

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, October 26, 1910

No. 944

*"Hello
Neighbor"*

LET us send you the detailed and specific information about the organization and operation of a Telephone System in your own community. You know the advantages of the Farm Telephone and there is no need of our going into that part of it. What you want to know now is: "How can I get the thing going?"



OUR FREE BOOK

on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines" is free to you for the asking and contains a story that is of vital interest to every farmer—an intelligently written story of all that the title of the book implies. This book also tells about our No. 1317 Type Telephone Set, specially de-

signed for Rural Telephone work by the most expert telephone engineers on this continent. This set is the acme of telephone construction. Just ask us to send Bulletin No. 120. It is free.

NOW IS THE TIME

to get busy. After you have read this book, you can go right ahead in your own community and, with all the essential facts about farm telephones fixed in mind, you can organize a subscriber owned and controlled telephone system among your own friends and neighbors.

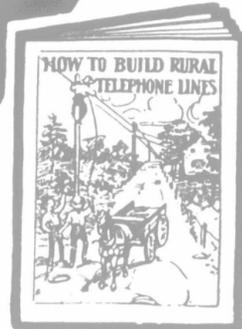
The answer to every question that you will be asked is in this book. You will be the man referred to for the facts and the book will enable you to answer and give definite information. You will be able to organize a telephone company that will be as successful as any of the hundreds of other co-

operative farmer's telephone companies doing business in Canada to-day. Remember it doesn't cost you a single cent to acquire this information. We are ready to send it to you free for the asking. Write for it now while you are thinking about it!

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BOYS!
GIRLS!

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

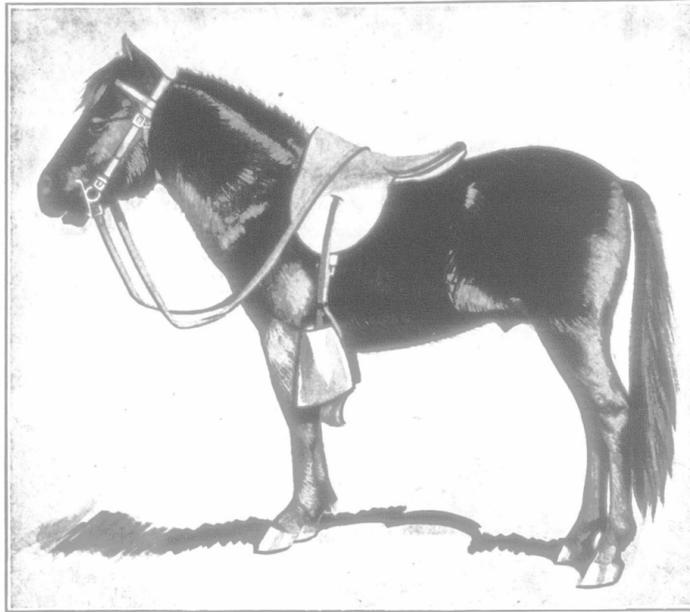
A Big Free Offer

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

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

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

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



"CORPORAL" READY TO RIDE

Pony and Pony Buggy

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

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

For further information regarding this big contest address
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Nine Additional Grand Prizes

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

How To Get Started

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

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

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

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

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

Mail Subscription Rates

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

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

LIVE BABIES AS BAIT

"Wot do ye think," said the sailor, "of usin' live babies for bait? We done it in Ceylon."

"Babies for bait? Fishing for shark?"
"No, crocodile. Baby bait is the only thing for crocodile and everybody uses it. Ye rent a baby down here fer two shillings a day."

"Of course," the sailor went on, "the thing ain't as cruel as it sounds. No harm ever comes to the babies, or else, of course, their mothers wouldn't rent 'em. The kid is simply set on the soft mud bank of a crocodile stream, and the hunter lies hid near them, a sure pertection."

"The crocodile is lazy. He basks in the sun in mid-stream. Nothin' will draw him into shore where we can pot him. But set a little fat, naked baby on the bank, and the crocodile soon rouses up. In he comes, a greedy look in his dull eyes, and then we open fire."

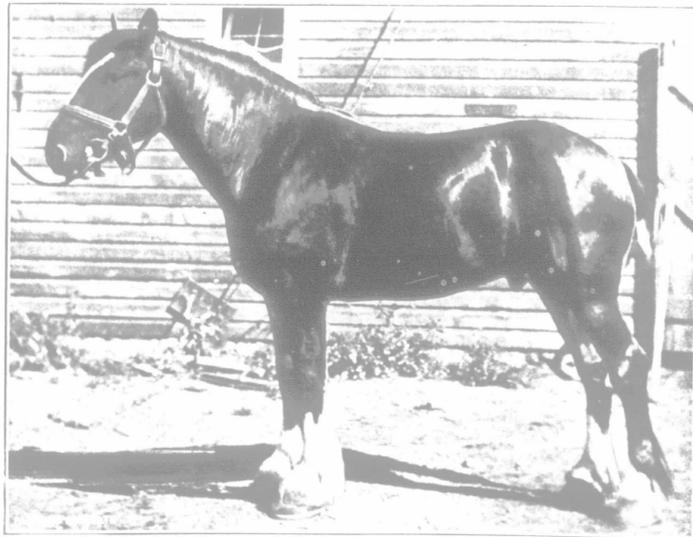
"I have got as many as four crocodiles with one baby in a morning's fishin'. Some Cingalese women wot lives near good crocodile streams make as much as eight shillings a week out o' rentin' their babies for crocodile bait."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The farmer's wife was greatly stirred up by the agitation of the women's rights question. One evening the old lady was condemning the men in very strong terms and expressing herself in favor of women's voting. The old man got tired of it. He dropped his paper, pushed back his spectacles, and exclaimed: "Mareddy! The men hev made out to govern this kentry ever since Robinson Crusoe discovered it, and I guess they will for a spell longer, so you keep still."



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A discovery of the greatest interest to Englishmen has been made in an old abbey. The skeleton of King Henry II. of England, his wife, Eleanor, his daughter, Joan, who married King William of Sicily, and King Richard Coeur de Lion, have been found in the crypt. There can be no doubt whatever of their genuineness. Although the Plantagenet kings were known to have been buried in the abbey, and although the tombstones of Richard Coeur de Lion, Queen Eleanor and Henry II., with their full-length effigies, are on view there, the graves themselves were never found, and it has been believed that they had been desecrated in the Revolution of 1789, and the royal remains scattered.

The old abbey became a prison in 1904. It has since fallen largely into ruins, and M. Magne, of the Fine Arts Department, was recently instructed by the Minister for Fine Arts, to restore it, as far as possible, to its original condition. During his work in the ruins of the crypt M. Magne had a wall pulled down, and found behind it an arch with a gold cross and a coat of arms, with several gold leopards inscribed on it. On the walls were the names "Richard," "Alienor" (Eleanor) and "Henri." M. Magne gave orders to dig, and the four graves were found. The skeletons lay from east to west. As soon as the restoration is completed the skeletons of the Plantagenets will be placed under the beautifully carved tombstones in the abbey.

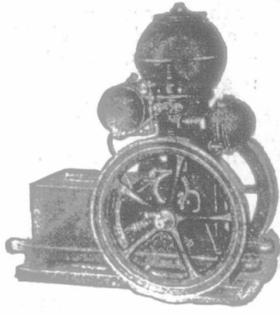
Mark Twain hated a gloomy man. Once, at a banquet, a gloomy man sat opposite him. This man would not smile at the most amusing jokes. "What's the matter with you?" cried Mark Twain. "The stories are all good. Why don't you laugh?" "Ah, sir," said the gloomy man, "how can I laugh when I remember that every time I breathe a soul passes into the great beyond?" "Good gracious," said the humorist, "did you ever try cloves?"

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Do you need stronger proof of the wearing qualities, economy, and the satisfaction that NEPONSET Paroid Roofing affords? Do you want proof nearer home? We will give it to you. We will tell you where you can see a NEPONSET Paroid Roof. See how it looks, learn how long it has been on, and hear what the owner has to say about it.

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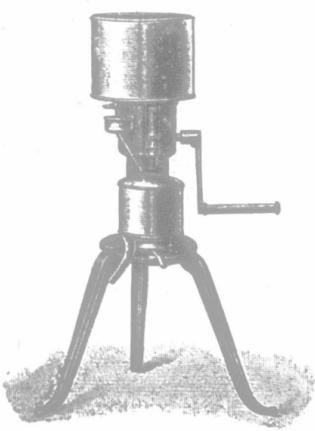
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Write for Booklet

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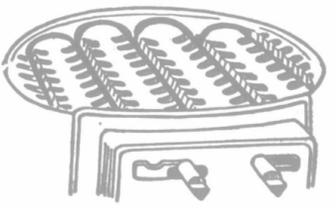


Each grate bar has three sides—long wear

When only one side of a grate bar is continually next to the fire all the wear is concentrated on that one side. The life of the grate bar is thus naturally just one-third as long as when the wear is distributed on three sides.

That explains why Sunshine grates have three lives. Each of the four grate bars has three sides. Each time the ashes are "rocked down" (no shaking with Sunshine) the side next to the fire can be changed. Thus the life of the grates is greatly prolonged.

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- ☑ Health and prosperity go hand in hand in the Great Southwest.
- ☑ People who live in the southwestern section of the United States are the most favored people in America. They have everything to make life pleasant and profitable.
- ☑ The climate is delightful—the winters are open and mild—domestic animals can graze outdoors all year round and the soil produces twelve months each year.
- ☑ Good fertile land can be had cheap—so cheap that large farms can be bought for the price of a few acres elsewhere. The land is equal to the best land anywhere—better in fact because its strength is all there—deep down.
- ☑ Farmers in the Southwest have telephones rural free delivery, convenient schools and churches—in fact all the comforts and conveniences of the older settled communities. Wouldn't you like to live in such a section?
- ☑ This is your opportunity to get a good home in a good country at a price within your reach. Write today for illustrated literature descriptive of the prosperous Southwest. It points to success.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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No. 944

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

14-16 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Manitoba's Institutions

Since the Manitoba government purchased six hundred acres south of Winnipeg and decided to have the Agricultural College transferred to that quarter there has been some speculation as to the use that will be made of the grounds on which the present Agricultural College stands, and also as to whether or not the new purchase will accommodate more than Agricultural College and Household Science buildings. It is of course taken for granted that the Deaf and Dumb Institute now in the city on Portage Avenue, and the Children's Home on River Avenue will fill at least part of the buildings now known as the Agricultural College. Further than this all is conjecture.

From the standpoint of the agriculturist the chief concern is for the institutions that give training for the farm and the home. Those interested should not hesitate about letting the government know their opinions regarding the advisability of having other institutions in close proximity to the institutions destined particularly to train farmers' sons and daughters.

They Want a Copy

During the past week a score or more letters have come to this office asking for a specimen copy of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. This indicates that farmers in all parts of the Canadian West want good reading matter, and they wisely investigate before they decide to become regular paid-up subscribers.

This is a practice that should be encouraged. Every intelligent citizen realizes that he must read reliable papers and journals. Past experience shows that about nine out of every ten who write us for sample copies send along the cash within a week or so after receiving the paper and particulars. They appreciate the

fact that THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE arrives every week; and, although not bulging to as big a handful per individual copy as other journals, contains more inches of reading matter in a year, and gives the news while it is yet news.

Show your neighbor one of the numbers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Tell him what you think of it. Like yourself, he will become a satisfied subscriber.

Cost of Hauling on Country Roads

The real value of farm products on the farm is the value of that produce in central markets, less the cost of gathering on the farm and the cost of hauling to the railway station, or other costs of transportation to market. Anything that will reduce or tend to reduce these costs increases the value of those farm products to the farmer in just that proportion.

It has been figured that in many localities it costs more to haul products from the farm to the railway station than it does to pay freight charges to the market on which they are disposed of. It is obvious, therefore, that if the cost of getting products to the railway is reduced, he will be benefited as much as if freight charges were reduced. In other words, the real value of his products would be increased.

It has been found that the average cost of hauling on country roads in the United States is twenty cents per ton per mile. This is about thirty times the average freight rate. It can be seen, therefore, that improved country roads are very desirable from the economic viewpoint.

An "Honor Roll" for Western Stockmen

With this issue we begin publication of short illustrated sketches of some of the men who have helped to make our Western agricultural industries, especially of those who have persevered and stuck to the breeding of purebred live-stock. The bower of the breeder of purebred live-stock in Western Canada has not at all times been one of roses. There were years when the business boomed, and long lean years when it didn't. There were times when the boldest were tempted to pull up stakes and quit, and verily it was only their deep-rooted Anglo-Saxon instincts that held some of them to the game. But they "stuck," and are "sticking" still, and the West's ever enlarging interests in animal husbandry owes most to them for its expansion. Years hence when the West has been transformed from "one vast wheat field" to the center of the live-stock industry of the Dominion there will be an "honor roll" for those who laid the foundations for that industry in the

quarter century from 1885 to 1910. Service is as well worthy of being recognized in the living as being credited to the dead. We purpose, in this departure, to recognize it in such manner as we can, but we need the co-operation of our live-stock men. The editors of this paper are acquainted personally with the majority of those identified at this time with the purebred stock industry of the West, but lest inadvertently some of them, or some point of interest should be missed, we invite readers to contribute their reminiscences of the earlier days of live-stock breeding in the country. We also want photographs of those who are or were connected at any time with the breeding of pure-bred animals.

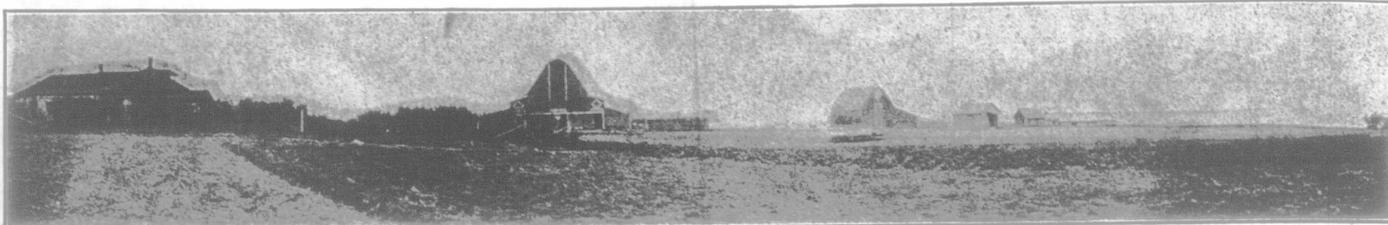
Corn the Ideal Winter Fodder

The past season abundantly emphasizes the necessity of our farmers giving more attention to the growing of crops for winter fodder. A good many in dry sections find themselves shy of winter feed. They intended cutting a field of oats to feed in the sheaf, or were depending on straw to furnish the winter fodder mainstay. Supplies from these sources did not come up to requirements, and as the average farmer does not figure much on growing domestic grasses he is short all round in rough feed.

What is required is an annual fodder crop that can be relied on to return more tons of feed per acre wet season, dry season or normal season, than grain cut green, straw, wild hay or tame grasses. The only crop that will do this is corn. Every farmer who feeds stock should grow a field of corn for winter fodder. It is the heaviest yielding feed crop that can be grown; it is nutritious and palatable. All classes of farm stock will eat corn fodder, and it is good for the land it grows on. Our corn acreage is increasing, but not rapidly enough. It is altogether too important a feed crop to be neglected. A ton of corn fodder can be produced at less cost than any fodder crop grown and ensiled, it makes a succulent milk-producing meat-making food. Cut and cured in the shock it is rather less palatable to stock, but is eaten readily; is a much more desirable feed than straw, and gives variety to the ration.

* * *

The Hon. Price Ellison, of Vernon, B. C., has recently been appointed minister of agriculture for the coast province. Mr. Ellison is one of the pioneer farmers of the Okanagan country, and his appointment is a popular one. Farming in British Columbia has many varied phases, and it is fortunate that at present this branch of the public service comes under the care of a man who thoroughly understands the problems and possibilities of the province.



THE SUFFOLK HORSE RANCH—BUFFALO LAKE ON THE RIGHT; THEN CARPENTER SHOP, SHACK, GRANARY, STABLES AND RESIDENCE

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 19

WHY SHOULD THOSE IN CHARGE OF ATHLETIC AND RACING ASSOCIATIONS BE OFFICIOUS?

One thing that has puzzled me for years is the officiousness of men who are said to run things in regard to games, athletics, horse races, automobile meets, etc. I am a firm believer in clean sport, and have done all I can to see that those who take part "play fairly" and that everything is managed on the square. When things are otherwise, it is not sport. Everyone likes to see clean and keen competition between individuals, or groups of individuals, so that the best that is in persons competing will be brought out. Why should it be necessary for a man to be a member in good standing in any particular organization before he can compete? It may be all right, but I fail to see it that way. How are we to know that the men who form the rules and regulations governing that association are the proper kind of men to have in charge of anything worth while? It is at least evident that in many regards they do not seem to display a great surplus of what we are pleased to call "horse sense."

The climax seems to approach as automobile races become more common. What will develop after a few years' experience in air navigation is hard to guess. But consider the automobile question. As machines are perfected and men become more reckless, races to beat each other and the record become frequent. What difference does it make if a machine turns turtle or runs into the fence on either side of the track? The drivers seem not to think of these things. All they want is to have the name of driving a car faster than the other fellow.

Things have gone along well, even in the automobile world, save for the loss of a few lives in events fraught with too much danger until Jack Johnson, champion heavyweight pugilist—a negro who has bested white men who cared to meet him in the matted ring—announces that he will drive a matched race with any of the other expert drivers. Then the big men in charge—of automobile meets, etc., step in and say that white men shall not race against the said Johnson in an automobile. If they do race against him they cannot drive cars in races with other white men, or enter big races managed under their jurisdiction. If these events in which lives of human beings are endangered are permitted in a country why should any organization have the power to say that any particular human being cannot enter as long as they know he is not crazy, and that he is capable of handling the machine?

I always like to give my opinion. In regard to these big meets it is that no association should have such unlimited control over cer-

tain events. It is safe to guess that the men at the wheel are being well paid for their pains. Many of the events should not be allowed in any civilized country; but the laws of the land, not of an organized body of interested men, should prevent them taking place. For instance, the sooner automobile races on narrow circular tracks or along dangerous roads are prohibited the better for automobile manufacturers and for humanity.

The American association that has to do with automobile meets has said Barney Oldfield shall not race Jack Johnson. Perhaps the association is right. But if Barney should race any other man under similar conditions, in my opinion, he should race Jack, provided both are willing. No doubt the decision of the association is due to the fact that Johnson wrested the pugilistic championship from the white men, and now they do not want to give him a chance to obtain the recognized championship in driving an auto car.

I have no particular love for a black man, but I admire ability in any human creature. However, I do think this clashing of the races in big meets—particularly in the ring—does more to cause strained relations between the white and the black than all other influences combined. It is difficult to decide just where the line should be drawn. Certainly they should not be allowed to meet in a fistic encounter and prohibited from trying their skill at running an automobile.

"ARCHIE McCLURE."

HORSE

Horses and Their Quarters

Every horseman sooner or later learns that the stable in which the animal is kept and the attention and care given have much to do with the general success that attends efforts at making a success of horse-raising. Recent years have found many changes on the great ranching areas of Western Canada. Horsemen have not lagged, and today those who have launched

out with purebreds as a rule have fine stabling accommodation.

Illustrations on this page show the barns and also a general view of the buildings now located on Jaques Bros.' ranch in Alberta. The barn, as can be judged from the cut, is altogether modern. Conveniences and intelligent arrangement give pleasure to the attendant, and insure health and comfort to the animals.

Canadian Record for Standard-Bred Horses

A Canadian record for standard-bred horses has lately been opened under the Canadian National system. The following are the rules of entry:

TROTTING STANDARD

(1) An animal recorded as standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the trotting division.

(2) An animal whose sire and dam are recorded as standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the trotting division.

(3) An animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the trotting division of the Canadian standard-bred stud book.

(4) A mare sired by a registered standard-trotting horse, providing her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard trotting horse.

PACING STANDARD

(1) An animal recorded as standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the pacing division.

(2) An animal whose sire and dam are recorded as standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the pacing division.

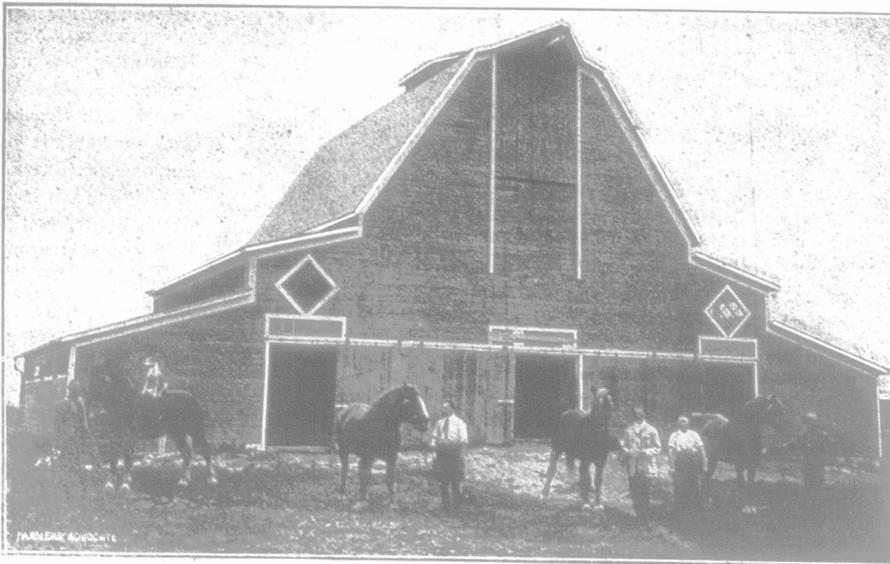
(3) An animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the pacing division of the Canadian standard-bred stud book.

(4) A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, providing her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard pacing horse.

(5) The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse out of a registered standard pacing mare, or the progeny of a registered standard pacing horse out of a registered standard trotting mare.

It will be noticed that the Canadian basis of registration is the American Trotting Register, heretofore the only recognized record in the world for the breed. There have been other so-called standard-bred records in both Canada and the United States, but none of these have been recognized by the governments of either country. Purchasers of standard-bred horses should, in all cases, see that the animals they buy are recorded in either the Canadian National Record or the American Trotting Register.

Heretofore, it has been necessary for importers of standard-bred horses, in order to obtain free Canadian



STABLE ON JACQUES BROS.' SUFFOLK HORSE RANCH
Horses reading from left to right: Ashmoot Microphone, Rendlesham Beggar, Rendlesham Postscript, Buigh Dandy

customs entry, to apply to the Canadian National Record office for an import certificate, certifying that their animals were recorded in the American Trotting Registry. Now that a Canadian record has been opened the customs regulations will require Canadian registration. Purchasers of animals in the United States should immediately forward to Ottawa the American certificate, with transfers properly endorsed, in order that there may be no delay in making customs entry, either at the border or at destination.

Breeders of standard-bred horses, recorded in the Canadian stud book, will now be able to take advantage of the half rates for purebred live stock for breeding purposes, shipped by freight over leading Canadian railways, in accordance with the agreement made between the department of agriculture and the joint freight committee.

In all probability exhibition associations will now demand as a protection to exhibitors the production of Canadian national certificates of registration before exhibition entries will be accepted.

As the standard-bred horse is the most widely disseminated of all the breeds of horses in Canada, there is no doubt hundreds of standard horses scattered throughout the country, and thousands of mares with two or three crosses of standard-bred blood, these mares should be bred to registered standard horses in order that their descendants may ultimately be recorded. A breed which produced practically all our fancy drivers, roadsters and delivery horses, and at least one-half of all work horses on Canadian farms, is surely worthy of a Canadian record, and if breeders will take hold of this matter with the spirit of hearty co-operation they should soon have the strongest and most influential horse breeders' organization in Canada. Life membership in the society is \$25.00; annual membership, \$2.00 per year.

Horse Stable Floors

The ideal horse stable floor should be water-tight, durable, smooth on the surface to permit of thorough cleaning and reasonable in cost. The floor should last as long as the stable does. Floors that wear out quickly, whether they are of wood or other material, are costly to replace, and a floor out of repair is liable to injure the horses.

The floor material used will depend upon the kind of stable. In sod stables and ram-shackle frame buildings, the floor is usually either earth or planks. In stables with stone, brick or concrete foundation, the floor should be made of concrete, asphalt or macadam.

Concrete has disadvantages as a floor, chief of which is its "coldness." A concrete floor is no colder than a wooden floor, but because it conducts heat much faster than wood it is colder on the animals, unless plenty of bedding is used. The value of concrete, however, is not to be discounted on this account. No horse should be required to lie on a naked floor of any kind, and where straw for bedding is as plentiful as it generally is in this country, a cement floor is not "cold," and it possesses the three other important advantages of being easily cleaned, durable and fairly cheap in first cost.

In putting in concrete floors, the bottom should be filled up so there will be no danger, even in flood time, of water coming in. If the stable is in a low place, fill in ten inches or a foot of earth, and then lay the floor. If the location is high and dry, the floor may be laid on the ground surface. On a firm foundation a thickness of 4 inches of concrete, mixed in the proportions of 1 of cement to 8 of gravel, or crushed stone, faced with a mixture of 1 of cement to 2 of sand, trowelled on smoothly to the thickness of half an inch, will make a satisfactory floor.

The concrete should be laid in strips 4 feet wide or in blocks about 4 feet square. Laying in blocks, alternately, is the better plan. If the floor is made on the block principle, and each square allowed to harden before the alternate one is laid, the union between blocks is not so strong, and there is space for the expansion and

contraction of the concrete, due to temperature variations. A concrete floor shrinks some as it dries, and unless laid in blocks, shrinkage cracks will occur. Asphalt makes a first-class stable floor, but the ordinary stable builder has not the facilities for laying it. It costs rather more than cement, is quite as durable, not quite so hard or slippery, and is a poorer conductor of heat, and quite impervious to water. If some one could produce a material for stable floors, somewhat after the nature of the asphalt used in paving streets, it would be a boon to farmers. A material of this kind has already all the qualities required in a first-class horse stable floor.

Macadam floors are satisfactory in some points, but are not to be compared with either concrete or asphalt. Macadam is simply crushed stone well rammed or rolled with finer screenings filled into the voids. It is usually laid in two layers, the fine material being packed into the surface layer. It is cheaper than concrete or asphalt, if the crushed stone is easily procured, but the surface is rough and not so easily cleaned.

A wood floor may be made water-tight by using two layers of matched plank with water-proof composition between them. A layer of coal-tar roofing composition spread upon the bottom layer, and a second floor of plank laid on that makes a water-tight floor, but at best,

is and the hungry sport with a few "plunks" to wager doesn't. The bookie lays the odds scientifically, while the victim has to take pot luck; result, the former gets the latter's wad more quickly than under the old system, and can move on to another town and repeat. All of which must be comforting to race-track owners, the gambling fraternity and others, who so strenuously opposed passage of this measure last winter.

STOCK

The London Dairy Show

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

The annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association grows bigger year by year, and this year's show was a great success. The weather conditions were ideal. There were nearly 8,000 entries in the various classes, and the variety of the exhibits appealed to a wide circle of people associated with farming. On the ground floor of the main building line after line of fine dairy cattle met the eye—Jerseys, Guernseys, Short-horns, Kerries and Red Polls, 288 in all. These

were flanked by long rows of kids and goats. In the middle was the model working dairy with every modern appliance. The numerous spectators had a fine opportunity of seeing for themselves the great care nowadays to ensure pure and clean milk, and well-made butter and cheese. There were 267 men, women and boys entered for the various contests in milking and butter making.

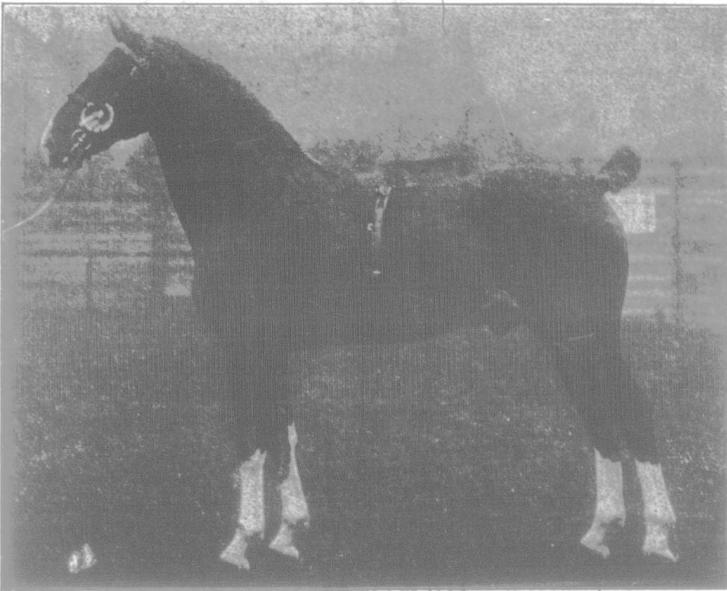
Dairy produce made a grand display—English cheese being an especially good feature. This year exhibits of cheese from Scotland were few, owing to dissatisfaction with the judges selected. Cheshire cheese took first position in number of entries, and was closely

followed by Cheddar. Many other varieties of cheese were shown. The stand of butter was good, especially from Irish creameries, and a case containing designs of fruit, wheat and flowers made a beautiful display.

