMENTS LIGHT

Last year at this date Alberta wheat inspected at Winnipeg was running from 20 to 30 cars per day. Up to date this season there has been little winter wheat marketed in Winnipeg, from one to five cars being about the average. No particular reason for this can be assigned, unless it is that Alberta farmers are delaying marketing until the new Calgary Grain Exchange opens business, which is reported to open in temporary offices this week.

### SITUATION IN OATS

The visible supply of oats in the Dominion is 580,299 bushels, as compared with 558,835 a week ago, and 406,211 bushels for the same week last year. Deliveries are good, demand fair, with prices sagging gradually lower. In the United States practically twice the quantity of oats are in sight as was rated visible a year ago. A little flax is being received at Winnipeg, but the movement is not yet under way. Flax and coarse grain are practically unchanged.

### WINNIPEG OPTION CLOSING PRICES

Wheat —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Sept. ....	97½	98½	98	96½	95½	94½
Oct. ....	96½	96½	96½	95½	95½	94½
Dec. ....	92½	93½	93½	93½	92½	92½
May ....	97½	98½	98½	98	97½	97½
Oats —						
Sept. ....	34½	34½	35	34½	33	32½
Oct. ....	32½	33½	33½	33½	32½	32
Dec. ....	30½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
May ....	34½	35	35	34½	34½	34½
Flax —						
Sept. ....	130	131	135	133	133	133
Oct. ....	129½	130	130	131	131	130½

### CASH PRICES

Wheat —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern	97½	98½	98	96½	95½	94½
No. 2 North-ern	96	96½	96½	95	93½	93½
No. 3 North-ern	94½	95½	94½	93½	92	91½
No. 4	84	84½	85	85	84	83½
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	93	94	93½	92½	90½	90
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	90½	91½	91½	90	87½	87½
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	90½	91½	91½	90	87½	87½
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	88	89	88½	87½	85½	85
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds	92½	93½	93½	92	88½	88

Rej. 2 Nor. for seeds	90	91	90½	89½	85½	85
Oats —						
No. 2 White	34½	35	35	34½	33	32½
No. 3 White	33	33	33	32½	31	30½
Barley —						
No. 3	47½	47	47	46½	46½	46
No. 4	45	44½	44½	44	44	34½

## WINNIPEG LIVE-STOCK MARKETS

Price changes during the week have been slight. Deliveries are rapidly increasing in all classes with the exception of sheep and lambs. Buying demand is good, and no serious change in values is in sight, except for hogs which seem likely to go lower.

### BUTCHER AND EXPORT RECEIPTS HEAVY

The business in cattle has been unusually heavy. Deliveries of butcher stock from local points have been large, which added to the usual seasonal run of exporters, is taxing the capacity of the yards' accommodation. Despite large butcher receipts to marked decline has occurred in prices, for this trade and demand seems likely to absorb everything offering for the immediate future. Butchers are going at last week's figures, the best selling at \$3.50.

### HOGS LIKELY TO DECLINE

Hogs are coming out in better numbers under the stimulus of 9 cent live pork, because farmers are on with the harvest sufficiently to give attention to hog marketing and for the reason that the season is opening for selling the spring litters. Buyers maintain that present prices are too high to be profitable at pork prices, and it is probable that values will decline as deliveries show further increase. Commission firms are advising customers to market hogs as early as possible. Last week prices ruled unchanged, \$8.75 to \$9.00 per cwt., taking the high-grade stuff, and the remainder going lower, practically at last week's figures.

### SHEEP AND LAMBS

Receipts are of ordinary dimensions. Values are practically unchanged, with the market steady for lambs at \$6.50 to \$7.00, and sheep, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Deliveries are rather light, which, of course, is nothing unusual.

## MARKET REPORT

(Week ending September 25th, 1909.)

Receipts of export cattle from the West showed considerable increase with quality good. Local receipts from Manitoba and Saskatchewan were only moderate and quality fair with the price 15 to 25 cents lower. Hogs were scarce and quality only fair. Sheep and lambs showed light receipts but good quality. Receipts of calves were light.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.25 to \$4.40
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.25
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	3.75 to 4.00
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	3.50 to 3.75
Good butcher cows and heifers, delivered	3.00 to 3.50
Medium mixed butcher cattle	2.50 to 3.00
Choice hogs	8.25 to 8.50
Choice lambs	6.50 to 7.00
Choice sheep	5.25 to 5.50
Choice calves	4.00 to 4.50
Medium calves	3.00 to 4.00

## REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Ave. Wt.	Price
	Lbs.	Cwt.
509 Medium hogs	184	\$9.00
185 " "	188	8.75
6 " "	175	8.50
3 " "	273	7.50
1 Heavy hog	500	7.50
2 Sows	485	7.75
CATTLE —		
21 Steers	1290	4.50
18 " "	1071	3.60
12 " "	1042	3.50
35 " "	1076	3.40
19 " "	913	3.10
61 " "	906	3.00
2 " "	835	2.50
26 Steers and heifers	1049	4.00
39 " "	915	3.50
16 " "	1022	3.25
13 Steers and cows	1096	3.25
32 " "	990	3.15
8 Heifers	1061	3.75
9 " "	929	3.25
8 " "	947	3.15
15 " "	785	3.00
4 " "	787	2.75
11 Cows and heifers	1118	3.75
11 Cows	991	3.00
11 " "	910	2.85
11 " "	856	2.75
3 " "	1250	2.65
1 " "	974	2.50
1 " "	1000	2.25
2 " "	885	1.50

2 Bulls	1575	3.00
1 " "	1575	2.75
11 " "	1363	2.50
4 " "	1183	2.30
1 " "	1235	2.25
1 " "	1300	3.00
1 Stag	1300	3.00
8 Calves	391	4.75
19 " "	329	4.29
123 " "	284	4.50
7 " "	228	4.00
24 Lambs	87	7.00
112 Sheep and lambs	89	6.25
17 " "	113	6.00
3 Sheep	125	5.50
10 " "	115	5.00

## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK

Cattle — Beeves, \$4.25 to \$8.40; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$5.40; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.00; Texans, \$4.40 to \$5.50; westerns, \$4.25 to \$6.75.

Hogs — Mixed and butchers, \$7.90 to \$8.60; good heavy, \$8.15 to \$8.60; rough heavy, \$7.70 to \$8.50; light, \$8.00 to \$8.50; pigs, \$7.40 to \$8.10; bulk, \$8.15 to \$8.45.

Sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.10; lambs, \$4.15 to \$7.25.

## BRITISH MARKETS

Latest Liverpool cables quote Canadian steers at 12c. to 14c.; cows and heifers, 11c. to 11½c.; bulls, 9½c. to 10½c.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE PRODUCE

FEED STUFFS —	
Bran, per ton	\$19.00
Shorts, per ton	20.00
Barley, chopped	\$25.00 to 27.00
Oats, chopped	28.50 to 30.00
Barley and oats	27.00 to 29.00
Hay, per ton, on track, Winnipeg, baled	8.00 to 9.00
Timothy	12.00 to 14.00
Prairie hay	8.50
Red top	11.00 to 12.00
Straw, baled	5.00 to 5.50
CREAMERY BUTTER —	
Manitoba, fancy fresh-made, in boxes, 28 and 56 pounds	26 to 27
DAIRY BUTTER —	
Dairy, tubs, according to grade	18 to 19
CHEESE —	
Manitoba, 1st half August, per lb. Winnipeg	10 to 11
EGGS —	
Manitoba, fresh gathered subject to candling	23 to 24
POTATOES —	
Potatoes, per bushel	35 to 40
FRESH VEGETABLES —	
Native corn	12½
Native cauliflower, per doz.	60 to 1.00
Native cabbage, per 100 lbs.	50
Red cabbage, per doz.	50
Native celery, per doz.	30 to 40
Native carrots, per lb.	1
Native beets, per 100 lbs.	75
Native turnips, per bushel	30
Native lettuce, per doz.	20
Native onions, per doz.	3.00 to 3.25
Spanish onions, per large crate	1.50 to 1.75
Dry onions, per 100 lbs.	20
Native radishes, per doz.	15
Native cucumbers, per doz.	20
Parsley and mint per doz.	30 to 35
Ontario tomatoes, per basket	2½
Native tomatoes, per lb.	1½
Green tomatoes, per lb.	1
Pumpkins, per lb.	1
Ontario peppers, per basket	1.00 to 1.25
Hubbard squash, per lb.	1½
Citrons, per lb.	1½
Vegetable marrow, per doz.	40 to 60
FRESH FRUIT —	
Pears, per crate, small	70 to 1.25
Pears, per basket	75
Apples, B.C., boxes about 40 lbs.	2.50
Apples, Ontario, bbls.	3.85 to 4.00
Peaches, Ont., basket (Elbertas)	1.00 to 1.40
Plums, Ontario, baskets	40
Plums, Ontario, in crates	95 to 1.30
Grapes, Ontario, baskets	25 to 30
HIDES AND TALLOW —	
Country cured hides, f.o.b., Winnipeg	9½ to 10½
No. 1 tallow	5
No. 2 tallow	4
Sheepskins	20 to 45
Wool, Manitoba, July clip	8½ to 9½
DRESSED CARCASSES —	
Steers and heifers (abattoir killed)	6½
Hind quarters	8
Front quarters	5
Dressed mutton, fresh	12½
Dressed lamb	15
Dressed hogs	13



# Home Journal

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE FAMILY

## People and Things the World Over

Mrs. Smith, the wife of Dr. Goldwin Smith, died at their home in Toronto in her 85th year.

Miss Jessie Field of Page county, Iowa, has an arithmetic with no cube root or binomial theorem in it, and only such problems as girls will need in their lives, especially girls living on farms.

H. H. Gaetz, ex-mayor of Red Deer, Alta., has presented his town with five acres of land on the Red Deer river front to be used as a public park.

A painting by Rembrandt, "A Young Man Rising From a Chair," has been purchased by Mr. Charles Taft, brother of President Taft. It is said the price paid was £100,000.

In some parts of Portugal the shepherds, and sometimes men of other vocations, wear mantels made of straw, which envelop the entire body and keep out the heaviest rain.

Several pictures by old masters were accidentally discovered recently in the Church of San Guiliano, Venice, by one of the engineers employed in the restoration work in St. Mark's. The pictures, painted by Tintoretto, Palma, Andrea Vicentino and Fiammingo, had been missing since 1830, when alterations were made in the building.

It is sometimes amusing to read contemporary views of writers afterwards famous. Meredith said of Charles Dickens, when the latter's first books had appeared: "Not much of Dickens will live, because it has so little correspondence to life. He was the incarnation of cockneydom, a caricaturist who aped the moralist; he should have kept to short stories. If his novels are read at all in the future, people will wonder what we saw in them, save some possible element of fun, meaningless to them. The world will never let Mr. Pickwick, who to me is full of the lumber of imbecility, share honors with Don Quixote."

The administration of criminal law in the United States, President Taft told his Chicago audience, is a disgrace to civilization. The prevalence of crime and fraud, so much in excess of what obtains in Europe, is due, he considers, largely to the persistent failure of the courts to bring criminals to justice. On the civil side of the courts, he thinks, the redress to be secured depends chiefly on the amount of money a plaintiff has to spend. The time is more than ripe, he considers, for Congress to set to work to frame laws that shall bring swift justice to the criminal and in both criminal and civil cases give the poor man an equal chance with the rich.

### Killing Never Kills

That killing never kills is a lesson hard to learn; it probably never will be learned. It has been tried since earliest history, and today the men who sway the world are those whose lives were shortened in the flesh by their neighbors. Socrates's philosophy is little read or understood, but Socrates drinking hemlock is the schoolboy's oration, in nations born a thousand years after his body returned to earth. Savonarola would have been of little weight in the reforms of the world had he not been killed to get rid of him; and John Calvin has no more vital foe today than Servetus, whom he thought to put entirely out of the way in the flames that consumed him. Such men live because they are made conspicuous by killing.

Beside there is in Nature a certain sort of compensation for a wicked taking off. A recent

book asks, "Why we love Lincoln?" With all the other reasons it does not give as supremest the fact that Lincoln died for the people. A good reader of history understands that it is not what Lincoln did that makes him dear to us, but what he suffered. Had he lived to press the reconstruction measures that he had conceived he would have lost a good deal of popular esteem. When he was killed, everyone to the end of time was forbidden to see his faults or recall his failures.

It is not probable that Jesus would have won the world by any other road than death. It is his cross that has become, among a hundred nations, a sign of human unity and the ever-longed-for "On earth peace; good will to men." The young Jew who, in life's prime, taught reform, belonged to Judea. He was a competitor of Hillel and Gamaliel; but when the Romans joined with the high priests to sacrifice him for his teachings, he began to draw the eyes of a hungry humanity, and wonderfully well has he been able to teach to the ends of the earth.

Life, after all, is not very well understood by us, while the value of death is totally misunderstood. Life without power to die would promptly run us

### The Unconquered

Now, think you, Life, I am defeated quite?  
More than a single battle shall be mine  
Before I yield the sword and give the sign  
And turn, a crownless outcast, to the night.  
Wounded, and yet unconquered, in the fight,  
I wait in silence till the day may shine  
Once more upon my strength, and all the line  
Of thy defences break before my might.

Mine be that warrior's blood who, stricken sore,  
Lies in his quiet chamber till he hears  
Afar the clash and clang of arms, and knows  
The cause he lived for calls for him once more,  
And straightway rises, whole and void of fears,  
And arming, turns him singing to his foes.

—October *Everybody's*.

rapidly into hopeless degeneracy. To hug our years may sometimes be wisdom, and long life, if well lived, is certainly a blessing; but life merely as life has little value. We shall have to recur to our poet, and make sure that we live in deeds, not in years. Dr. Osler's deduction that life after forty is valueless should read that life before forty may become immortalized in the life of humanity, and that to live a tame century is hardly worth the while. — *The Independent*.

### A Better Investment

The bank buildings are an outstanding feature of even very small towns in Western Canada. In the beginning they are very humble structures which are replaced by more pretentious ones as the town grows. This is as it should be, but there is, or ought to be, a limit to the magnificence and grandeur and to the money expended for the bank building while the employees' salaries fail to keep pace with the growth of the town and its accompanying increase in the cost of living. The bank clerk's position is not the cosy snap the outsider thinks it to be. The bank's hours may be from ten to three, but the bank clerk's day begins earlier and ends much later than that. His salary is small and yet he must keep up to a certain standard in dress from the time of his entrance into bank life. Promotion is not quite so slow in the West, but the good positions seem a long way off to the junior. A little less marble and mahogany and an increase in salaries would not entirely destroy public confidence in any institution, and it would help to weaken a very strong temptation that young men have to face when they handle huge sums of other people's money and have too little of their own.

