

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

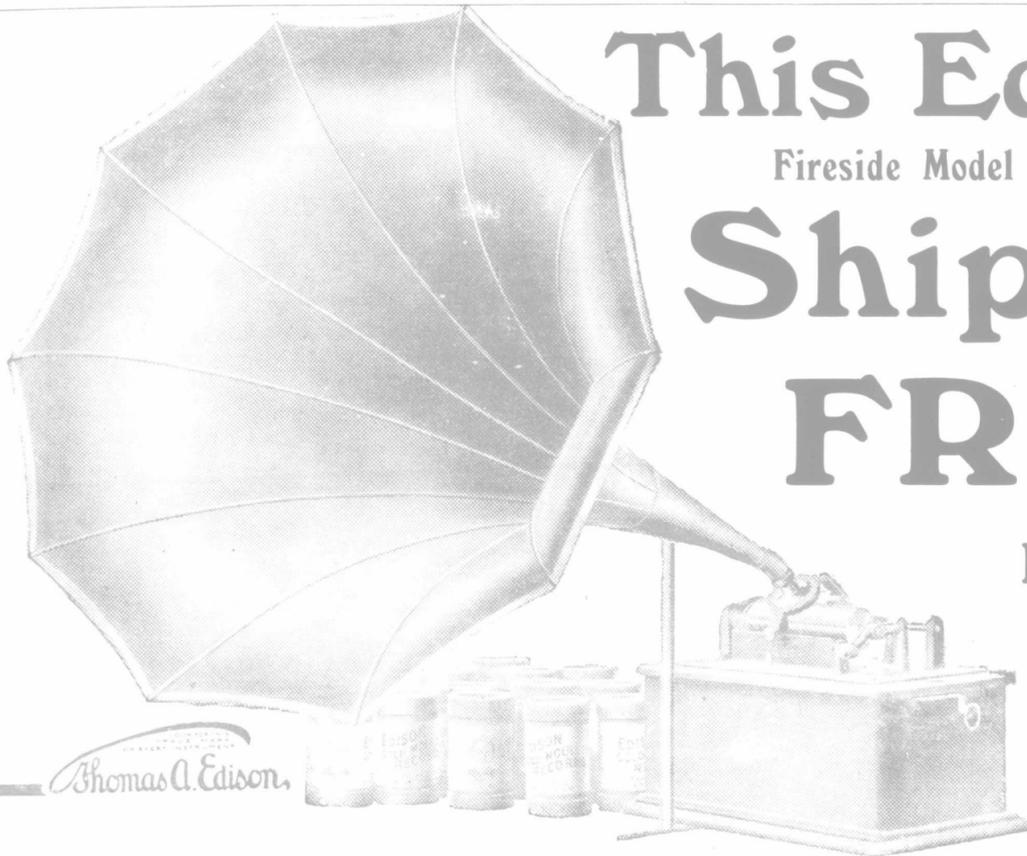
WESTERN CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JANUARY 26, 1910

No. 905



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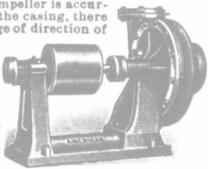
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, January 26, 1910

No. 905

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
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EDITORIAL

Scarcity of Teachers

A school teacher writing to a daily paper in Ontario points out that the Canadian West is being so rapidly settled that all the Normal schools in Canada cannot turn out teachers fast enough to man the schools. He says, further, that there is not a public school inspector in Saskatchewan or Alberta who cannot locate at least twenty teachers.

Lack of competent teachers in rural schools is a serious handicap. If the situation in Western Canada is as bad as this writer states, it is dangerous. All progress is based on education. Advancement in agriculture, as well as in other industries, is regulated by the education of those engaged in it. Intelligent study is essential to success. Some can show this intelligence without elaborate education, but at least a foundation must have been laid by means of a liberal training in public schools.

In the prairie provinces of Canada special care is urgent in regard to rural school teaching. The complexity of races demands that none but competent instructors be engaged. For some time past the supply has been inadequate. Some seem to have taken schools to make so much per month. It is to be hoped that trustees will guard against incompetence by making the stipend commensurate with services rendered. Such action not only will discourage those who are incapable, but will encourage others to enter the profession to meet the demand.

Monopoly of Positions

It is not altogether rare to hear of certain individuals in municipal councils or farmers' organizations of various natures being continued in office for five to ten years. The limit of

the extreme in this practice is announced in regard to a township in Eastern Ontario where one man has been elected reeve for the forty-first consecutive time. This monopoly of office in any organization or in any local government is a mistake. Under only one condition should such practice continue. That condition is that there is not another man eligible who is competent to fill the position.

Honorary positions should be passed around. The organization, or the municipality with only one man capable of filling the highest position offered is not likely to do anything that will cause similar institutions to be envious. The council that changes in personnel within reasonable time and the organization that brings new blood to the executive and bestows its highest gift on new heads occasionally are the ones that show progressiveness and enthusiasm. In Canada the election of boards of management in the various organized bodies is intended to facilitate the introduction of new members, and then to promote them as their worth demands until they have given reasonable service. It is not intended that any individual shall be overburdened with such duties or that one man shall monopolize a position for half or quarter of a century, or even for a decade.

Increasing Interest in Breeding

Horse prices, as previously noted in these columns, are likely this season to rule exceptionally high. Reports from the East do not indicate that a large supply is available there to select from, and the result is that large-sized, heavy drafts are selling now at enhanced prices, and will sell at higher figures still before demand falls away. Western Canada has furnished the East with a lucrative horse market for years, Western breeders seem never able to catch up to the pace set by our development. Each year more horses are raised on our own farms, but each year there is as large demand as ever in outside markets for heavy draft horses for the West. Seemingly horse raising is not developing with us as rapidly as the businesses are in which the horses raised are used.

This season perhaps more farmers than ever before are thinking of starting into breeding horses. They are thinking along the right line. Horses are the surest paying crop they can grow, surer than wheat at a dollar a bushel, more certain than hogs at eight or nine cents a pound. Horses don't have to be slaughtered, quartered, canned, cured and barrelled before being retailed to consumers. They pass directly, or almost so, from the man who produced them to the man who is to use them. The middleman can't get much of a look in on the profits.

Certainly more interest, a good deal more interest, could be taken in horse raising with-

out danger of oversupplying demand. There is something like sixty million dollars worth of horses on the farms of Western Canada now, and if agricultural expansion continues at its present rate farm horse values will double within the next ten or fifteen years; not only that, but the present supply has to be entirely replaced in that time. There are opportunities for the draft horse breeder.

Explaining High Prices

Geo. Broomhall, the British statistician, figures that the world's wheat crop in 1909 was 373,000,000 bushels greater than in 1908, and 360,000,000 bushels greater than the average crop of previous years. Broomhall's estimate makes the world's wheat harvest of 1909 3,442,000,000 bushels, an increase of 12.1 per cent. over the preceding year. People are asking why in the light of these facts wheat should be so dear.

As a matter of fact wheat prices are not high. Compared with the prices of other food stuffs and comparing the prices of these other food stuffs to-day with what they were ten or fifteen years ago, wheat is cheap, cheaper than any other commodity of similar use. According to American authorities on produce values wheat is 94 per cent. higher than it was in 1896, potatoes have advanced 100 per cent., sheep and swine have increased 100 per cent., lard has gone up 226 per cent., pork 210 per cent. and corn 113 per cent. in the same time. And why this remarkable increase in food values? It cannot all be attributed to increased consumption of these commodities, for while consumption in all these lines has undoubtedly increased in the past fifteen years, production has kept pace. There is no reason for assuming that the ratio between demand and supply in 1909 differed sufficiently from the ratio existing in 1896 to account for this difference in prices.

One ingenious explanation advanced is that the increase in the gold supply is responsible for the increased cost of everything for which gold is the measure of value, that is of practically everything used by civilized peoples.

Economists agree that there is a direct relation between the quantity of the metal that is the basis of value and the general industrial condition; that, as the basic metal increases in quantity—and as a consequence decreases in purchasing power—the value, the price of everything measured by and paid for with that metal, is invariably enhanced in value.

The total gold production of the world, in 1896 was approximately \$202,251,600. In 1908 it was \$435,000,000, an increase of more than 100 per cent. in thirteen years. As the quantity of gold increases it takes more of it to buy a bushel of wheat, a pound of meat or a sack of flour, and thus the quantity of precious metal in sight has a direct bearing upon

the quantity of any other commodity for which a given quantity of it is exchanged. In other words the purchasing power of money is less.

However this explanation may apply as to the prices of other food products, for wheat it can easily be shown that demand and supply are the important factors in the making of prices. Wheat advanced to the dollar level because more people wanted the cereal than had it for sale, so the price was bid up. The same influence is maintaining its value still. It will be found before the present year is out that the largest factor in price making this season has been the invisible supply, the wheat held by producers on their own farms. However the gold theory is worth puzzling over.

A Comparison of Grasses

The popularity of prairie hay over the cultivated grasses is due more to an erroneous notion that exists in regard to its value than to anything else in relation to the grass, either as pasture or hay, known definitely and capable of being substantiated. At the world's fair in Chicago in 1893, so the story goes, prairie hay proved itself king of them all. Whether there was any truth in this report, or whether it was based on myth, like the tales told of heroic gods of Greece, our informant does not state. One thing, however, is certain, if prairie hay was rated highest in food value at the World's Fair in 1893 its rating has been seriously reduced since.

In this connection it is interesting to note the percentage composition of prairie grass as compared with some of our other cultivated grasses and legumes. These figures are from the tables in the Cyclopaedia of Live-stock, refer to cured hay in each case, and are the result of analyses carried out at American Experiment Stations.

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF GRASSES						
Variety	Water	Ash	Protein	Crude Fiber	Nitrogen Free Extract	Fat
Brome Western	11.0	9.5	11.6	30.8	35.2	1.8
Rye	14.0	7.9	10.1	25.4	40.5	2.1
Timothy	15.0	4.5	6.0	29.6	41.9	3.0
Prairie Hay	6.8	8.3	6.0	30.1	46.3	2.7
Red Clover	20.8	6.6	12.4	21.9	33.8	4.5
Alfalfa	8.4	7.4	14.3	25.0	42.7	2.2

PERCENTAGE DIGESTIBILITY FOR RUMINANTS						
Variety	Dry Matter	Ash	Protein	Crude Fiber	Nitrogen Free Extract	Fat
Timothy	56.60	32.80	46.90	52.50	62.30	52.20
Prairie Hay	51.50	25.00	17.70	61.00	61.00	56.60
Red Clover	57.40	29.10	58.00	54.20	64.40	55.20
Alfalfa	65.23	57.12	75.70	54.86	72.43	49.43

Figures are not available showing the percentage digestible of the component parts of brome or Western rye, but experienced feeders estimate that in this particular these two grasses are very nearly similar to timothy. For horses the percentage digestible stands in about the same ratio as for ruminants.

Prairie grass, according to these analyses, has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 84.2; timothy, 1 to 16.2; red clover, 1 to 5.7, and alfalfa, 1 to 3.8. The marked difference between prairie grass and timothy arises from the fact that nearly three times as much of the protein content of the latter is digested than of the former.

So far as chemical analysis and digestion experiments of feeding stuffs can show, prairie

hay does not make good its reputation. Any of the three most commonly cultivated grasses excell it in feeding value and it is left further in the rear than any when compared with the legumes, particularly so when compared with alfalfa. The feeding value of the wild grasses of the prairie is more imaginary than real. When one considers the ease with which the cultivated grasses may be grown, their larger acre yields and superior feeding qualities, it seems remarkable that prairie grass should have held the field as long as it has. And carrying the comparison along the same line further it is more remarkable still that the legumes, alfalfa particularly, has not received more attention. Its claims to superiority as a fodder are established by chemist and feeder alike; it can be grown on our soils and in this climate. Consequently, it is difficult to see why farmers should haul native grass for miles, or tinker in hay sloughs for the coarse growing inferior hay, grown there when they can produce on their own land fodder that is infinitely superior in feeding value, that yields more heavily per acre, and is as easily cured.

* * *

"I like THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE very much and find many useful articles in each issue."—A. J. Young, Saskatchewan.

* * *

"I am well satisfied with THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I think that it is a dollar and a half well invested in any farmer's home."—Chas. Parker, Manitoba.

HORSE

Lymphangitis or Weed

DR. J. FIELDING COTTRILL

Everyone knows that the blood is carried from the heart to remote parts of the body in vessels known as arteries, and is returned by other vessels termed veins. These two systems are joined by an immense network of microscopic vessels called capillaries, or hairlike vessels, from their small size. But if the blood remained in these vessels all the time, it would do comparatively little good to the system. Therefore, on reaching the capillaries, the liquid part escapes through the walls, and thus bathes all the tissues, supplying each with nourishment. But being once out of the vessels, it apparently has not the power to enter them again, so it is returned to the blood stream by means of a number of tubes or vessels known as lymphatics. These vessels, like all other organs, are apt, by man's neglect or interference, to suffer from various diseases, among them being the one termed lymphangitis or inflammation of the lymphatics.

In a steam engine a given amount of fuel and water will produce a certain amount of energy, and the engineer knows well that if the energy be not required he must do one of two things, namely, he must either reduce the fuel consumed or allow the energy, in the form of steam, to escape, or his engine will be wrecked. The animal body is exactly similar, because in it a given amount of fuel or food and water will produce a certain amount of work, and these can be so exactly balanced that there is neither waste nor want.

But do we always think of this? In a carter's stable in the city, say, the horses are well fed and worked hard, and the nourishment derived from the food bears a definite ratio to the work done. But on Sunday, it is common for some men to give the same amount of food, (and even more if they have the chance) when the horses are standing idle, as when they are at work. Does the engineer use the same amount of fuel when his engine is still? This food is digested, its goodness, nourishment or essential parts, enters the blood stream and is conveyed to all parts, but as no work is being done we shortly reach such a point that the whole machine is

producing more energy than is required. We have no safety valve to open and let the surplus energy escape, and the result is that some part of the animal machine gives way. In this case it is the lymphatics. They apparently become paralyzed and are unable to carry off the liquid which escaped from the blood stream. This consequently accumulates and produces a swelling. This swelling is noticed generally in the hind legs; why, it is difficult to say, though, perhaps being further from the heart, the circulation is more sluggish here than in the forelimbs.

On Monday morning our stableman who fed his horse, not wisely but too well, on the Sunday, goes to the stable and is astounded to find his horse lame in one hind limb. For this reason the disease is known in some districts as "Monday morning disease."

Now let us see what are the symptoms. At first there would be a chill, then a rise in temperature (that is, "fever") and a certain amount of uneasiness. Then one leg becomes painful, the animal becomes lame and the leg begins to swell on the inside of the thigh.

(The lymphatics pass through certain lumps or knots, which the butcher calls "kernels" and we term glands, and the chief lymphatic glands of the hind limbs are on the inside of the thigh.)

This swelling begins to travel downwards and extends round the limb. In a short time it is swollen to the foot and is exceedingly painful to the touch, especially on the inside of the thigh. The animal will generally keep this foot from the ground, and may even be seen to sweat freely from the pain. But the whole body is involved, as is proved by the breathing being interfered with and quickened. The pulse is quickened and changed in character, and the temperature is raised to 102 and in some cases even to 106. The bowels are affected and the horse becomes constipated. The kidneys, too, are not working right, as the quantity of urine is lessened.

Next day the symptoms are increased in intensity, and the leg is greatly swollen. For the next two days there may be but little change; then gradually the swelling goes away, and the pain disappears, but the limb never regains its normal appearance. It always remains thickened. The animal, too, is more liable to another attack, and every time the limb is left thicker, until at last we have a leg almost as thick round as a child's body, bare of hair in parts, and this state is considered a separate disease, being known as elephantiasis. (There is no common English name, other than the very indefinite term "thick leg.") A few cases have been known where the glands inside the thigh have suppurated and the animals died from blood poison.

The first thing to do in such a case as this, is to try to remove some of the excess of nourishment from the animal. We therefore give him a strong physic ball, and aid this by bran mashes and injections of warm water. Then we try to ease the limb by bathing for a long time in warm water, to which vinegar may be added, and to prevent a chill it is wise to bandage the leg afterwards. I have even made a rope or band of hay and bound this round the leg when I could get nothing else, and it succeeded too. As soon as he will use his leg at all, I think it wise to exercise him. Though the first steps are undoubtedly painful, he will move much more freely after; in fact he will apparently feel no pain at all after the first few steps. It was the want of exercise which produced the disease, so that it seems reasonable to expect it to aid in curing it. Any good liniment or white oils should be well rubbed in at least once a day.

For medicine after the physic ball, I prefer a diuretic ball every day because this ensures that the kidneys assist the bowels in removing the excess of nourishment which caused the trouble, but an ounce of turpentine, 2 ounces alcohol, and 6 to 8 ounces water once a day may answer as well.

In many cases it is wise to give, 15 drops of tincture of aconite and 20 drops of fluid extract of belladonna every 2 hours when the temperature is very high.

Rather better than this is a mixture composed of 3 drams of tincture of aconite, 4 drams of fluid extract of belladonna, 1½ ounces of fluid extract of colchicum, 4 ounces of salt petre and 24 ounces of water.

About two tablespoonfuls of this is mixed with a cupful of water and given every 2 hours.

Try one dose mixed in the drinking water because if he will take it this way it will be easier for both man and beast.

MA

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MAKING A START IN HORSE BREEDING

There is going to be a larger demand in this country for draft horses during the next few months than some of us have ever witnessed before. Already the signs are not wanting. Buyers are in the East, and reports from Ontario points indicate that carloads of working horses are being purchased in that province for shipment West. The buyers have been feeling the country's pulse and have made up their minds that what it needs is horses. We have now something like sixty million dollars worth of horses on the farms of the West, but we need more. Last year we imported more breeding stock than was ever imported in one season previously, and there is no indication yet that our importers misinterpreted the signs of expanding horse breeding. Taking the horse business all in all this season is opening auspiciously. No other department of animal husbandry offers opportunities at large; no other is likely soon to approach it in money-making possibilities.

There is much in the horse situation to encourage a beginning in breeding. The West is the largest market for draft horses in the Dominion. Before another decade has worn it will be the largest selling field for draft horses in the new world. The development in agriculture alone is sufficient at present to absorb annually thousands of horses more than we are able to produce, and despite the fact that large expansion in horse breeding annually occurs, it is extremely improbable that increase in breeding will for years overtake the demand for horses developed by our expansion in grain growing. And agriculture, while our largest horse-using industry, is by no means the only one in which draft horses are required and required yearly in increasing numbers.

There is another point too that is worth noticing in considering the outlook for the horse breeder. The horse is the only animal produced on the farm that passes directly from the man who produces him to the man who buys him for use. It is the middleman in the live-stock business who is always the most difficult to deal with, who is always supposed, too, to get too large a share of the money involved in any transaction he engages in. But with horses it is different. The horse is ready for "consumption" as soon as he has reached a working age. The draft horse is a finished commodity almost as soon as he is able to wear a halter. He passes usually direct from the man who bred him to the man who wants him for use. In the draft horse business the producer and consumer come nearer to each other than in any other business in which live-stock or farm products are the commodities bought and sold.

The beginner in horse breeding should start out with a clear notion of the type that is most saleable. He should remember this: that at no time more than the present has there been so large a section of this country in need of horses of one type, and that one type the heavy draft. There may be money in breeding other kinds of horses. It may pay to raise general-purpose or agricultural horses, but it will not pay to select breeding animals to produce either of these types. Both of them are misfits. There is money in breeding light horses if one can breed them with sufficient quality to command the best prices. But there are opportunities in draft horse breeding that none of these hold.

In the first place it is comparatively easy for one to secure the services of a first-class draft stallion. In almost every section such horses are available. If they are not then the first care should be to secure a suitable sire. To one starting in the business, buying a stallion may look like something of a proposition, but, as a rule, a number of farmers in the district can be interested in such an undertaking and this part of the equipment secured at a very nominal expense to each. There should be no difficulty about getting a good one. First-class specimens of the leading draft breeds are available for purchase.

The beginner should select large bodied females, young mares if he can get them, for it pays better to buy a young mare that has never raised a foal than it does an old one, the breeding days of which may be over. The kind of mares one buys will depend a good deal upon the capital at hand, but as is pointed out by a correspondent in this issue, it pays better to buy one or two

good ones and pay a good price for them than it does to buy a greater number of common or low-class females. The idea in breeding heavy draft horses is to bring the progeny up to the size and quality of the breed they represent, if possible to the point in breeding where they are eligible for registration. In some breeds a certain number of crosses makes the progeny pure-bred, but whether the stock ever becomes eligible for registration or not, it is desirable, for the sake of producing uniform animals, that the breeding females shall contain as large a measure as possible of the blood of the breed. One has more assurance of getting foals uniform in size and quality if he crosses a pure-bred stallion on mares that are strong in the blood of that stallion's breed than he is if the mares are of mixed ancestry, containing light horse blood probably, or perhaps a cross or two of some other draft breed, or as is frequently the case, of no certain breeding whatever, being merely scrubs.

The beginner is puzzled sometimes as to values, and value is a difficult matter to offer advice on. As a rule, one should take somebody else's advice as to what an animal is worth, if he has no definite idea of his own as to values. In fact it is a good thing to have somebody do

pretty strong grounds for seeing everything that's excellent in the party which holds their political faith or the church they happen to be members of. But only a hide-bound partisan, or a bigot, would ever imagine that the other party hadn't one or two pretty fair planks in its platform, or that another church didn't offer a modicum of spiritual fodder for a hungry soul.

Buy into the breed you prefer; buy the best individuals of that breed you can afford, and, having selected that breed, stick to it. There may be merit in crossing. It may be possible, as is being attempted at an American experiment station, to so mingle the blood of the Percheron, Clydesdale and Shire as to produce a horse in which the strength of each breed is combined and the weakness of all eliminated, but it doesn't pay the average individual to tinker with such matters. He is safer breeding along some definite line, in being definitely sure he is going to get something worth while every time he crosses two animals.

Appended hereto are two contributions on this question of selecting and breeding farm horses.