Dairy cattle were more numerous than usual, there being 288 entries, and of these 264 were competitors in the milking and butter tests. Shorthorn cows were a strong class of twenty. A fine, deep roan, "Princess Ena," stood first place in the inspection judging for F. J. Stanhope; second going to J. E. Potter's "Lady Heggles." The decision did not give universal satisfaction, but the two cows were certainly closely matched.

A red and white, "Princess Foggathorpe 11th," owned by Lord Rothschild, was first in the heifer class, being preferred to a bigger roan, T. Hunter's "Lady Alexandra." In a class for cows not eligible for the previous class a good even red and white, G. R. Nelson's "Phyllis," was first, with S. S. Raingill's "Dot" in second place. In a similar heifer class, Lord Lucas' roan, "Marechal Neil," took first, and Mr. Raingill's roan, "Meg," second.

Sixty-six Jerseys of high average merit were entered. A. M. Hallett took first place for cows with his ten-year-old "Vanilla 2nd," a beautiful cow. The Oxford champion took the second place, A. Pocock's "Freegrove Lily," but afterwards was awarded the Blythwood challenge bowl. A deep, level heifer, Dr. H. Corner's



ANTONIUS, CHAMPION HACKNEY STALLION AT THIS YEAR'S ROYAL SHOW

plank floors cannot be depended on for more than 10 years; they are unsanitary, and, while the most common, are about the least desirable of all.

Say Miller Bill Aids Gambling

Eastern newspapers comment unfavorably on the showing made by the Miller Bill in putting a stop to race-track gambling. It is claimed that the measure is working to the advantage of race-track owners and the gambling interests, rather than putting a stop to betting. It is said that by limiting the number of days of each race meet the Miller Bill merely enlarges the opportunity of the gamblers to gather in the coin of the local sports, that the long meets formerly held were unprofitable to race-track people and bookmakers alike to the former because the public had got tired of racing before the meet was concluded, and to the latter because all the local "willie boys" had handed over their cash during the first day or so, and at the last of the meet betting was chiefly between the bookies and the "talent," not infrequently unprofitable for the bookies. It is held also that the present law by prohibiting the publication of race-track news in Canadian newspapers places that portion of the public that must bet more completely at the mercy of the bookies than ever; the bookie knows what the past performance of each horse

"Mignonne's Reward," was easily first in the Jersey heifer class. Second place went to J. Brutton's "Elektra." For island-bred Jerseys, Lord Rothschild took both first and second prizes. Sir E. A. Hambro, as usual, was supreme in Guernseys, and took first with a fine fawn cow, "Hayes Olive," and second with the fawn and white, "Golden Cherry. Red Polls made a grand show. A grand, well topped six-year-old cow with a cumbersome name, "Sudbourne Belle Dolly 1st," took first in a close contest with A. C. Smith's "Queen Mab." A well shaped heifer, J. B. Chevalier's "Aspall Princess 1st," was the winner amongst Red Polls heifers, with A. C. Smith's "Ashmoor Miriam" second. The south Devon cattle were of good quality. A large and heavy cow, T. Cundy's "Iris," was first, and another big cow took second honors, W. P. Vosper's "Fancy 6th." Kerrie's numbered but three, and a well known prize winner, Lady De La Warr's "Buckhurst Peaceful" was easily first. In the pair of cows class, any breed or cross, G. R. Nelson's Shorthorns won first place, and a blue cross-bred took first place for single cow for A. Stansfield.

For Shorthorn bull over one year and under three, E. S. Godsell won with a well-fleshed red and white, "Salmon's Dreadnought." A. Pockock's "Prime Minister" was placed first in a similar Jersey bull class. For bull of any other pure breed, twelve months or over, silver medals were awarded to J. B. Chevalier's Red Poll, "Acton Dairyman," and to H. F. Plumtre's Guernsey, "Fleur de Lys 4th."

The champion cup offered by the Lord Mayor of London for certain kinds of cheese was awarded to the Yoxall District Co-operative Society for Derby cheese. The competition was restricted to Gloucesters, Derbys, Leicesters and Caerphilly. The gold medal for collection of British dairy produce went to the Wilts United Dairies. Irish creameries were prominent in the competition for creamery butter, and made an imposing exhibit. Two firsts went to county Tyrone, to the Pomeroy Society and the Killeter society; and one first to the Drumhome society of county Donegal.

The awards in the buttermaking contests were not placed till the last day of the show. The championship of the year was carried off by Miss E. M. Herbert, of Symonds Yat, Herefordshire. Miss E. M. Powell, of the same county, was second. In the butter tests the Shorthorn cows did very well. F. J. Stanhope's "Princess Ena" gave 2 lbs. 14 1/2 ozs. of butter, and J. E. Potter's "Lady Heggle," 2 lbs. 10 1/2 ozs. A Lincoln Red cow, "Primrose," owned by A. P. Brandt, gave 2 lbs. 5 1/2 ozs., and Lady Cadogan's Jersey, "Ghezireh," gave 2 lbs. 3 ozs. In the milking tests "Lady Heggle" changed places with "Princess Ena," the records being 136.7 points to 134.5 points, and the daily average of milk, 59.3 lbs. and 53.3 lbs. John Evens' Lincoln Red, "Scampton Bloodstone," had 124.2 points and a milk average of 56.3 lbs. Amongst Jerseys, J. H. Smith Barry's "Marigold," was first with 111.6 points.

The supreme honors of the show are the Lord Mayor's cup for the cow showing most points above the breed standard in the milking trials, and the Spencer cup for the highest aggregate of points in milking, inspection and butter competition. Honors were shared by two Shorthorns, "Lady Heggle" taking the Lord Mayor's cup, and the Spencer cup to "Princess Ena." They also shared reserve honors. To be both first and reserve against all other breeds was a big achievement for the Shorthorns.

F. DEWHIRST.

Steer Feeding

With satisfactory conditions in connection with the marketing of livestock there is no doubt but that cattle-feeding in winter would be taken up largely in many parts of the West. However, the grievances heard more or less frequently seem to be common only in certain sections. Otherwise there would not be as many winter-feeders as there are.

In taking up this line of work it is well to seek advice from men of experience. For several

winters J. L. Cook, of Harrison municipality, Manitoba, has engaged in winter-feeding. Last winter he fed ninety-five head, comprising eighty-two steers and thirteen heifers, mostly Shorthorn grades. They were bought in October, some in Winnipeg stockyards and some around Saltcoats, Sask. The average weight was around 1,125 pounds. On November 1 they were put on feed, and after 137 days, on March 17, averaged 1,358 and brought \$5.60 at point of shipment. Mr. Cook does not care to give figures on profits and losses, but when it is considered that the animals were started off on about five pounds of grains, and for only six weeks got sixteen pounds in two feeds per day, it is safe to assume there was a good margin on the desirable side of his

sheds and sheltered yards. We have to keep our cattle good on their feet to stand the long shipment. Our feeding yard has timber protection with running springs."

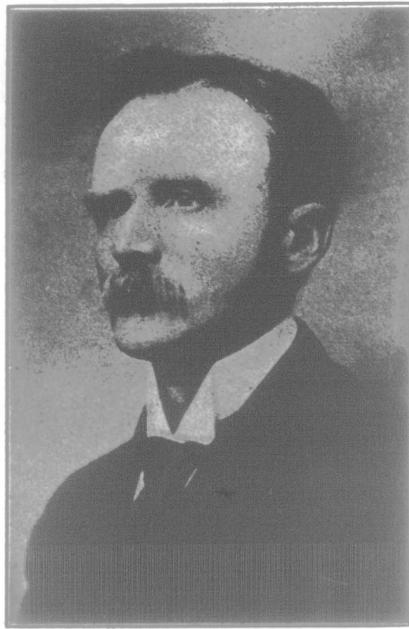
Cattle Prices at Winnipeg, 1890-1909

The special report of R. H. Coats, B.A., to the department of labor, on wholesale prices in Canada from 1890 to 1909, inclusive, contains some interesting facts relative to cattle prices at Winnipeg for the period in question. The prices given are for prime Western cattle, off cars at Winnipeg. The following table gives the average monthly prices for these years and average prices for each year:

PRIME CATTLE, OFF CARS, WINNIPEG		Average price each month for 20 years.
Year.	Avg. Price.	
1890	\$3.75	
1891	3.62	
1892	5.35	
1893	3.89	
1894	2.68	Jan. \$3.60
1895	3.18	Feb. 3.69
1896	3.16	Mar. 3.93
1897	3.45	Apr. 3.86
1898	3.77	May 4.20
1899	3.89	June 4.30
1900	3.52	July 4.21
1901	3.85	Aug. 3.76
1902	4.02	Sept. 3.53
1903	3.72	Oct. 3.38
1904	3.70	Nov. 3.33
1905	3.54	Dec. 3.55
1906	3.83	
1907	4.41	
1908	4.06	
1909	4.13	

These are averages of the price per cwt. on the first market day of each month.

WHO'S WHO IN LIVE STOCK



F. T. SKINNER, INDIAN HEAD, PRESIDENT OF THE SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Fred. T. Skinner first saw the West on May 10, 1881, and got his preliminary insight into Western agriculture on the farm of Wm. Hardy, Sturgeon Creek, St. Charles, seven miles from Winnipeg. One year as a "hired man" gave him the experience necessary for launching out for himself. He left Winnipeg in the spring of 1882, and on May 22 staked his claim on the banks of the Qu'Appelle, ten miles northeast of Indian Head. It was twenty-seven years before he again saw the "Gateway City," his next visit to Winnipeg being to the Industrial Exhibition of 1909, as an exhibitor of Shropshire sheep.

Mr. Skinner owns 960 acres of land adjacent to his original homesteads. 500 acres are under plow, the balance in woodland, hay and pasture. He is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire and Southdown sheep, Yorkshire hogs and White Wyandotte hens. His hobby is sheep, the class of farm livestock that come nearer than any other to "making something out of nothing."

He keeps a farm flock of about forty head and finds them one of the most profitable branches of his business. Two years ago when the sheep breeders of Saskatchewan organized as an association separate from the Livestock Breeders' Association, Mr. Skinner was elected president. Last spring he was re-elected to the position. He has taken an active interest in the sheep sales, the first of which are being held this month, and is a staunch advocate of a substantial tariff on wool and woolsens as a means of building up a large woollen industry and stimulating interest in sheep raising.

bank account. Referring to his experience as a cattle feeder Mr. Cook says:

"I have been feeding cattle for the last fifteen years, never less than seventy head. For four years on the start I stall-fed. This was unprofitable. Our cattle in this country have the long rail shipment and should be fed so they will stand the long journey. Two methods are open to the cattleman, either running loose where there is natural protection in timbered bluffs and also running water, or on the open prairie, with

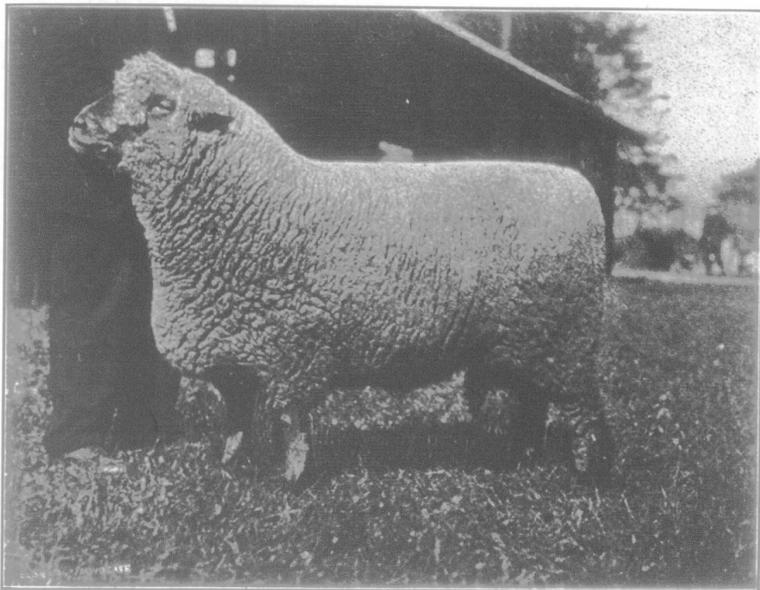
Livestock Figures for Canada

The Canada Year Book for 1909 gives some facts and figures regarding the number and value of farm livestock in Canada that bear out the advice offered frequently in these columns and tendered by livestock authorities in all parts of the country, that the Dominion is going short on livestock, that we have more people to feed, more acres under cultivation and fewer livestock than we had two years ago. Figures for 1910 will not be available until the data are compiled at the close of the year, but from the way livestock have been marketed during the past twelve month it is safe to assume that 1910 figures will not show any natural increase over those of last year; in fact, they are likely to show further decreases in all classes of livestock save horses. We had 68,440 fewer milch cows in 1909 than in 1908, and a decrease of 245,057 head of other livestock in the same period; the number of sheep decreased by 126,014, and hogs, despite the stimulus of unusually high prices, were fewer last year by 457,349 head than in the previous year.

These figures are of a nature that should make those who wish to figure out the future, stop and think.

In 1901 we had a population of 5,371,315. The census of 1911 will probably show a population of 8,000,000 or better. The area of land under cultivation has increased vastly within the last ten years. Wheat production has increased from 55,572,368 bushels in 1901, to 166,752,540 bushels in 1909; oats from 151,497,407 bushels to 353,451,648; barley from 22,224,366 to 55,377,626, and other lines of farm products show proportionate increases for the period. Cattle, sheep and swine show increases in the nine-year period, but not in proportion to the increases made in cereal production, fruit raising and other lines of farm industry. The point of all, which is that we are becoming too much one-sided, take the country as a whole, and the West in particular, and the results that naturally follow a general shortness in production of a staple food necessity must be noticeable for some time in our livestock industry.

	CANADIAN LIVESTOCK 1871-1909						
	1871	1881	1891	1901	1907	1908	1909
Horses	836,743	1,059,358	1,468,572	1,577,493	1,923,090	2,118,165	2,132,489
Milch Cows	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	2,408,677	2,737,462	2,917,746	2,849,306
Other Cattle	1,373,081	1,919,189	2,263,474	3,167,774	4,394,354	4,629,836	4,384,779
Sheep	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,783,219	2,831,404	2,705,390
Swine	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	3,445,282	3,369,858	2,912,509



CHAMPION OXFORD DOWN RAM AT TORONTO, OWNED BY PETER ARKELL & SONS

Getting Rid of Hog-Lice

Hog men and farmers sometimes have trouble with hog-lice, but it is not a serious job to rid the pens and animals of this pest. When pork is as high-priced as it is now, it is folly to lose largely what might be clear profit by neglect. When pork is cheaper, no one can well afford to harbor such destroyers. Lice should be cleaned out of the pens and yards, and kept out. To do this requires frequent attention. They are more likely to appear on fall and winter pigs, for which reason more attention should be given to these. The pigpens should be thoroughly disinfected, and the pigs dipped two or three times at periods about ten days apart. For dipping purposes, any of the reliably advertised dipping mixtures or coaltar products may be used. Where no dipping tank is owned, the same end is served by placing the pigs in a pen and thoroughly sprinkling them with the mixture. Small pigs may be effectively dipped in a barrel. Few farms where dipping or its equivalent has not been practiced are free from lice, and it would behoove every man who has pigs to winter to see that both the pigs and their quarters are cleaned of lice before the cold weather sets in.

Sheep in Bush Country

It is a singular fact in connection with sheep-raising in Western Canada that the most favored sections, so far as freedom from the depredations of coyotes is concerned, are in bush country and scrub land. In Manitoba, sheep raising is most extensively carried on by French settlers to the east and southeast of Winnipeg. They are not troubled much by coyotes. Further west the same rule seems to hold. The more open the country the more serious are losses from wolves, while in the wooded parts, where it would naturally be expected wolves would be better protected and more numerous, the losses are small; in some cases nil.

Writing on this point, A. L. Dickens, Alta., who contributed an article on sheep-raising in a recent issue, says:

I have been in the sheep business for the past five years, and in that time have not lost a single sheep to wolves or coyotes. I do not attribute this to any special management of my own, but to the fact that this is a wooded country, and the coyotes find it an easy matter to get their living from mice, so are never hungry enough to attack sheep. This section, too, is new; the sheep industry is new, and the coyotes have not yet acquired a taste for mutton.

However, I am preparing for the evil day when the coyote shall have developed a taste for mutton, by enclosing my farm with a 12-wire fence, strung on posts 16 feet apart, and three stays between each post. This is a fence that coyotes will neither go through nor over. This I know from the fact that I have not lost chick-

ens or turkeys, while my neighbors, without fencing, were losing poultry all the time. In case the wolves should begin killing my sheep I would get a pack of wolf hounds. Coyotes seldom travel further than about seven miles, so it would be comparatively easy to rid the country of them.

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.

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

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

November 19.—What suggestions have you to offer the farmer who is buying a few sheep this fall with the object of founding a flock? Suggestions are invited as to winter management, care and feeding and the best methods of housing, handling and looking after a small farm flock to ensure profitable returns.

November 26.—About what proportion of the farm mares in your neighborhood are bred to grade stallions? Can you recall any particular instances that would illustrate the unwisdom of using grade sires? What would you suggest as the best means for discouraging the use of grades?

Importance of Good Roads

Good roads are often not appreciated by the farmers as much as they should be. Of course the burden of making better roads falls directly on them, which is another side to the problem. The average cost of hauling a ton one mile on the ordinary country road is twenty-five cents, while the average price of hauling one ton one mile on the railroads is three-quarters of one cent. In other words, the cost of hauling is thirty-three times as much with team and wagon as with steam. This has been accomplished by a number of factors. Some of these can be and must be considered in making good roads, that is, to have a good, hard road bed and to eliminate grades. The railroads do not as a rule have a grade of more than three per cent.; some of them have adopted two per cent. as the maximum grade. Two per cent. would mean a rise of two feet in one hundred feet. This would not be considered much of a grade on the ordinary road, but this is the way it works out.

A team can exert a pull of a short distance of one-half its weight, but for ordinary work the load it can pull should not be over one-tenth the weight of the team, for instance a team weighing 3,000 pounds can exert a pull of 300 pounds, that is when it is to continue the work for say ten hours while for a small stretch it would be able to exert a pull of 1,500 pounds. This, however, is putting forth all the energy of which they are capable. It has also been found that the pull required to take a ton over the ordinary road is 160 pounds. Supposing then that the load is one ton and the wagon weighs 1,300 pounds, this would make a total of 3,300 pounds, and at the rate of 160 pounds per ton would make



J. J. FALLIS FOUND GOOD USE FOR HIS AUTOMOBILE ON A PICNIC DAY

a total of 264 pounds, a little less than the team is capable of hauling. In fact it could very nicely handle 500 pounds more, which would bring the pull up to 300 pounds, and make the load 2,500 pounds. This, however, is for the level. As a grade is approached this, of course, will be increased. A five per cent. grade would increase the draft of the wagon and load 3,300 pounds by 315 pounds, bringing it up to

579 pounds, which is almost twice what the team can handle as a regular thing. If the grade is increased to twenty per cent. or twenty feet in a hundred feet the draft on this same load would come to a little over 1,500 pounds, or the maximum that this team could pull when exerting its utmost power. Any grade beyond this would mean that the load would have to be reduced, and in fact, no team should be required to have to pull to its maximum capacity. From this then it is evident that increasing the grade increases the draft very fast, and hence grades should be eliminated as far as it is possible.

On the macadam road a team can pull three times as much on the level as on the good earth road, but the increase in draft up grade remains the same as on the earth road, so that a grade would be more objectionable on a macadam road than on a poor road. On the level a 3,000-pound team could easily handle four tons, while the maximum grade that it could pull up with such a load would be a ten per cent. grade, and even that is more than should be expected from the team.

There is a very marked tendency in the West of running roads on the section lines. This is good where the land is level, but where there are hills it is usually advisable to go around rather than to go over them, at least where this can be done, and thus avoid a steeper grade. There is also this objection to cuts and fills that it brings up a soil that is not good for road-making and one that washes easily, and the expense of cutting down hills is usually greater than would be the cost of buying a right-of-way around the hill and thus avoid the grade. Railroad engineers will make considerable curves in the roads in order to avoid grades, and they have the problem very carefully studied out, and they will often make a detour of a good many miles in order to avoid a grade.

Having to haul the produce from the farm to the market over a poor road adds to the cost of production, and again a good road that can be depended on in all seasons brings the farmers several miles nearer town, and it also increases the value of the land considerably, as the buyer will pay quite a bit more for land that he can reach with a good road than for land that is hard to reach on account of poor roads, due either to steep grades or to the poor quality of the road bed. The main thing in a new country, however, is getting the roads laid out in the right place, as it is not an easy matter to change them after they have once been established and money expended on them.—W. C. PALMER, N.D.A.C.

Concrete Well Curb

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Will concrete make a better curb for a well than lumber? Suppose I make concrete pipes 3 feet in diameter, 2 feet in length and 3 inches thick, what quantity of cement, sand and gravel will be required for each length? Will a thickness of 3 inches be sufficient?—E. B.

Ans.—Concrete makes a better curb than lumber, but the method of construction you suggest is not the most practical. You will find it easier to build the curb in the well from the bottom, providing such can be done, than to make the curb and lower in sections. The best method is as follows:

After the well has been dug to the desired depth, and the sides properly braced in short sections, so that the earth cannot cave in, build a circular form 8 inches smaller than the diameter of the hole and 4 feet long. The simplest

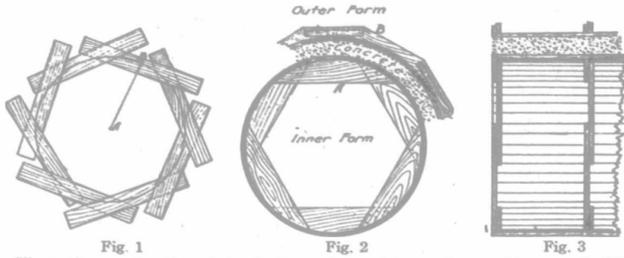


Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3
Illustrating construction of circular forms for curbing wells or cisterns or building concrete silos. For curbing wells the inner form only is required, the wall of the well taking the place of the outer form. Illustration taken from "Concrete Construction."

way to make a circular form is to draw a circle of the size of the form desired, and lay boards around the circumference of the circle as shown in Fig. 1. These boards should be lightly tacked together in place, and using the same measure, mark a circle upon them. They should then be knocked apart and sawed out along the lines marked, the pieces being fastened securely together as shown in Fig. 2. After making two or more forms, place them at equal distances apart and put on the side boards in the manner shown in Fig. 3. A simple method of drawing a circle is to fasten one end of a piece of string in the ground by means of a long nail, measure off one-half the diameter of the circle desired and tie a knot. Through the knot force a nail, and keeping the string stretched out taut between these two points, draw a continuous line. For curbing a well the inner form only is required, the walls of the well serving the purpose of the outer form.

When the section is made lower it to the bottom of the well, and adjust so that there are 4 inches between the form and the side of the hole. Fill with concrete mixture of one part Portland cement to seven parts gravel, or one part cement to two parts sand, and five parts broken stone or gravel. To allow the water to get into the well, place a couple of pints of loose, broken stone in "pockets" every few feet until the water level is reached.

After filling the form to the top, and allowing it to set over night, or until the concrete will bear pressure of the thumb, raise it 3 feet, brace securely, and repeat until ground level is reached. A slab 4 inches thick and 8 feet square should be built around the top of the well, first replacing surface soil with a layer of cinders or gravel, well rammed, about 12 inches thick.

The diameter and depth of the well not being given, it is impossible to give quantities of materials that will be required. If the well is 4 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep, 4 barrels of cement will be required for curb and surface slab, and about 4 yards of gravel.

Subsoiling

The illustration shows a subsoil plow in use on the C. P. R. farm, Springfield, Man. It follows the ordinary single-furrow plow, going about four inches deeper, opening and loosening up the subsoil without turning it to the surface. Ordinarily, three horses are required to handle the subsoiler, but when the picture was taken it was being handled by a two-horse team. On this farm this year 30 acres will be subsoiled. This land next year will be put into potatoes, vegetables and field grains. Results will be watched with interest. The manager of the farm, T. H. Tweltridge, had an interesting article on subsoiling in our issue of October 5.

Buckwheat to Plow Under

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I think of trying some buckwheat to plow under as a fertilizer. Do you think it is a good plan? Where can I buy the seed?

Man.

R. H.

Buckwheat is best suited to light soils, but will grow on heavy soils. It makes a rapid growth and furnishes a larger amount of humus within a limited time than most crops. Sow one bushel of seed per acre any time in June. Plow under with a chain attachment, so that all the plant may be covered by the plow. The seed can be purchased from any reliable seedsman.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Diversification

Some men seem to have a very wrong conception of the word diversification as applied to farming. Driving across country, one rides through districts where men truly diversify. Dairy cattle, hogs and horses appear on farm after farm. Then one's road leads on and he emerges into a new community, where diversity means something else. Here are found a few cows; a forlorn, lonesome pig here and there; a chance colt, and never a sheep. The diversity shows in the fields, instead; wheat and weeds are found growing together; sow thistles vie with and overtop everything, and the wild mustard brazenly flaunts its colors everywhere in one's very face. These two types of diversified farming do not mix well; the one or the other prevails. Where all kinds of stock are found and cared for, one does not often find weeds running riot, displacing the grasses and grains which are needed for stock. And the addition of a flock of sheep to a farm's equipment is especially gratifying. Wherever they are to be found, the thistle, the buttercup, and the myriad weeds that infest, disappear. Whether the sheep are responsible directly or indirectly, they accomplish a splendid end. Of these two types of farming much might be said, but the lessons are obvious.

* * *

Why plow? Here are some of the reasons: It loosens up the soil, exposing more of it to be acted on by sun, air and frost. Stubble and weed seeds are buried, and so changed to humus. The water can get into plowed ground easier and faster. On deep plowing, a heavier rainfall can get in without running off than on shallow plowing. Do not take a wider furrow than the plow will cut. Thorough plowing pays. Discing after harvest puts the ground in better shape for plowing.



SUBSOILING ON THE C. P. R. FARM, SPRINGFIELD, MAN.

Conservation of Fertility

Much is being said and written these days regarding the conservation of moisture and thorough cultivation of the soil. In United States Farmers' Bulletin No. 406, W. J. Spillman, a well known authority on agricultural matters, has the following:

How to restore and maintain the productivity of the soil is the most important phase of the conservation problem. We are no longer a new nation. We have deluded ourselves with the idea that we have unbounded resources in land, in forests, in mineral wealth. We have been prodigal in the utilization of these resources. We must now pay the penalty of this prodigality. In many of our older communities soil fertility has been reduced below the point of profitable production. Nation-wide effort at the present time, through federal and state agency, is directed toward the restoration of fertility in these localities. On the prairies of the West, fertility is beginning to wane. In order that our heritage in the prairie country may not follow the descent of the East and the South, it is necessary that intelligent and vigorous effort be made to farm correctly. We must cease abusing the soil. The renting of land on short leases for the purpose of growing grain for market is one of the surest means of reducing the productive power of the soil. The domestic animal, with well-managed pastures and rational systems of crop rotation, is pre-eminently adapted to the development of permanent systems of profitable farming. Landowners must realize this and must take steps to improve renting methods by stocking farms with a full complement of domestic animals, where the renter is not able to do this for himself, and by giving longer leases, whereby the renter may reap the reward of intelligent management.