### The Lamp of Poor Souls

In some English churches before the reformation, a little lamp, called the Lamp of Poor Souls, was kept burning continually. It was to remind the faithful to pray for the souls of those dead whose kinsfolk were too poor to pay for special prayers and masses. Miss Marjorie L. C. Pickthall, the gifted Canadian poet, has taken it for the subject of a poem in *Scribner's*:

"Above my head the shields are stained with rust,  
The wind has taken his spoil, the moth his part,  
Dust of dead men beneath my knees and dust,  
Lord, in my heart.  
"Lay Thou the hand of faith upon my fears,  
The priest has prayed, the silver bell has rung,  
But not for him, O unforgotten tears,  
He was so young!  
"Shine, little lamp, nor let thy light grow dim  
Into what vast dread dreams, what lonely lands,  
Into what griefs hath death delivered him,  
Far from my hands?  
"Cradled is he, with half his prayers forgot,  
I cannot learn the level way he goes.  
He whom the harvest hath remembered not  
Sleeps with the rose.  
"Shine, little lamp, fed with sweet oil of prayers;  
Shine, little lamp, as God's own eyes may shine,  
When He treads softly down His starry stairs  
And whispers 'Thou art mine.'  
"Shine, little lamp, for love hath fed thy gleam.  
Sleep, little soul, by God's own hands set free  
Cling to His arms and sleep, and sleeping, dream,  
And dreaming, look for me."

### Shot Dead—But It Wasn't Loaded

There isn't any punishment short of hanging too severe for the man who points a gun at another person. Even if he knows it isn't loaded it is the trick of a fool, and it is the gun that isn't loaded that kills. An exchange gives this advice to the person pointed at: "When a man points a gun at you, knock him down. Don't stop to look if it is loaded, but knock him down, and don't be at all particular what you do it with. If there is going to be a coroner's inquest, let it be over the other fellow; he won't be missed." Of course there is the contingency that he may shoot you dead before you can get to him with any sort of weapon. In the same class with idiots who do the pointing are the men who leave loaded guns around the house where irresponsible and ignorant people and little children can get at them. One day last week a five-year-old up in Saskatchewan was killed by a bullet from a rifle in the hands of his three-year-old brother. As usual it wasn't supposed to be loaded, but fancy leaving a gun where a pair of babies could reach it! The parents are overcome with grief, but grief will not restore a life, and the person who left the gun where the little lad found it should be punished by the law for criminal carelessness.

\* \* \*

In an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), Prof. Y. Delage, of the University of Paris, calls attention to the fact that Lamarck, and not Darwin, organized the modern idea of organic evolution. Before Lamarck, it was believed that every species owned its origin to a special creative act. Lamarck proclaimed that species are derived from one another through the ordinary channels of inheritance being unceasingly moulded under the pressure of surrounding conditions. This was the theory which Darwin made definite, and in support of which he produced a formidable array of evidence. In the words of Prof. Delage, "Without him, the Lamarckian idea would doubtless have to-day only a small group of thinkers for its adherents. Thanks to him, all resistance has been overcome. There are no more objections."



# HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

## "THE GLORY OF THE SECOND MILE"

And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain.—S. Matt. v., 41.

The other day I heard a sermon on this subject, which was both interesting and helpful. The preacher began by explaining that he had read, some time before, an article on "The glory of the second mile," and that his sermon would be based on that. He said that when Cyrus was King of Persia, he had made a law that anyone who was acting as a postman, in the employ of the Government, could demand assistance, if he needed it, and "compel" a man of any rank to assist him on his journey. But he could only compel a man to go "a mile" with him, after that he was free—if he wished—to return to his own business. The Romans adopted the same plan, and anyone in Government service could "compel" a stranger to "go a mile" with him. The Jews, hating their Roman conquerors, might be compelled to give their help; but not one step beyond the necessary mile were they likely to go, no matter how urgent the need for their services might be.

Here may be seen the "glory" of the "second" mile. The first was compulsory, but the second was voluntary. Only a man of rare greatness of spirit would be willing to do more than was absolutely necessary for those who were oppressing him and his people.

The preacher, in enlarging on this opportunity for service, described how a boy, sent to the berry-patch with orders to pick a quart of berries, might drag wearily along, thinking himself hardly used, and only obeying because he was compelled. Then, when the work was begun, his interest in it might awaken. Before the required quart was picked, the thought, "Why not surprise mother by taking home two quarts?" would change the tiresome task into pleasure. To work because he was "compelled" might be drudgery, but the very same task would be transformed and glorified by cheerful willingness and the real desire to help.

How wonderfully this fits in with every-day life. Certain tasks are laid upon you, circumstances compel you to attend to them. There are hundreds of little humdrum duties which must be done. Why not accept them in the spirit of the "second mile," doing them because you are glad of the opportunity of helping somebody—though that "somebody" may be domineering or irritating. Don't say, nor think: "Of course, I must do my necessary work, but I won't do a stroke more than I have to!" People who are so jealous of their own rights, so afraid of being imposed upon that they will never do more than they are paid to do, will fail to grasp the "glory of the second mile," and will also put very poor workmanship into their handling of the first mile. Whether they work at home or among strangers, they will not be a success. Others will leave them far behind in the race of life. We can't do anything well unless we do it heartily. Adam Bede expressed strong disapproval of a workman who would drop his tools instantly at the stroke of six. "To do anything properly, we must rouse interest in it, and press forward with the desire to make it a success—it may be sweeping a room, or it may be ruling a kingdom.

Gannett says that the wife of President Garfield changed toil to victory once, when she was forced by circumstances to do her own household work. She wrote to her husband: "Here I am, compelled by an inevitable necessity, to make our bread this summer. Why not consider it a pleasant occupation, and make it so by trying to see what perfect bread I can make? It seemed like an inspiration, and the whole of life grew brighter. The very sunshine seemed

flowing down through my spirit into the white loaves; and now I believe my table is better furnished than ever before. And this truth, old as creation, seems just now to have become fully mine—that I need not be the slave of toil, but its regal master, making whatever I do yield its best fruits."

No one can possibly learn that truth except from inside. We look at men and women who are compelled by the stress of circumstances to toil for many years, and perhaps we feel that their lives are too hard for the chance of glory. And yet—always—it is possible to be "not the slave of toil, but its regal master." I feel more and more that this wonderful Christianity of ours has power to glorify any situation. It sounds so cold and difficult to try to do necessary work in the spirit of a noble philosopher. Perhaps we think sadly that we have not time to cultivate such grand ideals as are put forward by the people of leisure who hardly

known to be "holy ground" because God is there—and the necessary "chores," as well as the odd jobs which might be left for other hands to do, may be holy offerings, sacrifices bound with golden chains to the horns of the altar.

And they are not "trifling tasks," which may be faithfully done or carelessly neglected without serious consequences. Every "cup of cold water," given gladly for love's sake, is gathered into God's treasury of jewels. It always shines in His sight, if it was really "cold water"—fresh and sparkling from the living spring of love within the heart. Can He treasure the dull, spiritless, lukewarm offerings which drop carelessly from hands which hang down? Oh, let us lift up our daily gifts, offering them to our King as we look up exultingly into His Face. Then they can never be "trifling," never be "commonplace."

Christ looked sorrowfully on as the rich dropped gold carelessly into the Temple Treasury, but his heart leaped with joy when the poor widow cast in thither two mites. He is the same to-day. God still loves a "cheerful" giver. Are you bringing joy to Him, even once a day, by your

dazzle us with beauty, when we have the solemn glory of the stars? God knows that we need beautiful sights and sweet sounds, therefore He gave trees and flowers and sunsets, the song of birds, the hushed rustle of the woods, the indescribable sound of many waters. I picked up just now an "Advocate" which came this morning from Winnipeg, and found in it a description of how a man had sought God in earth and space, and was despairingly giving up the search, when he found Him suddenly in the roses at his window. If we can find God in the things and people beside us, then we can find Him anywhere. If we fail to find Him at home, then it is useless to search the universe. Heaven is within us and around us. Why should we not enter more into its glory?

"Inmost heaven its radiance pours  
Round thy windows, at thy doors,  
Asking but to be let in,  
Waiting to flood out thy sin,  
Offering thee unfailing health,  
Love's refreshment, boundless  
wealth;  
Voices at thy life's gate say,  
'Be immortal, Soul, To-day!'"

DORA FARNCOMB.

Letters dealing with the question given below will be forwarded to "Enquirer" if stamps are enclosed. Address: "Enquirer," The Quiet Hour, "The Farmer's Advocate." Dear Hope,—When you have space in the Quiet Hour, will you and others please answer the following:  
How is eternal salvation obtained?  
Can there be assurance of it in this life?  
ENQUIRER.

### BRAVE LOVE

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, was once asked to name his favorite poem, and responded by giving the following bit of verse, written many years ago by Mary Kyle Dallas:

He'd nothing but his violin,  
I'd nothing but my song,  
But we were wed when skies were blue  
And summer days were long.  
And when we rested by the hedge  
The robins came and told  
How they had dared to woo and win  
When early spring was cold.

We sometimes supped on dewberries,  
Or slept among the hay,  
But oft the farmers' wives at eve  
Came out to hear us play  
The rare old tunes—the dear old  
tunes—  
We could not starve for long  
While my man had his violin  
And I my sweet love song.

The world has aye gone well with us,  
Old man, since we were one  
Our homeless wanderings down the  
lanes—  
It long ago was done.

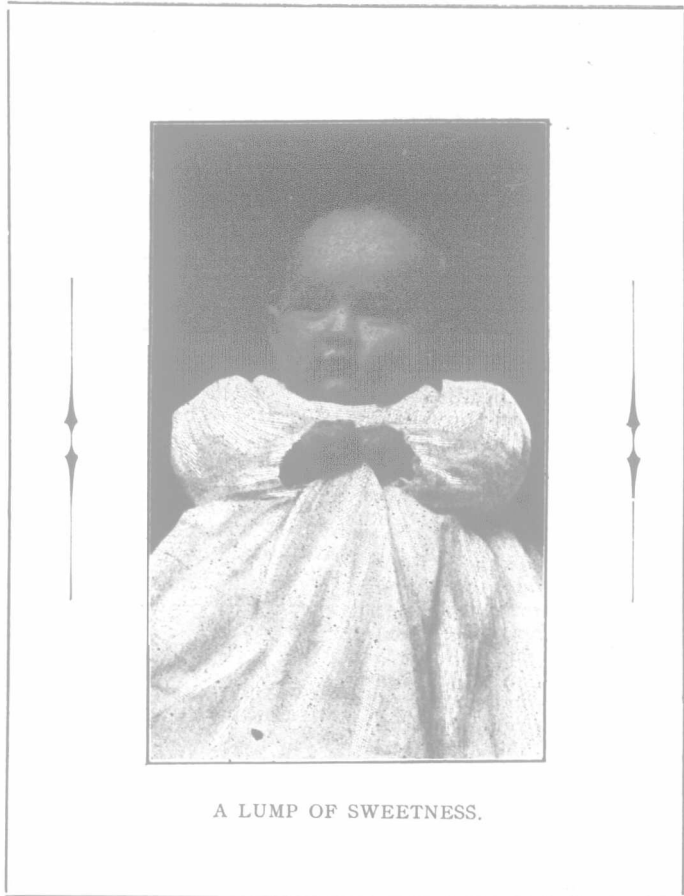
But those who wait for gold or gear,  
For houses and for kine,  
Till youth's sweet spring grows  
brown and sere,  
And love and beauty tine,  
Will never know the joy of hearts  
That met without a fear  
When you had but your violin  
And I a song, my dear.

### THE HABIT BUILDER

"How shall I a habit break?"  
As you did that habit make,  
As you gather you must lose;  
As you yielded, now refuse.  
Thread by thread the strands we twist,  
Till they bind us, neck and wrist;  
Must untwine, ere free we stand.  
As we builded, stone by stone,  
We must toil, unhelped, alone,  
Till that wall is overthrown.

Ah, the precious years we waste  
Levelling what we raised in haste;  
Doing what must be undone,  
Ere content or love be won!  
First across the gulf we cast  
Kite-borne threads, till lines are passed,  
And habit builds the bridge at last!

—JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.



A LUMP OF SWEETNESS.

know what hard work means. But we all wake up at the touch of Love's magic wand. When an only child is dangerously ill, the mother does not consider it hard because she must work day and night in eager ministry. She does not say: "I have done my full share of the nursing to-day, and now it is the duty of someone else to take hold."

No; she is far more likely to say, when urged to secure a little needed rest: "Oh, must I go? Surely I can stay a little longer!"

When we are given the opportunity of serving those who are dearest to us, joy can make any work or sacrifice a glory. And here is where a true Christian can gain his inspiration, both for the "first mile"—or work which he is compelled to do—and for the "second mile"—or work which he may undertake voluntarily. He may appear to be serving a hard master, but his heart leaps up at the thought that he is serving the Master he loves.

Not "must I do it?" but "may I do it?" is his daily, hourly question. Then the house or office or field will become a Temple—it will be

gift of a small service—a service that is bright and sparkling, never dull and dispirited? If not, will you not offer Him one now?" If you do not love Him, the best way to cultivate love is to serve willingly. If you do love Him, then you are missing the glory and gladness of life if you are not constantly pouring yourself out in willing service to your Brother and your brothers.

Hezekiah was a king, but his kingliness consisted in this: "In every work that he began in the service of the house of God. . . he did it with all his heart, and prospered." Everything that God gives us to do should be "the service of the house of God." If we do it in kingly, regal fashion—even with all our hearts—we also shall live in the truest prosperity, we also shall live gloriously. Willing service is always noble and splendid, unwilling service is always mean and sordid. The poorest little shack on the prairie opens straight into the glory of God's wonderful "Out-of-doors" as certainly as the grandest of palaces—often more certainly. Why should we feel poor because we have no diamonds to



## THE INGLE NOOK

### FADED CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Dear Dame Durden,—This is my first letter to the Ingle Nook. I like the letters that are written in it. I should very much like to know how to keep chrysanthemums a good color. Mine are a beautiful shade of red for the first few days, then fade to a brick color.

Someone was wanting to know what to make for children's school dinner. Saucer pies are very nice, either made of fruit or meat; made just like large pies, only baked in saucers. Small sponge cakes are also very nice made of one egg, one and one-half cups flour, one cup sugar, one-quarter cup cream, one-half teaspoonful baking powder. Flavoring to taste with either lemon or vanilla.

### CHRYSANTHEMUM.

(Perhaps your chrysanthemums are getting too much water. The earth in the pots should not be allowed to dry out, but after the buds appear the foliage should not be touched with water. If there are any pests present, the plant should be dusted with tobacco. Many thanks for your suggestions for the children's lunches. Now that they are back at school, after a few weeks of tasty home dinners, they will despise more than ever the rough, dry sandwiches which so often make up the school lunch. Baked sweet apples are good for lunches, as they are tasty, but not too juicy.—D. D.)

