

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

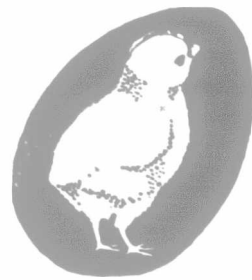
Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, December 14, 1910

No. 951

LET THE PEERLESS WAY SHOW YOU HOW TO MAKE A SUCCESS OF POULTRY RAISING IN CANADA

THE PEERLESS WAY of co-operative raising and marketing of poultry will absolutely guarantee success to every poultryman who will carry it out complete. Whether you have never kept poultry—whether you have kept poultry and made a failure of it—whether you have kept poultry merely in a haphazard way—or whether you are now doing well but might do better—The Peerless Way can help you to greater profits. For The Peerless Way shows how to hatch—feed—care for—fatten and kill and HOW TO MARKET.



Send right away for a full description of this money-making method. Let us explain to you just exactly why The Peerless

Way will get you more profits, and let us send you our big, plain-spoken, Free Book containing

Some Facts, Their Proofs and an Interesting Offer

that will enable you to put The Peerless Way to work for yourself at a cost so low as to be scarcely worth considering. This book is very frank; it tells you just what you can do, and what you cannot do, and, if you have any leaning whatever towards poultrying as either a business or a side line, you will be interested in the straightforward way it comes out with information that is vital to your success.



LEE

Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
134 Pembroke Road
Pembroke, Ont.

Gentlemen:—Without obligating myself, you may send me your book "When Poultry Pays," and the proof of how The Peerless Way has successfully co-operated with others.

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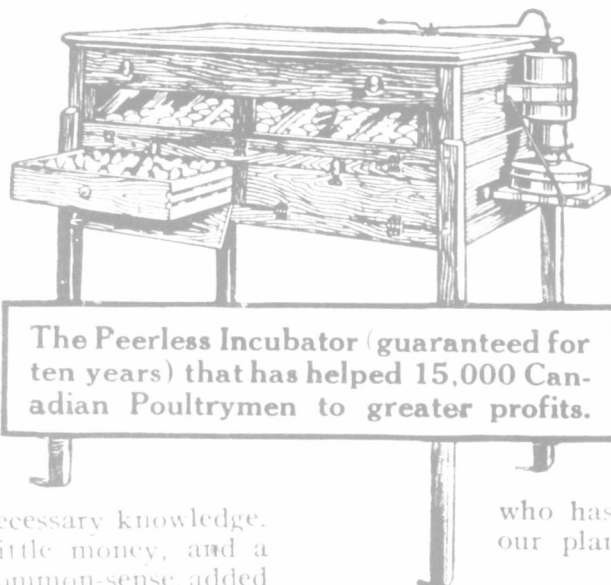
The Book Is
FREE
Use The
Coupon

It Will Cost You Little to Adopt the Peerless Way



You don't need a great lot of cash to make the

right kind of a start in poultrying; the knowledge of what to do and what not to do is far more essential. But you do not need to be an expert; for we are ready to supply you with all the necessary knowledge. If you have just a little money, and a pretty fair amount of common-sense, added to enough diligence to look after things properly, The Peerless Way can make poultry profitable for you.



The Peerless Incubator (guaranteed for ten years) that has helped 15,000 Canadian Poultrymen to greater profits.

they given up a big tract of land to their poultry yards. They have simply done what you, or any other capable person, can do—adopted our system, followed the plain, practical method it teaches, and used freely

the advice of our experts. Most of them, without knowledge or experience, have stepped into the business that guarantees high dividends on a small investment. Some of them are devoting only part of their time to it, and a few of them are devoting all their time to it—though mighty few of them gave it all their time on the start. But every man who has consistently followed our plan has achieved success.

You Can Have Free Advice From Our Poultry Advisory Board



If you are a user of The Peerless Way, you are entitled to consult our poultry experts at any time without charge. The Peerless Way covers everything in poultry-raising that it is possible for any method to cover, but if, at any time, a point comes up that is peculiar to you alone, all you have to do is to write us. Our experts will consider your case individually and write you personally. This service is free to every member of the Peerless Family.

We Will Show You How To Market Your Poultry And Eggs.



The co-operative marketing plan, that forms so important a part of The Peerless Way, has helped our 15,000 co-workers to make more money than any one of them could have made, working individually. The poultry market is a real market—if you know how to take advantage of it. We are constantly over-run with orders for both eggs and poultry. As a matter of fact, poultrying as a business is a long way from being overdone in Canada; there is plenty of room to make good money out of it. Be sure to send for our book.

Co-Operation In Raising and Marketing



The Peerless Way is a great deal more than merely a system of poultry raising; it is also a practical method of co-operative marketing—a system that will make you independent of combines, and enable you to obtain top-notch prices for large or small quantities of eggs and poultry by showing you how to market to the very best advantage.

The Peerless Way Has Over 15,000 Successful Users



Over fifteen thousand poultrymen in Canada have made a success of poultry raising by The Peerless Way. They have made no heavy investment; they have started with no elaborate equipment; nor have

LEE Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
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PEMBROKE ONTARIO
CANADA

GOSSIP

AGRICULTURAL NOVELTIES

A recent issue of The Independent says:

"Alfalfa has been the one chief agricultural wonder, the revelation of the age. It gives three crops to the year, even in the Northern States, reaches its roots down thirty feet and so becomes the best subsoiler that we have; it takes nitrogen directly from the air and feeds it to the soil, so that it never exhausts the soil, but fattens it; it serves admirably as a cover crop, to be plowed under in the spring to make humus. In fact, it is so far ahead of any of our old forage plants as to be out of comparison. The variety that we have been growing in the States was, however, indigenous to a hot climate, and has not proved entirely satisfactorily in the Northern States. The Department of Agriculture has spent three years searching the world over, and reports that it has now found a new variety that it is believed will prove harder and more generally adaptable to the Northern States—possibly to the Southern States also. Professor Hansen, whose name is very familiar among fruit growers, was sent to search out the whole earth, if necessary, and he has done it. Last year, while wandering among the nomadic tribes of Siberia, living with them and sharing their huts and food, he discovered in latitude 68 north, what he wanted. He has been selecting seed from the latitudes 50 and 55 north, where the winters are very cold and the summers very dry, and sending it to Secretary Wilson. It is believed that this new alfalfa will be of immense value to our farmers, and will not fail to grow in any quarter of the United States. At the same time Professor Hansen has picked up a good many other very choice things, to be added to our gardens and orchards. Among the rest is a new blackberry of high quality; a new grape, of which he thinks very highly; a new hardy clover, and several hundred other plants to be tested. Here is an addition to the wealth of the United States, probably an annual addition to our assets, equal to the cost of army and navy. The appropriation for the department of agriculture is, we believe, only about thirteen millions for the current year. We could afford one hundred millions.

PALESTINE WHEAT

F. W. Gulland sends the following paragraph clipped from an American monthly magazine:

"Millers are inclined to look upon a botanical discovery recently made in Palestine, as having a very important bearing on the wheat situation in the United States. A German scientist has discovered a plant in Palestine, which he believes to be the ancestor of the modern American wheat plant. Under present-day conditions of agriculture the wheat plant has lost its quality of self-propagation, and but for the preparation of its seed-bed by man it might become extinct. The Palestine plant is so hardy that it can hold its own in any combat with weeds, and it is hoped that by cross-breeding with the American wheats a new variety may be built up, which will possess all of the productive qualities of existing varieties, together with the qualities of hardness possessed by the newly discovered Asiatic plant."

[NOTE: We have no knowledge of this discovery, and therefore cannot say whether or not the report is correct. Editor.]

U. S. IMPORT REGULATIONS

The United States Department of agriculture issues the following statement respecting the new import regulations for live stock:

"In order to enforce more thoroughly the provisions of the farm law, regarding the secretion of agriculture, to determine and certify to the secretary of the treasury what animals are imported and purebred, and to determine what customs are to be levied on what animals imported, and to determine the customs free of duty for quarantine purposes, the secretary of agriculture

40 Piece Karlsbad China Tea Set

In nothing is good taste shown so much as in the selection of china. It must be of dainty pattern—yet not too elaborate. This set is beautifully decorated in blue and gold, is not over ornate and the quality is of the finest.

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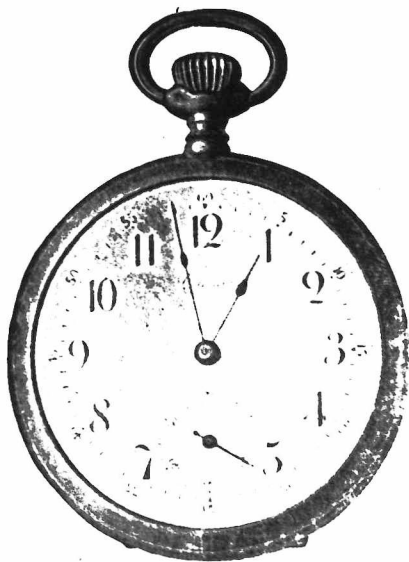
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Tell Your Neighbor

WHAT YOU THINK

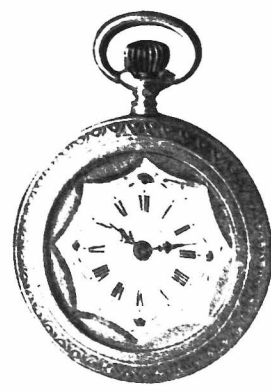
of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL. Tell him how valuable it has been to you in your home. Point out to him that he can secure the paper every week in the year for only \$1.50—less than three cents a week, and you will have no difficulty in securing his name and if you send us the names of four new subscribers at \$1.50 each we will send you either of these valuable watches

FREE



GENTLEMAN'S WATCH

The case is nickel and the movement is the regular set, seven jewel, with a compensating balance wheel, and is accurate to a minute. It is a lady's watch and is a masterpiece of watchmaking.



LADY'S WATCH

This watch is made with a beautiful case, and is a masterpiece of watchmaking. It is a lady's watch and is a masterpiece of watchmaking.

YOU WANT ONE OF THESE WATCHES? If you do, you will find it in the **Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal**, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

has revised the regulations on the subject.

"In order to be entered free of duty, all animals imported into the United States by citizens of the United States for breeding purposes on and after January 1, 1911, must be accompanied by certificates of the Bureau of Animal Industry that the animals are purebred of a recognized breed and duly registered in the foreign book of record established for that breed.

"The new regulations will be published within a few days, and this statement is being distributed to give importers of breeding animals and others concerned ample notice of the matter. These regulations do not modify or change in any respect the regulations now existing relative to quarantine restrictions on account of contagious diseases. Persons intending to import animals for breeding purposes after January 1 from any foreign country where quarantine regulations of this department permit such importation, should apply to the Bureau of Animal Industry for application blanks for official certificates. The use of these blanks is necessary to enable the department to have full information concerning each importation.

"The new regulations supersede Bureau of Animal Industry Order 136 and its amendments, and have been drawn with the greatest care. The breeds certified are the same as under Order 136, with a few exceptions. Animals registered in the Canadian National Records will be certified for several breeds, where the provisions of those records are in harmony with the rules of the American books and the policy of this department. The list of certified British breeds remains practically intact. On the continent of Europe Percheron, French Draft and Belgian draft horses, Friesian, Netherland and North Holland cattle, and Swiss and Belgian dogs are certified.

"All American books of record are omitted on the ground that the provisions of the law under which these books have been certified in the past do not give the department authority to certify stud-books and similar publications in the United States.

"Under the new regulations each foreign pedigree certificate will be carefully examined in the Bureau of Animal Industry and the animal itself will be inspected to determine whether it is the identical animal described in the pedigree certificate."

A deputation representing the pork packers of Canada waited on the Dominion government recently and asked that when live stock are condemned by government inspectors, the government bear two-thirds of the loss. At present the packers stand all the loss.

BACK TO THE FARM

A farmer's fossiliferous Who thinks his cows corniferous Will ever be lactiferous?

On hay or grass or hay, Each barnyard covered over, And a "pile" made of cover, With a ten per cent. of "stover" Is the only modern way.

In raising corns allabamons One fact is surely important, The need of the "leguminous"

Is something one should know Unless you plant indigorous From a grain that indigorous Is not a "leguminous"

Your corn will make them grow.

And that is what you want, A fact that is so important, The need of the "leguminous"

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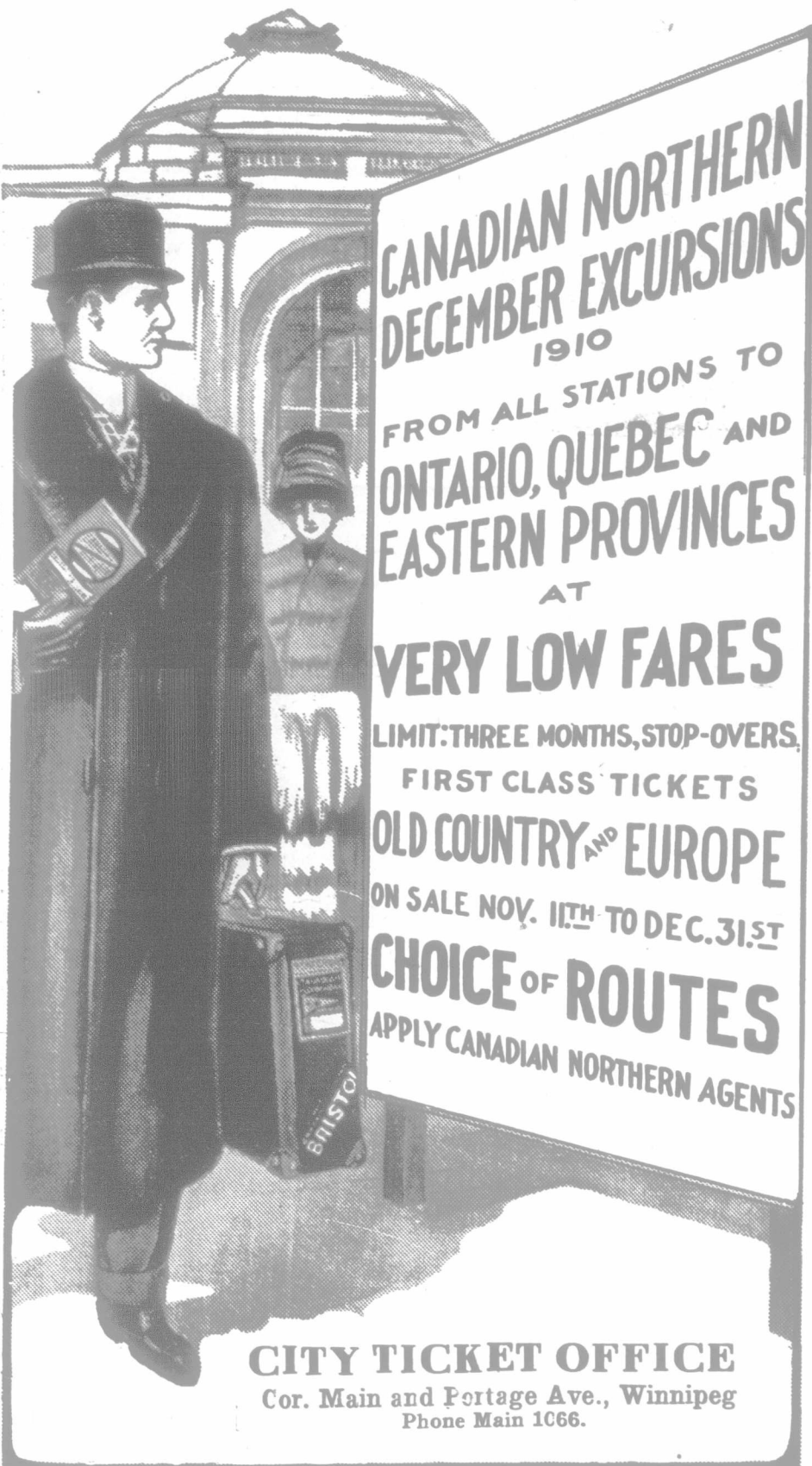
And that is what you want, A fact that is so important, The need of the "leguminous"

Is something one should know Unless you plant indigorous From a grain that indigorous Is not a "leguminous"

Your corn will make them grow.

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and fits them for lifework. Alma is a Christian college-home, ideal in environment and endeavor. Here, there is development—intellectual, spiritual and physical. Individual instruction by experienced educators. Safe religious guidance. Necessary bodily exercise. Situation fine—ample grounds. Climate most healthful. Good home cooking and wholesome, nourishing food. Classics, languages, music, art, household science, commercial. Junior preparatory department. Low tuition. The very place for your daughter. Address the President, Robert I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont., for prospectus and terms.



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1910**

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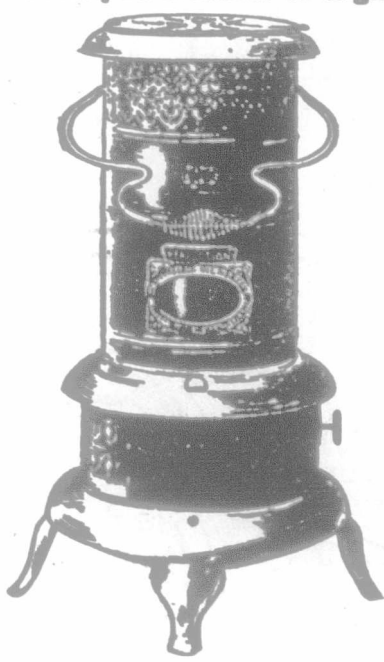
Ask for Sackett Plaster Board and the Empire Brands of Wall Plaster.

Write for Booklet.

MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Temporary Heat Quickly

Did you ever stop to think of the many ways in which a perfect oil heater is of value? If you want to sleep with your window open in winter, you can get sufficient heat from an oil heater while you undress at night, and then turn it off. Apply a match



in the morning, when you get out of bed, and you have heat while you dress.

Those who have to eat an early breakfast before the stove is radiating heat can get immediate warmth from an oil heater, and then turn it off.

The girl who practices on the piano in a cold room in the morning can have warmth from an oil heater while she plays, and then turn it off.

The member of the family who has to walk the floor on a cold winter's night with a restless baby can get temporary heat with an oil heater, and then turn it off. The

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

is invaluable in its capacity of quickly giving heat. Apply a match and it is immediately at work. It will burn for nine hours without refilling. It is safe, smokeless and odorless. It has a damper top and a cool handle. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font.

It has an automatic-locking flame spreader which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that the wick can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be quickly unscrewed for rewicking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

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will be given by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, to those who make the closest estimates of the population of Canada as determined by the Official Census in May, 1911.

Full particulars of this Contest are given on Page 54 of the new

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The Na-Dru-Co Almanac for 1911 is even better than the 1910 Edition. It's a regular mine of information, including Postal Guide—Recipes for Baby's Food, for Cooling Drinks and Frozen Desserts—Dials showing Standard Time in every part of Canada, and Mean Time throughout the world—and Solar and Lunar Calculations for all the Provinces of Canada.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

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No. 951

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

14-16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editorial

Statute Labor a Back Number

Despite the fact that progressive communities noted for their good roads have discarded the ancient practice of making and repairing roads by statute labor, there are some in the Canadian West who maintain that this system is the one that should prevail. They argue that there always is a slack time, during which the farmer may as well spend his time at road work as doing nothing. There are few, however, who will admit that this kind of road work amounts to much save the pulling in of time. The man who really wants to see the best possible road built at the least possible expense will be satisfied to pay a little more in taxes and have the work done right. He will save many times the tax in decreased wear and tear on harness, buggies, wagons, etc., and in time saved.

The Canadian West is spoken of the world over as being progressive. If that good name is to be held attention must be paid to roads. Further, this attention along proper lines calls for the doing away with statute labor. It seems strange that any should champion such system.

Another argument sometimes advanced in opposition to the abolishing of statute labor, is that it is hard to secure the services of a capable road superintendent. When it is remembered that the provincial highway commissioner always is ready and willing to assist and advise there surely are few municipalities in which a satisfactory man cannot be located.

Good Roads Propositions

The treatment given the representatives of the Manitoba Good Roads Association by the convention of the union of Manitoba municipalities indicates either that the delegates have not the interests of rural highways at heart or that they do not understand the resolutions on which they vote. At this annual convention many valuable hints are given as to legislation needed for the general welfare of the bulk of the population. In the matter of road

improvement there is little room for difference of opinion. Prairie trails are ideal when weather conditions are ideal. However, many municipalities have gone to considerable expense in grading and otherwise improving the roadway. Past experience shows that it is wise to have uniformity in construction, and that something must be done regarding maintenance. Road construction, bridge building and other work on the highway entails considerable expense. The representatives of the Good Roads Association have studied the matter and made suggestions for meeting this expense. If the convention each year refuses to adopt these suggestions the association is greatly hampered in their work.

It is evident, therefore, that missionary work is needed even among representatives of the municipalities. Anyone who knows what has been done by the Good Roads Association will find little fault with the suggestions they have offered. Without some provision along the lines suggested for raising money their hands are tied and the services of a capable highway commissioner are practically lost. No one would dare suggest anything that would make use of money on roads that is more urgently needed for other purposes, but it would seem that the money clauses in the proposals made by the Good Roads Association could well have been accepted.

On Purloining Land

The other day four farmers in Saskatchewan were sentenced to imprisonment for one year each, two for obtaining homesteads under false pretences and two for swearing falsely in the matter of application for the entry. From the evidence it appears that one man was applying for a patent on his fourth homestead, and the other had secured patents on two. They were rated as highly respectable citizens in their communities. All of which goes to show that the best of men, like the best of corporations, when they see an opportunity of getting hold of more of the public domain than they are entitled to will take long chances on getting away with it; also that stealing from the government isn't thought of the same as stealing from neighbors.

In the management of the homestead lands the record of the department of the interior is a creditable one. Instances like the one in point occasionally come to light and others, probably very similar to it are not brought to light; but, on the whole, homestead administration seems to be carried on without fear and with little favor. Purloining public land is like stealing anything else. If a man makes a large enough haul the chances are about a thousand to one that he gets away with it. If he confines operations to quarter-sections he's liable to be caught. The moral seems to be to steal a million or two and become an "honorable." Either that or steal none at all and remain honest.

Farmers and the Railway

Every now and then something creeps into print about the interest of the farmers of the West in the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. So-called enthusiasts even suggest that the farmers will build it themselves; or, at least, furnish cash to see that a line is provided over which their grain can be hauled to a port in this great bay in the north.

No one is foolish enough to argue that the Canadian West should not have the best possible outlet for crops that will be grown in increasing quantities as the years pass. Even three lines of transcontinental railways will in a few years find trouble in carrying the many hundreds of millions of bushels of grain from the prairies to ocean liners. It is also agreed that care must be exercised in regard to construction and ownership of the lines built.

The Hudson Bay line is a big undertaking. If the suggestion that the farmers of the West give money toward such undertaking comes from an authoritative source, would it not be well to spend the initial contribution on sending experts on whom they can rely for reliable information over the route of the proposed line so that they can the better decide whether or not the government experts are right? Canada needs the Hudson Bay line if it can be constructed at a reasonable cost and then can be made use of for a reasonable length of time each year. The reports of government experts seem to be unsatisfactory, or at least not worth acting upon. Where are we to get a more reliable report?

Protection, Real and Spurious

The *Saturday Evening Post*, discussing the question of how the United States tariff law protects the farmer, takes the instance of the twenty-five cent per bushel duty on wheat and asks to have it explained to what extent the American farmer is protected from the "pauper labor" of the wheat-growing countries of Europe by having his own product so substantially "protected" at home. Incidentally the *Post* points out that wheat in the United States has declined some 15 or 20 cents per bushel in the past six months, not because America produced a larger crop than ordinarily, but because European "pauper labor" did.

The argument strikes at the basic fallacy in protective tariffs in so far as those instruments are framed for the protection of farmers. Canadian wheat growers are "protected" to the extent of 12 cents per bushel. Wheat grown by underpaid foreign labor has to pay that duty to compete with ours in Canadian markets, just the same as the foreign manufacturer of farm machinery and other things pays a substantial duty to sell his wares to Canadian consumers; or, rather the Canadian consumer pays it.

That was the way the tariff framers doped it out. What was sauce for the

goose was sauce for the gander, and protection for the manufacturer on what he made was equalized by protection for the farmer on what he raised. But the cases are altogether different. Raise the duty on wheat ten times what it is now and the price of the cereal on Canadian markets could not be affected a fraction of a cent. Raise the duty on almost any commodity manufactured in the Dominion, and the price would advance instantly to within a few points of what foreign competition could sell for. The point of difference is that the Canadian farmer provides the market for protected manufactured commodities, and pays for them to the full measure to which they are protected; while, he sells his "protected" product—wheat—in open competition with "pauper-grown" grain from two hemispheres, and the price of his product is made for him in the only "free" grain market in the world. Not for wheat alone, but for every farm crop produced in excess of domestic needs, the price is made on the basis of what that crop will sell for in the open market of the world. On farm products there can be no protection, no matter what duty stands in the tariff schedule as protection for them, so long as export value is the price-making factor.

That is one of the significant differences between protection for manufacturers and protection for farmers. For one protection is a real price-making factor for what he has to sell. For the other it is mostly a few figures in the tariff schedule, meaning nothing in particular, but for some mightily convincing of the fact that our "scientific tariffs" protect all equally alike. As if protection that protects all equally could be real protection at all.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 25

HOW BEST CAN WE SHOW APPRECIATION OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF MEN?

All down the line we are deluged with "slushy" reports of the achievements of men. Great men speak of the big doings of their fellows in moderate terms, but ever and anon we hear and read the grossly overstated feelings (?) of those who imagine they do not give expression to the feelings of their inner selves unless they strain their tongues with a volume of words that mean nothing.

There is not an agriculturist in Western Canada but was proud of those five students and their professor who went to St. Paul and won highest honors in a stock judging competition, and again when they occupied the seemingly humble position of fifth in nine teams competing at the big Chicago International. But when I read in the daily papers of men sitting in the seats of the mighty, men who for years have been in touch with affairs that loom large in the agricultural world, receiving "a great thrill of pride," and all the rest of it, I wonder how much really is required to give some men "a thrill!" Is it not only a blustering way of getting rid of some gaseousness commonly spoken of as hot air. Read this effusion that came as a spontaneous outburst on receipt of information to the effect that M. A. C. students were in the lead over three other college teams at St. Paul:

"Allow me to congratulate you on the splendid exhibition which the boys gave of their ability as stock judge at the recent St. Paul live-stock show. I felt a thrill of pride when I was told that the college team had won. Not only will it fill the students with pride, but it will act as an impulse to them in the future to go and win likewise.

"The recent success at St. Paul will not only affect the Northwest, but will go down in history

for all time. It will not only affect us and the country, but will thrill all ages down through our sons and our sons' sons. In after years, when we think of our alma mater we will think of this incident with a great deal of pride and pleasure. The remembrance of our alma mater will always be with us, and we can never get rid of her influence during our college days. All our inventions, development and aims in life should be with the object of the bettering of our country. You owe considerable to your country; therefore, as you yourself develop Canada, give her the best of your knowledge. Selfish knowledge is knowledge wasted and destroyed. Pass on your knowledge and help to develop your country. The success of the boys at St. Paul tends to develop the country. Our greatest duty is to develop an interest in the welfare of our country. We are sons of the north; we are lords of the north, and we will show the people in the south that we take second place to no other man on earth."

Thus ran a few sentences of a flowery speech given before the student body. They were prompted by a notable achievement on the part of five members of the senior classes. On the return of these five young men it seems also that a big reception was held, at which the modest contestants were obliged to listen to similar sentences put in even more polished language.

Now, I believe in honoring the living. I consider it very wrong practice to wait until men die before mention is made of their greatness. But should we not be considerate? I don't think it is taking credit from the student judges when I say that such "lionizing" is liable to do more harm than good. I am safe in saying it does no good. No such procedure was necessary to engender a proper feeling among the student body. It is only natural that they should become enthusiastic. But when too big an effort is made by others to stir up that enthusiasm the danger is that jealous envy will be the result. Of course, it is not likely that the present student body will comprise many who will allow jealousy to creep into their persons. However, it seems to me that in future such arrangements for speech-making and demonstration can well be withheld until premier honors are won at the biggest competition in America.

"ARCHIE McCLEURE."

Wheat Taxes Again Proposed

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

The United Kingdom is for the second time this year thrown into a hotly-contested general election, and although the House of Lords question is the leading one, tariffs are an issue as well, and the merits of taxed versus untaxed wheat are being vigorously discussed. The Conservatives propose a duty on foreign-grown wheat, of 6d. a hundredweight, with colonial wheat free. This plan differs from the one advocated at the last election in leaving colonial wheat untaxed. So that whole grain shall be imported rather than flour. The Conservatives propose a higher tax on flour to discourage colonial and foreign milled flour. How quickly such a tax would be followed by a combination of British millers is shown by a scheme that port millers shall combine into a trust with £200,000,000 capital to control the trade. Then will follow all the evils of trusts with which Canadian and Americans are familiar.

British milling certainly needs no such protection at the expense of the consumer, because it has prospered amazingly in recent years. The total capital invested in British milling is estimated by a reliable authority, at £40,000,000, and the figures below give some idea of the development of recent years:

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

1884, Wheat, cwts. 47,306,000. Flour, cwts. 15,095,000. 1908, Wheat, cwts., 91,132,000. Flour, cwts., 12,970,000.

Thus while imports of wheat have practically doubled imports of flour have decreased considerably.

British millers are said to be strong protectionists. The reason is not far to seek. But surely their industry is prosperous enough without any tariff aid, and a tariff would simply enable millers to extract bigger prices from British consumers with no benefit to wheat growers. Combinations of manufacturing capital are not noted for increasing prices paid for raw material, but rather the contrary.

British farmers, who were almost persuaded at the last election that a duty on wheat would raise the price at which they sell, will not be pleased at the new departure which leaves colonial wheat tax free. They will be exposed to the

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Summary of Expenditure

Civil Government—		
Salaries	\$337,904.96	
Contingencies	13,631.67	
		\$351,336.63
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics—		
Archives	27,999.58	
Patent Record	17,003.45	
Statistical Year Book	6,000.00	
Census and Statistics	11,499.72	
Gold and Silver Marking Act of 1908	2,266.54	
Exhibitions	149,979.68	
Canadian exhibit at Imperial Institute, London, Eng.	6,679.33	
International Institute of Agriculture	6,113.34	
Swine Industry Commission	8,242.11	
Experimental Farms	131,372.10	
Experimental Farms, Additional Branch Stations	22,111.06	
Fumigation Stations	4,999.10	
Printing, etc., Reports and Bulletins	8,618.01	
Dairying and Fruit Industries	88,639.89	
Experiments in Cold Storage for Fruits	4,084.94	
Cold Storage Warehouses—Encouragement of	24,085.85	
Canadian Tobacco, to Encourage Production of	4,960.00	
Seed Control Act	48,200.03	
Live Stock Industry	49,820.96	
Health of Animals	249,867.95	
Meat and Canned Foods' Inspection Act	110,836.29	
		983,379.93
Quarantine—		
Salaries and Contingencies of Organized Districts	122,765.63	
Tracadie and D'Arcy Island Lazerettos	8,658.02	
Public Works Health Act	4,169.96	
Steamers to replace Argus and Challenger	2,542.40	
		138,136.01
Miscellaneous—		
Canadian Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis	5,000.00	
Reindeer in Canadian Labrador	1,000.00	
Conservation Commission, general	9,728.07	
Conservation Commission, Civil Government Salaries	2,946.39	
Gratuities to Widows of late Employees (5)	993.31	
Total		19,667.77
From report of the auditor-general for Canada for the year ending March 31, 1910.		1,492,520.34

full force of colonial competition, and it matters not to them that Argentine wheat should be taxed while Canadian wheat comes in free.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING

The commonwealth of Australia has gone in for commercial advertising of its products in the English press, of which the following is an example:

"PRACTICAL IMPERIALISM"

"Cheap Food, Pure Food, Good Food.

Ask for Australian Beef and Mutton, Butter, Fruit, Wine, Honey. Encourage Empire Industries."

Commonwealth Office, 72 Victoria St., Westminster, S. W.

This is a sensible idea. Tell the British public what the oversea dominions have to sell, give better value than the foreign competitor, and get the trade. To ask for preferential aid in a free market is too much like begging.

CHANGES IN THE COUNTRY

If an Englishman who had lived long abroad was to return to England, and visit the country he would be amazed at the changes that are being wrought in those districts where small holdings are developing. For instance, land near Southampton, which ten years ago was quite given over to corn and roots is now practically one gigantic strawberry patch. Land that was waste a few years ago now rents for £2 to £3 an acre. In Lincolnshire a large tract of crown lands has been cut up into small holdings, and gives a livelihood to ten times as many people as before. Such land could be bought ten years ago for £30 an acre, and now sells readily for £50 to £60.

But the vale of Evesham has changed most of all. Out of the 10,000 acres in the district 7,000 acres are cultivated by small holders. Enormous quantities of fruit and vegetables are shipped to Birmingham. The demand for land exceeds the supply, and the county council cannot acquire land fast enough for the applicant. When used as ordinary farm lands the rents were 18s. an acre; now the small holders will pay from £2 to £3 an acre, and are able to do so, and still leave a living profit.