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM

In the first place, we must increase the number of domestic animals on our farms. Where land is farmed by renters the leases must be made for longer terms, and where the renter has not the capital to provide for the proper number of domestic animals these must be supplied by the landowner. We must give more attention to the condition of our pastures. In some parts of this country pastures have been overgrazed until they are nearly worthless. This is especially true in some regions where dairy farming is prominent. Cows are turned on to pastures too early, and the grass is given no chance to make the necessary growth to maintain vitality. Pastures which formerly supported one animal on two acres now support only one on ten acres. This is not universally true, but it is true in large areas. The ranges of the West have been depleted by overpasturing, and in addition are now being settled by farmers, so that the range area is decreasing. There is a serious shortage of live stock in that section, and this shortage must be met by raising more young stock on the farms of the East.

LIVE STOCK AND SOIL FERTILITY

The effect of live stock on the fertility of the soil needs no demonstration. It is well known to every intelligent farmer. Up to the present time, at least, no system of agriculture has been permanently profitable without the use of domestic animals as a means of maintaining the productiveness of the soil. Whether such systems are possible remains to be seen. It may be that the use of the legumes and other crops producing humus, combined with the judicious use of commercial fertilizers, may serve to maintain high yields, but the supply of commercial fertilizers is not unlimited, and ultimately these soil amendments will have to be dispensed with.

In addition to increasing the number of domestic animals on American farms, our farmers must pay more attention to leguminous crops and to other crops which provide a supply of humus for the soil. Legumes, such as clover, peas, alfalfa, etc., are especially important because of the fact that with the aid of certain soil bacteria they are able to draw their supply of nitrogen from the air. Having thus an unlimited supply of this valuable plant food constituent, they become very rich in nitrogen. The stubble and roots

of a leguminous crop frequently leave in the soil sufficient nitrogen for the needs of the crops that follows. Recent investigations by this department in Kansas and Nebraska show that the average increase in the yield of corn grown after alfalfa, compared with corn grown after non-leguminous crops, is 75 per cent. A good crop of clover has a similar effect on the yield of crops which follow it. Instances are known where the practice of sowing burr clover in cotton fields in the fall of the year and turning it under in spring in time for another crop of cotton has, in three years, doubled the yield of cotton. Crimson clover sown in a similar manner between crops of corn has, in a few years, increased the yield of corn 50 per cent. or more.

The reason these leguminous crops have such a marked effect on fertility in many cases on depleted soils, lies in the fact that nitrogen is not a constituent of the soil proper, but only of the decaying plant and animal matter in the soil. When soils are farmed for many years without any attention to their fertility, this organic mat-

ter will be much immature seed blown into the chaff and straw. It is also probable that the immature flax straw contains more nourishment than mature straw. Many farmers who have cattle and hogs, as soon as they find the flax will not mature sufficient seed, turn the field into a pasture lot, with apparent success. Stock apparently relish the forage as it stands in the field. Others have mown and cured the crop for hay and report that it is thoroughly liked by their cattle. We have some good reports along these lines for previous years. Scarcity of hay makes this a proposition worthy of consideration. I am informed from good authority and by my own observation, that the crop often may be cut after freezing sets in, and used for rough feed.

"If a large amount of flax seed is present in the straw it may be well to feed with some caution, though flax seed is one of the best of stock foods. In case there is not sufficient crop to pay for mowing, it will pay to pasture it off as rapidly as possible before it is plowed under, because of the benefits to the soil due to removing the straw.

"If such a crop of flax is plowed under the ground should not be sowed to flax in three or four years following, as the large amount of flax straw is liable to contain sufficient disease to have a bad effect on the following flax crops. This land could be profitably used for corn cultivation or for potato cultivation. The cultivation would tend to purify the land. If the area is too large to be used for such cultivated crops the ground should be worked over very thoroughly, firmly compacted, and seeded to oats, wheat, barley or millet. For the first year I would recommend corn or oats, the next year wheat or barley, the next year wheat followed by corn or summerfallow, then wheat and grass, pasture, etc., followed by flax."

Italian and Perennial Rye Grasses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have noticed that old country rye grasses are seldom mentioned by farm papers on agricultural authorities in this country. At home we consider that we cannot farm properly without them. Why are they not grown here?

Man.

R. S.

No doubt you refer to perennial rye grass (*Lolium perenni*) and Italian rye grass (*Lolium Italianum*). These are both excellent grasses in Europe. The first named is believed to be the first grass cultivated, and is a great favorite in England, where it has been cultivated for many years. Unfortunately it is much too tender for this climate. Even in central Massachusetts it often winter kills. I have tried it several times in Manitoba and it has always killed out, root and branch. Italian rye grass is also too tender for this climate. This variety does well under sewage in mild climates.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

* * *

Late fall plowing should not be harrowed, as it leaves the land smooth so that it will not hold snow, and if the ground is heavy it will pack together considerably. If land is plowed early, however, it might be an advantage to harrow, in that it would save moisture. It would be preferable to use the disc, as the disc leaves the soil somewhat rough and also produces a soil mulch.

Are You Successful?

The farmer who is making the success; the man who always, no matter what the year, pulls out just a little ahead of his neighbor, is the one who, among other things, is a careful student of selling conditions.

You know that to crown the careful work of a year careful study of the markets is an absolute necessity.

We keep a close watch on all the large central markets, and our Weekly Market Review is complete, up-to-date and accurate. Numbers of subscribers state that they obtain value equal to the yearly subscription price from this alone. What do you think about it?

ter is rotted out and the nitrogen disappears. Hence nitrogen is nearly always the first plant-food constituent to become deficient in the soil.

The fact has already been referred to that we export a large proportion of our cottonseed meal, oil meal and other rich nitrogenous feeding stuffs. In 1908 we exported linseed-oil meal, to the amount of 696 million pounds, cottonseed meal 929 pounds, and corn-oil cake 66 million pounds. These materials are all exceedingly rich in nitrogen. They should be kept at home, fed to live stock and the manure returned to the land.

Handling Immature Flax Crop

Professor H. L. Bolley writes with regard to the handling of flax crops that have failed to properly mature. "Much flax this year failed to mature because of the dry seed bed in which the seed was placed, in some cases the ground being so dry that the seed did not germinate until the rains came late in the summer. Market conditions this year, however, make it profitable to save a much smaller yield than one might do in ordinary years.

The more immature the straw the better the feed value of the threshed product, for there



W. BOOMHOWER, LAURA, SASK.

DAIRY

Sire For Dairy Herd

Those who decide to adopt dairying as an important branch of farm work should not forget that in preparing for the future the selection of a bull is all important. Thoughtful farmers who practice taking time by the forelock are casting about at this season in search for a suitable sire to place at the head of their herds for next season. By making that purchase now there is a larger stock from which to select than at a later season. Though one may reasonably expect to be able to purchase a bull at almost any time, yet it must be remembered that during October and November a large part of the breeders' surplus stocks are being picked up; and, assuredly, all of their best animals. It stands to reason that farmers can winter their bulls just as cheaply as the breeder; so that, by early buying, the additional costs of wintering, and risks encountered by the breeders in carrying their stock longer, do not have to be paid for. By having the bull in his new home during the late fall and early winter he has an opportunity to recover from the ills of shipping, becomes accustomed to his new conditions, and his owner has the privilege of giving him the care required to put him into first-class herd service.

In buying a new stock bull, whether to head a purebred or grade herd, never be nigglerly. Put every dollar into the investment that you can conscientiously spare, without throwing your money at the seller. It is not merely a question of buying a good bull, but of buying a bull that is superior to anything that you have previously had, in order that he may have the ability to improve on the already improved herd. Not only should he be better than the last one, but he should be as much better than the last one as you have money to purchase. Every dime judiciously invested in buying superiority in a bull will return dollars in milk, and that right speedily.

The new bull should be of the same breed as those that have gone before. There is merit in all of the breeds, and if a man, in starting out for improvement, has selected a certain breed, he is surer of attaining his end by adhering to that breed than by changing. However, uniformity in an entire community is a splendid characteristic which would justify the changing from one breed to another if such an end would be accomplished. However, excellence is not assured by the selection of any particular breed, but the judicious selection after careful and continuous study of the performance of individuals within the breed.

In selecting a bull, the two factors of individuality and ancestral performance must go hand in hand. Whatever the breed, constitutional vigor, as revealed in a strong heart-girth, a capacious middle, evidenced by a deep flank and a long, roomy barrel; quality, as reflected in refined bone, a soft, lively, fine coat of hair and a loose, mellow hide; and the nervous development, which indicates a highly organized and well controlled system, should all be in evidence. But of at least equal if not greater importance is the record of performance back of the individual. Has the dam of this bull a record for heavy production of high testing milk? Is his sire out of a dam that has a record that is desirable? These are the questions that the pedigree of a bull should answer affirmatively before he is taken to head a herd of milkers. The greater the number of cows of such capacity, close up in the pedigree of a bull the more certain is he likely to prove a profitable sire. Couple these requirements with the individuality of the animal, and get the highest com-

bination of both that your finances can command.

Beyond this, there are some things which, in buying, must not be overlooked. The herd from which one selects should be clean. Few men can afford to import tuberculosis or contagious abortion into their herds, no matter how much they may desire some of the animals from an infected herd. Tuberculosis may be readily detected by the tuberculin test, and a buyer will do well to demand such test, even if it costs more. Abortion is not so easily detected, but its presence can usually be learned, and both should be carefully avoided.

Winter Dairying Most Profitable

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have raised many fall calves, and have no objections to the system. I have had cows come in during the three last months of the year, and consider the calves more easily raised and better calves than those that came in any other month, unless it is January, which differs little from October, November and December. Beef calves dropped during any of these months get in fine trim for the spring pastures, and reach maturity more rapidly and at much less expense than those dropped in any other season. The grass seems to be especially adapted to the calf's progress of growth at the closing of the milk feeding period, and it does not get that perceptible check in growth to be noticed when the spring calf is changed onto dry and hard feed at the beginning of winter.

Dairy calves dropped in the fall are of finer promise as coming cows than those coming at any other period. The replacing of their milk rations by grass continues the development of a butter and milk system in the calf, and having a year's food and growth along dairy lines goes a long way towards the development of a first-class dairy cow, and it is more cheaply done than when a six-months calf has to be fed and attended to the first winter of its life.

My experience is that in the first six months of a cow's lactation period the flow of milk is easily kept up on fairly good winter food, and that the advanced stages of the milking period are easily kept up by grass feeding. I have proved to my own satisfaction that greater return comes from a fall calved cow than from one that comes in during the spring. I have practiced fall calving for over twenty years, and would not think of returning to the spring system as long as dairying is my specialty. I have more time in winter to take care of the cow and her products. Butter is also a little higher in price, and adds to the cow's return. Of course, when I pander to my lazy propensities I may change my attitude to the business.

I think the raising of fall calves is a desirable practice, and it is a profitable business as well. It pays a little higher in returns on investment, which seems like clean clear profit. A neighbor said to me the other day, "I like to see fine calves." He pointed to a bunch that came

during the end of 1909. A sort of instructive satisfaction filled him, and he was proud. There is the fact also that a few fall cows and calves seem to add a little towards the running expenses of a house. A little ready cash is on hand at pinching times in almost every farm home. J. E. FRITH.

British Butter Imports

The value of butter imported yearly into the United Kingdom exceeds that of every other article of food, except wheat and sugar. This is not so widely known as it deserves to be, for it shows, that when compared with either the value or the volume of butter made at home, Great Britain has proved itself totally incapable of producing sufficient butter to meet the requirements of the population. Estimates of the home production made by the best authorities place it between 70,000 and 80,000 tons a year. The quantity imported annually for the last five years gives an average of 211,488 tons. Thus out of every four pounds of butter consumed in the United Kingdom only a trifle over one pound is of home production.

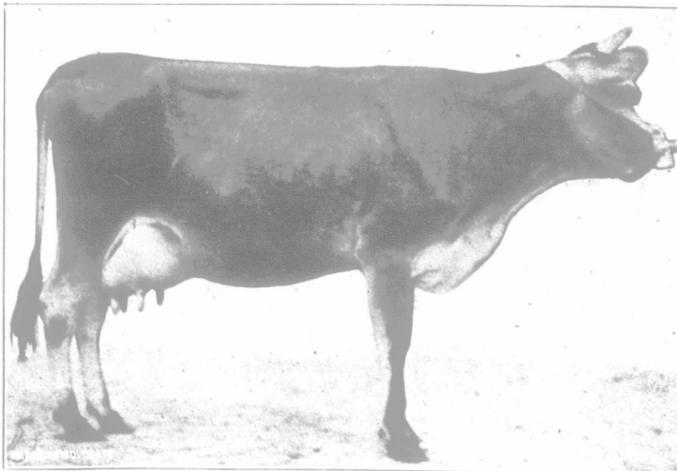
The greatest amount of butter imported occurred in the year ended June, 1907, when it reached 219,277 tons. Of this quantity 162,182 tons were from foreign countries, and 57,095 tons from British colonies. In 1909 the import of foreign butter had risen to 178,378 tons, and colonial had fallen to 32,197 tons; but in 1910 a big reversal has taken place. Foreign has decreased by 14,051 tons, and colonial has increased by 14,440 tons, so that the total imports of all kinds of butter for the year ended June, 1910, are 210,964 tons, and 210,575 tons for 1909.

The year just closed has witnessed a great development so far as Australia and New Zealand are concerned. Australia reached its maximum export of butter to the mother country in the year ended June, 1907, with 34,023 tons. In the following year it fell to 22,396 tons, and in 1909 a further fall to 16,180 tons took place, making in the two years a reduction of over half the export of 1907. The present year has witnessed a wonderful recovery to 28,770 tons, an increase of 12,590 tons over 1909. New Zealand is also fortunate, as the current year shows an import of nearly a thousand tons over 1904, which held the maximum record of 15,836 tons. For the year under review the imports of New Zealand butter reached 16,705 tons, being an increase over 1909 of 3,074 tons, and 869 tons over the record year of 1904.

Canada, which only four years ago sent over 15,000 tons of butter to this country, has almost as an exporter, only 1,162 tons being her contribution during the year ended June, 1910. The rapid increase of population in the Dominion, by means of immigration, and a run of winter seasons so severe as to kill large areas of clover pastures are the main causes of the decline. The greater profits made by cheese in the past few seasons also contributed to the falling off. An accidental printer's error in the American Payne tariff which reduced the duty on cream entering the United States from 5 cents per lb. to 5 cents per gallon (10 lbs.) has created an extensive business in the northern states of America for Canadian cream, and the supply for the manufacture of butter in Canada is reduced accordingly.—Trade and Commerce Report.

* * *

A Wisconsin creamery concern propose to establish a number of creameries in Western Canada during the coming year. Arrangements are said to have been completed for the organization of a joint stock company at North Portal, and the erection of a creamery at that point. Negotiations are reported under way for the organization of companies at other points in Saskatchewan.



B. H. BULL & SON'S ROCHETTES GOLDEN BEAUTY, GRAND CHAMPION JERSEY FEMALE AT THE REG. FAIRS OF THE CANADIAN WEST

FIELD NOTES

Agricultural College Opening

Manitoba Agricultural College this week opens its doors to students for the fifth time. Indications are that a considerable increase in numbers will be found within two weeks or so. On Monday morning Secretary Buckingham, of the college, stated that applications had been received from about 100 who purposed entering the freshman class. Assurance also had been received from about 50 second-year, 10 third-year, and 7 fourth-year students that they would again be found at the institution. The first graduation class, numbering 10, also will be there to complete studies for the degree. Prof. W. H. Peters is planning to send a stock judging team to the Chicago International.

Saskatchewan Winter Fair

The official premium list for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, of the Saskatchewan Provincial Winter Fair for 1911 has been issued. Copies may be procured on application to the secretary of the Winter Fair Board, Regina. The dates of the fair are March 20 to 24 inclusive. The premium list is one of the best that has yet been offered, the already large premiums in certain classes having been increased. No fewer than six silver cups are to be competed for, which probably constitutes a record for an exhibition of this nature. The usual educational features of the winter fair will again be emphasized, and the annual meetings of the livestock associations held during the week of the exhibition.

Immigration Report

The report of the superintendent of immigration for the year ending March 31, 1910, was issued last week. It shows that Ontario still leads in number of the immigrants received, with Alberta a close second. The return by provinces is as follows: Ontario, 46,129; Alberta, 42,509; British Columbia, 30,532; Saskatchewan, 29,218; Quebec, 28,524; Manitoba, 21,049; Maritime provinces, 10,644. American immigration flowed mainly to Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ontario received 10,500 immigrants from the United States, and Quebec about the same number. Nearly two-thirds of British Columbia's immigration is from the United States. There has been a large corresponding increase in the number of new arrivals, and 41,568 settlers, representing 101,268 souls, took up free homesteads within tracts in western provinces, still available for settlement. During the year 7,423,200 acres were subdivided into sections, and resurveys were made of 1,642,880 acres, as compared with 7,412,870 acres of original sub-division, and 1,000,960 acres of resurveys during the previous year.

Great Lakes Grain Trade

A recent despatch from Washington, D. C., says that a conspiracy on the part of the railroads to deprive western grain shippers of the advantages of cheap water transportation and to drive the grain transportation business from the great lakes is charged in a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Chicago Board of Trade. The complaint is directed against the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the New York Central, and seventy-four other railroads operating east of Chicago and other Lake Michigan and Lake Superior points. It is represented that "by reason of a conspiracy on the part of the defendant carriers, substantially all means of all-rail through transportation from Chicago to New York and other Atlantic seaboard points and also all parallel and competing through lines of transportation via the great lakes from Chicago and other lake points to Buffalo, and from Buffalo to New York and other Atlantic seaboard points, are owned and controlled by the defendant carriers." Recently the freight charges on grain received at Buffalo from the lakes were increased from Buffalo to Atlantic seaboard points. It is alleged in the petition that these rates are unjust: that they are discriminatory, because they are much higher than the all-rail proportion from Buffalo to eastern destinations, and that they deprive the grain shippers on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior of the benefits of cheap water transportation to eastern points. The Chicago Board of Trade charges that serious injury is being done to it and the Chicago grain market generally by the advance. The board declares that "it was the intent and purpose of the defendant carriers to control for the rail carriers the business of transporting grain between Chicago and Atlantic seaboard points and to drive such business from the lakes." The commission is urged to protect the lake traffic in grain by restoring the lower ex-lake rates from Buffalo to eastern points which were in force for many years, and to afford the shippers the advantages of cheap water transportation from lake ports to Buffalo.



Many homes in the Indian Head district are well surrounded by trees. The illustration shows the buildings on the farm of A. E. Wilson, now worked by Joseph Williamson.

Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Convention

The executive of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association met last week to arrange for the annual convention. The convention is to be held on February 18 and 19 in connection with the Agricultural Societies' convention at the agricultural college. It was decided to arrange for holding a special session for women, all papers read and addresses delivered being by women. Arrangements are to be made to have an expert from the Dominion Forestry Association address one of the meetings.

Manitoba Sheep Sales

The auction sales of Western range sheep held last week at Brandon, Portage and Winnipeg by the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association were successful in every way. The stock consisted of young ewes and had been carefully selected by Messrs. Allison and Mackay, of the association. Four hundred head in all were purchased in the ranching districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Two hundred were sold at Brandon; 100 at Portage la Prairie, and the remainder at Winnipeg. The average price at Brandon was \$7.36; at Portage, \$7.75, and at Winnipeg, \$7.10. The sheep were sold in pens of six, each pen comprised of three shearing and three two-year-old ewes. It was intended that a limit of two pens to each buyer should be placed on the sales, but this was removed at the start. A number of farmers who desired to secure good sized flocks were thus enabled to buy.

- The buyers at Brandon were the following, with prices per head:
- W. J. Mann, Rounthwaite, one pen lambs, \$6.25; one pen shearlings and two-year-olds, \$7.25; two pens, \$7.10.
 - J. E. Smith, Brandon, one pen \$8.50; two pens \$7.50; one pen, \$7.10; one pen, \$5.75; one pen, \$7.00.
 - Patrick, Carberry, one pen, \$7.25; one pen, \$8.25; one pen, \$8; one pen, \$8.50; one pen, \$8.75.
 - Jas. Murray, Brandon, one pen, \$6.60; one pen, \$7; one pen, \$7.15; and one pen of seven, \$8.40.
 - R. Thomson, Brandon, one pen, \$8.75; one pen, \$7.
 - John Campbell, Brandon, one pen, \$6.50; one pen, \$6.85.
 - John Stoot, Brandon, one pen, \$9.35.
 - F. Nicholson, Franklin, one pen, \$6.85; one pen, \$7.80.
 - R. J. Little, Brandon, one pen, \$6.75.
 - Vincent Shore, Alexander, one pen, \$6.60; one pen, \$7; one pen, \$6.75.
 - C. F. Deakin, Neepawa, one pen, \$6.75.
 - Jas. Sutherland, Brandon, one pen, \$7.
 - A. E. Crammer, Baldur, one pen, \$6.80.
- Buyers and prices, per head, at Portage la Prairie were as follows:
- W. W. Perry, Macdonald, one pen, \$5.75.
 - Steve Benson, Neepawa, one pen, \$7.20; one pen, \$7.
 - Oscar Bailey, High Bluff, one pen, \$7; one pen, \$7.20; one pen, \$7.85; one pen, \$8.
 - Jas. Ewens, Bethany, one pen, \$7; one pen, \$7.60; two pens, \$8.
 - William Miller, Portage, one pen, \$9.30.
 - Rob. Boak, Edwin, one pen, \$8.30.
 - O. Wright, Lavenham, one pen, \$8.45.
 - W. Charlton, Portage, one pen, \$7.70; one pen, \$7.75; one pen, \$8.10.
- Buyers at Winnipeg were as follows:
- E. D. Burdett, Winnipeg, one pen, \$7.75; seven pens, \$7.00.
 - W. J. Dawson, Winnipeg, one pen, \$7.25.
 - H. E. Robinson, Brunkeld, three pens, \$7.00.
 - John Merle, Stony Mountain, one pen, \$7.25; one pen, \$7.10.
 - J. Gulland, Stonewall, one pen, \$7.00.
 - A. P. Langrell, Woodlands, one pen, \$7.10.

A despatch from the East states that the Poultry Producer's Association of Eastern Canada has sent a carload of pullets and cockerels of the utility

breeds to A. W. Foley, poultry expert for Alberta. These birds are choice breeding stock, and will be distributed throughout the province with a view to improving the poultry.

Latest official estimates of Russian grain crops are as follows, in bushels: Rye, 1,182,214,000; wheat, 682,000,000; barley, 431,250,000; oats, 903,374,000. Per acre yields are low, as compared with normal returns for grain crops on this continent. Wheat averaged 9.6 bushels per acre, exactly the average of the decade 1900-1909, and rye 10.6 bushels per acre, which is lower than the decade average, 11.5 bushels.

The 1910 yield of rye exceeds the high record of 1909 by 285 million bushels; each of the other crops, compared with 1909, shows decline, wheat having fallen off 100 million, barley 41 million and oats 242 million bushels. A partial explanation of this rather anomalous state of affairs lies probably in the fact that rye is almost entirely autumn-sown, while three-fourths of the Russian wheat and practically all the barley and oats are spring-sown; the heavy damage from drought in July, was largely confined to spring crops.

Events of the Week

A government engineer recently discovered a new mountain in Canadian territory, north of the Arctic Circle, which is believed to be the highest on the continent. The height is estimated at 22,000 feet, 2,000 feet higher than Mount McKinley.

The Manitoba Good Roads Association is asking the provincial government to set aside the sum of \$500,000 for road improvement. The proposal is to be considered by the government at the next cabinet meeting.

The Salvation Army is preparing for enlarged immigration work in the coming season. The director of immigration is in Canada completing preparations at this end for the work. Next year more attention than ever will be given to the bringing out of domestics from the British Isles.

Grain shipments this year are unusually light and vessel owners on the lakes are in difficulty finding cargoes. Export business has been small, and the low rate in force is said to be making the business unprofitable. Lake captains predict an early closing this season, due to the low rates and the high insurance on vessels and cargoes in December.

The first attempt to cross the Atlantic by airship was made last week and ended in failure. The airship was a dirigible balloon of new type, and was supposed to be good for the trip from America to the British Isles. After being in the air 72 hours, the crew were forced to take to their boat, and were rescued by a steamer.

Dominion trade returns for the first half of the present fiscal year show an increase of nearly \$56,000,000, or 18 per cent., as compared with the corresponding months from April to September, inclusive, in 1909. Imports totalled \$223,464,221, and exports \$127,526,432. Customs revenue for the six months was \$35,347,705, an increase over last year of \$7,041,177.

Constitutional changes of a rather radical nature are believed to be pending England. As nearly as can be judged, the scheme involves the abolition of the House of Lords and the granting of home rule in local affairs to Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales. An Imperial Parliament will probably be formed to consist of a House of Commons of 200 members and a Senate of the same number. In the Senate the colonies are to have representation. This is a summary of the scheme in the rough. The working out of the details will devolve on a conference to be held shortly.



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HOME JOURNAL

Save Those Who Are Here

The race suicide question is one that has not much weight in Western Canada, where it seems impossible to keep pace with the increase in population in the provision of school accommodation. It may be of more serious import in other parts of the world, but everywhere the subject of a decreasing birth-rate is getting more attention than it deserves, and a good deal of consideration that would be better expended in other matters.

There is always great emphasis placed by these "big family" enthusiasts on the large broods of a generation or two ago, when anything less than half a dozen children was a disgrace, and a dozen was a common occurrence. Somebody investigating these big families has discovered that it required two or three mothers to bring them into the world, and that the percentage of longevity among married women is much higher now than then. In the old days they wore themselves out at an early age in bearing children and the father promptly married again. So that the birth-rate per mother, which is the only fair way to judge, did not average more than three or four children, which isn't any better showing than that of to-day.

Another defence to be made against the bitter accusations of those who demand quantity rather than quality in the human race is that if the number of births is fewer, the number of infant deaths is also much less. To preserve the life of a child already born and give it a chance to grow to healthy manhood is surely of as much value at least as to bring another into the world and have no time nor strength to care for it.

What is urgently needed, far more than fussing about the birth-rate, is to have some anxiety about the growing carelessness and disregard of human life. It is no encouragement to bring a child into a world from which he is apt to be forcibly ejected at any time, not by Providence nor by unavoidable catastrophes, but by the wilful or thoughtless acts of other people. In less than a month more than fifty people were killed, and more than a hundred injured in train and trolley wrecks, because a man neglected his orders or disobeyed them. The Vanderbilt Cup race killed three people and injured twenty in a wanton effort to make speed, and for the same reason seventy people were drowned in a wreck on the Pacific ocean. A great mine disaster resulting in many deaths was due to improper management in a desire to save money rather than spend it on ventilating and other safety devices. A great newspaper building with its hundreds of workers was wrecked by a bomb set by someone through malicious hatred. Is it worth while bringing up children for this violent end? Better, far better, to devote every energy toward making this a good and safe world for those who are already in it.

* * *

Mrs. Fleming, the woman astronomer at the Harvard College Observatory, has discovered another new star, making thirteen that have been picked out by the three women observers who have been connected with the institution during the past 25 years in which period only sixteen new stars have been found. Mrs. Fleming found the star on each of 21 photographs taken at Arequipa Observatory during the spring and early summer. Its approximate position is right ascension, 16 hours, 31 minutes, 4 seconds; declination, 52

hours, 10 minutes, 6 seconds; and is in the constellation of Mars. The star does not appear in photographs taken during the 20 years prior to March of this year.

A Living Land, Not Dead

It is a cheering thing to find life where you thought there was death. And in spite of appearances to the contrary there must be life where the thing tries to resuscitate itself. In this case it is a country which is showing that the spirit is yet within the body. There has been in the minds of most people only one thing surer than the glories and achievements of ancient Greece and that was the complete decay of the qualities that made her great. But if one may judge from a recent event, the Grecian spirit has been not dead, but sleeping through the centuries, and the time of awakening is at hand. Lord Byron portrays in "The Isles of Greece" the condition of the country a century ago, hopeless under Turkish rule:

'Tis something, in the dearth of fame,
Though link'd among a fetter'd race,
To feel at least a patriot's shame,
Even as I sing, suffuse my face;
For what is left the poet here?
For Greek's a blush—for Greece a tear.

Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
Must we but blush?—our fathers bled.
Earth! render back from out thy breast
A remnant of our Spartan dead!
Of the three hundred grant but three
To make a new Thermopylae.

What, silent still? and silent all?
Ah! no; the voices of the dead
Sound like a distant torrent's fall,
And answer, "Let one living head,
But one, arise—we come, we come!"
'Tis but the living who are dumb.