The Farmer's Horse

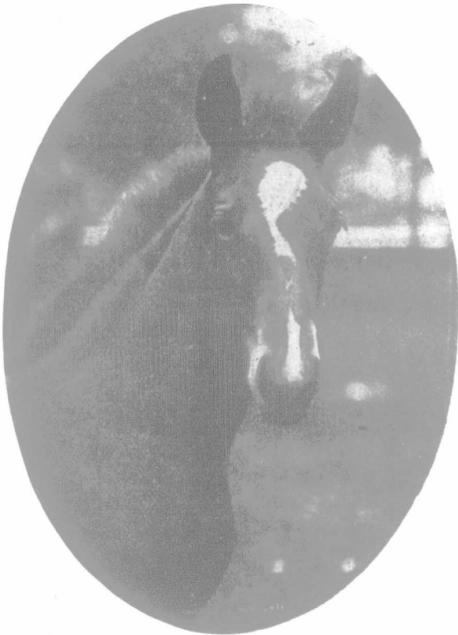
We must, in selecting our horses, select the type that fills our requirements and is merchantable. Considering that we have outlived the single farm plough, that we harrow whilst we plough and do other work on the same extensive scale, it must be obvious that horses alone meet the requirements of the farmer. Other things being equal weight is the measure of power. In considering market values, for the farmer liveth to himself, we find heavy draft horses at the top of the list and with a demand that cannot be supplied, yet they are the easiest bred.

Before finally determining which of the draft breeds to select mares from, it is well to consider what breed of stallions are available. Bring the matter up in your agricultural society, consult your most successful neighbors, and if, in your neighborhood, horses that suit you are available, give your neighbor your order. He is much safer to deal with than a travelling rancher with a bunch of nags or a peddler from an unknown source. Our ranchers have not as yet produced a meritorious horse, nor will they until they be working their horses and raising oats learn the requirements of the farmer and the horse. Peddlers without conscience and with hog-fat, corn-fed horses are to be avoided. Remember too that a gelding has no place on the farm; his place is in the city. Mares, and mares alone should be selected, good big roomy ones with large heart girths, mares that will work whilst not raising a foal, and which in winter will grow you a crop not to be damaged by frost nor hail — draft weanlings worth \$150 a piece. Wheat growing is a precarious business; horses a farmer must have, and they are as merchantable as wheat if heavy drafts; why not keep two strings to your bow?

It is fairly well agreed that an indifferent mare from good and long lined stock is preferable to a good mare from poor stock you must breed with. Both reversion will retard your advance with mares from the better stock, whilst the former will be exempt from such throwing back. Blood will tell. Mares of unknown breeding produce foals of unknown quality. Pedigree or mares long lined breeding breed true. Get mares as good as you can afford. If your capital is limited get females, supplement your power with oxen. In a few years you will be surprised to find you have grown into a stud of heavy draft horses sufficient for your farm, uniform in age, power and disposition — a consummation to be aspired to.

Above all, avoid the general purpose horse. There is no horse that can road and plough well, just as there is no blacksmith who can be a good watchmaker. Trotting and plough horses do not stand in the same shoes. Dan Patch excels on the track, Baron's Pride is par excellence the worker's type. To obtain the dual purpose we would have to combine these two extremes, and to think of such would be absurd.

As an agricultural horse is a misfit drafter, you will probably get enough of them when breeding heavy horses. They are essentially a light



INTELLIGENT LOOKING COLT

the selecting and buying if one realizes that his own judgment is not to be relied upon. Breeders, most of them, anyway, endeavor honestly to help a beginner in matters of this kind, but frequently the beginner misinterprets the intentions and figures it out that the seller is trying to get the better of him. This is a good enough attitude to assume towards some horse dealers, but there are any number of men breeding and selling heavy draft horses in this country, who offer buyers of their stock the same advice in the matter of selection that they would act on themselves. Frequently one can purchase from such men well-bred mares, not pure-bred ones, but mares well enough bred to assure one that their progeny will come true to the type of the stallion they are bred to. These are the kind to buy. It pays better in the long run to buy one or two of this kind than twice as many of the no-particular-breed-kind, for one starts then at the point he will reach after two or three generations of breeding from nondescripts.

A wise man never advises definitely in the matter of the breed to select. There are so many points of excellence in all the draft breeds that it is impossible to find one that is so markedly superior in a large number of points as to warrant the singling of it out as the heavy draft breed par excellence. Most men, of course, have opinions of their own as to which breed most nearly approaches the ideal, just as nearly all men have

draft horse. Abundant and nutritious feed and judicious care will help out some with their foals, but breeding is the new farmers' next problem. I once had a neighbor who commenced farming with a roadster and rubber-tired buggy. A nice turnout, too. He is now cooking in a construction camp. To obtain such horses as are advised, consult the advertisements in your trade papers. Visit the breeders. It will be interesting and instructive. If the price of pure-bred stock is beyond your means you can frequently pick up mares that have two or three crosses. Get mares in foal. Four crosses means pure-bred, and there you are.

Sask.

W. L. RAMSAY.

The Ideal Farm Horse

The heavy draft horse is the horse for Western Canada, provided you get the right quality, clean limbs, good feet, sloping pasterns, and plenty of weight, say about 1600 pounds. I prefer fillies for this reason: we must raise our own horses, we have here a good chance to breed them as our mares are idle most of the winter, and if bred, they pay for their feed.

If a person is going to start to raise his own horses, I would advise him to buy three-year-olds, and be sure to get good big roomy mares, a little on the long side preferably, and breed them to a short coupled stallion. I have found in my experience short backed mares do not make as good brood mares as nice roomy ones. On the other hand, if a farmer wants workers only, then by all means let him buy geldings, as they can be bought cheaper.

I am of the opinion that the average farmer should not depend on his own judgment as to value and quality in making his selection. My advice is that we must have quality in our horses, as that is what makes the value. To illustrate the point, I sent over to Scotland to see what I could get fillies for. The answer came back: "We can give you some of £40, but if you want quality you cannot buy them for less than £80 to £100." I do not think the average farmer knows exactly what quality means. It means clean bone, yet indication of sufficient substance, tendons well defined, skin fine and feather silky. And we must have good strong hocks but clean, and with not too much hair on the legs. We must have the legs set squarely under the horse and the hocks close together. Never buy a horse with wide hocks. The hock, in my opinion, is the main point in the horse, and a too straight hind leg is liable to make filled hocks and that is an unsightly blemish.

The ideal farm horse should be broad and massively proportioned, standing squarely on his feet, with sloping shoulders, short muscular arms, clean limbs with sufficient substance, not too long pasterns, big hoof heads, and large even-sized, wide heeled feet of good texture with strong bars and large frogs. In one word, strong, big round feet. The weight should be from 1600 pounds to 1700. My advice to farmers is, do not touch an old horse at any price.

Now I have not touched upon or said a word on breed, as I would leave that question for every one to decide for himself. If you see an animal that will come up to this standard he must be a good one. I do not care what breed he is, he is a good one. I am interested in this matter of draft horses, and I am trying to raise the standard of the type here, by always keeping for public service a good, big, quality horse, for the business is a pleasure to me as I am a lover of quality draft horses.

Sask.

PETER HORN.

"I surely enjoy reading THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and find it a most useful journal."—L. Garringer, Alberta.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a fine journal—the best I have read on agriculture."—Jas. Glendenning, Alberta.

"I have derived much pleasure from THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE."—E. Delavault, Alberta.

"I was very pleased with THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE last year."—Henry Berry, Saskatchewan.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has pleased me very much during the time I have taken it."—E. S. Lundin, Saskatchewan.

STOCK

Prairie Hay vs. Cultivated Grasses

It is strange, considering the ease with which such tame grasses as brome, timothy and Western rye grass may be grown, that so many farmers depend still on the prairie and sloughs for their hay supply, clipping off the "wool" on the uplands or cutting the coarser growing grasses of the low-lying lands, neither of which have the feeding value of the three tame hays mentioned. In the discussions that follow here some light probably is thrown on the question. At any rate, some advice is offered in the matter of curing and feeding the tame grasses which may assist some in making them better known. The prizes in the contest are awarded in the order in which the contributions appear.

Alfalfa and Corn Fodder

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The value and taste of hay depends largely upon the stage at which the grass is cut. Rye grass has only four or five days in which it is at its best for cutting. If cut at the right time it makes good hay, better for horses than for cattle. It is not difficult to cure. Rain damages it badly. Brome has a longer period for cutting, possibly ten days, in which little loss occurs from standing. It is sweeter and better relished than rye when well cured, and is probably better for young stock; but perhaps not so good for driving horses, and certainly not as good for feeding to exhibition horses as when newly cured. It has a purging action in many cases. Brome grass when heavy is very hard, indeed, to get cured, unless the weather is favorable. If colored or damaged slightly, cattle still prefer it to most food. Either brome or rye grass makes as good hay as the best of wild hay, and at least three-quarters of the wild hay put up is composed of grasses much inferior to rye and brome. The cost of putting up is generally half less in the case of tame hay as most wild hay is several miles from home and much time is lost in moving back and forth. At the same time many varieties of wild hay remain valuable for cutting for a month or six weeks after the rye and brome is ripe.

Last summer gave daily rains when my alfalfa was being cut and cured. A little got cured in the bright, light green color of pea vines, but more got darkened into a very dark manure colored brown. Nevertheless, all stock on the first opportunity eat it greedily, even to the last stem and handful of dust. As near as I can determine it seems to be all that is claimed for it as a feed. The droppings from all stock fed on it seem to show perfect digestion and regular bowel performances. Young stock and milking cattle certainly do wonderfully well on it. Every farmer knows the value of bran. Well cured alfalfa hay is just about as good, and is nearer the green grass in the matter of feeding colts, calves or milking stock. I think one ton of alfalfa hay and one ton of real good straw is fully equal in value to two tons of the best hay. Alfalfa will almost equal roots as a regulator of digestion. Conditions are continually changing and the farmer who neglects alfalfa makes a sad mistake. In the matter of bulky fodder the leading stockmen are turning to corn. A farmer near Deloraine last year raised five acres to the complete satisfaction of himself and his cattle. I fancy the feed got in that way was as cheap to him as free grass cut five miles from home.

Man.

A. A. TITUS.

Value of Tame Hays and Prairie Grasses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In discussing the comparative feeding values of prairie hay and cultivated grasses I may say that my experience with prairie hay has extended over a period of twenty years, and my experience with cultivated grass (western rye and brome) has been for less than half the time. Nevertheless I have grown cultivated hay on the prairies long enough to have a very high regard for its feeding qualities.

This district in which I live contains much wild hay land equal to any in the province and a great

quantity is shipped out each year. The wild hays must be divided into two classes in making any estimate as to their feeding values. The upland hay which when cut in good season and properly cured has a very high feed value and the slough hay, which grows on land which is under flood during the earlier portion of its growth. Because of the heavier growth its extra length and the facility with which it can be put up with sweeps and stackers, this is the kind of hay that is mainly shipped out. The less said about its feed value the better. It is a species of stuffing and I have invariably had my horses scour disagreeably when fed on it. Growing as it does on land that is under flood while the great heat is on in June thus causing a soft growth along with the miasmatic and evil stench that is present after the water has dried up should be enough to condemn it as a feed for beasts. But the case with which it is obtained causes many to feed it anyway. I believe that very many of the ailments of horses in this province are directly attributable to feeding this same-slough hay. In my experience when horses are at the laborious work of seeding and cutting or plowing the best possible feed is rye hay or timothy and dry oats and I think one ton of either species has a feeding value of one ton and a half of upland prairie hay.

When we come to the question of the relative value of brome grass and wild hay the case is different. Brome grass has always seemed to me pretty nearly the ideal fodder for milking cows. When fed on brome with an allowance of chop cows should milk as well as on summer pasturage and used in that way I believe that a ton of brome is worth two tons of any kind of wild hay. As a feed for working horses I would rather have upland prairie hay than the very best of brome. My experience with clovers yet has been nil, but, however, I hope not to have that confession to make for very long.

Man.

M. H. RAY.

"I must say that THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE pleased me and comes right up to my idea of what a farm paper should be. Wishing you every success."—A. V. Vernon, Saskatchewan.

"I appreciate your valuable journal."—A. W. Reeves, Alberta.

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.

February 2.—What is your opinion of two-rowed barley as a crop for the Canadian West? Is its malting quality of sufficient merit to warrant prairie farmers undertaking the production of this cereal?

February 9.—What do you consider the easiest and most thorough method of clearing "scrub" land? Discuss different systems for various tree growths, or particularize for the conditions under which you have had experience.

February 16.—What method do you follow in selecting eggs for hatching to ensure getting eggs for this purpose from your best stock? Have you ever used a trap nest? If so, with what results? Do you know of any other method of selection that is just as good and simpler?

February 23.—What do you consider to be the most satisfactory crop rotation? Discuss briefly the nature of your soil and make special mention of means adopted to enrich your fields.

Proposed Amendment to Seed Control Act

A bill to amend the Seed Control Act has been laid before the Dominion Parliament, the main feature of which is the provision of a standard of germination which seeds must come up to before they can be legally sold for seeding in Canada. The amendment requires that the seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers, forage plants, field roots or garden vegetables offered for sale must be capable of germinating in the proportion of at least two-thirds of the percentage standard recognized for good seeds of the kind. All packages, bags or other receptacles containing seeds that do not come up to two-thirds of the standard of germination must be marked, showing the percentage of the seeds that are capable of germination.

The amendment also provides a classification for alfalfa seed in relation to purity, the same as is now given for timothy, red clover and alsike seed in sections 7 and 8. Section 6 is amended to include wild radish (*Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L.), and section 7 is amended to include bladder campion (*Silene latifolia*, Mill), another species of false flax (*Camelina microcarpa*, Andrzej), and alfalfa dodder (*Cuscuta* species). It is expected that the amended act will be in force for the seed trade of 1910.

Gasoline Tractor for Half Section

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

My experience with gasoline engines may be of some interest to your readers. I have a 20 h.-p. gasoline tractor which is used for breaking, discing, harrowing, harvesting and threshing, and I expect to put in a feed grinder for the winter and may rig up a circular saw to saw our wood. Where the prices of horses, feed, and labor are high, I would recommend the gasoline tractor for farming from a half-section to two sections, if the land is not too hilly.

Breaking can be done at a cost of \$1.00 an acre; discing and harrowing at 40c. per acre; harvesting with two or three 8 foot binders at 30c. per acre. Gasoline costs 30 cents a gallon and I have to draw it twenty miles. The advantages of owning one's own outfit are that it is much cheaper than hiring the work done, and that one is able to do the work at the time that will produce the best results. Judging from our summer's experience, a gasoline engine pays if one is able to own and operate the outfit without being compelled to do contract work to meet payments and expenses.

As to farmers generally buying small threshing outfits, we had a severe lesson in this district this season. The crop was a heavy one, and the season has been long, but there was not a sufficient number of machines to thresh the crop in proper time. At present, November 10, there are some fields of stooks and many stacks not yet threshed. The acreage will be one-third greater next year. Where the men and teams are to come from to operate the big steam rigs is more than I can conjecture. Hence, when a farmer has more than two hundred acres of grain I would advise a small threshing outfit so that he can thresh early and then prepare his land for the next year's crop. The cost may be reduced quite materially as compared with the old system. Of course not every man is a mechanic, hence, it is hard to give advice that will fit in all cases.

If a man will use his head before he does his tools, he may avoid many troubles that add to the expense account of a gasoline engine. Then to make it pay keep the engine going. Let the motto be "drive on."

Sask.

L. D. HOLADAY.

Home Made Concrete Mixer

A farmer writing in an American agricultural journal describes a device for mixing concrete which he has found satisfactory. In putting up a concrete building last fall he decided there was an easier way to mix concrete than by hand, and, accordingly, devised a home-made mixer.

It is a strong, square box, reinforced with braces, swung on a shaft and mounted corner ways on a pair of old buggy wheels. In order to revolve with the wheels it is made rigid and braced against the wheels. The opening through which the cement and sand are put in and the mixture is taken out is fitted with a light lid with fastenings, arranged so that it can be easily taken off or put on. The box is about three and a half feet square. No shafts are used except two-by-fours, and these can be flopped over as occasion demands.

In using the mixer this farmer simply placed in the box the required quantity of gravel and cement, drove about five rods to the water tank, by which time a good dry mixture was made, put in water and drove to the wall under construction. By this time the contents of the box were thoroughly mixed and all that remained to be done was dump the concrete onto the platform and pack it into the wall or floor. Difficulty may arise at first in getting the proper quantity of water to make a mixture of the desired consistency, but after one or two trials this can be measured as closely as in hand mixing.

Favors Oxen for Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In your issue of December 29 I noticed your remarks re purchasing oxen, in answer to N. P. D. I beg to differ with your advice by informing N. P. D. to buy steers and break them in himself. If he is a fresh hand with oxen, as I presume by his enquiry, I advise him to buy broken oxen from five to seven years of age and not the largest size, as they are too slow. My oxen weigh from 1600 to 1800 pounds each and they are most satisfactory, have good speed and can handle all I need them to do. Either of my pairs can haul daily 60 bushels wheat to town, a distance of 9 miles. If they were larger oxen their weight would tell with the long distance. The four of them handled my crop last season, in all 130 acres in discing, seeding and dragging. Then I broke 75 acres with a sulky plow cutting 20 inches; after that I had them haying, then they cut about 75 acres of the crop and were out threshing before going on the plow for the fall, and now I am hauling with them.

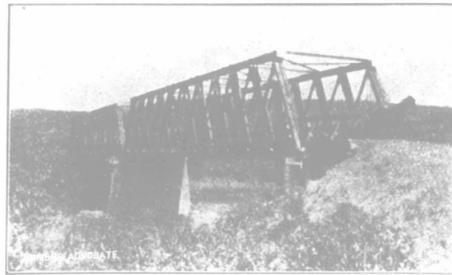
I differ with your advice to him to buy horses. My neighbor and I seeded last year the same amounts of land. He had horses, so he was able to seed about 22 acres a day. I did 16 acres with the oxen. As it happens we both had good crops, but I am ahead of him this fall by being all last summer's oat feed in pocket and I am able to sell all my oats this fall, whereas he is not able to do so. I have a team of horses myself, but will bet on one of my ox teams hauling a load to town against the average farm team of horses. On the plow I have proven the oxen to do better work than the horses and do it in less time; so where do the horses come in only on the trot for home, perhaps.

Why are nearly all the farmers around here doing away with most of their horses and going in for oxen, especially those that have a lot of breaking to do? Because they can do it with less expense and the steady pull of the ox makes the plow do better work. If N. P. D. is just starting he better do the same as I did, start with a good outfit of broken oxen. Then he will be happy. If he starts with steers he will soon get homesick, and if he had not known how to swear before he soon would. All the oxen require for feed is good hay and lots of water. Do not keep them too fat when working, but just in good trim and there will be no trouble.

Sask.

J. N. W.

(We do not know of one district in America, which after having once used horses turned back again to ox-power. We do not know whether there is any decided movement in this direction in J. N. W.'s district, but presume from what we know of the heavy draft horses in that section of Saskatchewan, that the movement from horses to oxen cannot be a general one. While oxen



TYPICAL BRIDGE OF RURAL WEST.

have all the advantages over horses that are pointed out in the above letter, they have some disadvantages that seem to be serious enough to impel nearly every man who uses them to change over to horses just about as soon as his business permits him doing so. We have no objection to an ox as an ox, but when it comes to choice between a steer and a big roomy well-bred heavy draft mare, that will raise her owner a foal each year that's worth a hundred or better when weaned, why we would take the mare every time, and we think J. N. W. would also. — Ed.)

4,000 Bushels of Wheat Raised Through Existence of Herd Law

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

As the anti-herd law men took an airing in a recent issue, let me for the other fellows offer a few reasons why I favor the herd law. However, let me first suggest that a thread of selfish interest seems to run through the articles as published and evinces a degree of narrowness not compatible with the idea of a prosperous, thrifty, well farmed and peaceful community with good roads. Mr. Bradshaw's article, if you read just a little between the lines, shows clearly that his community has a hard time trying to down the herd law and so far has failed, even though they "fought" out the question again last spring and carried their petition by a small majority—which majority may have been composed of the hired help of Mr. Bradshaw and one or two other cattlemen in the municipality, while the real residents were in the majority on the other side of the question. The quintessence of his article is contained in this sentence: "Anyway, these men, i. e., newcomers, will find when they settle near a man who refuses to either move or sell off his stock and who will fight herd law from the drop of the hat, that, if they do not fence, their crop will be damaged,—certainly the herd law will never protect them." The soil must be very productive and the temerity of the settler very great for him, knowingly, to seek a farm in the neighborhood of a man who proclaims a citizenship like this. I fancy, if these facts were known in advance, such a man might enjoy a whole township to all eternity, and not wonder why, either.

Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Douglas have put forth the best kind of arguments for a good and genuine herd law—one that would last all the year, too. In fact, I can scarcely see how we can classify Mr. Hubbard's article as against the herd law. He is the best kind of herd law man, broad-gauged and progressive; only he's like the Yankee that went into a carpet house to see them weave a fine carpet. The Yankee could not see any beauty in the pattern and began rather severely to criticise it, when the Scotchman who was attending the loom broke in with: "Noo, noo, mon, ye're on the wrong side of the carpet." The Yankee righted, his praise overleaped his criticism, to the great joy of the Scotch weaver.

Now, let us put Mr. Hubbard on the right side of the carpet and see what a good thing a good herd law is. Mr. Hubbard says: "To my mind the only improvement worth considering would be to extend the herd law through the year; make it illegal to allow stock of any kind to run at large at any time." Then he asks: "Would it not be better to have say twenty head of good, well fed, sleek and profitable cattle, where one always knew where to find them, than to have say forty or fifty ill-bred, ill-natured, profitless brutes that roam wherever they will?" Echo answers amen; while the winds of experience from the south, What a fine picture Mr. Hubbard presents for our admiration with: "The only improvement east, west and north sigh and whisper yes, yes, yes, worth considering being the extending of the good thing he has for half a year (viz., the herd law) to the whole year, when up springs straight roads, trim fences, clean fields, sleek, profitable cattle; and, I may add, nice lawns and great wheat fields."