Even moorlands near the New Forest, of very poor quality are being broken up and used, and realize 10s. an acre yearly rent. The new means of access to the land is indeed rapidly changing the face of many parts of rural England, just as the coming of the railway causes marvellous changes in the Northwest.

LIVESTOCK DOINGS

There has been a lull lately in stock sales, but one worthy of note is the sale of F. W. P. Matthews' herd of Shorthorns, at Shipton. Thirty lots were offered, and the satisfactory average of £42 was attained. The top price of the sale was 105 gs. for "Duchess of Bankfield," a three-year-old cow. The buyer was W. Arkell.

It will be remembered that a short time ago the British and Irish boards of agriculture suggested a horse-breeding scheme to the Development Commission. It is gratifying to learn that the commission has decided to recommend that the sum required—£40,000 to £50,000 per annum—be granted. Of this amount £10,000 will probably be allotted to the Irish board, and the balance to the British board. This action will greatly brighten the outlook for breeders of light horses, and is a big step forward.

ADVANCE IN POULTRY PRODUCTS

In spite of increased home production of eggs and chickens prices continue to rise. This is partly due to decreased foreign supplies, and partly to the bigger demand. Germany is becoming a formidable rival to Britain in the purchase of foreign poultry, and more and more of the Danish surplus is being diverted over the German border. This demand will grow as that country becomes more industrial.

For poultry keepers at home there is a bright outlook, but there is a big field for organization in better production and marketing. Canada, with her excellent cold storage steamer accommodation, should play a far bigger part than she does in providing the homeland with poultry supplies. A good climate, comparatively cheap food, and cheap and rapid transit are powerful

factors in your farmers' favor if they were only taken proper advantage of. There is no reason why Canadian eggs and poultry should not be in as great demand in England as Canadian cheese.

EXHIBITION OF BIRDS

The largest poultry and pigeon show in the world is the one held annually at the Crystal Palace, London. At this year's show the entries reached the record number of 11,559. The display was a grand one, and great crowds attended. The poultry came from nearly every European country, and many exhibits were from the United States and Canada.

As usual a large proportion of poultry honors went to exhibits from Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midlands. To a firm of Yorkshire breeders, Whitaker & Toothill, Leeds, was awarded the challenge trophy for best cock or cockerel in the show, a White Leghorn. A Cochinchina hen, owned by G. H. Procter, Durham, took the challenge trophy for best hen or pullet, and also the supreme honor, the Challenge Bowl for best bird in the show.

* * *

We have had some decidedly wintry weather with frosts almost every night, with snow in places. Still it has been seasonable, and there has been little interference with field work. The October sown grain is looking strong and healthy. A large acreage has been sown to wheat and other grains.

The market demand for wheat is steady at a little firmer prices. British is quoted at 30s. 7d. per quarter. Manitoba No. 1 Northern is scarce, and No. 2 is quoted at 7s. 7d. per cental (100 lbs.), Australian at 7s. 9d., and Red Walla at 7s. 6d.

Barley keeps steady in price with a fair demand. Oats are in rather poor request, with slight improvement in price in a few localities. Indian corn is in better demand, and prices are appreciably higher.

F. DEWHIRST.

Horse

Horse Endowment Insurance

A British livestock insurance company have lately added a new form of horse insurance, writing endowment policies, which gives the horse owner complete protection against loss for the time the policy is in force, and at the expiry of that time, if the horse is still alive, he receives its full value, in addition to retaining the horse itself. This insurance is designed to meet the requirements of those who wish to secure a full specified sum at the end of a given number of

years, combined with insurance against death from accident or disease throughout the period. The policies in nearly every way are similar to those written by our life and endowment insurance companies. Owners may secure paid-up policies. Policies have surrender values and loans may be negotiated on policies after two premiums have been paid.

The following are the rates quoted, which will give an idea of what horse endowment insurance costs:

Term of Policy	Annual premium to secure amount at death of horse or expiry of term			
	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250
5 years	\$21.56	\$32.34	\$43.12	\$53.90
6 "	18.42	27.62	36.84	46.04
7 "	16.20	24.26	32.40	40.46
8 "	15.50	21.74	29.00	36.24
9 "	13.18	19.76	26.36	32.94
10 "	12.14	18.20	24.28	30.34

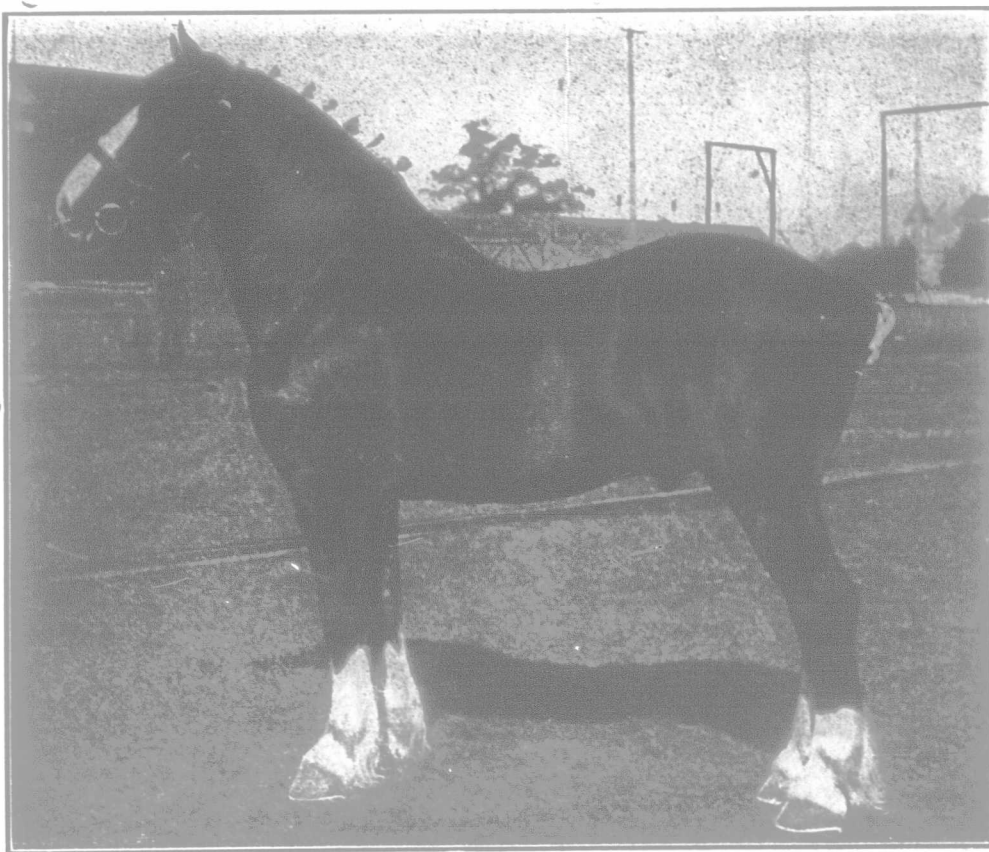
For example, the owner of a horse valued at \$250 takes out a ten-year endowment policy, paying \$30.34 per annum, or a total of \$303.40 without interest. At the expiry of the term he receives the original value of the horse, and if the animal is still alive retains it. If death occurs during the time insured the full value of the horse is paid. The scheme only applies to horses not more than eight years at entry, or which will not exceed sixteen years of age at the expiry of policy.

Registration of Foals

The Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba is moving to have a change made in the methods followed by the various breed societies in charging for the registration of pedigrees. The plan at present followed is to charge one dollar for the registration of each animal under one year of age, and two dollars for each animal over one year, with proportionately higher charges to non-members of the breed associations. Age is computed from January first, so that a foal to be registered at the minimum fee must be registered when it is no more than six months or so of age. The objection to the method is that it is difficult to describe with a sufficient degree of accuracy the marks and color of the foal. Also, foals that are little better than culls and would never be registered if their owners had a chance of seeing what they would develop into, are registered when a few months old, because it costs only a dollar to do it, with results that are not beneficial to the breeds.

A few weeks ago our attention was drawn to a case that illustrates the first noted objection to the registration of foals at a few months of age. A breeder had a black Clydesdale stallion that he was disposing of and was just beginning to un-

ravel a large roll of red tape to have a new pedigree made out for the animal that would conform in description to the appearance of the horse. The stallion had been registered as a foal and described as a brown. After the first cast of hair he was a jet black. To sell him it was necessary to supply the buyer with a certificate of registration that came more nearly to describing the animal than the certificate in question did, and to make the change necessitated some swearing and making of



King's Cupbearer, three-year-old Clydesdale Champion at London, owned by Captain Robson

statutory declarations, and put the owner to some considerable inconvenience and expense. For the changing of the description of animals in the certificate of registration is a matter that must, very properly, be looked into by the authorities with some care.

The mistake is made in encouraging, by low fees, the registration of foals that are too young to be intelligently described as to marks and colors. Until a foal has cast its first coat of hair it is impossible in a good many cases to state what its color will be, and instances like the foregoing are not uncommon. Besides, it is safe to assume that a good number of the non-descript purebreds with registered pedigrees, would have never been registered at all had those registering them known what kind of animals they were to develop into.

It would make for a greater degree of accuracy in description, and would be in the interests of the horse breeding industry generally, if the age limit for the registration of colts at the minimum fee were extended to two years, making the latest date at which an animal could be registered at the lowest rate the first of January one year in advance of the date now required. Colts would then be eighteen months, or so, of age, and far enough along to indicate what their color and markings were to be, and whether or not they were worth registering at all. Either that, or make the registration fee flat without favor to foals.

Veterinary Fees

A reader asks what fees a veterinarian can legally charge in Manitoba. The following is the tariff of fees fixed by the Veterinary Act :

1. Surgical operations, \$5 to \$50.
 2. Parturition, \$5 to \$25.
 3. Removing placenta, \$5.
 4. Reducing uterus, \$5 to \$10.
 5. Dressing teeth, \$1 to \$5.
 6. Examination as to soundness, \$3.
 7. Examination as to soundness (team), \$5.
 8. Consultation with veterinary surgeon, \$5.
 9. Consultation at office, \$1.
 10. Consultation by letter, \$2.
 11. Visits in town (medicines extra), \$1 to \$3.
 12. Mileage, per hour, first five miles, \$1.
 13. Mileage, per hour, each additional mile, 50 cents.
 14. Detention, per hour, after first hour, \$1.
- From 9 p. m. until 7 a. m. on 13 and 14 the charge is 50 cents per hour extra.

Stock

Beef From Birth To Block

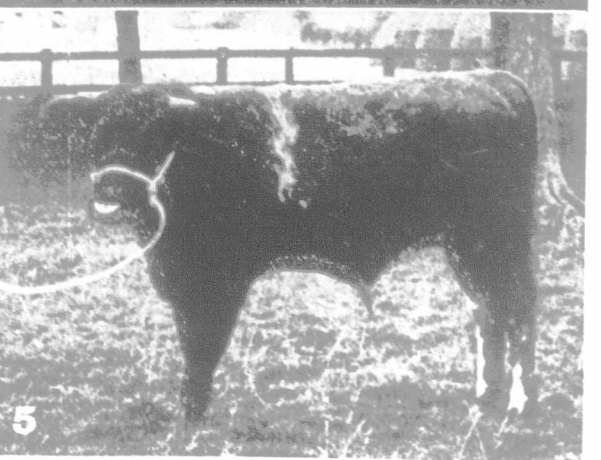
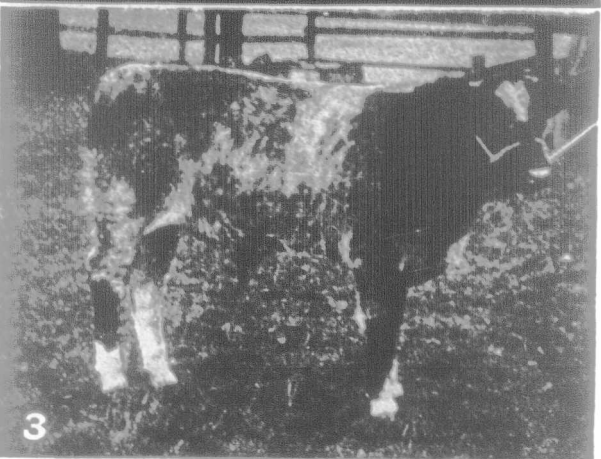
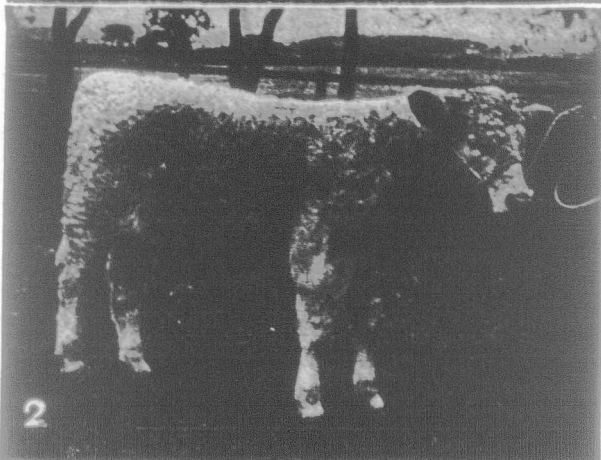
Prof. F. R. Marshall, B.Sc. Ag.

The last decade has brought some important changes in the beef-making industry. The rise in the value of ranch lands made feeding cattle scarcer and higher in price. At the same time the continued marketing of breed stock from pastures, demanded by migrating farmers, kept the market so well supplied that the steers purchased on the new level of prices, sold, when finished, on the old level. Through the growing demands for foreign trade and for manufacturing use, grain continued high, and feeders relying chiefly on grain and on ranch stock have travelled a hard road.

Now, however, things have begun to readjust themselves. Decreased feeding operations and increased shipments have restored grains to a more reasonable price basis. Lessened shipments of finished cattle have brought beef prices into line with those that ruled for grain and for dairy products. We seem to be entering an age of fewer and less vital changes, when intelligence and study are to be adequately rewarded, whether applied in the production of beef or of milk. When beef gets beyond the reach of the classes by whom it is now chiefly consumed, then, and not before, will the demand for it diminish.

It cannot be denied that, in the past, the dairyman has figured more closely and been less wasteful in his practices than has the beef pro-

In Rearing Animals for the Block It Is Well to Pay Attention to Breeding



A Sire and Worthy Sons of Mr. Duthie's Collynie Herd

1. Head of Storm King, the stock bull
2. Snow Storm, recently sold for 1050 gs.
3. Collynie Christmas, 600 gs.
4. Collynie Stamp, 580 gs.
5. Collynie Standard, 530 gs.

ducer. By fully adapting his operations to present conditions the feeder who prefers to stay with beef stock can make a profit from beef at the prices that must rule for some time to come; and if he is equal to the occasion, it will not be necessary for any large part of our population to forego the use of good beef. A greater appreciation and popularity of what are still the cheaper parts of the carcass is, however, inevitable, because the great demand for steaks and the neglect of boiling and stewing pieces is occasioned almost solely by the insistence upon the gratification of luxurious tastes. No one man can tell fully how beef-making is going to be adjusted to the new conditions, but there are some opportunities for economizing in the cost of beef that can be discussed with assurance of their meriting the consideration of all breeders and feeders.

In dealing with the animal from birth to the block one cannot make clear the necessity for strict study and economy in all stages of production without first discussing the raw material. Good farming will place the feed at the feeder's disposal at minimum cost, but farmers who are well advanced in crop growing very often raise some very common cattle. One cannot learn too well the lesson that the only way to breed numbers of animals possessed of desired characters in a pronounced degree is to procure females that are right individually, and that come from similar stock in all lines, and mate them with a male that is also right individually and ancestrally. This is no less true for the rearing of market stock than for stock to be sold for breeding purposes. When it is not possible to economize by lowering the price paid per hundred for feeders, it may be possible to do so by insisting on higher excellence and fewer slow feeders among those raised. It will not be far wrong to suppose that the best and most profitable beef animals of the future will start to market from the farms on which they were calved. The new economy must eliminate the expensive railway journeys heretofore enjoyed by feeding stock that proved profitable to buyers in spite of freight bills and feeding and commission charges that resulted in shrinkage and the necessity of beginning life anew under strange conditions. Home-raised steers mean grass for pasturage for the dams, and grass is not always considered a profitable crop; that is largely because grass lands are not given the attention necessary to procure best yields, and also because very poor animals are used to utilize the grass crop. If fair allowance is made for the reduction in labor when a part of the farm acreage is devoted to good grass, and if only well-bred and well-handled animals are kept upon it, general opinion regarding the economy of keeping high-priced lands in grass will undergo a serious change.

If grass lands could be used exclusively for well-born and growing young stock, the problem would be easier than it is, when we figure on reducing the cost of the keep of the dams. As said before, we must make certain of having only cows that can give superior calves. What constitutes superiority will depend on the farm and locality. If cattle are to be finished as yearlings, early-maturing qualities must be emphasized, even at some sacrifice of size and growthiness. If grains are too scarce or too expensive to permit of crowding to maturity before the beginning of the third year, then scale and growthiness must be bred for to insure continuous gains, even at the expense of some of the ability to fatten while growing. In either case, true and studied economy cannot be satisfied with only such knowledge of feeding qualities of sire and dams as can be gained from general appearances. If the facts could be ascertained, it would doubtless be found that our beef herds contain as many star boarders and profit-killers as do the dairy herds. Individual records of gains and feed consumed must soon come into use in the selection of beef sires. Cows, sooner or later, must also be required to demonstrate their capacity for making economical gains, either by individual test or by records kept on the earlier ones of their offspring that are prepared for market.

Another factor that is at the basis of eco-

nomical production of feeding cattle, and which may be considered before taking up the maturing of this most excellent steer for which we are to breed, is the milking qualities of the cows. It is true, in the United States, and probably to some extent in Canada, that some sections will continue to produce cattle on cheaper grass lands, and only require that a cow nourish her own offspring. Such sections are limited in area, and if their competition must be considered, it again emphasizes the necessity of stopping all leaks and of exacting fullest returns from farm-raised cattle.

The deep-milking characteristics in cows that produce good feeding stock can be utilized by selling the cream and supplementing the skim milk with nutrients less valuable than butter, but not much less useful to the calf. There is a general prejudice against skim-milk calves, but much less against yearlings that were fed on skim milk the first summer. The backwardness of the skim-milk calf grows less and less evident from weaning to selling time. It must also be remembered that one of the most valuable supplements to skim milk is study and close attention, such as is not needed when the more natural and more extravagant course of running calves and dams together is followed. Hand-raised calves mean more hand labor in feeding, as well as in milking. If this labor is obtainable, it may be used as advantageously here as in specialized milk production. Another plan is to let half the cows suckle all the calves, and milk the other half of the herd. Another plan that requires a minimum of labor, and is very satisfactory where practicable, is to buy in a second good beef calf for each cow in milk, and, if the milking capacity of the cows permits and calves are taught to eat early, a third calf may be placed on the cow after her own and its foster brother are removed. The biggest difficulty in this plan is the buying of calves that are well enough bred for the purpose. In a community where the right kind of cows are kept, a feeder could well afford to furnish free bull service for first chance of purchasing calves sired by his bull.

The various means just discussed have for their object the obtaining of greater returns for a year's keep of a cow, either in more or in better feeders. Some economy may be effected in the finishing of the cattle reared, but not so much as in their first cost. It is practically always true that a period of no increase in live weight is an unprofitable period. The heavier an animal is fed the greater is the proportion of food that goes to make increase of weight, and the smaller the part that goes for maintenance. Forced feeding necessitates large use of concentrates. Less energy is required to prepare for assimilation a pound of digestible material in concentrates than in roughage, because in the latter there is greater bulk and a larger weight of indigestible substance accompanying, and this takes largely from the energy of the digested portion to accomplish its passage through the body. Nevertheless, the quickest and the largest gains are not necessarily the most economical. The lower cost of rougher feeds may make their use more profitable, despite the lower gains, and, therefore, longer finishing period. Several experiment stations have tested the economy of light, medium and heavy grain rations for finishing grown cattle. The smaller grain rations have always produced a pound of increase at a lower cost than have the heavier rations, but at the close of the periods the heavier-fed cattle were worth enough more on the market to more than offset the higher cost of their gains. In the Ontario experiments, however, the heaviest grain ration was no more than the light ration of the Western stations. The cattle were on feed a longer time, and in some cases the light-grain lots were fed some time after the others were sold, in order to bring the same price; but in each of the Ontario experiments the steers that received one-half a pound of grain per day for each one hundred pounds of live weight proved to be the most profitable.

Having effected the greatest economy in the cost of calves by securing better ones and more

WHO'S WHO IN LIVE STOCK



A. C. McPHAIL

Brandon Exhibition is always of good report. The why of it is partly a secret, but, gentle reader, you may as well be wise to it; also ye exhibition executives of Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, et al. listen: The success of your fair, in so far as the great indiscriminating public is concerned, depends a lot on how well you treat the scribes. Newspaper reporters and editors of farm papers, despite the princely salaries they are supposed to draw, become strangely human about meal time. A hungry man, or one whose inwards are in commotion digesting "hot dog" and "billy wash," isn't half as optimistic as he when through with a full course table d'hote meal topped off with an imported "seggar." The half-fed fellow is apt to be gloomy, and the gloom is liable to get into his "copy." The secret seems to be to "feed the brutes!" Brandon found that out some years ago. Every day of Brandon Exhibition Archie McPhail and W. Nichols toddle from the horse judging ring at noon and supper time with the representatives of the realm's fourth estate in tow, and in "saloonology" phraseology "set 'em up" to the best of the directors' private eating booth affords.

Archie McPhail has been on the executive of the Brandon Agricultural Society and the Western Agricultural and Arts Association for a number of years, for most of the time director in charge of heavy horses. Under his efforts and those associated with him, the heavy horse show at Brandon has assumed dimensions second to no agricultural exhibition in all Western Canada. The Interprovincial has become the great farmers' horse show. More farm teams and farmers' breeding stock are to be seen there than at any exhibition in the prairie provinces. In fact, it is doubtful if the exhibition, in these particulars, is equalled in the Dominion. This condition is due to the fact that Brandon show, while it has become inter-provincial in status, holds the farmers of its immediate vicinity, largely because those farmers, like Mr. McPhail, are interested in the success of the show as exhibitors, members of the association or are on the directorate.

Archie McPhail came to Brandon district in 1883 and worked on farms in summer and in the lumber woods in winter until 1888. In that year he sank his savings into a half section and some farming equipment, and has been raising grain and prospering ever since. Some few years ago he purchased his first purebred Clydesdale and has since been working into Scotch drafters, having now five head of registered horses. Purebred swine also have claimed a portion of his attention in stock, and he keeps a fair-sized herd of Yorkshires, being a successful exhibitor of bacon hogs at Brandon Winter Fair these past three years. Mr. McPhail believes surely in the future of the draft horse business in Western Canada, and despite motor cars and steam and gasoline tractors, believes that it is sound policy at the present for farmers to enlarge their heavy horse breeding interests. Besides holding the offices above mentioned, A. C. McPhail has been vice-president of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association, director of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association, and director from that association on the Brandon Winter Fair Board, president of the Brandon Farmers' Institute, president of the Brandon branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, twice one of the representative farmers of Manitoba sent by the government on immigration work to Great Britain, and for four years has served on the municipal council of Elton.

"Work as a hired man first" used to be the advice offered those who came to the Western prairies to tickle the earth's surface and garner the golden grain. The caution isn't heard as much nowadays, but it is a wonderfully sound principle on which to base the learning of prairie farming. At any rate a good many thousands of the most successful farmers in the West got the rudiments of what they know of prairie agriculture from working for somebody else at so much per month, sometimes taking a promise or their pay. They make a good line of citizens—that is if they are all like the subject of the sketch.

of them for the keep of the cows, it remains to choose between different times of year and different ages for marketing. Some feeders are doing well on high-priced land by pushing the calves to have them fat enough to sell at twelve months of age. This necessitates liberal grain feeding, and requires the cows to consume the most of the coarse feed. By using some silage for the cows

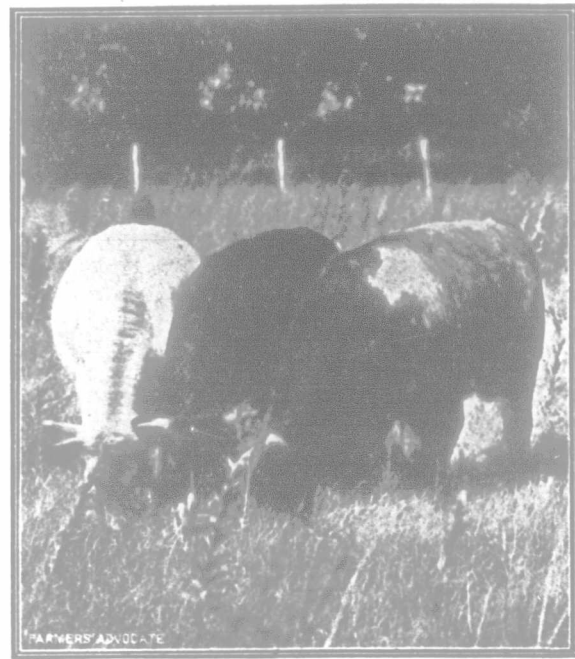
while nursing, the minimum acreage in grass will suffice, and a large amount of manure is secured.

The Hereford steer in the illustration was 24 months old, and weighed 1,300 pounds, when the photograph was taken. He had never had access to grass except for parts of days during two summer months. He has eaten, since weaned, at six months of age, 5,500 pound of grain, a good deal of silage, and some green feed. This amount of grain is more than an animal can consume in that time, and use to the best advantage. The coarse feeds may require a larger part of their value for their own digestion, but they leave the system in a better condition to respond to grain, when its freer use is begun. He is of a type that could have been made ripe for market at eighteen months of age. Cows of breeding to produce such stock, and that are deep milkers, are hard to find, but there has not been any general effort to fix milking qualities during the recent years of strong insistence on early maturity. A steer of this type could be finished with grain or grass during his second summer, or put on feed later and marketed the winter before two years old. Early marketing permits the keeping of a large breeding herd and depends chiefly upon cows to utilize the roughage.

The Shorthorn steer is of a more growthy type, and his dam was a fair milker. He was calved Feb. 9th, 1908, and was sold in a carload on February 1st, 1910, at seven cents per pound. This steer then weighed 1,400 pounds. He was ripe enough for commercial beef, but was purchased from the shipper and fed for show, eight months later, when the photograph was taken. He has, of course, been held back during the most of this last period. The carload with which he was raised were handled on a plan which utilizes a large amount of roughage and a moderate amount of grain. Alfalfa hay would be as good, and much cheaper than some of the grain that was used. This lot of steers was carried through the first winter largely on silage, with some hay and an average of three pounds of corn and cob meal per calf daily. On May 1st they went on good grass, where they remained until December. From October 1st they were fed corn in the pasture, and when taken to the sheds were taking eight pounds each per day. From this time until marketed they ate very heavily of silage, although the corn ration was raised to about twelve pounds and some oil meal was added. Alfalfa might have replaced most of the oil meal, and earlier housing might have secured the same finish with longer use of silage, more hay and less grain.

If, in the case of the Hereford, we make a fair estimate of his original cost and his silage there is small room for profit. The Shorthorn has reached a marketable condition at the weight of 1,400, and has consumed less than 2,500 pounds of grain.

If the breeding of such steers be conducted as economically as it can be, then the passing of beef-making need not be for this nor for the next generation.



"The cattle are grazing. Their heads never raising. The three of them feeding like one"

Farm

Topics for Discussion

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

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

December 21.—*How do you manage, feed and care for the boar in winter and summer? If kept for public service, what suggestions have you to offer as to his use, fee to charge, etc.?*

December 28.—*Should the boy who proposes to be a farmer be trained as an up-to-date farmer capable of taking part in discussions at public meetings and holding positions in public life? What can be done to overcome the scarcity of labor on the farm that makes it necessary for him to work from early morning until late night when he is too tired to read or study, or do anything to remove the picture of hard work to get more land and make more money. Too many farm boys are "old men" at 18 or 20 years.*

January 4.—*What should be the attitude of the farmer toward farmers' organizations? To how many can he afford to lend his best services and how can he be of greatest service to his fellow farmers and the industry at large?*

January 11.—*What feed and exercise do you give the stallion in winter, and what preparations do you make for the breeding season? Kindly discuss this question fully, especially the relation between winter exercise and feed and his use in the breeding season.*

* * *

The Farm Workshop

In all parts of the West farmers have been forced to do considerable repairing of machinery and harness at home. This has led to the equipment of good workshops, and many farmers are almost as proficient with blacksmiths' and carpenters' tools as are the so-called trained workmen. However, there are few who argue that it is wise for a farmer to do his own blacksmithing unless he is far removed from a capable workman.

The suggestions given in the articles that follow will be found interesting and helpful. It can be seen that a shop can be built and equipped at a net cost of \$100 to \$150, depending on the size of the building and the variety of tools provided. The cash awards are made in the order of the articles.

Farm Workshop Needed by Plowmen

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The question of how far it is advisable to go in the equipment of a workshop on the farm does not depend so much upon the size of the farm as upon the aptitude and inclination for mechanical work possessed by the farmer, and of his relative remoteness from town or village where repairs can be made. A very small farm will well repay the outlay required for the purchase of a number of workshop fittings and tools, provided the farmer can, and will, make the best use of them.

Our workshop is 18 x 9 feet, and the forge 9 feet square. Whilst these dimensions are con-

venient, it is probable that one room would be sufficient in the majority of cases. The equipment consists of bench, heavy vise, 22-inch portable forge, 100-pound anvil, vertical drill and the usual blacksmiths' and joiners' small tools. The forge is convenient in size, but one a little less, say 18-inch, would not be of much disadvantage. The anvil is none too large. As for the drill, this is not nearly so much used as the other part of the equipment, and whilst it is invaluable on certain occasions, it could very well be omitted unless one intends to do a great deal of construction work or repairing. A set of stocks and dice finds pretty regular work, but a set of taps seems superfluous, as ours have only been used on one or two occasions in the course of several years. Undoubtedly the best investment was the forge and anvil, which are used on most days when plowing is in progress for the sharpening of plowshares. Here comes in the question of proximity to a town. It would seem that where a farm is situated close to a place where blacksmith work is done by a proficient man it would hardly be worth while to instal a forge, if the object is simply the saving of money; but where regular blacksmiths are few and far between, when it means the waste of half a day, or even a day, to take the work to town, then by all means get a forge and use it. The sharpening of shares, though not the only use to which the forge is put, is relatively the most important. This work is not at all easy to learn, and when one has learned to do it fairly well he cannot expect to compete, in quality of work, with the man at the forge in town, who makes a business of it; but he can adapt the drawing out and tempering of the shares to the condition found on his farm in a way he cannot expect from the blacksmith, who has to strike a mean to suit the general conditions of the district.

A forge on the farm, properly used, means increased yield of grain per acre. Where a forge is handy a share is taken off the plow and replaced by a sharp one, before it gets into bad condition; whereas if one has to take it to town and pay from 30 to 40 cents, besides the loss of time, there is a temptation to run a share much longer than is compatible with high-class plowing. On our own place we change each share once a day on breaking. The other uses to which a forge on the farm can be put are so miscellaneous that it is not necessary to enumerate them, except to say that repairs to machinery form a large part of them. Perhaps it is also unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of a workshop where joinery can be carried on. They are evident to everyone. The necessity of keeping on hand a supply of nuts and bolts, rivets, buckles, colter-pins, rings, washers, clevises, leather and such things is well known to everyone who has had to repair breakdowns quickly, so as to keep man and horses from enforced idleness.

If the editor could see his way to give us some article on the blacksmith work of the farm, particularly as applied to shares, I am sure it would

be very welcome to a large body of readers. We all do it in some sort of fashion, but what we require is the *right way* from a man who has, by long practice, made himself proficient.

Sask.

F. E. K. R.

[Note.—We will be pleased to give space to articles from those who have had experience in blacksmithing, especially as regards sharpening plowshares.—Editor.]

Farmer Requires Tools and Workshop

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The question under discussion this week is one that deserves a good deal more attention than it generally has received on the majority of farms. How comforting it is to know when busy in the field that if something breaks only a few minutes will be required to remedy the break, if you have a workshop properly equipped with modern conveniences. A workshop I find is a necessity on the farm and saves many dollars, besides most valuable time spent in going to town to have repairing done. On rainy days implements can be overhauled and the necessary repairs made when the men would otherwise be idle, and by so doing a good many days are avoided by having the farm machinery in good repair, making every hour count while in the field.

A good workshop has a blacksmith forge and anvil with the necessary tools for working with iron, such as a post drill, vise, hammers, tongs, punches, taps and dies, a large stillson wrench, various other wrenches, cold chisels, rasps and files, an emery wheel, grindstone, etc., and for carpenter work a strong work bench with a bench screw attached with a set of carpenter's tools for general work. The workshop is also a good place for storing farm tools, such as shovels, picks, crowbars and all the various small tools a farmer uses, and if the habit of placing the tools in the shop as soon as you are done with them is practiced, it gives a farmer much pleasure and satisfaction in knowing just where to go to get the tool wanted when it is required again.