But now there is hope that leaders will be found to aid Greece to cast off the chains of the Turk, and widespread appeal is being made to Greeks to awake to the remembrance of what they once were and to believe that they can yet be a living nation among living nations. And the appeal is not only to those at home, but to the crowds who, despairing of a national life there, have sought new homes in more progressive nations. Every Greek colony in America is being visited and aroused to help in the great work of making a living nation out of a dead country. The effect of these appeals can be judged by the results in the Greek colony in Toronto. Chevalier Matzukes, Grecian naval officer, statesman and poet, was the messenger with the gospel of freedom from Turkey. He came and talked to them quietly and without ranting in their native tongue. He reminded them of their birth, of the enemies of Greece, of the duty of those who had left her shores for other lands. Would not the exiles build a warship for the Grecian navy? The response came with miraculous promptness. Men ripped open belts and jackets to get at the savings of years, they took the rings from their fingers and ears, and the ornaments from their necks and gave, and gave, till there was nothing left. In that one day they raised eight thousand dollars, and because they had given of their hard-earned money, the flame of patriotism burned high in their hearts. Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

Victims of Their Own Greed

Last week the closed doors of a business place in Montreal were besieged by an anxious crowd who tried in vain to get in. They wanted to see this man Sheldon, who, until a day or two before, had carried on a brokerage business there for two years. But the doors refused to yield, and Sheldon was said to be in New York. The dailies spoke of the crowd as victims of this man and his sharp dealing.

They are not; they are victims of their own greed, perhaps a very few of them of their own ignorance.

Sheldon promised investments which would yield thirty and forty per cent. profits. The get-rich-quick crowd snapped at the bait without stopping to consider that to give them any such profit somebody had to be robbed. In a frantic effort to grasp all they could farms and homes were mortgaged, even life insurance policies used as security on which to raise the necessary money.

A few who were in the game early got some of the profits, but most of them re-invested what they had made. The later comers were those who were beating at Sheldon's doors last week.

The victims are not the investors whose money has slipped over the border with a scoundrel, but the wives and children and honest creditors of these foolish men who were caught in a trap which they had helped to set for others.

* * *

In view of the forthcoming centenary of Charles Dickens, a scheme has been put forward by the *Strand Magazine* to raise funds for the benefit of his grandchildren, some of whom are in straitened circumstances. It is suggested that possessors of copies of Dickens' works—the total number extant is estimated at 24,000,000—should purchase a specially designed penny stamp to affix to each volume. If only a quarter of the copies in circulation bore such a stamp a handsome sum would be raised for the benefit of the descendants of one of the greatest of benefactors, who, owing to the state of the law of copyright during his lifetime, was prevented from securing to his heirs more than an infinitesimal share of the profits earned by the sale of his books.

* * *

The Dalai Lama, of Thibet, is now at Peking, and the chief of the Buddhists has not reached the celestial capital without trouble. The gates were obstacles that had to be surmounted literally. His saintly character and office would not permit of any object being interposed between him and Heaven. The Chinese intellect was quite equal to the occasion. An artist painted a canvas sky, and it was attached to the roof of the gate, but the Dalai Lama would be no party to this pious fraud. Such a subterfuge was unworthy of his high office. At last the difficulty was overcome by erecting an inclined plane on each side of the gate, and by this means, his holiness passed above the walls of the city with no object between him and Heaven.

* * *

At a joint meeting of the Methodist and Presbyterian missionary committees in Winnipeg, it was decided to establish a church for Chinamen. C. A. Coleman, now in Switzerland, will take charge of this.



Hope's Quiet Hour

GOOD FELLOWSHIP

They came to meet us. . . whom when Paul saw, he thanked God, and took courage.—Acts xxviii. : 15.

I reached home several days ago, and have only this minute finished reading the pile of letters and MSS. which had accumulated during my trip to Europe. It is impossible to mention them individually, but I thank the writers for their kindness, and for the interest they show in our Quiet Hour.

It has been inadvisable to throw open this column to correspondents, but occasionally a MS. sent to me finds its way into print.

My old friend, Mr. Ebenezer Tracy, who calls himself "a boy of 81," writes that his mother, in the old days, used to describe the glories of Heaven. "Heaven appeared a very far-off country, and all the inhabitants were total strangers—I had never seen any of them. But now, as I think of Heaven, it seems so near that it is like going out of this room into the next. My parents, brothers, sisters, and numbers of friends are there: so that it really seems to me that I have more friends in Heaven than on earth. But the best of all the friends is the One who is preparing a place for me in the Heavenly Home."

What an inspiring thing fellowship is! When I stood on the deck of "The Grampian" at Glasgow, nearly two weeks ago, and heard the crowd on the dock singing the dear old Scotch songs, and the grand hymns which we all love, as a token of fellowship with the true friends who were leaving them, I did a wee bit o' greetin' myself (is that the proper way to spell the Scotch?) though not one of all that crowd of lads and lassies was thinking of me when the faces were uplifted and the voices rang out in the often-repeated refrain:

"God be with you till we meet again!
When life's perils thick confound you,
Put his loving arms around you;

Keep love's banner floating o'er you,
Smite death's threatening wave before you;

God be with you till we meet again."

Friends—what a power they are to help us forward on our way! How a letter, or a word of affection, or even the remembrance that somebody cares, can help us to "thank God and take courage," as we brace ourselves to lift the burdens of life.

A few days ago when the express from Montreal dashed past the little village where I was born, the sight of friends standing on a fence waving handkerchiefs, and the crack of the pistol-shots fired as a salute, meant more to me than I can tell you.

Friends don't always give the kind of sympathy that can inspire those who need their help. Often a friend will only speak words of sorrowful pity, when he might encourage a sad heart to be joyful in tribulation.

One who was called to shoulder a heavy responsibility received this inspiring message from a life-long friend: "You are having a rare experience, and must feel that God has shown you special favor in asking you to make a big venture in His Name, and to carry a heavy burden. There are moments when St. Paul's words are real and stirring: 'I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared to the glory that shall be revealed to usward.' Time seems so insignificant, and the severest discipline so temporary, that one is able to be patient."

Don't you think that a message like that—a message from one who really

cared—would be a word of power, rousing a discouraged soul to thank God and take courage?

We are so filled with wonder at St. Paul's undaunted facing of difficulty and danger that we are apt to forget his human need of fellowship. Our text shows that the great Apostle could draw strength, courage, and joy from the welcome of friends. He was nearing Rome, approaching the great city, not only as a stranger but as a prisoner,

scribed in "The Survey" for July 2. It is for the maids who are hired to wait on the college girls, and there the positions are reversed, and the college girls delight in serving the maids. Here is an extract from the article in "The Survey":

"In a setting of evergreens, with a lovely lawn in the foreground, and the glass arches of the college conservatory at one side, the Good Fellowship Clubhouse stands as a unique though integral part of the college equipment.

"Here the maids belonging to the Good Fellowship Club—130 of them already—entertain their friends, prepare their refreshments, use the sewing machine, wash and iron their own clothes get acquainted with each other, and make at home the stranger coming from the countryside or over sea to serve with them the great college household. Here they may seek or accept service from the college girls in learning English, cooking, sharing the treasures of literature, art and music, and in taking from them their own share of play and games, folk dances and the maypole—for which the college gymnasium is used weekly.

"But so democratic has been the

have as easy a life as possible, and shove others aside in struggling to get the best of everything for ourselves?

"As the days go by, are our hands more swift

For a trifle beyond their share,
Than to grasp—through a kindly,
helpful life—

The burden some one must bear?"

The burdens are there. Some one must carry them. Are you willing to lift more than you are actually forced to carry? Our Master's command is: "Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain." If you have the spirit of a bondsman, you will carry only the load which you can't escape; if you have the Spirit of Christ—the Friend of friends—you will gladly spend and be spent for those whom He loves. Do you know anyone who is not beloved by Him?

DORA FARNCOMB.

Dear Hope,—I was very much impressed by your talk on "Why I Believe the Bible." Now, the Bible is the most wonderful book in the whole world, and I don't understand why it is that more people in the world don't try to follow its teachings better than they do. I don't see, or can't see, for my part, why it is that every Christian man and woman is not a missionary. A woman or man nowadays, to my mind, need not go to Africa to China to be a missionary, as we have heathens all around us—they even come to our very door in the form of tramps. How do we treat them? De we always deal out the bread of Life to them, along with a bit of temporal bread? We often meet opportunities to give the cup of cold water, but oh, how we fail! A good many of us could say (if we would be honest with ourselves), "Here am I, O Lord, but do send somebody else; I haven't time; I'm too nervous, or I'm afraid." Perhaps, more often, if we see them first, they don't see us—the door is locked. Who are we locking the door against? Whose time are we using? Who, or what, rules our nerves? What are nerves, and who gave us nerves, and for what use are they? "Oh, I am afraid of tramps," you say. Is that true? Where, and in whom have you put your trust? I think the heathens are sadly neglected, both at home and abroad. If Christian men or women can't be missionaries to their own children, or to someone in their own neighborhood, or among their friends or relations, their faith in God's great love to the world is not very strong.

Seems to me, Dear Hope, I could write right on, after reading what I have of your new book, "The Vision of His Face." I feel as if I was quite well acquainted with you.

Hastings. MRS. R. A. P.

He was an observant little chap, with a knack of storing knowledge wonderful in one so young.

"Pa," he said the other day, "I hear Uncle Joe is going to be married on Friday."

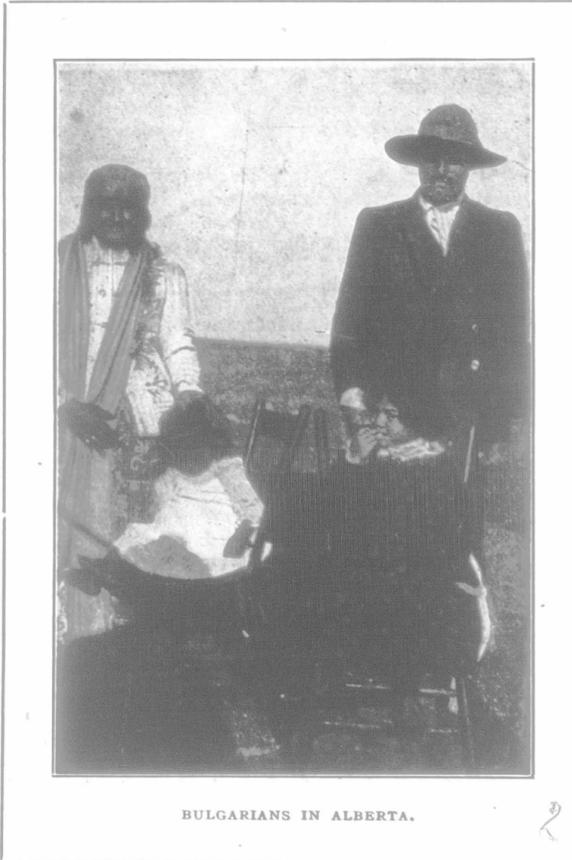
"Yes," said his father, "Uncle Joe has only three days more."

The little boy sighed. "The last three days," he said, "they give them everything to eat that they ask for, don't they, pa?"

The well-known hymn, "Abide With Me," was recently translated from the English into Yiddish and Esperanto.

The translator of that hymn into the Yiddish is Philip Sidersky, superintendent of Emmanuel Christian Mission to the Jews, Baltimore, Md., while the translator of that hymn into Esperanto, is the Rev. Paul H. Hoffman, of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md.

Perhaps the first time that this hymn was used at church service in the Esperanto language, was on Sunday, August 14, at Washington, D. C., in connection with the Esperanto Congress held in that city, the service being conducted by Mr. Hoffman, the translator of the hymn into the recently acquired language; while the same hymn has been sung by Yiddish-speaking people in many of the large cities at the open-air Gospel meetings that the translator of this hymn, Mr. Sidersky, is conducting in that language, as well as in Hebrew and English.



BULGARIANS IN ALBERTA.

to be tried, and possibly executed, by a cruel, heathen emperor. After the hardships of the long and trying journey it would be little wonder if his heart was heavy as he thought of the doubtful prospect before him. But the news of his coming had reached Rome—though there was no "wireless" communication such as we have now—and Christians who had heard of this noble soldier of Christ hurried out to welcome him. He was a great leader, a man of deathless renown, and yet these unknown Christians had power to help him to do great things for the cause of Christ.

Yesterday evening I went to a week-night service in my brother's church in Toronto; and, after the service, nearly the whole congregation shook hands with me, with hearty expressions of welcome. If a greeting is merely a formal thing—only an outside husk of politeness—it has very little value; but this spontaneous expression of goodwill touched me very deeply. Like the great Apostle, I "thanked God and took courage."

The girls of Vassar College have a "Good Fellowship Club," which is de-

consideration of those who built and support the clubhouse for those who use it, that none but invited guests of the maids' own Good Fellowship Club may even visit the house. The student body and the club membership meet and mingle in the 'council' and in the classes, clubs and recreational groups.

"The college girls, besides providing for maintenance and the resident supervisor, have given or raised \$10,000 for the building, and \$17,000 toward an endowment. In appreciation of this goodwill, the Good Fellowship maids have contributed one hundred dollars in addition to their dues.

"The college women on their part recognize the reflex advantages to them and the college of having this viewpoint of democratic vision and the natural points of contact it affords for giving and getting a larger share of human experience."

Good Fellowship is a great treasure, but it is within the reach of every one of us. Are we really trying to make the most of the opportunities of friendliness which God has given us? Or are we trying to shirk responsibility,

WHERE DO YOU GET AIR?

Dear Chatterers.—It seems to me I have done more than a fair share of the talking in this honorable corner lately, but now that harvest and threshing is over, there should be a back seat calling for me. But before retiring to the rear I am moved to say something about ventilation of houses.

All summer long the open doors and windows have been a matter of course and fresh air has been more than possible to obtain—you couldn't avoid having it if you wanted to. But now that there is a chill in the air, there is a decided temptation to shut doors and windows and hug the stove, or often to shut doors and windows so as to save putting a fire in the stove.

It is the poorest kind of economy. "No use trying to warm the whole prairie!" somebody grumbles, and the heat is kept carefully bottled up, likewise the air. Now there is no more perishable goods in the world than confined air, it should be discarded after being once used. Instead of that four or five people sit in a room for an evening and use over and over hundreds of times the air that should have been used but once. They go to bed, sleep all night in the same worn-out atmosphere and wonder why they feel so stupid and drowsy in the morning. Haven't you seen the school children hardly awake at the breakfast table, heavy-eyed and without appetite? They have fought with stale air all night; no wonder the poor little mortals are tired out.

I've had some experience of my own in that line. The chief cause that drove chum and me to housekeeping was because our landlady had put a storm window on our room early in November—one of those vicious things that do not open and have three microscopic holes in the bottom sash, which get clogged with the first snow storm. We were wretched for a week without knowing the cause, bad-tempered after finding it out. It wouldn't have taken much to make us quarrel. Then we moved. We slept every night with the top sash down, and the storm window pushed out, and the radiator wrapped in a blanket to keep it from freezing and bursting the waterpipes. No dark brown taste or puffy eyelids in the morning and we hadn't a cold between us all winter.

For my solemn belief is that colds are not the result of cold weather, but of too little fresh air and too much food.

Now, the styles of house-building are so many and so varied that it is hard to recommend any method applicable to all. But a great many of you have experimented and found a way that suits your home to provide a supply of fresh air without making the household suffer from cold.

For the sake of the newcomers, who dread our winter, and who are preparing to seal up every aperture and stay close to the stove all winter, write and tell us how you do it. And write now—as soon as you read this, please.

DAME DURDEN.

SPECIAL MEETINGS FOR MANITOBA WOMEN

Arrangements have been made to conduct a series of institute meetings for women during November and December, under the auspices of the various agricultural societies of the province of Manitoba, and thus afford the women of our rural communities an opportunity to meet together and discuss various problems of home management.

Miss A. B. Juniper, professor of household science, and Miss M. Kennedy, instructor in needlework, both of the Manitoba Agricultural College staff, will address the meetings on topics of particular interest to homemakers, and it is expected that a very interesting series of meetings will be held.

It is essential that those in charge of the household science department should meet with the homemakers of the province if they are to be of service to them, to understand their difficulties and to gain from the ladies sympathy and co-operation, and at the same time to explain the aims and scope of the department.

The object of the present tour is to form, where such are desired, clubs, where women may meet to discuss

The Ingle Nook

matters of interest to the home and community. Such clubs to have the benefit of all the household science department can do in the way of supplying written information, printed matter and speakers to supplement local efforts from time to time.

Below is given a list of meetings to be held in November. Notice will be given later regarding the December meetings:

Morris, Thursday	Nov. 3
Russell, Tuesday	" 8
Strathclair, Thursday	" 10
Deloraine, Tuesday	" 15
Manitou, Thursday	" 17
Roland, Monday	" 21
Carman, Wednesday	" 23
Dauphin, Tuesday	" 29
Emerson, Friday	" 4
Birtle, Wednesday	" 9
Minnedosa, Friday	" 11
Cartwright, Wednesday	" 16
Morden, Friday	" 18
Miami, Tuesday	" 22
Virde, Friday	" 25

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

Dear Dame Durden,—You have called early for ideas for Christmas, but you didn't catch this body napping this year, as I have a few things done and some more planned out, and we



READY FOR A ROUND-UP

know that planning is half the work. Maybe someone else can get some help from my list, and I'm going to watch out for the lists the other members send of their plans for Christmas.

For two small folks who love "pitchers," but haven't learned yet to take good care of books, I'm going to make "picture" scrapbooks by pasting with photographic paste on sheets of glazed lining, all the pretty pictures from papers and magazines that I've been saving up for a year. I'll make my books about 11 x 9 inches and stitch the sheets together.

Then I'm going to make some skirt holders like the ones you showed us a picture of in the Ingle Nook last year, only with an improvement. Mine will be made to hold two skirts by having three-quarters of a yard of ribbon, instead of half a yard and pulling a third of the length right through the ring, and having a safety pin on both ends. Isn't that a brilliant idea of mine?

Then I overheard a friend say that her good towels were wearing out because they were laundered so often rather than because they were used so much. They were handed out to chance guests, used just once and put in the wash. So I'm going to give her a pair of guest towels, made of good quality linen huckaback towelling in the narrow width—18 or 20 inches wide and 27 inches long. The ends are buttonholed and one end has a simple design in wallachian embroidery.

The very newest bow-ties are made

of ribbon velvet made in a stiff bow and the edges of the loops piped with fancy silk cut on the bias. A yard of 1 1/2 or 2 inch ribbon will make quite long loops, and form one of the stiff ties that the young girls like to wear with their linen collars. Some prefer shorter ends and then 1/4-yard is plenty of ribbon. Do not try to tie the bow but cut a little piece off the ribbon, and pipe it to make the fold to hold the loops together.

This is all I can think of for this time, but I want to hear what the rest are doing.

BETTINA.

OLD COUNTRY DISHES

There is a fragrance of the old world about the simple country dishes, junket, frumenty, flummery, and the rest. In the short summer evening Corydon told Thyrsis "How fairy Mab the junkets ate," and how the drudging goblin swet to earn his bowl of cream, duly set forth for him in the dairy overnight.

The principal component of all these dishes is milk, and its richer constituent—cream. "Curds" is the proper name for junket, and they still call it curds or "cruddes" in Scotland. Piers Plowman talks of having "a few cruddes and creme and a haver cake."

recipe: Melt two ounces of gelatine in a pint and a half of water, add the juice of three lemons and a little sugar. Stir in a pint of well-whipped cream and set in a mould to stiffen. The flummery may be decorated with blanched almonds or glace cherries, and flavored simply with orange flower water or rose water. These flummeries should simmer for a little to dissolve the gelatine, but lemon juice and cream should not be added until they have cooled.

Flummery was in vogue in the eighteenth century, for Goldsmith tells of a farmer whose favorite supper was wild ducks and flummery.

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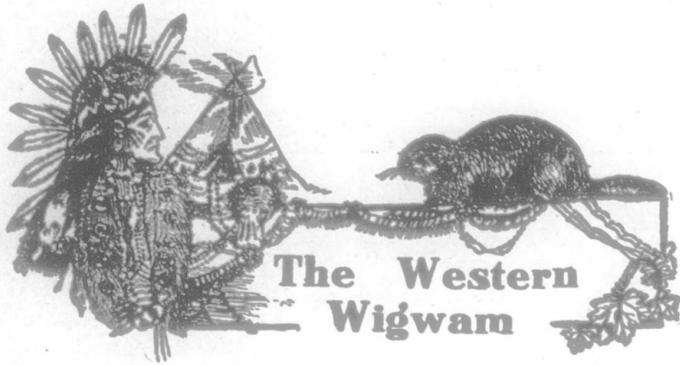
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The Western Wigwam

LIKES HUNTING RABBITS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am thirteen years of age and am a very poor hand at writing and a very poor speller.

I live on a ranch three miles from the nearest town. My father died when I was six years old and after a year my brother died. He was three years old. I have one brother living yet, who is seventeen years old. I like hunting rabbits in the winter when the snow goes up to my knees. I would like to correspond with some other Wigs.

Alta. GRAY HEAD.

NO BOAT RIDING THIS YEAR

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam. I was glad to see my first letter in the paper. I received my button all right and it is very pretty. I am a member of two other clubs. We just got two weeks' holidays this year, but then we have no school during the winter.

Our big slough is nearly all dry. Last summer we took nice rides on the slough but now it is nearly all mud.

I would like to correspond with any girl.

Sask. MELINDA WOLFE.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL CONTEST

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your beautiful club, and I hope it won't reach the W. P. B. My brother has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for nearly a year and I like the letters very much. Every time they bring the mail I always rush for THE ADVOCATE to read the letters. I am ten years old and in the third grade. Our teacher's name is Mr. R—. I have five brothers and no sisters. We have a team of horses and two cows and two dogs. I am enclosing a two cent stamp for a button. Our teacher told us on Sunday that they were going to get red buttons and blue buttons and one side would have the blue button and the other the red. If the scholar that wore the red button brought in a new scholar that scholar would wear a red button too, and just the same on the other side. I think that would be a good plan, don't you? I guess I will have to close now as my letter is getting long. Yours very lovingly.

SUNBEAM.

A GOOD LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club, though my father has taken THE ADVOCATE for many years.

We have four working horses and three colts. One horse is thirty years old. There are seven head of cattle. We have sixty-one sheep, and papa sold nineteen this fall and got \$127.50 for them. Mamma has sixty-two chickens and my oldest sister has nineteen. We have one pig, one dog and one cat.

I was ten years old on the 13th of July and had a party, to which about forty guests came. My oldest brother, Arthur, who is eight, had a little party.



"I SAID SOMETHING MORE."

too. He is in the first book at school and I am in the second. I have two sisters, Sarah and Ethel, who are both going to school, and I have a little sister of four, and a baby brother who is just a year old. His name is Claudie. Papa's birthday was on Easter Sunday and we all went over to our nearest neighbor's, about half a mile away. Mamma went over there to-night and left me to take care of the baby, but papa is putting him to sleep now.

I have to get up at five o'clock to get ready for school, for the teacher is going to give prizes to the pupils that get to school in time every day, and prizes to those who are present every day. I picked potatoes all day yesterday.

Alta. ALICE DICKENS.

ALL WITH FATHER AGAIN

Dear Wigs,—This is my first letter to your charming club, so I will do my best. We live twenty-five miles from Pincher Creek, the town we always go to, and five miles from the post office. I ride horseback after the mail nearly every week. I have two brothers and one sister older than myself. Father came to this country eight years ago last March. We children came four years ago the twenty-first of September. Mother died when I was a wee baby of four months. My brothers and sister were in an orphan's home, but I was with my aunt until we came to father. Father has taken your paper for years, and says it is the best farm paper he ever took. I am sending a stamped envelope for a button. I think they are very nice. My birthday is on the twenty-fifth of December. I will be fourteen years old then. Your friend.

SISTER'S HELPER.

A MISCHIEVOUS CROW

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the club and it won't be very long. I have been reading the letters from the Wigs for a long time and think I'll let them hear from me. I live on a farm nine miles from a city and two miles from a siding. I like to watch the trains go along past. The school I go to is two miles from where I live. Our teacher's name is Miss M—. I like going to school very much and am in the fifth reader.

I will close with a little story: Last summer a neighbor woman of ours had a pet crow. He was as mischievous as could be. One day she was washing and she took off her ring and put it on the table. When she went outside the crow picked it up and flew away with it. A few days after it picked up a silver spoon and she watched where he went to. She followed him to a little knoll not far from the house and there she found the ring. After that she was careful enough to put things where he could not get them.

Sask. BLACK HEAD.

A BREEZY LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I was glad to see my other letter in print. I am keeping house this afternoon, because mamma and my sister are over picking potatoes. I should have gone but I have a very bad cold. Mama thought I ought not to go, so she went in my place. I would like you to send me a button if you don't mind. I am greatly interested in the Boys' Club. I am awfully fond of boys' sports and work. We lived in Ontario before we came here. We have lived in the West six years on the 27th August. I like the West far better than the East. Like a good many of the members I love books and I have read quite a few. I read

"Anne of Avonlea" and also "Anne of Green Gables." I think Davey was awfully cute, and such a little mischief! Dora was just sweet, too. She was just a little woman. I have read "Black Beauty" too. I used to get that book and go off some place by myself and cry over his troubles, which were many. Did you ever read "Beautiful Joe," Cousin Dorothy? I did and think it an awfully good book. I have read two or three of Ralph Connor's, but I think they are a bit too sentimental. They are very good reading though. I have read "Ben Hur." It is just grand, in my estimation. He had more troubles even than Black Beauty.

How many of the members can keep house? I can, although I am not particularly fond of it. I hate scrubbing worse than anything. I can do dishes, make bread, cake, pies and blanc mange and several other little things. I tried my hand at butter four years ago, but it was just awful. I can milk cows and drive horses. I don't mean all horses, but I can manage some horses.

I guess I will close with best wishes for the club.

WESTERN COWGAL (13).

LONGER NEXT TIME

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years and I enjoy reading the letters of your club. I live in a hotel in Tyvan, but I am going to move to the farm in about a month. There are about fifty children going to our school. I hope this letter will escape the W. P. B. I am sending you a letter with a stamp and my address on it. Please send me a button and I will write again.

Sask.

CLIFFORD JONES.

VERY SHORT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my fourth letter to your charming club. I am nine years old. I go to school every day. There are sixteen children going to school here. I wrote a letter for my little sister a while ago. I have a mile and a half to walk to school. I live six miles from Arden. My teacher's name is Miss Mc— and I like her very well.

Man.

AUTUMN LEAF.

(Drawings must be done on plain paper with black ink before they can be used in THE ADVOCATE. Try again.—C. D.)

A GOOD ONION CROP

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I received my button and I think it is very pretty. We have our grain threshed and quite a bit of grain, too. Our school is not going to open now because we cannot get a teacher.

One night I went in the chicken house and the chickens were running out. I thought there was something in the chicken house, and I saw a weasel in the chicken house. We have taken our potatoes up, and onions now. I sacked the onions up, and had fourteen sacks of them.

Alta.

L. McCUE.

A LAME BROTHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I would like to be a member, too. I am going to school every day. We have a mile and a half to walk. Our teacher's name is Miss M—. We like her very much. I am ten years old and am in grade three. We have seven horses and four cows, six cats, ten pigs and one dog. We have two little canaries. I have five brothers and two sisters. My youngest brother is lame. He has a sore leg. He is three years old. My brothers' names are Harry, Roy, Willie, Lea, Earl. My sisters' names are Clara, Mazie, and myself is Myrtle. There is eight of a family. I hope I will receive a button and be your member ever more.

RED HEAD.

BOB AND BILL

Dear Editor,—I have intended to write to your charming club ever since it started. We live ten miles from the boundary line between United States and Canada. We have a Scotch collie pup whose name is Bob, and a kitten whose name is Bill. The prairie chickens are very thick. The season comes in on October 1st. I am sending you a stamped envelope for a button, and hope to see my letter in print.

Man.

MELVILLE JOPE.

A SMART PONY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first letter I have written to your interesting club, and I think you have a splendid name for it. We have one cat, which we call Tiby, and a dog named Bob. We had a little black pony that would sit up, but papa traded it for an old mare and a colt. In a way I would rather live in the country, because I like horses so well and little calves. I am enclosing a two cent stamp for a button, please. Wishing the club every success.

Man.

JESSIE SUTHERLAND.

BABY ROBERT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would like to write for your charming club. I have two sisters and two brothers. I am ten years old and my oldest sister is ten years old. We are all through threshing. My father runs the separator. I go to school with my oldest sister and my brother, and I am in the third reader. My sister is in the first and my brother is in the second. We have a baby; his name is Robert, and he is one year old.

Man.

MAGGIE HENRY.