### SHOES FOR THE BABY

The harvest season is not a thing of the past yet, but the rush will soon be over, and there will be time for some fancy work. Here are three models for baby shoes. If you can't use the idea now, save the paper and make them later. The drawings are in proportion, and when you decide what length you need to increase to get the size you want, just increase the other dimensions in the same proportion. For instance, if you need a shoe three times as long as this picture (No. 1), make a drawing of it on paper three times as high also, and cut the pattern from it. The pantograph would be found very useful for this enlarging. The first shoe shown could be made up of heavy linen, or pique, or chamois leather. The second one would be pretty in the same materials, or in kid—the wrist of a long kid glove, the fingers of which were worn, could be used. The sole (No. 3) can be made of the same material as the uppers. I hope to start early this year to show new ideas for Christmas, simple ones and not too expensive. And



SHOES FOR THE BABY.

I trust that any member who has some bright ideas on the subject will speak out loud and clear. Make drawings where you can, even if they are not the extreme limit of art,—the idea is what we want.

### DAME DURDEN.

### HOUSE HELP WANTED

Dear Dame Durden,—I have long been a silent admirer of the Ingle Nook, but, like so many others, I have waited until needing help before venturing to seek admittance. Could

you, or any of the members, tell me if there is any place in the West where they send out girls as they do from the Barnardo Home, or Miss Rye's Home in Ontario? It is almost impossible to get help around here, most of the girls preferring to work in town.

I have four small children, and would be glad of permanent help. Am able to give a good home to the right kind of a girl. Thanking you in advance for your kindly assistance, I am yours gratefully.

LEONE.

(The only places where you might get help are The Girls' Home of Welcome, Winnipeg, Man.; or Mr. R. B. Chadwick, Supt. of Children's Aid Societies, Edmonton, Alta. Hope someone can be found for you. Come again.—D. D.)

### PRETTY APRONS

Dear Dame Durden:—I take advantage of the busy season, when your correspondents are few, to try to benefit someone. This does not mean that I am not busy, but that I am not likely to crowd out more interesting letters.

Wee Wifie asked some time ago for help with her sewing class, and I thought to offer a few suggestions. Why not try a variety of aprons? They are easily made, cost little, and sell well. I will mention a few, and you will probably think of many others.

No. 1 requires one yard white dotted muslin, one-half yard cambric beading emb. about one inch wide, one and one-half yards one-inch blue satin or good taffeta ribbon, one spool blue crochet silk. Cut two rounded pieces from muslin, like cut. Cut the circular piece from one, turn the edge over and feather stitch with silk. Baste this piece to the under part, turn both edges in, and feather stitch together. Gather top and sew to beading. Fell ends of band; run ribbon through and your apron with pocket is complete.

No. 2 is very simple, indeed, but very pretty and useful. Required: one yard swiss muslin, two yards ¼-inch Val. lace, one-third yard ¼-inch Val. beading. Cut a circular piece for the apron. Fold the two sides together and cut a gash up the very middle of the apron three inches in length. Through the two thicknesses cut circular for about six inches (12 in all) keeping three inches from bottom or outer edge. Now it is ready for the ruffle. Join the two ends by the addition of a piece of muslin, three inches in depth, and about six in length, or what you find necessary for the fullness. Gather top, ruffle and join to above edge with rough edge out. Sew beading over this, insert ribbon, finish edge with lace, put on band and

simple kind would probably be made of dotted muslin, either 3½ inches by 9 inches, or square. The top and double frill is made of the muslin, and the top lined with colored silk or sateen. A bow of ribbon the same color adds to the cushion. Nicer ones can be made of silk covered with netting, with silk frill and ribbon bows, or organdie instead of netting.

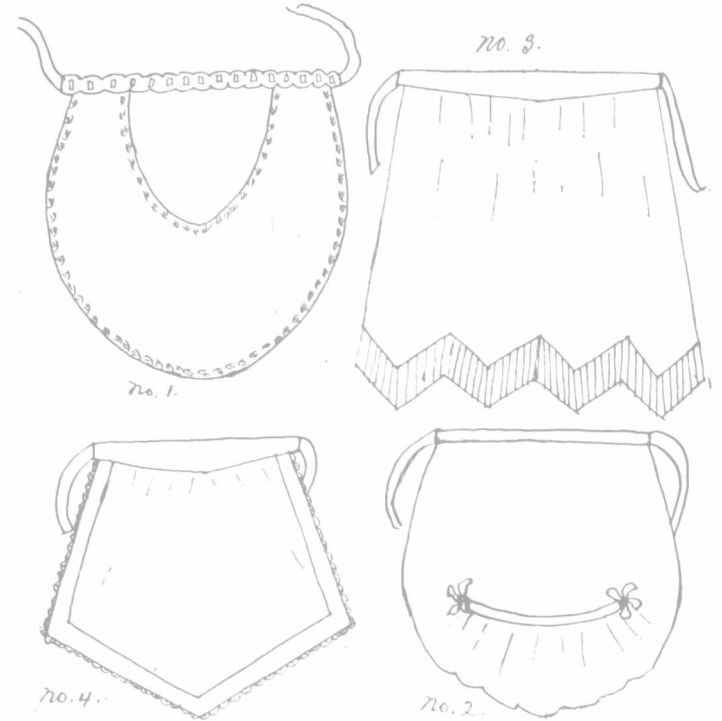
I was pleased to see a letter from Bella Coola. It seems a long time since we have heard from her.

for public entertainments. Hints on decorating for a harvest festival in a church would be welcome. Will Madeleine send me the address of that music club of which she spoke?

I would like to know what variety of lilies to order, when to order, and how to cultivate them to have them ready for next Easter.

I need explicit directions for making vinegar, soap and jelly, giving all the little details of the work.

MOTHER OF FOUR.



PRETTY APRONS.

I trust that Wife No. 2 finds her husband quite improved by this time. It is so hard to see our loved ones suffer, especially if we can do nothing for them.

We had a splendid garden this summer and we are reaping the benefits of it. Our celery is doing nicely.

I expect the other members, like myself, are busy canning fruit. I send you my recipe which I find is splendid for all kinds of fruit.

Canned Fruits.—To one bowl of water and one bowl of sugar allow two bowls fruit; allow syrup to boil, add fruit, boil slowly until done and can hot.

Saskatoons make splendid sweet pickles, put down the same as other sweet pickles.

I will close now with best wishes for Dame Durden and the Ingle Nook members.

SUNSHINE.

### A MESSAGE FOR MADELEINE

Dear Dame Durden and all Chat-terers,—It is a long time since I wrote to the Nook, but have enjoyed the letters.

I was also pleased to see that Bella Coola's hospital was going ahead. All things come to those who work.

I feel deep sympathy for those who complain of having to trade their butter and eggs and take goods in exchange at exorbitant prices, and often take what they do not need, simply because the merchant will not hand back a cent. I have been robbed in the same way, and the only cure I know of is to get a co-operative creamery going.

Write to the Superintendent of Dairying of your province for an ordinance. Read it up, and ask for his help. Get started early this winter, and you will not be at the mercy of the petty grocer next summer.

We have the best creamery in the province in our little village, and it is giving satisfaction. Don't be afraid of getting cheated; there is a great deal of absurd talk about unfairness. It lightens the already-too-heavy burden of overwork for the farmer's wife, who can spend her time in some more profitable way.

Now, if anyone knows the two pieces of poetry, "Nobody Knows but Mother" and the parody on it, I would like to get them. Can you tell me where to get fireworks and the price, also Japanese lanterns? I would like to know the price, too, of moving picture machines and magic lanterns in Winnipeg, these suitable

(Won't you write again and tell us about the co-operative creamery? I'm sure somebody will be asking questions about it.)

I've seen the original poem you ask for, but haven't it at hand. Some member will probably find it for you in her scrap-book. I do not know the parody at all.

A simple recipe for vinegar came from our friend, Heather Hills, two years ago. Use ½ cups brown sugar to a gallon of clean, soft water. Put the sugar on the stove to melt with a little of the water. Put the crock with the rest of the water on the back of the stove and pour in the melted sugar. Keep it on the back of the stove for a while every day, to keep it just about as hot as you would keep bread in rising, until it starts working. If white vinegar is wanted use white sugar, and if you want very dark vinegar add some strong, black tea. This vinegar is not at its best for several months after ferment ceases. Another recipe gave almost the same directions except that it added a scant quarter of a yeast cake.

Another friend, "A Backwoods One," sent the following recipe for homemade soft soap. Take one can of lye and put it in a kettle with about half a gallon of water. Put in all the fat that the lye will eat up, trying it with a meat rind. Then let it boil till thick, adding a little water to keep it from boiling over. Test its thickness by taking a little out in a saucer, pour a little boiling water with it, and stir till cool. If it is done the water will mix with the soap, if not it will not mix. When done pour it out in a tub, and pour in enough water to make four gallons. Stir briskly for some time, and then let cool. For hard soap "Puss" says that meat scraps, rinds or any fat can be put in a kettle, using five pounds of it to a can of lye, and a quart of soft water. Boil a few minutes. Then add more boiling soft water until of the thickness of rich cream. Then add a handful of salt and boil down a little thicker. Turn into a wooden box or into pans to harden. It can then be cut into cakes and dried.

My jury information is not first hand, so I'm going to appeal to the Nook.

Your nearest druggist or stationer could best supply you with firecrackers and lanterns. The former come



s. Hints on  
festival in a  
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to order, and  
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work.  
OF FOUR.

from five cents a bunch up, and the latter from fifteen to thirty cents, according to size and decoration. For the harvest festival get all the brightness into the decorations you can. Use grain, of course, in sheaves and wreaths and festoons, but work in the red berries from the hawthorn bushes and the wild rose fruits and the vines reddened by the autumn. If materials are plentiful,

deck the whole building lavishly; if not put it all well up to the front rather than scatter it thinly over the whole church. Flags of all sizes help greatly in decorating. Information about magic lanterns and moving picture machines will have reached you before you see this, and the lily information will come in a later issue.—D. D.)



**A BERRYING PICNIC**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We are having our summer vacation now. I am out in the country with my nieces and nephews, having a jolly old time. We go berry picking five miles away, and as it is such a distance we take our dinner with us, and it is as good as a picnic. The last week we were berrying we picked seventy-five pounds of saskatoons. The nearest post office from here is seven miles away, and there is no school out here as yet, but we go to school in Medicine Hat. With the rains this summer, the crops around here are looking excellent. I will now bring my letter to a close, wishing the wigs every success.

Alta. (a). LEFTY (13).

**A NEW SCHOOL**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I thought I would come and join in with the other cousins. I am sending a two-cent stamp so I can get the button. We have two cows named Blossom and Darkie, and five horses. We have a little pup called Watch, and about fifty hens and chickens. I am in the third grade at school, and am eleven years old. We are having a nice school built near our place.

HAYWARD VERNOE WEDRICK.  
B. C. (a).

**WE ARE SEVEN**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club, though I am very interested reading the letters. My father has been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years, and thinks it is a very nice paper. We have a library at our school, and have over forty books in it. Our school started the sixth of August. My father lives three miles south of Keeler. I have three sisters and three brothers. I am a bookworm and read quite a number of books. I go to school every day, and am in grade four. I have a dog named Shep, and a cat named Tabby that is a mouse-catcher. Wishing the Western Wigwam very much success, I enclose an envelope and stamp for a button.

CLARA AUPPERLE.  
Sask. (a).

**GOOD HEALTH TO YOU, LASSIE**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to your corner but have been a silent reader. My brother, George, and sister, Agnes, have written before. As soon as father comes from town I run to see if he has the "Advocate." Then I always look for the Western Wigwam. I have always been afraid of that terrible W.-P. B., and I hope this letter doesn't get into it. We came to Canada three years ago the ninth of March. On the way up I did not feel well. After I got here (on the seventeenth) I took sick with pleura pneumonia, and was

in bed three months. I wore a tube in my side for ever so long afterwards. Last October I took sick with blood-poisoning, and I am not well yet.

Well, Cousin Dorothy, you will find enclosed a two-cent stamp for a button for

RUTH COVERDALE.

Alta. (a).

**A SCHOOL NEAR BY**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am nine years old, and I am in the third class. I have about a mile to go to school. Our teacher's name is Miss C—. We will have a new school-house by the first of October, and then I will not have so far to go. I enclose a stamp and I would like a button.

MARJORIE SHULAR.

Alta. (b).

**FIVE CHILDREN**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Wigwam before, but I will try and write now. I'm twelve years old, and I have two brothers and two sisters. We all go to school. We have half a mile to go. My brothers and I are in the second reader, and my sisters are in the first. I hope to see my letter in print. My father gets "The Farmer's Advocate," and he likes it very well. I enclose a two-cent stamp, and would like a button, please. I sign my own name this time.

JOSEPH BOLDOC.

Alta. (a).

**A HAIL STORM**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the second letter that I have written to you. The saskatoons and raspberries are ripe now, and we have great fun picking them. We are having our vacation now. I am nine years old, and am in the second class. We have a mile and a half to go to school. The crops are fine this year; the oats are taller than I am. There was a hail storm three miles north of us last Sunday that broke windowpanes and destroyed the crops. If you please, I would like a button.

AGNES COVERDALE.

Alta. (a).

**A BIG FARM**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to your corner before, but have been reading the letters for a long time. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for nearly two years and likes it fine. Well, as most all the other members tell about their homes I guess I will, too. We have a very big farm. We have over a hundred head of cattle, twenty-six horses, two pigs, forty chickens and thirteen ducks. We have a number of fruit trees, and I am glad when the fall comes so I can have some fruit to eat.

LIBBIE SANDERSON.

B. C. (a).

**A TRIP TO NIAGARA FALLS**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—May I enter your pleasant little corner once more. I'm going to tell you about a trip we took to Niagara Falls when we lived in Ontario. We left home about five o'clock and went to the station, which was a mile away. The train came about six o'clock, and we got on and went to Toronto, where we took the boat to Port Dalhousie. We then took the street car to the Falls. We passed through many fruit gardens, filled with peaches, pears and grapes. We had a good view of the Welland canal. When we got there we landed on the Canadian side, and after having a good view of the falls we went over the suspension bridge to the American side. We

drove around to the principal places of interest till it was time to go home. We then went back to Toronto and stayed with some friends over night. In the morning we went to the park and saw all the wild animals. We went home that night, and we were all very much pleased with our trip. Were you ever there, Cousin Dorothy? Well, I guess I will close now and not take up too much of this precious space. I would like to correspond with some of the boys and girls of my own age (12). I want a button to show I belong to your club, and I'm sending a two-cent stamp for a button. In the last letter I forgot to send a stamp.

MARGARET E. PARKINSON.  
Sask. (a).

**THE SEASON'S FASHIONS**



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.—This shape is shown in beaver, and also in silk velvet with moire silk crown. It displays the turned up brim so very popular this fall.

Fig. 2.—Shows a turban that is a great favorite. It is made up in all shades of silk velvet.

These cuts are kindly loaned by D. McCall Co., Wholesale Milliners.