On the ordinary farm a building 16 x 24 feet is a good size, with doors 12 feet wide, so that he can get through it with almost any farm machinery, and by placing the forge and carpenter's work bench at the rear end plenty of space is left for placing machinery to be repaired. Seven-foot studs are high enough for walls, and with a shingled roof it can be built for about \$100.00. A blacksmith equipment costs about \$40.00, and a carpenter's outfit costs about \$20.00. The building and equipment costs in the neighborhood of \$160.00. A farmer who is handy with tools can save yearly a cash outlay from \$20 to \$50, besides the valuable time it takes to go to town to have things repaired during a busy season.

I would strongly advise every new farmer starting up to get an outfit of tools and put up a workshop. If he cannot do this get a forge and anvil anyway and he can sharpen his own shares. For generally farmers in new districts are far from town, and by having a forge and anvil he can



Corn is Scarce in the West, but Horse-Power Soon Prepares the Seed Bed

also help out his neighbors by sharpening their shares, and by this can soon earn the cost of a few tools necessary to do his own work. For myself I could not farm without a blacksmith's and carpenter's outfit, for I have had these things from first starting up and I know full well the value of them.

Sask.

GEO. A. HARRIS.

Unloading Basket Racks

To unload a basket rack alone and load it up again when required is something of an undertaking. To call in the neighbors to help is not always convenient. Every farmer who uses this style of rack wants some easier way of loading and unloading it than the strong arm method generally employed. Some months ago a reader asked, through this paper for a home-made contrivance that would make it easier for basket racks to be handled. Sketches of two contrivances are published herewith, and if anyone is using a simpler or better plan than either of them we would appreciate it, and our readers would also, if he would send along a description and rough drawing of what he is using.

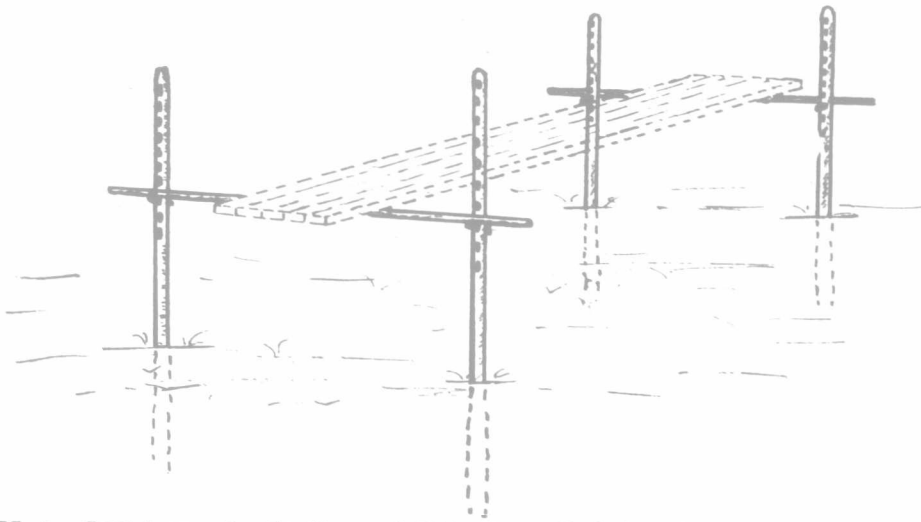


FIG. 1.—Contrivance for Loading and Unloading a Basket Rack by Lever and Pins

UNLOADING BY LEVER FIG. 1.

H. J. O., Sask., describes the contrivance shown in Fig. 1. He says: Cut four posts six inches in diameter and ten feet long. Bore a row of three-quarter-inch holes in each post, each hole slanting so that when a pin is inserted in it the pin will point slightly upward to prevent the cross bar from falling off. Then get two poles about four inches in diameter and fourteen feet long to use as cross bars. The post should be set three and a half feet in the ground. The distance between post for the rack should be about ten feet. The distance apart the other way will depend upon the length of the rack. About twelve feet will be the distance.

"To use the contrivance run the wagon with the rack on between the posts. Run a cross bar from post to post at each end of the rack. Have ends of the cross bars rest on three-eighth inch bolts inserted in the slanting holes in the posts. Lift one each end of the cross bar six or twelve inches at a time, set the bolt, go to the other end and do the same, and so on around, until the rack is clear of the wagon. One man with this outfit can load or unload a rack with ease."

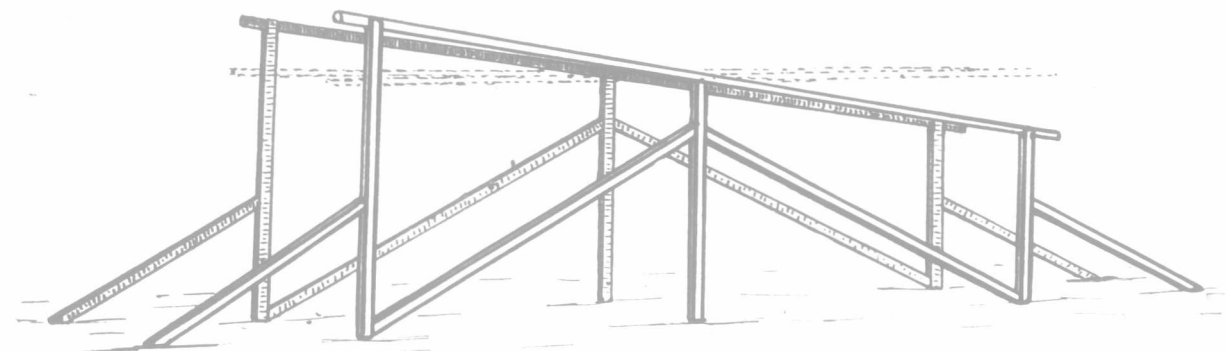


FIG. 2.—Contrivance for Loading and Unloading a Basket Rack by Horse Power

UNLOADING WITH HORSES FIG. 2.

R. O. H., Sask., writes: Anyone with a little ingenuity can build the contrivance shown. The horses do most of the work and there are no pulleys or ropes to get out of order. The posts should be set far enough apart so that one may easily drive between them. The side rails or skids are at just the right height to catch the cross

pieces of the rack. Drive the wagon in between the ends at the low end of the unloader and when the rack is far enough up the skids to just about balance, pull down the high end, fasten it and drive out the wagon. When the rack is to be loaded back in the wagon, let the hind end of the rack down, back on out and the rack is loaded.

The posts should be set at least two feet in the ground and well braced, for when the wind blows there is quite a strain on them. The side rails or skids should be fastened at the middle with a strong bolt and mortised into the end posts so that they will not get out of place. The tools needed are not many and the man who will exercise his judgment and skill in building the contrivance will save himself a lot of useless work, besides having a place for his rack where it will not be broken to pieces.

First-Hand Facts on Depth to Put Seed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of 16th you ask for an expression of opinion on an article, "Plow Wheat in Deep," written by Joshua La Marsh. Mr. La Marsh deals

altogether with fall wheat, while my experience in this country has been entirely with spring grains.

Our soil is a dark loam blending into a whitish clay subsoil. My experience is that it is a mistake to sow spring wheat too deep. I would say the best depth for Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan would be from 1½ to 2½ inches on summerfallow and 2 to 3 inches on spring and fall plowing, with a well prepared seedbed before sowing in each case. That lesson was learned about six years ago, by accident. I put on patent heels on my shoe drill. The spring was a dry one and I intended to put the seed down about 3 inches and was guided by the appearance of the shoes in the soil and failed to allow for the two inches extra heels, and sowed my wheat from 4 to 5 inches deep. Result: the grain was longer coming up and was a tall, thin, weakly plant, and was later in ripening than if sown two inches shallower, besides being more liable to be attacked by smut spores while coming to the surface.

In 1895 I sowed oats broadcast and plowed them in with a 14-inch walking plow. Some of them were covered nearly 5 inches. It was a dry spring with some good rains in June and July. The oats were slow in coming up and did not stool to any extent, but grew a very tall, strong straw, and yielded well, but I prefer to thoroughly prepare the seedbed, and drill the oats about 3 inches deep.

The three essentials to perfect germination are heat, air and moisture, and these conditions are more likely to obtain if the seed is sown 2 to 3 inches than if sown at greater depth. Mr. La Marsh fails to take into account the root system of the plant, which is the most important

consideration in the matter in so far as its securing moisture is concerned. I have before me a copy of an American paper of August 26th, 1904, showing the root system of a wheat plant at six different stages of growth; and it is easy to see that about the first thing a plant does is

to send down roots into the earth for the moisture necessary to sustain life, sometimes to the depth of 3 or 4 feet in the full grown plant. So the extra two inches gained by deep sowing counts for very little on that score.

We are taught that the depth of the soil mulch or dust-blanket necessary to prevent evaporation varies according to the amount of rainfall and the prevalence of drying winds. For instance, in the reasonably moist climate of Eastern Canada one inch of soil mulch would be sufficient, while 2 to 3 inches (according to the season) would be required in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, and even a greater depth further west. Therefore I can well understand why it is necessary in Egypt, where, as Mr. La Marsh says, there is no rain while the grain is growing, and blistering hot as well, to have a mulch of 5 inches over the seed.

Man.

CHRIS. STINSON.

New Wheat in England

According to J. M. Mussen, trade commissioner for Leeds and Hull, a new wheat has been developed that promises to displace varieties formerly grown. Writing to Trade and Commerce Report for November 14, he says:

As a result of experiments which have been carried on during the past few years a new seed wheat is claimed to have been produced, which will combine the well known milling strength of Canadian "Fife" with the yielding qualities of English wheat. These experiments were first referred to in a report originating from this office, published in Weekly Report No. 290. The success of the experiments under review lies with Professor Biffen, of the department of agriculture of the Cambridge University, who has been working in conjunction with the home-grown wheat committee of the National Association of British and Irish Millers.

The new seed wheat, which is a cross of "Fife" and Essex rough chaff, will be known as Burgoyne's Fife, and it has already been tested on a large scale on various soils in different parts of the country. After considering the reports furnished by the growers and the milling and baking interests, the committee have come to the conclusion that Burgoyne's Fife is an improvement upon any known variety of English wheat so far as quality is concerned, and is a wheat which is likely to succeed as regards yield under many conditions, both for autumn and spring sowing.

Dairy

Dairying in Saskatchewan

That the Saskatchewan farmers are giving considerable attention to mixed farming is evidenced by the business done in the dairy branch of the department of agriculture during the past summer. The development is largely due to the government's policy of centralizing the creamery work at the most promising points and not encouraging creameries where success is doubtful, thus permitting business being done on a paying basis where farmers receive a satisfactory price for their product and are thereby encouraged. The farmer who is not close to a creamery is provided for in having the express charges paid on his cream. He thus derives the full benefits accruing from the large output of butter at one point and has every advantage of a creamery at his nearest railway station.

The northern portion of the province is destined to become a splendid mixed farming country. In 1909 there were six creameries under government supervision, and the make of butter was 342,404 pounds for the six summer months, or an average of 57,067 pounds for each creamery. In 1910 there was one new creamery recommended by the dairy branch, and it was built by the farmers and taken over, to be operated, by the government. For the six months ending October 31st, the make of butter in those seven creameries was approximately 462,000 pounds, representing an increase of 199,59

pounds, or about 35 per cent. The average per creamery was 66,000 pounds of butter, or 9,000 better than the previous year. There is the same encouraging showing in the number of farmers supplying cream. In 1909, 853 farmers sent cream to the government creameries. In 1910 this number increased to 1,162. The creamery at Birch Hills leads in point of make, having to their credit almost 119,000 pounds of butter and 209 patrons on their summer list. This creamery made 96,000 pounds the previous year, and in 1908, when it was opened, made 45,000 pounds from July 1st to October 31st.

As further evidence of what co-operative dairying means in money to the farmer the records show that before the creamery was opened in 1908 dairy butter was worth 12½ cents trade. From July 1st to the end of October the lowest price the government paid was 21½ cents, and the highest price 31½ cents per pound of butterfat. This was cash, and the payments were made twice a month. Altogether, approximately \$25,000 was paid to the farmers in the Birch Hills district for the products of the cow for the six summer months in 1910.

Melfort, about 40 miles east of Birch Hills, has been equally successful. The creamery was built in the spring of 1910 and opened on June 8th. The output for four and one-half months was 73,51 pounds. Judging from the appreciation and enthusiasm manifested by the farmers this creamery will have a splendid showing next season. Of the older creameries, Moosomin is easily in the lead. The make of butter advanced from 49,000 in 1909 to 82,000 pounds in 1910, making a pleasing increase of over 32,000 pounds. Moosomin, Melfort, Birch Hills and Langenburg creameries will operate during the winter months. Last winter only two of these could obtain sufficient cream to warrant operating, but the farmers are gradually coming to see the advantage of winter dairying, when they have more time to give to the work and get a much better price for what they have to sell. There has always been a ready sale for the butter and during recent years the demand has greatly increased.

In addition to the government operated creameries there are five other creameries in the province, with an approximate output of 200,000 pounds during the summer months. Since the organization of the dairy branch in 1906 there has been an increase of about 300 per cent. in the output of creamery butter and of this 200 per cent. is in the creameries operated by the government.

The Poor Cow Must Go

From the records in the office of the dairy commissioner, Ottawa, received from members of cow-testing associations, it is shown that in the month of August the average yield of 3,000 cows recorded in Ontario was 776 pounds of milk, 3.4 test, and 26 pounds of fat.

On dividing these cows into two groups, those yielding below that average, and those above, it is found that 1,430 cows give an average of only 658 pounds of milk and 23 pounds of fat. Thus, had their yield been equal to only the average of all the 3,000 cows, they would each have given 118 pounds of milk more, or a total yield of an extra 168,740 pounds of milk.

The second group, those yielding above the average, includes the remaining 1,570 cows, which produced 383 pounds of milk, or 107 pounds above the average of the 3,000 cows, and actually 225 pounds of milk above the average of the 1,430 poor cows.

The earnings of the good cows amounted to the huge sum of \$4,439 more, in the one month, than the earnings of the poor cows. This begins to open our eyes to the tremendous possibilities of increased revenue from keeping better cows. Why should we remain contented with only "average" cows? The poor cow must go.

C. F. W.

Essentials of a Dairy Bull

Not only should the herd bull be a good individual, masculine in appearance, full of vigor, with no tendency to lay on flesh; but he should be backed by a good pedigree, showing ancestors of high production behind him. The time is coming, and is not far distant, when the thinking Minnesota farmer will not be satisfied with a dairy bull at the head of his herd unless the dam, sire's dam, and possibly the maternal grand-dam, have records of 400 pounds of butter a year, or better. The scrub bull lacks prepotency, because behind him there are conflicting strains of blood; but the dairy bull, whose ancestors for generations have been bred for the same special purpose, will be more and more prepotent in transmitting dairy tendencies the longer he has been bred in these lines. It is generally admitted by scientists that the milking characteristics of the dairy sire's dam are transmitted to his daughters in a greater degree than those of any other animal in the pedigree. Not only must good breeding be found, but it must be close up, and not away back in the fourth or fifth generation.

Field Notes

Dates to Keep in Mind

Farmers' delegation waits on the federal government. December 11th
 United Farmers of Alberta convention at Calgary. January 17 to 19
 Manitoba Grain Growers' convention, Brandon. January 24, 25, 26
 Manitoba Live-stock Breeders' Association annual meetings, Brandon. January 23, 24
 Manitoba Agricultural Societies' convention, Agricultural College, Winnipeg. February 13 to 17
 Dairymen's Association convention, Agricultural College. February 14 to 15
 Manitoba Horticultural Society's convention, Agricultural College. February 18 to 19
 Brandon Winter Fair. March 11 to 17
 Saskatchewan Winter Fair. March 20 to 24

Trustees Meet in February

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Manitoba Trustees' Association arrangements were made for the holding of the annual convention. It was decided to meet February 28 and March 1 and 2. The opening session will be held on the morning of the 28th at 9.30. The usual arrangements have been made with the railway companies for transportation.

Among those who will deliver addresses are Hon. G. R. Coldwell, minister of education; M. Hall Jones, school inspector; Dr. H. M. Speechley, of Pilot Mound; Dr. W. A. McIntyre, principal of the normal school in Winnipeg; W. J. Black, of Manitoba Agricultural College. School consolidation will be discussed by W. R. Ross, of Holland. Dr. Mary Crawford will deal with the question of medical inspection. At each session time will be given for free discussion.

Changes for Seed Fair

The Saskatchewan College of Agriculture have prepared a list of the prizes to be offered at the Provincial Seed Fair, which will be held in Regina in January next. Several changes have been made since last year. New sections have been added and cash prizes are offered for wheat, oats, barley, flax, peas, potatoes, corn, Western rye grass seed, bromegrass seed, alfalfa seed and red clover seed. In last year's prize list there were no classes for peas, potatoes, corn or alfalfa.

Instead of requiring that all exhibits be made through the agricultural societies, as was the case last year, the rule has been broadened to allow any person in the province to exhibit, and entries will be received direct from growers of seed. Agricultural societies may themselves exhibit and compete for prizes, but members of the society will have to make entry on their own behalf. The provision which made of the province two districts, a northern and a southern, has been changed and at the forthcoming seed fair all grain of the same kind will be in direct competition.

Prize lists are being mailed to secretaries of agricultural societies, to the winners of prizes in the seed fairs which are being held in Saskatchewan this year, and to the exhibitors at previous seed fairs. Any other persons who desire copies should write to F. Hedley Auld, director of agricultural extension, Saskatchewan, Sask.

A trio of experts have been invited to judge the exhibits at the Provincial Seed Fair, Prof. C. P. Bull, of Minnesota College of Agriculture; Prof. John Bracken, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, and C. J. Turnbull, manager of the Steele Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg. The judging will be done during January 24-28, and the annual farmers' convention which has become such a popular event will be held during the following week. The convention dates are January 31 to February 3. A splendid programme is being prepared, both for men and women, and it is probable that a programme for dairymen will also be offered. A provincial competition in judging seed grain will be held at the convention and a championship prize offered for the highest aggregate score for judging wheat, oats, barley and flax.

Winter Fair at Guelph

Ontario's twenty-seventh annual winter fair passed into history during the dates of December 5th to 9th. For many years Guelph at this particular season has been the Mecca to which gathered the leading agriculturists and stockmen of Ontario and other points. This year there was no exception. On each and every day bumper crowd was in attendance, all to pay tribute to the agricultural displays.

The Guelph winter fair is pre-eminently a live-stock show. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry comprise the large part of the exhibits. The entries this year were more numerous than at any previous exhibition. An increase of sixty per cent. over



Jerseys on the March. Note the Up-to-date Barn and Stable

[Photo by Courtesy of G.T.P.]

last year was shown in the number of cattle entered, there being 184 head on exhibition. There were 300 hogs or twenty per cent. more than a year ago. The sheep exceeded last year's entry by a small margin, there being some 325 head present. Dairy cows numbered 48, which was 5 more than last year. About 230 horses were in the building, and the array of the heavy draft classes caused much comment. The exhibition of Clydesdales at last year's fair was notable, but the horses this year were rated as being superior. One of the most remarkable features of the show was the extent of the poultry exhibit. There were 5,003 entries of poultry altogether, and over 350 exhibitors.

The judges who made the awards in the various classes are: For Clydesdales, Shires and drafter horses, Hon. Robert Beith, of Bowmanville; Peter Christie, of Manchester, and Edward Charlton, of Moncrief. Light horses, Dr. Greenside, of New York.

In the swine classes the Yorkshires were judged by Prof. G. E. Day, O. A. C., who is also judging the Tamworths. J. J. Wilson, of Milton, judged Berkshires. The bacon hog class when alive was judged by D. C. Platt, of Millgrove; J. C. Nichol, of Hubrey, and J. R. Garbutt, of Belleville, while the carcasses were judged by William Jones, of Zenda.

In the sheep classes John Gardhouse, of Highfield, judged Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincolns; J. E. Cousins, of Harriston, the Oxfords; J. C. Duncan, short-woolled grades; James Douglas, the long-woolled grades, while Prof. G. E. Day and G. F. Morris judged the carcasses.

AWARDS MADE

The judges in the horse classes had their work well cut out for them in each and every class. The horse show was one of the strongest yet on record in Ontario. Graham-Renfrew's Sailor King won over Glenon in a very strong three-year-old Clydesdale class. Boag's Cawdor Laird, Hassard's Glenraig Champion, T. Mercer's Lifeguard, stood in order named.

In the Canadian-breds, J. Davidson's Baron Charming stood first. Smith & Richardson's Jim McBay and G. Parson's Riverside Coin followed. In the three-year-old Canadian-bred class Dandy Prince, shown by R. C. Ragerson, of Fergus, was first.

The Shorthorn classes made a strong showing. John Brown, of Galt, won first and second for two-year-old steer. In one-year-olds, James Leask won on Roan James, second and fourth going to P. Stewart, and third to Kyle Bros.

Roan James, owned by Leask, towards the close of the show, captured the championship honors over all other breeds, being first in the beef department and first in the showing. This was expected of him after his creditable winnings at Chicago.

For the best three export steers, the winners were: A. S. Walker, Dobbington; J. Brown, Galt, and Hall & Robinson, Washington.

In the dairy test awards Holsteins proved to be the best milk producers, and carried off the highest honors, both for the amount of milk, the butterfat, and the total number of points.

Manitoba Crop Report

The department of agriculture and immigration for Manitoba have issued the final crop report for 1910. The figures for the various field crops are as follows:

	Acreage in Crop, acre	Yield per (bus.)	Total Yield (bus.)
Wheat	2,962,187	13.47	39,916,391
Oats	1,486,436	28.7	42,647,766
Barley	624,644	20.75	12,960,038
Flax	41,002	9.97	410,928
Rye	6,361	15.8	100,388
Peas	2,247	14.7	33,004
Potatoes	40,745	121.9	4,966,233
Roots	11,782	177.5	2,091,408

Total area under grain crop, 5,397,384 acres. Total area under all crop, 5,596,065 acres.

Of the total area sown to grain, 155,905 acres of wheat, 78,233 acres of oats, and 32,876 acres of barley were plowed up. The figures above given are for the acreage actually harvested. The total area prepared for crop in 1911 is estimated at 3,527,528 acres. The area seeded to grass was 136,365 acres, from which 167,701 tons were cut. Timothy predominates among the cultivated grasses. The area to clover and alfalfa totalled 2,220 acres.

New farm buildings to the value of \$3,546,539 were erected in 1910. The value of the dairy products manufactured was \$1,636,863, of which \$1,537,613 represents creamery and dairy butter, and \$99,250 cheese. During the year 115,878 turkeys, 57,432 geese and 635,702 chickens were disposed of by farmers.

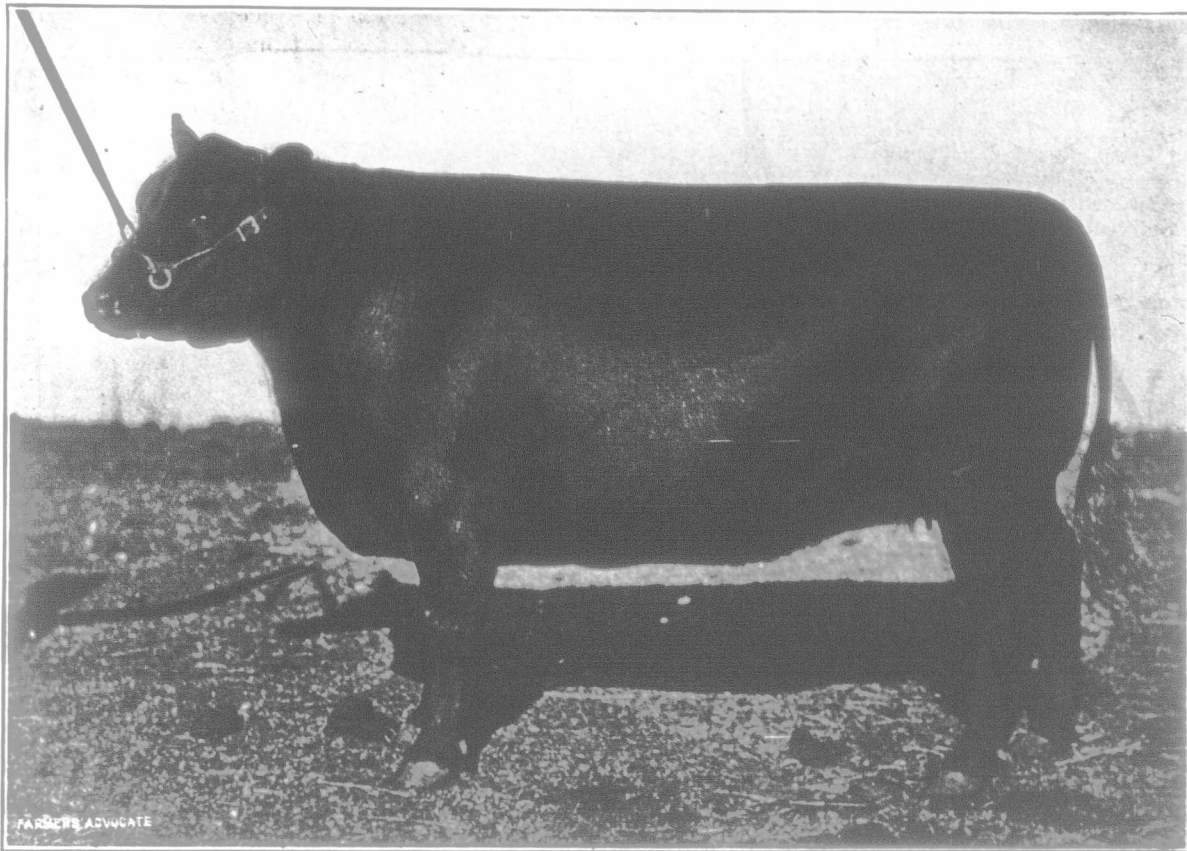
Events of the Week

China, it is announced, is to have representative government after January, 1911.

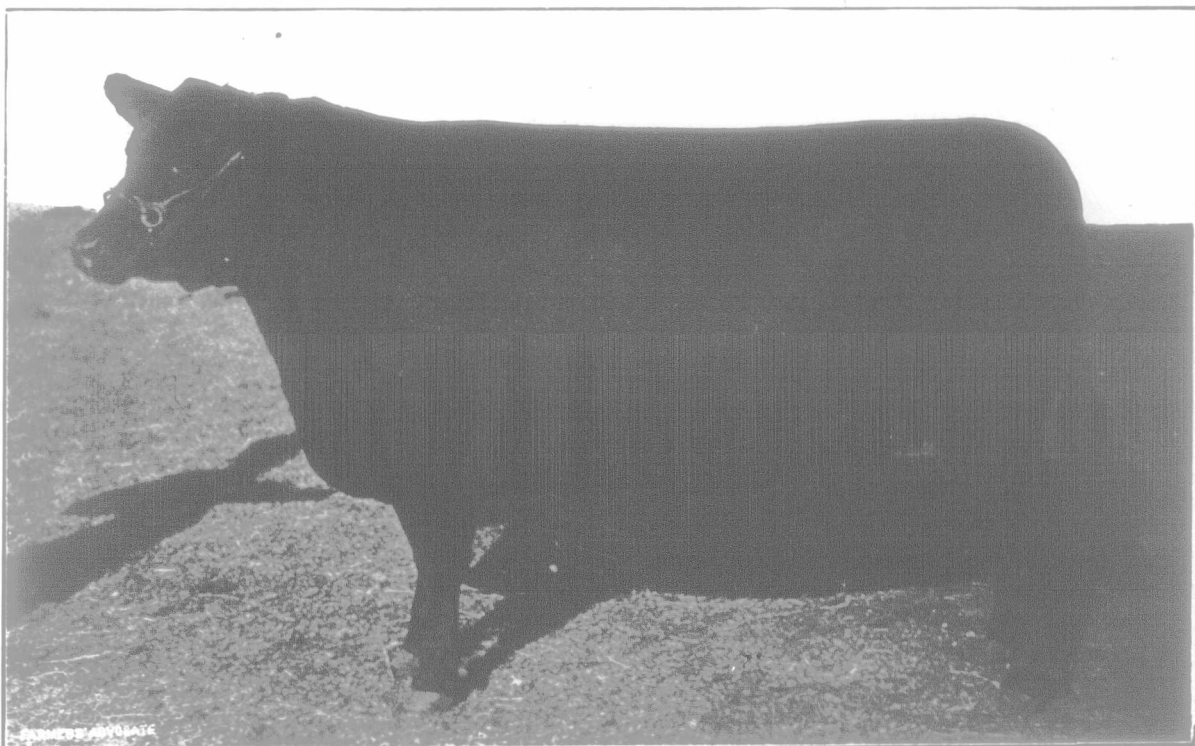
Toronto citizens broke out in riot one night last week and smashed the windows in several hundred street cars, to voice their disapproval of the street railways, recent innovation in the line of pay-as-you-enter cars.

Concern exists as to the safety of the geological survey party in charge of James Macoun, which left early in the year to make a survey of the territory

Manitoba Prize Winners at Chicago



Pride of Cherokee, Two-year-old Aberdeen Angus, Owned by J. D. McGregor, Won High Honors at Chicago in Strong Competition



Our Pretty Rose, the Type of Aberdeen Angus Heifer That Won Honors for J. D. McGregor at Chicago. She Stood Third in a Strong Class of Two-year-olds

about Hudson's Bay. Nothing has been heard of the explorers for several months.

British consols on December 5 touched the lowest figure since 1831. The drop was due to the fact that the Liberal government is certain to be returned to power and constitutional changes, the most radical since the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, are probable.

Hon. Thos. Taylor, minister of public works, proposes a scenic trunk road from the Pacific Ocean to Winnipeg, going through British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Letters have been sent to Premier Scott, Saskatchewan; Premier Sifton, Alberta, and Hon. R. Rogers, minister of public works for Manitoba. Favorable replies have been received.

The United States Congress assembled in session, on December 6. The president, in his annual message, speaks hopefully of the reciprocity conferences with Canada resulting in closer and broader trade relations between the two countries, advises that the work of the permanent tariff commission should continue, states that the Panama canal will be completed by January 1, 1915, at a cost of \$375,000,000, recommends the adoption of parcels post and asks for an increased grant for naval construction.

The provincial premiers of Canada met in conference at Ottawa last week. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island desire to have arranged a new basis for fixing representation in the federal house, it being a foregone conclusion that the Maritime provinces will lose members when

representation is arranged anew on the census figures of 1911. Estimates of the population indicate that the next census will give the four Western provinces about twenty more members than they now have, while the East will lose four or five, one from Prince Edward Island, and one or two each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It is apparent from election results to date that the British House of Commons will divide on party lines in the next house almost to a man, as it did in the one just dissolved. The Liberal-Labor Unionist combination will have a large lead on the Unionists, but no one party will be strong enough to control a majority. Speculation is rife as to whether or not the Asquith government can go ahead on the verdict of the country and carry out their program for disestablishing the lords, granting home rule to Ireland, and other proposed advanced legislation on which they based their appeal to the electorate. It is surmised that King George took the ground that the government was not sufficiently endorsed by the electorate in the last house to carry out the measures proposed. What his attitude will be to a house of practically the same constitution, proposing to carry out the same legislation is difficult to foretell.

Calgary Exhibition dates have been fixed for 1911. The show will be held from June 30 to July 7, inclusive.

An unfortunate accident recently resulted in the death of Mrs. Harcourt, wife of Professor R. Harcourt, of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Powdered oxalic acid was mistaken for salts, with fatal results.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Speaking generally the week was dull in grain, live stock and all lines of farm produce. Wheat showed an inclination at times during the week to advance some, but the situation developed no features upon which a sustained advance in the cereal could be looked for. Market movements in grain were largely of speculative origin. Live-stock prices are unchanged. The run is pretty well over. Hogs are coming in fairly well, but cattle are not numerous and quality low.

GRAIN

The only feature in wheat was the United States crop report, which, after all, did not affect the market to any material extent. The usual old world rumors are afloat, and it is probable that European conditions will play heavier on the future from this on than will any other. Argentina is now pretty well understood. The Republic has harvested one of the heaviest crops in its history. Conditions, generally, are the best, and no difficulties are looked for in turning the product into the markets of the world.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year
Canada—			
Wheat	10,219,271	12,047,865	10,393,750
Oats	7,037,403	7,185,268	4,280,646
Barley	363,791	758,909	708,827
United States—			
Wheat	42,989,000	42,485,000	31,086,000
Oats	15,758,000	15,502,000	13,580,000
Corn	1,545,000	1,451,000	4,206,000
American	3,448,000	3,928,000	4,564,000
Russian	4,072,000	5,616,000	5,528,000
Danube	1,600,000	1,408,000	1,088,000
India	856,000	768,000	336,000
Argentina	952,000	992,000	400,000
Australia	464,000	544,000	144,000
Chili	176,000	72,000	160,000
	11,168,000	13,328,000	12,224,000
Corn	2,508,000	4,395,000	3,055,000

Wheat on passage, 38,768,000, previous week, 41,952,000, last year, 29,192,000.