PLANNING FOR THANKSGIVING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I am twelve years old and in the third reader. We walk to school and we are three-quarters of a mile from it. I live on the farm six miles from town. My sister and brother and I are going twenty-five miles out west on the dog-pond for Thanksgiving. I have three sisters and three brothers. I will enclose a two cent stamp for a button. Please send me one. I wish the Wigs good luck.

Alta.

MABEL WARD.

I WONDER

They seem so very strange to me. The things that I can never see! The thunder makes a threatening noise To frighten little girls and boys, But though I hear it all around, I cannot see what makes the sound! The wind comes roaring through the trees, Or comes and frolics after me, But I can never catch a sight Of Mr. Wind by day or night! And sometimes, when it's still, the cold Will nip my nose and make me scold, But I can't see the cold at all, Or how it makes the mercury fall!

And this is also very queer, The things I see but cannot hear! The sun goes marching up the sky, The moon and stars hang low and high, The earth goes buzzing, buzzing round, But I can never hear a sound! And then I take my seeds and sow Out in the garden patch, but though I watch them morning, noon and night, And listen, too, with all my might, I cannot hear or see them grow, They seem so very still and slow. But surely as I run away And quite forget myself in play, My plants all steal a march on me And blossom when I do not see. And so, although I never hear Or see myself, from year to year, Grow one bit bigger, still I can Believe some day I'll be a man.

—The Youth's Companion



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

HIS GUARDIAN



THE BOYS' CLUB

JOHNNY RUNNING BULL'S ACCIDENT

Dear Editor and Boys, I will try to make this letter more interesting than the last one. I can't write any too well now, as my right shoulder is sore from a hurt I got last Thursday morning. I guess the boys would like to hear about it:

Last Wednesday night I didn't get the milch cows and so I had to get out early Thursday morning and get them. But I didn't. I only got about a quarter of a mile from home when Dick, my horse, stumbled, his head went between his forelegs and he turned somersault and I was flat on the ground below him. The squeeze hurt me, but I did not feel it for a while. I got up and walked twelve or fifteen yards towards home, when a severe pain started in my right leg and also in my shoulder and arm. I lay down and yelled on dad, but he didn't hear me. In a few minutes I got up and limped home. My mother carefully examined my shoulder and found no broken bones. She rubbed liniment on it and here I am now, and dad is getting the cattle.

Well, boys, I've found some king birds' nests now, three in number; one in a stump about four feet off the ground made mostly of wool, another in a poplar tree about ten feet off the ground, made entirely of sage grass, and the other in a robin's nest. Just a word or two about cruelty. Who is the cruellest boy, a country or a town one? The town boy, of course. They just love when they wound a prairie chicken to see it jumping around in the death agony. And what would a country boy do? He would stretch its neck and stop its suffering.

I would like to correspond with Cowboy Bill, Prairie Brother, A Saskatchewan Coyote, Twenty-Two, and Golden Eagle. My address is with the editor. Please correct my mistakes, Editor. Your friend.

JOHNNY RUNNING BULL.

CONUNDRUMS FROM A FAR COUNTRY

The children of the Philippine Islands (look up their country on your map of Asia) are fond of riddles, too. Here are a few that a traveller to the islands found them asking one another: The answers will be published in a later issue. Write down the answers to as many as you can guess and then compare them with the answers given and see how many you have right:

1. The mother and father say, "Let us stand up," but the children say, "Let us lie across."
2. A small brook filled with shells.
3. His words can be heard but are hard to understand; when you look at his face you will understand what he says.
4. At night they come without being fetched and by day they are lost without being stolen.
5. I saw two boats, but only one person was aboard.
6. There are two princesses who live on the two sides of a mountain; when one cries both cry.
7. When held it goes; when loose it lies down.
8. If he sits down he is high; if he stands up he is low.
9. If you chop it, it heals at once.
10. I saw nine birds. I shot five of them. How many were left?

A DOG NEWSIE

Dear Editor,—I haven't got a dog of my own or I'd try to teach him tricks. But here's a dog I read about that a boy owns in Brandon, Manitoba. He is a Scotch collie named Rover, and his master is a newsboy named Stothard. He got Rover when he was a puppy so small that he had to be carried through the snowdrifts. When he grew a little

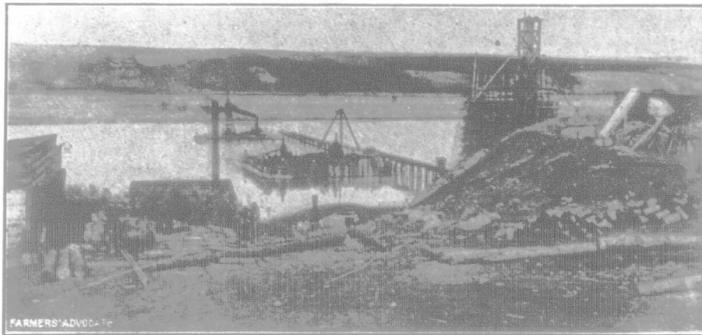
bigger he pulled the sleigh the newsboy used to deliver his papers, but after a while they planned a better scheme. Rover delivers half the supply of papers himself. Stothard takes one side of the street and the dog the other. Rover gets a paper, rushes across the street, jumps the fence and puts the paper on the doorstep; or if the door is open he goes right into the house and gives it to the customer. Sometimes he gets a biscuit for this, but he never waits around when on duty. When a new subscriber is on his beat the house is pointed out by his master and he says "In there." If a customer moves or stops taking the paper, Stothard shakes his head at the house and says, "No, not there," and the dog knows and does not forget.

I'd like to own a dog like that.

DOG LOVER.

MORE ABOUT BOY SCOUTS
(Continued from last week.)

The teaching is given almost entirely through play. We play at be-



BRIDGE BUILDING ON C. P. R. AT OUTLOOK, SASK.

ing Indians and pirates, buccaneers, frontiersmen and cowboys, while some of us guard a village from attack, others try to creep in unseen. One of us plays the part of an assassin and flies from justice, leaving a trail of Indian corn, each grain representing a drop of blood from his reeking dagger. The troop goes in pursuit, and when the assassin is caught, he is tried by judge and jury.

The boys learn to dance the Scouts' war dance and to sing the Scouts' war songs. Music and dancing, even of the roughest and wildest sort, prove an immense attraction. They give a fair chance for wild spirits to be worked off. The patrol leaders carry bugles, one or two others play the drum, and when the Scouts go marching they march to music. When the drums are silent, they sing the fine Scout songs.

In due time we become second-class Scouts. Now it is our ambition to become first-class Scouts. We have much to learn. The Scout never comes to the end of his lessons. Having climbed one height, another height always rises before him. Before he may wear a first-class badge he must satisfy examiners in ten matters: First, he must be able to swim fifty yards. He must have a shilling in the savings bank. He must be able to send and receive a message, either in semaphore or Morse, sixteen letters per minute. As a test in self-reliance he is sent off on a two days' journey by himself, or with only one other Scout. On returning, he must write an intelligible report of things seen. Then he must know how to deal with various accidents—ice-breaking, electric shock, drowning, runaway carriage, and so on. He must prove that he can make a damper, cook a hunter's stew, skin and cook a rabbit, or pluck and cook a bird. He must read a map and draw sketch maps; use an axe for felling timber;

and judge distance, area, size, numbers, height and weight within 25 per cent. error. Finally, he must bring in a tenderfoot, trained by himself in the points required for a tenderfoot badge.

From a first-class Scout he may rise higher and ever higher by way of badges of merit. The King's Scouts win badges showing they have passed tests in such branches of Scoutcraft as seamanship, marksmanship, ambulance work, signalling, and the craft of the guide. Other badges of merit are given for proficiency in different kinds of work. The idea here is to encourage boys to do their work well. The boy with engineering instincts builds an aeroplane that will really fly, and so wins the aviator's badge. The explorer finds out every lane, by-path, and short cut for a distance of at least two miles in every direction around his local headquarters in the country, knows the general direction of neighboring towns for 25 miles, and can tell a stranger offhand the history of any old castles, churches or mansions. He wins the Pathfinders' Badge. Others win badges because they are clever gardeners, cooks, surveyors, printers, plumbers, or pipers. Employers of labor recognize these badges. Seeking trustworthy boy service, they are beginning now to look first among the Scouts.

The highest of the honors are medals and badges for meritorious deeds—a bronze cross for saving life at great risk, a silver cross for saving life without risk, a medal of merit for the Scout who does his duty exceptionally well

canals with crowds looking helplessly on. Now that all Scouts are taught to swim and to rescue the drowning, they have set a new fashion in life-saving. Every day in England the papers report some fresh deed of Scout gallantry or heroism, a deed to be traced back to the age-old ideal of chivalry newly set up before Britain's boyhood. In the first four months of this year 84 medals were awarded to Scouts for gallantry in saving life. How useful it may be to have at hand a trained and disciplined force of quick, intelligent boys in any emergency was seen recently at the time of a terrible railway accident on the London and Brighton railway. The local Scouts, who were playing football when they heard of the accident, rushed to the scene with their ambulance stretcher, and for many hours calmly and promptly performed noble and terrible duties of rescue among the killed and wounded, giving the most valuable help to doctors, police and railway servants.

On the occasion of the late King's funeral procession through London a crowd of more than a quarter of a million people gathered in Hyde Park. The crush was terrific, the heat was tropical. Every minute a woman would faint. Thousands upon thousands of people stood for seven or eight hours, hemmed in and crushed on all sides enduring the pitiless and burning sun, to see the pageant of the procession. At every ambulance centre Boy Scouts were in attendance, to aid the work of revival, carry the patients, bring water, and keep back the crowd. And when all was over and the crowd dispersed, the Boy Scouts tidied the park of rubbish and scattered papers. When a veteran member of parliament met his death not long since in a steeplechase near London, Scouts at once appeared to carry the dying man to shelter on an improvised stretcher.

One is conscious also in England today of a new spirit of love for wild creatures, of pity for the helpless animals. All Scouts are trained to be merciful to beasts of burden, to be prompt in interfering if a man is working a lame horse, to respect the sanctuaries of the birds in tree and hedge. Scouts hunt for and look at birds' eggs—they do not take them, or destroy nests, or shoot at birds with catapults.

Wherefore, in building their own characters, in learning self-respect, the Scouts are slowly strangling that curse and that age-old menace of English liberty—the foul thing, Servility. The boy becomes a man. What he is taught in his impressionable age he carries with him through life; and so we see in this Boy Scout movement the reflection of the knight of chivalry, we see him going about the world looking for the chance of helping others.—RALPH D. BLUMENFELD, in the Outlook.

TWO KINDS OF SPORT

"'Tis a beautiful morning," a sportsman said.

"The world looks so happy, let's each take a gun,
Go out and kill something for pastime and fun,
And proudest be him who counts the most dead."

They blotted out lives that were happy and good,
Blinded eyes and broke wings that delighted to soar.

They killed for mere pleasure, and crippled and tore,
Regardless of aught but the hunger for blood.

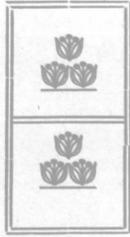
"'Tis a beautiful morning," a sportsman said,

Who carried a kodak instead of a gun.
"The world looks so happy, so golden the sun,
I'll slip to the woods where the wild things hide."

The deer that he "shot" never dreamed of his aim,
The bird that he "caught" went on with her song.

Peace followed his footsteps, not slaughter and wrong,
Yet rich were his "trophies" and varied his "game."

—Our Dumb Animals.



TAG

OR THE
CHIEN BOULE DOG

BY VALANCE PATRIARCHE

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They were soon at the end of their journey and entered the awesome precincts, Bateese and his boule dog the only members of the party entirely at ease. The Frenchman had not yet arrived and they were ushered into an anteroom, where some conversation took place between Pat, Mr. Burns, and a stout policeman, at the conclusion of which the last mentioned remarked:

"There seems no doubt the boy was nabbed, but why under the shining canopy a bridal couple should want to cart around a strange kid—"

The officer's fat face wrinkled jovially as he beamed encouragement upon Pat. Pat was silent. He had made up his mind he would not tell that insane cream-puff story again except under dire stress of circumstances. Some papers were produced and the party proceeded to a desk to sign them. No one noticed the children had quietly slipped out of the room, with Bateese's pet in close attendance. They were now standing by the outer door, Josephine shaking poor Bateese, savagely. "You must run, Bateese. They're goin' to shut us up and beat us with straps, an' p'raps kill us, an' we'll never git out of an iron place for years and years."

Bateese's placid temperament failed to become aroused at this. "You ron so you lak', Jos'phine. I go to stay wit nice peep; buy me nice 'chapeau,' an' nice 'bottles' an' nice 'habit'—he was proudly enumerating his new possessions, pointing to each in turn, when cut short by a fierce grasp on his arm. Josephine was about to drag him forth, but just then a street piano struck up a lively tune and Bateese was conquered. "Let's run and hear the piano, Bateese, an' then we'll come right back," urged the temptress, and Bateese fell.

On issuing from the anteroom a moment later the detective was astonished to find the outer hall deserted; he questioned a young policeman, who stated he had just come in and had seen no one; found the matron had been busy and knew nothing; dashed wildly into the street—no sign of the runaway. He returned in a state of white rage to heap abuse on the heads of his prisoners for putting up such a slick game on him. Without the kid to show, where was the case? Oh, they were a precious pair of young innocents, they were. So that was why they wanted to wait till morning. His flow of language and the bridegroom's attitude of tense wrath might have ended in a physical encounter had not the captain of the station entered and carried them sternly off for explanations.

CHAPTER VII.

The street piano, as if obedient to the desires of Josephine, moved away as they neared it, and Bateese, now imbued with the spirit of adventure, trotted in pursuit as briskly as his companion. When the instrument at length stopped to favor passers-by with "The Good Old Summer Time," it was quite out of sight of the police station, so the children followed dulcet strains from street to street until, having heard the entire repertoire many times and finding pavements hard for small feet, their interest in music flagged and Josephine again remembered they were a persecuted pair fleeing from cruel tyrants and dungeon cells. She decided they must go on turning more corners, more and more, until they reached a place she had heard of, where the grass grew all by itself and you could walk on it if you liked. There could be no policemen there, as they only go to grassy places to catch people who don't stay on the paths. This she explained to Bateese, who failed to enthuse. He liked the grass, of course, but when you have always lived "on de contree" free-

dom is not appreciated at its true worth and he did not understand the excessive advantages of places where people could wander from the beaten way. He answered stolidly:

"I go 'ome, Jos'phine. It maks de tam for dejeuner. Bateese 'ongry, an' Cairlo 'ongry, too—pauvre Cairlo!—'Ome, Jos'phine."

"You're always thinkin' of your dinner, Bateese! Greedy little thing, you are! Very well then (giving him a push), go home, an' you'll see they'll beat you an' won't give you any dinner at all."

Bateese stood dismayed. His round eyes slowly filled with tears and the heart of Josephine melted within her.

"See, Bateese," she said, coaxingly. "Josephine got a copper here (exhibiting the nobby corner of a pale gray pocket handkerchief). You know them buns with the sugar on top an' currants on the bottom?—Um!" Josephine smacked her lips with imaginary gusto.

"Um!" smacked Bateese, in response, his face alight with the joy of anticipation.

"Well, I guess there is a place round here we can get 'em. Come on." So again did Eve tempt and Adam fall by the sin of greed.

And it was while in search of the delectable bun that they saw the glittering lady. The street they were in was dirty and narrow, but a sunbeam had found its way there and lighted up the glittering one as a beacon warning them of the end of their quest. She stood at the door of a shop and her hair was very gold. The sunshine twinkled on the diamond "drops" in her ample ears, on a diamond brooch at her throat, and fairly danced a mad jig over the dark, bejewelled fingers resting on her broad hips. As they stopped to gaze upon her with awe, she smiled largely at them and the sun made new lights on the gold in her teeth.

The children thought her dazzlingly beautiful. Josephine even placed her above the carriage lady of Riverside Drive. There was more of her and she looked gayer somehow.

Bateese was the first to speak. "Dis is Jos'phine," he said, politely with his beaming smile, "she go to buy the bun on me."

The lady did not appear as much struck with the matter as the manner of the speech.

"Say, wot kind of a lingo do you call dat, anyhow?" she said, almost to herself.

The children smiled ingratiatingly. "Abe," she called back over her shoulder. "Cut out yer cash-book an' come an' git a free look at de circus."

A moment later a shuffling figure appeared from the dim background of

the shop and stood, hook-nosed and loose-lipped beside the fair one.

"Dat's Jos'phine," said the lady, pointing a shining finger, "an' de heaven knows w'at dat is wit her—talks kinda dago, but 'tain't dago an'—Good Lord! Look at de purp! Say, ain't he de French poodle fer your life! How'd you like to see yer wife goin' up Fi't Avenoo wit dat on de end of a chain—eh?"

With the quick instinct of childhood to resent ridicule, Josephine and Bateese had drawn closer together and were about to move timidly on. A hurried whispering ensued between Abe and his wife, in which she was told to "quit her kiddin' an' look at de clothes on de fat one." "Lost, strayed or stolen, liberal reward. Git wise, Ella, git wise." And Ella, being no fool, took the cue and changed her tactics.

"Jos'phine," she called in honeyed accents, "Come here, Jos'phine, till I tell youse sometin'."

The children hesitated but were won by the next overture.

"What was dat you was sayin' about buns? Why, if it's buns youse is lookin' fer, we got 'em by de dozen. (Abe! Skate round to Grostein's and git some copper buns quick.) An' milk too, fresh from de cow."

So with smiles and seductive promises, she lured them to her, and they were only too glad to rest in the cool back room while she set a small table for them. It all seemed very grand to Josephine, and when many buns and much milk had been consumed and Bateese and Cairlo were slumbering peacefully on the floor together, she related a weird tale of midnight drives in hansom cabs, pursuit by the police, capture and hairbreadth escapes. Her hostess, after listening politely to the end, merely asked if she ever tried "lyin' on her side so she wouldn't dream."

About eleven a.m. the wife of Abraham's bosom suddenly swooped down upon him in his little money cage. She had a dandy idea. He was not surprised. She was always having them. People had said he was a fool to marry Ella when she was as crooked as a tenement stair, but no one ever denied she was smart. Oh, Ella was smart all right, and, after all, that is what really counts when you want someone to help build up the business. As she unfolded this plan, which proved to be a new, advertising scheme, the expression of Abraham's face changed from indifference to dawning interest, and finally to enthusiasm.

"But 'spose the cops come nosin' round," he objected.

"Bah!" said Ella, "Our man's fixed all right, all right, an' if a strange one butts in, wny, now do we know de kids wasn't sent reg'lar? We're rentin' 'em by de day from a man named Brown, livin' somewheres on de Bowery. Dat'll keep 'em busy. If that don't go, ther dad pawned 'em w'en he was on a booze an' didn't call in, so we've got ther keep to make up. Oh, buck up, Abe! It'll go all right, an' I'll bet youse have a hundred people lookin' inside of a minute. I'll go an' get de fixins now."

Abraham's slower mind was swept along by the impetuosity of his bride, and a few moments later he was busy clearing a shop window of its heterogeneous mass of pledges. Guns, mandolins, watches, a wee pair of shoes once

very blue and gladsome, a string of wedding rings—all were consigned to back regions, and a pair of turkey-red curtains were suspended across the window and tastefully draped back on either side. A trip to a neighbor procured a small red table and two small red chairs to match, and when these were in place between the curtains the worker stood back to invite admiring comments from the instigator of the scene.

"Heavenly day!" exclaimed that lady. "What an ass you are, Abraham! Where is the tea? And the sign? Hustle now. I've got the goyle half dressed an' she'll look great. I wish her legs wasn't so skinny though. Don't say anythin' about the stuff bein' nourishin'. She don't look it."

As she flew to the back room Abraham brought forth two large and dusty chests of tea from under a counter and wiped them off carefully. They had been left as pledges years before, and stood as a monument of the one occasion on which he had been "done." Originally there had been a third canister, the contents of which he had sold to neighbors, thereby gaining enmity for several blocks. Even the Bowery, not too delicate in its tastes, could not stand that stuff. You could put a pound in a small pot, and when it had drawn well you would think you were drinking contaminated hot water. It was taking chances trying to foist it on the public again, but Ella had decided they were to move uptown in a month, so it was worth while to make a last attempt. One chest was placed by the window with a curtain end draped carelessly about it, and above it was hung a sign upon which Abraham had laboriously printed, "Try our celebrated Bull Dog Tea. So strong a pinch is as good as a pound, yet so wholesome a child can drink it. It gets a grip on you."

Then Ella came forth triumphant, leading by the hand a strange and radiant creature. It appeared to have many legs and arms and much hair, all set off by a scanty supply of crushed pink tarleton. On closer inspection it proved to be Josephine, her eyes ablaze with the excitement of the adventure and the delicious feel of real wavy hair flowing free.

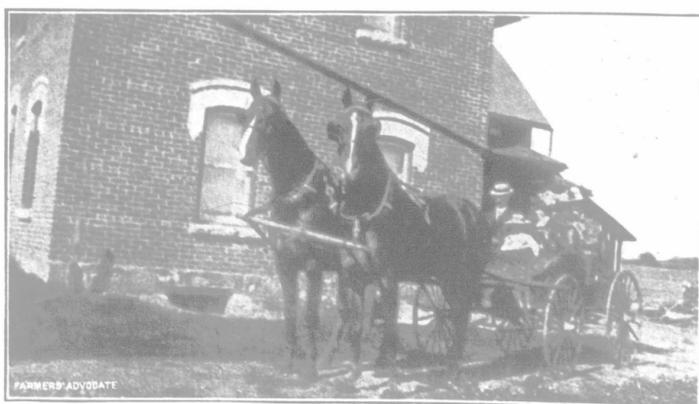
Abraham was dubious about her. "Say, she looks kinda like a blushin' spider," he commented.

Ella frowned warningly. "She looks like a real princess," she declared. Adding aside, "Dat was de only t'ing in de shop dat would fit 'ceptin' a nun's rig, an' de Bowery would a t'rowed a fit if it'd seen a blessed sister sittin' in dis window. De boy'll have to do like he is. Looks kinda cute anyhow."

Josephine was jumping with eagerness to begin the play-acting, and as Bateese was cheerfully acquiescent as usual, there was no difficulty in seating them in the window, one on each side of the table whereon Ella had placed a small teapot, sugar bowl, cream jug, cups, saucers, plates and (a special inducement to Bateese) a plentiful supply of currant cake. When Cairlo had been coaxed to the foreground and made to lie still, all was complete. From the sidewalk the scene presented was that of a flighty ballet dancer of tender years, affectedly sipping afternoon tea opposite a round-eyed small boy in conventional tweed jacket and knickers while a forbidding bulldog crouched at their feet, his heavy jowl resting on his paws. It was a novel spectacle even for the East Side, accustomed as it is to the bizarre and unusual. That it was appreciated was obvious from the group which soon gathered about the window and exchanged gibes and comments. "Another of dem millyunaires gone wrong," exclaimed one man, whereupon his companion stuck his head in at the door and bawled "Call off yer chorus lady, Abe! She's too many fer his yout' an' innocence."

"Aw, go on," cried Ella, in quick retort, "He'll sic de bulldog on her if she gits too gay."

(To be Continued)



A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES COME IN HANDY ON ANY FARM

Enjoyment

tonight may mean suffering tomorrow, but not if your stomach, liver, and bowels are helped to do their natural work by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25c.

Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the greatest washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.



Any woman can have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 days' free trial.

Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Let the 1900 Washer pay for itself. Just send us 50 cents each week out of the money it saves you. Write to-day for our Free Washer Book. It explains the "easy payment plan." Tell us your nearest freight station. Address me personally for this offer.

W. A. D. BACH, Manager. The "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario. This offer is not good in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver and suburbs, as we have branch offices in these places. Special trial arrangements are made in these districts (2190)

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"AUNT SALINA'S WASH DAY PHILOSOPHY"

This little book is chock-full of hints and secrets invaluable in the washing of clothes, and should be in every home.

It tells how to wash fancy prints and other fabrics without the use of acids. It tells how to clean the dirtiest garments without injury.

It tells how to wash woollen material thoroughly without shrinking it one particle.

It tells how to make hard water soft and save half the soap.

It tells how to remove the drudgery from wash day, and a host of other things that every woman who washes clothes should know.

Send us your name on a postal and we will send you a copy FREE.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.

For Thanksgiving Day, October 31, 1910, the Canadian Pacific Railway are authorizing a rate of fare and one-third for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale October 28 to 31 inclusive; final return limit November 2nd, 1910.

A Scottish parson, remarkable for the simple force of his pulpit style, was enlarging one Sunday upon the text, "Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish."

"Yes, my friends," urged he with solemn earnestness, "unless ye repent ye shall as surely perish," deftly placing his left forefinger on the wing of a blue-bottle fly that had just alighted upon the reading desk while the parson's right hand was uplifted—"just as surely, as, my friends, I flatten this poor fly."

But before the threatened blow descended the fly got away, whereupon the minister further "improved the occasion" with ready wit, exclaiming: "There's a chance for ye yet, my friends!"

Book Review

WORLD CORPORATION

Idealism personified is contained in King C. Gillette's book, "World Corporation." He pictures the day when all people of all nations will work together in all lines of work for the general weal—the corporation of the world where no division of the earth's surface into nations or of its peoples into nationalities or divided ownership in the world's industrial machinery will be recognized. Governments, he says, will be displaced and dollars, not individuals will be recognized. All nations will work together for the accomplishment of universal peace; property will be owned and industry controlled by the people.

This new book can be had by sending one dollar to "World Corporation," 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. It is interesting. However, it is scarcely probable that the generations now reading literature or studying big problems will see the conditions described a reality.

Trade Notes

The Western News Agency, Winnipeg, are advertising books, magazines and periodicals in this issue.

NAKUSP FRUIT LANDS

The Columbia Valley Land Company are advertising some choice British Columbia fruit lands in this issue. The company own 2,000 acres of fruit lands immediately surrounding the town of Nakusp, on the east shore of Arrow Lakes in West Kootenay. This land has been surveyed into 10-acre farms and is being offered at prices running from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Some of these farms lie on the shore of the lake and all lie within a few minutes drive of the town, railroad or steambot. The soil and climate are adapted to the growing of all kinds of bush, vine and tree fruits. The directors of the company are well known business and professional men of Winnipeg and Manitoba. The company is prepared to clear the land and plant it for customers.

SUN'S BI-CENTENARY

Congratulations are being extended the Canadian representatives of the Sun Insurance office, on the completion of the two hundredth year of its unique history. Few corporations now in existence can trace their records in an unbroken line so many years back, to the very beginning of fire insurance, so the bi-centenary of the Sun Fire office is an event of more than passing interest. Incidents connected with its inception and early history have been recorded anew in a most interesting souvenir book, entitled "Early Days of the Sun Fire Office." This book is issued by the head office in London, England, and gives an insight into what seems to us of to-day to be peculiar manners and customs of business procedure. The Sun Fire office was the outgrowth of a partnership of twenty-four members formed by one, Charles Povey, pledged to pay claims share and share alike. An office which he named the "exchange house fire office" for insurance of "goods and merchandise in London and Westminster," was established in 1706. At that time such fire insurance as was then carried was confined entirely to the city of London. It was in 1708 that the first attempt was made to do business all over Great Britain, at that time considered quite an undertaking. It was this business which a year or two later was surrendered by Mr. Povey to the company of London insurers under its name of the "Sun Fire Office." All the original minute books containing the records of its "grand courts" and "general meetings" from the date of its inception in April, 1710, are preserved in the Sun Fire office in London, and extracts from many of these early records, including interesting reproductions of plans of the city of London in 1600, 1666 and 1755, are shown in the "Bi-Centenary Souvenir," which has been issued.

FOR FAMILY USE OR FOR AFTERNOON TEA



Blue Ribbon Tea is fully satisfying. So fresh, rich and strong are its leaves that it makes more tea of a better quality than any other you can procure. Not only is its quality most pleasing, but it is also the most economical tea to use. You will find this out if you buy a pound, and give it a trial. If you are not satisfied your grocer will at once refund your money.

Neat, Smart AND Dressy

is how every man wishes to appear. No doubt you have experienced difficulty in the past in having these three important factors woven into one suit. Write for our MEN'S CLOTHING BOOKLET and the choosing of your suit will be made a real pleasure.

This booklet is gotten up in neat, attractive form, showing all the latest styles and illustrations of clothing, and overcoats in a full range of colors. Each illustration is accompanied by full descriptions and a small sample of the cloth, thus enabling you to choose your style of suit and allowing you to know exactly what the material is like.