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## The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F. R. S. C.  
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CHAPTER XXXIII.—(Continued).

History records how Gaudin de St. Croix, the disciple of Exili, who worked in his secret laboratory at the sublimation of the deadly poison, accidentally developed the mask of glass which protected his face. He inhaled the vapors of the fumes and fell dead by the side of his furnace. This event gave birth to the mask of the face of Paris, a cure to the poison which had so long baffled the world.

The daughter of St. Croix was

seized. His connection with the Marchioness de Brinvilliers and his relations beheaded and her body burnt on the Place de Greve, a sentence which was thrown a second time into the Bastille. The ashes of the Marchioness was arrested, and put upon her trial before the Chambre Ardente, where, as recorded in the narrative of her confessor, Pirol, her ravishing beauty of feature, blue eyes, snow-white skin, and gentle demeanor also tried, and condemned to be burnt. The arch-poisoner Exili won a strong sympathy from the populace of Paris, in whose eyes her charms of person and manner pleaded hard to extenuate her unparalleled crime.

But no power of beauty or fascination breathed fresh life into her veins, but of look could move the stern La Regrie from his judgment. She was pronounced guilty of the death of her husband, and again on all the

knowledge of evil, seemingly cut down with Exili and St. Croix, had sprouted afresh, like an upas that could not be destroyed.

The poisoners became more numerous than ever. Following the track of St. Croix and La Brinvilliers, they carried on the war against humanity without relaxation. Chief of these was a reputed witch and fortune-teller named La Voisin, who had studied the infernal secret under Exili and borne a daughter to the false Italian.

With La Voisin were associated two priests, Le Sage and Le Vigoureux, who lived with her, and assisted her in her necromantic exhibitions, which were visited, believed in, and richly rewarded by some of the foremost people of the Court. These necromantic exhibitions were in reality a cover to darker crimes.

It was long the popular belief in France, that Cardinal Bonzy got from La Voisin the means of ridding himself of sundry persons who stood in the way of his ecclesiastical preferment, or to whom he had to pay pensions in his quality of Archbishop of Narbonne. The Duchesse de Bouillon and the Countess of Soissons, mother of the famous Prince Eugene, were also accused of trafficking with that terrible woman, and were banished from the kingdom in consequence, while a royal duke, Francois de Montmorency, was also suspected of dealings with La Voisin.

The Chambre Ardente struck right and left. Desgrais, chief of the police, by a crafty ruse, penetrated into the secret circle of La Voisin, and she, with a crowd of associates, perished in the fires of the Place de Greve. She left an ill-starred daughter, Marie Exili, to the blank charity of the streets of Paris, and the possession of many of the frightful secrets of her mother and of her terrible father.

Marie Exili clung to Paris. She grew up beautiful and profligate; she coined her rare Italian charms, first into gold and velvet, then into silver and brocade, and at last into copper and rags. When her charms faded entirely, she began to practise the forbidden arts of her mother and father, but without their boldness or long impunity.

She was soon suspected, but receiving timely warning of her danger, from a high patroness at Court, Marie fled to New France in the disguise of a paysanne, one of a cargo of unmarried women sent out to the colony on matrimonial venture, as the custom then was, to furnish wives for the colonists. Her sole possession was an antique cabinet with its contents, the only remnant saved from the fortune of her father, Exili.

Marie Exili landed in New France, cursing the Old World which she had left behind, and bringing as bitter a hatred of the New, which received her without a shadow of suspicion that under her modest peasant's garb was concealed the daughter and inheritrix of the black arts of Antonio Exili and of the sorceress La Voisin.

Marie Exili kept her secret well. She played the ingenue to perfection. Her straight figure and black eyes having drawn a second glance from the Sieur Corriveau, a rich habitant of St. Valier, who was looking for a servant among the crowd of paysannes who had just arrived from France, he could not escape from the power of their fascination.

As La Corriveau listened to the tale of the burning of her grandmother on the Place de Greve, her own soul seemed bathed in the flames which rose from the faggots, and which to her perverted reason appeared as the fires of cruel injustice, calling for revenge upon the whole race of the oppressors of her family, as she regarded the punishers of their crimes.

With such a parentage, and such dark secrets brooding in her bosom, Marie Josephte, or, as she was commonly called, La Corriveau, had nothing in common with the simple peasantry among whom she lived.

Years passed over her, youth fled, and La Corriveau still sat in her house, eating her heart out, silent and solitary. After the death of her mother, some whispers of hidden treasures known only to herself, a rumor which she had cunningly set afloat, excited the cupidity of Louis Dodier, a simple habitant of St.



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Valier, and drew him into a marriage with her.

It was a barren union. No child followed, with God's grace in its little hands, to create a mother's feelings and soften the callous heart of La Corriveau. She cursed her lot that it was so, and her dry bosom became an arid spot of desert, tenanted by satyrs and dragons, by every evil passion of a woman without conscience and void of love.

But La Corriveau had inherited the sharp intellect and Italian dissimulation of Antonio Exili: she was astute enough to throw a veil of hypocrisy over the evil eyes which shot like a glance of death from under the thick black eyebrows.

Her craft was equal to her malice. An occasional deed of alms, done not for charity's sake, but for ostentation; an adroit deal of cards, or a horoscope cast to flatter a foolish girl; a word of sympathy, hollow as a water bubble, but colored with iridescent prettiness, averted suspicion from the darker traits of her character.

If she was hated, she was also feared by her neighbors, and although the sign of the cross was made upon the chair whereon she had sat in a neighbor's house, her visits were not unwelcome, and in the manor-house, as in the cabin of the woodman, La Corriveau was received, consulted, rewarded, and oftener thanked than cursed, by her witless dupes.

There was something sublime in the satanic pride with which she carried with her the terrible secrets of her race, which in her own mind made her the superior of every one around her, and whom she regarded as living only by her permission or forbearance.

For human love other than as a degraded animal, to make men the slaves of her mercenary schemes, La Corriveau cared nothing. She never felt it, never inspired it. She looked down upon all her sex as the filth of creation and, like herself, incapable of a chaste feeling or a pure thought. Every better instinct of her nature had gone out like the flame of a lamp whose oil is exhausted: love of money remained

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as dregs at the bottom of her heart. A deep grudge against mankind, and a secret pleasure in the misfortunes of others, especially of her own sex, were her ruling passions.

Her mother, Marie Exili, had died in her bed, warning her daughter not to dabble in the forbidden arts which she had taught her, but to cling to her husband and live an honest life as the only means of dying a more hopeful death than her ancestors.

La Corriveau heard much, but heeded little. The blood of Antonio Exili and of La Voisin beat too vigorously in her veins to be tamed down by the feeble whispers of a dying woman who had been weak enough to give way at last. The death of her mother left La Corriveau free to follow her own will. The Italian subtlety of her race made her secret and cautious. She had few personal affronts to avenge, and few temptations in the simple community where she lived to practise more than the ordinary arts of a rural fortune-teller, keeping in impenetrable shadow the darker side of her character as a born sorceress and poisoner.

In pursuance of this design, Angelique had already sent for a couple of Indian canoemen to embark Fanchon at the quay of the Friponne and convey her to St. Valier.

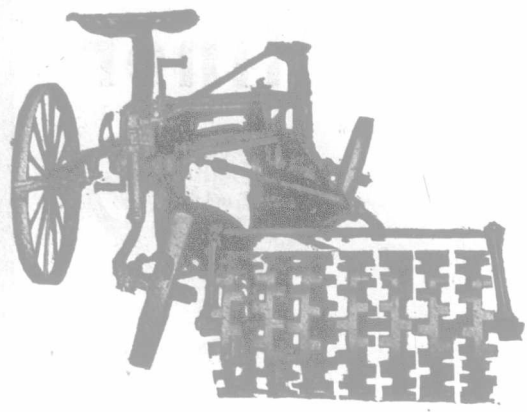
Half-civilized and wholly-demoralized red men were always to be found on the beach of Stadacona, as they still called the Batture of the St. Charles, lounging about in blankets, smoking, playing dice, or drinking pints or quarts,—as fortune favored them, or a passenger wanted conveyance in their bark canoes, which they managed with a dexterity unsurpassed by any boatman that ever put oar or paddle in water, salt or fresh.

These rough fellows were safe and trusty in their profession. Fanchon knew them slightly, and felt no fear whatever in seating herself upon the bear skin which carpeted the bottom of their canoe.

They pushed off at once from the shore, with scarcely a word of reply to her voluble directions and gesticulations



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as they went speeding their canoe down the stream. The turning tide bore them lightly on its bosom, and they chanted a wild, monotonous refrain as their paddles flashed and dipped alternately in stream and sunshine;

"Ah! ah! Tenaouich tenaga! Tenaouich tenaga, ouich ka!"

"They are singing about me, no doubt," said Fanchon to herself. "I do not care what people say, they cannot be Christians who speak such a heathenish jargon as that: it is enough to sink the canoe; but I will repeat my paternosters and my Ave Marias, seeing they will not converse with me, and I will pray good St. Anne to give me a safe passage to St. Valier." In which pious occupation, as the boatmen continued their savage song without paying her any attention, Fanchon, with many interruptions of worldly thoughts, spent the rest of the time she was in the Indian canoe.

Down past the green hills of the south shore the boatmen steadily plied their paddles, and kept singing their wild Indian chant. The wooded slopes of Orleans basked in sunshine as they overlooked the broad channel through which the canoe sped, and long before meridian the little bark was turned in to shore and pulled up on the beach of St. Valier.

Fanchon leaped out without assistance, wetting a foot in so doing, which somewhat discomposed the good humor she had shown during the voyage. Her Indian boatmen offered her no help, considering that women were made to serve men and help themselves, and not to be waited upon by them.

"Not that I wanted to touch one of their savage hands," muttered Fanchon, "but they might have offered one assistance! Look there!" continued she, pulling aside her skirt and showing a very trim foot wet up to the ankle; "they ought to know the difference between their red squaws and the white girls of the city. If they are not worth politeness, we are. But Indians are only fit to kill Christians or be killed by them; and you might as well courtesy to a bear in the briars as to an Indian anywhere."

The boatmen looked at her foot with supreme indifference, and taking out their pipes, seated themselves on the edge of their canoe, and began to smoke.

"You may return to the city," said she, addressing them sharply. "I play to the bon Dieu to strike you white—it is vain to look for manners from an Indian! I shall remain in St. Valier, and not return with you."

"Marry me, be my squaw, Ania?" replied one of the boatmen, with a grim smile. "The bon Dieu will strike out paposes white, and teach them manners like palefaces."

"Ugh! not for all the King's money. What! marry a red Indian, and carry his pack like Fifine Perotte? I would die first! You are bold indeed, Paul La Crosse, to mention such a thing to me. Go back to the city! I would not trust myself again in your canoe. It required courage to do so at all, but Mademoiselle selected you for my boatmen, not I. I wonder she did so, when the brothers Ballou, and the prettiest fellows in town, were idle on the Batture."

"Ania is niece to the old medicine-woman in the stone wigwam at St. Valier; going to see her, eh?" asked the other boatman, with a slight display of curiosity.

"Yes, I am going to visit my aunt Dodier; why should I not? She has crocks of gold buried in the house, I can tell you that, Pierre Ceinture!"

"Going to get some from La Corriveau eh? crocks of gold, eh?" said Paul La Crosse.

"La Corriveau has medicines, too! get some, eh?" asked Pierre Ceinture.

"I am going neither for gold nor medicines, but to see my aunt, if it concerns you to know, Pierre Ceinture! which it does not!"

"Mademoiselle des Meloises pay her to go, eh? not going back ever, eh?" asked the other Indian.

"Mind your own affairs, Paul La Crosse, and I will mind mine! Mademoiselle des Meloises paid you to bring me to St. Valier, not to ask me impertinences. That is enough for you!" Here is your fare; now you can return

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Mapleine is the new flavoring better than maple. It is sold by grocers everywhere, 50c. per bottle. If not send 50c. in stamps to the Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash. for a 2-oz. bottle and recipe book.

to the Sault au Matelot, and drink yourselves blind with the money!"

"Very good, that!" replied the Indian. "I like to drink myself blind, will do it to-night! Like to see me, eh?"

Better than that go see La Corriveau! The habitans say she talks with the Devil, and makes the sickness settle like fog upon the wigwams of the red men. They say she can make pale faces die by looking at them! But Indians are too hard to kill with a look! Fire-water and gun and tomahawk, and fever in the wigwams, only make the Indians die."

"Good that something can make you die, for your ill manners! Look at my stocking!" replied Fanchon, with warmth. "If I tell La Corriveau what you say of her there will be trouble in your wigwam, Pierre Ceinture!"

"Do not do that, Ania!" replied the Indian, crossing himself earnestly; "do not tell La Corriveau, or she will make an image of wax and call it Pierre Ceinture, and she will melt it away before a slow fire, and as it melts my flesh and bones will melt away, too! Do not tell her, Fanchon Dodier!" The Indian had picked up this piece of superstition from the white habitans, and, like them, thoroughly believed in the supernatural powers of La Corriveau."

"Well, leave me! get back to the city, and tell Mademoiselle I arrived safe at St. Valier," replied Fanchon, turning to leave them.

The Indians were somewhat taken down by the airs of Fanchon, and they stood in awe of the far-reaching power of her aunt, from the spell of whose witchcraft they firmly believed no hiding-place, even in the deepest woods, could protect them. Merely nodding a farewell to Fanchon, the Indians silently pushed their canoe into the stream, and, embarking, returned to the city by the way they came.

A fine breezy upland lay before Fanchon Dodier. Cultivated fields of corn, and meadows ran down to the shore. A row of white cottages, forming a loosely connected street, clustered into something like a village at the point where the parish church stood, at the intersection of two or three roads one of which, a narrow green track, but, little worn by the carts of the habitans, led to the stone house of La Corriveau, the chimney of which was just visible as you lost sight of the village spire.

In a deep hollow, out of sight of the village church, almost out of hearing of its little bell, stood the house of La

## Fruit Lands

LAKESIDE ORCHARD TRACTS

LOWER ARROW LAKE, B. C.

Rich soil, delightful climate, irrigation unnecessary, easy terms.

For particulars apply

LAKESIDE ORCHARD CO.

Renata

B. C.



Corriveau, a square, heavy structure of stone, inconvenient and gloomy with narrow windows and an uninviting door. The pine forest touched it on one side, a brawling stream twisted itself like a live snake half round it on the other. A plot of green grass, ill kept and deformed with noxious weeds, dock, fennel, thistle and foul stramonium, was surrounded by a rough wall of loose stones, forming the lawn, such as it was, where, under a tree, seated in an armchair, was a solitary woman, whom Fanchon recognized as her aunt, Marie Josephite Dodier, surnamed La Corriveau.