CASH PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	91	91½	91	90½	90	89½
No. 2 Nor.	88	88½	88	87½	87	86½
No. 3 Nor.	85	85½	85	84½	83	83½
No. 4	81	81	81	80½	80	79½
No. 5			75			
No. 6			70			
Feed, 1			60			
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	84½	84½	84	83½	83	83
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	82	82	81½	81	80½	80½
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	82	82	81½	81	80½	80½
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	80	80	79½	79	78½	75½
Rej. 1 for seed	84	84	83½	83	82½	82½
Rej. 2 for seed	82	82	81½	81	80½	80
Oats—						
No. 2 C. W.	33	33	33	32½	32½	32½
No. 3 white			31	30½	30½	30½
Ex. No. 1 feed			31½	31½	31½	31
No. 1 feed			31	30½		
No. 2 feed			28½	28		
Barley—						
No. 3				46½	46½	46½
No. 4				38	38	38
Rejected				30½		
Feed				34½		
Flax—						
No. 1 N.-W.	225	220	220	214	212	205

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

	December	July	May
Wheat—			
December	91½	91½	71½
July	95½	96	95½
May	96½	97	96½
Oats—			
December	33½	33½	33
July	37½	37½	36½
May	37½	37½	36½
Flax—			
December	227	224	222
July	233	232	230
May	233	232	225

AMERICAN OPTIONS

	December	July	May
Chicago—			
December	91½	93	92½
July	97½	97½	96½
May	94½	94½	93½
Minneapolis—			
December	102½	102½	101½
July	105½	105½	104½
May	106½	105½	105½
Duluth—			
December	103½	103½	102½
July	107½	107½	106½
May	107½	107½	105½

DULUTH FLAX

	December	July	May
December	254	254½	253
July	259	258½	257½
May	259	258½	251½

LIVERPOOL

	No. 1 Nor.	No. 2 Nor.	No. 3 Nor.
December	108	107½	107½
July	103½	104½	104½
May	102	102	101½

	December	March	May
99½	98½	98	97½
102½	101½	101½	100½
103½	100½	101½	100½

UNITED STATES CROP REPORT

The monthly crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture was issued December 7, and showed a condition of 82.5 for winter wheat. As compared with the two previous years' acreage and condition are as follows:

	Acreage.	Condition
1910 Winter wheat	34,485,000	82.5
1909 Winter wheat	33,483,000	95.8
1908 Winter wheat	29,889,000	80.6

The annual report of the secretary of agriculture which goes to the president to-day, gives value of agricultural products in the United States for 1910, at \$8,926,000,000. Corn crop, 3,121,381,000 bushels, exceeds any crop year by 14 per cent.

FOREIGN CROP SUMMARY

United Kingdom—Weather very wet and sowing of new crop still delayed while outlook for that already sown is unfavorable.

France—Floods still continue and the agricultural situation is very unfavorable. Much of new crop has not been sown and that already sown shows a poor condition. Supplies of native wheat show some increases but still are smaller than last year. The quality is poor.

Germany—Condition late sown wheat rather poor, otherwise outlook generally favorable. Supplies of native wheat increasing.

Hungary—There are some complaints regarding delayed seeding, owing to unfavorable weather, and some estimates point to a smaller acreage than last year. Supplies are rather light and weather now mild.

Italy—Outlook continues favorable, but this country is still buying foreign wheat.

Spain and North Africa—Complaints being received that the outlook is growing less favorable, owing to dry weather.

Russia—Weather continues cold through southern belt and there is no snow cover. Arrivals at ports increasing and said to be large; interior stocks are heavy. Chartering for winter loading at Crimea ports and Novroosisk has become more active and a large business is being done with the Mediterranean for winter loading. Spring chartering is very slow. Navigation in the Sea of Azoff is practically closed.

Australia—Outlook continues favorable and the yield is expected to be about the same as last year. Total crop last year amounted to 82,400,000 bushels.

Argentina—Favorable weather is reported, conditions rated first-class. Argentine estimated wheat shipments this week, 400,000; last week, 952,000; last year, 200,000. Corn this week, 4,500,000; last week, 1,624,000; last year, 1,260,000.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts have been liberal for this season. Hogs have been coming forward in unexpectedly large numbers, but the price is firm, and stock in good demand. It is not expected that hog values will go any lower. Outside markets, both for hogs and cattle, have been strong. Locally, values do not show much change. Good quality stuff would sell well during the next week or two.

Rice & Whaley report as follows:

Receipts for the week so far, cattle, 2,672; hogs, 1,889; sheep, 184; calves, 68; as compared with 1,956 cattle, 1,284 hogs, 168 sheep and 186 calves for the same days of last week. The supply of both cattle and hogs shows quite an increase this week and the keen edge, which was noted last week, is about all worn off. The demand is not as urgent and this makes the trading slower, although about steady prices have been realized. We do not expect to see any very liberal runs of cattle any more this season and do not think there will be much change in the trade here for the next week or two. We quote prices as follows, delivered, fed and watered:

Best export steers	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Fair to good export steers	4.65 to 4.75
Best export heifers	4.40 to 4.75
Best butcher steers	4.65 to 4.75
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25 to 4.50
Best fat cows	4.00 to 4.40
Fair to good cows	3.65 to 3.85
Common cows	2.75 to 3.25
Best bulls	3.40 to 3.75
Common bulls	3.00 to 3.25

Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up 4.25 to 4.50
Good to best feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs. 3.75 to 4.25
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs. 3.50 to 3.75
Light stockers 3.00 to 3.50

We expect to see rather liberal receipts of hogs for the next two or three weeks and would advise shippers to buy on a wide margin, as we look for lower prices. The bulk of the good hogs sold this week so far at 8 cents. Good handy weight sheep are selling from \$4.75 to \$5.25; heavy sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.75; best lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.00. Choice veals, \$4.50 to \$5.00; heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs	Ave. weight	Price
409	Hogs	187	8.00
26	"	145	7.90
13	"	221	7.75
4	"	381	7.00
2	"	525	5.00
Cattle—			
34	Cattle	1084	5.00
20	"	1030	4.50
20	"	983	4.25
24	"	961	4.10
56	"	936	4.00
14	"	1216	3.85
302	Cows	758	3.71
4	"	1090	3.50
1	"	1100	3.25
2	"	930	3.00
1	"	1250	2.75
1	Bulls	950	4.00
3	"	1290	3.75
6	"	1397	3.50
6	"	1160	3.25
11	"	1103	3.18
1	"	1040	3.00
34	Calves	283	4.75
25	"	404	4.50
13	"	355	4.25
5	"	315	4.00
25	Steers	1100	5.38
1	"	560	4.50
2	"	720	3.98
50	Sheep	122	5.50

CANADA'S EXPORTS OF CATTLE

The following table shows the exports of livestock from Montreal for the season 1910:

To	Cattle	Sheep	Horses
London	33,106		17
Liverpool	24,536	305	9
Glasgow	10,211		65
Manchester	4,684		
South Africa	18	248	406
Total	72,555	553	497

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; butcher cattle, \$5.65 to \$5.90; feeders, \$4.25 to \$5.40; stockers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$4.10 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$6.75.

CHICAGO

Steers, \$4.25 to \$7.50; cows, \$3.30 to \$5.35; heifers, \$3.25 to \$6.50; bulls, \$3.00 to \$5.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$9.00; feeders, \$4.85 to \$6.50; stockers, \$3.00 to \$4.85; hogs, \$7.45 to \$7.65; lambs, \$4.00 to \$6.20; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

In London Saturday 1,000 American and 530 Canadian cattle were on offer. The trade was firm and sales of States cattle were made at 13c. to 13 3/4c., and Northwest ranchers at 10c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.

In Liverpool Monday the trade in cattle was slow. Americans sold at 11 3/4c. to 13c. Ontarios at 11c. to 12 1/2c., and Northwest ranchers at 10c. to 11c. per lb.

PRODUCE MARKETS

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

Cream, sour, per lb. butterfat	29 to 30c.
" sweet	34 to 35c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	30 to 31c.
" " " bricks	32 to 33c.
" No. 1 dairy	25 to 26c.
" No. 2 dairy	20 to 22c.
Cheese, Eastern	13½ to 13¾c.
" Manitoba make	11 to 11½c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	27 to 28c.
Live poultry, turkey, per lb.	15 to 16c.
" chickens, per lb.	12 to 13c.
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	11 to 12c.
" geese, per lb.	10 to 11c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	18½c.
" breakfast bacon, per lb.	20½c.
" dry, salted, sides, per lb.	15½c.
" beef, hind quarters, per lb.	9½c.
" beef, front quarters, per lb.	6½c.
" mutton, per lb.	12c.
" pork, per lb.	11½c.
" veal, per lb.	9c.
Hides, frozen, per lb.	7c.
" country cured, per lb.	7½ to 8c.
Lamb and sheep skins	25 to 50c.
Unwashed wool	.9 to 1.1c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$18.00
" shorts, per ton	19.00
" chopped barley, per ton	22.00
" " " " "	24.00
" " " " "	23.00
Hay, No. 1	13.00
" No. 2	11.00
" No. 3	10.00
Timothy, No. 1	18.00
" No. 2	17.00
" No. 3	16.00
Potatoes, per bushel	.65 to 70c.

HOME JOURNAL

The Death of Leo Tolstoi

Though in desolation and discomfort the circumstance under which Tolstoi, the greatest Russian of them all, passed away seemed singularly appropriate. Full of years and honors, leaving the wealth and comfort which he had despised behind him, he lay down to die in a peasant's hut at a little Russian way-station. He had left home a month before, leaving a letter for his wife to say that he was unable to endure the life of luxury his family demanded, but begging her to forgive him for the grief his departure would cause her.

Count Leo Tolstoi was born on August 28, 1828, at Yasnaya Poliana, a village south of Moscow. His earliest known ancestor was of German birth, and came to Russia in 1353. The title dates back to the reign of the Empress Catharine, who bestowed it upon the Tolstoi of that time for services rendered in the execution of the Tsarovitch Alexis.

Leo Tolstoi's early life was spent in the village. Later, he entered the Kazan University, and then entered the Horse Guards as a volunteer, where he served for eight years. Here he began his literary work, and his short stories of that time, coupled with the honors of his military career, led him to be lionized on his return to St. Petersburg. But life at the capitol disgusted him, and he back to found a home in his native village, taking as a helpmate the daughter of one of the professors at Moscow; and a help-mate she has remained to him until this sad day of her widowhood. Almost his first act was to free his serfs, some time in advance of the decree of Alexander II freeing all serfs in Russia.

His work as an author extends over sixty years, the first writings to attract the attention of Russian critics being a series called "Childhood," "Boyhood," "Youth." Then followed war sketches, which added to his growing reputation. "War and Peace" made his name known beyond Russia, and prepared the world for his masterpiece, "Anna Karenina," a book that has every indication of living as a masterpiece of literature. Shortly after the novel's publication, Tolstoi gave himself up entirely to the new testament mode of life, and his writings were confined almost entirely to religious and ethical tracts and books.

Many lovers of literature have regretted that Tolstoi took time from his writing for other things when such high attainments in that line were possible to him. But that time not devoted to his pen was spent in actual service to his needy fellowman, in endeavoring to raise the lot and ideals of the Russian peasant; and surely in no country and at no time was such service needed more. And surely aid rendered to one's own generation, so that it is uplifted, is of greater value than the production of aesthetic

and artistic literature to benefit the coming generation.

In one respect Tolstoi, the great Russian, has had a particular influence upon Canada and Canadian history. It was largely through his efforts that the Doukhobor colonies were established in Canada, and, aside from the freakish behavior of a few, there is promise of their becoming good, law-abiding Canadian citizens. Last September, when the Nobel peace prize was offered to him, Tolstoi refused it, as he had before, and suggested that it be bestowed on the Doukhobors, who stood for peace as a community.

Is Canada a Refuge?

Not only in the death of Tolstoi are Canadians being brought close to Russia. It is more than probable that just at this moment more Canadians are giving thought to the living Savvo Fedorenko

and toba courts, and the final decision now rests with the Dominion minister of justice, who has to determine whether the offence is one of a political character and that the proceedings are being taken with a view to punishing the fugitive for such an offence. If he so decides, the order for the refugee's arrest may be cancelled, and the man discharged.

The case has caused considerable interest in Canada, and the minister of justice has been flooded with petitions and letters entreating him to do his best for the prisoner. One cannot wonder, either, for no free man can tolerate the thought of handing any fellow creature over to be the victim of Russian vengeance.

Old Maids

It is with spinsterhood as with greatness: some are born old maids, some achieve old maidenhood and some have single blessedness thrust upon them. Unlike poets, old maids are both born and made.

With the born old maids, years have nothing to do. They were predestined to that state from the cradle, and were as firmly settled in it at thirteen as at thirty or forty. Some of them married, too, but that did not work any change. They merely left their native element for one not suited to them. Until the day of death, they were conscious of being wrongly placed and uncomfortable, if not actively unhappy. It is the misfortune of their temperament, not their fault.

Achieving spinsterhood can be accomplished in various ways. The flirt and coquette attain to it in surprise, as every effort was being made for the opposite result. They were fascinating instead of attractive, and overdid it. The bad-tempered often achieve it, unless they marry upon short acquaintance; and that, also, is the only thing that saves idle, selfish and untidy girls from wearing their own names all through life. This originates the peevish and sour-visaged old maid, who forms a very small proportion of the whole class, in spite of paragraphers and cartoonists.

The third class are the most to be pitied, and yet they do not want pity, merely sympathetic comprehension and friendliness. The single state has been thrust upon them. They knew themselves fitted for the joys of wifehood and motherhood, yet had to relinquish the hope of them. In some cases they were located in tiny villages or in the wilds, where there were no marriageable men. As a girl once wrote, pathetically, regarding matrimonial bureaus: "Who is coming forty miles over a rough mountain road to court me?" Then, there are girls whose sense of duty and responsibility makes them give up the claims of love. To wait upon enfeebled parents, to care for motherless brothers and sisters, or to be mother to a brother's orphaned flock, many a girl has given up her lover

Tolstoi

In him the prophet reigned who sees
What other eyes but guess,
Life's slow convergence by degrees
Toward Peace and Righteousness.

His patriarchal beard fell grand
He had that wizard brow
Which "Moses" gathered from the hand
Of Michael Angelo.

And his was dignity that comes
From Nature, not from men—
Not such as kings bestow with drums
And flourishes of pen.

He ever fought the unequal fight
Which comes of Wrong defied,
Was ever bridegroom to the Right
Which arms the weaker side;

For Wrong entrenches deep in lies
And wards with wile and pence,
But Truth such armament defies
Being her own defence.

His pulse grew still; he felt the Hand
Of that Event Divine
Which men call "Death"—nor understand—
Give him its seal and sign!

The barriers broke, his soul went free
To further quests afar,
And down the years his memory
Shall travel like a star.

—The Independent.

than to the dead Leo Tolstoi. Savvo Fedorenko is a native of Russia at present in Winnipeg, where he has been earning his living for some time in a peaceful and industrious manner. Some months ago the long arm of Russia's police and spy system reached out for him and demanded that Canada give him up to what, with the most extravagant poetic license in the world, is called Russian justice.

The accusation against him is that he is guilty of murder, having killed a policeman in a Russian village. The defence made by Fedorenko, and by the Russian Freedom League, which has taken up his cause, that the crime was a political one and therefore not a case for extradition. Their account of the event is that Fedorenko, while organizing a revolutionary committee in a town near his own, was arrested by the police. The people of the town decided to interfere with his arrest, and in the uproar that ensued a policeman was shot. Fedorenko escaped and has since lived a quiet life in the United States and Canada, his reputation for industry and inoffensiveness being testified to by Americans as well as by his fellow Russians. Money has been raised not only by the Freedom League, but by the various labor leagues in Canada, to aid in his attempt to escape the clutches of Russia. Chief Justice Mathers has committed him in the Mani-

and her plans for a home of her own. And in increasing number in this class is the girl who finds herself forced into single life because she is not any longer content to marry a man—even when loving him devotedly—who cannot offer her as clean a life as he demands of her. Thank God for these! They mean the growing purification of the race! Not more than one per cent. of girls over twenty-five in the ordinary walks of life are spinsters because nobody asked them, and very many

have had more than one offer. They need no pity on that score. Yet one of the most exasperating things they are called upon to endure is the charge that they are husband-hunting. They are practically cut off from the friendly companionship of all men except school boys and grandfathers, because the mean tongue of gossip, male and female, imputes motives of capture to them, and puts them in a position where it is impossible to defend themselves.

Hope's Quiet Hour

IS JESUS PASSING BY?

They told him that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by.—S. Luke xviii.: 37.

"What is the faith that burns within the heart of man?"

Can it be summed and stated, spoke out quick

Upon demand, as this, and this, and this, as we

Might state arithmetic?

"Or is it some far deeper, sweet, diviner thing

A broken sob, a hand-clasp in the dark, a glimpse

Of Jesus passing by?"

This morning I was talking to a neighbor about a time—years ago—when she had obeyed God's call to nurse some children who had diphtheria. If there was one disease she feared it was diphtheria, and yet when the call came she obeyed it, not expecting to come out of that germ-laden atmosphere alive. All the children were saved, and the faithful nurse did not catch the disease. I said to her: "How sorry you would feel now if you had refused God's call, and some of those children had died." She answered: "How wonderful it is to think that God cared about me at all!"

That is the wonderful and inspiring thought to encourage each of us. God is watching us with unfailing interest, as a mother watches her only child. Let us refuse to be absorbed in outward things, and be on the lookout for His signal of guidance. When the blind beggar heard that Jesus was passing by, he was quick to seize the opportunity of speaking to Him. He is not really passing by us—He is always close to us, always watching our fight, with deepest, tenderest interest. When conscience accuses us, we may perhaps try to hide from our holy Lord—as Adam tried to hide among the trees of Eden—but we know how useless that is, for "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good."

The thought of God's presence is not intended to fill us with terror but rather to inspire joyful courage—"The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and His ears are open unto their cry." We can bear our burdens with a good heart when we know that God is testing our faith; that He wants to show us our weakness so that we may be on our guard, and wants us to grow strong by the patient bearing of the daily cross.

Once the disciples of Christ were fighting a desperate battle against sea and storm. They thought themselves alone, for their Master had sent them away from Him, with orders to go to the other side of the lake. He was on a mountain high above them, and perhaps they imagined that He did not notice their hard battle with the head wind. Still they struggled manfully in the darkness and loneliness until, when it was nearly morning and they had given up all hope of His help, their Master suddenly appeared. What did it matter, though they were apparently out of His reach? He could, and did, walk on the sea when they needed him. Jesus was passing by, but their cry brought Him close beside them, and as soon as He was with them in the ship their hard fight was over, for, we are told, "immediately the ship was at the land whither they went."

What a beautiful object lesson this was; a lesson for us, too. How safe they would have felt if they had known all the time that "He saw them toiling

in rowing." If they had felt sure that He had good reasons for keeping out of sight, but was ready to stand beside them the moment they needed Him. God does not give us our heart's desire—at once. How poor and weak our souls would grow if He did. He is using our eager longings to draw us on and up. If He gave all we wanted now we might sink down in slothful selfishness and receive lasting and terrible harm from that apparent kindness. As a friend quoted to me at a time when life seemed unusually difficult:



Entering Indian Reserve, Near Griswold

"I ask not that false calm which many feign

And call that peace which is a dearth of pain.

True calm doth quiver like the calmest star,

It is that white where all the colors are.

And for its very vestibule doth own

The tree of Jesus and the pyre of Joan."

I am repeating the quotation from memory, but I think that you will understand the meaning of the poet, even if I have made some mistake in the exact wording of his message.

Again, our Lord has gone up into a mountain, apart from His disciples, to pray—to pray for us that we may be victorious. And it is far nobler to be a victor than to hide in a safe shelter until all danger is over. Very often He shows no sign of interest when we are struggling against a head wind and a heavy sea of trouble and difficulty. Let us wake up to the fact that we are not alone, that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by. Let us cry out through the darkness, and change our dim vision of His figure to a clear certainty of His near and abiding Presence. He does not want to pass us by, any more than He wanted to pass by the blind beggar at Jericho.

It has been remarked that when the Gazette of Honor is issued after an earthly battle, many who deserve mention there may find themselves overlooked because they have chanced to "fight in the dark"—their gallant service has not been noticed. But no one who fights bravely and patiently for the Great Captain will find his name omitted when the last "Gazette of Honor" is issued. Men may think that they are fighting in the dark, alone and unnoticed, but He who leads the Great Army has eyes "like a flame of fire," and never overlooks the smallest service. He is not only watching the struggle,

and giving help wherever it will be better for the soldier than letting him fight his own battles, but He also appoints each soldier his post. He says, as long ago to Joshua, "As Captain of the host of the Lord am I now come." Let us be ready to obey in soldierly fashion when we understand the orders for the day.

The multitude may say to an asking soul: "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by!" But He has no intention of passing by anyone who really calls out to Him. When the blind beggar cried out, "Have mercy on me!" Jesus stopped the whole procession until his desires were satisfied. Then the man—no longer either a beggar or blind—followed Him, praising God. Are we willing to ask needed help, and then—when it is freely supplied—do we turn our backs on our Saviour and again become deeply absorbed in earthly business, forgetting to follow Him or to praise God?

Is Jesus passing by? Can we be satisfied to spend our lives in seeking pleasure or advantage for ourselves when the One who gave His life in perfect self-surrender for men is before us, and when we see following in His train the long line of those who dare to walk in His steps? We cannot number them, but the reader knows them all.

Did you ever hear of the investigations of yellow fever, carried on in Cuba ten years ago? Eleven volunteers were bitten by infected mosquitoes—calmly allowing themselves to be bitten. Two of these men—two doctors—caught the

terrible disease and one died of it. Then a ghastly experiment was tried to find out whether the plague of yellow fever were contagious. A closely-shut building, with heavy wooden shutters, was built. The air was kept humid and unventilated. Into this house of death were carried three large boxes of clothing and bedding, which had been used by yellow-fever patients and had been shut up tightly for two weeks. Three young Americans shut themselves up with these boxes of soiled clothing, shook out the things and used them for their own beds. For twenty nights they slept in the close, hot room, shaking out the sheets, etc., each night to scatter the germs through the air. When these three volunteers came out unscathed from the terrible ordeal, two others took their places, sleeping every night in the very clothes that had been used by fever patients—the unwashed pyjama suits, sheets, pillows, etc. After twenty-one nights they went out in perfect health, and two others volunteers underwent a still more dangerous testing. Then the room was divided by a wire screen, and one man entered the screened part in the company of fifteen contaminated mosquitoes. Twice the first day and once the next day he allowed himself to be bitten. He took the disease, while two other men, behind the wire screen, escaped.

Was it worth while? Well, only God knows how many thousands or millions of lives have been saved through the discovery that malaria and yellow fever are disseminated by mosquitoes. Jesus—God our Saviour—has taught by word, by life and by death, that "he that loveth his life shall lose it; and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal." He says also: "If any man serve Me, Let him follow Me." Are we shirking His call to daily self-sacrifice?

DORA FARNCOMB.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS

By R. B. CHADWICK

The enthusiasm attending a great congress is a matter upon which psychologists have not as yet exhausted their study and comment. The brightest coals are swept together on a hearth of common interest, and as you well know, the hard anthracite of a vital national matter has a heating and penetrating glow which lesser interests cannot simulate.

The greatest problem in the world—the one which assumes grossest proportions—is that of casting out ignorance and wrong-doing and the treatment of the same. Until recently the penalty was a tooth for a tooth—a life for a life. And strangely enough Russia with a Siberia more dreaded by many than death, passes no death sentence apart from court martial.

The average convict is ignorant. Any human being who wilfully wrongs any other human being is ignorant. Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers; hence until this wisdom which gives everyone a square deal, is so incorporated into the mind of every nation that out of respect to the common good and the individual right, justice is universal, prison congresses will meet and prison workers strive and struggle to implant the seeds of this teaching and eradicate those misconceptions which materialize in crime.

The International Prison Congress of Washington has not only officially recognized that this matter must be taken at its root, but recommended that the convict be taken into the project of his own reclamation. To do this his sentence must be made a training school, in which he can grow to the stature of seeing the necessity of making recompense and be encouraged to qualify for a worthy citizenship. To do this he must see the kindly intent of his incarceration. No criminal can evolve while hating and rebelling against and condemning the prison system, and inwardly accumulating a virulence of revenge which he purposes on his release to direct against those who have in his mind made him the under dog. Prison workers have found that there must be an awakening in the mind of the man—the soul if you will—and this inner life must first be touched before there is any definite hope of his response to the requirements of normal citizenship.

And now from the heart of prison work to the modus operandi: Changes in keeping with the new platform of prison administration have taken place in penal jurisprudence. Grading convicts according to age and criminality has been successfully adopted as a means of moral sanitation. The parole system for adults has proved most efficacious, a great deal of crime being more the outcome of mistaken judgment than an error of intent.

Spain has an admirable system of compelling a prisoner to serve out a term at his own work and under supervision, deducting his penal expenses therefrom and applying the residue to the support of those dependent upon him. A similar method employs the prisoner at an institution from which his products are sold for the benefit of his family. This introduced the matter of the competition of prison-made and factory-made wares, but the congress shifted the responsibility of the economic relation of prison industry to trade to where it rightfully belongs, viz., to the law makers.

The unscrupulous abuse of prison contract labor has warranted scathing denunciation.

In 1904 Sweden established a prison industry bureau through which a convicted tailor, woodworker or leatherworker is transferred to his respective work. Sweden believes that only in the training of happy, useful work can evil and unhealthy broodings be abolished and the true moral education of which the prisoner stands in need be advantageously given. Moreover, by having all public utilities as well as the army and navy supplied with prison-made goods, the profit to the state has been exceedingly substantial beyond having the prisoners clear their own expenses, but the moral advantage of the Swedish method is without peer.

The absurdity of the American system of condemning men to hard labor and wearing out their patience, vim

and utility in the insipidity of glueing labels, sewing buttons and similar farcial occupations, was keenly ridiculed and denounced by Mr. N. Lontchinsky, of St. Petersburg.

The matter of juvenile delinquency stood out before the entire congress. Through correction and prevention here is the field which offers the most prompt and efficacious returns in the reduction of crime. Mild sentences in special institutions, correction of physical defects, probation under supervision, removal from bad home surroundings, industrial schools with trade and education departments are among the good things which Russia is utilizing in the correction and reformation of her children.

The work done among the children of France compares favorably with that done in any other part of the world. France places a delinquent child in the custody of friends or relatives during the time it is awaiting trial. The court claims the right of decision as to whether or not a child is capable of discretion and bases its finding on that opinion. In appointing judges to take the cases of juvenile delinquents, they are chosen from among the men on the bench, who have special qualifications for child work. All delinquent children under

twelve are provided security and surveillance through a corps of probation officers and a complete system of reporting. A competent individual investigates the home conditions and surroundings of all children dealt with by the court, as essential to gain the true bearings and in order to meet the true needs of the child.

The unanimous verdict of the congress was in favor of prevention. Prevention not only retains the earning capacity of the individual and his good citizenship as an asset to the state, but saves the heavy expense of his incarceration. Prevention is vigilant in diverting into channels of useful activity the energy which crime would otherwise dissipate.

To every country in Europe, to China, Japan, India, Burmah, into Africa, South America, Australia and various islands of the Pacific, some delegate carried from this convention one live coal. What may we expect in the coming years when the prison workers of the world are conducting their work as far as possible along the lines of probation, prevention and mutual co-operation with prisoners in the effort to redeem them to lives of happy usefulness?

The Ingle Nook

A FRESH AIR SCHEME

Dear Dame Durden,—How the time goes! I fully intended writing earlier this fall when everyone else was so busy, but it turned out that I was as busy as anyone. Everyone around here is very busy yet. The threshers have not been here yet.

You were asking us how we get fresh air into our houses in the winter. Well, this will be the first winter, out here, that we will need to LET any in. Every other winter we had a hard time to keep any warm air in. But we weren't sleepy when we shouldn't be, and had no headaches. This winter I intend putting a four-inch board at the bottom of the window, leaving no opening at the ends, and the air can get in at the middle of the window, between the two sashes. This will cause no direct draught. Then there is a hole in the south window that will let in fresh air all right.

I felt rather sorry for "Down-in-the-Depths." It must be hard to live in a neighborhood of empty heads, like she does. She would almost need to make out a complete programme for them, even putting in 'laugh here' and such like.

Christmas is so close now, but the children don't think so. Most likely all I do this year will not cost much.

Do any of the friends know how to do spatter work? I do quite a bit of it. It can be utilized in making lamp shades, flower-pot covers, picture post-card frames, etc. It can be done on velvet, too. I made some pretty scissors holders one year by taking some red velvet, and laying on some pressed leaves, then spattering with ink. To spatter the ink take a small, stiff brush dipped lightly in ink, then brush downwards over a little stick held in the other hand. You must watch that no ink drops off the end of stick and thus make blots on your work.

I'm going to try to make a doll carriage out of a grape basket. One of my wee girls was wishing with a wishbone to-day and nearly cried because she didn't get the wishing end 'cause she wished for a doll carriage.

Wall pockets, yarn bags, mitt bags and laundry bags can be made out of flour sacks dyed with dyola whatever color you wish. Don't you think a small bag of peppermints would be appropriate for anyone who has too much to say? (I don't meap me.)

Your talk on dress was very timely. I noticed there was no mention of lustrus. Is it not worn this winter? I had a present of a piece for a dress and will have to wear it anyhow. Is a white linen collar permissible when you are in mourning? You did not say what

kind of collars are being worn this winter.

I believe I've said more than my share this time. ALBERTA GIPSY.

(Lustre is one of the good old staples that are always "in." I know it makes ideal office dresses. Ideas about mourning are getting more sensible every day. One does not need crape and black attire to mourn sincerely, though one naturally does not feel disposed to wear bright colors. Little children who have lost a near relative are oftener dressed in white than black; young girls wear white with just a touch of black, and older women wear the same, black skirt and white blouse, or black dress with white collar and cuffs. White line collars are much in favor either the Dutch or straight turn-down collar on a stiff band. With dressy blouses either a collar to match the blouse or a more elaborate one of lace and chiffon is worn, but collar and blouse are of the same color. Frills are not much worn except very tiny ones or the plain bias pipings. Small cords of gold or silver are sometimes used to finish off the neck of a blouse.—D. D.)

HELPFUL IDEAS

Dear Dame Durden,—In answer to your call for Christmas ideas, will send in what we are doing and hope this will help some of the mothers who are living on homesteads away from town.

In making "Black Susies" use shiny, black coat lining. The dolls' bodies are cut out and stuffed with chaff. The arms and heads are cut separate, then sewed in place, after they are stuffed with chaff. Then an old black woollen stocking is ravelled out. This wool will be "crinkly" and can easily be sewed in place for hair. Now, with a pencil draw eyes and mouth on the face, and with a bit of crochet cotton work the eyes and mouth, using white for the eyes and red for mouth. Sew a black bead in center of each eye. Hands and feet are made from black cloth, hands being cut like a glove and sewed to the arms. The feet or shoes are stuffed and laced fast to the leg with the red cotton. These black Susies will be dressed in yellow waist, green skirt and a red cap.

For the little girl who is not old enough to keep a good doll I purchased a metal head, which will be used on a body I made. This doll will be dressed in white with pink jacket and cap.

Balls are made of red, yellow and green, the pieces being cut about an inch wide at center and pointed at both ends. Nine of these pieces are sewed together, forming a ball which is stuffed with chaff. Small baskets were woven of willow brush while green, and hung away to dry after weaving. These will be filled with apples, candy, etc. Our cards will be mostly home made,

and, with a few toys I purchased of a mail order firm, will complete our children's Santa Claus this year.

I wonder if some of the readers won't send in their recipes for "good things to eat," for the Christmas dinner. I will gladly send in some of my candy recipes if anyone wishes them.

If there are any of the Chatterers who are widows proving up homesteads, won't they please write the "Nook," and tell us something of their method of getting their homestead duties in? I was fortunate in getting a homestead close to my parents, so my two babies and I are living at home. By the way, these Christmas ideas are mostly "Grandma's," but they are good, so I pass them along.

Will close now hoping to see more letters in the Nook.

A MERRY WIDOW.

(Many thanks for your prompt response to the call and for the good, practical ideas you have sent. We would be glad of the candy recipes if you can send them right away, for there is nothing you can buy in the way of confectionery that tastes just as good as good homemade candy. Just thinking about it makes me hungry for some.

I hope the widows on homesteads among our readers will answer your request.—D. D.)

HOME MADE CANDIES

(Continued from December 7)

LEMON DROPS.—Squeeze the juice of six lemons into a bowl and sift in icing sugar to form a paste. Put in a stewpan and stir over the fire for five minutes, then drop from a teaspoon on buttered paper or a large greased platter.

FUDGE.—Two cupsful white sugar, butter size of a walnut, two squares plain chocolate, two teaspoons vanilla, one-half cup milk. Put all ingredients but the flavoring into an enamel pan and boil quickly until it becomes brittle in cold water. Cool a little, add vanilla and stir well. Pour into buttered tins and make into nice squares when nearly cold. Any kind of chopped nuts are an improvement, and they are beaten in after the fudge is cooked.