All our cloth is bought exclusively for us, and being made up into suits in our own well equipped factory, by expert workmen, makes the Eaton price extremely reasonable. Write for booklet now. TODAY. You will receive one by return mail.



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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

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We have a large herd and must sell some before weather makes us stable

30 Choice Big Strong Females

heifers and young cows of good milking strain, most of them bred to our stock bull "Prime Favorite," grand champion at Toronto in 1907, are offered at right figures. The general quality of our stock is shown by the number of prizes won at big shows throughout the West.

Breeding establishment at Edenwold, 8 miles north of Balgonie Station, on the main line of the C. P. R. Visitors will be met at station if we are notified in time.

P. M. Bredt & Sons
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FARM POWER

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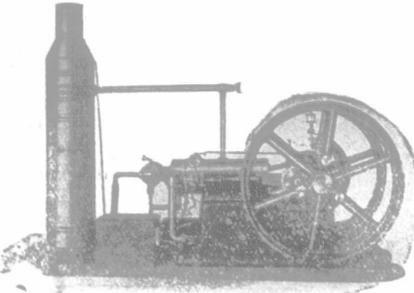
"IDEAL"

The fuel saving gasoline engine

An engine of the highest class in every detail of material and workmanship at a reasonable price that will adapt itself to any conceivable job on the farm.

Stationary or mounted the "Ideal" can be had in any size from 1 1/2 to 50 horse power.

The new governor of the "Ideal" enables the engine running at a certain speed to be instantly changed to a faster or slower motion as desired without stopping. Its new patent cooling device is affirmed by experts to be one of the most valuable contributions recently made to the science of gasoline engineering. WE ALSO ARE MAKERS OF GASOLINE PLOWING ENGINES, two sizes, 20 and 30 h.p.



Write for catalogue giving full details and diagrams, and don't invest in a Gasoline Engine till you have communicated with us.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co. Ltd.

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If you have work to do in a stable or any place where it is cold or damp you need Lumbersole Boots. Lumbersole have specially prepared wooden soles, 3/4 in. thick, which are non-conductors of cold and damp. The felt-lined, kip leather uppers are securely buckled—wind-proof. Lumbersoles will keep your feet dry and comfortable all winter. They do not "draw" the feet. Prevent rheumatism. Guaranteed to keep your feet warm at 50 below zero. British make. More durable than rubbers or felts, yet cost less.

Sizes 3-12 (for all ages) \$1.75; Men's, best quality, 6-12, \$2.00
Children's sizes, 6-2 (fit ages 3-10)..... \$1.35
Post or express paid by us. Send for catalogue of British footwear.

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All Sizes \$1.75 Delivered Free

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

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.

NAMES OF WEEDS AND PLANTS

Frequently readers send in specimens of weeds and plants for identification. As a rule, however, there is not enough to help us to identify the specimen unless we are very well acquainted with it.

A recent consignment comprised some eight plants, most of which had gone to seed. They were so badly dried up on arrival that it was impossible to guess what they had looked like. Number 3 is the white anemone; No. 5 is gum weed; No. 6 is worm weed, and No 7 is blazing star. Most of the others belong to the composite order of plants, but it is impossible to name them without having sample of root, stem, leaf and flower. None of these plants are seriously noxious weeds.

You are at perfect liberty to deliver the grain to the elevator at the time of threshing, and by so doing you will have fulfilled the terms of the lease as set out in the enquiry. The landlord is entitled under the terms of the lease as set out in the enquiry to half the crop. As it is your duty to deliver the half crop, it will lie with you to see that a fair and proper half share of the crop is delivered; but the landlord cannot demand anything more than this.

STERILIZING MILK

What is meant by sterilizing milk? Is this treatment given to skim milk or whole milk?—ALBERTA READER.

Ans.—Sterilized milk can be made from either whole milk or skim milk. However, sterilized milk is very hard to produce without special apparatus, which is not usually available on the farm. You probably refer to pasteurized milk. The pasteurized milk is heated to 140 deg. F. to 160 deg. F. for 20 to 10 minutes (the lower temperature for a longer time), then it is cooled to 50 deg. F. or below and sealed. This method kills most, but not all of the bacteria present. Sterilized milk has all of the organisms killed in it and must be heated to 212 deg. F. or higher, or be heated two or three times, in order to render the milk sterile, and is a difficult process.

Pasteurization is comparatively simple. For pasteurizing small quantities



HOME OF H. TEECES, LEMBURG DISTRICT, SASK.

SHARES OF GRAIN

How do I stand in the following matter? I am renting a half-section of land and the wording of the lease says: "At the yearly rent of one-half crop delivered into elevator free of charge." Does this mean I can make the owner take his half crop straight from the separator; I, of course, finding teams and wagons to team it to the elevator? Or in the event of him building granaries and holding his share until he wishes to sell can he make me bring teams and move it from granaries to elevator where he is ready to draw it.

If he can store in granaries here on the field can I, if I am not bound to move the grain twice (which would mean more work and handling to move from granaries) compel him to pay me extra for labor, teams and wagons. This year I have delivered the whole of the summer fallow crop into elevator, which is his half and my own. Having one granary I hauled it onto the stubble crop and have delivered the largest half into the elevator, filling the remainder into the granary on the field intending to sell it later. Can the owner claim the half of this in granary, or must he take his half from that which I have delivered into the elevator?—SASKATCHEWAN READER.

Ans.—You should notify your landlord when you intend to deliver the half crop into the elevator. If there is nothing said in the lease as to when the half crop shall be delivered, it will be your duty to deliver it as soon as reasonably possible after threshing, and within this time deliver it at a time convenient to yourself. The landlord cannot compel you to deliver the grain to granaries in the field, and then to load up again and draw it to the elevator at any time which the landlord may deem desirable. In other words, the landlord cannot compel you to deliver the grain twice.

of milk, what is known as a "double-boiler" is very convenient. Put the milk in this vessel and heat to 160 deg. for about ten minutes, or 140 deg. for twenty minutes, then cool and seal from the air.

Larger quantities may be pasteurized by setting a can (shot-gun preferred) of milk in another vessel containing hot water, stirring the milk all the time until it reaches the desired temperature. After standing for ten or twenty minutes, place the can of hot milk in a vessel of cold water and stir until cooled to 50 deg. F. or below. Large quantities of milk are heated and cooled in special machinery made for the purpose.

FROZEN WHEAT FOR SEED

Will frozen wheat grow and mature as well as wheat that has not been frozen?—T. C., Alta.

Ans.—No. It has been abundantly proven by experiment that the lower the grade of wheat, the weaker it is in germinating, and the less vigorous are the plants. Frozen wheat may germinate reasonably well in a box of sand and give indication of growing into a good crop, but it has not the reserve power to stand being frozen back once or twice, a thing that might very probably happen under field conditions. The quality of the seed has so much to do with the outcome of the crop that a man would be short-sighted to take the risk of using anything but the soundest and strongest seed he could obtain. Farmers discussing the question of using frozen wheat for seed in this journal in the fall of 1907 and spring of 1908—the year we had so much frozen wheat in the country—mentioned cases from their own experience which went to prove that under field conditions frozen grain produced a weak stand, and the crop was several days later in maturing than crops from strong, sound seed.

**QUESTIONS
AND
ANSWERS**

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 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.

GLANDERS QUESTION

We imported a stallion. Last March he had a bad case of distemper; apparently recovered. In May took cold and developed a cough and discharge at the nose, which has re-appeared at intervals. A government veterinarian has quarantined him for glanders and said he must be shot if he re-acts to his test. Being familiar with the case, we do not believe the horse has glanders, and want to protect our own interest. How should we proceed?

Will a horse with glanders thrive, fatten and keep a live, glossy coat without being blanketed or having extra special care? May a horse have

the disease can be found, post-mortem, and the proof of the absence of the disease lies entirely with the Dominion authorities.

WARTS ON COLT

Have a colt, two years old, which has its nose covered with warts. What would be the best thing to apply to get rid of the warts?—H. R. F.

Ans.—Pure acetic acid, dropped on the wart until it is saturated and softened, destroys in the early stages. Apply carefully if the warts are about the lips or eyes. Warts about which a small cord may be tied are most easily treated in that way. After they have sloughed off, apply a little terchloride of antimony with a feather or cotton. When the scab forms remove it and apply the chemical again. With a couple of applications the spot will be lower than the surrounding skin. Now use an ointment made of four tablespoonfuls of oxide of zinc and eight tablespoonfuls of lard. This will heal up the wound.

INDIGESTION — CHOREA — WIRE-CUT — SPAVIN

1. Have a ten-year-old horse, hide-bound and always very thin. A discharge sometimes forms upon corner of eyes, and the nose sometimes discharges mucus. He has a habit of raising right hind leg high and out from the body, sheath is always more or less



POULTRY AND FRUIT GROWING GO WELL TOGETHER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

glanders and not have any offensive odors from his breath or the discharge? Is it possible for a stallion with glanders to serve mares all through May, June, and July, and part of that time be confined in a close pasture with them, and none of them at this time show any outward sign of the disease? What is the general appearance of the discharge from glanders? Do not horses sometimes re-act to the test, which never develop the disease? If the horse is shot and we can prove that he is free from glanders, can we recover damages more than the usual \$200, and how are we to proceed? How may we proceed, to prove the absence of the disease, before or after the horse is shot?—H. H.

Ans.—A horse may appear to be in the best very condition possible, and yet be affected with glanders. The discharge of glanders does not have an offensive odor, excepting perhaps in very bad cases. A bad odor from the mouth or nostrils usually indicates decayed teeth. The discharge from the nostril of a horse suffering from glanders is characterized by its viscosity; it adheres more or less to the nostrils. We would expect to find cases of the disease among the mares by this time, if the horse is diseased. The mallein test is beyond doubt a very accurate test, if properly applied, and is the only way incipient cases of glanders can be detected. If a horse shows a genuine re-action, rise of temperature and other signs known to expert veterinarians, there will be no mistake made as to diagnosis. The matter of damages, in the event of a horse slaughtered as a re-actor, but in which no lesions of

swollen and legs puff up when standing in stable. Horse has good appetite and always appears to feel well.

2. Horse got front foot over slack wire and backed off wire, cutting very deeply into joint just above heel. Washed with carbolic acid for a time but it did not seem to heal. I then poulticed with flax seed, which subdued swelling for a time. It is now about six weeks since first cut. There is still a raw spot on foot and badly swollen all round top of hoof, and leg slightly swollen right up to knee.

3. What treatment would you advise for spavin on eighteen month colt, inherited from sire?—J. W. D.

Ans. 1. His condition is due to chronic indigestion. First have his teeth examined and correct any defects. Then prepare him for a physic, by feeding bran mash (no hay or grain) for twelve hours. Now give a physic ball composed of from 8 to 10 drams of powdered barbadoes aloes, dose according to size and weight of the horse—1 dram of calomel, 2 drams of powdered ginger, with soft soap sufficient to combine the ingredients, roll up in a piece of soft paper and administer. Continue to feed bran mash only, until purging commences. Then give one-half his usual allowance of hay and grain, increasing the amount as purgation ceases. Keep him blanketed and warm while undergoing the treatment. The trouble with the hind leg is a nervous affection, "Chorea." There is no remedy excepting surgery in certain cases.

2. For the barb wire cut use the following lotion freely: Powdered sugar of lead, one ounce; powdered sulphate

**One Acre That
Will Produce
\$1000**

is a mighty good acre, but that is what each acre of an Nakusp Orchard will do after the trees on it have reached maturity. While they are growing each acre will produce \$500 or over per acre, from small fruits and vegetables, which can be grown between the trees.

Nakusp Orchards adjoin the town of Nakusp, where there are schools, churches, hotels and other things that go to make up a town. They need no irrigation. The transportation facilities are perfect. The climate is delightful all the year around, and the work is much easier than any other kind of farming any place else.

We would like to have an opportunity of talking it over with you. Your name on a post card is all we need.

**Nakusp Orchards Where Dollars
Grow on Trees**

Columbia Valley Land Company

Beaton & Vezina, Sales Managers

Enderton Building, Winnipeg

D & H SPECIALS

GOODS OF QUALITY

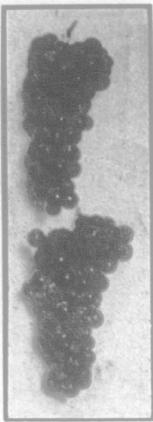
VALUES OF WORTH

Sugar, per 100-lb. bag	\$5.45	Per 20-lb. tin	.93
Rice, per lb.	.05	Jams, E. D. Smith's, per 5-lb. tin	.70
Rice, per 50-lb. bag	2.00	Teas, special household, worth 45c. per lb., per 5-lb.	1.50
Tapioca, per lb.	.07	Coffee, Santos, regular 25c. per lb., per 5-lb.	1.00
Beans, white, per lb.	.05	Coffee, Mocha and Java, regular 40c. per lb., now 5-lb.	1.50
per bushel	2.50	Prunes, 70-80, per lb. 8 1/2 cents, per 25-lb. box	1.90
Cornmeal, steel cut, per 10-lbs.	.25	Prunes, 90 to 100, per lb.	.07
Grape Nuts, per packet	.13	Prunes, 25-lb. box	1.60
Jelly Powders, per doz.	.70	Soap, Royal Crown 6 bars	.30
Molasses, per 2-lb. tin	.08	" " box 144 bars	4.20
per 12-lb. pail	.65	Fels Naptha, per 10 bars	.60
Raisins, per 1 doz. packets, seeded	.93	Sunlight, per 10 bars	.45
Corn Starch, per packet	.08	Baking Powder, per 1-lb.	.30
per 1 doz. packets	.80	" " per 5-lb. tin	.75
Salmon Crest, per doz. tins	1.70	Extracts, per 8-oz. bottle	.45
" " Autumn Leaf, per doz.	2.00	" " per 2 1/2-oz. bottle	.08
" " Horseshoe, per doz.	1.50	Mustard, Keens or Coleman, in bulk, per lb.	.25
Cheese, per 10-lb. cut	.17 1/2	Lard compound, per 20-lb. pail	2.60
Cocoanut, shredded, per lb.	.17 1/2		
Syrup, Beehive or Edwardsburg—			
Per 5-lb. tin	.25		
" 10-lb. "	.50		

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Why not live in the mild sunny climate of the Okanagan, where one can make such large profits from a few acres of orchard?

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CARLIN ORCHARDS

directly on the line of the C. P. R. Okanagan branch, is a subdivision of the choicest fruit land in the Okanagan Valley.

The soil is mellow, deep and very fertile. The district surrounding Carlin Orchards is producing in abundance fruits of the finest quality.

This fruit commands the highest price in the markets of British Columbia and the prairie provinces.

The owners of Carlin Orchards, a colonization company, are determined to settle this portion of their holdings at once.

For this reason we are able to offer 10 to 20-acre blocks at a price that can never be duplicated in British Columbia.

Exceptionally easy terms are given as a special inducement to the settlers. **THE LAND CAN BE MADE TO PAY FOR ITSELF.**

Price \$110 to \$125 per acre; \$145 for land cleared and ready for cultivation. Terms, one-quarter cash; balance one, two and three years.

This is an exceptional opportunity, which we urge you to investigate. Write us for illustrated pamphlet "A."

Rogers, Black & McAlpine, 524 Pender Street West Vancouver, B.C.

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Toronto, 1815

Walkerton, 1895

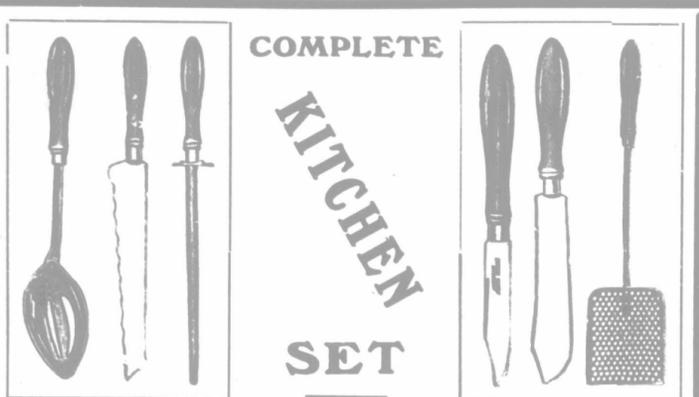
in any quantity. Ship by freight, express or mail. We pay charges and remit full market value same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc.

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MANITOBA

of zinc, six drams; boiled soft water (cooled) one quart. Apply with a piece of clean cloth. Shake before using.

3. You may apply this blister to the spavin on the colt. First clip off the hair over the enlargement; then well rub in for twenty minutes the following blistering ointment: Powdered cantharides four drams; biniodide of mercury, four drams; lard, four ounces. This should be sufficient ointment to blister twice. Tie his head up for 48 hours, so that he cannot lie down or reach the blistered part with his mouth. At the expiration of this time wash off the blister with warm water and soap and smear with vaseline every three days. Repeat the blister in three weeks.

GOSSIP

MACKAY OFFERS LEICESTERS

A. J. Mackay, of Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, offers for sale some of his choice Leicesters. A keen interest in sheep raising has been aroused in the Canadian West. Agricultural papers have persistently referred to the advisability of keeping a few of these animals, and now the live-stock associations of Saskatche-

matter how good the preparation of the soil. The proper preparation of the soil he classes as of primary importance and that thorough preparation also promotes inoculation. Another point made is that it is important to get seed from regions that produce hardy seed. It has also been found in these experiments, however, that the plants become acclimatized in the course of two or three generations, and especially so where the alfalfa is grown under irrigation. It was also found that the Mongolian alfalfa, which proved to be the hardiest at Dickinson as well as at Stockton, Kansas, had crowns set more deeply in the soil than other varieties. It is thought that this may be of importance. It was also found that in case the roots of the Grimm alfalfa were broken off four to eight inches below the surface that they sent out new roots instead of dying, as would most other varieties, which may be one reason why the Grimm alfalfa strain has such long endurance. Dry winters, which have been supposed to be highly injurious have been found to be so only when preceded by a wet fall, and that a dry fall furnishes the most favorable conditions for wintering over by producing more perfect dormancy. A coat



FANCY WORK EXHIBIT AT STRATHCLAIR FAIR

wan and Manitoba are supplying grade stock by public auction.

At the Wa-Wa-Dell Farm Mr. Mackay keeps some of the choicest sheep to be found in the West. For years he has carried off the lion's share of prizes at the leading shows. Purchasers always are satisfied, for he does not allow an animal to leave his farm that he does not consider good enough for his own flock if it is being sold for breeding purposes. In his large flock he has animals that are not akin, and so can supply flocks for foundation stock. Write him for particulars.

of ice or sleet often brings about winter killing as does also late pasturing with cattle, sheep or hogs.

This bulletin is of special importance to the Northwest, as it gives valuable data that will make it possible to grow alfalfa where failure has been met with before.

CANADA'S BOUNDLESS RESOURCES

A party of agricultural editors who recently made a trip through Western Canada, were so impressed with what they saw that they are writing columns of favorable articles in connection with the resources of that part of the country.

The *American Agriculturist* of New York under date September 3rd, 1910, has the following to say:

Great is Canada West; great are the actualities of that vast stretch of prairie provinces in grain production, and great the possibilities in animal husbandry. Well may the United States look with wholesome respect upon the rapid development of that new country which is in only the beginning of its realization of strength and innate forcefulness, in production, in manufacturing, in commerce.

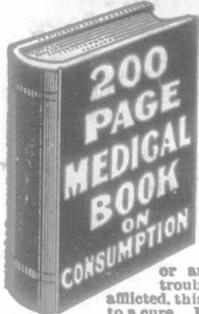
Well may the farmers of our own country note the taking form of a competition in grain growing, right now, that is of no mean proportions. Yet there is nothing new in all this, if one goes back in history but a scant half dozen

ALFALFA BULLETIN

Supt. L. R. Waldron, of the Dickinson North Dakota Sub-Station, and Chas. J. Brand, physiologist Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., are the joint authors of Bulletin No. 185, United States Department of Agriculture. The subject is alfalfa. Supt. Waldron has carried on the largest trials with alfalfa in the United States.

The bulletin takes up the different phases of alfalfa growing. The subject of varieties and winter killing are given special attention. Prof. Waldron made the important discovery that if the last cutting was made early enough so there was a considerable growth when frost came, the plants, as a rule, went through the winter safely. He accounts for it in that the late growth would pump water out of the soil and thus cause the alfalfa to harden up for winter. He also found that a thin stand will kill quicker than a good one. It was found that inoculation was necessary and that without it there would be failure, no

Consumption Book



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This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yeakeman Consumption Remedy Co., 1612 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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years. Then, no cereal production worth considering; now a hundred million bushels of wheat a year, and this capable of untold expansion—for scarcely 5 per cent. of Western Canada is yet under the plow. These are the impelling thoughts occasioned by an editorial journey in August, covering some 3,000 miles over the three great railway systems of Canada. These are stretching their long fingers of steel throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The high lights are many. Space forbids, at the moment, touching but a few, and these the merest mention. The crops are not as large as last year, owing to some unexpected drouth, yet generous, in wheat, oats, barley and flax. Railway extension is rapid and of the best possible character, looking toward a further vigorous campaign of developing the land. Homesteads, the free gift of the Dominion government, are now very largely exhausted, unless one goes back in the country many miles from a railroad. Canadians want lower tariff on farm machinery. Incoming settlers include thousands of our own best men from Wisconsin and Iowa westward. The recent report of large numbers of dissatisfied American farmers leaving Canada and returning to "the States" is a canard, according to United States Consul Jones, stationed at Winnipeg. On the contrary, the many erstwhile Americans met by *American Agriculturist's* editorial representative were enthusiastic boosters for their new home. These are absolute facts. It is just as well for our people to know them. Western Canada is rapidly developing and the very best of lines. The pity is, that these two grand countries should be forever politically divided by the 49th parallel of latitude. One lesson for our farmers is to practice better agriculture and get more bushels of wheat from an acre; and in some of the states in our own Northwest to further develop the live-stock end of farming. Great is Canada; great, also, is Uncle Sam.

HIGH RIVER EXHIBITION

High River held its second annual fall exhibition October 14th. Harry Nelson, secretary and manager of the show, is now fully convinced that a one day fair is not enough for High River. In this he is right, for the splendid turnout of all classes of exhibits fully warrant at least a two day exhibition. Especially was the entry of horses very strong, and it required brisk endeavor on the part of Neil Smith, of Brampton, to do justice to all the classes in making the awards in the time that was allotted him. However, the work was completed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In the horse classes, D. Thorburn, of Davisburg, was a successful exhibitor with his Clydesdales. The High River Trading Company had out a string of winning animals. There was a strong entry in the Percheron classes, Frank Shire owning the champion horse. W. S. Jacobs made the awards in the cattle, sheep and swine classes. E. N. Barker judged the poultry.

THE FAIR AND THE SCHOOL

As an educational agency the Minnesota State Fair had this year a higher value than ever before in its history. There was an unprecedented number of exhibits which served as object lessons illustrative of the latest developments in the various lines of agricultural industry. The space given to exhibits representing the work and endeavors of the Minnesota School of Agriculture, the Experiment Station, and the extension division indicates a rapidly growing appreciation of these, not only by the fair management, but by the people at large. These exhibits occupied about one-fourth of the old "main building," large areas in the horticultural and dairy buildings, and considerable space elsewhere. The banishment of fancy goods and of the purely mercantile exhibits from the main building, and its devotion to such as were of a purely agricultural nature, marks a decided advance toward the ideal in such a fair; which is, or should be, the exaltation of the things of the farm, rather than those of the city. The fair grounds adjoin those of the school of agriculture, and the two

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 anemia or some kindred trouble. Later, when she becomes a mother, she has a new series of dangers to face; and once again, at the changeful 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 anemia, 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 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 or this common complaint."
WM. PAGE,
Tyrconnell, Ont.
Feb. 17, 1910.

Mother Seigel's Syrup

CLEANSES 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 anemia.

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.

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AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF

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WANTED—Position on farm by married man, experienced in Old Country, one year in Manitoba. Self-contained house desired. Good reference. Apply Kessack, 827 Morien, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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constitute a "team" which is pulling Minnesota rapidly forward on the lines of the healthiest development—lines which must ever center in the betterment of farm life and industries. The one "points the way" in agricultural endeavor; the other annually sets forth the results which follow the intelligent use of scientific methods, and introduces new appliances for making them most effective. Each institution is one of which every citizen of Minnesota may well be proud.—University Farm Press News.

VELVET CHAFF WHEAT

In the northwestern states there has usually been discrimination in price of 6 to 10 cents per bushel, against velvet chaff wheat. In Bulletin 25 food department, North Dakota Agricultural College, the statement is made: "There was considerable velvet chaff wheat shipped into Duluth and Superior, but none shipped out."

Prof. Ladd had some experiments conducted in testing the Velvet Chaff wheat for bread making, as compared with the hard spring wheats. After giving the data he sums it up as follows: "It will thus be observed that in loaf volume the Velvet Chaff wheat averaged better than the hard spring wheats, and in color it was slightly superior to the average of the hard spring wheat. Judging from the crop of 1909, Velvet Chaff wheat proved superior to the hard spring wheats of the state in bread-producing qualities."

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BIG APPLE SHOW

Indications are that the Canadian National apple show to be held at Vancouver, October 31 to November 5, will find one of the greatest apple displays ever seen in Canada if not in America. Arrangements have been made with the railway companies for special return rates to exhibitors and also to the general public.

Glen A. Campbell, M. P., Lone Pine Ranch, Gilbert Plains, Man., sells his Shorthorn herd by auction on November 9. The sale list comprises 20 head of pure bred Shorthorns, 5 purebred Clydesdales, one saddle horse (the champion of Winnipeg Horse Show, 1908), and a number of other stallions. Rigs will meet buyers from a distance. Catalogs may be had on application to the proprietor.

The world's record three-year-old Guernsey cow, "Dairymaid of Pinehurst," is one of the big attractions at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, October 26-29. Her owner, W. W. Marsh, of Iowa State, consented to exhibit her because of the great interest manifested by dairymen in this wonderful cow.

CARE OF MANURE IN WINTER

One of the important problems on the farm is to conserve as much of the fertility as possible, and still produce good crops. It is well recognized that one of the best ways of doing this is to feed to live stock a large proportion of the crops grown, and to return the by-product, manure, to the land. This brings up the important

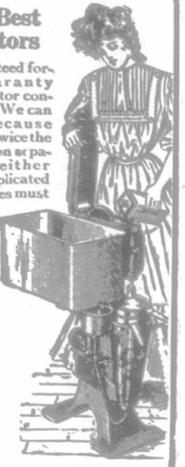
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Waste no time on common, complicated cream separators. You don't need to. You will be better pleased to have a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator in the first place—for you know that Tubulars are

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Tubulars are guaranteed forever. Back of that guaranty stands the oldest separator concern on this continent. We can make that guaranty because Dairy Tubulars produce twice the skimming force of common separators and, therefore, neither need nor contain the complicated parts all common machines must have. This makes Tubulars vastly simpler, vastly more efficient and vastly more durable than others.

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Tubular sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. Later than and different from all others. Write for catalog No. 186



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

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- Columbia 10-inch Double Discs (3 different selections), 85c., new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever. All languages. Hear George Lashwood, funnier than Lauder. Impacted British records now ready.
 - Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c., were 40c.
 - Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine. Mailing charge 4c. each only. Indestructible 4 minute records, 65c.
 - Four Minute Cylinder Records, 50c.
 - Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new.
 - Edison Fireside, with 6 genuine gold moulded two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$33.10
 - Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$26.40 and upwards. Second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 30,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

Our Piano Specials \$290.00 and \$350.00
Three full payments arranged.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.
Biggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and retail.
Write for interesting Graphophone History and Free Booklet No. 42.

question of how best to handle this manure so that it will be best conserved.

It is quite generally considered, now, that the most economical way, both as to the economy of labor and elements of fertility, is to haul the manure direct from the barn to the field. Of course, there are some days in the winter when it is difficult to get manure onto the field. However, every day that it is possible, manure should be hauled directly to the field and spread.

There are two ways by which the fertilizing value is lost; the first is by heating, and the second is by leaching. If manure is left in piles about

the barn, it soon begins to heat, even in winter, especially if it contains any large proportion of horse manure. When it heats, the manure is decomposed and the element of most value, nitrogen, is lost in the form of gas. In the spring and early summer, if manure is lying about the yards where rain can fall on it, much of the fertility is leached out and carried away. If manure is spread on the field directly from the barn, heating is prevented until the manure is covered up in the soil. Then any elements that are liberated by decomposition are taken up by the soil and saved. When manure is spread out on the field it dries out; and, as the larger part of the manure is in insoluble form, even if it does rain on the fields, very little fertility is washed out, because it is not soluble. It does not become soluble until covered up in the ground, where it is kept moist and where decomposition can take place. Then the leaching leaves the fertility in the soil, where it is used.