La Corriveau, in feature and person took after her grandsire Exili. She was tall and straight, of a swarthy complexion, black-haired, and intensely black-eyed. She was not uncomely of feature, nay, had been handsome, nor was her look at first sight forbidding, especially if she did not turn upon you those small basilisk eyes of hers, full of fire and glare as the eyes of a rattlesnake. But truly those thin, cruel lips of hers never smiled spontaneously, or affected to smile upon you unless she had an object to gain by assuming a disguise as foreign to her as light to an angel of darkness.

La Corriveau was dressed in a robe of soft brown stuff shaped with a degree of taste and style beyond the garb of her class. Neatness in dress was the one virtue she had inherited from her mother. Her feet were small and well-shod, like a lady's, as the envious neighbors used to say. She never in her life would wear the sabots of the peasant women, nor go barefoot, as many of them did, about the house. La Corriveau was vain of her feet, which would have made her fortune, as she thought with bitterness, anywhere but in St. Valier.

She sat musing in her chair, not noticing the presence of her niece, who stood for a moment looking and hesitating before accosting her. Her countenance bore, when she was alone, an expression of malignity which made Fanchon shudder. A quick, unconscious twitching of the fingers accompanied her thoughts, as if this weird woman was playing a game of mora with the evil genius that waited on her. Her grandsire Exili had the same nervous twitching of his fingers, and the vulgar accused him of playing at mora with the Devil, who ever accompanied him, they believed.

The lips of La Corriveau moved in unison with her thoughts. She was giving expression to her habitual contempt for her sex as she crooned over, in a sufficiently audible voice to reach the ear of Fanchon, a hateful song of Jean Le Meung on women:

"Toutes vous etes, serez ou futes, De fait ou de volonte putes!"

"It is not nice to say that, Aunt Marie!" exclaimed Fanchon, coming forward and embracing La Corriveau, who gave a start on seeing her niece so unexpectedly before her. "It is not nice, and it is not true!"

"But it is true, Fanchon Dodier! if it be not nice. There is nothing nice to be said of our sex, except by foolish men! Women know one another better! But," continued she, scrutinizing her niece with her keen black eyes, which seemed to pierce her through and through, "what ill wind or Satan's errand has brought you to St. Valier today, Fanchon?"

"No ill wind, nor ill errand either, I hope, aunt. I come by command of my mistress to ask you to go to the city: she is biting her nails off with impatience to see you on some business."

"And who is your mistress, who dares to ask La Corriveau to go to the city at her bidding?"

"Do not be angry, aunt," replied Fanchon, soothingly. "It was I counselled her to send for you, and I offered to fetch you. My mistress is a high lady, who expects to be still higher,—Mademoiselle des Meloises!"

"Mademoiselle Angeliqne des Meloises,—one hears enough of her! a high lady indeed! who will be low enough at last! A minx as vain as she is pretty, who would marry all the men in New France, and kill all the women, if she could have her way! What in the name of the Sabbath does she want with La Corriveau?"

"She did not call you names, aunt,

and please do not say such things of her, for you will frighten me away before I tell my errand. Mademoiselle Angeliqne sent this piece of gold as earnest-money to prove that she wants your counsel and advice in an important matter."

Fanchon untied the corner of her handkerchief, and took from it a broad shining louis d'or. She placed it in the hand of Corriveau, whose long fingers clutched it like the talons of a harpy. Of all the evil passions of this woman, the greed for money was the most ravenous.

"It is long since I got a piece of gold like that to cross my hand with, Fanchon!" said she, looking at it admiringly and spitting on it for good luck.

"There are plenty more where it came from aunt," replied Fanchon. "Mademoiselle could fill your apron with gold every day of the week if she would: she is to marry the Intendant!"

"Marry the Intendant! ah, indeed! that is why she sends for me so urgently! I see! Marry the Intendant! She will bestow a pot of gold on La Corriveau to accomplish that match!"

"Maybe she would, aunt; I would, myself. But it is not that she wishes to consult you about just now. She lost her jewels at the ball, and wants your help to find them."

"Lost her jewels, eh? Did she say you were to tell me that she had lost her jewels, Fanchon?"

"Yes, aunt, that is what she wants to consult you about," replied Fanchon, with simplicity. But the keen perception of La Corriveau saw that a second purpose lay behind it.

"A likely tale!" muttered she, "that so rich a lady would send for La Corriveau from St. Valier to find a few jewels! But it will do. I will go with you to the city. I cannot refuse an invitation like that. Gold fetches any woman, Fanchon. It fetches me always. It will fetch you, too, some day, if you are lucky enough to give it the chance."

"I wish it would fetch me now, aunt; but poor girls who live by service and wages have small chance to be sent for in that way! We are glad to get the empty hand without the money. Men are so scarce with this cruel war, that they might easily have a wife to each finger, were it allowed by the law. I heard Dame Tremblay say—and I thought her very right—the Church does not half consider our condition and necessities."

"Dame Tremblay! the charming Josephine of Lake Beauport! She who would have been a witch, and could not: Satan would not have her!" exclaimed La Corriveau, scornfully. "Is she still housekeeper and bedmaker at Beaumanoir?"

Fanchon was honest enough to feel rather indignant at this speech. "Don't speak so of her, aunt; she is not bad. Although I ran away from her, and took service with Mademoiselle des Meloises, I will not speak ill of her."

"Why did you run away from Beaumanoir?" asked La Corriveau.

Fanchon reflected a moment upon the mystery of the lady of Beaumanoir, and something checked her tongue, as if it were not safe to tell all she knew to her aunt, who would, moreover, be sure to find out from Angeliqne herself as much as her mistress wished her to know.

"I did not like Dame Tremblay, aunt," replied she; "I preferred to live with Mademoiselle Angeliqne. She is a lady, a beauty, who dresses to surpass any picture in the book of modes from Paris, which I often looked at on her dressing-table. She allowed me to imitate them, or wear her cast-off dresses, which were better than any other ladies' new ones. I have one of them on. Look, aunt!" Fanchon spread out very complacently the skirt of a pretty blue robe she wore.

La Corriveau nodded her head in a sort of silent approval, and remarked,— "She is free-handed enough! She gives what costs her nothing, and takes all she can get, and is, after all, a trollop, like the rest of us, Fanchon, who would be very good if there were neither men nor money nor fine clothes in the world, to tempt poor silly women."

"You do say such nasty things, aunt!" exclaimed Fanchon, flashing with indignation. "I will hear no more! I am going into the house to see dear old



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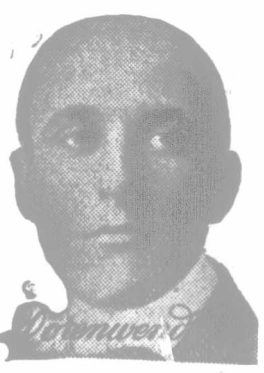
Our Goods are recognized all over America as being superior to all others.

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We are the Only Manufacturers of Hygienic, Sanitary Toupees and Wigs (Patented).

Write for Catalog K.

**The DORENWEND Co. of TORONTO Ltd.**  
103-105 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Uncle Dodier, who has been looking through the window at me for ten minutes past, and dared not come out to speak to me. You are too hard on poor old Uncle Dodier, aunt," said Fanchon, boldly. "If you cannot be kind to him, why did you marry him?"

"Why, I wanted a husband, and he wanted my money, that was all; and I got my bargain, and his too, Fanchon!" and the woman laughed savagely.

"I thought people married to be happy, aunt," replied the girl, persistently. "Happy! Such folly! Satan yokes people together to bring more sinners into the world, and supply fresh fuel for his fires."

"My mistress thinks there is no happiness like a good match," remarked Fanchon; "and I think so, too, aunt. I shall never wait the second time of asking, I assure you, aunt."

"You are a fool, Fanchon," said La Corriveau; "but your mistress deserves to wear the ring of Cleopatra, and to become the mother of witches and harlots for all time. Why did she really send for me?"

The girl crossed herself, and exclaimed "God forbid, aunt! my mistress is not like that!"

La Corriveau spat at the mention of the sacred name. "But it is in her, Fanchon. It is in all of us! If she is not so already, she will be. But go into the house and see your foolish uncle, while I go prepare for my visit. We will set out at once, Fanchon, for business like that of Angeliqne des Meloises cannot wait."

(To be continued.)

J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man., judged Shorthorns at the Minnesota State Fair.

# Stallions and Fillies

W. J. McCallum will arrive at **Virden, Manitoba**

about October 6th with two carloads of **STALLIONS AND FILLIES** of excellent quality and breeding. We are satisfied with small profits, which also accounts for quick sales. Intending purchasers should see our stock.

See other advertisement in this issue on page 1325.

**W. J. McCallum & Bro.**  
**VIRDEN, MAN.**



### "The Land of the Big, Red Apple"

Write us for information of the best of the Famous Okanagan Valley. Our booklet is free to those interested.

Fruit lands at reasonable prices where irrigation is not required. Climate unsurpassed, rich soil, pure water, good schools—in fact everything one could wish for to make life worth living.

**FISHER & SAGE**  
**ARMSTRONG, B. C.**

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

**MEN WANTED**—Young, strong, countrymen preferred, account increasing business on all railroads, for firemen or brakemen; experience unnecessary. \$75 to \$100 monthly. Promoted to conductor or engineer. State age, weight, height. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Munroe Street, Brooklyn, New York. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

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

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN**—Heifers and Bulls for sale. Prize winners of Heavy Milking Strains. A. S. Johannes, Clandeboye, Man.

**FOR SALE**—South African Veteran's Land Grants. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie.

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

**FOR SALE**—Victoria Chicken Farm of over 5 acres, 5-roomed house, stable, chicken house, 40 fruit trees, twenty minutes' walk from car line. Half of this is suitable for cultivation and the other half for chickens. There's money in chicken raising at Victoria. Price only \$2,500. Terms from one-third to one-half cash, balance 1, 2, or 3 years. Address L. W. Bick, Dept. A, 1104 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

**PRESTON SEED WHEAT**—Grown three successive years on breaking. Guaranteed absolutely free from noxious weeds. Price and sample on application. Paul Homer, Neepawa, Man.

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

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

**YOUNG MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL**—Good profits await you in sunny, mild climate; Vancouver Island offers opportunities in business, professions, fruit growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room B34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

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

**WANTED**—Young brood mares over 14 cwt. Percheron grade preferred and in foal. State number and price to Farmer's Advocate, Box H.

**WANTED**—Man and wife to work on ranch; must be experienced in farm work. State how many children, what ages. Apply Box 78 Claresholm, Alberta.

### Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

**LOST**—2 Oxen, about 2 1/2 years old, dark Red, white spot on forehead. Branded V on the left outlock. One ear cleft, horns cut off. Please give information to Jos. Lagimodiere, Vannes, Man.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**R. P. EDWARDS**, South Salt Springs, B. C.: Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: F.C.R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale. Eggs sold after June 1st for \$1.00 per setting.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**—Fancy breeding and utility stock. Apply to Chas. Peach, Sintaluta, Sask.

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

**FOR SALE**—A trio of S. S. Hamburgs, \$5.00; Matched in March. 1 doz. year old Black Minorcas, hen and cock, \$15.00. Trio, year-old Blue Andalusians, \$5.50. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C.

## 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. Send no more than two lines.

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

**WALTER JAMES & SONS**, 200 Main St., Vancouver, Man., Clydesdales, Shorthorns, and Berkshires swine. For sale, yearling Lells at rock bottom prices. Write for catalogue for spring pigs.

**GUS WIGHT**, Evergreen Farm, near Nanaimo, Man., Clydesdales, Shorthorns, and Berkshires. Write for prices.

**W. J. TREGILLUS**, Calgary, Alberta, and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

**McKIRDY BROS.**, Mount Pleasant, near Vancouver, Man., breeders of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and shorthorned horses.

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

**JAMES A. COLVIN**, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

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

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

**ROW BROS.**, Ellsboro, Assa., breeders of Airedale new cattle, stock for sale.

**CLYDE DALES**—K. E. F. 125, Wata, Man. Write for catalogue.

## TRADE NOTES

### STEEL SHOES ARE COMFORTABLE

Public interest in steel shoes continues unabated, and the big factory in Racine, Wis., that turns them out is almost snowed under with business. A great many subscribers of this paper are wearing these shoes, and wearers express unbounded satisfaction. Never in recent years has an invention been brought out which promises to save the farmers such an enormous expense as will be effected when steel shoes are almost universally worn. One pair of steel shoes are said to outlast from three to six pairs of the best leather-soled work shoes. This means a saving of \$5 to \$10 a year in shoe bills, besides the advantage of wearing shoes that are absolutely waterproof, always easy and comfortable, and that never get hard warped and run over at the heels.

An interesting little book, "The Sole of Steel," issued by the Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 216, Toronto, Canada, gives full information in regard to these popular work shoes. Send for a copy of the book or turn to the company's advertisement in this issue and order a pair of steel shoes on the order blank furnished for that purpose. The company is thoroughly reliable. N. M. Ruthstein, the secretary and treasurer of the Steel Shoe Company, is the man who invented the shoe.

Owing to the fact that the business was so much bigger than anticipated, the company was not always able to fill orders promptly last season. The manufacturing facilities have been increased to such an extent that orders can now be filled as fast as received. Not only has the factory in Racine been greatly enlarged, but the capacity of the company's large plant in Toronto, Canada, has also been increased.

### BUYING LUMBER AT COAST

Messrs. Marriot & Co., Vancouver, B. C., are using space in this paper to bring before lumber users of the prairie provinces, the offer which they have to make to every consumer of lumber in Western Canada. Their offer briefly is this: They will ship direct from their British Columbia mills building material of all kinds to contractors and farmers, thus enabling lumber buyers to procure what stock they need at close to wholesale prices. This is the first opportunity prairie farmers have had of purchasing building material direct from the coast mills. Manufacturing lumber is the business of Messrs. Marriot & Co. Between them and the consumer there are no dealers, whose profit adds to the ultimate cost of the material. They sell direct, and from their shipping mills at Swanson Bay, Pingston Creek, Abbotsford, New Westminster, Eburne, Sidney and Vancouver they are able to forward lumber shingles, doors, and building material of all kinds promptly on receipt of order.

## Questions & Answers

### BRANDING CATTLE

Man and wife have been married about ten years. At the time of marriage wife's father gave her a start in horses, also gave her a paper for proof of same, the animals having no brand on but her father's. A few years after wife thought she would like to have a brand of her own on the increase. Husband preferred only one brand, and branded same with his brand on right shoulder with a small bar on right jaw for her.

1. Can wife claim her stock by law?

2. Is it liable to claim for using an unregistered mark?

—MRS. THOMPSON'S WIFE.

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The only piece in Dairy Tubular Bowls

You would not bother with a cultivator that had 40 to 60 useless shovels.

Then why bother with a disk-filled cream separator, with 40 to 60 useless disks in the bowl, when the Sharples Dairy Tubular has nothing in the bowl except the piece here shown on the thumb?



62 Disks from one Common Bowl.

Sharples Dairy Tubulars are the only modern, simple, sanitary, easy-to-clean cream separators. Most efficient, most durable, lightest running. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. The World's Best.