MAPLE CREAM.—Two cups brown sugar, one-half cup milk (or water and a little butter), boil to cracking point; take from fire and cool a little, then add one teaspoon vanilla. Beat well and pour into tins, adding chopped walnuts. One cup of maple sugar added to the brown sugar, when making, is delicious, but the brown sugar flavored with vanilla makes a good substitute. This cream is nice formed into balls and used as a filling for dates, or with halved walnuts and figs, cut in two.

CARAMEL CREAM.—Mix four ounces icing sugar, two ounces ground almonds, white of one egg to a stiff paste, form into balls and press half a walnut on each side. Let harden.

Make ready a syrup of two cups granulated sugar, one-half cup water, one teaspoon cream of tartar. Boil until a light brown color, then dip the caramels in it, coating them well. Let harden again.

I will now finish this little talk on homemade sweets, with the recipe for three pretty dessert dishes:

No. 1 DESSERT.—Take three oranges, peel them and put the peel in a small pan with one cupful water, one-quarter pound sugar. Boil gently till required. Cut away the white bitter part of the fruit and remove pips. Slice the oranges

and put in a glass dish in layers with shredded cocoanut. Strain over the orange water. Heap on some whipped cream and sprinkle with pink sugar.

APPLE SHAPE.—Peel and core one pound good apples cut small, and stew three ounces sugar, the grated rind of a lemon with its juice and two cups water; leave till tender. Dissolve one ounce gelatine, one-half cup water. Rub the apples through a sieve and stir in gelatine. Set aside to harden in a wet mould. Serve with whipped cream heaped around.

FRUIT EGGS.—Cut some stale white cake into rounds, arrange them in a glass dish; soak them with apricot juice, adding a little sherry to flavor. Whip some cream very stiff and nearly cover each round, placing half an apricot in the centre of each to resemble poached eggs. Put on a sprinkle of nutmeg and sugar for pepper and salt.

H. E. VIALOUX.

ALMA COLLEGE BOARD

The annual meeting of the Alma College Board was held Nov. 23, 1910. Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent, presided. Rev. Dr. Graham, Toronto, was present and over twenty members, including the representatives of the London and Hamilton conferences and three Alma Daughter representatives.

The report of the executive, the financial statement and the principal's report showed fine advance in all departments. Mayor Guest, of St. Thomas, reported the relations between the city and the college as entirely satisfactory.

A hearty resolution of congratulation to Principal Warner and the staff on the prosperous condition of the college was passed, and a forward movement endorsed, providing for residence accommodation for forty additional students, and for the erection of a new gymnasium. A strong standing committee was appointed to secure at earliest date these improvements.

The students of the college were markedly successful in last Normal school entrance examinations, and in local examinations in Music of the University of Toronto. The enrolment of students in residence is exceptionally large, and has nearly reached the capacity of the present buildings.

At the conclusion of the business session the members of the board were entertained at dinner with the young ladies, after which a reception was given by the faculty to the members of the board, Alma Daughters and the students. This was succeeded by a delightful and highly creditable musical and elocutionary examination program and fine art exhibit by the students. At the conclusion of the programme light refreshments were served, and complimentary speeches made by Dr. Ross and Mayor Guest.

The department of public works for Saskatchewan have completed arrangements for the annual engineer's examinations throughout the province. These examinations will be held at practically every town and village in Saskatchewan where accommodation can be secured, and cover the first three months of the new year. An indication of the way the province is being opened up is given by the increase in the number of examination points from year to year. In January, February and March, 1910, examinations were held at 155 points, in 1909 at 124, in 1908 at 114, in 1907 at 71, and next year's list given below shows 176 points.



Highland Ranch House, Cariboo Road, British Columbia

How the Fates Lead the Blind

(Continued from Last Week)

He was certain that our neighbor had found a small ore-producing vein which was an offshoot from the main vein which we were working. It was evidently his purpose to beat us to the junction if he could, and then go on ahead of us on our vein. We would have won if I had kept a cool head, for we happened to start near the junction and the poacher couldn't start nearer without making it evident that he was trying to work our vein. As the face was getting exciting I chanced to run across him in a small store in the nearest mining town where I had gone for provisions. He took up something I said to the storekeeper and twisted it into a cause for trouble; as I didn't carry a gun and he did he intended to pick a fuss and put me out of the way, but when he got to the climax of his little drama I had anticipated it and had him in a corner where I could keep close to him. When he reached for the gun I landed a fair righthander on the corner of his chin with all the muscle in me back of it. He went down in a heap and when he regained his reckonings I had the gun.

"I thought I had the best of the mix-up. It happened at about ten o'clock in the evening. In the morning our workmen, who were all Chinamen, did not appear at opening time in the morning. When we went to their camp we found it as empty as a last year's 'bird's nest.' By the time we had drummed up more miners our rivals had won. If I had been clever enough to have gotten out of the fuss before it began we would have reached the junction first and yours truly would have been a man of wealth and affluence instead of an assistant bookkeeper, to which humble position he has returned. The fakir knew that if he could raise a row our Chinamen would clear out in fear of his Dagoes. I didn't know so much about the different varieties of miners."

"And now you are contemplating

some other rash move to get out of your humble position as assistant bookkeeper."

He sprang to his feet and came to a stand facing her. "By all the shades from Davie Jones, you were always on to me, no matter what scheme I thought I had tucked up my sleeve when we were in the university, and ever since we took that course in experimental psychology, under Professor Forde, I have suspected that you were a telepathist, and now I know it. I have never said a word to anyone about my intentions and yet you know that I have been thinking of making another dash for liberty."

"It doesn't require a mind reader to see that. It couldn't be plainer if you had it printed on a placard and hanging about your neck."

"Oh, come now, you aren't trying to tell me that I am such a transparent noodle that anyone can see just what I am thinking about."

"I didn't say that, not by a considerable. You see I have known you for some time and I have tried to help you out of several scrapes. I have been your attorney in a way and found it necessary to study you carefully. I have noticed that under all ordinary circumstances you are self-reliant and buoyant in spirit, but you are restive under restraint, and when it becomes unendurable you sometimes go beyond the sanction of your judgment to get rid of it. Whenever you are about to do violence to your judgment there is always a touch of indecision and uneasiness in your bearing. Very simple, isn't it? Not much mind-reading about that."

"You may as well have the whole of it. My partner in the last mining venture has written me that he has thrown up his job and is fitting up a prospecting outfit and wants me to go in with him. When I sit on an accountant's stool looking out of the win-

dow across the dirty roofs of lower buildings into a mucky cloud of Chicago smoke and think of him out in the mountains I can't stand it. I bought a ticket and had my trunk checked before I went to the auditorium last night. If I hadn't seen you I should have been a day's journey westward by this time. I suppose my trunk is half-way out there."

"You have said nothing to your father?"

"I have kept putting it off till the last moment."

There was something in her voice which he had never heard in it before. He could not imagine her weeping over him or his affairs, but he had a strong impression that tears were not far away.

"My mental picture of you prospecting is very different from the one you have in mind."

"What is yours like?"

"It is the picture of a man accustomed to plenty of money, with his last dollar gone, no gold mine found, and his chances to go back to his old life and his proper place in the world cut off."

He started involuntarily. Was there after all something of the clairvoyant about her? Was she looking into the future as clairvoyants are said to do, looking at him as he would be when he reached the mountains?

At any rate he could not interest her in other matters, not even in college affairs, the doings of her sorority or his fraternity. She was full of questions about prospecting. What were the hardships encountered? What were the perils from privation, exposure, sickness and wild beasts?

When it was time for him to be going and he was about to leave, her cheeks were flushed and her eyes bright with excitement. He had never seen her excited before. He wondered at it, and then an idea came to him; but it seemed so absurd that he laughed ironically. She seemed surprised and hurt a little, as though he were making fun of her.

"What in the world amuses you?" she asked.

"You seem to be nervous and troubled

and you have asked so many questions about the danger of prospecting that just for a minute the thought came to me that you might be worrying about what might happen to a reckless fool like me, and then it made me laugh to think what a conceited fool I am as well as a reckless one."

"Why shouldn't I be anxious when you talk about doing such dreadful things? You were my best friend for four years."

"I didn't know it, but if that is true I should dreadfully hate to think of worrying you, and if I can in any way assure you that I am not worth worrying about I shall be glad to do it."

"There is one thing you could do."

"And what is it?"

"Promise me that you won't go without talking it over first with your father and letting me know what he says."

He whistled a little note of surprise. "That's a big one," he said; "but if it is for old friendship's sake I'll be game."

"Shake hands on it!" she said and held out her hand.

When his hand closed over her white fingers they were as cold as icicles, though her face was flushed and suddenly there came to him a realization of how, with more rapidly maturing judgment than his, she had mothered him through their college course and was trying to do so now when he, a man in years, was contemplating the behavior of a boy. For a moment he felt a mad impulse to fold her in his arms and promise never, as long as he lived, to do anything that would not please her. But he only said: "I promise!" and was gone.

He pulled himself together the next morning and went to work determined to settle down and be a man. He told himself that his father's plan for him was best; that any sane person could see that. He would be done with boyish impatience. He did better than ever before and his father, though he did not say so, began to hope that he would become a worthy successor.

(To be continued next week)

Many Late Designs from the Fashion Makers

Price ten cents for each pattern: Order by number, giving size, name and address. Allow from ten days to two weeks to fill the order. Send to fashion department, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.



6741 Long or Short Kimono, Small 32 or 34, Medium 36 or 38, Large 40 or 42 bust.



6755 Girl's Dress, 10, 12 and 14 years.



6344 Child's Tucked Dress, 2 to 8 years.



6436 Girl's Box Pleated Dress, 4 to 10 years.



6788 Girl's Round Yoke Dress, 8, 10 and 12 years.



6797 Blouse or Shirt Waist, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6734 Mannish Waist, 34 to 44 bust.



6707 Plain Fitted Corset Cover, 36 to 46 bust.



6755 Boy's Blouse, 6 to 12 years.



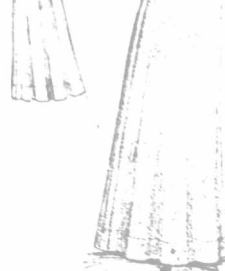
6559 Russian Turban and Scotch Cap, 2, 4 and 6 years.



6785 Child's Long Waist and Petticoat, 2, 4 and 6 years.



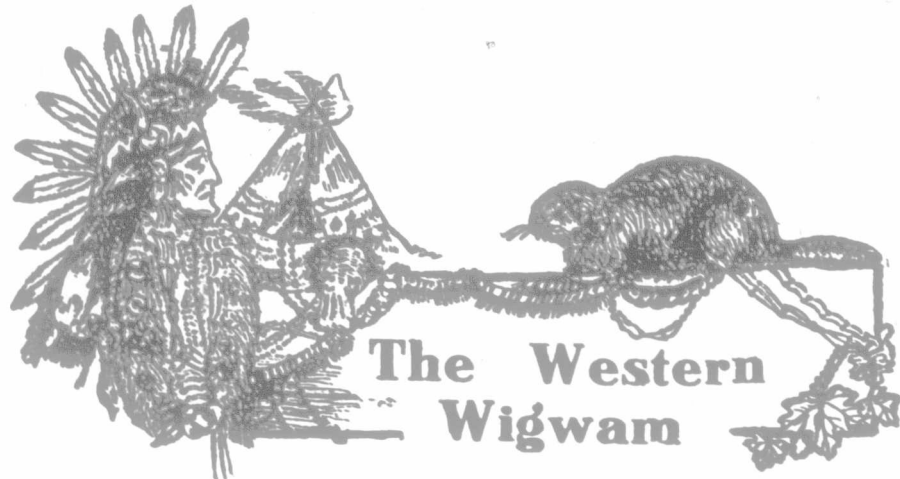
6340 House Jacket, 34 to 44 bust.



6796 Two Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 Waist.



6799 Child's Bishop Dress, 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years.



The Western Wigwam

EXPRESS AN OPINION

Dear Boys and Girls,—How did you like the Christmas number? What parts in it did you enjoy the most? Which is the nicest picture? Whose story on the Wigwam page did you like best? Why did you like it? Please answer all these questions and oblige.

Cousin Dorothy.

THE FIRST LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club, and hope to see it in print. I go to school every day, which is a mile from my home. My teacher's name is Mr. T—. My studies at school are grammar, history, spelling, geography, writing, drawing, physiology and arithmetic. I have three sisters and one brother. My oldest sister is married and has a little baby boy, who is two years old on the fourteenth of December. I am twelve years old and weigh eighty-two pounds. We have three dogs, whose names are Watch, Jack and Rover. We have eight horses, whose names are Jack, Charlie, Bob, Spark, Dan, Belle, Prince and Mag.

We have lots of fun playing in the snow and coasting down the hill. There are about thirty pupils going to our school. I am in grade five and there are three in my class. My brother enjoys trapping rabbits. I had scores of fun skating about two weeks ago, but as the snow is too much packed on the ice we can not skate any more. I enclose a stamped envelope for a button. As my letter is getting rather long I will close wishing your club every success.

MARY ATCHISON.

A VISITOR TO THE WIGWAM

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Western Wigwam before, as my papa does not take THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, but I am visiting with an uncle who does take it. I have been with my uncle and auntie over a week and am having a nice time. I expect to stay for a long time yet and then go home by train. There are two boys here; their names are Leroy and Fredrick.

I have three sisters, Verna, Mary and Frances. One is older than I and the other two are younger. I was ten years old on the 13th of July. I got two birthday presents. Our school closed the last day of October. We had a school concert, but I was too sick to go. They all had a good time. I liked my teacher very much and hope she will come back again next summer.

I was out for a drive with my uncle this morning and thought it was pretty cold. I must close my letter, as it is time to go to bed. Best wishes to the Western Wigwam.

EMMA B. McLEACH.

AN ELDERLY CAT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am writing to let you know I am very glad of reading your letters. I am going to write about the farm and what I have of my own. I have four cats, one seven years old, and a dog named Fido. I have two cows and some chickens and father has twelve horses, two colts, eleven cattle and seven pigs.

We have a new house and we will be moving into it in two more weeks. We have a big barn. I have a good time in the winter going to dances.

In our nearest town there are two elevators, a store, a harness shop, butcher shop, blacksmith, a livery, lumber yard and hotel. We have, of course, a school and a church. Our minister and teacher have the same

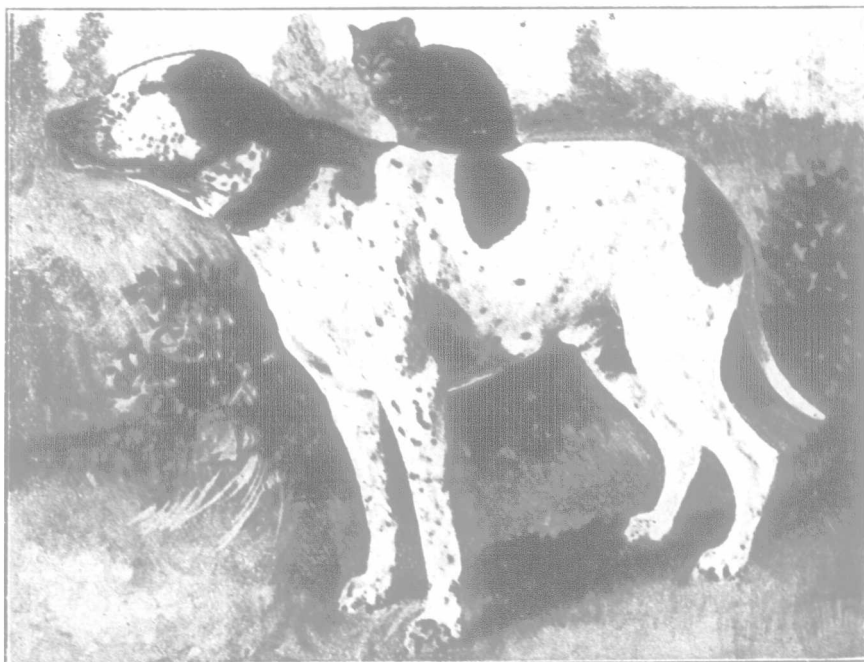
name. I am in the fourth grade and like the teacher very much.

BLANCHE.

(My dear little girl, you are too young to be going to dances and too old to be just in grade four. Don't you think so? Late hours and excitement spoil anyone for school the next day. Leave the dances till you are a little older and spend the evenings on your studies. Your handwriting shows that your hand is not steady as it ought to be. Don't be cross with me for giving you this good advice.—C. D.)

THE FIRST SNOWSTORM

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I was very much pleased to see my letter in print



Typical Pointer, Count Regal, and His Chum, "Patsy," Owned by E. Ellwood

and hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing this one also.

We have had a large snowstorm since I wrote last to your most charming club. There are nearly six inches of snow on the ground now, and it is still snowing. I suppose if we wish to skate now we will have to clear a rink, and we all know what that is like. I have done some skating before this snow came, but do not expect to do any more this winter, if they do not clear off a rink. I have had both a ride in the cutter and the sleigh this winter, and certainly enjoyed it, as the weather was fine.

I suppose all the Wigs are looking forward to Christmas and Santa Claus, as I am doing. I hope Christmas Day is warm and clear, as it makes the day much nicer. Christmas falls on Sunday this year so we can not have so much fun. Santa Claus will certainly have lots of snow to ride over if it keeps on snowing as it did to-day.

My brother had about thirty pigeons this fall and as we had no place for them in the cold weather we killed twenty of them, but we left some for next spring. The wolves are very numerous around here and also very large, but not at all fierce. They stole a lot of our chickens this summer as the chickens wandered so far from the buildings. I often saw a wolf in the summer, but as I was nothing of a sportsman I did not try to kill it. They are mostly hunted around here with wolf hounds in the winter, but are not touched in the summer. Well, as my letter is getting long I suppose it is the best plan to close, and give the others a chance. Wishing

the Wigs and also Cousin Dorothy a very merry Christmas.

EMMA ATCHISON.

(Don't you think it very appropriate and lovely that our Lord's Birthday should come on His own day? We sometimes forget that it is not a holiday of our own we are celebrating, but this year we can think of Him on Sunday and have the fun on Monday. I like your letter very much.—C. D.)

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club and I hope to see it in print. This is my last summer at school, for I have to stay at home to help with the work. We have three hundred acres of land and we will have quite a lot of work to do in the spring.

About eight inches of snow fell these last few days and it is snowing again to-day. There are quite a lot of prairie chickens around here this fall. I have a shotgun and a 22 rifle. There is going to be a concert in our school in two weeks.

This has been a long, open fall and the farmers around here have got nearly all their fall plowing done. We only have about forty acres more to plow in the spring. I have been going to school regularly all but this last month. Our teacher's name is Mr. T—, and we like him fine. My studies are arithmetic, reading, grammar, writing, drawing, spelling, physiology and literature. I am in the fifth book. I guess

A Mother's Sacrifice

Made in kindness is often an injustice to herself and to her family.

It is a common thing for mothers to sacrifice comfort, strength, and sometimes life itself, for her family. So common indeed, that little notice is taken of it.

If anyone else is tired or weak or sick, mother waits on them. But there is no time for mother to be sick or to get the much-needed rest. So she neglects her ailments until she gets beyond the reach of human aid.

This is an injustice to herself and to her family. Health must be preserved. It is a mother's duty to herself and to those about her.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will restore you. It makes new, rich blood. It creates new nerve force. The feelings of weakness and fatigue cannot long exist when this restorative treatment is used. It sharpens the appetite, improves digestion and removes the cause of headaches.

You cannot get well in a day. Nature's cures are gradual and lasting. Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food works hand-in-hand with Nature by supplying the elements which go to build up the system.

Mrs. H. A. Loynes, nurse, Philipsburg, Que., writes:—"I was all run down and could not do my own work. Everything I ate made me sick. In nursing others I had seen the good results of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food and resolved to try it. As a result of this treatment I have gained ten pounds, do my own work alone, and feel like an entirely different person."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on every box.

sending an addressed envelope for a button. My sister is visiting us with her little boy, Cecil, and the little baby girl, Inez, but she said she could not stay for Christmas, and she is going back next week. My father is taking

EMITT W. CLAGGETT (9).



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CAN'T STAY FOR CHRISTMAS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I would like to join the club and live in the Wigwam. I am going to school every day that I can and I am in the third reader. My studies at school are writing, composition, arithmetic, reading, geography, spelling, music and drawing. I am

my letter is getting pretty long so I had better leave room for the other Wigs

I am sending a stamped envelope for a button. I will close wishing your club every success.

WILLIAM JAMES ATCHISON.

FOLLOWED BROTHER'S EXAMPLE

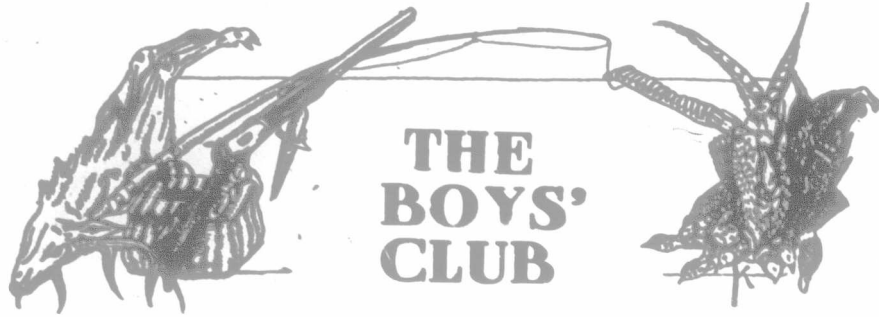
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a girl, thirteen years old, and I live on a farm. My brother wrote to your club and saw his letter in print so I thought I would like to see mine. Many of our girl members seem to like riding. So do I.

I like to see the letters of the boys and girls and if I see this letter I will write again. Merry Christmas is coming now.

FRANCES McLAUGHLIN.

DEER HUNTING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club. I go to school when I can. It has been very cold to-day. My papa has gone deer hunting. I live in Neepawa. I go up town nearly every day. I would like to correspond with George Proud if he does not care. I would like if he would write soon as possible. I am twelve years old. I remain. Yours truly,
MERLE WOOD.



THE BOYS' CLUB

WOLVES ARE THICK

Dear Editor Boys' Club,—I have been intending to write to your club for a long time. My father takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I like to read the Boys' Club.

We live one mile from school. I am in the fourth grade, and am thirteen years old. We have a good farm. We have about one hundred acres broken.

I like to shoot prairie chickens, and I shot about thirty this season. I shoot with a twelve-gauge shotgun.

The wolves are very thick around here. My oldest brother is trying to shoot some of them; he got some last winter. Well, I'll close with some riddles:

1. I rode horseback up the hill and yet walked behind. Ans.—Yet was a dog.

2. As I went up the Twosanties I met seven women, and every woman had seven hats, and every hat had seven dogs, and every dog had seven cats, and every cat had seven kits; kits, cats, dogs and hats, how many went up the Twosanties? Ans.—One. The rest were coming down.

3. What is it that goes over the water and under the water and through the water and yet never touches the water? Ans.—A duck's egg before it is laid.

4. Why is a pig in a kitchen like a house on fire? Ans.—The quicker it gets out the better.

I wish the Boys' Club good success. Man. H. E. J.

A SETTLER FROM ONTARIO

Dear Editor and Members,—I see so many boys writing to your charming club that it gave me that fever, too. Well, I live in the West, near the city of Francis, which is situated on the C. P. R., along the Arcola line. There is another railway being built by the Grand Trunk Pacific eight miles south of here. I, like a good many more, came up from Ontario and settled down on the prairie. I like the prairie the best. We came on a colonist train, and it was a long, tiresome journey of eight days. It has been snowing for two days, and the snow is one foot deep on the level. Well, as this is my first letter I will close, or it will be finding that troublesome basket. I believe the girls' club is beating the boys', so come boys, wake up!

THE DARKE LINNEN.

A BOY SCOUT

Dear Editor,—I have been very interested in the Boys' Club since my father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about six months now, and I thought I would write. My brother and I have a 22-calibre Winchester rifle. I like hunting coyotes, but there are not many around here. I have joined the Boy Scouts, but the book has not come yet.

We had a good teacher this year, and I went to school all summer, but it is closed now.

I shall close now so as to leave room for other boys. I wish the club success. GATHEL WHINNERY.

(We want to hear from you as soon as your Boy Scouts' squad gets into running order. Tell us all you can about it for a lot of the boys are interested.—Ed.)

NOBODY'S BOY

A man without a birthdate has been elected Governor of Tennessee. Benjamin W. Hooper was found on the streets of Knoxville when a few months old, and was brought up in an orphan asylum in that city. When he was ten years of age a kind-hearted citizen adopted him and gave him a name, plus an education. And now he is the Republican governor of a state which was regarded as hopelessly Democratic. His opponent, "Fiddling Bob" Taylor, was one of the most popular sons of

Tennessee, a talented lecturer, a humorist, and an old campaigner. Hooper was so little known that the "Who's Who" has no record of him. But he won.

Hooper is a good man to remember. He was nobody's boy, but when he was nominated for office his opponents conceded that he was "a clean young fellow who has made good all along the line." There are embryo lawyers and preachers and politicians and merchants and professors under the ragged coats of uncared-for urchins the world over. All they need is some one who is willing to help them overcome their handicap and to give them a brightened outlook upon life. Cheerfulness and ambition are closely akin. It is something for the lad—be he named or nameless—to know that he is not entirely forgotten. The hand which makes him happier is filling his heart with a new gratefulness and a new ambition. He knows that somebody cares.—Toronto Globe.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

GENERAL

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

BANKRUPT BUYING FARM

Newcomer from Scotland is proposing buying a farm in Manitoba who had become bankrupt there. Can the trustee on his estate there interfere in any way with his belongings here? If so, for what period of time has the trustee that power?—L. F.

Ans.—In order to give a full and complete answer to the inquiry it will be necessary for us to obtain further particulars as follows: When was your friend declared bankrupt? Has he obtained his discharge? What position are the bankrupt proceedings in at the present time? It would be necessary under any circumstances for the trustee or the creditors to bring an action in Manitoba, and under the Manitoba Executions Act a quarter-section of land is exempt from process issued from the courts, so that in any event if you purchased a quarter-section, so long as you use it as a home, it will be exempt and could not be attached by the trustee in bankruptcy, or any of his creditors.

BUYING STOKED GRAIN

A bought a field of stoked grain from B by giving a note for the amount. B said there were 60 acres of grain. After threshing A measures the field and gets 50 acres. Can B collect the full amount of money? If not, what will A have to pay?

A rents B's land after threshing. Can B burn all the straw?—C. J.

Ans.—If A bought the grain by the acre, he is entitled to reduce the amount payable by the number of acres which were short. If he bought the grain in one lot without it being mentioned that it was by the acre then he will have to pay B the full amount.

A would have a reasonable time within which to remove the straw after threshing, and if he did not remove it within that time B would have the right to get rid of it himself, whether by burning or otherwise.

STACKING PAY

A took a job of cutting and stacking hay for B by the load just before harvest, and B said nothing about pay

until November 15. When A told B the number of loads he had put up for him he refused pay for that amount, but wanted A to take pay by measurement of stack. Is A supposed to take that pay, or can he collect the pay for the number of loads?—E. J.

Ans.—If the contract was for cutting and stacking the hay by the number of loads that were put into the stack, then A would be entitled to pay on the basis of the number of loads that were actually put into the stack.

STALLION SYNDICATE

What should I do regarding a stallion deal? Some farmers bought a horse. If some of those in the syndicate are not able to pay their share, can the stallion company make the rest of the shareholders pay for more than their joint note calls for?—M. W.

Ans.—The details are a little too meagre to enable us to give a definite opinion. Under ordinary circumstances the vendors could make any one of the purchasers pay the full amount. This is the case where a number of farmers join themselves into a syndicate for the purpose of purchasing. The form of the receipt, however, enclosed in the enquiry would go to show that the vendors had discharged such of the syndicate as had paid the sum of \$100. The matter is really one which should be laid before a good solicitor with all the facts in order to enable him to arrive at a proper conclusion.

DIES WITHOUT A WILL

Where a man dies intestate without making a will, and leaves a widow and children, if widow wishes to rent the farm, can she sell off stock and implements without taking out administration papers?—J. A. T.

Ans.—The property does not belong to the widow any more than to an outsider, and she has no right to sell any of the stock or implements or to rent the farm without taking out letters of administration. If she were to lease or sell without this authority it would place herself and the lessee or purchasers in a very bad position legally.

FLAX STRAW—PAINT AND FILLER

1. May flax straw that has been harvested on the green side be fed during winter to working horses without injury to their digestive system? How often should it be fed?

2. I wish to paint the exterior of a dwelling. What formula or brand of paint would you advise for roof and body of house?

3. What is a good filler for floor of spruce material?—R. K. M.

Ans.—1. Flax straw is frequently fed to horses and cattle and seems to have a feeding value about equal to straw of the cereals. Cut on the green side, it would probably contain some seed which would improve its value. It used to be thought that flax straw was difficult to digest, and that it was liable to form balls of indigestible matter in the stomach, but experience in feeding it shows that trouble of this kind is no more likely to occur than with any other fibrous feed, straw, hay, etc. Flax straw may be fed continually, if desired, but in all cases it is best to vary it with other feed. A feed a day, the remainder of the daily allowance being hay or other straw, should prove satisfactory.

2. You would undoubtedly secure the most satisfactory job from using a good reliable brand of ready-mixed paint, prepared specially for outside work, of which a number of excellent kinds are on the market. These may be bought by the barrel, or can, and are ready to apply at once. If you wish to mix your own paint, pure oxide of iron and raw linseed oil mixed to the proper consistency makes a durable paint. The color will be red, which color, if not preferred, may be changed by using coloring matter in the paint. If you wish a cheap paint of the white-wash variety proceed as follows: Take half a bushel of freshly burned lime, slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve, and add to it seven pounds of salt, previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot, half pound of powdered Spanish whiting, one pound of clean glue, which has been previously dis-

solved by soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. About one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard.

3. The following is given as a good filler for wood: Pulverized starch, by weight, three parts; heavy spar, three parts; half part by weight of siccativ, with enough turpentine to make to the consistency of ordinary varnish. For dark woods, add the siccativ amber up to half part. Apply with a brush, rubbing across the grain. Let the wood dry about eight hours, rub with glass paper, then polish and varnish. If you want to fill cracks in the floor thoroughly, soak newspapers in a paste made of one pound flour, three quarts water and a tablespoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. Make the final mixture about as thick as putty, and it will harden like papier mache.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

VETERINARY

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

HOG CHOLERA

In the issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Nov. 9th is an item on hog cholera. Would like information regarding this disease, symptoms, treatment, etc.—C.E.H.

Ans.—Hog cholera is a disease that is pretty well confined to the corn states. There have been outbreaks of it in the Dominion, but never to a serious extent. It is highly contagious, and generally fatal to young pigs. The disease usually begins with fever, the pig loses its appetite, refuses to move about and has a tendency to bury in the litter. The eyes become watery, but soon the secretion becomes thick and yellowish and may gum the lids together. Breathing is rapid and a cough may be present. The skin is often congested and red over the abdomen, inner surface of the limbs, under surface of the neck and on the ears. The animal rapidly loses flesh and becomes weaker until death ensues. The duration of the disease is from two days to two weeks. The cause is an elongated germ passed by diseased hogs.

Treatment is resorted to, but is not very successful. Prevention is the safeguard. On the whole, hog-raisers in this country need have little fear of this swine plague.

GOOSE HAS SWELLING

One of my old geese has a swelling under her throat extending from tip of under bill to throat; when pressed with finger it will go up but fills again immediately. She has had this for the last ten days, and although she seems well and eats all right I notice that the swelling is spreading slightly. I will be much obliged if you will let me know through your columns what this is, if it is infectious, and if I can cure it?—READER.

Ans.—The swelling on the throat of the goose is not due to any contagious disease. The probable cause is a slight inflammation of the glands in that region. It may result in an abscess, which should be lanced when ripe to allow escape of the pus. The cavity may be cleansed with a one per cent. carbolic solution. If an abscess does not form the thickening may be got rid of by gently rubbing in a little iodine ointment twice a week.

RADIAL PARALYSIS

Mare two years old has had no use of one front leg for over two months. The trouble is at the back of the arm. There was a hole into the bone at first that soon healed, and now the muscles are hard with a good bit of swelling. She moves on her three legs, and drags

the other along. Can anything be done?—R. B.

Ans.—Your filly is suffering from radial paralysis, the result of the injury received near where the radial nerve passes down the leg. Recovery is likely to be slow, but if there are no other structures involved the case may get well. Do not keep her tied up while in the stable. She should have a roomy, loose box. Encourage her to use the leg. The hardened muscles should be well hand-rubbed several times a day with druggist's soap liniment.

OPEN JOINT OF THE JAW

Mare, four years old, about 1,400 pounds got cut above the eye. The cut was small and appeared to be from barb wire. After about three days pus or matter began to run from the sore. I poulticed it, and the sore got quite clean. Now an oily substance and some blood is running from this sore. I blistered all round the cut. This did not improve it any. She cannot eat hay or oats, as it appears to hurt her to chew. This happened fifteen days ago.—P. J. M.