He further says: "It is disheartening to try to have clean fields while all the cattle and horses in the district roam over them all the late fall, winter and early spring." To all of which I agree. But this is not the fault of the herd law; but the lack of herd law. These detrimental conditions only prevail during the time when there is no herd law, i. e., from November to May. Now, extend the herd law to the whole year. Make it reasonable, sensible and prac-

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DINNER IS READY FOR THE THRESHERS

ticable, and in five years' time there will not be a corporal's guard in three wheat provinces to vote against it. Suppose, Mr. Hubbard, we say that after January 1, 1910, no stock shall run at large. Any stock so running at large and trespassing on another's property may be taken up by the party in possession of such property who shall have a lien on such stock for all damages they may have done, together with a reasonable compensation for impounding and care during their detention by the taker-up. Such a law would be easy of execution, informal and within the reach and understanding of the most simple peasant that might come from southern Europe.

Now, let us figure some for results. A homesteader takes up a quarter-section. He has a little money—enough to build a shack, buy three oxen and a couple of cows. By dint of hard work, the first summer he breaks up and gets ready for wheat 50 acres of his land, and fences in a pasture for his five head of stock. With the herd law to protect him he can raise 50 acres, probable 1,000 bushels wheat, worth \$750. Without it, he is practically swamped. Multiplying this by the many thousands of earnest, pushing homesteaders whose homes of sods and logs dot the prairies, and tell us if the scrubby lean cattle that steal an existence among the badger holes and willow bluffs and carry seeds of noxious weeds over and onto the farms where wheat is to be grown are worth the whistle.

Get onto the right side of the carpet, Friend Hubbard. I'd like to have you for a neighbor. I'm only a year in Canada, but have grown nearly 4,000 bushels of wheat, thanks to the herd law, for six months. I am now fencing my whole farm.

F. GIFFORD.

No Fear of Brome Grass

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would always rather read other people's experience and try to profit by them than write to a paper and give my own, but this question re brome grass seems to have been a little one-sided. The articles in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE last summer, while undoubtedly true, seem to be unjust to brome grass. They gave only one side of the question, and your answer, to A. M., June 23, re getting rid of brome grass does not seem to me to be the best or rather the most satisfactory way, as there is too much work about it.

There are districts in Manitoba where brome grass would be a blessing instead of a curse, if people were not afraid of it. We seed down for hay and pasture to clean our land, to get humus in the soil and to get a sod to keep the soil from drifting. Brome is the only grass that will form a sod that will last two or three years.

For hay, in this district, we find it best to seed two or three pounds of brome per acre (not more), with timothy, or timothy and rye grass. For two years timothy has been almost a failure, and as brome is what one might call a second-year crop, the first crop of hay will have hardly a head of brome. If cut the second year there will be a little more, but not enough to spoil the feeding value of the hay. I consider brome too soft a feed, except for cattle, for winter feed. Corn is considerably better than. Brome makes

first-class pasture, and the field is almost fall brome if pastured a couple of years. It is about the only grass that is any good here, as it is first ready in the spring, and last in the fall. It does a farmer good to see the way young stock grow when they get a week or two on brome in the spring, and then one has a good tough sod to keep soil from drifting for a year or two anyway.

It is well said, brome is bad for spreading, but my way of looking at it is that around buildings, fences, corners and such, something will grow. We cannot hoe and cultivate every little spot under present conditions. I have not seen anything better than brome for that purpose, as it is to be preferred before weeds and all the stock on the farm will try to break down a fence to keep it eaten down.

It is a bad grass if it gets a hold among fruit trees, but unless let grow more than one season the hoe or scuffler will hill it out like any other weed. Now, comparing it with couch grass, or sweet grass, to get rid of, there is a field just in this neighborhood that was seeded down about ten years ago with a little brome along with timothy. There was both sweet and couch grass there at that time. After being cut for hay, it was pastured two or three years, and broke about two or three inches deep near the end of June, and seeded with a mixture of rape and turnips, I think, for fall feed. It was seeded to wheat in the spring, yielded about 25 bushels per acre, and there was quite a crop of brome with it. It was plowed fairly deep that fall, and seeded to wheat the next spring. I don't know what the yield was, but there were only a few heads of brome. The next year it was seeded to oats and barley, and the only brome grass was around the fence. Last year about the first of June I thought it must have been seeded down again. The owner said: "No, it's that confounded couch grass and sweet grass." In places it was like a meadow. He plowed it

twice, and some three times, and cultivated and harrowed; in fact, he worked at it all summer, and, as it was quite a dry season, most of it was killed, but there is enough left to spread all over the field in a few years.

I was talking to a neighbor last spring. He blessed some brome grass he had broken last summer and wanted for potatoes and a garden, and was trying to get out every spear before planting. By the look of his field I believe he about succeeded, but it must have cost him twenty dollars an acre in work alone. So it does not pay to be in a hurry when handling brome and it can be controlled all right.

Another neighbor seeded a field to brome, about 30 acres of it a heavy clay loam. Some parts of it were hard clay, and the wettest part of his farm too sticky to work if at all wet. He cut one crop of weeds and a little hay, and one very heavy and one fair crop of hay, and pastured it two years. The field, some 60 acres in all, was broken about 4 inches deep about the last of July, and was worked down with disk harrow late in the fall. In spring he sowed wheat, which yielded 30 bushels per acre with hardly any brome. It was plowed in the fall and sown to wheat last spring, and there did not appear to be any brome last year.

My own experience has been the last two seasons: Two years ago in June I broke 18 acres of sod, 10 acres about all brome, and the rest mixed. The last 4 acres of brome was not back-set, but the rest was back-set before harvest. Last year it was seeded to wheat, and yielded 30 bushels per acre. The part not backset had a little brome in it. Last spring I burned most of the stubble, and plowed the piece not back-set, which has a few heads of brome yet. What was not plowed had quite a bit of brome and timothy—about the same of each.

Last year I broke another field two or three inches deep, at odd times between July 15 and September 15; harrowed it well in the spring and seeded to wheat. The first broken has a fine crop and a few heads of brome; the last is free of brome, except on the ridges, but only a fair crop of wheat. It was very dry when the last was broke.

I believe the best way to get rid of brome is to break light in July and leave it rough to give the sod a chance to die out before packing it. Then backset after harvest, and if wet and likely to grow, leave it rough until spring. Much depends on the season and the soil, and one has to find out what suits his own particular case, but the main feature is *break thin*. The difference between brome and couch or sweet grass is that all the spears or roots of brome that will grow are in the top sod. There is not a root below two inches that will grow, except in very loose soil. The same cannot be said of the others, as they will grow quite as well in the bottom of the furrow as on top. After breaking the backsetting there may be a little brome the first year, but it does no harm, and on late soil will make it ripen a few days sooner, and it seems when cut with the crop and then plowed in the fall that it finishes what brome there is, and the seed that may get shelled and grow the next season only develops to a fair plant, and the plow the next fall ends it.

Man.

WM. BAKER.



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DAIRY

Methods of Calf Feeding

The Michigan Agricultural College reports four years' records of a number of calves in the station herd reared on skim milk and supplementary feeds. The calves were in groups, were stable fed throughout the year, and all calves in the same lot were fed and handled in the same way. Subjoined to the report is a brief statement of the best method of rearing calves, the method being based on the experimental work reported on in the bulletin and too lengthy to be reproduced here.

The calf may be allowed to suck its dam a few times or for the first day or so, but should then be put in a separate pen. If the calf is strong and the cow's udder is in good condition it is best to separate them the first or second day, as the cow is more easily reconciled to the separation, and the calf can be taught to drink more readily than if it has sucked the cow for some time. If the calf is weak, it is better to leave it with the cow, as it will feed oftener and grow stronger, or if the cow's udder is inflamed, the calf will help to bring it back to proper condition. In any case the calf should be given the first milk or colostrum, as it has a stimulating and corrective effect upon the system.

When the calf is taken from the cow it may not drink at first, but after the omission of a feed it becomes hungry and, as a rule, can be taught to drink quite easily. The calf should be given the milk from its dam rather than from another cow, as changing from one to another is likely to throw the digestive system out of balance and result in scours. For the first few days it is best to feed the calf three times a day, though it is not absolutely necessary.

The milk should be fed in a clean pail, directly after milking, while still at body temperature. For an average sized calf, weighing 70 to 75 pounds at birth, 8 to 10 pounds a day, divided equally between the feeding periods, is sufficient to begin with. If the cow is a high tester, that is, gives milk rich in butter-fat, it is advisable to feed that portion of the milk which is first drawn from the udder, as it will have a lower butter-fat content and will be less apt to cause digestive disorders than the richer portion. The amount fed should be increased gradually and great care taken to avoid over-feeding. At the end of two weeks the calf may be given 12 to 16 pounds daily, divided equally between the morning and night feeds. In case scours develop the feed should be reduced immediately, cutting down at least one-half, and, if necessary, medical treatment resorted to.

The time for beginning the substitution of skim milk in place of the whole milk will vary, depending upon conditions. Whole milk feeding is necessarily expensive, and should not be continued longer than necessary to produce good results. When feeding for dairy heifers to be kept and grown on the farm, the skim milk supply may begin at two or three weeks of age, but where it is desired to produce heavier weights at an early age, it is better to feed whole milk up to four or five weeks before starting the substitution. The change should be made gradually so that the calf's stomach may adjust itself to the different conditions without trouble. Begin by replacing one pound of whole milk with an equal amount of skim milk at each feed the first day, and replace two pounds the second day, and so on. In that way if a five-weeks-old calf were getting 16 pounds of whole milk a day, 8 pounds at a feed morning and night, it would take eight days to make the substitution complete, and the calf would be changed entirely to the skim milk ration when it was six weeks old.

The skim milk should be as nearly the same from day to day as possible, and should always be sweet. Many farmers fail in the attempt to raise skim milk calves with satisfactory results simply because of the filthy and unsanitary methods employed. The milk should be warmed to body temperature, especially with the younger calves during winter. The amount of skim milk fed may be increased to 20 pounds per day, but it is not generally profitable to feed in larger quantities. The length of time to continue feeding milk will vary with conditions, but ordinarily it does not pay after the calf is seven or eight months old, except when the supply is plentiful and would otherwise be wasted.

When it is two or three weeks old the calf can be taught to eat a little grain by throwing a handful in the pail after it has finished drinking the milk. The grain should not be put in the milk as the calf will swallow it with the milk without much mastication, and it will not be properly digested. The calf will soon learn to look for the grain, and at five or six weeks of age should be eating a pound or so a day. A good grain mixture for feeding in this way may be made of three parts corn meal, three parts ground oats, 1 part bran and one part oil cake, by weight, and the amount fed should be increased gradually so as to allow from one-half to one pound per day per one hundred pounds weight of the calf. This is liberal feeding, and should keep the calf in good condition and give good gains. Lighter feeding may be followed in many cases with good results and less cost, as in raising dairy heifers on the farm.

Hay feeding should be started along with the grain. Alfalfa, if it is available, or good, bright clover hay of fine quality, is best for calves. Alsike clover is relished by the young calf and makes an excellent feed. It is a good plan at haying time to select some of the best and finest of the clover and put it aside, especially for calf feeding. Coarse, woody clover or timothy contains too much crude fibre and indigestible material to be fed to young animals. Alfalfa and the clovers, especially the former, are very rich in protein, the most essential element for growth and development of the body. Hay feeding should be increased gradually like the grain, but the calves may be fed all they will eat up clean. Roots may be included in the ration with good results, but should not be fed until the skim milk ration is well established, and should be dropped from the feed in case scours develop.

Fall calves may be turned on grass in the spring as soon as possible, but some grain feeding should be continued even then, depending upon the condition of the pasture. In the dry summer months of July and August, when the grass is short and dead, some green feed, if available, would be a valuable addition. The calves should have access to water after they are three or four months old, as the milk furnished will not be sufficient for them to drink, and during hot weather, especially, they will drink considerable quantities of water in addition to the milk.

Dairy Farms' Competition

In British Columbia a dairy competition has been instituted by the dairymen's association of that province with a view to encouraging better methods of dairy farming. This competition is open to members of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association only, and in judging the farms the judges are to consider the health of the herd, whether tuberculin tested or not, the sanitary condition of the dairy barn, separator room or milk house, and the facilities for handling the product while on the farm. The judging is to be done in February, June and November of this year, the judges visiting each competing farm three times during the year. A silver cup is the trophy offered and this is to be won three times, before becoming the permanent property of a competitor. Each winner of the cup receives a gold medal; second prize winners a silver medal, and third prize winners a bronze medal.

Such a competition as this should encourage the keeping of more sanitary premises, healthier herds and the production of purer milk. It is also thought that the dairymen of the province will take more interest in the work of the association. R. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner, will gladly furnish any further information desired by anyone interested in this competition.

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The Swan Valley creamery, Swan River, Man., is paying a ten per cent. dividend this season on capital stock. Patrons received last year in the neighborhood of \$7,000 for cream delivered and the quantity is expected to nearly double next season.

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"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE contains so much valuable advice that I do not wish to miss a copy of it."—James J. Morrison, Alberta.

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"I thank you for a welcome paper every week this year. I have found THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE very helpful to me."—C. E. Wade, Alberta.

POULTRY

Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station reports investigation of the history, cause and treatment of tape-worm in fowls. The trouble is due to a parasite gaining entrance to the intestines. The symptoms are not distinct. Epsom salts and turpentine is the treatment recommended. The salts may be readily administered, but a soft rubber tube or catheter is necessary in giving the turpentine, the tube being passed down the gullet until the crop is reached.

The Marketing of Eggs

Selling eggs is one of the handiest ways for the farmer to get a cash or trade return for his produce, during all parts of the year, and if he can increase the efficiency of the machinery which produces and handles these eggs he is putting into his pocket good hard cash. The question is, How can this be done?

If any person should go into the average hotel or restaurant and call for a soft-boiled egg, providing, of course, that he knew an absolutely fresh egg, he would be somewhat in doubt as to the freshness of any of the eggs put before him. Such a thing as this gives rise to wonder as to the cause of it and suggests a possible remedy.

Almost every housewife who is compelled to buy eggs constantly clamors for some method which she may pursue in order to always get fresh eggs. There is no housewife who has not some time or other had the great displeasure of handling spoiled or rotten eggs. This almost constant occurrence, with the possible exception of the winter months, practically compels those who lecture and carry on experiment station work to plead with the farmers who produce the eggs to put onto the market better produce. It is firmly believed that care in the handling of anything with a view to improving its quality or appearance for the market will be a financial profit to the one who does the work.

CAUSES OF BAD EGGS

The loss from bad eggs each year is enormous and beyond all reasonable justification, and therefore the cause must be found before we can get any farther. A review of some correspondence carried on which egg buyers places the blame always, at least in part, with the farmer, for the following two reasons: First, some few farmers deliberately take to market eggs which they know are not fresh, because they know that the merchant is compelled to take them or lose their trade. Second, and by far the greatest reason, is because of ignorance on the part of the farmer as to what and how to sell eggs.

Some of the trouble lies with the small merchant, who generally gives trade for the eggs. One merchant offers a better price than another, competition for eggs becomes keen, and there is a tendency for hen fruit in all stages of decomposition to come into the market.

KEEPING THE EGGS

When the clean, fresh eggs are gathered they should be put in a clean, dry, cool place until marketed. Even though the place is clean and cool, if it is not dry, molds, etc., will commence development and the eggs will soon spoil. If the eggs become damp and they happen to be in contact with any colored material they will immediately become stained. Good egg cases in a cool, dry, clean place, kept up off the floor, make an excellent receptacle in which to keep eggs previous to marketing.

Before these eggs are set aside for market, they should be gone over by the farmer as he collects them, and all small, stained, dirty, doubtful, incubator and rotten eggs should be removed. Small and dirty eggs, if used immediately, are just as good as large, clean ones, but they will not sell well on the market, and if sent in with good eggs will spoil the trade. Therefore, they should be kept and used at home. No eggs should be washed, for the packers claim they will not keep well. All eggs from stolen nests, whose freshness is doubtful, and all incubator eggs, should either be thrown away, boiled for the little chicks or used at home. They should never be sent to market. Rotten eggs need not be discussed.

MARKETING THE EGGS

When eggs have been properly gathered, handled and kept previous to taking to market,

the question of the number of trips to town should be considered. In hot weather the eggs should be marketed two to three times per week, and oftener if possible. If that number of trips cannot be made, co-operate with a neighbor and have him alternate days in the trips which must be made.

In the fall and spring eggs should be marketed at least once a week. Many buyers have had trouble in October and November with eggs classed as "held eggs." These are common, because most farmers believe that after frost eggs will not rot so quickly, but nevertheless they do evaporate and the air cells in them show the candler that they are stale. Therefore, the more often eggs are marketed the greater are the chances that they will be good.

GRADING

Eggs are graded usually by candling. This is done by means of some good light, enclosed in a box or metal cylinder, in which are two small openings alongside of each other, to allow the light to pass through. The room in which this is kept is darkened, and the candler holds to the light in each hand an egg, large end upward, and gives them a quick turn, in order to view the entire contents as it whirls in the shell. To an expert this will quickly reveal the actual condition of the egg, and he will immediately grade and pack it accordingly.

An absolutely fresh egg, when held up before the egg candle, should be very clear and only the dim outline of the yolk be visible. There should be no air cell visible. Any egg other than that is not absolutely fresh. At the large end a clear space, called the air cell, becomes larger as the egg grows older, caused by the evaporation of the water content of the egg. If a dark spot is noticed it is either a rot or a developing germ. A red blood ring is caused by a dead germ. Whiter streaks in the shell show that it is cracked. Thus, eggs may be graded by candling into fresh, stale, cracked and rotten classes.

METHODS OF MARKETING

There are three ways whereby a poultryman may dispose of his marketable eggs. First, by selling to a buyer, who either ships without grading or candles and disposes of them according to their quality. The second way is to sell at retail, or at a slight premium, to a hotel or restaurant where they will buy in quantities and yet pay well for good produce. One farmer who kept 300 White Leghorns told the writer that this method of supplying one good restaurant netted him a clear profit of over one dollar per hen each year.

The third method is for the farmer to sell to private trade, by peddling around to small customers and selling at a premium.

In the present day of the farmer, who at least desires to be businesslike with most of his farm work, there is no reason whatever why several in a community cannot ship eggs together in lots of fifteen dozen and upward, and work up a business that will be large enough to make a buyer want their trade. In Denmark the co-operative handling of eggs has been successful for years. In Quebec it has been working successfully in several communities. In the Southern States there are also several co-operative egg localities.

In case an association of this kind is agitated, the following suggestions are made for its benefit: Secure a number who are interested enough to stick to the association, whether they lose a little at first or not, and organize them into an association, adopting a constitution, which shall give the name, object, membership, dues, officers and their duties, meetings and rules. Under the rules should be given the grades of eggs and of poultry and the proper way to handle, mark and market them. This can be made very successful in small communities, if only tried. If nothing is ventured nothing is gained.—Bulletin No. 162, Kansas State Agr. College.

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"I do not wish to miss a single paper. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is the first I read; others follow. Not a farmer in the Northwest should be without your paper."—H. A. Schumann, Alberta.

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"I consider the Christmas number of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE a work of art."—W. F. Crossbie, Manitoba.

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"I must say THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is very interesting."—J. Cuthbertson, Alberta.

HORTICULTURE

Training Orchard Trees

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In W. J. L. Hamilton's article "Orchard Varieties and Practices" in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Nov. 17th there is good sound advice to anyone coming from the prairies to British Columbia with the intention of buying an orchard and growing apples, but as he gave all the supposed advantages of the goblet or vase form of training the trees and none of the disadvantages I would like to give a little of the other side of the question.

As Mr Hamilton says: "This form is started by heading back the yearling tree about thirty inches in height and then selecting say five of the side branches which spring from this." It is at this point that the greatest weakness of a tree of this form is found, as the five branches starting so close together form a very bad crotch, the very place for insects to deposit their eggs, the most vulnerable and almost universal place for the attack of such fungus diseases as Anthracnose, and also in cases of gusts of wind the weakness at the crotch shows itself disastrously.

The wiring of the tree may be practical with a few trees but must entail a vast amount of additional work in a commercial orchard of 20 or 30 acres.

The greatest advantage of the pyramid form is its strength, and a tree so trained when correctly pruned should never require props to support the branches when laden with fruit. L. H. Bailey, in his Pruning Book, says of the pyramid form: "It is possible to procure a greater surface for fruit bearing; the load is more evenly distributed and there is less danger of splitting at a crotch."

I believe anyone planting an orchard and training all the trees vase shape would be making a mistake, and one that cannot be rectified in after years. It will also be found impossible to train all varieties of apple trees to the pyramid shape. Anyone contemplating starting an orchard who has not previously engaged in fruit raising will not make any mistake in obtaining and studying the "Pruning Book," by Bailey; "Spraying of Plants," by Loderman, and "Insects and Insecticides," by Weed.

I might also add that there is no such thing as a moss covered tree, or any trees affected with oyster shell bark louse in the Grand Forks district of British Columbia.

W. A. COOPER.

Fruits for Every Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Though it is generally conceded that our climate is too severe for the higher grades of cultivated fruits, yet nature was not altogether unmindful in her distribution of fruit-bearing plants, and she bestowed a reasonable share on Western Canada. When we remember that all the fine cultivated fruits of today have been derived from inferior wild stock by continual scientific cultivation and propagation, we must feel grateful to Nature for so richly endowing us with such a fruitful and hardy foundation. Plums, currants, raspberries and a host of others grow and fruit in profusion. A little cultivation will often make a vast improvement in the individual plants, but will be more marked in the progeny taken from it. Most wild fruits grow readily from seed. These should be washed

from the ripe fruit, and sowed immediately in loose, moist soil. If kept over they are apt to dry and be some time in the ground before germinating. Soaking in warm water helps germination, when the seeds have become dry. They should be sown in rows and cultivated the same as a garden crop, and the second spring transplanted to their permanent ground, which should have been well and deeply cultivated and be fairly rich.

All trees do better in Western Canada, on a northern slope, the steeper the better, and preferably to the northeast. It is often noticed that whilst the north shores of lakes are open the south shores, sloping to the north, have a good growth of trees and vegetation. This is accounted for by the northern slope affording shelter from the drying winds from the south, also from the shelter afforded from the direct rays of the sun which are often injurious after a frosty night and sometimes causes scald. The high slope lessens the chances of the blossoms being caught by frost, and helps to keep off blight and winterkilling. It also affords what is most essential to all vegetation, a circulation of air.

When the wild fruits are well established, scions from the cultivated varieties, can be grafted on them with better prospects of getting the desired fruit than by buying the trees from a southern nursery.