Write for catalogue No. 186

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**

Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

## A Woman's Sympathy

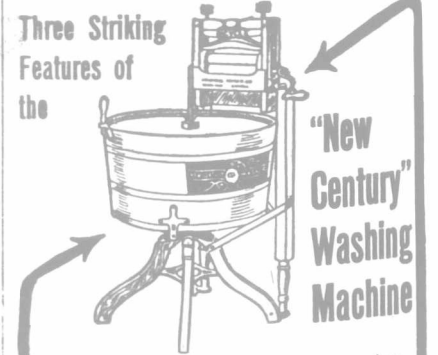
Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill. I can do this for you and will if you will assist him. All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. F. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

## For Sale

The Okanagan Creamery at Armstrong, B. C., including about two acres of grounds and all machinery and equipment. Tenders will be received to October 15th. For full particulars write or call on

Okanagan Creamery Association, Ltd. A. E. Sage, Sec., ARMSTRONG, B. C.

"Young man," said a rich and pompous old gentleman, "I was not always thus. I did not always ride in a motor car of my own. When I first started in life, I had to walk."  
"You were lucky," rejoined the young man. "When I first started I had to crawl. It took me a long time to learn to walk." — Democratic Telegram.



Three Striking Features of the "New Century" Washing Machine  
Ball Bearings insure easy running. Strong Spiral Springs reverse the motion, and really do half the work. Wringer Stand is strong and rigid—and so attached that it is always in the right position. Price \$9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet. Dowsell Manufacturing Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont. 35



## SLOCAN PARK

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### KOOTENAYS

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

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

Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.  
Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

### Make a Living From the Start

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

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

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

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

"When young fellers gets a-courtin," said Farmer Cornloss, "they sure goes plump crazy, an' that boy Sam o' mine ain't no exception."

"So Sam's started, eh?" queried the nearest neighbor.

"Started? I should say so!" exclaimed Father Cornloss. "Why didn't he go inter town yester'day an' blow in half a dollar for a tooth-brush!"

## How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and it Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its miseries. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-five years, has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, salve, cream, or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased membranes and makes a radical cure, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 716 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A., and he will send you by return mail, from his Canadian Distributing Depot, enough of the medicine to satisfy you that it is all he claims for it as a remedy for catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, asthma, bronchitis, colds, and all catarrhal conditions. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

Ans.—1. Section 18 of Brands Ordinance and sub-sections (a) and (b) are as follows:

Sec. 18.—Any person who:

(a) Brands or directs, aids or assists to brand any stock with a brand which has not been recorded under the provisions of this ordinance;

(b) Brands or causes, directs or permits to be branded with his own brand any stock of which he is not the owner without the authority of the owner;

Shall be guilty of an offence and on summary conviction thereof before a justice of the peace liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of \$200.

2. You can claim your original stock or their increase which has been derived from the stock given to you by your father.

### NASAL GLEET AND FOOT MANGE

1. What is the cause of some of my cattle having a discharge at the nose, much like distemper in horses? I noticed it last March in a two-year-old heifer. It appears at intervals ever since, even in the very warm weather. Oxen are the same, too. They are all in good condition, and have apparently been healthy and hearty all the time.

2. I also have a horse that bites and scratches his hind legs in the stable, and stamps his feet. He has been this way since June, and has been on grass most of the time, getting a light feed of bran and oats twice a day, and three times when working. C. E. S.

Ans.—1. A chronic discharge from the nostrils is usually a symptom of

either a diseased tooth or an inflammation of the lining membranes of the nostrils and cavities of the head. If it is the result of a diseased tooth or bone the discharge is likely to be very offensive. The proper treatment would be to remove the cause. But as more than one of your cattle are affected, it is more likely to be the result of a neglected cold, particularly if the animals were in an unthrifty condition. Give them a tablespoonful of the following mixture in a little damp feed three times a day: Ferri sulphate, one ounce; copper sulphate, one-half ounce, and pulverized gentian, four ounces. Keep the nostrils clean. Feeding off the floor would favor the flow of discharge.

2. Your horse is suffering from foot mange, caused by the symbiocytes equi, a small parasite which burrows under the scales of the skin, causing great itching of the legs. First scrub the legs well with warm water and castile soap. Then make a solution of creolin, one ounce to a quart of soft water, to which is added two drams of formalin. This should be well rubbed into the legs with a corn brush on alternate days. It is not advisable to use the same brushes in cleaning other horses.

3. The necessary food for the family of the execution debtor during six months which may include grain and flour or vegetables and meat, either prepared for use or on foot.

(d) Three oxen, horses or mules, or any three of them; six cows, six sheep, three pigs and fifty domestic fowls, besides the animals the execution debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes and food for the same for the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, or for such of these months or portions thereof as may follow the date of seizure, provided such seizure be made between the first day of August and the thirtieth day of April next ensuing.

(e) The harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow, one cross plow, one set of harrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper or binder, one set of sleighs and one seed drill.

(f) The books of a professional man.

(g) The tools and necessary implements to the extent of two hundred dollars used by the execution debtor in the practice of his trade or profession.

(h) Seed grain sufficient to seed all his land under cultivation, not exceeding eight acres, at the rate of two bushels per acre (defendant to have choice of seed), and fourteen bushels of potatoes.

Ans.—1. In the province of Saskatchewan, a seizure can be made against personal property under an execution against a man's goods at the same time that an execution against lands is out against the same judgment debtor.

2. The following is a list of the exemptions from seizure of writs of execution in the province of Saskatchewan: (a) The necessary and ordinary clothing of himself and his family.

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.

## Questions & Answers

### GENERAL

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### PROPERTY UNDER SEIZURE

1. When a judgment is placed against real estate, can a seizure be made on personal property or grain?

2. What is exempt of seizure in the province of Saskatchewan?

3. What is the penalty for selling grain that is seized by sheriff and left in the debtor's possession?

### SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. In the province of Saskatchewan, a seizure can be made against personal property under an execution against a man's goods at the same time that an execution against lands is out against the same judgment debtor.

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No firearm ever had such a triumphant vindication as

## The Ross Rifle

It has been assailed in every quarter. The attacks have come from opposition manufacturers, from hostile newspapers and from honest sceptics.

All is changed and those who pinned their faith to the Ross Rifle have had their judgment fully justified.

THE ROSS SPORTING RIFLE is the embodiment of every essential and desirable feature of the modern gun.

If your local dealer is without a supply of the Ross Rifle write us direct.

Price, \$25 and up.

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Quebec, P. Q.

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Well trained old country girls, for city or country service, arriving weekly. No fee charged employers who become subscribers to the Guild. Write for booklet giving full information, or send cheque for \$45.00 and railway fare from Montreal to destination, with references, and a satisfactory maid will be sent at once—the money advanced to be deducted from her wages.

THE GUILD  
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## Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

### Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

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 Veterinary Adviser

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.

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

As a gentleman was having his luncheon in the coffee room of a Birmingham hotel he was much annoyed by another visitor, who during the whole of the meal stood with his back to the fire warming himself and watching him partake of his repast.

At length, unable to endure it any longer, he rang the bell and said:

"Waiter, kindly turn that gentleman round; I think he is done on that side."—*Tit Bits.*

### They Didn't Have to Change.

During the years in which our pure food laws have been put into effect there has been a great hurrying and scurrying on the part of the food manufacturers to change their methods to make them conform to the law.

The Quaker Oats Company is a conspicuous exception. It was admitted that Quaker Oats was as pure and clean as possible and that it was an ideal food. The purity and cleanliness of Quaker Oats is familiar to every one who has compared it with other brands of oatmeal.

It is so cheap that any one can afford it and so nourishing that everyone needs it. The result of last year's experiments at Yale and other points where food values were tested is that Quaker Oats has been adopted by many persons as their food on which they rely for adding vigor and endurance of muscle and brain.



WHERE HORSES THRIVE ON PRAIRIE GRASS.

either a diseased tooth or an inflammation of the lining membranes of the nostrils and cavities of the head. If it is the result of a diseased tooth or bone the discharge is likely to be very offensive. The proper treatment would be to remove the cause. But as more than one of your cattle are affected, it is more likely to be the result of a neglected cold, particularly if the animals were in an unthrifty condition. Give them a tablespoonful of the following mixture in a little damp feed three times a day: Ferri sulphate, one ounce; copper sulphate, one-half ounce, and pulverized gentian, four ounces. Keep the nostrils clean. Feeding off the floor would favor the flow of discharge.

2. Your horse is suffering from foot mange, caused by the symbiocytes equi, a small parasite which burrows under the scales of the skin, causing great itching of the legs. First scrub the legs well with warm water and castile soap. Then make a solution of creolin, one ounce to a quart of soft water, to which is added two drams of formalin. This should be well rubbed into the legs with a corn brush on alternate days. It is not advisable to use the same brushes in cleaning other horses.

**HEMATURIA**

Horse passes bloody urine; sometimes clots of blood are passed. He appears otherwise healthy, and shows no symptoms of inflammation of the kidneys. A. H.

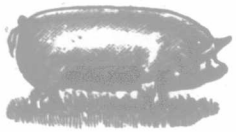
Ans.—If the trouble is caused by the presence of calculi (stones) in the bladder or kidneys, a cure cannot be

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**ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE**  
 Temperance St., Toronto, Canada.  
 Established 1862, taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario, 1908. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. College opens Friday, October 1st, 1909. Course of study extends through three college years.  
 E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M. S., Principal  
 Calendar on Application. Fees: \$75 per season.


**FOUR IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS**  
 High class herd headers, extra well bred, choice individuals, 2 reds and 2 roans, all yearlings. One choice rich roan yearling bull from Imp. Sire and Dam, 4 bull calves 8 to 12 months old. Females all sizes. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1 mile from Burlington Jct. Station.  
**J. F. MITCHELL** Burlington, Ont.

**Glencorse Yorkshires**  
  
 Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.  
**Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.**

**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 year old.  
**George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.**

**Shorthorn Dairy Cows**  
**\$50.00 to \$75.00**  
 will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers. Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.  
**J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.**

**R. H. WINNY** BREEDER and DEALER  
 of Imported or Homebred Pedigree and Grade  
**CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE SHEEP AND BERKSHIRE PIGS**  
**Nicola Stock Farm**  
 P. O. Box 33, Nicola, B.C.  
 Adjoining town of Nicola, one-half mile from Nicola Station.  
**FOR SALE**—Pedigree Ram and Ewe Lambs. Young Berkshire Boar and Sows.

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

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

**CLYDESDALE STUD BOOK OF CANADA**  
 We will buy a few copies each of volumes 1, 8 and 12, or will give in exchange any of the following volumes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.  
 To complete sets we will supply to members volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 at \$1.00 each. Volumes 13, 14, 15 or 16 may be had for \$2.00 each. Address  
**ACCOUNTANT National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Can.**

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

To Reduce My Herd of **SHORTHORNS**  
 I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.  
**JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA**

**Auction Sale of Shorthorns**  
 at Star Farm one mile from station, Thursday, October 21st, 1909.  
 Owing to limited room I have decided to reduce my herd of 60 Shorthorns.  
 This sale will include choice breeding cows, heifers, yearling and two-year-old bulls.  
 Sale to commence at one o'clock.  
 Terms cash or approved note. 5% off for cash.  
 A chance to buy at your own price.  
**R. W. CASWELL,**  
 IMPORTER AND BREEDER  
 Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.  
 C. P. R., C. N. R., and G. T. P.

**J. C. POPE**  
 Regina Stock Farm  
 Regina, Sask.  
 Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine.  
 Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

**Mr. A. I. Hlozman, Court Lodge**  
 Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breed of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

**MILK FEVER OUTFITS,** Dehorers, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, Etc. **Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis.**  
 Write for Illustrated Catalogue.  
**HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 S. Clark St., Chicago**

**Brampton JERSEYS**  
**CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD**  
 from every standpoint. Get some. We ship West again in September. Everything you desire male or female.  
**B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont**

**D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.**  
**Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.**  
 Importer and Breeder of High-Class, Purebred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.  
 Breeders in the West can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses.  
 Correspondence invited.

(i) The homestead, provided the same be not more than one hundred and sixty acres; in case it be more the surplus may be sold subject to any lien or incumbrance thereon.  
 (j) The house and buildings occupied by the execution debtor, and also the lot or lots on which the same are situate, according to the registered plan of the same to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars.  
 3. Goods held under a lawful seizure by a sheriff or any other public officer in his official capacity are in the custody of the law and any person taking them out of his possession is guilty of theft, the limit for punishment of which is seven years' imprisonment.

**PROPERTY MISREPRESENTED**  
 Will innocent misrepresentation of property void a contract and entitle a purchaser to money paid down?  
**SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—Any misrepresentation would make a contract voidable, but would not void a contract; that is, in an action to set aside the contract all the particulars of the misrepresentation should be stated, and would be a ground for the claimant to set aside the contract. This would not be granted, however, unless it was shown that the misrepresentation was of such a character as to go to the root of the contract. It is a purchaser's duty as well as his privilege

four walls, and also below and above the ice.  
 Good drainage is necessary. It should not be possible for water to be held in sawdust. Floor under ice should be slightly higher than ground around. Some put poles in under layer of sawdust to assist water to escape.  
 Any kind of roof that will keep out rain will do, but there must be free ventilation in space between roof and ice. If possible, have wide opening on north side.

**GOSSIP**

**MORE CLYDESDALES COMING**  
 Another shipment of Clydesdale stallions and fillies will be brought to Western Canada from across the water. J. A. Turner is now on his way across the water and hopes to return early in November. The public can expect that this shipment will do justice to the high reputation Mr. Turner enjoys in selecting good animals. Western Canada cannot well have too many good horses.

**COOK OR PEARY AT THE POLE**  
 Discussion in the press recently has taken much space in regard to the finding of the North Pole. With Dr. Cook, who claims to have been at



**RATCHEUGH BEAUTY.**  
 Excellent type of Shorthorn Cow, first at Royal Show, Gloucester, 1909.

to make a personal investigation and satisfy himself of the truth of statements made. Not having done this he is bound to fulfil his contract.

**BUILDING ICE HOUSE**  
 How can I best build an ice-house? I intend building it in one corner of a small building, which will serve as a roof for same, and inclose two sides of the house. Kindly give me your idea in planning for proper drainage, air-proof construction, etc.

Ans.—Having decided on the size required, line up the two inner sides of the building which are to serve as sides of the ice-house with inch lumber to the height desired, having first made sure that studding and posts are strong enough to stand pressure. Next, if the floor is the earth, as it is best to be, set posts two feet or more into the ground on the lines of the two walls to be added inside the building, setting posts not more than three feet apart, and having some means of holding tops of posts strongly in place. The top of these posts need not be much higher than the ice when house is filled. Line up on inside of posts with inch lumber. Always for ice-houses, line up on the inside, as, if put on the outside, the pressure would pull nails and spring the boards out. Make allowance in estimating space needed for a foot spacer's wheel inside each of the

that important quarter of the globe in April, 1908, and Commander Peary, who says he was there about a year later, each insinuating that the other is mistaken, the public will be interested in seeing absolute proof from either.