Ans.—This case is one of open joint of the jaw. The oily substance exuding from the wound is synovia (joint oil). This is a very serious condition, and may have an unfavorable termination, as the joint is liable to become stiff, rendering mastication difficult, or even impossible. The case should be treated by a veterinarian; but if there is not a veterinary surgeon near where you reside you may attempt treatment yourself to some extent. Commence by thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting the wound with a 1 to 1,000 solution of bi-chloride of mercury. This may be used at least three times a day. Then dust on the following powder after each application of the above solution: Equal parts of iodoform, boracic acid and tannic acid. Mix. Feed on soft feed and mash, pulped roots and steamed hay. If the wound heals and the joint remains stiff, a blister may then be applied.

SWAMP FEVER

A filly two and a half years old last April had swelling underneath and out under breast. It was quite hard. After about a month the swelling disappeared, and she appeared to be all right till about two months ago she began to fail and get weak on her hind legs and appears to be weak in the back. She is in good order and feeds well. I am feeding her chopped oats (scalded) and hay and saltpetre about twice a week. She does not seem to be getting any better. It seems very difficult for her to walk with her hind legs. She can lie down and get up, but slow in rising hind part.—M. J. P.

Ans.—The symptoms you give point to "swamp fever." If this is the disease she is affected with, a recovery cannot be expected. If you have a veterinary surgeon in your locality it is advisable that he should examine her, then you should be guided by his advice. In the meantime you may try the following tonic medicine, to be given in two tablespoonful doses, diluted with a pint of cold water, administered as a drench, or mixed with her grain three times a day: Tincture of iron, 14 ounces; liquor strychnine, 2 ounces.

MULTIPLE ABSCESS FORMATION IN COW'S UDDER

At the end of the summer cow got cut by barbed wire at the left front teat so badly that milk ran out where the teat starts from the udder. Rubbed it with gall cure, and cut healed up after a few weeks, but that quarter of the udder remained hard and swollen. Treated with hot water and vinegar and showed no effect. After some more weeks, a lump formed, a little above the mark of the cut, broke up and discharged some matter when I squeezed it out. In the meantime two other lumps had formed on the quarter, one of which broke up and healed up very soon. The last one broke up lately and looks pretty bad, an opening about one and a half inches long, the same as the first one, that has broken again and looks worse than the first time. Udder has gone down nearly to the normal size, except where the sore spots are. I could milk the sore teat all the time and got a stuff of dirty white color with some small lumps. Would treatment

with solution of carbolic acid be advisable in the cold weather? Cow used to spend most of the day time outdoors. Is the milk of the three other teats affected?—N. J.

Ans.—The case is one of multiple abscess formation, due to infection following the barb wire cut. The abscess cavity should be curetted out; that is, the surface of the cavity should be scraped with a knife that is rather dull. Then follow with injection of peroxide of hydrogen three times a day. After the injection dust iodoform on the wounds. The carbolic solution may be used during cold weather, but we prefer the peroxide of hydrogen in this case. We do not consider the milk from the other quarters fit for use so long as there is any pus in the udder.

TRADE NOTES

WHAT BON-TON OFFERS

In our Christmas number that appeared last week an advertisement from The Bon-Ton Co. of Quebec, contained announcements that will prove of interest to all who want to buy ladies' or children's clothing. This company is noted for sending goods of quality and finish. In addition the prices quoted are attractive. A guarantee tag is attached to each article and if the goods do not come up to the mark money is refunded. Delivery charges are paid to any point in Canada, so that there are no excess expenses for mail or express.

This year's catalog is artistic and full of good values. Write for it.

GUARANTEE WITH ENGINE

In several issues of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE the Detroit Engine Works have offered their machines to the public. So confident are they that this engine will give entire satisfaction, they offer to return every cent of the money if the man who orders an engine is not willing to keep it after fifteen days' trial. This plan has worked well, and has greatly increased the sales of Detroit engines. Further, if any part or parts are found to be in any way defective they are replaced without charge, providing they are returned to the factory for examination. This guarantee holds good for five years.

Many are buying engines. Everyone wants to have the best that can be had for the money. If you write to Detroit Engine Works, Detroit, Mich., you can have their fine catalog in which particulars are given.

LAMENESS IN HORSES

There are so many horses throughout the country going lame on account of trouble in the navicular joint, that W. F. Young, P.D.F., 248 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass., has issued a special instruction sheet outlining an effective method for overcoming the trouble and getting animals sound. An animal with trouble at the navicular joint usually is crippled in the front shoulders, drives out of soreness and lameness, goes tender on rough, hard roads and, when resting, points the affected foot.

The navicular instruction sheet referred to above is well worth having, and Mr. Young sends it free on request. The Canadian agents are Lyman, Ltd., St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

STOCK GOSSIP

MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

McKirdy Bros., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, have had a very successful season with their Shorthorns and Clydesdales. They have on hand at present eleven choicely-bred uniform Clydesdales. The big, five-year-old mare, "Lady Gartly," by Woodend Gartly, is proving a splendid breeder, and has two stallion colts from the well known sire, Show King. This mare is a direct descendant of the famous Prince of Wales (673), and Show King is a direct descendant of the

equally famous Darnley, making, for the colts, a combination of two of the best strains of blood in the Clydesdale breed.

Another choicely-bred stallion is the two-year-old Show Prince, sired by Show King, and out of an imported mare with exceptional breeding. This mare is descended on her dam's side from the same race of mares as the champion stallion, Hiawatha, so that in this two-year-old colt is combined the Baron's Pride and Hiawatha strains of blood. Wellbred and excellent individuals is the matched team of fillies, got by Show King, out of Lady McArthur 3rd, the dam also of the Canadian-bred champion stallions, Lord Gartly, by Woodend Gartly, and King's Own, by Show King. Lady McArthur 3rd traces to Prince of Wales (673) on her dam's side, so that these fillies have a strong strain of both Prince of Wales and Darnley blood.

The oldest of the two fillies, the well known prize winner, Show Queen, is a close-moving, beautiful legged filly. She is doing extremely well, and promises to make a heavy, thick mare. The younger filly is a low set, wide, heavy bodied type with good quality, showing much Clydesdale character, and should make a valuable brood mare.

In the three-year-old stallion, Primax, imported last year, is a different strain of Clydesdale breeding. This stallion is got by Perfection, by Hillhead Chief, the famous sire of weighty prize winning geldings, and out of a fine race of mares, tracing back to the greatest Clydesdale of his time, Loch Fergus Champion. A great many of the best Clydesdales of the present day trace back to this famous sire. As well as having a first-class pedigree, this young sire is also of great individual merit, being a colt with style and action, splendid conformation and good quality. Of the 1909 importation only one mare is left, a three-year-old, sired by Sir Ronald, by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride. This is a quality mare and a very beautiful type of a Clydesdale.

GREEN MEADOW PERCHERONS

Green Meadow Stock Farm, at Ste. Rose du lac, Manitoba, owned by L. Andre de Montbel & Son, is the home of high-class imported Percheron horses. The senior member of the firm personally selected these horses from the best studs in France. They are now offering four stallions for sale, their advertisement appearing in this issue. These horses are drafter, animals creditable to the breed to which they belong. Herisson, a black three-year-old, and Heridoustan, a two-year-old weighing 1,800 pounds, are two stallions that were notable winners in France. Hypatia, a three-year-old weighing 1,900 pounds, is a horse of much quality. The French government used the services of this horse at one of their breeding stallions last season. Another two-year-old worthy of mention is Iscarien, a weighty lad and the making of a promising sire. These horses have won wherever shown at local shows since coming to this country, and they are horses of the right stamp.

This firm does their own selecting in the old land. They pay no commission, and all who inquire will find that this allows them to sell high-class animals at a reasonable price. Write them for further particulars.

FINE OFFER IN BERKSHIRES

North of Brandon some ten miles, the firm of McGregor & Bowman specialize in Berkshires and poultry. In last issue a special offer of their choice pigs was made. Writing to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE they say:

"We have had a very successful season. Our Berkshires have done well, and sales have been away beyond our expectation. We have sold all our spring pigs. We have shipped close to 50 since June to various points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. At the summer fair we purchased T. A. Cox's champion sow, and his first prize sow under a year. Among our females we have several first prize winners which we exhibited at Brandon. Imported Stratton is at the head of our herd. We are also using the first prize yearling boar at Brandon on a few sows. Our Berkshires are of the large English strain.

We can spare a few boars from our champion sow. They are now ready for shipment."

GRAND CHAMPION STEER, 60c. A POUND

The grand champion of the 1910 International, Shamrock II., the Angus calf, was sold by auction on December 1 for 60 cents per pound. Shamrock II. weighed 1,120 pounds, and cost his buyer \$672. This is the second highest price paid for an international champion, the highest price, \$1.50 per pound, being paid for the champion of the first show. Last year's champion sold at 42 cents. The grand championship carload of Angus yearlings were sold at \$13.50 per hundredweight. Prices generally were lower than last year, when fifty-two carloads of fat steers sold by auction at an average price of \$14.44.

"PARK MAINS" CLYDESDALES

R. H. Miller, Park Mains Farm, is one of the best known breeders of the Clydesdales in Saskatchewan. His stud contains home bred and imported mares and stallions, among which are a number of Canadian and Scottish prize-winners. One of his best known mares is "Sturdy Rose," champion at Regina in 1909. The three-year-old, Miss Motion, is a high-class show-ringer, and is now with foal to Revelanta's Heir. Trolane Nell is a show-ringer mare of some note, and was first in some good shows before being imported. All are by noted sires, and at the head of the stud is the Silver Cup stallion, Kingsway.

Amongst the youngsters on the farm are Lonely Lassie, dam Lonely Star, sire Perpetual Motion, with several others by the same sire. A splendid youngster is Doune Lodge Sentinel, a son of the well known showing mare, Lady Rotha, and sired by Perpetual Motion. There are a number for sale at the present time.

* * *

The annual meetings of the live-stock associations of Manitoba have been definitely decided upon, being held Monday and Tuesday, January 23rd and 24th, next, at Brandon. This is the same week as the meeting of the Grain Growers' Association, and the two of them should certainly prove a drawing card for the farmers of the prairie province, as the stock meetings will be held previous to the Grain Growers' meetings, starting Monday evening. The programme committee of the associations meets in Winnipeg at an early date, to draw up what should prove one of the best programmes ever presented to the farmers of Manitoba.

STOUT'S SHIPMENTS OF PERCHERONS

That Percherons have been in good demand during the last couple of years is shown by the attention paid to the French horse, by importers and breeders this fall. John H. Stout, of "The Oaks" farm, Westbourne, Man., recently went to the United States for another importation. After visiting a number of the leading Percheron men in the northern central states he made a final selection at the Chicago International, and now has a new shipment of over a carload in his barns. These include some of the best animals Mr. Stout has had. A few of them wore ribbons awarded at the big show, one standing in second place and another third. Four years ago his Percherons won the bulk of the prizes at Winnipeg show and since then he has maintained a reputation for handling only the best. The new string have been bought right. Mr. Stout is in close touch with the men who have the best, and he knows the type required for the Canadian West. If you want a good horse it will pay you to find further particulars regarding this shipment. Read the advertisement on another page. Write, call by long-distance phone, or visit his farm. Let him know that THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE made you aware of the fact that he offers these for sale.

* * *

Up to date there has been shipped from the Indian Head elevators over 650,000 bushels of wheat. The elevators are taking in from six to seven thousand bushels per day.

ROBT. SINTON'S CLYDESDALES

Some fifty imported Clydesdales and three Percherons fill the stables owned by Robt. Sinton, of Regina. A visit to those barns impart to one the information that they are filled with a lot of well bred and useful horses. Among them will be found a lot of big, active, clean-limbed, good-footed, springy-moving fellows with good constitutions. Mr. Sinton is an old-time horseman in Western Canada, and he fully understands the class of horses needed as sires in this country. He has issued a catalogue that displays the individual breeding of each animal. Their breeding is all to the good, and the individuality of the animals is of creditable merit.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

Realizing that farmers of the prairies are paying more attention to stock-raising than formerly eastern men gradually enter the field. In this issue an advertisement from A. L. O'Neil & Sons, who have been established at Ilderton, Ont., with a fine herd of Hampshire swine, announce that Western headquarters will be opened at Brandon. They are reliable breeders, importers and shippers. Pigs of both sexes and all ages are offered.

A casual survey of a Hampshire pig reminds one of Dutch-belted cattle. A broad white stripe extends over the shoulders. At leading shows in the United States they always are to the front. Early development to a great size is a strong characteristic. Farmers of the West should write Messrs. O'Neil for particulars.

FINED FOR KEEPING ESTRAYS

A farmer at Edgeley, in the Qu'Appelle district, Sask., paid a fine the other day of \$40.20 for having in his possession an stray horse, and for working the same. A staff sergeant of the Mounted Police, while searching for lost horses belonging to the government, found several estrays in different parts of the district in the hands of farmers who had neither placed the animals in a pound or properly advertised them. In some cases these animals had been in possession of the parties considerably over a year without either being placed in pound or advertised in the Provincial Gazette.

R. M. West, John McLean and Rev. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro, Man., were successful exhibitors at the Northern Ontario Poultry Show at Fort William recently. Mr. West entered eight Barred Rocks and won seven prizes. Mr. McLean exhibited White Wyandottes, winning several firsts and a number of special prizes. Rev. Taylor showed Partridge Cochins Bants and Buff Cochins Bants. There is some talk of holding a show in Glenboro during the winter, and if coops can be obtained a poultry show of no small proportions will be held. There are many fine flocks of poultry in the district, and a show would go a long way to encourage those who have just begun raising purebred poultry.

C. V. Humphrey, of Davidson district, Sask., well known as Bailiff Humphrey, is gathering together a fine herd of registered cattle among which are Galloways, Shorthorns and Herefords. Mr. Humphrey intends going in for the breeding of purebred stock and expects shortly to have one of the best equipped and best stocked farms in Saskatchewan.

H. L. Hollingworth, of Greenwood, has just imported the first purebred Holstein heifer ever brought into Lloydminster district. She comes of a dam with a record of 21 lbs. of butter in seven days, and the sire is from a cow with an official record of 22 lbs. of butter in the same time.

The annual meeting of the live-stock Shippers' Association of Manitoba was held in Winnipeg December 7. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. B. Baird, Pilot Mound; vice-president, A. R. Spiers, Glenboro; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Hilton. A committee was appointed to confer with the Winnipeg city solicitor to endeavor to force the C. P. R. to provide better stock yards, or else pay taxes in connection with the railway company's agreement with the city.

GOSSIP**NURSERY STOCK AND SEEDS**

The Patmore Nursery Co., of Brandon, are advertising in this issue their nursery stock and thoroughly tested and selected seeds. A glance at their catalogue will give an idea of the class of goods they offer. They handle Messrs. Sutton & Sons' world-famed choice seeds, and they give with them a guarantee that they will grow well and produce healthy and thrifty plants, if given a reasonably good chance. Farmers and dealers would do well to write for a catalogue to The Patmore Nursery Co., Brandon.

BOLTLESS PLOWSHARE

For years the practical farmer has looked for a plowshare that can be put on and taken off quickly and without the disagreeable task of turning nuts that do not want to turn without the bolt turning also. Nothing causes the plowman more annoyance. However, a company has been organized with headquarters in Winnipeg, and farmers are promised a boltless plowshare that can be changed in less than one minute. There are no bolts to remove. A tap with a wrench removes a wedge key and then by unsnapping a spring bolt the share is removed.

The incorporators of this big company include J. M. Johnston, Alex. McCurdy, Alex. Parker, Andrew Dryden and M. O. Dohle, the latter being sales agent. A charter has been applied for and the public will be supplied next season.

Users of plows should write the firm for particulars. The shareholders are men who will not put money into a proposition that is not practical. Every man who has used it says it is so simple the wonder is some person didn't have something similar long ago. Look up their advertisement in our Christmas number.

OATS CONTRACT CASE

Judgment was given at Calgary on Saturday in the case of F. T. McElhoes and E. E. Zerkle, Strathmore, v. G. B. Field, a farmer near Strathmore.

It appeared from the evidence given in the case, which was tried on the 18th ult., that Messrs. McElhoes and Zerkle contracted to buy from Mr. Field 10,000 bushels of oats at a set price, and deliver them to Jackson's construction camps. After having delivered about 1,000 bushels Field concluded that prices were likely to be better, and refused to deliver any more, while Jackson held McElhoes and Zerkle to their contract, with the result that they had to buy elsewhere at a higher price.

This was the basis for the action, and on the 26th judgment was delivered in favor of McElhoes and Zerkle for \$1,947.—Strathmore Standard.

DAUPHIN CREAMERY

The Dauphin Creamery concluded operations for the season on Nov. 15th, and had a very successful run, almost doubling their output of butter for 1909. The manager reports that creamery butter was sold for a higher price this season than last, and the lowest price that was paid for butter fat this year was 20c. per lb., being an advance of two cents a pound over lowest of previous year.

The creamery offered a prize of \$10.00 for the cream shipped by train to them in the best average condition during the season, which was awarded to Mrs. C. R. McGregor, Togo, Sask.

The creamery business appears to be one which is rapidly growing in favor with the farmers, who realize what it means to have cash for their cream and a price which was impossible under old conditions of dairying.—The Dauphin Press.

SEED FAIR AT WINDTHORST

Windthorst recently held a most successful seed fair. The quality of the grains exhibited were of the best to be produced in the district, the percentage of points gained by all exhibits evidencing the fact, whilst in the root classes a fair number of good exhibits were entered. The prize winners were as follows:

Red Fife wheat—M. C. Swallow, S. Hampton, C. Grylls, Chas. May. Oats—

F. J. Dash, C. C. Elliott, Barley—F. J. Dash, W. E. Carey. Flax—Ed. Hunter, J. Highmoor, A. E. Stoetzel. Peas, field—F. J. Dash, Thos. May, Chas. May. Garden Peas—George Oliver. Sheaf Crain—Wheat, oats and barley, W. E. Marey. Sheaf Grasses—Chas. May. Potatoes—C. W. Grylls, Fred. Pridmore, C. May. Turnips—A. E. Stoetzel, W. E. Carey. Carrots—A. E. Stoetzel. Mangels—C. W. Grylls, Fred. Pridmore, James Gibbs. Beets—A. E. Stoetzel.

A banquet, a special meeting for the farmers and one for their wives completed educational efforts of this progressive society. F. C. Buckler is manager.

SEED FAIRS IN MANITOBA

Arrangement have been made to hold seed fairs in Manitoba next year as follows:

Springfield	Jan. 6
Miami	" 10
Oak Lake	" 10
Elkhorn	" 11
Hartney	" 12
Meadow Lea	" 17
Plumas	" 17
Swan River	" 19
Dauphin	" 20
Gilbert Plains	" 21
Roblin	" 24
Deloraine	" 24
Boissevain	" 25
Reston	" 25
Cartwright	" 26
Rosburn	" 26
Arrow River	Feb. 1
Hamiota	" 2
Oak River	" 2
Rapid City	" 3

TUCK'S HOLIDAY CARDS

Everyone who buys Christmas or other holiday cards knows the name of Raphael Tuck & Sons Co., of Montreal. For artistic work and choice collections of all lines of gift, juvenile and toy books, calendars, post cards, Christmas cards and autograph Christmas stationery, they are the big headquarters. This year they have a grand collection. High-class color printing is employed in all their work. The illustrations are of meritorious design, and the texts of interesting character. This applies to all lines and so naturally commends them to the public.

For genuine quality it is hard to beat them. Variety is shown in every line. Several samples kindly forwarded to this office for inspection leave us in position to speak with authority. There seems to be nothing in the card or souvenir line that they cannot produce to perfection.

WINTER FAIR GRANT BREEDERS' MEETINGS

A delegation from the Brandon Fair Board consisting of J. Cornell, A. C. McPhail and W. I. Small, accompanied by the following committee from the livestock breeders' association: J. G. Barron, A. J. Mackay, W. James, Andrew Graham, Professor Peters, Principal Black, S. Benson, G. H. Greig and Dr. A. W. Bell, waited on the provincial government last week and asked for an increased grant to the Brandon Winter Fair. The delegation presented their request to Premier Roblin. They asked that the government this year, in view of the awkward situation created by the enforced use of the Winter Fair building as a lunatic asylum, and the probable impossibility of the fair management collecting gate money, increase the grant to the show, making the grant for 1911, \$5,000. Premier Roblin said the request seemed reasonable under the circumstances and will likely be acceded to. Last year the government grant was \$1,500, and this year's ordinary grant should have been at least \$2,000, to keep pace with the growth of the show. However, the unusual circumstances make necessary the government meeting the loss of the gate receipts, ordinarily about \$3,000, so the request for a grant of \$5,000 seems in keeping with the necessities of the situation and the progress of the Winter Show. The fair will be held in the horse barns at the exhibition grounds. The stalls are being taken from the larger horse barn, seats put in and heating equipment and the building will be used as a judging arena. The remaining horse barns will be used for all the stock.

The Brandon delegation took up with the officials of the live-stock associa-

HE KNOWS WHAT FIXED HIM UP**Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured S. D. Vickar's Lumbago**

He suffered three years, but the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy made short work of his trouble.

Edenbridge, Sask., Dec. 12 (Special.)—"It was one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills that fixed me up." This is the cheerful answer Mr. Sam. D. Vickar is giving his inquiring neighbors in this district. Everybody around here knows that for three years he has been suffering from Lumbago. Now he's strong and well again.

"My Lumbago developed from a cold," Mr. Vickar goes on to say. "My head would ache. I was always tired and nervous. I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the morning, was troubled with dizzy spells and was always thirsty. The doctor told me I had Lumbago, but did not help me very much. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills went straight to the root of the trouble. They cured his kidneys. The cured Kidneys strained the uric acid out of the blood, and Mr. Vickar's Lumbago vanished. Dodd's Kidney Pills are no cure-all. They simply cure sick kidneys. They never fail to do that.

tion, the question of dates for the annual meetings of the associations, strongly urging that the associations change the date of their meetings to the time of the Winter Fair. As arranged by the executive of the livestock breeders' the annual meetings were to be held in Brandon, in January, on the day preceding the convention of Grain Growers. The livestock association decided to accede to the request, so the annual meetings will be held in Brandon during the Winter Fair. Arrangements for the annual meetings as to dates and programs were arranged as follows:

Monday, March 13.

8 p.m.—Annual meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

9 p.m.—"Government Sheep Farms," by A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. "Economy in Hog Production," A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. "Sheep Fencing," by Jas. Murray, Experimental Farm, Brandon.

10 p.m.—Election of officers.

Tuesday, March 14.

8 p.m.—Annual report of Horse Breeders' Association.

9 p.m.—"Draft Horse Breeding for the West," by R. E. Brennan, Canora, Sask. Discussion led by Prof. W. H. Peters, M.A.C.

10 p.m.—Election of officers.

Wednesday, March 15.

8 p.m.—Annual meeting of the Cattle Breeders' Association.

9 p.m.—"Breeding and Feeding of Butchers' Cattle," by J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man. Discussion led by Professor W. J. Rutherford, Saskatchewan Agricultural College, Saskatoon. Corn and Silo Feeding vs. Roots," J. H. Grisdale, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. "Silo Construction for West," by Jas. Murray.

10 p.m.—Election of officers.

Thursday, March 16.

Opening meeting—"Sheep Interests of the West," by Principal Black, M.A.C. "How best to improve our Agricultural Conditions, etc.," by J. H. Grisdale. Report of Abattoir Committee, S. Benson, Neepawa, Man. "Growing and Feeding Alfalfa," by Jas. Murray. Address Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Livestock Commissioner, Ottawa.

Saskatchewan as a Field For Dry Farming Operations

WHETHER or not the term "dry farming" has come to stay is immaterial, but the fundamental principles that underlie this system of farming will endure forever, with,

BIG BARGAINS IN EATON-MADE COATS



Both these coats are made in our own factories and both splendidly illustrate the enormous savings that are effected by dispensing with all middlemen between the maker and wearer. When you buy from us you buy direct from the manufacturer, and the price you pay is the cost of production with our one small margin of profit added.

But the two coats described and illustrated on this page are unique values, even among **EATON** values. Each season when we are preparing our catalogue we select a few lines of clothing as leaders and these we mark very close to cost. Here are two of them. If you tried to buy them in the ordinary way from the ordinary dealer you would pay close to \$10 a piece more than we are asking, and more than likely you would get an inferior article at that.

These coats are thoroughly well made throughout, and we recommend them in the full assurance that they will be found satisfactory in all respects.

We advise our mail-order customers to order early, as we have only a limited number of these coats, and when our present stock is exhausted we cannot buy any more to sell at anything like the same prices.

Our Special Fur Collar Coat at \$13 50

13G200—This coat is made from imported all-wool, black Melton cloth, weighing 28 ounces to the yard, guaranteed to retain its color and wear well. It has a rubber interlining to the waist, which renders it entirely wind-proof. The lining proper is good, heavy farmer's satin, quilted on wadding, which makes it almost as warm as a fur-lined coat, though not nearly so heavy.

It is cut 50 inches long in double-breasted style, and fastens with two rows of barrel buttons and loops. It is altogether a neat fitting, well tailored garment, dressy enough for any occasion.

The collar is made of carefully selected, dark brown marmot. It is seven inches deep, and cut in the popular notch style.

And in order to insure longer wear the arm pits are reinforced with leather arm shields, that render the part of the coat that usually wears out first practically indestructible.

The sleeves are lined with good, strong mohair, and have knitted wool wristlets at the cuffs that still further adds to the comfort of the wearer. Made in all sizes from 35 to 44 inches, chest measure.

OUR VERY SPECIAL PRICE \$13.50

In ordering be sure to give size taken under coat and over vest, also height and weight.

Stylish and Dressy Coat at \$15

13G205—The material in this coat is an all-wool, English, black Melton, noted for its wearing qualities, and guaranteed to keep its color under all conditions. The body is lined with a heavy **PURE ALL-WOOL** fancy twilled Italian cloth, which will give excellent wear.

The sleeves are lined with silk mohair lining, which enables the coat to slip on and off easily.

The coat is made 50 inches long. Cut in the single-breasted, Chesterfield style, and is tailored in the **EATON BRAND MAKE**, which means that the tailoring is perfect in every detail. The linings, interlinings and trimmings are of the best quality, and the fit is all that can be desired. The collar, which is silk velvet, is sewn on by hand. The lapels are hand felled, and have no stitching on the edge. The buttonholes are hand made, and the buttons are sewn on by hand.

Made in all sizes from 36 to 44 chest measure, taken over vest only. **SPECIAL... \$15.00**



Here is an Ideal Winter Garment

This coat with a Persian Lamb Collar is an ideal winter garment; looks dressy; will give endless wear, and can be worn on any occasion.

The coat, without the fur collar, makes a nice garment for milder days, or early spring wear. We guarantee this coat. We want you to send for one, and examine it carefully, and we are confident that you will consider it exceptional value.

Persian Lamb Collar **13C 206**—Persian Lamb Collar, made from whole skins, nice, glossy curl, and guaranteed to give satisfactory wear **\$12.50**

We will have button adjusted on the coat to fit collar by our tailor on premises **FREE OF CHARGE**

The Price of the Coat is \$15.00 The Price of the Collar is \$12.50

Coat with Collar Complete \$27.50

WE ABSOLUTELY
GUARANTEE THE
GOODS WE SELL

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

YOUR MONEY
PROMPTLY REFUNDED
IF NOT SATISFIED

BOVRIL

EXCITES APPETITE

BOVRIL has a flavor that is inimitable but it also possesses a strength-giving quality that cannot be equalled.

BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF

A Merry Christmas



Means bright music, instrumental and vocal, sentimental and humorous. The best of all plans is to buy a

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

And then you can have an entertainment that ALL will enjoy.

All the music of all the world for all the family, for all the year.

The silver tone of the Columbia Graphophone has made that instrument the standard of the world. Its sweetness, purity and naturalness are due to certain features peculiar to the Graphophone.

There's just as much difference in talking machines as there is in pianos. The

Columbia Graphophone

is the only instrument of its kind. It has reached its perfection as a musical instrument largely because of its ideal simplicity.

It is a lot better to give a Columbia Graphophone as your Christmas present than to wish you had. Get a COLUMBIA from your dealer.

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CARLSBAD TEA SET

PREMIUM WORTH YOUR TRY

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

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of course, such variation in detail as location and evolution of time may warrant.

Some sensitive people dislike the term "dry farming," on the ground that it is a reflection on their country and an admission to the world at large that their district is subject to drought. Admitting that this is correct, is it not better to face the situation boldly and prepare for it on the principle that "forewarned is forearmed," and that nothing in the end is gained by pretending to have what you have not? The meteorological records of Saskatchewan go to show that we have an average annual precipitation of about seventeen inches, and there is no getting away from the fact that this is usually looked upon in more humid countries as only about one-half the amount necessary to grow prolific crops. The climate of Saskatchewan is so dry that until a few years ago it was thought to be impossible to grow cereal crops in the greater portion thereof. Intelligent tillage methods, however, timely applied, have demonstrated in every district that crops can be grown with very much less precipitation than was supposed, provided the moisture is systematically and economically taken care of. As a matter of fact the dryness of our seasons is, in one sense, our salvation, as reasonable drought is essential in most districts to ensure the maturity and saving of cereal crops in our ordinarily short growing seasons. But a dry climate, to be a blessing, must be prepared for; otherwise it will blight and disappoint the hopes of the husbandman.

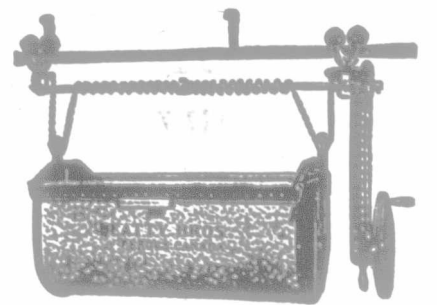
Since dry farming has become a popular term, and its principles recognized as scientific, many critics have claimed that this method involves nothing more or less than the methods that our fathers followed in eastern or other climes, known as good farming. While it is admitted that dry farming is good farming, it cannot, however, be claimed that good farming is necessarily dry farming. Good farming in some countries may consist among other things of getting rid of superfluous moisture; while dry farming, among other things, always involves economizing nature's water supply. In all semi-arid regions the besetting hindrance to successful farming is drought; consequently the basic principles underlying dry farming must and do imply a system of scientific and timely tillage, such as will best offset the dangers of scanty precipitation. In other words we must accomplish in the growing of crops with an average annual precipitation of seventeen inches, what more humid countries accomplish with a much more generous rainfall.

HOW IT IS TO BE GONE ABOUT

In the pioneer days of Saskatchewan scores and hundreds of settlers left the country, believing that no solution of this problem was within the realm of probability; but, as has often previously proven the case "necessity was the mother of invention," and the sturdy pioneer farmers of those days, assisted by the experimental farms and the agricultural press, demonstrated very clearly that our strong retentive heavy clay soil was capable of producing good crops with very much less even than seventeen inches of annual precipitation. While this is true, it must be admitted that this could not be done year after year in succession without stopping at varying intervals of three or more years and storing up moisture under a system of approved and improved modern summer tillage (commonly called summerfallow) that will be alluded to later.

Some writers have undertaken to lay down a hard and fast rule with regard to the best method of tillage to pursue under semi-arid conditions, but so far as Saskatchewan is concerned such rigidity applied to our varying soils, altitudes, exposures, precipitation and climatic conditions would only lead to loss and disappointment. Variations in method must and can be pursued without departing from principles, and herein lies the importance of every farmer understanding something of the science of soil physics in order to have the ability to prescribe such crops and tillage methods as will meet the requirements of his particular farm, just as a physician

HARD WORK MADE EASY With a "BT" LITTER CARRIER



What work is harder or more disagreeable than cleaning out the stable? A "BT" Litter Carrier will make this work easy, for with it four barrow loads of manure can be removed from the stable at one time—no heavy wheeling—no climbing through snow or mud. If desired, the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and save reloading.

Write for our free catalogue, showing best methods of erecting Litter Carriers, and telling why you should buy a "BT" Litter Carrier.

BEATTY BROS.
BRANDON, M.A.N.

Head Office and Factory - FERGUS, ONT.

MATRICULATION

Is your education poor? This course was specially prepared for you. Start at the beginning in arithmetic, penmanship, composition, grammar, geography. So plain that you can't help understanding it. Learn it at home in your spare time. Write for circular.

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SHIP YOUR
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WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Christmas

and

New Year Holidays

**FARE and ONE-THIRD
FOR THE ROUND TRIP**

Between all stations on the Main Line, Port Arthur to Vancouver and intermediate branch lines.

Tickets on sale December 22nd, 1910, to January 2, 1911, final return limit January 5, 1911.

For further particulars apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agent.

**YOU ARE NEVER
LEFT OUT IN THE
COLD**

IF YOU WEAR THE



**SHEEP LINED
COAT**

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

All seams are double stitched.

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

Made especially for **OUT-DOOR WEAR** in cold weather.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

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

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

Advocate for best results

prescribes to suit the individuality of his patient.