Practically all of the Western fruits can also be propagated by root cuttings. This will generally save a little time in writing for the fruit, and is more certain of reproducing fruit the same as the parent stock produced. Fruit seeds seldom come true, but seedlings are always grown for the stock on which to graft the surer scions. Root cuttings should be made with square ends, from three to five inches long, according to the size and class of the tree. These are then planted in nursery rows, being transplanted into permanent ground the second year. The cuttings should be made when the tree is dormant and planted immediately, so as not to allow them to dry out.

The Saskatoon, or shad berry, is best propagated by the suckers which came up around the tree. These should be cut off with a sharp knife, leaving plenty of root on, and planted about four feet apart each way. They will begin to bear the second year.

The Sand cherry fruits in about three years from seed; Layers, suckers and cuttings bear a little earlier.

Gooseberries do not grow well from cuttings. The new growth should be bent down, and covered with soil leaving the tips exposed. This should be done about June, and in the autumn the embedded part will be well rooted. This should be cut off, not too close, and planted in the permanent row.

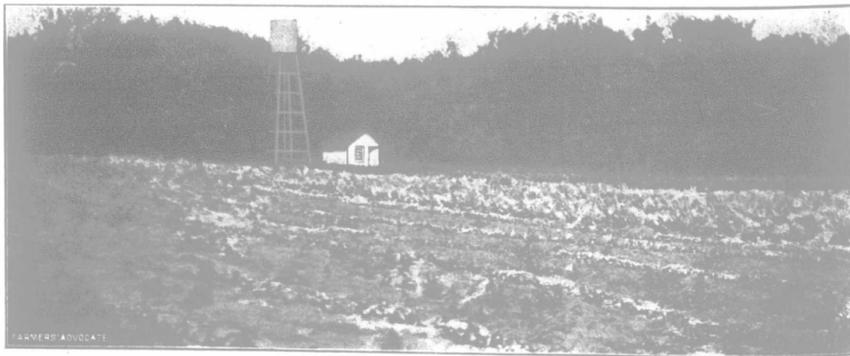
Raspberries will also do with layering, but root cuttings can be made in the spring, the pieces, about three inches long, being planted immediately.

Currants are easily grown from cuttings from the wood of any age, cut in the spring. These should be made about seven inches long, and planted at once before drying out, leaving about one inch above ground.

The Buffalo berry, though generally considered as of no value, makes a fine jelly where the raspberry and the other fleshier berries are not to be had. A handful of berries gathered in a spare moment will afford a growth that will be both ornamental and useful. The profusion of its clusters of red berries, around the joints of the stems make up for the relatively large size of its seed. With time and patience, no farmer need be without home grown fruit.

Man.

FRANK SHEPPARD.



PART OF H. C. WHELLAM'S GARDEN PROPERTY IN KILDONAN

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FIELD NOTES

Alberta Creameries Convention

Important and interesting were the discussions at the convention of delegates from the government creameries held at Red Deer January 5 and 6. The general feeling was that dairying in the province was bound to increase.

Mr. Marker gave comprehensive addresses, dealing with a review of last year's work, and with the market prices and sales during the year, comparing same with the seasons of 1908 and 1907, and showing how the Montreal market ruled the prices to be obtained. Mr. Marker said that one or two features of last year's work were noticeable. The supply is just as much a factor in the market as demand, and if a supply cannot be laid in for the winter, the wholesalers and jobbers will bring in the stocks from the East. The winter output is very irregular and should be remedied. In regard to the capacity for winter dairying, as long as the output is uniform then it can be easily handled, but when it fluctuates, as it has done during the last three winters, we are up against snags. The winter dairying was worth looking into as the average prices are at least five cents per lb. higher, but winter dairying means providing better quarters for the stock and better feed. Another point is the old one of getting better dairy stock into the province, and the testing of the herds, so that the paying animals only would be kept.

IMPORTATION OF DAIRY STOCK

W. F. Stevens gave an address on this question, showing that during the past year, under the plan of assistance proposed by the government seven and a half carloads of Ayrshires and one and one-half carloads of Holsteins had been imported. No Jerseys had been brought in under this arrangement, but two cars in all had been sold during the year. The arrangement for assistance during the past year had been made for one year only, and it was not known what plan would be adopted for the ensuing year.

CHANGE IN CREAMERY MANAGEMENT

George Harcourt took up the matter of the proposed change in the local management of creameries. He described the policy of the Dominion Government when the assistance was first given to the creameries, and stated that although the older creameries were now out of debt, it was doubtful if they were in a better position to conduct the work than they were years ago. It was proposed that the creameries now in a position to do so should take over a larger share of the local working of the creameries. It was proposed that the associations now out of debt should undertake all local work, the government marketing the butter, providing boxes, packages, etc., in wholesale quantities and supplying same to the creameries at actual cost, and paying the local associations by one check, then letting the local creameries settle with the patrons.

Hon. Duncan Marshall stated that although it was the wish of the Government that the creameries should undertake more of the work still as long as the services of the dairy commissioner were required in the matter of marketing butter, etc., he would only be too pleased to assist in carrying out work. It was not the intention of the Government to abandon the creamery business. A long discussion ensued on the merits of the proposed plan, the general opinion being in favor of the change, on the ground that most of the local work could be done more expeditiously and cheaper by the local associations than by the government.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The resolution committee presented the following resolutions, all of which were adopted.

(1) Having heard the explanations of Mr. Marker in regard to the proposed changes in the local management of the government-operated creameries, we do recommend that all creameries now in a position to do so should accept the proposed new agreement and undertake the work as outlined in sections 1 to 5, inclusive, of the agreement. We would further recommend that arrangements be made by the department so that any creamery association not yet self-supporting can undertake the new work upon the association entering into an agreement with the department to allow a nominal assessment per pound of butter to be made, or any other satisfactory agreement, to pay off the indebtedness.

(2) This convention recognizes the importance of the grading of cream and of settling for same on the basis of a premium for first grade, and further

we recommend that as far as possible the system be adopted by all creameries on the basis outlined.

(3) That this convention agrees to the plan of grading of butter at a premium for first grade, and recommends that in future all creamery associations be paid at the rate per pound earned by them on the quality of the butter supplied, as determined by the department.

(4) Whereas the convention has recommended the adoption of the scheme for the local working of the creameries, we wish to place on record our regrets at the apparent desire of the government to withdraw from the co-operative creamery system and we firmly believe that the future welfare and prosperity of the co-operative creamery business lies in the assistance of the government, and in the matter of sales especially remaining in the hands of the dairy commissioner. We also wish to place on record our appreciation of the remarks by the Hon. Duncan Marshall that as long as the creamery associations request the services of the government in the matter, and he is the head of the department of agriculture, they will be given, and we assure him that we will take advantage of his offer.

(5) Whereas the convention of creamery delegates held at Red Deer in April, 1909, passed resolutions of all creameries and cheese factories and no action has been taken in name, this convention do hereby reiterate the said resolutions and do recommend to the hon. the minister of agriculture that regulations be passed providing for the licensing of all creameries and cheese factories, the issuing of permits to erect new creameries or factories by a representative council, the issuing of detailed statements showing butter-fat, moisture, basis of payment and all other information that may be required, government inspection of manufacturing and sanitation, and providing that the books of all creameries and factories shall be open to patrons at all times during business hours.

(6) Whereas the present system of allotting shares adopted by the creamery associations has resulted in shares being issued to former patrons who have left the district, and these shares are now being carried on the books of the associations, thereby causing a large amount of unnecessary labor, we do hereby request the minister of agriculture to bring in an amendment to the Dairyman's Act, giving associations power to cancel any shares, whether fully paid up or otherwise, in the event of the said shareholders not registering their proper address within five years after the allotting of said shares; and after advertising the names of said absentee shareholders at least three times in a local newspaper and once in the official gazette of the province.

(7) Whereas it is a well known fact that a large quantity of dairy butter sold over the counters in the stores is underweight, and the Dominion laws governing same do not seem to be well known, we recommend that an amendment be placed in the Dairyman's Act providing that all pound prints made up and put on the market must be of full weight and providing for penalties for the non-fulfilment of this provision.

(8) This convention places on record its appreciation of the services and assistance rendered to the creamery industry by the staff of the department of agriculture, more especially C. Marker, dairy commissioner, whose splendid work has done much to build up the dairy industry of the province.

(9) Whereas at every convention of creamery delegates complaints are made dealing with different matters in which all associations are interested, and it is impossible for these local associations to undertake the investigation of these complaints, and whereas the time has now arrived when the creamery associations under government control should come closer together for the better workings of the associations and to enable different matters of interest to be quickly acted upon we do hereby recommend that this convention organize an association of government creameries of Alberta.

(10) That this convention requests the minister of agriculture to arrange for the publication of the proceedings of this convention, together with the charts shown, and that a copy of the proceedings be forwarded to all patrons of the government creameries.

(11) That Mr. Marker be requested to have copies of the resolutions passed the convention forwarded to the creamery association so that if possible they can be presented to the annual meetings of the associations.

(12) This convention recommends that the regulations applying to entire animals running at large be so amended that bulls will not be permitted to run at large in acknowledged dairy districts.

ASSOCIATION OF CREAMERIES

An advisory committee consisting of Messrs. Fream, Carswell, Langston, Duncan, Creighton and Morkeberg then presented the following report on the constitution, which was unanimously adopted:

The name of the association shall be: "The Association of Government Creameries of Alberta."

The object of the association shall be to assist all co-operative creamery associations in Alberta by any legitimate means, by investigating any complaints that may be presented, by taking action, if necessary, for the enforcement of the provisions of the Dairyman's Act, or any other provisions relating to the dairy industry, by assisting any co-operative creamery by advice or other means to enable them to more efficiently carry on their business, by assisting the dairy commissioner in upholding the high reputation enjoyed by the Co-operative Creamery Associations, and by any other work the executive may decide upon.

The membership shall consist of creamery associations working under the control of the department of agriculture.

The officers shall consist of a president, secretary-treasurer and three directors, who shall be elected by the delegates of the local associations in annual convention.

The officers shall have power to conduct the business of the association in any manner they may decide upon, and shall be empowered to add to these rules as they may see fit, subject to ratification by the annual convention.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The election of the first officers for the association was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

President, E. Carswell, Red Deer; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Fream, Innisfail; executive committee, A. J. Creighton, Content; D. Morkeberg, Markerville; J. Duncan, Innisfail.

UNIFORM BOOKKEEPING

Addresses on "Uniform Bookkeeping" were then given by F. W. Underwood, of the dairy commissioner's office, and E. J. Fream, the addresses being illustrated by samples of synoptic ledgers for general bookkeeping and for a stock ledger. At the close of the addresses and discussions the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: That this convention recommends that the system of bookkeeping as suggested be adopted. The convention then closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, E. Carswell, for his services and assistance during the two days of the convention.

National Resources Conservation Commission

The first meeting of the above commission was held at Ottawa last week. Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman, in the inaugural address gave a comprehensive review of the work the commission would be required to do.

Outlining the policy that should be adopted by the commission he noted that the first work should be the making of a complete and thorough inventory of natural resources, thus enabling discrimination of information for public use and laying the basis for an intelligent and comprehensive government policy of conservation.

On the subject of public health it was pointed out that sufficient attention is not given to the diseases of human beings. A sub-committee of the commission might work in developing a plan for dealing with the cure and prevention of tuberculosis. The water supply for domestic use, for the promotion of fertility of soil, for navigation and for power was a necessary national resource. It could be conserved and improved by proper treatment, such for instance as methods of cultivation which tended to prevent rapid run off and the preservation of forest growth. Flowing waters need never be exhausted. If work was undertaken in time they could be enormously increased at a comparatively small expense. If a proper policy were adopted with regard to the conservation of water and waterpowers the masses of the people would never be required in future to pay toll to monopolies upon a continually growing unearned increment as this line had already been undertaken in the Northwest Irrigation Act, which makes the water the property of the crown, and only permits it to be taken for irrigation by license.

In forestry great strides had been made in the past few years, and universities were now turning out trained foresters. Regulations for cutting, calculated to conserve and improve merchantable timber, should be adopted. Relentless war should be waged against the present destruction of the forest. Fertility of soil, regularity and volume of stream flow, climatic moderation as well as timber supply depended

upon prevention of fire losses. Two great reserves should be created immediately; the first one on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, embracing all forest lands. This reserve is already in process of formation by the Dominion, which will bring in a bill for that purpose shortly. A second reserve should be embracing all provincial government lands south of the height of land, and extending from Sudbury to the neighborhood of Port Arthur, except such portions along the railways as are fit for cultivation. The latter territory, apart from its minerals, was largely fit for nothing but growing timber. Prevention of forest fires from railway locomotives was the most important first step, the present situation in this respect being intolerable.

Protective measures should be perfected now to prevent the destruction of timber along the line of the new transcontinental railway.

In agriculture, conservation of the fertility of the soil outweighed all other subjects. History showed that almost the uniform course of agriculture was downward, decreasing fertility of the soil, and increasing poverty of the agricultural class. Canada could not afford to repeat the experience of other countries, particularly the abandonment of farms as in the New England States. The work of scientific agriculture was still in its infancy.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, dean of the faculty of forestry in the University of Toronto compared the policy of forest preservation in force in certain European states with that in Canada and advised measures for further preserving our existing natural forests. He stated that Germany, with but half Ontario's forested acreage, is deriving an annual income from forests seven times as great as Ontario is earning.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, G.M.G., late of Ste. Anne Agricultural College, discussed the conservation of agricultural resources, chiefly the conserving of soil fertility. A pioneer miner might exploit the mineral world with impunity, but the pioneer agriculturist who exploited the soil invited poverty for his children and lasting damage to his inheritance. The speaker feared the impoverishment of Canada's farm lands and considered it monstrous that Canadian grain should be exported to the extent of \$1,000,000 annually, when no compensation in fertilization of soil was received in return.

The commission concluded its sittings January 22. It was decided to ask Parliament to increase the grant for this work from \$10,000 to \$50,000. The railways were severely criticized for causing so many distinctive forest fires. No definite action was taken regarding this matter, but it seemed pretty well understood by the commission, that action on the part of the government will be recommended and that it will be advised that the railways be held liable for every forest caused by locomotives or by its employees along the right of way. The Inter-colonial railway came in for some pretty severe drubbing on account of the reckless manner in which it had destroyed large tracts of timber in New Brunswick.

The following resolution was passed: "That it is important that steps be taken at once by this commission to protect the forests from fire, especially along the lines of railway, and that in particular legislation be recommended by this commission to bring the Dominion government railways under the fire laws of the several provinces, and that government owned railways should also be liable for damage done by fires originating from their engines, and that the burden of disproof should be on their side; also that legislation be provided for the transportation by all railways of the chief district fire rangers and wardens free of charge when on their way to investigate or fight fires along lines of railway."

Value of Canadian Live-stock

According to the January report of the Dominion census and statistics office the values of farm animals and wool, and the average wage paid the farm and domestic help is as follows: The average value of occupied farm land in the Dominion is placed at \$38.60, as against \$35.70 last year. All the provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia show slightly increased values over last year. This upward tendency is due to the increased market value of all kinds of farm products. The lowest value, \$20.46, is shown for Alberta, and the highest, \$73.44, for British Columbia.

The average value of occupied farms in Manitoba shows an increase of \$1.64; in Saskatchewan \$1.14; and in Alberta an increase of \$2.26 per acre over last year. In four of the provinces the value is over \$30 per acre, being \$32.07 in Prince Edward Island; \$30.50 in Nova Scotia; \$43.37 in Quebec; \$50.22 in Ontario; and \$73.44 in British Columbia. In New Brunswick the average is \$23.77; in Manitoba, \$28.94;

in Saskatchewan \$21.54; and in Alberta \$20.46 per acre.

The average value of horses at the end of the year was \$49.29 for those under one year old as against \$46 last year; \$106 as against \$100 for those of from one to under three years old and \$150 as against \$143 for those three years and over. Horses of the last class have the highest value in the western provinces, being valued at \$187 in Manitoba; \$180 in Saskatchewan; \$165 in British Columbia and \$150 in Alberta. In Ontario and Quebec they are valued at \$144. In the maritime provinces they are \$126 to \$137.

The total value of farm animals computed on the foregoing averages and the number of animals in farms in June was \$558,790,000 as against \$531,000,000 in 1908. The value of horses is put down at \$278,759,000; milch cows at \$103,601,000; other horned cattle at \$126,326,000; swine at \$34,368,000 and sheep at \$15,735,000. The average value is \$130.72 for horses; \$36.36 for milch cows; \$28.81 for other horned cattle; \$11.80 for swine, and \$5.89 for sheep.

The average wages during the summer season for competent farm and domestic help for the Dominion is \$23.69 per month, for males, and \$11.08 for females, exclusive of board; and per year \$216.29 and \$116.08 for males and females of the same class. These figures are for native born. The wages for immigrants are lower. The highest wages are reported for the western provinces, where they reach \$30 per month and \$300 a year for males and \$17 per month and \$171 per year for females.

To Succeed Gifford Pinchot

The head of the Yale School of Forestry, Henry S. Graves, has been selected by President Taft to succeed Gifford Pinchot as Chief of the United States Bureau of Forestry.

For Your Convenience

Realizing that many of our present subscribers delay sending remittance for a renewal because they have no liking for writing even a short letter we publish on Page 143 a remittance blank which can be clipped out and name and address inserted with minimum trouble. If you have not already renewed do so without further delay. You cannot afford to be without THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL. Every issue contains something you want to know.

Events of the Week

A black bear meandering in Winnipeg's fashionable residential section created some diversion for a number of citizens of that city one night last week. Bruin escaped without injury but some of those who encountered him complain of nerves and had to go to their homes in cabs.

The Stanley Cup, the world's championship trophy in hockey is not to come West. Edmonton's players, of whom a good deal was expected, had their fling for the silverware and in two games were beaten by a total score of 21 to 11. Ottawa will likely hold the cup for another year.

It is announced that W. J. Bryan, the thrice defeated candidate for the presidency of the United States will again offer himself for the Democratic nomination for election in 1912. As nobody else looms up as a possibility it is probable that the "great commoner" will be at the head of the Democratic ticket once again.

Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, introduced his immigration bill last week in the House of Commons. The new measure is designed to better exclude undesirables from entering Canada from the United States and to further restrict the influx of Asiatics. This measure was before the House last session but pressure of other government business forced its withdrawal.

The commissioners who inquired into the fisheries of the waters of Manitoba and the Northwest reported last week to the federal government. They find that the lakes of Manitoba have been overfished, that the fishery laws have not been observed, that the fisheries are controlled by foreign operators and that the present system of inspection and enforcement of the fish laws are inadequate. They recommend that fishing licenses be granted to British subjects only and not to companies, with provisions for fishing in the various lakes, that there shall be closed seasons and that fish of certain species shall not be taken.

"Meat strikes" are the latest means adopted by American citizens to force reduction in meat prices. In several cities "strikes" have been called and thousands of people induced to abstain from using meat. Retail butchers are being hard hit in some places and forced out of business. Prices in some places have been reduced since the agitation started but it is not expected that any material reduction will be effected by the striking methods.

Seventy-five people are reported killed and 100 injured in the wrecking of the Soo Line train at Espanola near Sudbury, Ontario, January 21. A portion of the train went over a bridge into the Spanish River, several passengers meeting death by drowning, the remainder remaining on the rails and burning. In the matter of casualties this is the most serious wreck in the history of railroading in the Dominion. A broken rail or axle is supposed to have been the cause. A number of people from Western Canada were aboard the wrecked express, but the list of killed and injured is not yet made up.

A farmer residing in Simcoe county, Ontario, and worth \$80,000 is taking action in court against a retired Presbyterian minister, by whom he alleges he was forced into matrimony. The minister had a marriageable daughter and the farmer had eighty thousand dollars worth of property. It is claimed that the minister procured a license, drove over to the farmer's house with his daughter, excluded the unwilling friends of the groom and performed the marriage ceremony. Then the farmer's relatives got busy, proved him of unsound mind and took action to have the marriage annulled and to prevent the bride and her father from interfering with the estate and property of the groom.

A strange new comet with a twenty million mile tail, blazed out from behind the sun on the evening of January 20 and became visible for a brief time to residents of our planet. The same comet had been observed from different parts of the northern and southern hemispheres some days previous, but Thursday night the celestial visitor made its debut so far as Western Canada was concerned. Astronomers state that it is a comet of large size but whether it is going from or towards the sun or away from or towards the earth, it is yet impossible to say. A good many observers mistook this new star for Halley's comet, but that celestial wanderer is still invisible to the naked eye. It will become clearly visible about April first.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, introduced into the House of Commons last week a bill to regulate and control combines and trusts. It provides that if six or more persons believe a combine exists and that prices have been enhanced or competition restricted, they may make application to a county judge for investigation. The judge may call before him witnesses to support the testimony of the applicants, to assure himself that a prima facie case has been made out. When he issues an order for investigation, the order is directed to the minister of the department who shall then call on each of the parties concerned to name a member on a board of investigation. These two then proceed to select a third member to act as chairman and he must be a judge of a court. The board thus constituted shall have all the powers of a record court, shall investigate the question, call witnesses and report to the minister.

Polling in England proceeded all last week and will not be finished before January 28. Some surprises resulted from the returns so far. It was believed that the English constituencies would have been stronger for the government than they are proving to be. The Unionist party have been gaining steadily from the first day's polling and while there is little chance that they will change the large Liberal majority in the last house into a Unionist majority in the new, there seems little doubt but that opposition gains will so reduce the majority of the government that Asquith will be dependent on the Irish Nationalist party for a majority in the house. This contingency is far from desirable to the Liberals, and it is not improbable that a deadlock will result and a new election be necessary before many months. England seems to be shaping her course toward tariff reform. While many of the large industrial centers returned free trade representatives, country constituencies voted strongly for protection. The standing of the parties at the close of the week was: Liberals and Labor 233; Unionists, 219; Nationalists, 67. This gives the Liberal-Labor party a lead of 14 votes over the Unionists but does not leave them a majority clear of the Nationalists.

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OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

With the electors of the British Isles at the polls deciding whether they wanted free trade or tariff reform and trying to register opinions on the budget, the lords and home rule for Ireland, not to mention several other minor issues, interest languished some in the chief market center of the world, and things were rated quiet. Liverpool wheat prices eased off a cent and a fraction during the first of the week, but recovered towards the close, and this movement reflected itself in Canadian and American quotations on the cereal. American speculators, who at the close of the previous week and the fore part of last had been growing rapidly bearish seemed more inclined at the close of last week to go over to the buying end again. Argentina visible was half a million behind last year at the close of the week and had some influence on making values. The livestock situation is practically unchanged.