After an interview with Dr. Cook, William T. Stead concludes as follows:

Peary comes back fresh from the polar sea. Between Cook and the eventful day when he reached the pole there are grim memories of long months of fierce battling with ice floes and polar bears, of a prolonged combat with the Arctic region in its fiercest moods. Peary had companions with whom he can fight his battles over again until he has the last details of his campaign elaborately impressed upon his brain. Cook, along with Esquimos, is in a very different position. Looking back over the crowded week that followed Cook's arrival at Copenhagen one thing stands out conspicuously—that this American citizen never discredited his country by any high-faluting vulgarity or ungenerous cavilling against any brother explorer. He impressed every one from the King of Denmark down, as a simple-minded, honest man, not a bit of a bounder. I believe him to be absolutely unprovoked by nature with the necessary outfit of a faker.

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### GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest Best Blister ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto

## Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### 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. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free. ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, \$1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Varicose Veins, Verrucae, Allaya Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Biele & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

## CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.

BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

Established 1866



"What are marsupials?" asked the teacher, and Johnny was ready with his answer.

"Animals that have pouches in their stomachs," he said, glibly.

"And for what are these pouches used?" asked the teacher, ignoring the slight inaccuracy of the answer. "I'm sure that you know that, too."

"Yes'm," said Johnny, with encouraging promptness. "The pouches are for them to crawl into and conceal themselves when pursued."



FOR PIMPLES AND BAD BLOOD USE B. B. B.

Pimples are invariably due to bad or impoverished blood and while not attended with fatal results, are nevertheless peculiarly distressing to the average person.

Miss E. L. Lang, Esterhazy, Sask., writes: "My face and neck were covered with pimples. I tried all kinds of remedies, but they did me no good. I went to many doctors but they could not cure me. I then tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and I must say it is a wonderful remedy for the cure of pimples."

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

"If when he arrives in New York he fails to produce documentary evidence of the discovery of the pole no one will be more amazed than Cook himself. Whether he got to the pole is a question that the scientists must decide when they have heard his evidence, but Cook himself is certain that he got to the pole. He has a certainty that is as calm, as immutable as the great pyramids. No one who met him at close quarters in Denmark can for a moment deny that."

### PREPARING EXHIBITS

Directions as follows have been published to assist in preparing exhibits for the Dry Farming Congress to be held at Billings, Montana, October 26, 27 and 28:

#### 1. Preparing Sheaf Exhibits of Grain.

Select desirable heads just as the grain enters the yellow ripe stage. Choose well-filled heads that will make a good representative showing for the type of grain which you desire to exhibit. Cut the straw close to the ground so as to exhibit full length of straw, or if the grain has been cut, select best heads with stems long as possible. Make sample not to exceed 200 heads. Tie with soft cloth or narrow ribbon just under heads, at butts and in center of bundle and place in darkened room to cure or ripen. When time permits, untie the bundle, spread out, moisten straws by sprinkling and strip all adhering leaves, polish each straw with soft cloth and re-bind the bundle with any narrow ribbon of appropriate color, tying firmly in at least three or four places. See that all heads are evenly placed, making one compact, circular bush. This is very important. Do not use string in tying bundles of grain. See that each sample is neatly and accurately labeled, wrap in thin, soft cloth and suspend, with the heads down, in a free current of air in a dry place and out of the bleaching effect of the sun.

#### 2. Preparing Sheaf Exhibits of Forage.

Select the most leafy types to be found in the field, taking best and most erect individual specimens obtainable. Cut close to the ground, put in a loose bundle not more than four or five inches in diameter, loosely wrap in paper or thin, porous cloth and hang in the dark to cure. To retain color, forage sample must be dried or cured in the dark, but with plenty of dry air. When well cured, select the individual stems that have retained the best leaves with their leaf color and make up exhibit bundles 4 inches in diameter. Do not strip a single leaf or branchlet from the stem, since we are to show for forage value and want to retain all the leaves possible. Timothy, brome grass, orchard grass, millet and other grass samples are spoiled for forage samples by stripping. Tie neatly with narrow ribbon in three or four places. It is desirable to take samples giving full length of stems at each cutting of clover, alfalfa or other forage cut more than once in the season, giving date of each cutting. A collection of native grasses should, in each instance, show seed or head, either in blossom, or full seed with full length of straw or stem.

#### 3. Threshed Grain Samples.

Threshed grain samples should be run through a fanning mill to blow out all chaff, dirt, weed seeds and light-weight kernels. Samples should consist of 15 to 20 pounds.

#### 4. Samples of Ear Corn.

If possible, the ear corn samples should be selected from the field and not from the crib after husking. Make up a sample of 12 ears as nearly uniform in size, shape and color as possible. See that exhibit ears are well-cured in dry air, and thus avoid formation of mold and the premature sprouting of kernels, which occurs when heat and moisture are both present.

#### 5. Vegetables.

All vegetables and root crops should be selected with great care from fully-ripened specimens, washed and dried out in shallow trays in cool, well-ventilated cellars.

## Are You Down-hearted?

Vigor and Grit are the two things you need with which to conquer. Life is not a bed of roses at the best. Hustle and toil are wanted to bring out the best there are in us. The man or woman, because of ill health, becomes discouraged, is a pitiable object indeed.

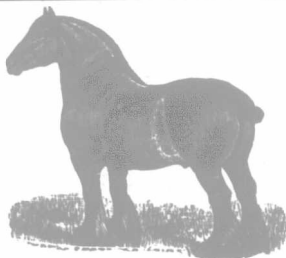
Keep your bodily health. That's the first step to success. Be definite in purpose. That's the second step.

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

will help you achieve both. They will ward off disease, tone the body, make a new being of you. Taken in time, they positively prevent many of the serious ailments that are caused by a disordered digestion. By acting on the vital organs and carrying off the secretions of the body, they cleanse the system, purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. They put new vim and vigor into the body, new energy and courage into the brain, and you will find they quickly

## Make Life a Joy and a Blessing

In boxes, with full directions, 25c.



## W. J. McCALLUM

BRAMPTON, ONT.

My next importation of fillies, mares and stallions will arrive about the middle of September—a larger and better importation than ever.

Our former importations have been sold within the shortest period of any importer in America, which proves we handle the best. We are satisfied with small profits, which also accounts for quick sales. If you want the best at the same price others are asking for an inferior class, I would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see my stock first. This importation, the majority of which will be bred, will have size, quality and breeding. The place at which these fillies and stallions will be disposed of is to be announced later. Address all communications to Brampton, Ont.

### W. J. McCALLUM & BRO.

BRAMPTON

ONTARIO

### IMPORTED SHIRE MARES FOR SALE

I am importing a choice consignment of young mares to arrive in October. They have been bred to some of the best stallions in England and are supposed to be safe in foal.

Buy a registered Shire mare and start breeding heavy draft stock, the kind that fetch big prices.

Also three Imported Shire stallions for sale at reasonable prices.

Several splendid Berkshire boars for sale. Correspondence solicited.



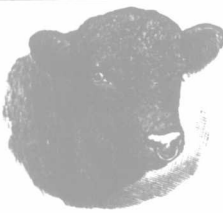
### James M. Ewens

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM

Bethany, C. N. E.

BETHANY, MANITOBA

Minnedosa, C.P.E.



## Is Your Stock For Sale?

If so why don't you advertise it and let every one know? Out of 25,000 people there are sure to be quite a number that want exactly what you have to sell. Advertise in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL and reach 25,000 of Western Canada's best farmers. Write for rates.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL  
Winnipeg, Manitoba



# Genasco Ready Roofing

Trinidad Lake asphalt is the backbone of Genasco. It is the greatest weather-resister known. It makes Genasco cost a little more and makes it worth it because it lasts so long.

When you don't have leaks, damage, repairs and renewals to pay for, you have real roof-economy.

Get Genasco—the worth while roofing for every building on the farm. Look for the hemisphere trade-mark, and you'll get the roofing backed with a thirty-two-million-dollar guarantee. Mineral and smooth surface. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

**THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY**



Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago

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## HUNGRY, BUT CAN'T EAT

That is the predicament of many people who suffer from dyspepsia and stomach troubles.

What torture such persons suffer can only be told by the sufferers themselves.

Stomach trouble not only wrecks health, but it destroys happiness. It will sour the sweetest disposition and change love into hate. It is said that the most unhappy creature upon the face of the earth is the chronic dyspeptic.

There are lots of people on the road to dyspepsia who could prevent the disease from becoming chronic if they would take heed of Nature's warnings.

When you notice the first symptoms—nausea, sour stomach or indigestion—if you start then it is easy to cure. But if you wait until the disease reaches a chronic state, you will find it very difficult to overcome. In either event, drugs will not help you. They will stop a pain by stupefying the nerves, but they will never cure. To get relief from drugs, you must take them all the time. That's what makes drug fiends.

My way of curing is to help Nature cure. I do that by giving the stomach new strength and vitality, which is electricity. When the stomach has plenty of vitality, it will do its work properly, and then dyspepsia cannot exist, for the cause is removed.

My Electric Belt has cured dyspeptics who have not enjoyed the square meal in years, some of whom had dosed their stomachs with almost every medicine under the sun without getting more than temporary relief.

My Belt is an appliance for infusing a powerful but soothing current to the body without the least shock, or burn or unpleasant sensation. It is scientifically arranged, so that no patient can receive more than the proper amount of electricity for his particular case.

There are many ways of applying electricity, but there is only one right way. That's my method, the product of 22 years' experience.

Dear Sir,—I now write you and do what I should have done before. I never found anything to do as much good before as your Belt did for me, and I think there is nothing can do any better. I have gained ten pounds in two months, and I think every man should have one of your Belts. I give your Belt the very best of praise for the good it has done me, and I will recommend it wherever and whenever I can.

### GET THIS FREE

I want to tell you how Electricity cures and what it has done for others. Cut out this coupon and bring or mail it to me for my free 80-page book of information. This book contains many interesting facts regarding the cause and cure of disease.

Call, if possible, and test my Belt, free of all cost.

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

**JAMES H. FERGUSON,**  
Box 84, Neepawa, Man.

**Dr. M. D. McLaughlin**

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your Book, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

### FAVORS THE DRAFT HORSE

In presiding at a meeting of the directors of the National Horse Show Association in New York recently, Alfred G. Vanderbilt sounded the most emphatic slogan for the recrudescence of the horse that has come from any student of the American situation. Not only has his plea for high show honors for the American breeder of draft horses brought the immediate and substantial appropriation of \$10,000 in prizes for the highest types of Percherons, Belgians, Shires and Clydesdales to be shown at Madison Square Garden, in November, but it has stirred the breeders of the country into the keenest rivalry to put their best animals into the tan bark ring before the country's most efficient judges of horse flesh.

On a thousand farms from the blue grass acres of Kentucky to the rolling stock farms of Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas the legend has become an axiom: "Breed draft horses, they are the animals best suited to the farmer, and the farmer is the backbone of the country."

Possibilities unlimited are opened up before the intelligent, up-to-date breeders of draft animals. They are the organized strength of America's richest and most discriminating lovers of horse flesh, and are not alienated by their devotion to automobiling. The Vanderbilts, Moores, Harrimans and Fairfaxes, etc., are keen to feature the "draft horse fair" at the big horse show—want to point with pride

of distress from the European market sounded like music to the ears of the close followers of horse shows in America.

Simultaneously with the news from New York, Mr. Vanderbilt's successful plea for special prizes for the first draft horse classes in the National Show's exhibit list came the announcement that the draft-horse breeders who had invaded the European market and captured all the champion drafter material to be had, will be doubly rewarded. They are now planning to exhibit their "million dollar beauties" at Madison Square in November, and then send the whole lot to the International Show in Chicago. At the latter exhibit last year the greatest feature of the program in the opinion of some of the best judges, was the display of draft animals.

"No one may safely essay the task of predicting the extent of the good that these widely-separated exhibits of more than a million dollars' worth of the world's best strains of drafters will accomplish," said one of the directors of the National Show. "If it accomplishes only the primary purpose—that of stimulating the growth of the practice of breeding only the best strains of Percherons, Clydesdales, Belgians and Shires among the men who are reaping the bumper crops of the Middle West—it will be of incalculable value to the United States. But it will do more. It will plant the germ of progression among hundreds, yes, thousands of



SHORTHORN BULL, EVANDER.

First and Champion at Royal Counties Show, Reading, England, June, 1909. He is bred and owned by His Majesty, the King, and is three years old.

to the horse fanciers of the whole world in the two-hundred or more Belgians, Shires, Percherons and Clydesdales from American farms—the "million dollar exhibit."

"The most good for the maximum number of people," says Mr. Vanderbilt in exploiting the breeding of draft horses of these great strains. "Why have poor draft animals? The breeder of draft animals of class, pedigree and beauty will be king of the ring in the National Show."

The pendulum of breeding has swung in a wide arc to the farms of the Middle West. It formerly rested over the stud farms of the insular enthusiasts of England and Ireland as well as the breeders of Europe. Not a little of the serious condition that confronts the procrastinating breeders of draft horses in Europe was contributed by shrewd, far-seeing farmers of America, who have literally depleted the stock farms of the Old World of their supplies of Belgians, Shires, Clydesdales and Percherons.

Champion drafters intended by the European breeders for exhibition and sale at the big horse fairs of the Eastern Hemisphere were purchased by representatives of the Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa breeders, and brought to this country as part of a studied plan to make the exhibit of draft animals at the International Show in Chicago the greatest ever attempted in the United States. The

small breeders—men who do not aspire to maintaining big breeding farms.

"The farmer who raises horses for his own use cannot fail to see the wisdom of having a horse that will bear up under the hardest kind of work. It costs but little more to deal in the best—the poor drafter is only a source of constant expense and worry, and his efficiency is far below that of the animal with the champion drafter strain."

Activities among the best-known veteran exhibitors of draft animals at the Western shows, and particularly those who had little intimation of the broadening of their field for display by the offer of \$10,000 in prizes by the National Show directors, indicate that even the "million dollar beauty list" will be exceeded. The generosity of the eastern directors in putting the drafters on their program for the first time with the extremely liberal prize list, has worked wonders among the western breeders.

Edward Morris' champion six-horse team, which recently was the big feature of the London Olympic, will be seen at Madison Square Garden. In addition to this team, Mr. Morris will display ten of the finest Clydesdales to be obtained from Scotland's most famous breeding farms, including the champions of the Highland Show, purchased by Mr. Morris early in the month of August.