The following features usually identified with dry farming where longer and warmer seasons prevail than in Saskatchewan, and considered by some to be fundamental, should be carefully noted as to their applicability where fat lands and shorter growing seasons are the general rule:

- First—Summerfallowing at intervals of every third year, or thereabout.
- Second—Deep plowing.
- Third—Deep sowing.
- Fourth—Thin sowing.

An examination of these points in some detail might be profitable at this time.

PRACTICE OF SUMMERFALLOWING
The modern summerfallow was introduced into Saskatchewan over twenty-five years ago, not for the purpose of renewing a wornout soil, as was once commonly thought, but for the purpose of getting the soil into the best condition to absorb moisture and hold it there for the use of succeeding crops. Thus the shortage in each year's precipitation was overcome, and full crops ensured. In order to do this thoroughly and most effectively in Saskatchewan, it was found that the land intended for fallow after receiving some form of fall tillage should be plowed as early as possible in the spring after seeding that it might be in the most receptive condition to fully absorb and save from waste all the early and later rains. This should be immediately followed by surface tillage to put the necessary non-conducting soil mulch on the top to intercept capillary movement and prevent loss of moisture by evaporation. By this system the soil, if thoroughly and intelligently handled, will be found moist to a depth of five or six feet, and a sufficient reserve of moisture for the growing of at least two successive crops is secured, even though drouth should occur. This system was practiced for many years, and is to a large extent in vogue yet. In the annual report of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, as long ago as 1889, Superintendent McKay, in speaking of the best tillage methods to pursue in the then Northwest Territories, says in part, as follows:

"Our seasons point to only one way in which we can in all years expect to reap something. It is quite within the bounds of probability that some other and perhaps more successful method may be found, but at present I submit that fallowing the land is the best preparation to ensure a crop. Fallowing land in this country is not required for the purpose of renovating it, as is the case with worn-out lands in the east, and it is a question yet unsettled how much the fallows should be worked, but as we have only one wet season during the year, it is found beyond doubt that the land must be plowed the first time before this wet season is over if we expect to reap a crop the following year. Land plowed after July is of no use whatever unless there is rain in August, which very seldom comes to any great extent. A good harrowing should succeed the plowing, and all weeds or volunteer grain should be kept down by successive cultivation. Above all, it is of the greatest importance that the first plowing should be deep and done in time to receive the June or July rains."

Thus it will be seen that the more important foundation principles of dry farming were understood and practiced in Saskatchewan years ago, although much improved upon since. But with the passing of time, cheap land, root fibre and humus, many advanced and thinking farmers are now searching for a more economic, permanent and less extravagant system of farming. The profitable returns under this method have caused land values to increase so rapidly that it now seems a waste of capital to have one-third the tillable acreage idle each year. Furthermore, this system, while restoring nothing to the soil, rapidly dissipates its humus, and thus, as the years go by, reduces its capacity to absorb and retain moisture. While summerfallowing is recognized yet as the very foundation stone of successful agriculture in Saskatchewan, still it can,

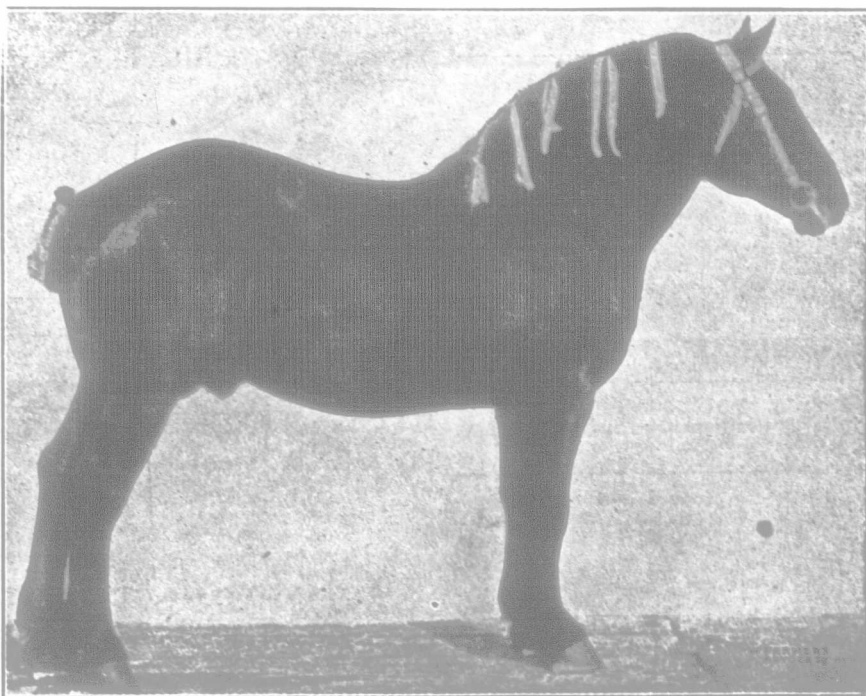
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TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, two words. Names and address are counted. Advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents. Each initial counts for one word and figures for Cash must always accompany the order. No

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

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Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

STRAYED on to the premises of J. W. Harrison, 2, 9-21, Bevesford, Man., in June, one sorrel gelding with two white feet, little white on one front, small stripe on face, about 5 years old, weight about 950 lbs., slightly lame on one hind foot.

LOST, on November 18th, from T 36 R 3, one Grey Gelding, aged, film on off eye, weight about 1250—H. Connolly, Rutana, P.O. Sask.

STRAYED on the 11th November from 5-21 1W 3 between Eyebrow and Brownlee, Sask., 1 half-bred Clyde gelding, rising seven years dark brown, white stripe on face, two white hind legs, branded L on left shoulder; 1 dark bay filly rising three years, blaze on face, one white hind foot, one white front foot; 1 bay filly rising two years, white star on forehead; 1 dark grey filly, rising two years, one white foot; 1 bay gelding, rising two years, two white hind legs and white face. \$25.00 reward for their return. Walter Simpson, Box 94 Brownlee, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Special Male Matings—\$5.00 for Cockerels and 3 Pullets. From three birds shown at Winnipeg Fair I took second cock and second and third hen—Lakeside Poultry Grove, W. J. Saunders, proprietor, Killarney, Man.

BARRED ROCKS—Thompson strain. Free range. Fine healthy cockerels, \$2.00; one-year-old hens, \$1.00. Elam H. Smith, Box 1193, Brandon.

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PUREBRED COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2.50 each Barred Plymouth Rocks, Annie Kippen, Strathclair, Man.

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LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS (purebred). C. E. Amblett, Circle A Ranch, Alix, Alta.

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

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

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

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

HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLAND. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney Man.

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

and will, I believe, be supplemented by other intelligent tillage methods which will lengthen the time between following seasons and obviate the necessity of such a large acreage being idle each year. If the care that is put on summerfallow to conserve moisture be followed up in each succeeding year by fall discing immediately the harvest has been taken off, and by a more generous use of the diamond harrow at every available opportunity—even in many cases after the grain is up in the spring—and by packing, the reserve of moisture in the fallow could be made to extend over a much longer period than two years. Instead of summerfallowing a quarter-section five inches deep every third year, would it not be more economical to fallow one-half that amount say ten inches deep, thus assuredly storing up a much larger amount of moisture and extending its benefits over a longer term of years? The more frequent use of the disc and drag harrow before referred to would not only help to control evaporation, but also kill innumerable weeds that frequently prove such a continual drain on the soil moisture. To plow ten inches deep could only be advantageously done in Saskatchewan by subsoiling.

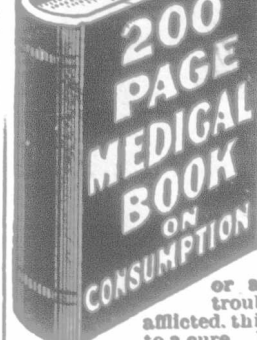
DEEP PLOWING SUGGESTIONS

Too much indiscriminate advice to plow deeply under all circumstances in Saskatchewan, would be unwise and misleading, and must meet with disappointing results; but that all clay soils should be stirred deeply at least once after being broken up is becoming more and more apparent. Deep plowing to increase the soil's capacity to store moisture at intervals of say ten or twelve years, to be followed by shallow plowing or surface tillage in intervening years to hasten early maturity is now thought to be the ideal method in many localities. The danger of too frequent deep plowing is obvious. Should it be followed by a dropping season the growth of straw will be too rank, and maturity retarded, which tends to run the crop into the period of early fall frosts before harvesting is completed. Nevertheless deep tillage is necessary to provide against drought particularly, and will be accompanied by the risk of slow maturity only in the first succeeding crop. This risk could be offset by special attention to packing and growing for the first year crops suited to such a condition of soil. During the subsequent eight or ten years the land should be plowed to a normal depth of, say four to five inches, which will tend to hasten maturity and yet provide a satisfactory seedbed. I believe that subsoiling will in time become a recognized necessity, particularly in our heavy clay soils that are, under shallow tillage, comparatively impervious to moisture. Under present conditions a great deal of the copious rainfall of June and early July runs off into adjoining sloughs, creeks and coulees, and is lost, whereas if subsoiling had been performed even once this excess of rain would freely percolate into the soil as it falls and remain there in reserve to be drawn upon during a period of subsequent possible drought. This is one way whereby all of us can assist in conserving one of the most important natural resources of our semi-arid open plains—the rain and snow fall.

DEEP SOWING REFERRED TO

We do not know who is responsible for teaching the agricultural heresy that sowing deeply insures the crop against drought. The argument implies that a shallow-rooting plant can be converted into a deep rooting one simply by planting deeply. But anyone who has given any attention to cereal growth must have noticed that any of the small grains, if planted in a moist soil deeper than about two and one-half inches will, immediately upon showing the surface growth, assert its shallow growing tendencies by throwing out a new set of rootlets about one and one-half or two inches below the surface, or immediately below the moisture line. Thus with us it is a mistake to sow too deeply with the idea that such a practice assists in resisting drought. In addition, too, this too-deep sowing has other serious disadvantages, such as delayed germination, disposition to smut, tardy maturity and a weakened vitality of the plant generally.

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
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MODERATELY THIN SOWING

All the best thinkers in the dry farming world claim that better results can be secured from moderately thin than from thicker sowing. The usual reasoning of those who support thick sowing as being best in dry countries is that it will produce a heavy, thick foliage, which by quickly and thoroughly shading the ground economizes and conserves much moisture. But a little inquiry into this popular fallacy will soon dispel it. Recognizing that the moisture supply is our limiting factor in crop production, with a given amount in a cubic yard of land it is obvious that, say fifty plants, will exhaust that moisture more quickly than a less number would do, as each plant is a miniature suction pump, continually drawing upon the soil moisture and evaporating it through its leaves. This process is accelerated by the dry winds which sometimes blow during the hot summer. Given, however, a good reserve of moisture in the land and a reasonable number of plants thereon, the ill-effects of such drying winds are not only averted but turned to good account by stimulating rapid

of moisture, the stage to which the season has advanced, the presence or absence of weeds, and the variety of seed being used, are among the factors that must be considered by the careful farmer when he is determining the quantity of seed he will sow to the acre. In short, land should be sown according to its known capacity to carry a large or small crop. Experience has demonstrated that in Saskatchewan the quantity of wheat to be sown per acre should vary from three pecks to two bushels. In Saskatchewan, the season just closed has given ample and profitable opportunities to study the system of dry farming practiced here, as against the methods of newer settlers who have brought their old-time practices with them, and who invariably let go old methods with a great deal of natural reluctance. While the eastern half of Saskatchewan, being that portion east of the third meridian, certainly had slightly more precipitation than the western half this season, (15 and 11 inches respectively) that fact in itself does not account for the marked difference in the crops in these respective areas. A great portion of eastern Saskatchewan has been settled for



Three of a kind that will graze and feed into top notch beefsteak steers.

maturity. Were the cubic yard of soil in question loaded with one hundred plants instead of fifty, it is evident that its moisture would be exhausted in about half the time, and that the supply would be insufficient to meet the heavy demands made upon it during a period of drying winds and excessive evaporation. On the other hand, if the cubic yard of soil has been deeply worked in a district where the soil is peculiarly retentive of moisture, and precipitation is unusually generous, too thin sowing would induce excessive stooling and correspondingly delayed maturity, both of which must be avoided in Saskatchewan.

What then should govern us in the amount to sow? If our previous reasoning is correct, the thick sowing is likely to be more susceptible to damage by drought, while too thin sowing runs one into danger by frost. This is a question in the solving of which the tiller of the soil will require to exercise sound judgment, based upon local conditions. As much discretion as would be used in loading a team for a trip to market should be exercised in determining the amount of seed to be sown on an acre of land, for as many factors enter into the question. Just as the weight, condition and temperament of the team; the nature of the load and the condition of the wagon, the character of the trail, its present condition, its length, and the weather on the day in question, all enter into the decision as to what load shall be hauled, so the mechanical condition of the field, its probable reserve



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McKenzie's 1911 Seed Catalogue

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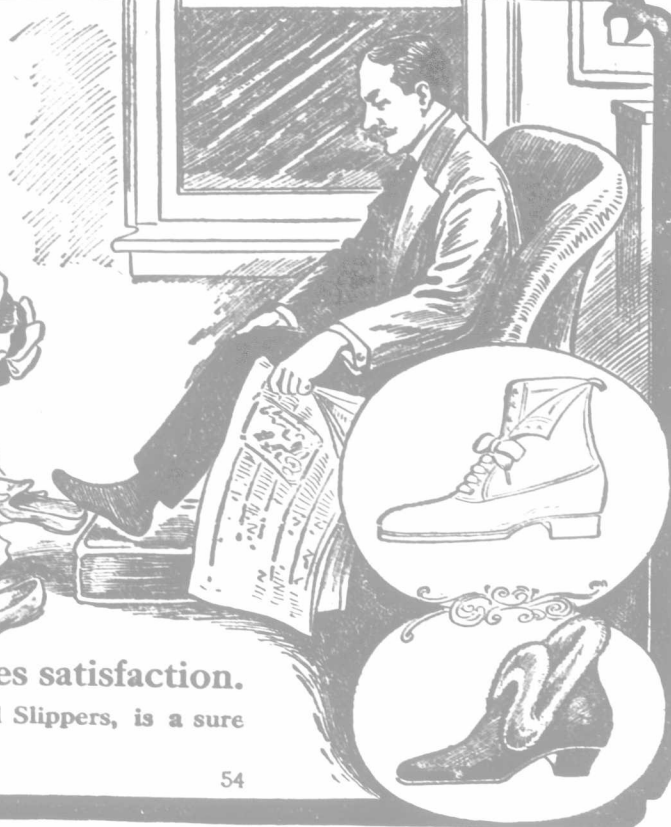
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BUILDING RURAL TELEPHONES

In connection with the growth of rural telephone companies throughout the Dominion a new book has recently appeared on the market, which will be of special interest to many of our readers. Realizing the need for practical information on the subject, the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company has recently revised into a large volume its bulletin on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines." This book, in stiff, cloth-covered binding, contains over a hundred profusely illustrated pages of comprehensive information, carefully indexed into seven chapters. It deals with the complete story of the telephone, mutual and stock company organization, line-survey and construction, the installation of the instruments, the material required, the instrument itself and the government regulations on the subject. Each and every one of these subjects is dealt with fully.

With this book in hand, anyone who can follow printed instructions, can handle the complete organization and construction of a rural telephone company from start to finish. Notwithstanding its cost, the Northern Electric will send this book free, but only on request, and when the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is mentioned. We would advise all of our readers who are in any degree interested in the subject of rural telephones to write for it.

ALBERTA AGRICULTURAL REPORT

The report of the minister of agriculture for Alberta for the past ten and a half months was tabled in the legislature last week. As an instance of the development of the province it may be noted, for example, that the acreage under seed wheat for the past fall is 180,000 acres, as against 128,000 for the previous year.

DAIRY REPORT

The dairy commissioner reports the dairy production of the province as being somewhat smaller this year than last, owing to short pastures during the spring and early summer. Those dairymen who made provision for green feed succeeded in keeping up the flow of milk throughout the season and were thus able to take advantage of the comparatively high prices paid for dairy products during the year. During the season 59 creameries and 12 cheese factories were operated, as against 53 creameries and 11 cheese factories last year. The output aggregated about 85 per cent. of that of 1909. The shortage in volume should be nearly made up in value, however, as the government creameries alone have realized an average price of nearly 26 cents at creameries. This is 2 cents per pound higher than last year and is due in a large measure to the adoption of a system of grading the cream and butter at the creameries and the payment at the creameries

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The Great Trading Company of the West

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S. C. White Leghorns—A few good cockerels
Won Championship at Winnipeg Industrial
C. H. BAIRD, 265 Portage Ave. Winn. PEG

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
SHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE Md., U. S. A.
Established 1866



Away with mystery!

You have a right to know what your roofing is made of. That's the real way to make sure it will last.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—Nature's everlasting waterproofer. You know this natural asphalt will last in a roof.

The Kant-leak Kleet insures against leaky seams. Does away with cement. Supplied with Genasco, when specified.

Look for the trade-mark at your dealer's. Mineral and smooth surface. Insist on Genasco. A written guarantee—if you want it. 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

Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surface Roofing

Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

F. H. McGavin Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Keep Warm on Winter Drives

YOU can keep your feet warm and comfortable on cold weather rides, and if you use a closed vehicle you can keep it all warm and cozy with a

Clark Heater

We make 20 styles of them, some as low as 90 cents each. Get one from your dealer or write for our complete catalogue. Write today.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
110 La Salle Ave., Chicago



Its Economy and Power Startle the World!

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

Thousands of the marvelous engines—in actual use today—prove beyond question that kerosene is the engine fuel of the future. The success of the "Detroit" Engine is absolutely unparalleled.

Demand is overwhelming. Kerosene (common coal oil) runs it with wonderful economy. Kerosene generally costs 5 to 15c less per gallon than gasoline—and gasoline is still going up. Runs on any engine fuel. Only three moving parts. Light and portable. Does work of engines weighing four times as much. Runs everything.

The Amazing "DETROIT"

The Kerosene Wonder—on 15 Days' Trial—Direct From Factory

Any engine you want, from 2 to 20 H.P., sent on 15 days' free trial—tested immediately before shipping and ready to run. If dissatisfied—every dollar you have paid us for the engine cheerfully refunded. Finest lowest cost known for high-grade, guaranteed engines.

The New Book is Ready—WRITE! Tells all about them and how to use them in engines. Special introductory price on first "Detroit" engine sold in each country. Quick action gets it. Address Detroit Engine Works, 105 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

and the payment of a premium of 2 cents per pound on all butter, and butterfat in cream grading, "first." The demand for milk and cream in the large centers is causing milk dealers to go as far as 50 miles or more for supplies. This shows that there should be excellent openings in the vicinity of large centers for dairying on a large and profitable scale.

LIVE-STOCK REPORT

The live-stock commissioner reports that the canvas of the province made for patronage to the much-talked-of pork packing plant resulted in only 12,764 hogs being pledged. He reports progress in the improvement being made in stock yards and feeding facilities at stations, but owing to the increasing number of farm-bred cattle in the province, thinks that a better method of marketing than now prevails must soon be established. It is also noted that more stock cows are needed and that the time is at hand when doubledecker cars should be supplied for shipping hogs and sheep.

The chief game and fire guardian reports ducks less plentiful than in previous years; prairie chicken and partridge far more plentiful than for several years. The Hungarian partridge, recently introduced, are doing nicely, spreading over new territory. The fur returns show that small dealers handled 234,337, and wholesale dealers, 671,986 muskrat pelts. The total transactions show that furs to the value of \$641,778.05 passed through the hands of the various dealers. The revenue for the year 1910 promises to equal or exceed that of 1909, when it practically paid the total cost of game protection. There is no reason why the revenue derived from game should not be sufficiently large in the future to cover adequate protection of our game, which is being more generally recognized as a most valuable asset. Prairie fires are reported as being more frequent than in previous years. The number of convictions promises to exceed 240 in number, the total penalties to date amounting to \$4,194.00.

INSTITUTE MEETINGS

The report of the superintendent of fairs and institutes shows that a total of about 16,000 were in attendance at the 212 institute meetings held throughout the province during the year. The three short course schools of two weeks duration each, held at Lethbridge, Olds and Vegreville were well patronized and are steadily becoming more popular. The excursion to the experimental farm at Lacombe in July was a great success, and should prove an annual event that will steadily grow in interest. During the year 20 new agricultural societies were formed. The outstanding feature in connection with the fairs of the province during the year is the rapid advancement which the larger ones are making, particularly Calgary and Edmonton and the increased support given them by the townspeople.

POULTRY RAISING

According to the poultry superintendent greater interest is being taken in poultry raising than ever before. This is shown by the fact that the poultry breeding stations could not supply much more than a tenth of the demand for eggs for hatching purposes, and so great was the application for birds that a carload was brought in from Ontario to supply the demand. The poultry shows were very successful, greater in number than ever before, and promise to become much larger and more numerous the coming winter. The early portion of the season was unfavorable to the growth of weeds, but during the latter part they made vigorous growth and the policy of exterminating them was carried on in to the late fall months.

The report of the recorder of brands shows a steady increase in the number of brands issued.

The report of the provincial health officer deals with the outbreaks of diseases and that of the sanitary engineer covers the examinations that were made of the plans of water works and sewage extensions in various towns and new ones in other places.

The report of the director of the laboratory gives information as to the number of examinations that have been determined of contagious and infectious diseases and of water and other analyses.

Five Good Tips On a Favorite

Are the **PATENT TIPS** on the fingers and thumb of the



H.B.K. PATENT RIPLESS TIPS



RIPLLESS GLOVE

These tips are protected by extra pieces of leather which **CONCEAL THE SEAMS** and **PROTECT THE STITCHING.**

The only practical and reliable glove made because it is positively guaranteed

NOT TO RIP

Unlike other gloves, the longer it is worn, the greater the protection to the stitching, consequently the less likelihood of a **RIP.** It is strictly an **OUTSEAM GLOVE**, with no seams inside to hurt the hand. Neat in appearance.

Comfortable to Hand

More lasting than any other glove ever made.

On sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.

The Expert Glove and Mitt Makers of Canada.

CLARKE'S Bull-Hide Moccasins

You get far more for your money when you buy these moccasins, because they will wear longer and fit more comfortably than the ordinary kind. Made of real bull-hide, chrome tanned, on a comfort-style last with wide toe, wax thread sewn and rip-proof.

Tanned By Our Special Process

We do our own tanning, using only prime No. 1 stock. Thus these moccasins stay soft and pliable, won't crack, won't harden, and resist heat and wet perfectly. **THEY WEAR WELL.** Look for the trademark.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

Makers of long-service mitts, gloves, moccasins, coats, etc.



DUNGAN & HUNTER The Mail Order Grocers

The House of Fair Dealing

519 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

B STEELE, BRIGGS, SEED CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

My 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions, fillies, and Hackney ponies is now in my stables at Markham, Ont. I have the biggest range of selection in Canada. I have several of the most noted Scotch sires brought out in this lot.

I can show more size, more quality, more character and better breeding than has been seen in one stable in Canada. Both stallions and fillies are the kind that are needed in the Canadian West. I have 20 fillies at Yellow Grass, Sask., which will be priced right.

T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, ONTARIO

LEICESTERS AND SHORTHORNS

I am offering a number of grandly-bred shearing rams, ram lambs and young ewes on which I am prepared to quote close prices for immediate sale. They are from the flock that won the Zenoleum Cup, the championship of all breeds at Winnipeg Exhibition, 1910.

In Shorthorns I have three bull calves, 8, 9 and 10 months old, and 6 young heifers from deep-milking cows, and sired by a bull from the most noted milking Shorthorn family in Canada. Bulls \$80.00 each. Price of heifers on application.

Money refunded and return charges paid on all shipments that are not satisfactory. Can ship direct over C. P. R., C. N. E., G. T. F. or G. N. E. Visitors met by appointment.

A. J. MACKAY,
WA WA DELL FARM MACDONALD, MAN.

TIGHNDUIN STOCK FARM

LASHBURN, SASK.

Breeders and Importers of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, Shorthorns Ayrshires, Yorkshire Pigs and Shetland Ponies.

A number of good Yearling Fillies, Young Bulls, Heifers and Yorkshire Pigs for Sale

J. Morison Bruce PROPRIETOR
J. C. M. Johns MANAGER

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

of Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares

C. JOYE & SONS, Breeders, Commission Agents and Interpreters
Vladsoo, near Dixmude, Belgium

We meet importers at any port in Belgium or France and assist them in buying in any draft horse district. Can save you lots of money as we are living in the main horse-raising district, where you can buy direct from the breeders, getting the choice. Annually 600 of the best mares are bred to our state fair prize winning stallions, hence let us give you some valuable information. Can furnish pedigrees, all about shipping, etc. Lifetime experience.

Bismarck de Vladsoo 49422 Branch Barn, Furnes. Reference, Bank Cloet Dixmude.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Of Belgian, Percheron, French and German Coach stallions and mares.

H. Vanlandeghem & Sons
Commission Agents and Interpreters, Iseghem, Belgium, and Nogent-Le-Rotrou, Percheron District, Eure & Loire, France.

REFERENCE: Bank DeLaere, Iseghem, Belgium. We meet importers at any port of Belgium or France and act as interpreters in the draft and coach horse districts. We can save you money. Can furnish you with full information about shipping, pedigrees, etc

OAK LAWNS FARM OAK LAKE, MAN.

HEAVY DRAFT BREEDING HORSES

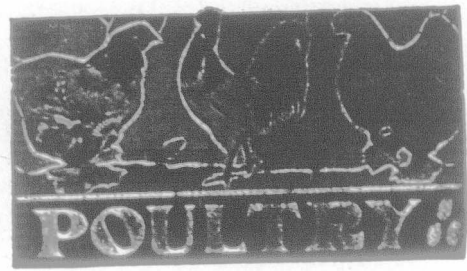
SHIRES, CLYDESDALES

I can supply first-class stallions and mares of the above breeds, to farmers who need them.

If you will notify me I will meet you at the station, or if you prefer, go to Cochrane's barn and you will be driven to Oak Lawns Farm, free of charge.

JOHN STOTT

Handsome Prince, Reg. 486, a 1910 Champion



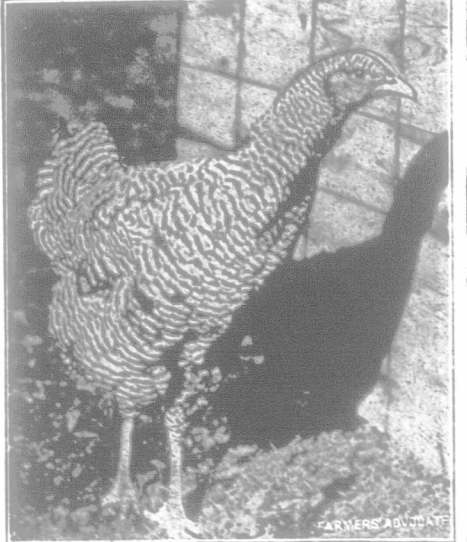
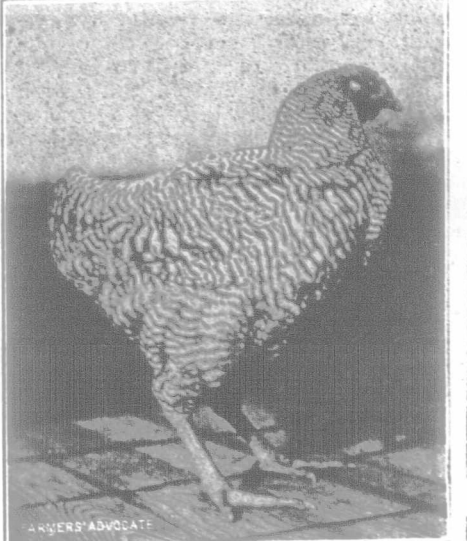
POULTRY SHORT COURSES

The extension department of the Minnesota Agricultural College has started a new line of educational endeavor. Poultry schools are to be held in different parts of the state where interest is being taken in poultry raising. The courses run for one week, and two dollars is charged each student entering. The instructors aim to give as thoroughly practical course as the time and means at their disposal permit. The plan seems to be working out well.

MATING BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

EDITOR FARMERS' ADVOCATE

The leading breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks who have been most successful in producing high scoring specimens have adopted the double mating



This Mating—Light Colored Cockerel and Light Pullet—Gives Cockerels too Light in Color for Exhibition and Pullets of Exhibition Color

system, that of making a special mating to produce exhibition males, and another or different line to produce exhibition females. This method of special matings is interesting, and, I believe, the most perfect specimen can be produced in this way. If judges in different sections of the country did not differ so much in their ideal Barred Rocks, it would be much easier to understand what I mean by an exhibition specimen. Many of the judges have become so thoroughly carried away with underbarring that they don't give surface color what credit they really should. For my part, I say give me the bird with good surface color. The beauty of a fowl is what

BECAME SO WEAK AT TIMES COULD NOT WORK.

Mrs. George Hiles, Grimsby, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I suffered greatly with my nerves and became so nervous and weak at times I could not work. A friend of mine advised me to try a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. They are the best medicine I have ever taken for the heart and nerves. I recommend them to any one suffering from heart or nerve trouble.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills make the weak heart strong and the shaky nerves firm by imparting a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body and curing palpitation of the heart, dizziness, sleeplessness, anaemia, twitching of the muscles, general debility, lack of vitality, etc.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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 moneyback if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN CURE

TRADE MARK

50¢ a bottle, with money back if it fails to cure. Guaranteed to cure. No return charge. Write for free copy.

W. J. W.

Wey Chemical Company, Wilmington, N. C., and 148 Van Horne St., 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

SMOKE

Golden Sheaf

BRIGHT VIRGINIA TOBACCO

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

QUEBEC - WINNIPEG

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Gaustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

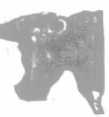
As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
 Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sold is
 warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
 press, charges paid, with full directions for
 its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
 testimonials, etc. Address
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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 5-minute
 applications cure. Works just as well on
 Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before order-
 ing 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,
 44 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

HOLSTEINS



High-class stock for sale.
 Young bulls of breeding age.
 Females from record of merit
 cows. Our stock are heavy pro-
 ducers from some of the best blood found in
 America. Write us for particulars.
NICHENER BROS., Red Deer, Alta.


**Shoe Boils, Capped
 Hock, Bursitis,
 are hard to cure, yet**
ABSORBINE



will remove them and leave no blem-
 ish. 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.
 Mr. R. M. McDermott, Edmonton, Alta., writes,
 Nov. 19, 1907: "I used your ABSORBINE on a
 bog spavin on my two-year-old colt, and have
 cleared it off."
W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
 LYHANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
 Also furnished by Martin Sale & Wynne Co., Winnipeg;
 The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary;
 and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
 BOOKLET FREE
 Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man.

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

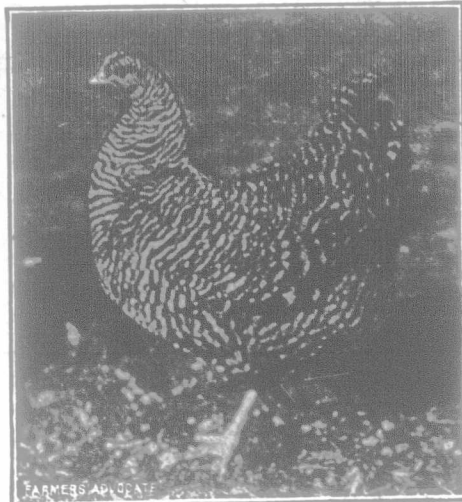
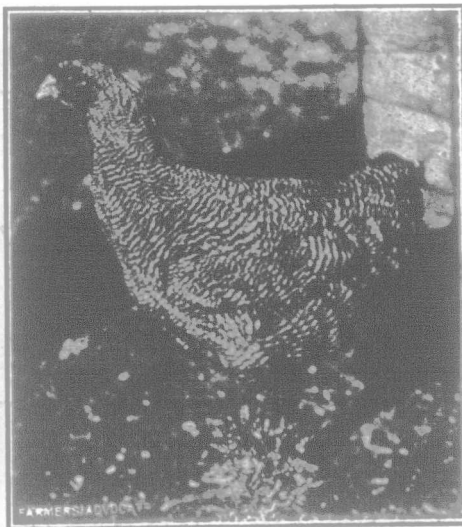


For forty-six years renowned
 as the best of the breed. Six
 large importations since
 February 1, 1910 (the last
 arrived October 12th),
 insure fine selection, as
 each animal was individ-
 ually selected for size, bone quality
 and excellence. If you want choice
 stallions or mares, write for cata-
 logue, illustrated from life.
W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM
WAYNE, ILL.

we see, and while I am a believer in
 distinct, even barring under the sur-
 face, I do not want the bars so strong
 as to destroy the surface color. Most
 of the specimens that are very strong
 in under color have a muddy, black
 bar in the surface. Breeders, which
 will you have? What I want, and
 what most fanciers want is perfection
 in surface color, and all the under bar-
 ring that we can get with it. Some
 best exhibition color, even and dis-
 breeders require perfection in under-
 barring and as good surface as can be
 had with it.