GRAIN

Wheat markets in the Old Country opened slow on Monday and continued in rather sluggish condition all week. The election was in part responsible, it being difficult to arouse interest in wheat whilst the large issues before the electors were being decided. Prices opened lower than the previous week's close, immediate cause being heavy world's shipments. While the quantity reported moving towards Europe was less than for the week previous, it was heavily in advance of shipments for the same week a year ago. Cash wheat in Winnipeg was in good demand all week, with receipts considerably in advance of the same week in 1909. In American markets the bear element was more in evidence than it has been for some time, but no serious break occurred in values.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Wheat	12,726,574	13,281,115	6,341,004
Oats	5,153,398	5,079,764	3,415,556
Barley	959,641	1,010,662	932,056

American—			
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Wheat	26,068,000	27,077,000	48,704,000
Oats	9,541,000	10,367,000	10,353,000

STOCK IN CANADIAN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on January 14, 1910, was 4,772,965.30, as against 4,614,366.20 last week, and 4,575,466.20 last year. Total shipments for the week were 593,557.20; last year, 491,880; oat stocks totalled 1,762,916, as against 2,369,912 in 1909; barley, 406,631, against 457,452, and flax, 549,881, as against 747,222 a year ago.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
American	2,032,000	3,808,000	3,208,000
Russian	2,920,000	3,016,000	464,000
Danube	456,000	792,000	736,000
India	296,000	808,000	
Argentina	296,000	144,000	1,512,000
Australia	2,792,000	1,616,000	1,880,000
Various	136,000	184,000	104,000
Total	8,928,000	10,368,000	7,904,000
What on passage	27,040,000	26,992,000	23,368,000
Increase	48,000		

FOREIGN CROP SUMMARY

The growing crop in Europe continues to be reported favorably. Returns of an official character have now been received from a dozen countries, which in the preceding year produced over four-fifths of the so-called world's wheat crop, exclusive of the mid-season crops of India and the Southern Hemisphere. These returns in the aggregate show a net gain of 387 million bushels, or nearly 18 per cent. over the yield of the same countries in 1908. All but three of the countries—Hungary, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Germany—report an increase.

The Indian crop is reported to be exceeding expectations, for ideal harvesting weather has prevailed for some time in the Australian wheat producing states, and shipments from that quarter are expected to be greater than has been estimated. In Argentina the weather has not been most favorable for harvesting, but harvest operations are practically finished. The exportable surplus from Argentina will be between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 bushels.

The attempt has been made to create suspicion of the well being of the American winter crop, but little reliance can be placed on such reports as are circulated. It is not believed that the United States crop has been damaged yet in any way. While reports of lack of snow covering and freezing and thawing in some sections, have been devoured by hungry bulls, nothing much has come of them. On the whole, the world's crop outlook can be rated as favorable.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

The latest estimates of world supplies and world surpluses make the crop of 1909 somewhere between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1908. These figures rather dispel the bull argument that there is a crop shortage, and would seem to indicate that a falling off of 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels from the Argentina surplus wouldn't make much difference.

The tendency this year all over the world is to market wheat slowly. Business is reported light at Buenos and Australian centers, the producers of the republic and commonwealth are apparently following the lead of producers in North America and holding back a good portion of their surplus.

The situation at the moment is strongly bearish, but nobody would care to bet much on either side of the market. Wheat during the past two years has frequently acted the reverse of what conditions seemed to demand it should, and there is no assurance that it will not do so again. At the same time if the figures of world's production and probable surplus are to be taken as reliable, and they are vouched for by the leading statisticians of the wheat trade, the going price of the cereal is higher than it should be. Whether or not values are in line of immediate reaction is difficult to prophesy. It has to be admitted that the evidence at hand points pretty conclusively to the fact that wheat cannot advance much more on the mere strength of the supply situation and conditions do not seem to warrant the expectation that any attempt will be made to bolster them artificially. The producer who has been holding his crop will have to figure out prospects for himself, and he doesn't seem to have much to bank further profits on.

FLAX DECLINING

As was remarked in these columns a fortnight ago, flax had reached a pretty high level when the May option sold up to 205. During the past week prices have been declining, and the seed seems bound for lower levels still. The tone of the flax market is weakening steadily. Of coarse grains no material change in values is to be noted, and little new of the situation is to be said.

CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
Jan.	102½	102	101½	102½	103½	103½
May	106½	106½	106½	106½	107½	107½
July	107½	107½	107½	107½	108½	108½
Oats—						
Jan.	36½	36	36½	36½	36½	36½
May	38½	38½	38½	38½	39½	39
July	39½	39½	39½	39½	40½	39½
Flax—						
Jan.	187	184	178	188	190½	190½
May	194	191	185	195	197½	198

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES

No. 1 Nor	102½	101½	102	102	103½	103½
No. 2 Nor	100½	99½	99½	100	101½	101½
No. 3 Nor	98	97½	97½	98	99	99½
No. 4	95	95	95	95	96	96½
No. 5	92½	92½	93	93	94	94
No. 6	84½	84½	85	85	86	86
Rej. 1, 1 Nor	97	96½	96½	97½	97½	97½
Rej. 1, 2 Nor	96	95½	95½	95½	94½	96½
Rej. 2, 1 Nor	96	95½	95½	95½	96½	96½
Rej. 2, 2 Nor	94	93½	93½	93½	94½	94½
Rej. 1 Nor for seeds	96	95½	95½	95½	96½	96½
Rej. 2 Nor for seeds	94	93½	93½	93½	94½	94½
Oats—						
No. 2 white	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
No. 3 white	35	35	35	35	35½	35½
Barley—						
No. 3	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	48
No. 4	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	45

LIVERPOOL PRICES

No. 1 Nor	121½	120½	120	121	121½
No. 2 Nor	120	119½	118½	118½	120½
No. 3 Nor	118½	118½	117	117	118½
March	119½	118½	117	116½	119½
May	116½	115½	114½	113½	115½
July			113½	112½	115½

LIVE STOCK

At Winnipeg light receipts of hogs have resulted in a further advance in prices. Hogs are selling now at \$8.50. Other classes of stock are unchanged in values. Outside markets are reported in strong condition. American packers are becoming alarmed just now at the "strikes" that are being organized against their products and the department of agriculture are considering starting an investigation to find out who is responsible for high food values.

Eastern Canadian markets are quiet. A few exporters are moving, but the chief business is being done in common stuff. Hogs are moving upward.

Old country business is quiet. The election seems to be absorbing the Englishman's attention. Hog products are considerably quieter, cattle are in good demand at little better prices.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Receipts of cattle for the past week show considerable decrease and the quality mostly common, although there are a few good butcher cattle included in the receipts. Market active and strong for anything showing any quality. Receipts of hogs fairly liberal, quality fair to good. Good demand, market active at prevailing quotations. Very few calves offered, quality common. Practically no sheep or lambs on the market at present.

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.10 to \$4.25
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.15
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	3.65 to 3.85
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	3.25 to 3.75
Good butcher cows and heifers	2.75 to 3.25
Medium mixed butcher cattle	2.50 to 3.00
Choice hogs	8.25 to 8.50
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Choice calves	3.00 to 3.50
Medium calves	2.50 to 3.00

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

Hogs—		
No.	Ave. Wt.	Price
332 Medium hogs	187	\$8.50
180 " "	190	8.35
182 " "	185	8.25
32 " "	202	8.00

CATTLE—

17 Steers	1180	4.60
30 " "	1136	4.15
11 " "	1021	4.00
23 Steers and heifers	957	4.75
21 Steers and cows	1031	4.25
3 " "	1093	3.50
1 heifer	1160	4.25
10 Heifers	1030	4.10
46 Heifers and cows	923	4.10
1 Cow	1380	4.50
4 Cows	1040	3.85
9 " "	1072	3.75
11 " "	1129	3.50
2 " "	1135	3.25
4 " "	931	3.00
9 " "	869	2.50
1 Bull	1515	3.74
2 Bulls	1220	3.50
2 " "	1485	3.25
1 " "	1270	3.00
6 Calves	305	4.00
1 " "	145	3.75
27 Lambs	73	6.50

TORONTO

Export steers, \$4.25 to \$6.00; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25; butcher cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.25; sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.65 to \$8.90; off cars, \$8.90 to \$9.00.

CALGARY

Steers, \$3.00 to \$3.75; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$8.00; sheep, \$5.00.

BRITISH

Liverpool cables quote ranchers 10½c. to 12c.; Canadian steers, 12½c. to 13c.; cows and heifers, 10½c. to 12c.; bulls, 9½c. to 11c. At London no Western stock was offered. Eastern steers sold at 13½c. to 14½c. Ranchers at Liverpool were up from ½c. to 1c. per pound.

CHICAGO

Steers, \$4.25 to \$8.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.15 to \$5.35; Texans, \$5.00 to \$6.25; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.75; sheep, \$3.75 to \$6.10; lambs, \$5.75 to \$8.85; hogs, \$8.00 to \$8.75.

EASTERN HORSE MARKETS

Advices from Toronto are to the effect that demand for horses for shipment West continues active. Last week the estimated sales West were 1000 head. Some inquiry exists for horses of broken wind for this market and buyers are said to be packing up bunches of this kind. The highest price recorded into Toronto for the week for draft horses was \$575 paid for one pair. An extra fancy team of general purpose horses touched the six hundred mark. Quotations are as follows: Heavy draft, \$125 to \$260; agricultural, \$110 to \$200; general purpose, \$100 to \$210. From present indications there seems to be a good supply of for sale horses in Ontario, but demand from the West is more active than it has been for some years, and prices are expected to not only maintain their present level but to advance as the season progresses.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

One woman managed to cast a vote in the recent elections in Great Britain, and is thereby an object of envy to the suffragists. By some means her name was incorrectly inserted on the voter's register at Morpeth, and when she demanded the right to vote the officials could not refuse her.

Miss Robertine Barry, better known to French Canadians as Francoise, died suddenly in Montreal on Friday, Jan. 7th. Miss Barry was editor and publisher of her own review "Le Journal de Francoise" until two years ago when she gave up active journalism to be Inspector of Industrial Establishments. In 1902 she was paid the high honor of being named "Officer d'Academic" by the government of France.

The Rhodes scholarship committee for Saskatchewan, consisting of Lieut.-Governor Forget, President Murray and Chief Justice Wetmore, met in Regina and from the seven applications selected Douglas Fraser, of Qu'Appelle, a third year undergraduate in the department of history at Toronto University. This selection was made in accordance with an understanding arrived at to select the scholars alternately from the province of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The awarding of the Nobel Prize for literary achievement for the past year to Seima Lagerlof, the Swedish apostle of optimism, recalls the success of her story of "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils" which is now in use in all the folk schools of Sweden. The story is a fairy tale in which are hidden nuggets of information. It has been said that she recreated geography and natural history and revealed to the child mind the wonders of nature, combined the aesthetic and the practical in a way previously unknown. The translator of the book is Velna Swanston Howard.

The Earl Grey Musical and Dramatic Competition, held in Ottawa in 1907 and 1908, and in Montreal last year, will take place this year in Toronto, for the week of April 4. The Governor-General and the Countess Grey and party from Ottawa, will be present during the entire week. Three medals, gold for the first, silver for second and bronze for third will be given for amateurs under twenty-three years of age, in the following contests, viz.: (1) Best male voice; (2) best female voice; (3) best pianist; (4) best violinist. Prizes of \$100 and \$50 each are offered for the best musical composition by a British subject resident in Canada or Newfoundland. Similarly two prizes of \$100 and \$50 each are given for the best original two-act play.

Dr. Wm. Osler, the famous Canadian, who is regius professor of medicine, Oxford, Eng., has recently shown a thoughtful interest in Western Canadian affairs. Dr. Osler, happening to be at a sale in Holland, noticed in a collection of books offered, four volumes relating to the early history of the Red River settlement. Recognizing their worth as works now very rare and difficult to obtain, he purchased them; and then proceeded to write to his nephew in Winnipeg, H. F. Osler, to inquire whether the works were in possession of the Carnegie public library in Winnipeg. Mr. McCarthy, the librarian, supplied the information that the library possessed only a much mutilated copy of one of the books, and gladly welcomed the opportunity of placing the valuable contribution on the shelves of the institution. The other day he received from Dr. Osler, a letter which he will preserve as one of the treasures of his collection, as carefully as the books themselves when they arrive:

"My nephew informs me that you have not the four volumes relating to the Selkirk settlement. I picked them up the other day at a sale in Hol-

land, and shall be very glad to send them to the library. I have great admiration for Selkirk and there should be a fine monument to him in Winnipeg."

The four books referred to are:

(1) A statement respecting the Earl of Selkirk's settlement on the Red River. Published in London by John Murray in 1817.

(2) Observations of the present state of the Highland's of Scotland, by the Earl of Selkirk. Published in London 1805.

(3) Remarks on the Earl of Selkirk's observations on the present state of the Highlands of Scotland, with a few of the causes and probable consequences of emigration, 1805.

(4) A letter to the Rt. Hon. Earl of Selkirk on his settlement at the Red River, near Hudson's Bay, by John Strachan, D.D., rector of York, Upper Canada, 1816.

Trip Planned for Manitoba Teachers

A project that has been discussed among Manitoba school teachers for a year or more seems in a fair way to be realized during the coming summer. The plan is to form a party to visit the Old Land during the summer vacation in order to see something of the working out of the educational system of the British Isles, and view historic and other places of interest. Teachers desirous of making the trip are asked to write F. J. Ney, organizing secretary, Treherne, enclosing a dollar as registration fee and giving the name of the school in which the applicant is at present engaged. It is essential that the numbers of the party be limited as much as possible, so none but bona-fide Manitoba teachers will be considered. The cost of the trip has been carefully figured and two hundred dollars will cover it as near as can be calculated, that is for ordinary expenses. The benefits of such a trip are so manifest to every thinking person that it is not necessary to take space here to enumerate them. It would pay a school having a wide awake, observant teacher to lend financial aid, if necessary, to insure the teacher taking the trip.

Necessary Evil

Christening a thing a "necessary evil," is a human and easy way of shifting the responsibility of working for a reform from our shoulders. After the declaration is once made there is nothing more to be done but to sit and wail over the evil conditions that have been pronounced a necessity. But if a moment's consideration were given to the phrase the inconsistency of its construction would be seen. For on the face of it any course that is an absolute necessity cannot be evil, and, vice-versa, if it is evil it cannot be necessary. Certain evils have always been present in the world, therefore we argue that they must always be—that is, that they are necessary. But would it not be just as consistent to argue the other way? Certain things have never been done in the world as yet, therefore they never will, or can, be done. If all the world had lived out that argument where would have been our steamers, locomotives, electric contrivances and airships. Nobody would ever have had courage enough even to begin the invention of them. Because we have never yet flown through the air is no sufficient reason for thinking we shall never do so; and because we have not yet flown above the tendency to do evil is no sign that this height cannot be attained. There is no *necessary evil*.

Ultimate Consumers Kicking

The American public is beginning to consider seriously the problem of high food prices. Some 14,000 citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, have bound themselves not to eat meat for thirty days, and the retail butchers of the city are alarmed over the decrease in trade. The leaders in the "meat strike" expect an immediate cut in the price of flesh products. In Cincinnati the members of a

woman's organization have pledged themselves to abstain from butter, meat and eggs until the prices of such foods have been reduced to a reasonable level. A member of the Ohio legislature has introduced a resolution into the house calling on the people of the state to cut out meat and subsist on vegetables, nuts and fruits until the price of meats is reduced. Business men, labor leaders, clergymen, members of congress, senators and publicists are discussing the question through the press and from the platform. Foods of all kinds, meats particularly, are too high priced. The advance during the past year or two has been out of proportion to the advance in wages earned by the average worker. The people are up against the problem of living within their means, the action and agitation indicating that whoever is responsible for high priced food has marked his goods higher than the public will willingly pay and reduction is in order. Investigation of the whole question is likely to result, in fact a commission to inquire into the matter of food prices in America and abroad has been appointed by the federal department of agriculture.

What is the cause of the high price of food? Some say it's the tariff; others affirm that it is due to the exorbitant transportation charges of the railroads; financial geniuses figure out that prices are up because gold is plentiful and more of the metal is required in exchange for a given quantity of any commodity; the average man thinks it's due to the strangle hold of the trusts in control of the various food products, and trust magnates would have the people believe that prices are based altogether on supply and demand, and since there has been a decrease in the supply of nearly all food products during the past year or so without a corresponding diminution in demand; prices have simply adjusted themselves to the new conditions and these conditions demand that the movement shall be upward. Each explanation is satisfactory to the man who makes it, and concurred in by those whose bias or interests impels them to seek an explanation in some particular direction, but none of them seem likely to effect much of a cut in prices, so the people are dipping in and will stop eating until something happens. What that something will be is not just clear yet. Perhaps meat eaters will tire of vegetables, nuts and fruits and go back again to beef steak and bacon; perhaps the meat trust will cut prices a little to quieten the clamor, or maybe nothing may come of the boycott and threatenings at all.

However, it would be interesting to know just what share the wholesale distributors have in the making of the present exceptionally high prices for meat products. In the annual statement to shareholders made by one of the largest packing concerns in the country, it was shown that 15 per cent. had been paid in capital stock, interest paid on \$6,000,000 worth of bonds, \$4,000,000 carried over as surplus, a liberal sum set aside for maintenance and \$11,000,000 added to the value of the assets, all this from the profits of a business capitalized at \$60,000,000. Or expressed in other words the company could have paid 32 per cent. on its capital stock had it applied all the profits save those charged to depreciation of plant to this account. Probably that is one reason why meat is high priced. But the packers claim their profits are no larger than those earned in other lines of manufacturing and affirm that thousands of farmers are earning as much on the capital they have invested in the production end of the business. So there you are. But in the meantime the public are waking up and asking where they come in, wanting to know whether they are justified in being stuck for more than food is worth merely because the farmers, packers or railway companies wish to make exorbitant profits, or because the tariff is there to protect that lusty infant the meat industry, or because there is twice as much gold in the world as there was fifteen years ago. And, public like, they are making a noisy clamor.

THE SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOLS AGAIN

In comments on my article of censure re the methods often employed by teachers in Saskatchewan, Dame Durden, in the Ingle Nook, asks if it is all the teacher's fault.

I think a difficulty is met with in parents who are themselves uneducated. They do not know what to demand for their children. But many teachers are children of these uneducated parents. They may be willing to do the best they know how to do; and yet, through lack of knowledge, may be doing far less than they are naturally capable of doing.

Dr. Goggin used to tell us that it was impossible for us to impart to our pupils more than one-quarter of the knowledge that we ourselves possessed. That being the case, how important it is that every teacher should be as perfectly educated as possible!

The few months spent at Normal School, while filled with excellent and very important work, would give better results if taken after at least one year of practice.

The young girl going to Normal does not realize the difficulties she will meet with. She does not know how to apply what she is learning of theoretical work. Then, the time is so filled with this same theoretical that the mind is rather distracted, and does not grasp the practical as it should do.

The real aim of a teacher should not be to see how many pupils she can boost through the public school leaving examinations. Many a child passes this examination without being able to review the previous year's work creditably.

What, then, should the work of the teacher in the public school consist of?

To help each pupil under her care to spend his or her time at school as to give the most lasting and beneficial results; to make the school work a beginning of the life work of each individual pupil.

The teacher starts out with the intention of doing great things to help her new pupils. She finds them ignorant, thoughtless, careless of their present or future conduct. She finds the parents desirous of having their children passed rapidly from one grade to another. Probably neither children nor parents have any definite idea of what this promotion is for. They do not even know what walk in life the child is to be fitted for.

Right here the intelligent teacher can be of use. She can study the capabilities and tendencies of the child. She can talk with the parents and learn what plans they have for the child's future. If they have made no plans she can perhaps help them to decide; and then, keeping the end in view, can guide the child accordingly, giving instruction that will be of most benefit in after life.

No matter what the child's future is to be, there are a few years of its school life during which it must be taught in a manner very similar to the teaching given to all other children; meanwhile allowing its natural gifts to grow spontaneously.

It is the duty of every teacher in every school to teach every pupil to use books for himself.

Every child should be taught to read. And reading does not mean the simple oral recitation of certain sounds as denoted by characters. It means the power to grasp thoughts that are expressed by these characters; and having grasped them, to impart them correctly to others. Correct articulation is important; but the real end is the expression of thought. The child should be taught that all writing, drawing, printing, whether of letters, words, numbers, pictures, or other forms, are all used for one great purpose — to impart thought. Then each child should be taught to interpret these written thoughts correctly.

After the ability to read various symbols has been well begun, other work must be commenced. Nature study, as outlined for the little ones, is designed to develop their powers of observation, to enable them to connect simple causes and results, to lead them to a knowledge of their Creator through His smallest works. This study is one of the best mediums for developing the child's powers of expression.

Mathematical work is both practical in itself, and of great use in developing the powers of thought in the line of reasoning, and logic. It teaches the logical expression of thought. It is of use in the everyday life of every boy and girl, man and woman, in the land. Every one must have some means of calculation; and arithmetic teaches the best and most convenient methods. The solution of arithmetical problems, the individual wrestling of the mind with difficult points, should so strengthen and develop the mind that the real problems of life will be less difficult to solve when met with unexpectedly.

Of history and geography, we may simply say that a knowledge of the various countries, both political and physical, is necessary to a correct appreciation of the times in which we live, and of the great questions constantly coming before the people. Geographical knowledge is especially useful to all business people.

The moral influence of the teacher is not of an small importance. She can not only influence her pupils, but if she is of sterling character herself, she can influence the whole district in which she lives.

Probably the teacher who reads this will say I am theorizing plentifully, giving very little practical aid. Possibly a few examples might be helpful.

The day's work should begin before nine o'clock. If at all possible the teacher should be in the school-house before any of her pupils. Eight o'clock is not too early — half past eight should be the latest. During this hour the time is easily spent. The fires need looking after. Even if a man or boy

those who can read, the work should be outlined on the blackboard.

The teacher should give her personal supervision to the work of every pupil. She should see that each step is thoroughly understood and mastered. Plenty of oral work should be given to the younger ones. No lesson should occupy more than twenty minutes. A good live lesson of twenty minutes' duration is as much as can be thoroughly digested by the average pupil. Written work may occupy a longer period if desired.