Considering these facts, and the fact that manure is handled fewer times when hauled direct from the barn to the field, makes it quite evident that, from the standpoint of economy, this is the practical way of handling manure.—A. D. WILSON.

MONTREAL'S FIRE CHIEF

Chief Tremblay, of Montreal, is a wonderful fire fighter, his principal method of fighting fires being to prevent them. The way he does this is by having inspectors, consisting of the captains of each brigade, visit each and every large building in Montreal, and make suggestions to the proprietors. This undoubtedly has been the means of decreasing the number of fires in Montreal. It is to be hoped that every fire chief in every town and city in Canada will follow the example of big Chief Tremblay, of Montreal.

"Let us get to the fire quicker," says Chief Tremblay, "the sooner we get there the less chance of the fire spreading." With this end in view he has proposed to the city council that they have automobile hose wagons, and as Montreal now has a board of control composed of active business men who will certainly understand the advantage of "getting to the fire quicker," the chances are Chief Tremblay will once more have his way. The city council started the ball rolling by purchasing an automobile for the use of the fire chief. He is now right on the job, on the minute, ready to give orders to his men. "First," says Chief Tremblay, "look to the safety of people in buildings." So the captains first call on manufacturers, and suggest removal of clippings, putting in fire pails, having new fire escapes and more of them, and many other sound suggestions.

Possibly the most complete, or at least one of the most complete, buildings in this respect is that of the immense shirt factory of the Hudson Bay Knitting Company, whose structure is equipped throughout with extinguishers, sprinkler system, water buckets, fire escapes, and all the best appliances for the safety of its hundreds of employees. Thanks to Chief Tremblay the majority of factories are following suit. We need a "Chief Tremblay" in every town and city in Canada to fight fires, by preventing them.

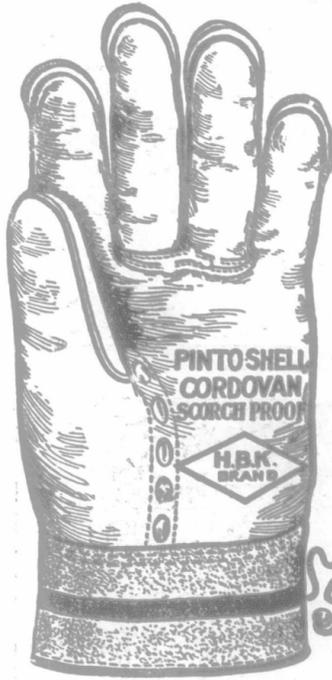
OPINION ON FREE TRADE

Following is a copy of a letter sent by the secretary of the Free Trade Union, London, England, to R. McKenzie, secretary of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in reference to the memorial on Canadian tariff conditions presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Brandon some time ago:

"We have read with great interest and gratification the striking memorial presented by your association to the Canadian Prime Minister at Brandon recently. Your memorial was published in full in the British papers, and attracted widespread attention. The presentation of that memorial, followed as it has been by a series of addresses and deputations to your prime minister on the subject of protective tariffs, has been a noteworthy and timely service to the empire, and to the cause of free trade in every country, as well as in Canada. As officers of the Free Trade

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE

The **H.B.K. BRAND** Patent



RIPLESS GLOVE

is a money-saving glove—because it will outwear all others, it being guaranteed positively not to RIP.

An **OUTSEAM GLOVE** for hard wear.

NO INSIDE SEAMS to hurt the hand.

Seams at finger tips, concealed by **AN EXTRA PIECE OF LEATHER**, which **PROTECTS THE STITCHING**.

The almost wear forever glove.

Backed up by the **H. B. K. Brand** and sold by leading dealers throughout Canada.

H.B.K. PATENT RIPLESS TIPS.

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

The Expert Glove and Mitt Makers of Canada

PURITY FLOUR

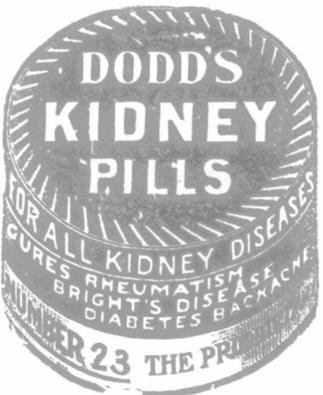
If that name is on the sack you can buy with confidence



"More bread and better bread"

33

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium



The Famous Rayo

Is the Lamp of Real Beauty

because it gives the best light of all lamps. The Rayo gives a white, soft, mellow, diffused light—easy on the eye because it cannot flicker. You can use your eyes as long as you wish under the Rayo light without strain.

The Rayo Lamp is low-priced, and even though you pay \$5, \$10 or \$20 for other lamps, you may get more expensive decorations but you cannot get a better light than the low-priced Rayo gives. A strong, durable shade-holder holds the shade on firm and true. This season's new burner adds strength and appearance.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company Limited.



Home and Property

Absolutely Protected From

LIGHTNING

By the Infallible

Townsley System

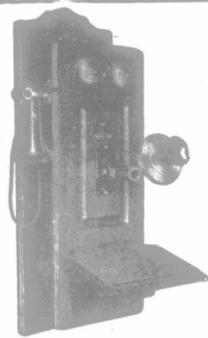
This system—the essential principle of which is that of a guaranteed pure copper cable conduit rodded to the necessary points of the buildings—can be installed at a trifling cost and requires no maintenance. It is a positive safeguard against electric storms. No building of the large number of important structures protected by our system during the nine years we have operated has ever been damaged in any way by lightning.

Write for full particulars to the

Canadian Lightning Arrester Co.

LIMITED

197 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.



TELEPHONES AND SWITCHBOARDS

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Made in Canada by Canadian Experts
IT WILL PAY YOU

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

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

WRITE US NOW.

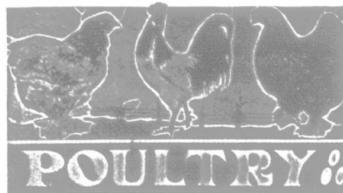
DOMINION TELEPHONE MFG. CO. LIMITED
Dept. "Q" WATERFORD, ONT.

Union, we desire to congratulate your association on the strong step which it has taken in support of free trade.

"We note with satisfaction your disavowal of any desire for a preference in the British market, a policy which we have resisted as fraught with economic and political dangers, alike to the empire as a whole and especially to Canada and the mother country. Canada has hitherto been misrepresented by the Tariff Reform party here as a solid unit for protection. You have not only made it clear that this is a mischievous travesty of the facts, but you have demonstrated to the whole world that the maintenance of Canada's loyalty to the empire does not rest upon so ignoble and precarious a foundation as the success of the protectionist movement in the motherland. The welcome preference given by Canada to British goods, in itself a step towards the abolition of protective tariffs, has been used in this country as a weapon against free trade. The leaders of the protectionist agitation here have declared that this preference is in danger of being withdrawn, unless our people will consent to tax their bread and thus ensure a higher price for Canadian corn. By proclaiming your objection to such schemes of taxation, you have struck a powerful blow at the protectionist movement in Britain. That movement began with vague proposals for imperial preference; but these have been overshadowed by the protectionist argument. Tariff reform now finds its largest measure of support in suggestions for the full protection of British industries by taxing food and manufacturers upon their entry into the United Kingdom. The future of free trade all over the world is bound up with the defeat of protection in Britain. A protectionist triumph here would strengthen the cause of protection in every other country; for, just when other nations are trying to throw it off, we are fighting to uphold free trade in the face of the great vested interests which here, as elsewhere, are seeking to enrich themselves by the imposition of protective tariffs.

"We look to you and to all other free traders in the British dominions to help us in maintaining the real unity of the empire, by maintaining complete fiscal independence for each competent part. We look to you to make it impossible for any political party to utilize the love and loyalty of all the British peoples as a political asset in a party game, or as a means of fastening upon anyone of them a fiscal system which is contrary to its interests and desires. The empire has been built up by perfect freedom joined with perfect loyalty to the crown. It is because your association has done and can do much to help us in maintaining these great traditions, that we have ventured to address you as the official correspondent of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. We beg you to offer our warmest thanks to your friends and colleagues in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, who have co-operated in the recent free trade demonstrations.

"We trust that without any interference in matters of purely local concern, it may be possible for our union and your association to render each other valuable help in defending the only sound principles of trade, and in securing the prosperity and freedom of our empire."



CHICKEN RAISING IN 1910

The articles that follow herewith are in answer to the question asked in our Topics for Discussion department as to what success readers have had in raising chickens in the past season. In most respects the summer of 1910 was a favorable one for chicken raisers. Chicks do best in a dry year; they seem less subject to disease and the common

THE

Workingman's Warmest Friend

IS THE



SHEEP LINED COAT

Made of Duck, Corduroy, Frieze, Whipcord and Etoff. No small pieces used for lining. All skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned. Seams are all **DOUBLE STITCHED.**

Special H. B. K. patent Kantilever pockets on each coat, giving them ten times the strength of the ordinary pockets.

The actual daily need of the Teamster, Farmer, Laborer, Mechanic, and all other

OUTDOOR WORKERS.

You can't be **COLD IN IT**, and you can't be **COMFORTABLE** without it.

The best material obtainable and expert workmanship, combined with years of experience, and the newest features and inventions, places it first always in the estimation of the workingman who prefers

WARMTH IN WINTER.

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

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

110

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

Invest \$1.50 and Get The **Farmer's Advocate**

Her Baby Nearly Died. WAS TAKEN SICK WITH Dysentery.

Mrs. Chas. Farrell, Oakland, Man., writes:—"My dear baby was taken sick last fall, and we got the doctor and he said she had dysentery. She nearly died with it, but two or three doses of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry completely cured her.

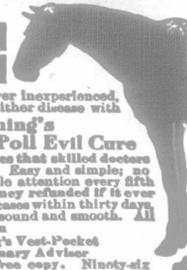
"My two little boys got a bad case of diarrhoea and two doses made a wonderful change and they were completely cured also. I would not be without such a grand medicine as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry if it were twice the price, as I consider it a wonderful medicine, and I cannot recommend it too highly."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for over sixty-five years, so you are not experimenting when you use this old and tried remedy.

Do not accept any of the many substitutes for this sterling medicine, but ask for Dr. Fowler's and insist on getting what you ask for. Price 35 cents.

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

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable board, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

Mild, Sweet, Mellow and Juicy

Manufactured by
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

QUEBEC WINNIPEG

ills incident to damp weather are avoided. On the whole the season's operations have been successful, the only regrettable feature of the situation being that poultry keepers are not preparing to extend operations. The prizes are awarded in the order in which the letters appear.

EXPERIENCE WITH CHICKENS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For various reasons I had quite made up my mind not to try raising early chickens again. That is, not as early as in former years. However, as April seemed so fine and there was every indication of a settled early spring, I saved enough eggs from my purebred Barred Rocks for one filling of my hundred-egg incubator. I did not intend to make chicken-raising as extensive as in the past, but of those I keep I wanted the best.

I hatched about sixty-five fine, strong chickens, a good average so early in the season. I had not room in the house to use my indoor brooder, so I warmed up my outdoor one and put the chicks in it. Two days after I had done so, there came up a sudden cold wind and storm. When I went out to feed the chicks I found the lamp had gone out and most of the chickens were lying as if dead. I gathered them up and put them in ovens and every place I could find to warm them. I succeeded in saving all but three, but then there was the question, "What to do with them now?"

I have a south basement window which had in it a storm sash outside the regular window. I took out the inside window and inserted a wire screen. Then I got sand and covered the bottom between the screen and glass, filled a large stone jar with hot water, wrapped it in flannel, and my indoor brooder was ready without taking up any room required otherwise. I may remark here that if I had used my powers of ingenuity a few days sooner, my chicks would not have had the setback which their chill gave them.

At nights I put them in a box and covered it up. By careful feeding and keeping their quarters quite clean, they grew so fast that it was not long before their house was too small, so I took off the storm sash and laid it over the boxing which was outside the window proper, and had a house and yard large enough for them till they were over a month old and we had fine weather once more.

About that time a few hens grew broody, so I gave them eggs, and thought I would raise a few more chicks, though I had said that fifty was my number for this summer. I would have been better had I stopped, for the hens were both stupid and rebellious, and that their efforts and mine were entire failures. I have as fine a flock of young fowls now as I want and my experience will, I hope, teach me some things for the future. If I want more fowls another year, I shall certainly use the incubator in preference to hens. I think as a usual practice it would be better to wait till settled spring weather before filling an incubator. The chicks grow more rapidly in this country after warm weather sets in, and in early spring eggs bring a good price to sell.

Sask. RESIDENT.

PROFITS IN CHICKEN RAISING

My success with chicks this year is the best I have ever had. I never lost a chick after it got out of the incubator. The dry summer was ideal. I fed some prepared chicken food for the first five weeks and found it a most satisfactory food. I fed also boiled eggs chopped up, bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry and a cake made of shorts, bran and buttermilk. Chicken prices are good, but I am not in a position to increase my outfit, lacking accommodation and time. At present our chicks will average 3½ pounds dressed and sell at 14 cents, which makes them worth 50 cents each. Beef or pork cannot be made as cheaply. In my case there is a profit of 80 per cent. on feed outlay and coal oil.

Man. E. BROWN.

SUN FIRE

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



A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM COAL OIL (Kerosene)

Burning common coal oil the ALADDIN MANTLE LAMP generates gas that gives a light more brilliant than city gas, gasoline or electricity. Simple, odorless, clean, safe and durable.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY

Is revolutionizing lighting everywhere. Needed in every home. Every lamp guaranteed. Sells itself. Our Sunbeam Burners fit other lamps. Ask our nearest office how you can get a lamp free or apply for Agency Proposition. THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY of America. Dept.

Offices at WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL, CANADA.

The Full Percentage of Cream

Getting the full percentage of cream from milk depends as much upon the oil used to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itself. Gummy oil will cut the fine bearings of your machine, spoil its balance and waste good cream in the skim-milk pail.



STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. It feeds freely into the closest bearings and insures the perfect lubrication that is essential to the free spinning of the bowl and the complete separation of cream from milk. It lessens the driving effort and lengthens the life of your separator.

One gallon can. All dealers. Or write to

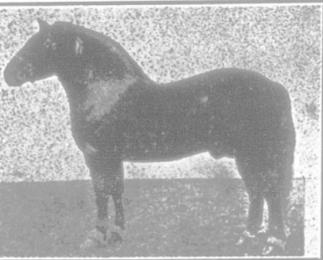
The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80
Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.
C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.



SUFFOLK HORSES



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

GEO. JAQUES

LAMERTON P.O. ALTA.

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

McDonald's Yorkshires

A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$29.00 each.

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

Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORN
CLYDESDALES

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

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

Great Private Sale

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

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm, Saskatoon Phone 375
Box 1288 G. P. R., C.N.R., G. T. P.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

Ormsby, P. Que.

Importation and breeding of High-Class Clydesdales a specialty.

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

DUNCAN McEACHRAN

MIDDLETON'S

Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths

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

ADDRESS
F. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or
H. G. MIDDLETON 164 Princess St., Winnipeg

HOLSTEINS

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

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

Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

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

We have a full line of COWS, HEIFERS and BULLS.

Reliable BUTTER-BRED STOCK for sale.

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

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.

JAS. BROOKS, Manager
Vegreville, Alta.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
Head Office and Stables
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The J. C. Ranch

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

JOHN CLARK, JR.
Box 32 Gleichen, Alta.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

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EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

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

Box 32 Gleichen, Alta.

J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm

Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine

Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

2 Clydesdale Colts Cheap

Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each

Best strains of Breeding

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop. MacGREGOR, Man.

WHY POULTRY-KEEPERS FAIL

The man who fails with poultry is sometimes lazy. He would rather lie in bed on a cold morning or swing in a hammock on a hot day than "bother" with the birds. He cannot see the need of "fussing" with the little chicks; nor of fresh water once or more daily; nor of keeping houses and yards "spick and span" clean; nor of always fighting vermin; nor, in brief, of any of the routine duties which successful men insist upon as a matter of course.

The man who fails is sometimes a fool. He reads the glowing fairy tales told by truth-killing, grammar-butcher-fakers, of some woman reaching down into her inside pocket and handing out a "five thousand dollar bill and five five hundred dollar bills" for half a dozen birds; or of thousands of gullible people viewing a hen said to be valued at thousands of dollars (the original hen, as the gawks should know, died years ago); or perhaps he has read of three-day-old chicks being sold for \$100; or of some fat old hen laying 263 eggs in 272 days, which is at the rate of 352 in a year. If he has read these lies, and is idiotic enough to believe them, he is foolish enough to believe that he, too, can swindle people in the same way. Of course he fails, because every greedy, plundering knave fails sooner or later, as our prison records show.

The man who fails sometimes lacks judgment. He may be honest; he may work hard early and late; but because of poor management he makes no more progress than a whale trying to swim in a foot of water. He puts cheap stock into elaborate houses, he puts good stock into draughty, leaky out-buildings; he overfeeds, underfeeds or fails to give the right sort of feed; he breeds fancy stock and neither exhibits nor advertises; he does not look after little things, forgetting that these very "little things" make up the sum of success; in short, he lacks what is commonly called "horse sense."

The man who fails is often a beginner who has been duped by knaves who should be wearing convict stripes instead of being touted and praised, as some of them are. He reads in supposedly "reliable" poultry papers of a "system" whereby a clear profit of \$2,880 can be made in one year from 24 hens—which is at the rate of \$120 per year from each hen; or of a "strain" of big birds which "lay when two and a half months old"; or of a single bird producing 300 chicks in twelve months; or of anything else equally absurd and criminally false. Being wholly inexperienced he cannot see the absurdity of these lies, and he "bites," as the sordid knaves expect him to do. As a result he loses his money and time; and failure, for which he is not to blame, results.—G. F. TOWNSEND, in American Poultry Advocate.

SHARP KNIFE-LIKE PAINS

Would Go Through Heart

Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and yet don't know it.

Every once in a while a pain will seem to shoot through the heart but little attention is paid to it at the time, and it is only when a violent shock comes that the weakness of the heart is apparent.

There is only one cure and that is MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mrs. J. E. Nixon, Riverview, Ont., writes:—"Two years ago I suffered with a bad pain around my heart. At times it would almost stop beating and then, a sharp knife-like pain would seem to go through it. As I had heard Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills were a grand remedy for the heart, I sent and got two boxes of them, and when I had only used a box and a half I was entirely free from pain."

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

Bog Spavin

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

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

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners. Test Syphons, Sitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSWANN & DUNN CO., 392 S Clark St., Chicago

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN CURE

5¢ a bottle, with written directions, field for every booklet and letter from William Troy and Sons. Permanently cures Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. No cure or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Durable, or your money back. Troy Chemical Company, Birmingham, N. Y.

481 and Van Horne St., Toronto, Ont.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8¢ free.

Mr. R. M. McDermott, Edmonton Alta., writes November 19, 1907: "I used your ABSORBINE on a bog spavin on my two-year-old colt and have cleared it out."

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 245 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian agents.

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



SPINACH BEET FOR GREENS

J. L. Salmon, who has a profitable garden plot in Winnipeg, has grown a most satisfactory green during the past season. It is known as the spinach beet. By August 7 he had taken three crops off it. As soon as it is cut fresh leaves come along, giving successive crops throughout the season. These greens also make a delightful dish.

GROWING GINSENG

In reply to an enquiry from an Alberta reader regarding ginseng growing we give the following from E. A. Russell, who had the following in a recent issue of The Canadian Horticulturist:

The least expensive method of making a ginseng garden is to buy the seed from a reliable dealer and grow all one's plants. Time will be saved, however, if a few one-year-old and two-year-old roots are planted at the same

A Treatise on the Horse, FREE

CONDORAY, Wis. Oct. 5th, 1909
"Please send me your book 'A Treatise on The Horse'—I saw by your ad that it was free, but if it cost \$5, I would not be without it, as I think I have saved two valuable horses in the last year by following directions in your book."

William Napcs.

It's free. Get a copy when you buy Kendall's Spavin Cure at your dealer's. If he should not have it, write us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Escanaba Falls, Wis.

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time, as these will provide all the seeds needed in the following year.

The seed of the ginseng plant will not germinate until nineteen months after it ripens and is usually packed between layers of moist sand for this period. The seeds thus kept are the "stratified seeds" which dealers sell for planting. This method saves garden space and weeding for one year and is most satisfactory, but if economy of land is no object, the new seeds may be planted and left in the ground for the nineteen months required for germination. In either case the best time for planting is in late September or October.

The seed bed should be composed of sandy loam soil which has been under cultivation for a year. It is usually made four feet wide with sides of one-inch rough boards six inches in width. The sides protect the plants and enable one to build up a bed of rich material more easily. Rotted manure should be applied in the proportion of two wheelbarrow loads to forty square feet of ground and be well mixed with the soil, which must be free from stones and lumps. If this can be done in July or August it will be all the better, as the manure will then combine with the earth more completely. The addition of leaf mold or black earth from the woods will be beneficial, but is not necessary.

Plant the seeds in rows three inches apart and at intervals of one inch apart in the row and one inch in depth. This can be done most expeditiously and so as to produce a pleasing regularity of appearance in the growing plants by using a dibber or marker, which anyone can make in a short time. From a board three inches wide and one inch thick, cut a piece four feet long, or just as long as the width of the bed. Bore half-inch holes an inch apart the full length of the board and in each hole insert a peg made so as to project one inch. Nail a narrow strip of wood for a handle along the side opposite to the projecting pegs. With this tool a row of holes can be made across the bed in a moment all at the proper distance and depth.

Having planted the seeds the only thing requiring to be done is to cover the bed with a mulch for protection against alternate freezing and thawing, and also more especially to preserve moisture for the plants during the following summer. Most growers advocate the use of leaves or rotted manure for mulching, but the experience of the writer shows that for seedlings the best material is sawdust. Several different methods were tested during the past year. In the bed on which about a half-inch of sawdust was used practically every seed produced a plant which thrived all summer.

BULBS FOR THE WINDOW

There are several distinct types of narcissus, all of which are good for pot culture, and which do well in the house windows. (1) The large trumpet varieties like the Golden Spur and Emperor; (2) the medium trumpet; (3) the small trumpet kinds; (4) the hoop petticoat sorts; (5) the Polyanthus; (6) the double flowering sorts.

For early flowering the Polyanthus type comes first. Such kinds as Paper White and Orientalis, may be made to bloom for Christmas. Next comes the large trumpet varieties, which are the finest of all the Narcissus. A few of the best are: Golden Spur, Empress, Emperor, Glory of Leiden, Henry Irving, Horsfield and Bicolor Grandee. Next comes the double narcissus, which, while not so attractive as the single, are still well worth growing, and no collection is complete without them. The names of a few good sorts are: Silver Phoenix, Van Sion, Incomparable, Orange Phoenix, Alba Plena Odorata.

The Jonquils are prized for their fragrant blossoms and the ease with which they may be grown. The bulbs are much smaller than the large trumpet kinds, and a half a dozen bulbs may be put in a five-inch pot, and when well grown make a fine effect. Two kinds worth growing are the single sweet-scented Narcissus Jonquilla, and the double scented.

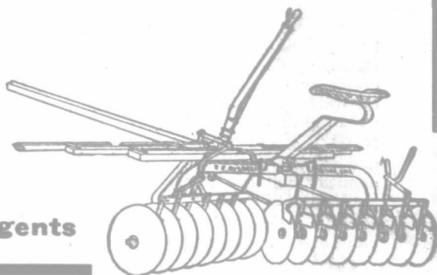
Another bulb of importance is the Poet's Narcissus (Narcissus Poeticus). This is the old-fashioned type with white flowers, the cup margined with red, and a rich, spicy odor. Florists

We Ask You to Test The "Bissell" in the field with others

The "Bissell" always wins field trials, because of its wonderful capacity. It is so designed that the hitch is well back, the seat projects over the frame and the frame is directly over the gangs. This construction removes the weight of the pole, levers, braces, frame and driver from the horses' necks. It enables the horses to do more work. The "Bissell" enters the soil quickly,

cuts deeply, stirs it up thoroughly, and stays right down to its work. It has heavy square axles. The scrapers and movable clod irons keep the machine free from trash. The "Bissell" is built to do a bigger day's work. If farmers would insist upon a field trial before choosing a harrow the "Bissell" would invariably be selected. Send to Dept. A. for "Harrow Booklet," and don't believe that any harrow is a genuine "Bissell" unless the "Bissell" name is stamped on it.

**John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Sole Agents
T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.**



Say, That Is What I Want!

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

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

SENT ANYWHERE FOR \$1.00.

AGENTS WANTED.

MARTINIUS DYSTHE, Winnipeg, Canada



We go to all parts of the world for the wonderful ingredients of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen). We combine these ingredients in the finest chemical laboratories in Canada, and so great is our 30-year-old faith in this preparation that we'll buy a 50-cent bottle of it from your druggist and give it to you to try.

For nearly the third of a century we have known what Psychine will do. We have known it to cure hundreds of thousands in that time, of some of the most desperate cases of disease known to medical science.

We have received thousands of unsolicited testimonials, which we will gladly let you look over should you desire.

Think of it, a third of a century's experience with one preparation, a third of a century's intimate knowledge of what extraordinary cures it has made—almost a lifetime!

Do you wonder then with that perfect knowledge of Psychine, that we are anxious to bring it to the notice of everyone in Canada suffering from disease?

Do you wonder that we want those to know who are using wrong methods of cure, who are not getting well, and who we know will be benefited by Psychine.

Do you wonder that we can buy hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine from the druggists of Canada to give to those who wish to try it?

* * *

Psychine builds vitality.

It strengthens and increases the white corpuscles of the blood—the phagocytes, the policemen or scavengers of the blood.

These white corpuscles of the blood, when strong enough, destroy every disease germ that gets into the body, keeps the body healthy.

If these white corpuscles are not in sufficient numbers or are not sufficiently strong, then these disease germs destroy them and disease holds the body. That's the cause of nearly every disease that afflicts the human race. For years, centuries, in fact, it has been recognized that herbs are the most effective treatment for disease.

It is only within recent times that we have been able to tell just why they were so effective.

Because certain of them increased and strengthened the white corpuscles or phagocytes.

These herbs are employed in compounding Psychine.

We go all over this world to obtain these herbs. Arabia, South America, China and Japan all contribute.

And the result is a preparation that will restore health and build vitality as no other preparation will.

That has proven itself in nearly the third of a century's use as no other preparation has proven itself.

That is a most effective treatment for:

- La Grippe
- Bronchitis
- Hemorrhages
- Sore Throat
- Anaemia
- Female Weakness
- Indigestion
- Poor Appetite
- Chills and Fevers
- Sleeplessness and Nervous Troubles
- After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe.
- Bronchial Coughs
- Weak Lungs
- Weak Voice
- Spring Weakness
- Early Decline
- Catarrhal Affections
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Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon

below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

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

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

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

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Street and Number.....

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

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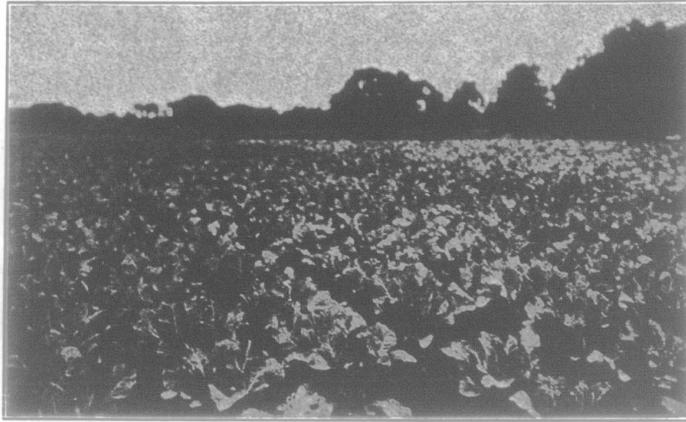
Write or wire for quotations

LAING BROS.
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generally grow a large number of this variety for Easter decoration. One good feature of Narcissus Poeticus is that it lasts a long time after cutting if put in water. The best of this section and the one of most perfect form is Poeticus Ornatus.

Plant them in the soil up to the neck of the bulb. Narcissus Orientalis, usually known as the Chinese Sacred Lily, and also Narcissus Paper White, grow well placed in bowls of water with just enough pebbles to keep the bulb steady.