LINE FOR MALE BREEDING

To breed fine males select the best
 specimens of exhibition male you
 have to head the pen. He must be a
 bird of standard weight, with broad,
 full breast, low, evenly serrated comb,
 solid red lobes and bay eyes, with
 nice yellow legs, set well apart, with
 wings and tail distinctly barred, or as
 well barred as you can get them. Mate
 with this male eight females of the
 same line of blood, or, in other words,




This Mating—Dark Cockerel and Dark
 Pullet—Gives Exhibition Colored Cockerels,
 but Pullets of Color too Dark for Exhibition

females whose sires were high scoring
 exhibition males of the type and
 color I have described. Select females
 of standard size, with small comb,
 evenly serrated, bay eyes, blocky
 shape, broad back, low, well barred
 tails, and legs as yellow as you can get
 them. In color, these females should
 be several shades darker than exhibi-
 tion color, and the bars narrow, dis-
 tinct and close together in all parts
 with the undercolor strong and dis-
 tinct to the skin. With these strong
 colored females you can get all the un-
 dercolor in the male product that is
 possible to have with a brilliant, high
 colored surface. Young stock from
 such matings may not all be first prize
 birds, but most of them will make
 good breeding stock.

LINE FOR FEMALE BREEDING

In mating to produce high-class ex-
 hibition pullets select females of the
 tinctly barred to the skin. Be particu-
 lar and get the neck as evenly and
 distinctly barred as you can, and not
 lighter in color than the back and body.
 Have the main tail feathers and tail
 coverts well barred across the feather.
 Females are liable to fail in these selec-
 tions unless care is taken in the selec-
 tion of the breeders. Have them
 standard weight or a little over with

McDonald's Yorkshires



A few fine long
 purebred Yorkshire
 boars on hand. Far-
 rowed April from prize-
 winning stock. Price
 \$20.00 each.
 Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for
 prices on bulls.
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

MELROSE STOCK FARM

FOR SALE: Shorthorn cows and heifers and
 a few bull calves; Clydesdale stallions and
 mares, all ages, and one yearling Leicester
 ram.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS
OAKNER P.O., MAN. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS
Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding
 Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and
 see them, or write for particulars; also prize-win-
 ning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in
 season.
R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,
Box 1283 Saskatoon Phone 375
C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

ORMSBY GRANCE STOCK FARM
ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.
Duncan McEachran, L.D., F.R.C.
IMPORTER AND BREEDER

The demand for special selections and the
 satisfaction so far given by them has been
 such that I will hold annual auction sales, the
 first on Oct. 26th inst.
 Special importations on order will be made
 in intervals, at lowest possible prices, by buy-
 ing from the breeders and paying cash.

MIDDLETON'S
Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths



3 large York Boars,
 7 months old, \$30.00
 each; 3 purebred Tam-
 worth boars, 3 months
 old, \$25.00 each; 1
 Tamworth Boar, 5
 months old, \$35.00
ADDRESS
H. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or
H. G. MIDDLETON, 154 Princess St., Winnipeg

GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80



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

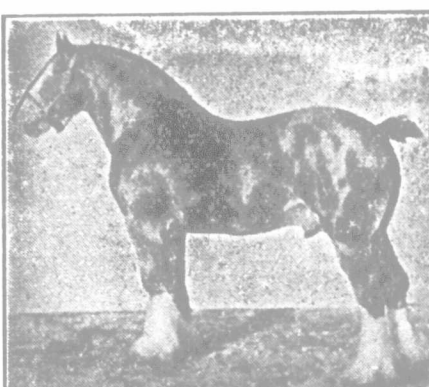
Brampton Jerseys



Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

We have covered the big fairs in the West and animals from our
 herd won most of the prizes at Calgary, Winnipeg and Regina.
 We have a full line of COWS, HEIFERS and BULLS.
 Reliable BUTTER-BRED STOCK for sale.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

VANSTONE & ROGERS



Importers and Breeders of
Clydesdales,
Percherons
Belgians
AND
Hackneys

We have our barns full of choice Colts of above breeds and we can
 sell to you so that the horse will pay for himself. We give a 60%
 guarantee and live up to it. Write now.
 If you want a good one write. Better still, come and see them.
VANSTONE & ROGERS
JAMES BROOKS, Manager Head Office and Stables
Vegreville, Alta. **WAWANESA, Manitoba**

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydes-
 dales. Young stock always for sale. Male and
 female. A carload of young stallions just ar-
 rived. I can supply you with a show-ring cham-
 pion or a range stallion.
JOHN CLARK, JR.,
Gleichen, Alta.
Box 32

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

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

J. C. POPE



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

Glencorse Yorkshires
DISPERSION SALE



We are offering Sum-
 mer Hill Charmer VII.
 (Imp. in dam), first
 prize and reserve
 champion bear at Cal-
 gary, 1910. Young
 sows of breeding age
 and also younger stock by above boar, out of the
 sow which won first prize in 1909, and second
 in 1910 at Calgary. Her last three litters totalled
 53 robust pigs. Bargains to prompt buyers.
Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

Choice CLYDESDALE HORSES

SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE
SWINE at prices below real value.
 All Animals of Select Breeding and true to Typ
J. BOUSFIELD - Macgregor, Man.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN SELDOM DO!

A man, as a rule, can go where he likes and live where he likes. He may choose his own trade or profession, and be the architect of his own fortune. A woman can't always do these things, and in one other respect she is peculiarly handicapped. A youth with sound health can look straight down the road of life, and, unless accident befall him, he stands a fair chance of coming to hale old age. But a girl cannot look straight down the road, because there are critical points beyond which she cannot see, turning points which may be full of hidden dangers. Any girl is fortunate if she enters womanhood without finding herself a victim to anæmia or some kindred trouble. Later, when she becomes a mother, she has a new series of dangers to face; and once again, at the changeable season of life, she must exercise every care if she is to enjoy a ripe old age.

Now, all doctors know that although women have many more ailments to contend with than can fall to the lot of man, nearly every one of these ailments can be avoided so long as a woman keeps her digestive organs in perfect working order. That is practically the whole secret.

If you want to be free from anæmia, headaches, biliousness, wind, constipation, languor, irregularities of the system, debility and all kindred troubles, keep your digestive system in thorough working order, by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, and all will be well.

Mrs. Barnstaple, Scatarie Island, C. Breton, N. S., writing on February 20th, 1910, said:—"It is with gratification

that I write in praise of Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have taken it for a disordered stomach and indigestion, and I have found it a certain cure, and I look upon the Syrup as the finest stomach medicine there is."

Mother Seigel's Syrup has cured not once but in thousands of cases after other medicines have bitterly disappointed. Keep it handy, and take it after meals.

Mr. Benjamin Clements, of Roseville, Prince Edward Island, wrote us on February 10th, 1910, saying:—"I have been troubled greatly with my stomach and bowels and much relief has been afforded to me by using Mother Seigel's Pills. I never want to be without them in the house and strongly recommend them to anyone who is troubled as I was. To my mind there are no other Pills equal to them."

Jan. 19, 1910
"I am well acquainted with Mr. Warnell, in fact, I have known him since boyhood. Four years ago he did not seem to me as if he could live three months. He is keeper of the Big Iron Drawbridge of Jeddore, which entails considerable work, and he has been obliged to cease his labors on account of sickness. Now after the help of Mother Seigel's Syrup, he can attend to his duties as well as any man.

Yours truly,
P. W. MASKELL."

Stipendiary Magistrate for
Halifax Co., N. S.

"I have been familiar with the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup since I can remember, as my father and mother used it with great satisfaction for indigestion. I myself have used it with the best results and take pleasure in recommending it as the best medicine I know of for this common complaint."

WM. PAGE,
Tyrconnell, Ont.

Feb. 17, 1910.

Mother Seigel's Syrup

CLEANSSES THE BLOOD

You can never feel well or be well while your indigestion is out of order. Indigestion lowers vitality and creates disease. It starves and poisons the body and causes headaches, flatulence, heartburn, palpitation, biliousness, constipation and anæmia.

Add to these afflictions the miseries which women heroically suffer in silence, and you will understand why Mother Seigel's Syrup which cures the cause of all these troubles, is the best friend a woman can have.

MAKES FOOD NOURISH YOU

Taken after meals, Mother Seigel's Syrup enables you to digest food, and well digested food nourishes the body, gives bloom to the cheeks, sparkle to the eye, buoyancy to the mind, vigor to the limbs, and ensures regular health. This great remedy for all digestive disorders is made from the extracts of certain roots, barks and leaves, which exert a remarkable curative and tonic effect on the stomach, liver and bowels, enabling all the organs of the body to work naturally and harmoniously.

Mrs. Eutache Vandette, of Pembroke, Ont., says:—"I suffered for over six years from stomach troubles, palpitation of the heart and rheumatism. I suffered very much from a kind of tired feeling, after eating, and was subject to headaches and sleeplessness. I began to take Mother Seigel's Syrup, and three months' time was sufficient to cure me." January 1st, 1910.

Cures Indigestion

AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDER

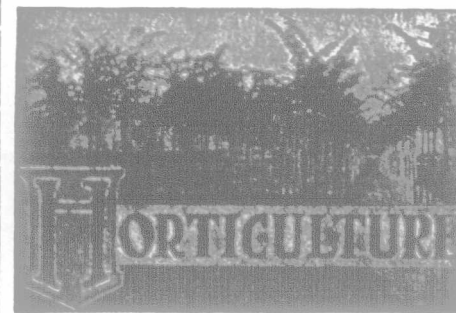
The \$1.00 bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50c. size. A. J. WHITE & CO. Ltd., Montreal



broad, full breasts, broad backs gently inclining to the tail, which should not be carried too high. I prefer a small cushion, which gives the female a round, blackish appearance. Other requirements are bay eyes, yellow legs, a nice small comb with five points, or four; but not six, if you can help it. With these females place a male of medium light color and as near an even shade as you can get. He should be of standard weight, have broad, deep, full chest, body not too short, back well curved to the tail, which should be carried rather low. This male should be bred in line from high-class exhibition females, so that his blood may have the same character as that of the females with which he is mated. From this mating you will get a big percentage of exhibition females, and the males will all make good breeders. The latter will all, or nearly all, be the color of their sire.

This is the way I have mated Barred Rocks ever since I started raising pure-bred birds, and my winnings in the shows from Fort William to Regina the last five or six years were birds of my own breeding. I have paid long prices for show birds up to six years ago, when my namesake in Winnipeg told me that if I only thought so I could breed my own winners. So I took his advice. One first prize won by a bird you breed is better than two or three firsts that somebody else raised.

Man. GEORGE WOOD.



BRITISH COLUMBIA APPLES IN ENGLAND

British Columbians would be proud of their province if they could see the pleased looks on the faces of the English visitors at the first sight of the lovely apples from the beautiful valleys and bench lands.

To introduce British Columbia apples to British consumers exhibits are made by the government at all the leading horticultural exhibitions in the British Isles. It is unquestionably a good policy to thus display the actual fruit, which is more convincing than volumes of description or pictures. It has just been your correspondent's privilege to witness such an exhibit in one of the leading English provincial cities. No attempt was made to make a widespread display. Just twenty-one boxes of apples were on exhibit—eleven varieties—but such apples were a sight for the gods.

The Hon. Price Ellison, minister of finance and agriculture for British Columbia, had direct charge of the exhibit, and gave a short, forceful address on British Columbia and its possibilities. He stated that the province was a young one, but a great fruit-growing country, and the apples were certainly proof-positive of his statements. Five years in succession had British Columbia taken the world's championship at the greatest show in the world, the Royal Horticultural Show in London.

From a business standpoint it was good to learn that the British Columbia government had been able to arrange with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a rate which would enable British Columbia fruit growers to place their fruit in British consumers' hands at a reasonable price. Mr. Ellison stated that it was intended to specialize on the growing of a few varieties of high grade apples, and instanced the rich Spitzenberg, the red Jonathan, and the beautiful lemon-yellow Cox's Orange Pippin, as examples.

Nova Scotia has long held an enviable position in our markets, but she will have to look to her laurels in competition with the young sister province of the Pacific. The apples on exhibit comprised the undenoted varieties: Golden Russet, R. I. Greening, Wagner, Jonathan, Spitzenberg, Grimes' Golden

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for

Winter Wear

Your Dealer Sells Them

Contracted a Heavy Cold.

It Became a Lung Splitting Cough.

Mr. J. H. Richards, 1852 Second Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "Allow me to write a few lines in praise of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Last fall I contracted a heavy cold which left me with a hacking cough and every time I would get a little more cold this hacking cough would become a lung splitting one. It kept on getting worse and I kept on spending money buying different cough remedies until a friend asked me if I had ever tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I told him I was willing to try anything I thought would cure, and on the same day bought two bottles. Before half the first one was used my cough began to get much easier, and by the time I had used a bottle and a half my cough was gone. I am keeping the other half bottle in case it should come again, but I am sure I have a positive cure. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to all who suffer from a cough or throat irritation of any kind."

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it

Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's."

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ceived the gold medal at both shows, and Leeds gave the same high verdict. The apples were part of the annual show of the Leeds Paxton Society. The display of flowers made a perfect riot of color, especially the thousands of chrysanthemums, and enhanced even the stately beauty of the auditorium of the Leeds town hall. These shows are a great feature of English life. Every town and village has its local floral society, and these societies are doing a most commendable national work in inculcating a love of the beautiful in nature.

An especially praiseworthy feature of the shows is the opportunity given to school children to see the beautiful flowers and fruit. A small charge of one penny is made, and the children come in charge of their teachers. The eagerness with which they look around at the mass of glowing colors is good to see, and a fine antidote for pessimism. Five thousand children visited the Leeds show on the Saturday morning, and it was no mean feat to marshal and control such an army of the coming generation. How the boys and girls stared at those lovely British Columbia apples and only the eternal vigilance of the attendants prevented the moral downfall of many a boy faced with such a great temptation.

But a chance was offered not only to see but also to possess, for the brightest boy and girl. Essays are submitted by the boys and girls describing what they have seen, and to the best prizes are awarded. Mr. Ellison generously added a box of apples as a prize for the best boy's essay, and another for the girl's.

The British Columbia government is doing an excellent work for the province by these fine displays of what can be done in growing the highest qualities of fruit.

F. DEWHIRST.

KEEP FEW PLANTS AND CARE FOR PROPERLY

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In driving through this western country, especially the newer parts, the farm houses do not, as a rule, give one the impression that they are homes. They are temporary abiding places, and there is so much work of absolute necessity to be done, and so little help and time in which to do it, the beautifying of our surroundings is crowded out.

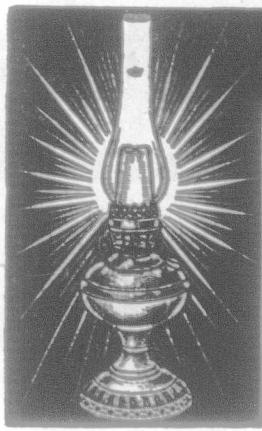
In summer a few vines are a vast improvement. Sweet peas, wild cucumber, hops and Virginia Creeper make pretty screens, and, after planting, require no care, except to be given support and occasional watering, should it be very dry.

Then, for plants for growing inside the house, we need varieties that are not too tender and that do not require too much attention. Given a sunny window and a moderate degree of heat, it is possible, even in a shack, to have flowers.

One of the best is the geranium of any variety. Some have beautiful foliage and all bloom freely. For winter blooming, take slips early in summer, pot in rich soil and water when it gets dry, and you will have a profusion of bloom. Don't keep them until too old. If you want plants to branch out, pinch off the small leaves at the top. Geraniums can be pulled up, dirt shaken off, and hung up by the roots in the cellar until spring, when they make excellent bedding plants.

Fuchsias are not hard to grow. They require rich, moist soil and can be cut down to the ground and rested in the cellar, either in winter or summer, and when given light, heat and moisture will grow with renewed vigor.

For foliage, asparagus sprengeri is one of the best with its long feathery leaves. It will grow from seed in almost any position with no particular care, and will withstand dry atmosphere. An umbrella plant or date palm will grow away from sunlight, if



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He is a "Health Belt Man," Therefore Has the Vitality and Hot Red Blood of Youth in His Veins; He Towers like a Giant Above the Ordinary Difficulties of Life—Be a "Health Belt Man" Yourself—It Gives Manly Strength; It makes You Young and Keeps You Young All the Days of Your Life; It Takes all the Coward Out of Your Make-up—Let Me Give You of This Abundant Vitality. Then Nothing Can Ever Conquer You but Death Itself—100,000 Men Have Taken My Advice. Why Not You?

The secret of lifelong youth may be summed up in one word—Vitality. If you have this great natural power in abundance years count for nothing. I use no drugs, I recommend none. Just the Health Belt. No privations, no dieting and no restrictions, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Put the Health Belt on nights when you go to bed; let it send its power into your nerves, organs and blood while you are sleeping. It gives you a great flow of soft, gentle, galvanovital electricity during the entire night. One application and you are like a new being; it takes all the pain and weakness out of your back; it makes you answer the morning greeting with "I'm feeling fine!" It is a great strength builder; it overcomes the results of earlier mistakes and indiscretions, it gives you a compelling power, so that you are attractive to all women and men with whom you come in contact. W. B. Freel, East End, Sask., writes: "I am a man again, thanks to you. Nothing can discourage me now."



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Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE

They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength the Glory of Man," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:—Please forward me your books as advertised, free.

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Get a bottle—5 for 25. Be sure it is Kendall's you get and ask for free book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.

Dr. R. J. Kendall Co., Escobedo Falls, Va.

Pippin, Baldwin, Yellow Newtown, Northern Spy, Blenheim Orange and King.

The visitors evinced great interest in all the varieties, but gave most praise to Grimes' Golden Pippin, Yellow Newtown and Northern Spy, the last a very popular variety in all our markets. This particular exhibit had come from Birmingham and Sheffield, and had re-

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

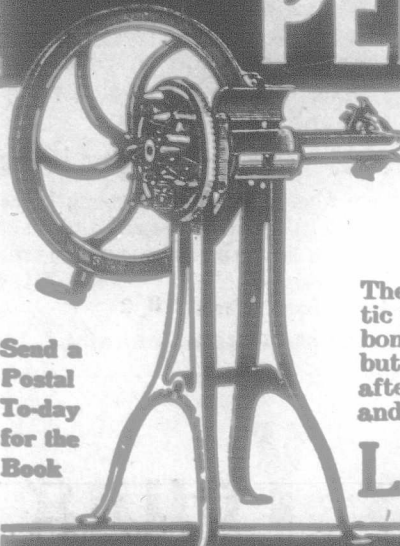
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given moisture and moderate heat. Primulas are good house plants and are of many beautiful colors. Sow the seed in light, sandy soil, keep moist, transplant when second leaves appear and later when necessary. They thrive either in sun or shade, and even in a cool house. They flower in from three to five months, and continue blooming for months.

The cyclamen with its yellow center, turned back petals and ornamental foliage is also a favorite. It can be grown from seed or bulbs in rich, sandy soil. Does not require much heat or sunlight. It is better to be rested during the summer, and will flower for months.

Lastly, if possible, get a few bulbs in the fall. Chinese lilies and hyacinths can be grown either in rich soil or in water. Plant narcissus and jonquils in rich earth, water well, put in dark place until well rooted; then bring to the light a few at a time, and you will have sweet perfume all winter. These last will stand considerable cold, and even if frosted can be thawed out gradually in the dark without ill effects.

It is always better to have two or three thrifty plants than a large number of poor specimens, and their beauty will more than repay us for the time and care expended.

Alta. MAY B. WALLACE.
PLANTS WORTH THE TROUBLE
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I give the following small list of plants as the most satisfactory for the ordinary farm house: geranium, ivy, chrysanthemum, begonia and fuchsia. By the ordinary farm house I don't mean the beautiful homes that farmers are beginning to erect, heated to a nicety by furnaces, but the ordinary frame house, heated by a woodheater, the varying temperature of which is so trying to most plants.

Of the fine plants mentioned, the geranium and ivy—the old country variety—are the hardiest. Begonias and fuchsias require a more even temperature, but will, with a little extra care, do well in most houses.

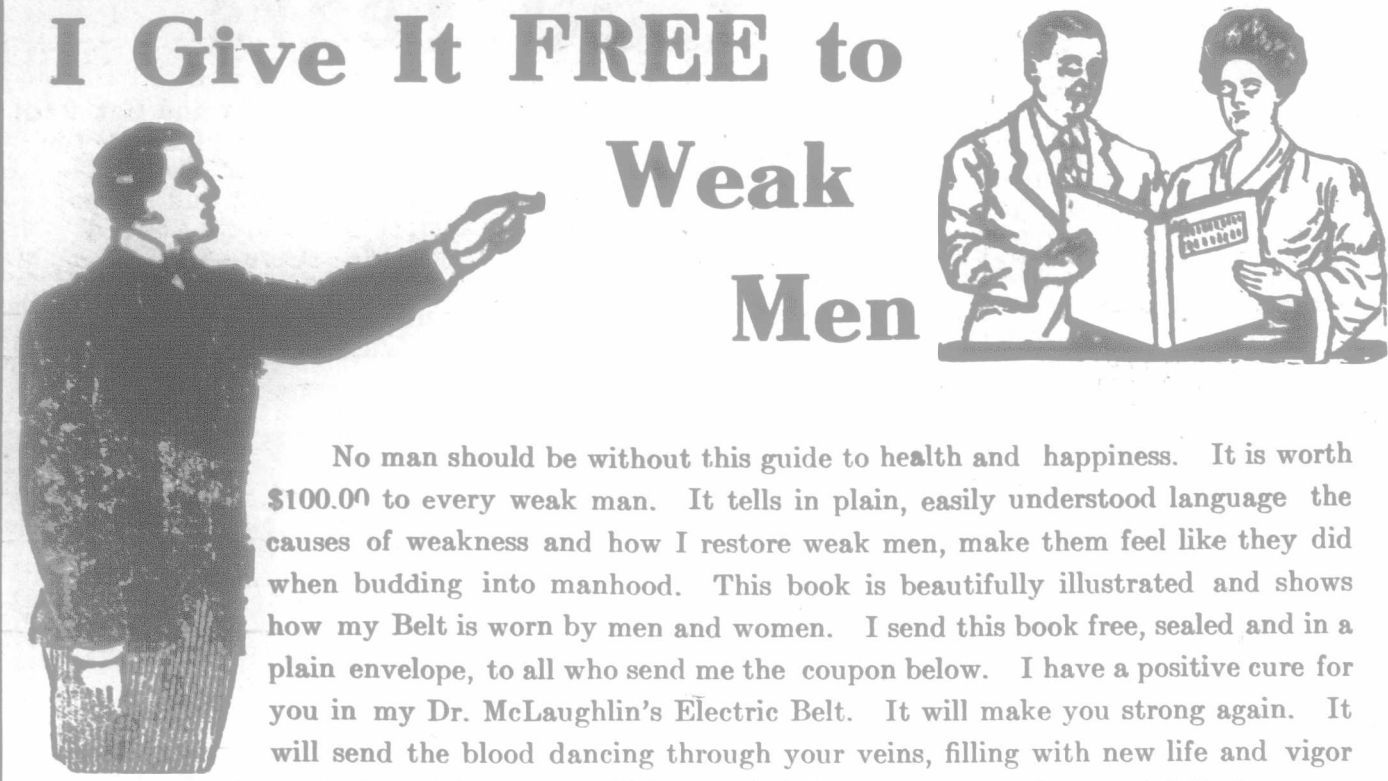
Both geraniums and ivy are generally taken as slips from some older plants, although the former may be very easily grown from seed, and many different varieties obtained for very little outlay. Plant the slips in leaf mould from the bluffs. In the case of ivy, it is often months before the slips make any sign of life, but most plants will start in a few weeks. Some kinds of plants will put out flower stalks on tiny slips, but it is best to nip them off until the plant gets more growth. After the ivy is properly started it will grow quickly through the summer months, and will soon need something to creep over or round.

The greatest enemy to the chrysanthemum is an insect called green fly (or spider). The best and easiest way to get rid of these is to immerse the whole plant in a tub of clear water, leaving them in until the insects float dead on top of the water. In mild cases, standing the plants outdoors in a sharp shower will often be found sufficient. The chrysanthemum is a lovely and showy plant. One of its greatest attractions, also, lies in the fact that it usually flowers about Christmas. It can be had in an endless variety of coloring and shape.

In some houses, for various reasons, it is sometimes better to put some of the house plants in the cellar during the winter months, always supposing the cellar is frostproof. Plants must never be put down while there is any moisture in them, or they will rot and die. Allow them to dry out until the leaves fall off, and all the sap has left the stem. There are many makes of plant foods advertised now (as substitutes for liquid manure), and although there is no doubt that wonderful results can be obtained by the judicious use of some of these they force plants to an unnatural blooming, and in the long run weaken them. Some people claim that a little cold tea poured on the roots of plants is beneficial. Of course, the greatest difficulty is too keep them from the frost in winter. It is safer to move all plants out of the windows at night. Like everything worth having, they are a little trouble at times, but the cheery, home-like look they impart to any room is sufficient recompense.

Man. FARMER'S DAUGHTER

I Give It FREE to Weak Men



No man should be without this guide to health and happiness. It is worth \$100.00 to every weak man. It tells in plain, easily understood language the causes of weakness and how I restore weak men, make them feel like they did when budding into manhood. This book is beautifully illustrated and shows how my Belt is worn by men and women. I send this book free, sealed and in a plain envelope, to all who send me the coupon below. I have a positive cure for you in my Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It will make you strong again. It will send the blood dancing through your veins, filling with new life and vigor every part of your body. Your eyes will become bright, your step springy and full of energy. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands in the past year.

It is a quick and lasting cure for all Nervous Debility, Weakness, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Hips (Sciatica), Lumbago, Constipation, Indigestion, Weak Kidneys, Failing Memory and all evidences of breaking down. It cures when all else has failed. My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that and lots of it. When your own neighbors tell you I cured them you will know I did it.

I am not giving Belts away. I am offering to cure first and be paid after you are cured. I have an Electric Belt which DOES CURE. I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before you pay for it. This offer is open to any one who will secure me. All I ask is that you give me evidence of your honesty and good faith by offering reasonable security. I will then take your case on the conditions of

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Put it on when you retire; you get up in the morning refreshed and vigorous, with courage in your heart and a clear head, full of ambition for your daily work.

MR. T. AINSWORTH, 980 Ashburn St., Winnipeg, Man., says: "I have had every satisfaction from the use of your Belt. I have had no return of the sickening pain in my side since about a week after I started to use it. It must have been the liver throwing off the filth. It was the last money that I had that I sent to you but I am sure I never had any better returns for my money. It shall be my aim to recommend your Belt to all I come in contact with."

Dear Sir:—I am very well satisfied with the results from your Belt, and am glad to recommend it. I used it for Kidney weakness, Rheumatism and Nervousness. I am very glad to recommend it to my friends.

A. J. A. BONSERGENT,
21 Aberdeen Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

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The confidence I have in my remedy enables me to make the offer I do, and any man who will give me reasonable security while he uses my Belt need not pay a cent until he is cured.

Now, what does this mean to you, dear reader? If you are not what you ought to be, can you ask any better proof to make you try it? If there is a remedy which is as simple, as easy to use, as sure to cure, and as cheap as Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, I have not seen one. You must try it. In justice to yourself and to those who look to you for their future happiness, try it now. Act this minute. Such a matter ought not to be delayed.

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GOSSIP

COMPARATIVE FEEDING VALUE OF CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY

Prof. R. Hoagland, of the Division of Agricultural Chemistry, Minnesota University Farm, has recently tabulated the results of numerous analyses of red clover and timothy hay, made to determine their comparative feeding value in the fattening of live stock. The figures below show the number of pounds of digestible nutrients in one ton each of clover and timothy, respectively:

Nutrients	Difference in favor of	
	Clover	Timothy
Ash	89.9	72.9
Fat	38.0	24.5
Protein	150.2	65.9
Crude Fiber	290.7	418.6
Carbohydrates	552.6	462.5

The results here presented show conclusively the superiority of clover in feeding value. Clover contains over twice as much digestible protein, and considerably more digestible fat and carbohydrates than timothy hay.

Clover is especially suited for young stock and milk cows, while timothy is more used as a feed for horses. Its market value for this last purpose is so high as to forbid its profitable use for general stock feeding, since the same amount of nutrients can be purchased in other feeds for less money.

NEW ORDER OF PRIORITY IN FILING HOMESTEADS

Land office line-ups and vigils of days' duration to secure priority of right in filing on coveted homesteads are no more. Instructions have been issued from the department of the interior at Ottawa to all land agents notifying them that the regulations concerning rush for entries are intended to provide for the prevention of cases which frequently occur of applicants waiting one or more days outside the land office for the throwing open of the lands. Such waiting, now an effect recognized as giving priority of right, is declared to be contrary to the purpose of the regulations, and no line is to be recognized except the line formed by the agent when the applicants enter the door in single file on or after the opening of the land office. Applicants on entering will be given numbered tickets and will receive attention at the counter according to their numbers. To keep the door of the land office free from those waiting for the throwing open of the lands, the assistance of the police is to be enlisted.

Under the new regulations, priority of right to attention at the counter arises only when an applicant enters the door of the land office. Agents are required to keep the land office and the entrance thereto clear throughout each day of people who have no business to transact that day. If there is any loitering around inner or outer doors by such persons, and if in the opinion of the agent the loitering is for the purpose of attempting to secure priority of position on a subsequent day, the agent shall notify in writing the proper authorities of the municipality or the province, or both, of his belief that such loitering is with a view of interfering with the proper transaction of public business in the land office, and shall request the authorities to take measures to prevent it.

If the agent has reason to believe that on any particular day at the opening of the land office there will then be a waiting a large number of applicants for any certain parcel or parcels of land, he is required to notify the municipal or provincial authorities that there is need for police assistance in the preservation of order and to request that such assistance be given.

Priority of right to attention at the counter shall be considered by the agent as follows:

"The agent shall give priority to those applicants, so far as possible, who appear at a time when the land office is open, and who have not previously been refused admission to the land office on any previous day of the opening of the land office."

BOOKS FOR THE HOME THAT YOU SHOULD READ

The following books are virile and intensely interesting; books that will make you neglect your duties in order to finish them at one sitting. Written by world-famous authors, and should be in every home.

ANY THREE of these Books FREE

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- THE SILENT PLACES - - - Stewart Edward White.
- Stewart Edward White requires no introduction to those of our readers who are lovers of strong fiction.
- THE MAN ON THE BOX - - - Harold McGrath.
- IN THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE - - - Miriam Michaelson.
- An amusing and gripping story of heart interest. The play by this name has taken the dramatic world by storm.
- ABBE MOURET'S TRANSGRESSION - - - Emile Zola.
- The most powerful and poetic of all Zola's Tales.
- A LOVE EPISODE - - - Emile Zola.
- A realistic tale by the great French author.
- THE RED YEAR - - - Louis Tracy.
- THE KING OF DIAMONDS - - - Louis Tracy.
- THE GREAT MOGUL - - - Louis Tracy.
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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Ltd.
WINNIPEG - - - MAN.

requires it, he shall be given a ticket bearing his signature, number and the office date stamp.

"The persons thus registered will constitute the line and will be dealt with at the counter in the order of their numbers."

"In case it is not convenient to make the issue of tickets at the door of the land office, it may be made at such other convenient place as may be fixed by the agent, who shall announce the time and place of such issue, so that all waiting applicants may hear, and shall post up notices to the same effect in conspicuous places at the inner and outer doors of the land office."

"In the event of any waiting applicant or applicants acting in a disorderly manner or using violence or undue force, the agent shall refuse to register or issue a ticket to the applicant responsible for the disorder."

Under the auspices of the Ontario department of agriculture there will be inaugurated in the early part of the new year a series of six weeks' agricultural courses in fourteen county high schools. The work of instruction will be under the direction of the agricultural teachers and district representatives in the various localities. Since last year the department has extended its operations to the counties of Lambton, Hastings and Durham, the others interested being Essex, Waterloo, Simcoe, Norfolk, Victoria, Peterboro, Ontario, Prince Edward, Dundas, Carleton and Lanark.

William Smith, inventor of the stump puller and founder and president of the Smith Grubber Company, died November 21, at La Crescent, Minnesota. He was born in April 1833, and invented the stump puller in 1861.

Three farmers of Tisdale district, Saskatchewan, sentenced recently to one year each in jail for perjury and for attempting to obtain homesteads, under false pretences. One had secured patents for two homesteads and another for four.

The executive of the Saskatchewan Winter Fair have had under consideration the question of the terms that should be given to the Provincial Poultry Association, which proposes to hold its annual poultry show in the new poultry building on the fair grounds at the same time as the winter fair. It was finally decided that no general admission to the fair grounds will be charged, but that each society will charge for entrance to its respective building and show.

A. J. Mackay reports that he is sold out of ewes, but has a few ram lambs and a couple of shearlings left. Demand for Leicesters this season has been exceptional, and in the past month Wa-Wa Dell Farm Leicesters have been sold to widely scattered points in the three provinces. The Shorthorns recently advertised are sold. A. B. McLean, Foam Lake, Sask., took five heifers: Teeson Kidd, Foam Lake, one bull, and John Mitchell, Grenfell, Sask., one bull.

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