Every half-hour the work may be interrupted by a lively song, some energetic physical exercise, or an unexpected order to perform some drill, such as quickly arranging books, standing, etc. Such apparent useless interruptions do not waste time. They rest minds and bodies, making the work go along all the livelier for them.

During play-hours the teacher should be often amongst the children. New games are as instructive as other lessons often. But a teacher should not act as a spy, or interfere too often between scholars in their petty quarrels. Above all, do not allow or encourage tattling.

During the whole day the teacher should be thoroughly alive to all that is being done in the school. Never set a pupil to help another. Helping is the teacher's work, and she should not shirk her duty, thereby wasting the time of others. Pupils should not have an "spare time." If they are smart enough to finish the work allotted to them, they should employ the extra time to their own advantage, rather than to help the younger ones.

should be built in front to help keep out the weather. A flower garden should be arranged in front of the school and in the playgrounds some swings, etc., should be provided for the children. A flag pole should be erected and our dear old Union Jack flown. A neat fence should be built inclosing the whole of the grounds which, by the way, should not be less than two acres, and trees of hardy varieties should be planted in two or three rows inside the fence, with a few shrubs here and there. Give every child a piece of the ground in his care, and we should then instruct and amuse at one and the same time. Let the farmers do a little and "spick" up our schoolhouses all over the provinces.

SWIFT CURRENT BILL.

BEAUTIFY SCHOOL GARDENS

Your picture of a rural school, in a late issue of the ADVOCATE roused my interest in our rural school grounds, and knowing that the greater majority of schools have practically no grounds worthy of the name. I thought that the following extracts from the 1907 report of the Western Horticultural Society might be of interest to our many readers. These remarks apply to country schools where the buildings are generally good and yet few are shaded by a single tree. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the rising generation is receiving its first impressions of taste and civilization amid environments of the dreariest character. Two primary objects should be kept in view in the decoration of school grounds: (1) instruction, (2) beauty and utility. The primary object of the school is instruction. The work of beautifying the school grounds should also carry with it an element of instruction. The grounds should serve as an object lesson for the residents of the community in which the school is located. They should be laid out on sound principles of landscape gardening and be so well executed as to induce residents of the vicinity to copy the general idea of the plan and possibly the details of the shrubby groups.

The idea of beauty can be emphasized in the proper grouping of trees and shrubs in relation to walks, drives and views, and utility can be subserved by so placing the heavy plantings as to serve as a shield from the wind or sun. Shrubbery groups can be arranged so as to separate one portion of the grounds from another, and yet not to interfere with large open spaces which can be used as playgrounds. Nova Scotia has legislation to cover this work, \$25.00 being allowed each school keeping their grounds up to form prescribed by law. In Austria every school, by law, must have a gymnasium and a school garden. In France there are 30,000 of these gardens and no teacher is employed who has not the ability to teach agriculture. Each school in Sweden has from one to twenty acres as gardens. Russia has one province where over 100,000 fruit trees have been planted in the school grounds. In Germany, where the idea originated, garden schools rival agricultural colleges in the scope of their work. Professor L. H. Bailey says: "Children go to school with books under their arms, when instead they should go with potatoes in their pockets." If some changes were made to liven the school grounds, and to interest the rising rural population, there would not be so often heard the wailing cry of "Why our boys leave the farm." I think this matter should receive the attention of all school trustees, teachers and parents, as well as our provincial governments. It is an object worthy of the attention of our forestry department. A school grounds should have an area of not less than four acres for the proper plantings and spaces.

LARCHMONT.



AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF BACHING.

is hired to light the fires, the personal supervision of the teacher should be given to heating and ventilation. Care should be taken that the room is comfortable warmed, and that an abundance of fresh air is to be had without dangerous draughts. To secure ventilation without the cold air flowing directly on the pupils, it may be necessary to raise the sash, and insert the end of a flat board close to one side of the window, standing the board on edge, and allowing it to slant across the window. Any wind blowing in will be broken, and the current turned sideways along the aisle. Another simple method is to place a narrow board under the window, completely closing the lower part, but raising the window so that a narrow space is left between the sashes. If it is impossible to ventilate the room while the children are in their seats, then the windows may all be thrown open and the air changed while the children are at play, or during some vigorous calisthenic exercises. This should be done frequently.

The cleanliness and decoration of the school-house should also be attended to by the teacher. Although there may be a paid caretaker, the teacher should not be above helping with her own hands. If the district is small, and no paid caretaker is deemed necessary, then no teacher should object, taking a turn at sweeping and dusting and even scrubbing. Others will always help if the teacher is willing to do her part.

At nine o'clock the room should be clean and tidy; the work for the various classes should be planned; and for

A great deal of the work of all the classes can be taught to the school as a whole. This may seem strange, but history, geography, nature study and literature, all have in them parts that may be taught to the whole school as one large class, to the benefit of old and young alike. Of course such exercises must be carefully chosen, and should not interfere with more advanced work. After school, the teacher should never leave the school-house till every pupil is away for home. Prompt putting on of wraps and departure, should be insisted on just as emphatically as prompt arrival in the morning. Much harm is often done the children by loitering alone in the school-house at night.

In regard to school entertainments; I think they should be held often. But as often conducted they are no help, but a great hindrance. A school concert should consist of exhibitions of real school work — songs and recitations may form a goodly part; but they should be such as have been studied as regular school work; not merely practised for the special occasion and then forgotten. BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

SUGGESTING A FEW IMPROVEMENTS

On page 1510 of November 10 the issue of your ADVOCATE you depict an Alberta rural school and say "Can you suggest any other improvements?" Yes, I can suggest a few improvements. In the first place the name of the school should be painted in large letters on the front of the building, and a nice porch

(The editor makes no apology for continuing the discussion of our public school matters. Till at least as much attention is paid to the welfare of our sons and daughters as is paid to our horses and cattle there is need for this subject to be kept before public attention.)

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

PRAYER FOR A FRIEND'S PERFECTING.

For we rejoice, when we are weak,
and ye are strong: this we also
pray for, even your perfecting.—2
Cor., xiii.: 9, (R. V.)

"I cannot tell why there should come
to me
A thought of someone miles and
years away,
In swift insistence on the memory,
Unless there be a need that I
should pray.

"Perhaps just then my friend has
fiercer fight,
A more appalling weakness or de-
cay;
For courage, darkness—some lost
sense of right—
And so, lest you should need my
prayer I pray.

"Then do the same for me; if I
intrude
Unasked, upon you on some crowd-
ed day,
Give me a moment's prayer as in-
terlude,
Be sure I sorely need it—there-
fore pray."

Yesterday, I was at a meeting called to do honor to one who had for many years been principal of a flourishing school, but who had been forced to step aside and leave the responsible and dearly-loved duty in younger, stronger hands. One of the speakers said that, though he had always admired and respected the principal of the school, during her term of office, yet he had never honored her more than during the year after her resignation, when she had done all in her power to help her successor. When he saw the beautiful spirit in which she—like St. Paul—"rejoiced" that though she was "weak," yet the new leader was "strong," he realized the greatness of her character. Anyone could have been proud and dignified under the circumstances; but only one who had climbed to the heights of self-control could have thrown herself enthusiastically, and with the sweetness of rare self-forgetfulness, into helping forward the work which had been taken out of her hands—hands weakened by the stealthy advance of age.

What a grand thing it would be if we, also, could be noble enough to say, with John the Baptist—when we see another stepping ahead of us—"He must increase, but I must decrease." If we could say it, as he did—not mournfully, but triumphantly—loyally rejoicing in a friend's perfecting! How splendid was his attitude of selfless meekness when he said: "He that hath the bride is the bridegroom; but the friend of the bridegroom, which standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice: this my joy therefore is fulfilled."

It is strange that people should fancy they are asserting their "greatness" when they resent the evident fact that others can do certain tasks better than they can. The really "great" people are those who—under such circumstances—can rejoice in a friend's power, and pray for his perfecting, helping forward wholeheartedly his work, and resolutely refusing to make themselves unhappy over their own weakness.

Think of Moses on the mountain, praying steadily for the success of Joshua in the battle on the plain. Everyone could see the prowess of the young leader, and admire his soldierly skill and courage. But God knew that the old man, praying on the mountain, was really doing more than the warrior below. "It came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed; and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed."

"God forbid," said the prophet Samuel to his people—the people who had grown tired of his authority and were insisting on having a king to

reign over them—"God forbid that I should sin against the LORD in ceasing to pray for you." Only God could measure the loss they would have sustained if the old leader had failed to support the new one by his mighty intercession.

There is a legend of a man who preached a grand sermon which cheered and strengthened many people. He thanked God for the power which had been given him, but an angel was sent with a message: "The power of that sermon was not the result of your eloquence, but of the prayers of the lay brothers who sat beneath the pulpit."

Just think of it—think of the opportunity and of the responsibility in our keeping! The poem given above—which was sent to me a few days ago by a namesake of mine whom I have never seen, who writes over the name "Hope Lawrence," explains how we can come to the help of a friend when the need arises. It is a "great door" which leads out of the quietest, most secluded life. Those who fancy themselves "shut-in," can reach out to stand in strong helpfulness beside the busy workers and fighters. It is worth while to make a real effort to secure a quiet time, when possible, and to make good use of it by bringing the power of God nearer to the lives of others. Those who are weak themselves, can rejoice in drawing mighty stores of strength from God's inexhaustible treasury, so that strong workers may grow stronger and their work may go forward marvellously. This is a secret service, which no love of praise can spoil. The friend may guess, but cannot know, that his unexpected power in an emergency, that his joy and peace of soul, and his gladness of heart, are the sensible proofs that daily, hourly prayers are going up like incense day after day. The power of prayer is a great mystery. It seems almost unjust that some should climb steadily upward, helped by the effectual, fervent prayers of many loyal friends, while others have scarcely one soul to pray for them.

But this difficulty is not entirely impossible of explanation. Look back to the poem given above, and you will see that one who claims the prayers of a friend, grounds his claim on the fact that he prays for that friend: "Lest you should need my prayer, I pray."

If you pray for others, you will gain the blessings of prayer for yourself. In this matter, as in others, he that soweth plentifully shall reap also plentifully, and our Master's

promise is a truism: "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom."

If you earnestly desire that your friends should pray for your perfecting, be careful to notice that you are also we wish, even your perfecting." One who walks with God need only "wish" and the wish flashes instantly to the Father's heart, and is answered as a prayer.

And, while we hold up before God our earnest wishes—wishes that become prayers as we tell them out to Him—can we think for a moment that it is wrong to desire earnestly the perfecting of those friends who have passed out of our sight through the great mystery of death? They were far from perfect when visibly present with us, and it is very unlike God's usual custom to perfect any living creature suddenly. If they are in a special condition of open communion with Christ, they must be growing steadily in His likeness—growing "like Him" because they "see Him as He is." To my mind, it is a very terrible idea that as soon as we pass through death, we must stand still and make no progress throughout eternity. We are commanded to "be perfect," as our Father in heaven is perfect. Certainly, we are all very far from perfect here; and, if God could or would make us perfect by an act of almighty power, such machine-perfection would certainly not satisfy me. If I believed—which I don't—that we should have no chance to climb higher after death, then I should prefer to stay here, and would certainly never sing:

"O, Paradise! O, Paradise!
Who doth not crave for rest?
Who would not seek the happy land
Where they that loved are blest."

I do "long to be where Jesus is, to feel, to see Him near," sure that close companionship with Him will help me to reflect more and more His beauty of holiness.

The law of prayer is mysterious, but it is certain. A fortnight ago I received a message from mid-ocean—sent by "wireless telegraphy." Straight to its mark it came when flung out into the arms of God's servant, the air. And far more sure is a message sent through the Heart of God Himself. A word whispered into His ear, can never fail to reach its destination. It is sure to bring a real gift to the friend you want to reach, and it is also sure to bring a blessing to you who speak.

Thank God if you have friends who continually bind your life with gold chains to the Heart of God—and do

not fail them. Let each be able to say confidently:

"One friend in that path shall be,
To secure my steps from wrong;
One to count night day to me,
Patient through the watches long,
Serving most with one to see."

DORA FARNCOMB.

THE DRAWER OF SCRAPS.

I came upon a drawer today,
Half filled with closely written scraps
A motley crew, and all, perhaps,
But worthy to be cast away.

In other eyes, but to my heart
Dear indexes of pleasures, pains,
Life revelations, losses, gains
That in my life have borne their part.

Who is there of us but has some such drawer or desk filled with worthless but treasured mementoes of the times and friends that have vanished into the unalterable past.

If you have such a collection of bitter sweet souvenirs you will know how, often, when in search of something else, some scrap will bring up quite a different train of thought and almost before you are aware of it you are seated on the floor, if that happens to be the handiest place, deeply buried in a package of old letters or else rummaging through a collection of odds and ends that either recall all sorts of times, both good and bad, or else have lost the significance they once had, and you try vainly to conjure up the reason for which you saved them. Old dance programmes with the half forgotten names, hideous snap shots, old flowers, scraps of poetry and wedding invitations lie side by side with your first love letter. You draw it from its envelope, and, as you scan it, wonder however it could have caused such heart flutterings and shivers of delight as you remember to have experienced upon receiving it; and you smile as you remember what a hero you used to think the long ungainly youth who penned it. Where is he now? Gone and almost forgotten till brought to mind by the fancy capitals and flourishes that decorate the page.

THE VISION OF HIS FACE

By Dora Farncomb.

A refreshing book in these days of strain and stress. In this book the reader is reminded that he has the wonderful privilege of looking into the face of the Living Christ, not only on Sundays, but in the midst of the busiest of the week days. Readers are reminded that the companionship of the King is a tremendous reality, instead of a shadowy possibility. The writer is convinced that in the continual consciousness of His abiding presence lies the secret of gladness in every aspiring mortal soul. Postpaid, \$1.00. Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.



GALICIAN CHURCH AT MOUNTAIN ROAD, MAN.

The membership includes a hundred families and there is always a large attendance.

SUMMER F

AS

Somebody last year said a happier world with other people's faults we w leniently than that this morn from a subsc mistake that result of the trifling one—the lists. He the ADVOCATE and this was t ever occurred i He was only c course, but I human being so? It may be one whom we d days, and, qu offends in som want to have t clare promptly with wonderfu helped when we nights when t And even if the Could you or I every time we ago have been i if that were t thanks often t impaired in an to be grateful, blind to another is discordant in getful of slights at those many golden.

WHO HA

Dear Dame I again for some advertisement in cate re straw was wondering i ers have used t blessing to man; claim for them like to hear from used one. Thank tion for your kir

BEAUTY

"There is no l a farmer's wife; monotony." In refutation of I enclose a few s surroundings of o From my vera one of my mail river view grati beautiful within r

THE INGLE NOOK



SUMMER RESORT OF THE TROUT.

AS WE FORGIVE

Somebody in writing to this page last year said that this would be a happier world if we were all as patient with other people's faults as we are with our own. That may not have been the exact wording of the sentence but it had that significance. Even if other people's virtues were allowed to count as of equal value with their faults we would be judging more leniently than we do. I thought of that this morning when a letter came in from a subscriber complaining of a mistake that had been made. As a result of the error—which was a very trifling one—he wished his name off the lists. He said he had been taking the *ADVOCATE* for over twenty years and this was the first mistake that had ever occurred in its dealings with him. He was only dealing with a paper, of course, but haven't you seen one human being treating another human so? It may be a friend of long standing, one whom we have known from school days, and, quite unintentionally, she offends in some way. "That is all I want to have to do with her," we declare promptly and foolishly, and forget with wonderful quickness how she helped when work was heavy, or sat up nights when the children were sick. And even if the offence were intentional? Could you or I afford to lose a friend every time we erred? We would long ago have been in a friendless condition if that were the penalty. We give thanks often that our senses are not impaired in any way. But we ought to be grateful, too, that we can be blind to another's faults, deaf to what is discordant in our friends' lives, forgetful of slights and injuries and dumb at those many times when silence is golden.

DAME DURDEN.

WHO HAS TRIED IT?

Dear Dame Durden:—I am coming again for some advice. We saw an advertisement in the *Farmer's Advocate* re straw-burning stoves. I was wondering if any of the chatters have used them. It would be a blessing to many, if what the makers claim for them is true. I should like to hear from someone who has used one. Thanking you in anticipation for your kindness

Evening Primrose.

BEAUTY SPOTS.

"There is no beauty in the life of a farmer's wife; only a dull round of monotony." In refutation of this false assertion I enclose a few scenes from the home surroundings of one farmer's wife. From my veranda, which I make one of my main sitting rooms, a river view gratifies the love of the beautiful within me.

In summer time an afternoon is often given to the trout stream half a mile back from my ranch; while a "day off" with the boys and a lunch basket gives us a visit to the summer resort of the speckled trout in this deep black pool at the foot of these beautiful falls—just a nice little tramp of four miles from home.

A Farmer's Wife.

* * *

The fires that in the maples glow,
The rapture that the beeches know,
The smoke-wraiths drifting to and fro
Each season more endears;
Vague longings in the heart arise,
A dimming mist comes to the eyes
That is not sadness, though it lies
Close to the place of tears.
We share the ecstasy profound
That broods in everything around,
And by the wilderness are crowned—
Its silent worship know.
O when our Indian Summer days
Divide the parting of the ways,
May we, too, linger here in praise
Awhile before we go!

—Coleman.

CAN YOU?

Can you make the eye of a needle cry?
Can you deafen an ear of corn?
Can you manicure the hands of a clock?
Or even the finger of scorn?



"THIS VIEW FROM MY VERANDA APPEALS TO MY LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL."

Can you wipe the mouth of a flowing stream?
Can you trim the beard of a hook?
Can shoes be made for the foot of a hill?
Or a wig for the head of a brook?
Can you pull the leg of a yachting course?
Can you break an arm of the sea?
Can you hear the hounds of a wagon bark?
Or even the bark of a tree?

THE FARM WIFE

Where ends the road across the hill?
I do not know—I do not know:
But all day long and all the night
I long to go—I long to go!

It runs so straight beneath the sun,
So white beneath the moon;
It calls me from my work and dreams,
And I must answer—soon.

I bolt my door, I do my tasks,
I kiss my good man's cheek—
Yet I can hear my baby's laugh
For what the road would speak.

Where ends the road—I only know
Here, from the pasture-bars,
It is familiar to the sun
And mistress to the stars.

—Reginald Wright Kauffman.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

A wise housemother, with half a dozen little folks needing all sorts of medicines and medical application, has purchased in a toy shop a handful of tiny bells, and when a bottle containing poison is added to the medicine chest it is adorned with a bell tied around

its neck with a narrow ribbon. No danger, with the bottles thus equipped, of taking by mistake in the dark a dangerous medicine. The moment the poison bottle is touched the little bell tinkles its warning.—Pittsburg Post.

IRISH SWEET BREAD

Soften a cake of compressed yeast (one-half a cup of home-made or brewers' yeast may be substituted) in one-fourth a cup of scalded-and-cooled milk, and add to one cup of scalded milk, cooled to a lukewarm temperature; stir in nearly two cups of bread flour, beat until very smooth, cover and set aside to become very light and puffy. Add one-fourth a cup of sugar, one-fourth a cup of melted shortening, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a cup of cleaned currants, two eggs (additional color is often added by means of saffron) or, if convenient, four yolks are preferable, and enough flour to make a soft dough that may be kneaded. Knead until very smooth, cover and set aside to become light. Shape into two loaves and, when again light, bake in two rather small brick-loaf bread pans. Glaze with white of egg just before removing from the oven.

COLD WEATHER WASHING

Linen should never be hung out in freezing weather, as the stiffened threads crack with the movement by the wind or in removing from the line. If there is no attic or other room where they can be dried in a current of air without freezing, have line suspended

near the ceiling of the kitchen and hang them there.

A convenience for cold weather, where the clothes must be hung out of doors, consists of a reel with removable lines. The lines are taken into the house, fastened upon convenient hooks, and the clothes pinned on; they are then carried out in a basket and hooked in place on the reel. The lines must be very short, however, as a line full of wet clothes is by no means an easy thing to carry or handle, and it requires more than the ordinary woman's strength to stretch it in place, if it is more than a few feet long.

If the clothes must be carried out and hung upon a line outside, keep on hand several pairs of white canvas gloves that can be bought for a few cents, and, each time a basketful is carried out, protect the hands with a dry pair of gloves. Place the clothes pins in the oven until they are quite hot just before using and they will save the fingers many tedious aches.

The placing of a couple of handfuls of salt in the bluing water will keep the clothes from freezing before they can be pinned in place.—Cooking School Magazine.

SELECTED RECIPES

Here is the recipe for brown bread for which Emerald Gem was asking. It has a sweet tender crust and is altogether delectable food. The ingredients are 1 cake yeast, 1/2 cup salt, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup lard, 2 qts water, equal portions of white and whole wheat

flour in sufficient quantity to mix, not too stiff. Follow the ordinary bread making method. D. D.

Twentieth Century Cookie—Two small cupfuls of brown sugar, one of shortening, six tablespoonfuls of milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little milk, two cupfuls of oat flakes. Let stand two hours, then stir into this two cupfuls of flour and mix thoroughly. Do not use any more flour than it calls for, unless too thin. Drop into buttered pans and bake in oven.

Danish Suet Dumplings—One cupful of suet, chopped fine; one cupful grated bread crumbs, one cupful flour; one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half cupful sugar, two eggs, one pint of milk, large pinch of salt. Sift together powder and flour, and beaten eggs, grated bread, sugar, salt and milk; form with smooth batter, which drop by spoonfuls into pint of boiling milk, three or four at a time. When done, dish and pour over them the milk they were boiled in.

Pot Roast—Take four pounds of coarse lean beef in one piece. Fry half a pound of fat salt pork in a rather shallow pot. Put in the beef and cook fast on both sides for five minutes. Cover with a chopped onion and a cupful of canned tomatoes, a sliced carrot and a sliced turnip. Now pour in enough hot water to cover half way to the top of the meat, cover closely and simmer slowly for two hours, turning at the end of the first hour. Take out the beef; rub with butter, pepper and salt and set in the oven while you skim and strain the gravy, rubbing the vegetables with it through a colander. Put this back into the pot, thicken with browned flour, boil up once, pour half over the meat and serve the rest in a gravy boat.