# Suffered For Thirty Years With Catarrh of The Stomach.

Mr. John Raitt, 71 Coursol St., Montreal, Que., has used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and recommends them to all his friends. He writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received in using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for Catarrh of the Stomach, with which I have been a sufferer for thirty years. I used five bottles and they made me all right. I also had a very severe attack of La Grippe, and a few doses acted so quickly that it was unnecessary to call in a doctor to cure me. For the small sum of 25 cents we have our own doctor when we have Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills."

Price 25 cents per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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

"Your dead husband wor a good man," declared the sympathetic Mrs. Casey to the bereaved widow.

"He wor!" exclaimed Mrs. Murphy, wiping the tears from her eyes. "No two policemen cud handle him."

The poetical young man with soulful eyes was walking with his matter-of-fact brother by the brookside.

"How the stream tosses in its slumber?" he exclaimed.

"Yes," answered his brother, "and you would, too, if your bed was full of stones."

# WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

## If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink.

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



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,  
196 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.

Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

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

# WIT AND HUMOR

## THE CANNON ROARED

While camping in his home State, Speaker Cannon was once inveigled into visiting the public schools of a town where he was billed to speak.

In one of the lower grades, an ambitious teacher called upon a youthful Demosthenes to entertain the distinguished visitor with an exhibition of amateur oratory. The selection attempted was Byron's "Battle of Waterloo," and just as the boy reached the end of the first paragraph, Speaker Cannon suddenly gave vent to a violent sneeze.

"But, hush! hark!" declaimed the youngster—"a deep sound strikes like a rising knell! Did ye hear it?"

The visitors smiled, and a moment later the second sneeze—which the Speaker was vainly trying to hold back—came with increased violence.

"But hark" (bawled the boy)—"that heavy sound breaks in once more, and nearer, clearer, deadlier than before! Arm! arm! it is the cannon's opening roar!"

This was too much, and the laugh that broke from the party swelled to a roar when "Uncle Joe" chuckled. "Put up your weapons, children; I won't shoot any more."—Success.

A doctor lately gave up his house, and was succeeded in it by a veterinary surgeon. Before he had been many weeks in his new home, the "vet" was knocked up in the early hours of a rather bleak spring morning. Opening the window, he heard a voice call out of the darkness: "Can you come with me at once, mister? She's very bad."

The surgeon dressed, and found a trap waiting to take him to a farm two or three miles away from the village. On the way he asked a few questions about the case he was to attend.

"I'm afraid there's very little hope for her," said the farmer. "She's been ailing now, you see, for ten years, and she's getting pretty old, as well."

Annoyed at being called out at such an hour to see an obviously not very ill animal, the veterinary surgeon exclaimed: "Why on earth don't you shoot her?"

"What!" exclaimed the farmer, "shoot my mother!" Then the "vet" understood that it was the previous tenant who was wanted.

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins once defended a breach-of-promise case for a singularly ugly little man, which he told the defendant, after reading his brief, must be "bounced" through. And the sergeant did bounce it through in a truly remarkable manner: "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, at the close of a most eloquent speech, "you have heard the evidence for the plaintiff, and, gentlemen of the jury, you have seen and have admired that most bewitching plaintiff herself. Gentleman, do you believe that this enchanting, this fascinating, this captivating, this accomplished lady would for one moment favor the advances or listen with anything save scorn and indignation to the amorous protestations of the wretched and repulsive homunculus, the deformed and degraded defendant?" His client looked up from the well of the court and piteously murmured: "Mr. Sergeant Wilkins! Oh, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins!" "Silence, sir!" replied the sergeant, in a wrathful undertone. "Gentlemen," he continued, bringing his fist down heavily on the desk before him, "do you think that this lovely lady, this fair and smiling creature, would ever have permitted an offer of marriage to be made to her by this miserable atom of humanity, this stunted creature, who would have to stand on a sheet of

note paper to look over twopence?" The jury at once gave a verdict for the defendant.

"The great trouble with the general run of gifts that our misguided friends send us these days," said Horatio, "is their vast, their abysmal, inappropriateness. Look at my case. On Christmas Day I was in receipt of some three dozen very handsome gifts. Three patent safety razors, although I wear a full beard; a beautifully embroidered smoking cap six sizes too small, but possibly available for a cuff-box if turned upside down and sent to somebody who wears detachable cuffs, which I do not. A volume called "Sixty Soups and How to Make Them," in spite of the fact that I neither eat soup nor do my own cooking. A Guest Register, although I live in a bachelor's apartment where nobody ever calls except a stray tailor or two with an unpaid bill, and so on. With the possible exception of a check for fifty dollars from my Uncle Ebenezer, who is now in his second childhood, there was hardly a thing in the whole bunch that I could use. I have had to pack 'em all away in a trunk until next Christmas, when I shall redistribute them as my gifts to kindly friends whom I wish to remember."

"Oh, well," said Antonio, "it is pretty hard these days to decide what is and what is not appropriate. Your own Uncle Ebenezer is a case in point. What the deuce, for instance, could you find to send to an old chap like that who, according to your own statement, is in his second childhood?"

"That," said Horatio, complacently, "was the easiest thing in the world. It required only a little thought on my part to fill Uncle Ebenezer's heart with joy."

"What did you send him?" inquired Antonio, rather curious to know.

"A copy of 'Mother Goose,'" said Horatio.

Wilton Lackaye, the celebrated American actor, was one of a group at the Lambs Club in New York, when Arnold Daly referred to his proposed trip to England, not long ago. The young actor made known his intention of calling upon George Bernard Shaw, some of whose plays Daly had produced. He purposed giving the satirist playwright his opinion concerning some things of mutual interest, and "having it out" with that famous manipulator of words. "In fact," exclaimed Daly, hotly, "I propose to give him a good calling down."

"Well," drawled Lackaye, "perhaps he deserves it; but, my boy, close and lock the door so that no one will hear what he has to say to you."

Daly tried to turn the laugh with an assumption of mock fear, saying:

"But how would I get out if Shaw should lose his temper?" "Through the keyhole," replied Lackaye, "for you'll be quite small enough when Shaw gets through with you."

Although there was no sort of toy which could be bought and for which Harold had expressed a desire that was not in his possession, he still had his unsatisfied longings. "I know what I wish I was, mother," he said one day, when his own big brother had gone away and the little boy across the street was ill.

"Yes, dear," said his mother. "Perhaps you can be it, Harold; mother will help you. Is it to play soldier?"

"No, indeed!" said Harold, scornfully. "I just wish I was two little dogs, so I could play together."

First Actor.—"What luck did you have in the town?"

Second Actor.—"They threw rotten apples at us every night."

First Actor.—"Well, at any rate, you can feel that your stay there was not an altogether fruitless one."

# You Can Defy the SPRING FATIGUE

And nervous exhaustion, if you will make the blood rich and red by using DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

Fatigue and weakness tell of weak, watery and impure blood.

Are you going to go through the usual suffering and discomfort of spring this year or take a hand in the matter of your health and build up the system?

It is for you to decide, for you know that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, by forming new, rich blood, overcomes the fatigue, the weakness, the feelings of depression and discouragement which come with spring.

The nervous system is almost always exhausted in the spring. Your appetite fails because the nerves which control the appetite are exhausted, and so it is with digestion and the working of the other bodily organs.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the greatest of spring medicine because it is the greatest of nerve restoratives. It forms the new, red blood from which vigor, energy and nerve force are created.

If you would restore the healthful glow to the complexion, sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, strengthen the action of the heart, revitalize the wasted brain and nerve cells and round out the wasted form you must use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. No imitation is just as good. There is no substitute but will disappoint.

Mrs. John P. Shannon, Whiteside, N. S., writes:—"I used four boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and found it proved to be a splendid treatment for headache and a run-down nervous system."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## CAMPBELL & WILSON

GRAIN COMMISSION

433 Grain Exchange Winnipeg

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

## B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.

## LANDS FOR SALE

"'Allo, matey! And where are you orf to? Not out o' work, I 'opes?" Thus one jovial frequenter of the gutter addressed a friend he had not seen for weeks.

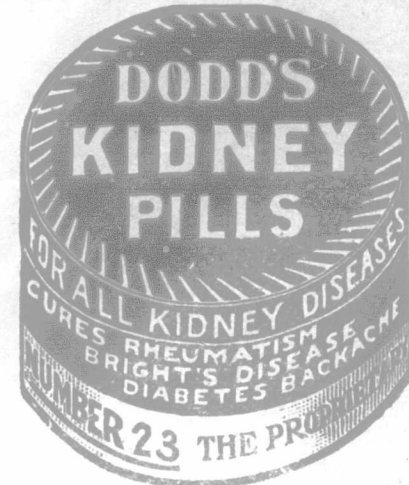
"Na-o! I'm not out o' work. I'm engaged at present at a domino factory."

"Wot branch?" pursued the interrogator. "D'you make the boxes, or the dominoes, or what, matey?"

"I makes the spots on 'em."

"An' w'y ain't yer a-makin' spots on 'em ter-day, then?"

"Why," replied the other, "I've got a holiday ter-day. They're makin' double blanks!"





It Pays in Comfort, Cash and Health to Wear  
**Ruthstein's STEEL SHOES!**  
 Worn With Wonderful Satisfaction by Workers Everywhere!



Patented  
 Dec. 4, 1906  
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**FREE**

Send for our Book, "The Sole of Steel"—or, better yet—send for a pair of Steel Shoes on the Order Blank Below.

**Good-Bye to Corns and Bunions!  
 No More Sore, Aching Feet!**

You will not suffer from corns, bunions, callouses and blistered, aching feet if you wear Steel Shoes. They are shaped to fit the feet, and need no "breaking in." Easy on—easy off. No warping, no twisting, no curled-up soles. The rigid Steel Shoes force the uppers to keep their shape. They rest the feet by affording support exactly where it is needed.

**Throw Away Your Old Shoes  
 and Hot Rubber Boots!**

Don't torture your feet in hard, twisted, warped, leaky, shapeless leather-soled shoes. Don't sweat your feet and make them tender by wearing hot rubber boots, felt boots or arctics. Throw the old things away! Get a pair of Steel Shoes and learn what foot comfort really means.

**Save \$5 to \$10 in Shoe Money!**

As one pair of Steel Shoes will outlast three to six pairs of leather-soled shoes or at least three pairs of rubber boots, it is easy to see that the saving in shoe bills is great. At least \$5 to \$10 a year! A man who wears Steel Shoes doesn't have to own three different styles of working shoes.

**Save Doctors' Bills**

Steel Shoes pay for themselves over and over again in the saving of medicine and doctors' bills. They prevent sickness.

Wear Steel Shoes and you need not suffer from colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiffness of the joints and other troubles and discomforts caused by cold, wet feet. Keep your feet always warm, dry and comfortable in Steel Shoes. They protect your health and save doctors' bills.

**Save Repair Bills**

Steel Shoes need no expensive repairs—no "half-soling," no new heels, no patches.

The Thin Steel Soles are turned up an inch high all around—absolutely no cracks or seams to hold moisture or mud. You can instantly replace the adjustable Steel Rivets when partly worn. The expense of keeping leather The expense of keeping leather-soled shoes repaired is often nearly as great as the original cost of the shoes.

**Easy on the Feet! Easy on the Pocket Book!  
 One Pair Outlasts 3 to 6 Pairs of Leather Soled Shoes**

Steel Shoes are setting the swiftest pace in sales of any work shoes in existence. They are so strong and durable, so easy and comfortable that the farmers and all classes of workers are simply astonished. One pair will outwear from three to six pairs of the best leather soled shoes you can buy. There's the utmost limit of wear in every pair of Steel Shoes—and comfort as long as you wear them. They are lighter than all-leather work shoes with thick and clumsy soles. They need no repairs! They are absolutely waterproof, and will keep your feet warm, dry and comfortable in the coldest weather, in mud, snow or slush up to your shoe-tops. Do you wonder that many thousands of workers will wear no other kind of work shoes?

**Steel Shoes Give Absolute Protection from Colds,  
 Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Stiffness, Discomfort**

Steel Shoes are as waterproof as Rubber Boots, and keep the feet warm and perfectly dry, regardless of rain, snow, slush or mud—no matter how cold the weather. They defy cold and wet, protecting the feet even from nine-tenths of all cases of rheumatism, colds, and sore throat result from wearing all-leather shoes which leak or absorb moisture. Pneumonia often develops as the direct result of cold, wet feet. Why take chances when Steel Shoes offer real protection, with comfort thrown in for good measure?

**How These Wonderful Shoes Are Made  
 STEEL SOLES AND SIDES—WATERPROOF LEATHER UPPERS—  
 ADJUSTABLE STEEL RIVETS IN BOTTOMS—HAIR CUSHION INSOLES**

Steel Shoes solve the problem of the Perfect Work Shoe for all time to come. The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel! As a further protection from wear and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets. The "Immortality" of the Sole! The adjustable rivets add the finishing touch of protection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down, you can instantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of the toe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear but the rivets. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed. The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoes in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather, and the way they are put together.

**SECRET OF STEEL SHOE ELASTICITY**

Steel Shoes have thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles, which are easily slipped out for cleansing and airing. These insoles absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

**Made in Sizes 5 to 12, 6 inch, 9 inch, 12 inch  
 and 16 inch High Styles**

Steel Shoes are made with tops of different heights, suitable for every purpose, from general field work to ditch-digging:  
 Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$3.50 shoes.  
 Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, with extra grade of leather, \$3.00 a pair, excel any \$4.50 all-leather shoes.  
 Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$3.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.00 shoes.  
 Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, with extra quality of leather, \$4.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.50 shoes.  
 Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$6.00 shoes.  
 Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather shoes regardless of cost.

**Get "STEELS" and Enjoy Real Comfort---Then  
 tell Your Neighbors About It! Order a Pair To-day**

Learn by actual test, the tremendous advantages of "Steels."  
 We will fill orders for "Steel Shoes" direct from this advertisement, under a positive guarantee to refund purchase price promptly if, upon inspection, you do not find the Shoes exactly as represented.  
 Remit the price of the size and style of shoes you wish. Be sure to state size of shoe you wear. We will ship shoes promptly. Safe delivery guaranteed.

**A STYLE OF SHOE FOR EVERY USE**

For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes, such as ditching, lumbering, hunting, etc., our 12 inch or 16 inch high steel shoes are absolutely indispensable. They give the utmost possible protection. We strongly recommend the 6 inch High Steel Shoes at \$3 a pair, or the 9 inch High Steel Shoes at \$4 a pair for general work under all conditions. Fill out, tear off and mail the Order Blank TO-DAY. Send Your Order for Steel Shoes To-day Direct to

**N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secretary and Treasurer**  
**STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 216, Toronto, Canada**  
 U. S. of A.: RACINE, WIS.

**Order Blank  
 for STEEL SHOES**  
 Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 216, Toronto, Can.  
 Gentlemen:—  
 I enclose.....for \$.....  
 in payment for.....pair Steel  
 Shoes. Size.....  
 Name.....  
 Town.....State.....  
 County.....R. F. D.....  
 My Shoe Dealer's Name is.....