He says that this plant, which is now recognized as an important article of food, as well as an important commercial crop throughout the north temperate regions of the earth, is of American origin. Among the new world plants which have been brought under cultivation since the discovery of America, this stands out as one of the most important, being second only to Indian corn. Taking the world over, the potato is probably eaten by a greater proportion of the earth's in-



DRY WEATHER DID NOT PREVENT CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER FROM DOING WELL IN KILDONAN

By changing the water occasionally it is surprising with what ease they can be grown, and the satisfaction which they will give.

IMPORTANCE OF POTATOES

In Farmers' Bulletin No. 407, sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture, L. C. Corbett discusses the potato as a truck crop. In the introduction he gives particulars about what are commonly spoken of as Irish

habitants than any other crop except rice. The potato early found a wide use throughout Great Britain and the northern portion of the continent of Europe. With the development of the new world it immediately became an important garden crop and its cultivation has kept pace with the increase in population until now it is distributed over the entire area of North America occupied by civilized peoples. It is a commercial product in Mexico as well

HOW TO MAKE A SHIRT

Procure 3½ yards **BEST MATERIAL** obtainable. This quantity will make the shirt **ROOMY, COMFORTABLE** and **EASY TO WORK IN.**

Sew all buttons on **BY HAND** so they **CANNOT COME OFF. BAR-TACK** all **BUTTON HOLES**, then they **CANNOT BREAK. DOUBLE STITCH AND ANCHOR** all seams so they cannot rip. The result will be a truly well-made shirt. It is cheaper, easier and better, however, to **BUY** the



SHIRT

which is made on the above principles.

THE H.B.K. BRAND BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT is a special line and has attached to it a **GUARANTEE BOND**, guaranteeing the shirt **WILL NOT RIP.** Dealers are instructed to replace without any charge to you any **H.B.K. BRAND BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT WHICH RIPS.**



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Concrete is the Best Material

—from every standpoint—where-with to build things about the farm. This recently-published book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," will prove to you the superiority and "in-the-long-run" economy of

"CONCRETE" as a Building Material

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The retail price of the book is 50 cents—but we will send it, absolutely free, to any farmer who will fill out and send to us the coupon below.

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You may send me a copy of your book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

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Horse Owners! Use



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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe colic. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OILS. Impossible to produce scour or blisters. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions to its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
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Book your Rail Passage via
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Scenic Beauty, Smooth Roadbed, Polite Employees and Special Attention given Steamship Passengers. We represent all Steamship Lines and Cook's Tours. All information cheerfully given, reservations made and tickets issued.

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SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the
KOOTENAYS
New map now ready giving particulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

New prices and terms. Many Lots all ready for Spring work. Trees growing. Write for particulars to

The Kootenay-Slocan
Fruit Company, Ltd.
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Sheep Lined Coats

keep you comfortable in cold weather.

Made especially

For the man who works outdoors.

as in Alaska.

The potato is of great economic importance, not merely as a food plant for man, but because of the variety of other uses to which it can be applied, principal among which is the manufacture of starch. Varieties have been developed which adapt it to the great range of climatic conditions which exist throughout the world. It is grown extensively as an early market-garden and truck crop, and even more extensively as a field crop in the northern portion of the United States. In some sections the same land can be made to produce two crops of potatoes in a single season, thus rendering it a very important and profitable industry.

The adaptation of the potato in the great territory over which it can be grown can be mentioned. It is found, however, that certain varieties are peculiarly fitted for certain climatic regions. The repeated attempts which have been made to introduce European, and particularly English varieties of potatoes, into the United States have proved very discouraging, thus showing that varieties which are of great importance in England may or may not be well adapted to American conditions. Some varieties are especially adapted to the sandy lands and short season of the southern states, while other varieties are pre-eminently adapted to the cool, retentive and heavy soils of the northern states. Some require only a short season for maturity, while others demand the entire growing period to perfect their crop. With this great

diversity of character it is evident that the potato can be modified to meet almost every condition of soil and climate which exists in the Temperate Zone. This is not saying, however, that every soil and climate can be made to produce a profitable yield of potatoes. There will always be certain regions possessing soil and climatic conditions peculiarly adapted to the development of this crop, which will form the leading commercial areas for the cultivation of this product.

BUSH FRUITS IN WINTER

As far as protection of bush fruits in winter is concerned raspberries and blackberries are nearly always sufficiently benefited by laying them down and covering with earth, to make the expense and trouble more than pay. The work is done by bending the canes to the north and covering them with earth. If the canes are large and stiff, and growing in hills, the best way is to dig a forkful or two of earth away from in front of the plant before bending over. It is more convenient to begin at the north end of the row. The entire cane should be covered with earth. This work may be done any time after the leaves fall, and before the ground freezes up. It cannot be done while there is frost in the canes, for they will snap off. The only pruning necessary before laying down is to remove the old canes and some of the new ones, if they are too numerous. Leave just enough of the new canes to bear a good crop the following year. If they are

A New Idea In Medicine

Which Accounts For The Enormous Success of DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

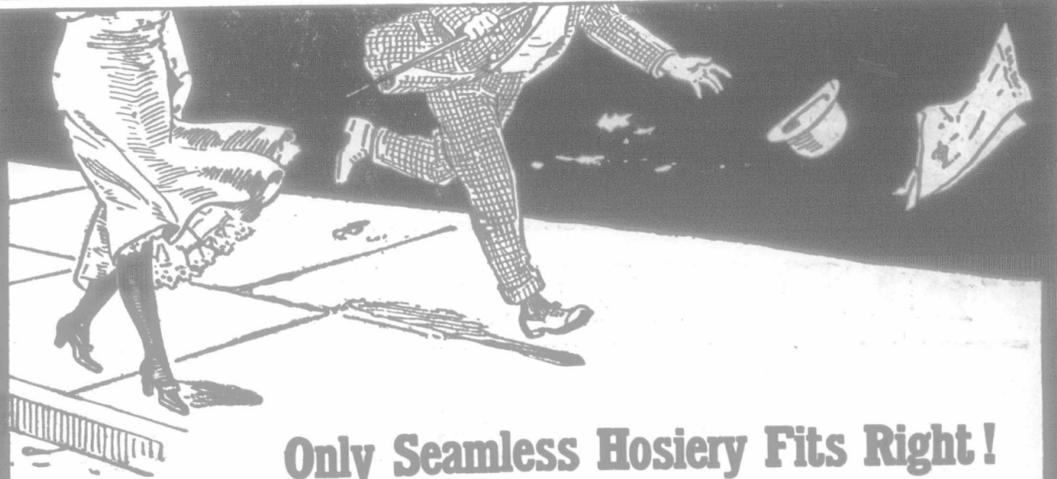
To tear down the diseased tissues was the old principle of medicine. To cure by building up new, healthful tissues is the new method.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food is a splendid illustration of the new method, for it cures by increasing the quantity and quality of the blood, by creating new nerve force and by overcoming weakness and disease with new vigor, new energy and new vitality.

The time to begin using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food is when strength fails you and you find yourself out of sorts and losing health and vigor.

It is easy then to get back to normal condition by using this great restorative treatment. The blood is enriched, the nerves revitalized, new firm flesh and tissue is formed, and you feel the snap of new vigor as it is being instilled into your system.

Don't wait for nervous prostration or paralysis, but keep the system at high-water mark. Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Only Seamless Hosiery Fits Right!

You should wear Pen-Angle Hosiery, and no other kind. For this is the only Canadian-made hosiery that is seamless AND priced moderately AND guaranteed.

All three merits ought to be in your hosiery. Because no hosiery that is not SEAMLESS can be comfortable — and Pen-Angle machines are the only ones in Canada able to knit such hosiery, form-shaped to the leg and

foot, instead of merely water-shrunk into shape.

Thus, though priced reasonably, Pen-Angle Hosiery holds its shape indefinitely. And it is reinforced wherever wear falls.

To these merits add the GUARANTEE you read here — two pairs for one if Pen-Angle Hosiery disappoints.

PEN-ANGLE HOSIERY



READ THIS REMARKABLE GUARANTEE

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same price. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

ORDER THIS WAY

Ask at the store first. If they cannot supply you, state number, size of shoe or stocking and color of hosiery desired and enclose price, and we will fill your order postpaid. Remember we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box. BE SURE TO MENTION SIZE.

ADDRESS AS BELOW:

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 44 Paris, Canada

No. 2404—Medium weight Cashmere. 3-ply Botany yarn with special "Everlast" heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 500—"Black Knight" winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splice heels and toes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 1090 — Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 330—"Everlast" Cotton socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

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**Patent
Ripless Gloves**

have extra pieces of leather on the finger-tips, which hide the seams and protect the stitching. Neat and Comfortable and

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A perfect engine for pumping, grading, sawing wood, corn shelling, churning, washing machines and all farming purposes. Larger sizes for feed cutting, thrashing, silo filling, and all heavy farm work.

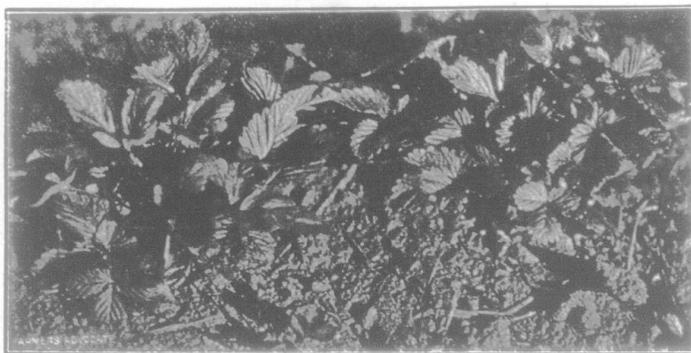
GILSON GAS AND ENGINE
GASOLINE

FRONT ENGINES - WATER PUMPS - CATALOGS - ALL SIZES
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planted in hills, and the canes are large, stocky and well branched, about four to six new canes in a hill will be sufficient. Horse power may be used in covering the canes, by first laying them down by hand and covering the tips with enough earth to hold them in place, and then plowing a furrow against the canes from each side. A man should then follow with a spade, and complete the covering in spots missed by the plow.

plants. The usual covering of straw is good. In mild locations, a layer of straw not less than four inches thick should be applied. In more severe locations this should be increased to six inches, and in the prairie sections of the northwestern parts of America it is desirable to use eight inches of straw, or even more. In some years almost any covering will do; but winters that are hard on strawberries, and which injure or kill them out when not



ALPINE STRAWBERRIES GROWN FROM SEED ON INDIAN HEAD FORESTRY FARM. Seed was sown under glass, Feb. 20, and the plants were in bloom July 27 when photographed.

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

PROTECTING STRAWBERRIES
It is now time to be thinking seriously of winter protection for strawberry

heavily covered, are sufficiently frequent to make it worth while to be well prepared. It is important to have the straw free from weed seeds. Marsh hay is an ideal covering for small patches, when it is available. It is better than straw. Manure should not be used unless it is very light, because it is liable to settle down and smother the plants. The covering should be applied as soon as the ground is frozen hard enough to hold up a wagon. Sometimes a part of it is put on even before this time.

WHOLE COUNTY IS RINGING WITH IT

Wonderful Cure of Rheumatism By Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Hutchins, of Dunham, Que., could not walk across the room—Story of her speedy and complete Cure.

Dunham, Que., October 24.—(Special)—Missisquoi County is ringing with the story of Mrs. G. M. Hutchins, who after suffering from Rheumatism, Lumbago and Neuralgia, is again a strong, hearty woman. In an interview Mrs. Hutchins says:

"I was affected with Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Lumbago. My limbs would swell; my muscles would cramp; I was nervous and had a heavy dragging sensation across the loins.

"I could not even walk across the room. Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and after taking six boxes found myself in the best of health—as well as ever I was in my life."

Mrs. Hutchins' troubles were all caused by Kidney Disease. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured them so completely and quickly. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure only Kidney Disease, but they are a sure cure for any form of it from Backache to Bright's Disease.

GLORIOUS KOOTENAY

Creston Fruit Lands offer greatest inducements of any in Province.

Soil and climate unexcelled. Irrigation unnecessary and no summer frosts.

Nearest to Markets. Look at your Map. Fruit shipped at noon reaches Alberta before midnight.

PRICES REASONABLE
Improved, partly improved and unimproved lands for sale.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO
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Hudson's Bay Company

LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

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

"ELECTRICITY IS LIFE"



If you want to get up in the world and make your mark; if you want to be pointed at as a successful man; if you want to be a Man among men, you must be full of electricity—magnetism.

Brooding over your trouble, spending hours and hours regretting your past follies and mistakes—despairing of help—will not add to your capital of nerve power—will not help you down the shadows and get you into the sunlight of happiness and success.

You aren't the only fellow after plums—the high places. Thousands are in the strife and the prizes go to the wide-awake—the men of courage and energy.

Life is made of hurry and worry, hard knocks and excitement.

YOU HAVE HEARD IT SAID THAT OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS BUT ONCE IN A LIFETIME

The fact is, she makes several calls, but she doesn't come with a brass band to wake you up. Nature carved you in the image of a man, a man you can be, as we can show you the way.

If you have fallen by the wayside, if you have succumbed to temptation and folly, if you have exhausted your vitality through excesses, overwork or worry, use your God-given brains and judgment for a few moments.

Take an inventory of yourself. Seek the truth. Study your weakness. Don't further wreck your nervous system and befuddle your brain with drugs, stimulants, but use that great, wondrous power, **Electricity**, as we apply it with

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

I can point to hundreds of men to-day who came to me broken in health and spirit—absolutely physical wrecks, hopeless, despondent, who followed my advice, used my Belt, re-gained their strength and vitality and are now getting on in the world. Many of them say that my Belt saved their lives.

MR. J. F. BONE, Brant, Alta., says: "I have worn your Belt for some time and can say it has done me good. The pains in my back have left me entirely."

Dear Sir:—Your Belt has restored me to health. I have not swallowed a drop of medicine since I got that Belt from you, and I believe I would not have been alive today if I had not got it.—**GEORGE YOUNG, Brancepeth, Sask.**

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
Please send me your book free

NAME
ADDRESS

FREE BOOK FOR WOMEN
FREE BOOK FOR MEN

Get my 80-page book describing my treatment, and with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

This book tells in plain language many things you want to know, and gives you a lot of good, wholesome advice for men. I'll send the book, in plain wrapper, prepaid, free, if you will enclose this coupon.

I want to convince every sufferer that he can get benefit from my treatment. Nobody should be without it for it's cheap enough, far cheaper than a course of doctoring, and I want everybody to try it. Let every sufferer who can do so call at my office and make a full test of my battery, free of any charge. If you can't call, send this coupon for my book.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

GOSSIP

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

When the Cement Merger was formed on the 20th of August of last year the news was received by consumers and independent manufacturers alike with some misgivings. The consumer thought he foresaw the successful establishment of a great monopoly that would sooner or later raise the price of Portland cement (a commodity that is today regarded as the "staff of life" in constructional development) to an exorbitant degree, and thus seriously hamper the work of improvement and development, upon which our industrial success as a young nation depends so much. When confronted with the argument that the importation of foreign cement would solve the difficulty, should prices of Canadian-made cement soar too high, it was even whispered that the merger would be strong enough to railroad through Ottawa an increased import duty on the materials, and thus make impossible foreign competition.

Some of the cement manufacturers whose plants were not included in those that formed the merger, thought they saw in the hazy distance a "Standard Oil Octopus" in the cement industry in Canada, and that trust methods would be employed to whip them into submission or crush them out of existence one after the other, until every tentacle of the giant monster had drawn firmly into its grasp its quota of the spoils. The incorporators, on the other hand, declared emphatically that there was absolutely no ground for any such alarm, but that the merger had been formed only for the purpose of effecting economies in management, manufacture, sales and freights, together with the object of increasing the consumption of cement through a systematic educational campaign, as to where, how and when cement may be profitably used. In addition to this, the merger frankly declared, that it proposed to bring to an end the ruinous competition, that up to the time of its birth, was eating the very vitals out of the industry. The merger, in this manner, committed itself to a constructive policy and disclaimed any intention to adopt any method or undertake any procedure that would demoralize the market either from the standpoint of the consumer or the independent manufacturer.

One year has passed, and it is gratifying to note that the merger has made good its promises and kept faith with both consumer and independent manufacturer alike.

The consumer will get his cement for 1910 at an average price of \$1.25 per barrel at the mill, a price lower than has heretofore prevailed in Canada, with the exception of the short interval during 1909, when cement was being sold below actual cost of production—a condition that could not continue for any length of time.

The following average price per barrel, for cement during the past five years, according to the report issued by the Department of Mines, is interesting: 1904, \$1.41; 1905, \$1.42; 1906, \$1.49; 1907, \$1.55; 1908, \$1.39; 1909, \$1.32. Thus it may be seen that the present conditions under which cement is sold in Canada, have by no means abnormally raised prices. It is argued that cement is sold cheaper in the United States, and while this is true, to some extent, it must be remembered that the cost of manufacture is considerably less across the border. This is due to the fact that coal is such an important factor in the manufacture of cement and the United States mills are advantageously situated in close proximity to the great American coal fields, thus materially reducing the cost of one of the largest items of expense in the manufacture of cement.

The independent mills very wisely came to an understanding whereby they jointly appointed a sales agent, who has so thoroughly organized his sales and delivery systems that cement may be delivered to any point, from the closest mill, in accordance with the natural laws of commerce, thus eliminating unnecessary long hauls, and thereby bringing the cost of delivery to a minimum.

Practical Farm Books

In this space each issue for some time we shall review briefly and state the price of some of the latest recognized standard books treating of agriculture, live stock, farm mechanics, and a large variety of other subjects related to agriculture. There is a constantly increasing demand for farm books, and this work is undertaken to give readers a ready source of reference to the best books in every department of agriculture. Cut out and keep this and subsequent advertisements. You will find the information useful. These books are for sale through this office.

Profitable Stock Feeding

By H. R. Smith, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the University of Nebraska. Treats of the feeding of all classes of farm animals: horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. The book was prepared especially to meet the requirements of farmers and stock feeders in the western United States. Their requirements and those of Western Canadian farmers being very similar, the work is equally informing for farmers of this country. It is a practical treatise on stock feeding, illustrated, cloth-bound and contains 400 pages. It is used as a text book in the leading Canadian and American Agricultural Colleges.

Price, post paid, \$1.50, or free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 each.

Farm Machinery and Farm Motors

A book prepared to furnish information on a subject little dealt with in farm books. J. B. Davidson, B.S., M.E., Iowa State College, and L. W. Chase, B.S., M.E., University of Nebraska, are the authors. Instruction is offered on the principles of construction, operation and care of all kinds of farm machinery—tillage, seeding, harvesting, haymaking, threshing and pumping machinery, manure spreaders, feed mills, wagons, buggies, sleds, animal motors, windmills, steam engines, gasoline, oil and alcohol engines, electrical machinery, etc. Particularly informing chapters are those on steam and gasoline tractors. Every farmer should have this book. Cloth bound, well illustrated, 500 pages.

Price, \$2.50, or free for three new subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 each.

The Farmer's Veterinarian

A practical treatise on the diseases of farm stock, written by C. W. Burkett, editor of "American Agriculturist," aided by some of the leading veterinarians of the United States. It is written in everyday language and gives the causes, symptoms and treatment of diseases of domestic animals. The Farmer's Veterinarian is one of the most practical and informing veterinary books that has been published. Acquaintance with its contents and the book at hand for reference will save dollars every year on any farm in veterinary bills and animals saved through prompt treatment. The symptoms of all diseases are clearly given, the most approved treatment recommended and hints offered in administering the medicines, etc. A well arranged index makes reference convenient. The book contains 275 pages, is aptly illustrated and cloth bound.

Price, \$1.50, or free for two new yearly subscribers to this paper, at \$1.50 each.

Farmer's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture

The matter in this book is compiled from the enormous and ever increasing mass of agricultural literature. Its editors, V. W. Wilcox, Ph.D., and C. B. Smith, M.S., of the United States Department of Agriculture, made a careful study of all the literature available on field, orchard and garden crops, dairy farming, poultry, livestock, etc., particularly consulting all the latest bulletins of the experiment stations, experimental farms and agricultural colleges of the United States and Canada. The cyclopaedia is a digest of this material and the results of experimenters are brought down into form that can be readily made use of by the average farmer. The work covers an enormous number and variety of subjects, all carefully indexed so that each and any particular one may be readily found. The lists of sources from which information on each subject is drawn make a convenient reference for readers who wish to pursue further the study of any particular subject. It is the most useful compendium of agricultural information yet issued in America. Bound in cloth, illustrated, 620 pages.

Price, \$3.50, or free for five new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 each.

Farmer's Advocate, Ltd.

14-16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Both the merger and the independent companies (through their sales agent) have launched out into great educational campaigns with the purpose of increasing the consumption of cement by the farming community and the lay public, thus demonstrating that both branches of the industry are proceeding to increase their outputs rather than abnormally raise prices.

The conditions under which cement is sold in Canada to-day may be termed most favorable. Because of the stability of prices, the architect and engineer are safe in making their estimates, the contractor is safe in making his tender, the dealer is protected in his purchases and the consumer is given a standard product at a reasonable fair cost, plus a minimum freight rate, made possible through following the natural laws of commerce. The general public is being served through the adoption of cement as a structural element in the place of inflammable and unstable materials, promoted through the systematic campaigns of instruction now being carried on by both sections of the industry.

As long as the cement interests continue to develop the industry along these lines, as long as their policy continues to be constructive they are deserving of the good will and support of the Canadian building public. But

should they ever become over-confident of their entrenchments and undertake a policy of coercion, they will have dropped the bone for the shadow.

Constructional development and improvement is and will continue to be in Canada for some years hence, one of the greatest factors in our growth. Cement has become as indispensable in structural work of every character and type as are the hands of the laborer who does the work, and an ambitious country will never tolerate a monopoly in a material so universally used in both public work and private enterprise.—Construction.

HEREFORDS BY AUCTION

The sale by auction on November 2nd, by Mossom-Boyd Company, of seventy head of registered Hereford cattle, is an event that should be taken note of by the Western farmer who thinks that it is time to quit growing grain alone and to go more into mixed farming. The sale will take place on the farm, which is twelve miles south of Prince Albert, and one and one-half miles from Clouston, the first station south of Prince Albert on the line between Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Conveyances will meet all trains at Clouston on day of sale. Lunch will be provided and sale will be under cover if weather is disagreeable.

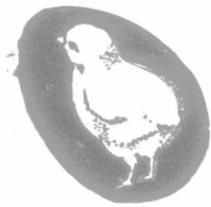
The Mossom-Boyd Company's herd

of Herefords is one of great excellence and is the largest herd of registered cattle in Canada, numbering close on 400 head. The product of the herd has heretofore been almost altogether shipped to the United States, and this is the company's first attempt to make a sale on the farm. The company does not expect to get the value of the cattle on this occasion, but desires to initiate an annual affair, which will eventually be successful. There will doubtless be some good bargains in good cattle on November 2nd, and a great opportunity for some persons to enrich their herds and their pockets. The advertisement appeared in our issues of October 12 and 19.

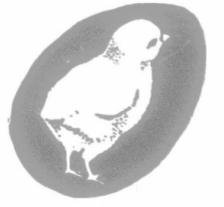
ENTRIES AT APPLE SHOW

A letter from Secretary L. G. Monroe, of the Canadian National Apple Show, dated October 14, says that there are eighteen entries in the carload class or five carloads more than has been exhibited at previous national or international apple shows or world's exhibition. Indications are that the entire exhibit in all sections will total 25 carloads of fruit or approximately 2,000,000 apples.

Maxwell Smith is manager of the show. The dates are October 31 to November 5. Special rates are available on all railways.



15,000 Canadian Poultrymen
Have Doubled Their Profits By



THE PEERLESS WAY

What these poultrymen have done you can do—no matter in what part of Canada you live; you can raise the crop that never fails—the crop that knows no bad years! If you have never kept poultry do not let that deter you; you will have fewer formed habits to overcome and will be ready to let The Peerless Way lead you to success. Or if you have been keeping poultry in a haphazard way, The Peerless Way will show you how to systematize your enterprise into a real money-maker. Even if you have made a failure of poultry-raising—even though you be discouraged—disinclined ever to consider poultry-raising again—investigate The Peerless Way for yourself and study the guarantee that it has to offer you; for, let us say this, whether you are simply a beginner, whether poultry forms only an incidental part of your farm work, whether you are already in poultry-raising as a business, The Peerless Way affords you a real way to increase the profits. Consider this very carefully. Then read every word of what follows and send for our big FREE book entitled "When Poultry Pays."

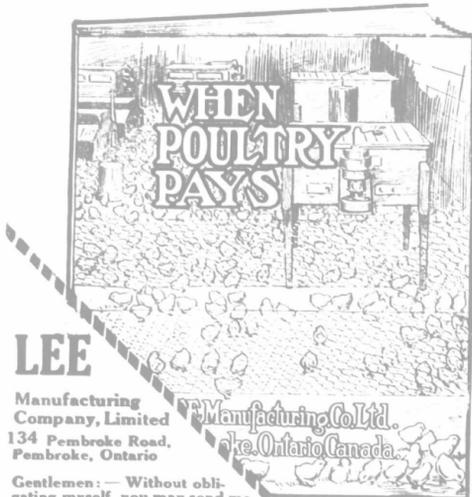
FREE This Book With The Complete Story Of The Peerless Way



Simply fill out the coupon and send it to us. Then when you get the book, read it at least twice. You will find it packed full of facts about raising poultry for profit.

There is no clever writing nor empty theory about the book, "When Poultry Pays"; but it certainly does clear up a whole host of problems that have long and often puzzled practical poultrymen. Let this book put its plain, terse facts before you—let it tell you **why** and **how** you can put The Peerless Way to work to make money for you. Do not put it off—there is no time like the present for increasing your knowledge.

Send Us The Coupon



LEE

Manufacturing
Company, Limited
134 Pembroke Road,
Pembroke, Ontario

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.

Name

Address

Town

Province

Knowledge Is More Essential Than Money



Very little money will start you right in profitable poultry-raising—if you know how to go about the business. And The Peerless Way will show you exactly what you have to do and how you have to do it to make money. The Peerless Way is more than merely a system for raising poultry; it is a system for raising **at a profit!** The knowledge that The Peerless Way offers you is so explicit that a child could not misunderstand it—it explains everything—and if, beyond that, some unusual problem does arise, our Poultry Advisory Board is at your service without charge to consider your case individually and to write you personally.

both these essential points—will show you what to do and how to do it—and then, through our co-operative marketing plan, will take care of all the eggs and poultry you can produce and at highest market prices. When you get our book, read the letters we have printed in it from hundreds of followers of The Peerless Way in every part of the Dominion—letters from practical poultrymen who have never been able to do by any method what they have done by The Peerless Way. Get the book—just send the coupon—that brings it.

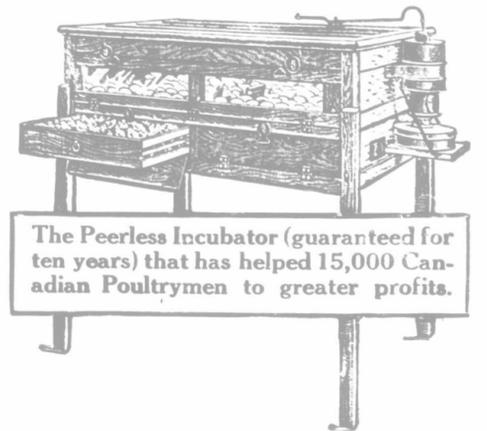
Poultry Raising is the Profitable Branch of Agriculture



Given the same care, time and attention as any other branch of agricultural work, there is no department that can be made to yield such handsome returns on small investment. We know this—15,000 Canadian poultrymen, working with our co-operation, have proven it for us. But it is one thing merely to "keep poultry" and quite another to get every last cent of profit out of the work. The profits are in the knowledge you possess—knowledge of how to proceed, in the first place, and after that, knowledge of **how to market your output.** The Peerless Way will guide you on

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LEE Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
134 Pembroke Road 38



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

Let Us Show You How To Market—Right



Let us explain what we mean by Co-Operative Marketing—let us tell you about the method that has been proven by 15,000 poultrymen who command higher prices than the old way of selling poultry and eggs could ever have given them. Let us explain to you how to get all the profits that rightfully belong to you. Write us for further information about this proof of successful poultry-raising; let us tell you how it has been worked out, how it has been tested, and how it has been proven; let us tell you why it is the only way that successfully meets Canadian climatic conditions—why there is no farm in Canada on which poultry would not pay better than any other crop—why our methods are so simple and yet so practical, that a schoolboy could not fail with them—why you could not find a better investment for either part or all of your time. Send for the book.

PEMBROKE ONTARIO
CANADA