Creamed Finnan Haddie—Soak the fish eight or ten hours in cold water to freshen. Butter a sheet baking pan, lay in the fish, sprinkle with pepper, put on generous bits of butter and nearly cover with milk. Bake in fairly quick oven forty-five minutes to an hour. Take out fish on platter, thicken gravy with one tablespoonful each of flour and butter blended together, pour over fish and garnish with parsley and slices of lemon. If there is more gravy than is liked on the platter, serve in gravy boat.

Homemade Macaroni—Break eggs into a bowl and thicken with enough flour so that it can be rolled as thin as pie crust. Cut in small strips and roll on a small round stick that has been greased a little so that the dough will not stick. It can then be pulled off and dried. Cook like other macaroni. —Sent by Pearl.

Vinegar Pie—Take one cup of sugar, two tablespoons flour, mix well together, then beat two eggs to add last of all, take one cup of water and vinegar to taste. Stir vinegar and water a little at a time into the flour so it will not lump. Bake in under crust only.



AN AFTERNOON'S OUTING.

IT BURNS STRAW

Hundreds of Farmers are now Burning Straw. WHY DON'T YOU?

Our Sterling Heater is Simplicity itself

Just Two Pieces

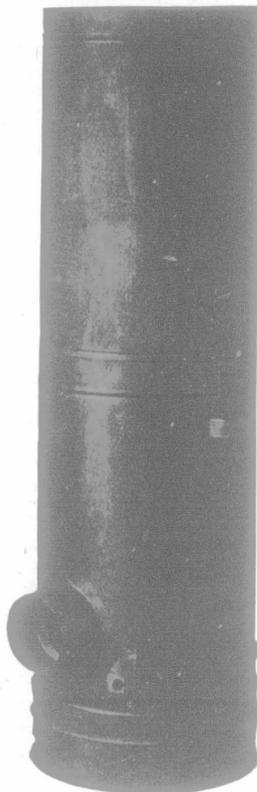
A BASE AND A DETACHABLE CYLINDER

22" x 60"

TO USE

Simply take the cylinder outside, PACK it full of straw, bring it back and attach it to the stove and it will burn for from 3 to 18 hours, according to the kind of straw used and way it is handled.

THE STERLING STRAW HEATER



Purchase now. It will save its cost in Fuel Bills several times over this Winter

IT DOES THE WORK

Wolsley, Sask., Nov. 19, 1909.
The Sterling Straw Stove Co.,
Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen:—
I used your Sterling Straw Heater in my shop last winter. I have a large and very cold building, and finding a coal stove insufficient, supplemented it with your stove for the very cold weather.
Finding it a better heater than the coal stove, I used it entirely the balance of the winter and found it gave better and even heat, with no attention for twelve hours at a stretch. My fuel bill was \$1.25 for a load of straw and \$22.50 for coal. Saved the price of the stove in three weeks.
Yours truly,
H. W. WOOLLATT.

Our terms are Cash with the Order.
PRICE \$9.00
DELIVERED AT YOUR STATION
Extra Cylinders \$4.00 when ordered with the heater
For Prompt Delivery, Order Now.
Remit by Express or P.O. Money Order.

THE STERLING STRAW STOVE COMPANY
413 SOMERSET BLOCK WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NO FUEL BILL

The Western Wigwam

A LONG HOLIDAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been wanting to write to the Wigwam for a long time, but not until now could I make up my mind. I am sending a two cent stamp for a button, so I can call myself a member of your nice club. I am living on a farm. I have three brothers and two sisters. The school has been stopped for a long time because of the scarlet fever. We have been taking the Farmer's Advocate for eight years.
Alta. (a). Clara Rollins.

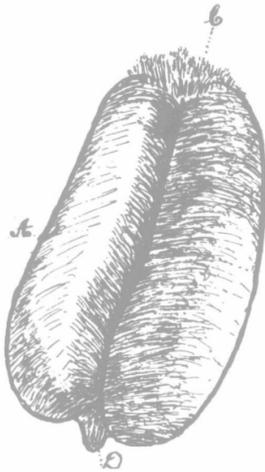
ADVICE ABOUT BOOKS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy—This is my second letter to your Wigwam and I hope the Indian messenger will take it to you safely. I would like to become a member of your club so I will send an envelope with a stamp on it. We are having pretty cold weather here, but to-day it thawed, and I expect we will have to pay very dear for it afterward. Father is milking ninety seven cows and has quite a bit of milk, but we cannot sell it all for the people are away on their Christmas holidays.

For Christmas presents I got two dolls, one white apron, a diary, a purse and two books. One is "The Adventures of A Brownie" and the other "The Vicar of Wakefield." I haven't started to read "The Vicar of Wakefield". I have just read a little bit and it seems so dry. Would you read it, Cousin Dorothy? Could you tell me some nice books to read?
Snow Bird.

(Have you read any of Louisa M. Alcott's books? They are fine. There are "Little Women," "Little Women Wedded," "Little Men" and "Jo's Boys" all in one series and every girl likes them. Then there are many others of which these are a few: "The Wide, Wide World," "The

SMUT
and its attack upon grain



- A, - Grain of wheat, magnified 15 diameters.
- B, - Crease, where many smut spores lodge.
- C, - Brush, where smut spores also lodge.
- D, - Germ end.
- E, - Smut spore magnified 600 diameters.
- F, -

Formaldehyde coming in contact with smut spores causes them to dry up and wither and finally die without injuring the wheat.

WATCH FOR THE NEXT DRAWINGS

Pamphlet regarding Smut mailed free on request to

The Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto, Ltd.

BOX 151, WINNIPEG

MANUFACTURERS

Lamplighter," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "Sowing Seeds in Danny" and "Anne of Green Gables." The last two are written by Canadian writers, one in Manitoba and one in Prince Edward Island. "The Vicar of Wakefield" is a good book that you will enjoy more when you are a few years older. C. D.)

NEAR THE SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I wrote to your club four other times and I will write again. I just moved from Cayley to Calgary the first of December to go to school. I just live two blocks from school and I like it very much. I am thirteen years old. I hope the boys and girls had a merry Christmas and a happy and bright New Year. I will close with a riddle: Round as an apple, deep as a cup, all the king's horses couldn't pull it up.
Alta. (a). Frank Eugene Barker.

FUN WITH A CAMERA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have been reading the members' letters I thought I would try and be a member too. I am twelve years old now, but will be thirteen on the seventeenth of February. I have started to school again after my Christmas holidays. I started on the fourth of this month. We drive to school with a horse called Darkey. We drove one before called Maud, but I was hunting the cows one night and was on her back, and I heard her groan and I got off her back to see what was the matter, and I saw a stick had run into her. I got her home safe but she died the next morning.

I have three brothers and eight sisters, one of my brothers who took the Advocate is out in the north west part of Manitoba drawing fish. He thinks it a very good job and will likely stay there until spring. We had a concert and Christmas tree at our school on the 23rd of December. I was in six different things. I got four Christmas presents off the tree, and quite a number afterward. My

sister mas a ready. to vis and we tend to get an Man. T Dear I am t ing too any scl suppose months. It is I quite a

Mid-Winter Sale Catalogue (No. 118), 1910

<p>1</p> <p>M660. Heavy All Linen Semi-Bleached Damask Table Linen, will bleach pure white, assorted designs, 60 inches wide, 5 yard ends, enough for two cloths, weight 4 lbs., 1 ounce. Sale Price, 5 yards for \$1.56</p>	<p>2</p> <p>M661. 23 1/2-inch All Pure Linen Plain Homespun Crash Towelling, perfect absorbent, used for roller towels, tea towels, kitchen and oven towels, weight 3 lbs., 7 ounces. Sale Price, 10 yards for..... \$1.29</p>	<p>3</p> <p>M662. White Indian Head Suiting, the popular goods for white summer dresses, linen finish, yard wide, 10 yards in each length, enough for a dress, weight 2 1/4 lbs. Sale Price, 10 yards for..... \$1.09</p>	<p>4</p> <p>M663. All Pure Linen Silver Bleached Butchers' Linen, firm, strong cloth for aprons, children's dresses, etc., 36 inches wide, weight 2 lbs., 1 ounce. Sale Price, 5 yards for \$1.14</p>	<p>5</p> <p>M665. Full Bleached Heavy Pillow Cotton, plain, round, strong, close thread, 44 inches wide, 6 yards in each piece, enough for 3 pairs of pillow cases, weight 2 lbs., 1 ounce. Sale Price, 6 yards for \$0.87</p>	<p>6</p> <p>M666. Striped English Drill, soft, fine weave, dark colors, warranted fast, assorted neat stripes, 30 inches wide, for undershirts, 5 yards in each piece, enough for a good, full, durable undershirt, weight 1 lb., 12 ounces. Sale Price, 5 yards for \$1.13</p>
<p>7</p> <p>M667. Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, soft, full, even nap, firm twilled back, 27 to 28 inches wide, weight 1 lb., 13 ounces. Sale Price, 6 yards for \$0.55</p>	<p>8</p> <p>M668. A Blouse Length, 2 1/2 yards, of very fine sheer pure Irish Linen, beautiful finish, the best thing possible for cool, perfect washing, dainty summer blouses, 36 inches wide, weight 5 ounces. Sale Price, 2 1/2 yard length for..... \$1.95</p>	<p>9</p> <p>M669. Very Fine Heavy White Saxony Flannel-lette, perfectly pure, beautifully napped, best English manufacture, 36 inches wide, suitable for infants' garments, weight 3 lbs., 15 ozs. Sale Price, 10 yards for \$1.88</p>	<p>10</p> <p>M670. English Apron Gingham, assorted checks, extra quality, pure indigo dye, 38 inches wide, weight 1 lb., 7 ounces. Sale Price, 5 yards for \$0.65</p>	<p>11</p> <p>M671. 18-inch All Pure Linen Heavy Crash Roller Towelling, red border, made from long, clean, perfect drying flax, 9 yards in each piece, enough for 3 long roller towels, weight 2 lbs., 2 ounces. Sale Price, 9 yards for \$0.98</p>	<p>12</p> <p>M672. Striped English Ceylon Flannels, suitable for men's shirts, morning sacques, pyjamas, etc., 28 inches wide, splendid range of stripes, weight 2 lbs., 9 ounces. Sale Price, 10 yards for \$2.29</p>
<p>13</p> <p>M673. English Galatens, neat, dark, even and broken stripes, best indigo dye, fine strong weave, 27 inches wide, for boys' blouses, men's shirts, boys' and girls' wash suits and dresses, etc., weight 2 lbs., 2 ounces. Sale Price, 10 yds. for \$1.38</p>	<p>14</p> <p>M674. Irish Glass Towelling, red or blue checks, firm, close weave, perfect drying, leaves no lint, good weight, 24 inches wide, weight 1 lb., 3 ounces. Sale Price, 6 yards for \$0.69</p>	<p>32 EVERY SQUARE A BARGAIN 32</p> <p>STORE customers have hitherto got the benefit of these bargain ends. We now begin to share them with Mail Order customers. We want to make it just the same for you to buy from catalogue as if you visited the store. Although these ends may run a little over, we are only for the less square</p>		<p>15</p> <p>M675. Super - Bleached English Long Cloth, round, strong, fine thread, bright, permanent, pure finish, a beautiful long cloth for underwear or general household use, yard wide, weight 2 lbs., 15 ounces. Sale Price, 15 yards for \$1.43</p>	<p>16</p> <p>M676. Bleached English Sheetings, plain or twilled, fine, closely made sheetings, pure and strong, 72 inches wide, 10 yards in each length, enough for 2 pairs</p>
<p>17</p> <p>O800. Best Scotch Zephyr, 32 inches wide, fawn, mauve, sky or green, with five 2-inch satin stripes running lengthways, weight 2 lbs., 2 ounces. Sale Price, 10 yards for \$1.38</p>	<p>18</p> <p>O801. 29-inch Striped Pongee Linen Suiting, pink, brown or white</p>	<p>HERE IS A PIECE OF A PAGE FROM</p>		<p>Our</p>	

SALE CATALOGUE

Except for this page and one other, the catalogue is illustrated throughout. This page of bargains shows our policy of putting Mail Order customers on an equality with store customers.

If you want to reap the benefits of this policy send for a copy of this Mid-Winter Sale Catalogue to-day.

Your address on a post card will bring it by return mail.

The Robert SIMPSON Company Limited TORONTO

sister and I got a camera for Christmas and we have filled two films already. I had a nephew of mine down to visit me in Christmas holidays, and we built a snow house and I intend to take a picture of it when I get another film for my camera.

Man. (a). Percy Hunter. THE FOURTH VISIT. Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Well! here I am the fourth time! Am I coming too often? We are not having any school out here now, but it is supposed to start soon, for three months, I think. It is pretty cold out here now, and quite a lot of snow, and I guess there

will be some more soon, for there is usually a lot of snow out here. I have a twenty-two rifle but I haven't shot anything, because game is scarce now. For a pet I have a little fox terrier who is very pretty and jolly. He has just quit growling. His name is Pat. I think it would be nice for our club to have a drawing or two in each issue. There must be plenty of good drawers in the west. I am sending one, but I know it will not be good enough for a cut, because I never had drawing at school, so I am a very poor drawer. I guess the members thought it funny in my last letter when I said

"I had not seen my last letter in print" but the reason is, that the January 27th issue of 1909 did not reach me until about two months ago. (The letter was printed in that issue.) I was sorry to hear that one of our members had died. It certainly was like a message from her. I should like to exchange post-cards with any of the members. Cousin Dorothy has my address. I will leave your Wigwam for a while with best wishes to all the Wigs. Your Affectionate cousin. Man. (a). Icelandic Kiddie. (Your drawing was very good for one who has had no lessons. It was scarcely good enough for a cut but

perhaps it will stir up some of the other members who have been fortunate enough to have lessons. I liked your letter.—C. D.) A COLLIE DOG. Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am eleven years old and am in the fifth grade. School was out on the 15th of Dec. I have one brother and one sister that go to school. We had a blizzard on the 31st of Dec. We have one little calf and four head of milk cows. Papa bought eleven head of cattle and one horse and one milk cow this winter. We milk four cows. We have a collie dog and her name is Floss. Alta. (a). Fox Gloves.

NO FUEL BILL

of Sunny- ing Seeds in Green Gables." tten by Canad- nitoba and one and. "The Vi- s a good book more when you C. D.)

CHOOOL. y:—I wrote to mes and I will oved from Cay- st of December just live two I like it very n years old. I s had a merry py and bright se with a rid- le, deep as a horses couldn't gene Barker.

AMERA. hy:—As I have ers' letters I nd be a mem- years old now, on the seven- I have started my Christmas the fourth with to school with We drove one t I was hunt- and was on her groan and see what was w a stick had er home safe morning. hers and eight hers who took in the north drawing fish- d job and will spring. We stmas tree at of December. hings. I got s off the tree. terward. My

VEGETABLE SELECTED FOR FLOWER

SEEDS

GRAIN WESTERN CANADA GRASS

Do you really want to get the very BEST RESULTS
from your Home, Garden and Field Crops ?

If so, send post card for a 1910 EDITION of the

WESTERN SEED ANNUAL---Free

PUBLISHED BY

Steele Briggs

This carefully compiled and beautifully illustrated catalogue represents a business directed by a western agriculturist schooled in seeds from boyhood. It represents advanced methods in growing seeds with the motto: "PROVE AND SUPPLY THE BEST." How well this purpose is sustained can be determined from the fact that the only new varieties of vegetable seeds bred and brought out in Manitoba are of STEELE BRIGGS' INTRODUCTION. These varieties are having a great run—they can only be obtained through Steele Briggs.

STEELE BRIGGS SEED Co. Limited
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

HORSES

Under the auspices of
The Brandon Winter Fair and Live Stock Association
at

The Winter Fair Building, BRANDON

March 15th & 16th, 1910

This will be one of the greatest auction sales of horses ever held in the West. Special attention will be given to registered stock and farm horses. Parties having horses to sell and intending purchasers should give it their attention.

For all information and sale entry forms address
T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer CHARLES FRASER, Secretary
BRANDON

Sale entries close March 11th.

Special passenger rates from points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba on Certificate plan.

MINNIE IS A COLT.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—School is closed for the winter. Papa has taken the Farmer's Advocate for seven years and I like to read the children's corner. I am in the fourth grade. I am nine years old and weigh sixty-seven pounds. We have a colt and her name is minnie. We live on a farm north of Stettler. I will enclose a two cent stamp for a button.
Alta. (a). Bachelor Button.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a ranch eighteen miles from town. It is very pretty here in the summer as we live near one of the largest mountains quite plainly. There is always snow on some parts of them. Father got some Angora goats and he gave my brothers and me each one. One of them we can drive in a little wagon we have.

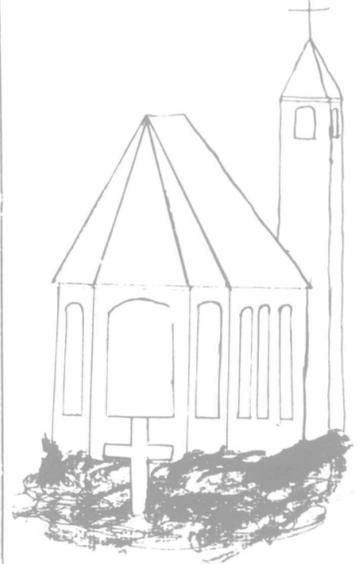
We have some hounds to keep the coyotes away. This fall my brothers caught six coyotes with them.
We drive three miles and a half to school every day, sometimes we find it very cold.
Alta. (a). Tiger Lillie.

NOT VERY LONG.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your charming club. I am eight years old, my birthday is on the twenty-second of April and I go to school every day. I would like a button. My letter is growing rather long, I will close, wishing your club a happy and prosperous New Year.
Sask. (b). Blanch Amson.

READS THE LETTERS
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am twelve years old and in the third class. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for a year. When it gets here

we take it and read all the Wigs' letters. I would like to receive a button as all the Wigs have.
Alta. (b). Agnes Dahm.

TWINS.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have twin sisters and twin brothers. My twin sisters are fourteen months old and my twin brothers are fourteen years old. I have another little sister that is four years old. I am eight years old. My brothers are in the fifth grade. I am in the third grade.
Sask. (b). Dell.



—Drawn by Vina Wing.

WOLF AND WEASEL.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I got my button and was delighted to get it. We had a blizzard here last night. We live right by the Moose Jaw Creek and we have a good time on the creek in the winter time skating. The creek runs through our place. We have seven horses, and we had sixty hens but a wolf took them all but twelve and a weasel took the rest. We had five thousand bushels of grain. The mosquitoes were bad last year. I saw my last letter in print, and I hope I will see this in print too. Love to all the members.
Sask. (a). Ursula Gone.

SNOW FORTS.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. We made a snow hut out in the yard on Christmas day. It is about six feet high. The snow is about three feet deep on the prairie. I had a ride to-day on a hand sleigh tied behind the big sleighs. We will have holidays for a month now. Our school is called Glenvale. It is a mile from us. We call our pup Teddy because he looks like a Teddy bear.
Man. (a). Richard Philp.

THE TEDDY PUP.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like reading the letters of the Western Wigwam very much. I am seven years old. My studies are arithmetic, spelling, reading and drawing. I am in the third grade and in the second book. We have a mile to go to school but we are having holidays now. We are having very cold weather. We have a little pup called Teddy, it is five months old. I have one brother and one sister. I am sending a stamped envelope for a button.
Man. (a). Ella Philp.

NO SCHOOL.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I would like to become a member of your delightful club. I think the Western Wigwam is a nice name for your corner. I am not attending school now, it is closed for the winter. Our teacher's name is Miss H—, she is very nice. I came from Scotland a year ago on April the 6th. We live twelve miles from our nearest town, Virden. I

TOO BAD

Too bad any woman must wash a complicated cream separator. Too bad anyone is misled into thinking complicated bowls are necessary. Look at the upper picture. Those 52 disks were all used in one common disk machine that was discarded for a Sharples Dairy Tubular.

Look at the lower picture. It shows the only piece used inside the wonderfully light, simple, sanitary, easy to clean, wear-a-lifetime Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl. Any wonder Tubulars probably replace more common separators every year than any one maker of such machines sells? Tubulars skim faster and cleaner than any other separator.

Tubular sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. The only modern separator—The World's Best. Write for Catalog No. 189.

Dealers and farmers are cordially invited to make our Winnipeg office, Corner King and James Sts., their headquarters during Bonspiel week.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

will enclose a two cent stamp for a button.
Wishing the club every success.
Man. (a). Maggie Paton.

LEARNING THE VIOLIN.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little boy ten years old. I go to school and am in the second book. I like my teacher. I am learning the violin and I hope to be a good player someday. I'll write soon.
Sask. (b). George Oxford.

A DOLL FOR CHRISTMAS.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Farmer's Advocate, I would like to get a button. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for nearly two years and likes it fine. I like to read the letters. We are having our holidays now. I got a doll for Christmas this year. We are getting another teacher next year. I am seven years old and am in the primer. I was for a sleigh ride to-day and I liked it very much.
Alta. (a). Phoebe McLean.



"MISS VANITY." Drawn by Violette.

BUSY HIAWATHA.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I read the letters in the Farmer's Advocate. My father has taken the Advocate for a long time. When I come home from school I help feed twenty-three head of cattle, and help water seven horses and bed them, and get in the wood.
Sask. (b). Hiawatha.

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The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C.
Copyright L. C. PAGE Co., Incorp'd.
CHAPTER XLVII.
A DRAWN GAME.

Le Gardeur was too drunk to catch the full drift of the Intendant's reference to the Bourgeois under the metaphor of Actaeon torn in pieces by his own dog. He only comprehended enough to know that something was intended to the disparagement of the Philiberts, and firing up at the idea, swore loudly that "neither the Intendant nor all the Grand Company in mass should harm a hair of the Bourgeois's head!"

"It is the dog!" exclaimed De Pean, "which the Company will hang, not his master, nor your friend his son, nor your friend's friend the old Huguenot witch! We will let them hang themselves when their time comes; but it is the Golden Dog we mean to hang at present, Le Gardeur!"

"Yes! I see!" replied Le Gardeur, looking very hazy. "Hang the Golden Dog as much as you will, but as to the man that touches his master, I say he will have to fight me, that is all." Le Gardeur, after one or two vain attempts,

succeeded in drawing his sword, and laid it upon the table.

"Do you see that, De Pean? That is the sword of a gentleman, and I will run it through the heart of any man who says he will hurt a hair of the head of Pierre Philibert, or the Bourgeois, or even the old Huguenot witch, as you call Dame Rochelle, who is a lady, and too good to be either your mother, aunt, or cater cousin, in any, De Pean!"

"By St. Picot! You have mistaken your man, De Pean!" whispered Cadet. "Why the deuce did you pitch upon Le Gardeur to carry out your bright idea?"

"I pitched upon him because he is the best man for our turn. But I am right. You will see I am right. Le Gardeur is the pink of morality when he is sober. He would kill the devil when he is half drunk, but when wholly drunk he would storm paradise, and sack and slay like a German ritter. He would kill his own grandfather. I have not erred in choosing him."

Bigot watched this by-play with intense interest. He saw that Le Gardeur was a two-edged weapon just as likely to cut his friends as his enemies, unless skilfully held in hand, and blinded as to when and whom he should strike.

"Come, Le Gardeur, put up your sword!" exclaimed Bigot, coaxingly; "we have better game to bring down to-night than the Golden Dog. Hark! They are coming! Open wide the doors, and let the blessed peacemakers enter!"

"The peacemakers!" ejaculated Cadet; "the cause of every quarrel among men since the creation of the world! What made you send for the women, Bigot?"

"Oh, not to say their prayers, you may be sure, old misogynist, but this being a gala-night at the Palace, the girls and fiddlers were ordered up by De Pean, and we will see you dance fandangoes with them until morning, Cadet."

"No you won't! Damn the women! I wish you had kept them away, that is all. It spoils my fun, Bigot!"

"But it helps the Company's! Here they come!"

Their appearance at the door caused a hubbub of excitement among the gentlemen, who hurried forward to salute a dozen or more women dressed in the extreme of fashion, who came forward with plentiful lack of modesty, and a superabundance of gaiety and laughter.

Le Gardeur and Cadet did not rise like the rest, but kept their seats. Cadet swore that De Pean had spoiled a jolly evening by inviting the women to the Palace.

These women had been invited by De Pean to give zest to the wild orgie that was intended to prepare Le Gardeur for their plot of to-morrow, which was to compass the fall of the Bourgeois. They sat down with the gentlemen, listening with peals of laughter to their coarse jests, and tempting them to wilder follies. They drank, they sang, they danced and conducted, or mis-conducted, themselves in such a thoroughly shameless fashion that Bigot, Varin, and other experts of the Court swore that the petits appartements of Versailles, or even the royal fetes of the Parc aux cerfs, could not surpass the high life and jollity of the Palace of the Intendant.

In that wild fashion Bigot had passed the night previous to his present visit to Angelique. The Chevalier de Pean rode the length of the Grande Allee and returned. The valet and horse of the Intendant were still waiting at the door and De Pean saw Bigot and Angelique still seated at the window engaged in a lively conversation, and not apparently noticing his presence in the street as he sat pulling hairs out of the mane of his horse. "with the air of a man in love," as Angelique laughingly remarked to Bigot.



Tehran, Persia,
Nov. 13, 1909.
A. E. McKenzie Co., Ltd.,
Brandon, Man.:

I am directed by His Majesty's Minister to inform you that your seed gave highly satisfactory results.

Yours faithfully,
Patrick Cowan,
Acting Vice-Consul.

Our 1910 Seed Catalog is very elaborate and exhaustive — FREE for the asking. A postcard will bring it.

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FIT FOR A KING McKENZIE'S WESTERN SEEDS

Even away off in Persia where adverse conditions demand absolute dependability in seeds, McKenzie's robust Life Seeds prove their exceptional vitality and superior quality.

RE SELECTED SEED GRAIN

Our Pedigreed Seed Grain is carefully grown in small plots, from hand selected, highest developed, full matured kernels of strongest vitality, such as inherit the real strong robust seed life necessary to produce abundantly and true to type.

Price per bushel	F.O.B. Ex Whse	
	Brandon	Calgary
McKenzie's G.S. Red Fife Wheat	1.65	1.85
Special Strain Banner Oats	.90	1.15
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Write for prices on quantities, ten bushels or over.

NEW CROP GRASSES

The worth of grasses for pasturage and hay purposes is conceded a necessity by every practical farmer. If you intend growing grasses the most important point is your seed selection. Make sure you secure the best.

Price per 100 lbs.	F.O.B. Ex Whse	
	Brandon	Calgary
Timothy-(Berry)	7.50	8.50
Western Rye-(agate)	11.50	12.50
Brome-(Beaver)	13.00	13.50

Grand Prize for Quality at Seattle Won by Canadian

Blue Ribbon TEA

It is carefully selected from the choicest hillgrown leaf, and has a rich, distinctive flavor which you will certainly enjoy.

Black or Japan Green. Sealed packets; never in bulk.

Her quick eye, which nothing could escape, had seen De Pean the first time he passed the house. She knew that he had come to visit her, and seeing the horse of the Intendant at the door, she suddenly reflected that it were best for himself also not to be seen watching him. He uttered a spurt of ill humor, and continued pulling the mane of his horse through his fingers.

"The Chevalier de Pean is practising patience to-day, Bigot," said she; "and you give him enough time to exercise it."

"You wish me gone, Angelique!" said he, rising; "the Chevalier de Pean is naturally waxing impatient, and you too!"

"Pshaw!" exclaimed she; "he shall wait as long as I please to keep him there."

"Or as long as I stay. He is an accommodating lover, and will make an equally accommodating husband for his wife's friend some day!" remarked Bigot laughingly.

Angelique's eyes flashed out fire, but she little knew how true a word Bigot had spoken in jest. She could have choked him for mentioning her in connection with De Pean, but remembering she was now at his mercy, it was necessary to cheat and cozen this man by trying to please him.

"Well, if you must go, you must, Chevalier! Let me tie that string," continued she, approaching him in her easy manner. The knot of his cravat

"Oh!" was the reply of De Pean, as



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This is unnecessary. By our unique plan, you gain the piano of your choice by easy payments.

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Another great advantage to those living at a distance from the large cities, is that we ship pianos on approval, guaranteeing the instruments to please or they are returnable at our expense.

Write us for details of these two selling plans—and our beautifully illustrated catalogues of New Scale Williams Pianos and Player Pianos.

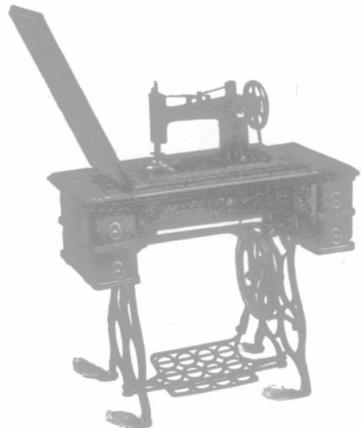
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CROSS, COULDING & SKINNER
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OUR SPECIAL FEBRUARY OFFER TO HOUSEWIVES.

Prepare now for your spring and summer sewing. Now, honestly, can you afford to be without a sewing machine when you can take advantage of our special February offer? It will pay for itself in one season.

THE CELEBRATED DOMINION NO. 1, \$17.50

The biggest value ever offered the public in a sewing machine.



We give you a Written Guarantee for Ten Years. A high class sewing machine, guaranteed in every respect and at the lowest price such a machine has ever been offered to the public. Has all the latest improvements known to the sewing machine world. Runs easily and noiselessly on a full ball bearing stand. The wood work is in a class by itself, made from specially selected quarter cut golden oak and finished with a piano polish.

The Head is carefully proportioned and highly finished in polished black enamel and then beautifully decorated in an elaborate design. It has a clear space underneath of 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches, permitting the convenient handling of large and bulky work.

The Needle Bar is round, accurately finished and thoroughly hardened. The Take-Up is absolutely positive and automatic. It is controlled by a cam on the main shaft and will handle correctly any size or kind of thread or silk in a perfect manner on all sorts of goods.

All Bearings and working parts are hardened through and through and finished in a very accurate manner.

The Shuttle is large size, cylindrical in form and self-threading. Has Automatic Bobbin winder, also a complete set of attachments in plush lined box.

Use this machine on your family sewing for a month and if you find it is not satisfactory and all we represent it to be ship back to us, giving reasons and we will refund your money, also freight charges you have incurred.

THE DOMINION NO. 2.

\$20.50

Same style as above but fitted with an automatic lift device.

Remember we can supply everything you need at the same low prices. Our catalog is free. Money back if not satisfied.

SMITH, MARDON, GILMORE CO.

216 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

was loose. Bigot glanced admiringly at her slightly flushed cheek and dainty fingers as she tied the loose ends of his rich steinkirk together.

"'Tis like love," said she, laughingly; "a slip-knot that looks tied until it is tried."

She glanced at Bigot, expecting him to thank her, which he did with a simple word. The thought of Caroline flashed over his mind like lightning at that moment. She too, as they walked on the shore of the Bay of Minas had once tied the string of his cravat, when for the first time he read in her flushed cheek and trembling fingers that she loved him. Bigot, hardy as he was and reckless, refrained from touching the hand or even looking at Angelique at this moment.

With the quick perception of her sex she felt it, and drew back a step, not knowing but the next moment might overwhelm her with an accusation. But Bigot was not sure, and he dared not hint to Angelique more than he had done.

"Thanks for tying the knot, Angelique," said he at length. "It is a hard knot, mine, is it not, both to tie and to untie?"

She looked at him, not pretending to understand any meaning he might attach to his words. "Yes, it is a hard knot to tie, yours, Bigot, and you do not seem particularly to thank me for my service. Have you discovered the hidden place of your fair fugitive yet?" She said this just as he turned to depart. It was the feminine postscript to their interview.

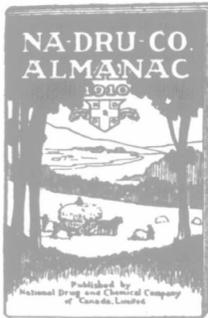
Bigot's avoidance of any allusion to the death of Caroline was a terrible mark of suspicion; less in reality, however, than it seemed.

Bigot, although suspicious, could find no clue to the real perpetrators of the murder. He knew it had not been Angelique herself in person. He had never heard her speak of La Corriveau. Not the smallest ray of light penetrated the dark mystery.

"I do not believe she has left Beaumanoir, Bigot," continued Angelique; "or if she has, you know her hiding-place. Will you swear on my book of hours that you know not where she is to be found?"

He looked fixedly at Angelique for a moment trying to read her thoughts, but she had rehearsed her part too often and too well to look pale or confused.

NA-DRU-CO ALMANAC



- FREE -

Full details of our word contest
\$200. in cash prizes
Three pages of sprays for fruits and vegetables
Tables of Measures
How to preserve eggs
A mine of information

"Na-Dru-Co" Almanac for 1910 is the handsomest and most useful book of its kind ever distributed to the Canadian farmer and his wife.

It is a miniature encyclopedia, containing useful hints for every member of the family.

Calculations are made for your district.

In order to familiarize everyone with the name "Na-Dru-Co", we have inaugurated a novel word contest in which we will present cash prizes amounting to \$200, to the winners. Full particulars in the Almanac.

Na-Dru-Co Almanacs for 1910 are now being distributed by Druggists throughout the country. If your druggist should not have a supply, write direct to the National Drug & Chemical Co., on the coupon attached and a free copy will be sent you by return mail.

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NATIONAL DRUG & CHEM. CO. OF CANADA
Montreal

She felt her eyebrow twitch, but she pressed it with her fingers, believing Bigot did not observe it, but he did.

"I will swear and curse both, if you wish it, Angelique," replied he. "Which shall it be?"

"Well, do both,—swear at me and curse the day that I banished Le Lard-de Repentigny for your sake, Francois Bigot! If the lady be gone, where is your promise?"

Bigot burst into a wild laugh, as was his wont when hard-pressed. He had

not, to be sure, made any definite promise to Angelique, but he had flattered her with hopes of marriage never intended to be realized.

"I keep my promises to ladies as if I had sworn by St. Dorothy," replied he. "But your promise to me, Bigot! Will you keep it, or do worse?" asked she, impatiently.

"Keep it or do worse! What mean you, Angelique?" He looked up in genuine surprise. This was not the usual tone of women towards him.

"I mean that nothing will be better for Francois Bigot than to keep his promise, nor worse than to break it, to Angelique des Meloises!" replied she, with a stamp of her foot, as was her manner when excited.

She thought it safe to use an implied threat, which at any rate might reach the thought that lay under his heart like a centipede under a stone which some chance foot turns over.

(To be continued next week.)

FARMER'S ALMANAC—FREE

See advertisement of the Na-Dru-Co Almanac in this issue and write to-day for a copy of this book of valuable information.

BLUE RIBBON WINS

It should be a matter of pride to Canadians that at the great Seattle Exposition last year, a Canadian tea, Blue Ribbon Tea, carried off the Grand Prize in competition with the world. This award was for quality not merely for a pretty exhibit which means nothing whatever to the tea drinker.

GOSSIP

SCOTTISH FARMER ALBUM

The Scottish Farmer album for 1910 is of the usual high standard. Elegant illustrations of prize-winning horses, cattle, sheep and swine, at the leading old country shows last year make the book very attractive. Portrait illustrations and interesting groups of stockmen also bedeck the pages.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has a few copies in stock for subscribers who wish to purchase this book. The price: Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents, post-paid.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

Realizing that many of our present subscribers delay sending remittance for a renewal, because they have no liking for writing even a short letter we publish on page 110 a remittance blank which can be clipped out and name and address inserted with minimum trouble. If you have not already renewed do so without further delay. You cannot afford to be without THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL. Every issue contains something you want to know.

MEETINGS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special meetings for farmers have been arranged for the various districts of Saskatchewan during February. Recognized authorities have been secured to cover several circuits and discuss interesting topics. Following are the details:

Circuit No. A—John A. Mooney and A. P. Stevenson will speak at Wilcox, Jan. 31; Milestone, Feb. 1; Yellowgrass, Feb. 2; Griffin, Feb. 3; Midale, Feb. 4; Estevan, Feb. 5; Roche Percee, Feb. 7; North Portal, Feb. 8; Bienfait, Feb. 9; Roseview, Feb. 10; Frobisher, Feb. 11; Alameda, Feb. 12; Carnduff, Feb. 14; Carievale, Feb. 15; Elmore, Feb. 15. The meeting at Bienfait will be held at 10 a.m. at Elmore at 8 p.m. and at all other places at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. B—J. H. Fraser and George Harvey will be at Sedley, Jan. 31; Francis, Feb. 1; Tyvan, Feb. 2; Fillmore, Feb. 3; Huronville, Feb. 4; Creelman, Feb. 5; Stoughton, Feb. 7; Forget, Feb. 8; Kishbey, Feb. 9; Arcola, Feb. 10; Carlyle, Feb. 11; Manor, Feb. 12; Wauchope, Feb. 14; Redvers, Feb. 15. All meetings at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. C—Angus McKay and Norman M. Ross will speak at Lumsden, Jan. 31; Disley, Feb. 1; Bethune, Feb. 2; Chamberlain, Feb. 3; Bladworth, Feb. 4; Hanley, Feb. 5. All meetings at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. George Har Laura, Feb. Zealandia, Fertile Vall 24; Brode Feb. 26; Br Mar. 1; Cent lee, Mar. 3; ings at 2 p.m.

Circuit No and C. E. Fla Jan. 31; Roc Feb. 2; Spy Feb. 4; Wald Feb. 7; Pun Feb. 9; Sem 11; Nokomis, Young, Feb. Viscount, Feb Floral, Feb. Semans will b one at Elstov others at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. l well and Geor Scott, Feb 1; Feb. 3; Norma Feb. 5; Asquith Landis, Feb. 9 meeting at Lan and the one a all the other me

Circuit No. G well, George E Bredt at Govar Feb. 16; Bulye Feb. 18; Balca 'Appelle, Feb. (Date to be fi Feb. 22; Lemb Feb. 24; Dubu Feb. 26. Meeti

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MONUMENTS

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Circuit No. D—J. H. Fraser and George Harvey at Tessier, Feb. 17; Laura, Feb. 18; Rosetown, Feb. 19; Zealandia, Feb. 21; Glenhurst, Feb. 22; Fertile Valley, Feb. 23; Outlook, Feb. 24; Broderick, Feb. 25; Loreburn, Feb. 26; Bridgeford, Feb. 28; Tugaska, Mar. 1; Central Butte, Mar. 2; Brownlee, Mar. 3; Keeler, Mar. 4. All meetings at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. E—Duncan Anderson and C. E. Platt will speak at Tantallon, Jan. 31; Rocanville, Feb. 1; Welwyn, Feb. 2; Spy Hill, Feb. 3; Bangor, Feb. 4; Waldron, Feb. 5; Birmingham, Feb. 7; Punnychy, Feb. 8; Kelliher, Feb. 9; Semans, Feb. 10; Tate, Feb. 11; Nokomis, Feb. 12; Venn, Feb. 14; Young, Feb. 15; Allen, Feb. 16; Viscount, Feb. 17; Elstow, Feb. 18; Floral, Feb. 19. The meetings at Semans will be held at 2.45 p.m. The one at Elstow at 2.30 p.m. and the others at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. F—Hon. W. R. Motherwell and George P. Campbell speak at Scott, Feb. 1; Wilkie, Feb. 2; Perdue, Feb. 3; Normanton, Feb. 4; Saskatoon, Feb. 5; Asquith, Feb. 7; Unity, Feb. 8; Landis, Feb. 9; Kinley, Feb. 9. The meeting at Landis will be held at 4 p.m. and the one at Kinley at 8.30 p.m.; all the other meetings at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. G—Hon. W. R. Motherwell, George B. Campbell and P. M. Bredt at Govan, Feb. 15; Strassburg, Feb. 16; Bulyea, Feb. 17; Earl Grey, Feb. 18; Balcarres, Feb. 19; Fort Qu'Appelle, Feb. 21; McDonald Hills, (Date to be fixed later); Abernethy, Feb. 22; Lemberg, Feb. 23; Grayson, Feb. 24; Dubuc, Feb. 25; Stockholm, Feb. 26. Meetings at 2 p.m.; Govan

Seed Fair on Feb. 15. Mr. Motherwell will attend meetings at Govan—Balcarres inclusive. Mr. Bredt will attend all other meetings, and Mr. Campbell all meetings.

Circuit No. H—Mathew Snow and A. B. Potter speak at Vonda, Feb. 12; Burr, Feb. 14; Howell, Feb. 15; Dana, Feb. 16; Bruno, Feb. 17; Invermay, Feb. 19; Kuroki, Feb. 21; Wadena, Feb. 22; Clair, Feb. 23; Englefeldt, Feb. 24; St. Gregor, Feb. 25; Togo, Feb. 26. All meetings at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. I—Mathew Snow and P. M. Bredt speak at Langenburg, Feb. 1; Saltcoats, Feb. 2; Rokeby, Feb. 3; Springside, Feb. 4; Beaverdale, Feb. 5; Leslie, Feb. 7; Foam Lake, Feb. 8; Wynyard, Feb. 9; Elfros, Feb. 10; Lanigan, Feb. 11; Guernsey, Feb. 11. Meetings at Elfros and Lanigan will be held at 8 p.m.; other meetings at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. J—John Millar and A. B. Potter will be at Prince Albert, Jan. 31;

Duck Lake, Feb. 1; Rosthern, Feb. 2; Warman, Feb. 3; Langham, Feb. 4; Halcyonia, Feb. 5; Borden, Feb. 7; Radisson, Feb. 8; Maymont, Feb. 9; Ruddell, Feb. 10; Delmas, Feb. 11. The meeting at Warman will be held at 1.30 p.m.; other meetings at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. K—A. M. Campbell and T. N. Willing will speak at Qu'Appelle, Jan. 31; Windthorst, Feb. 1; Beeston, Feb. 2; Graytown, Feb. 3; Fairmede, Feb. 4; Wolsley, Feb. 5; Ellisboro, Feb. 7; Summerberry, Feb. 8; Grenfell, Feb. 9; Hillesden, Feb. 10; Edgewood, Feb. 11; Broadview, Feb. 12; Spring Lake, Feb. 14; Clifton, Feb. 15; Whitewood, Feb. 16; Moosomin, Feb. 17; Gettel, Feb. 18. All meetings at 2 p.m.

In addition to the above meetings, circuits are being arranged in the Moose Jaw and Wapella districts, along the Wolsley-Reston line and at Maple Creek. For particulars write F. Hedley Auld, Regina.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The forty-third annual meeting of the shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in Toronto on 11th January. After the Directors' report had been read to the meeting, the President called on the General Manager to address the shareholders. He spoke in part as follows:

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

As has been foreshadowed by the easy position of the money market during the greater part of the year under review—the outcome of a general disposition to continue the liquidation of old obligations and of a lack of desire to engage in new undertakings, which resulted in a large accumulation of funds at important centers—the profits of the Bank show a decrease of \$116,636.92, as compared with the figures of the previous year. They are, however, somewhat in excess of 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and we believe that you will not consider this an unsatisfactory showing. Had it not been for the quickening in the general trade which occurred during the last three months of the year, and which was no doubt accelerated by the bountiful harvest reaped in the Western Provinces, the decrease would invariably have been much larger. The surplus of funds not needed for the ordinary commercial requirements of the country, and the large amounts which came to us through the sale of securities abroad, were temporarily loaned in New York; and as rates ruled low for a long period, the resulting profit was not entirely satisfactory; but the results of the policy we have pursued in regard to holding a considerable amount in reserve on quick call, even at low rates, has again justified the wisdom of such a course.

The year has been one of gradual recovery in trade, accompanied by a general appreciation of values, and we have been fortunate in this respect in recovering from assets in connection with which appropriations had previously been made the sum of \$300,000. This sum added to the ordinary earnings of the year has enabled us, after paying the usual dividend and providing for the annual contribution to the Pension Fund, to write \$419,801.72 off Bank Premises Account, and to carry forward \$722,139.02 in Profit and Loss Account.

This autumn we have for the first time made use of the provisions of the Bank Act amendment of 1908, which empowers the banks during the grain-moving season to issue circulating notes in excess of their paid-up capital to the extent of 15 per cent. of the total of paid-up capital and surplus combined. At the

close of our year the Bank's circulation stood at \$10,327,415, an increase of more than \$686,000 over the figures of the previous balance sheet. The highest amount of the excess circulation of this Bank during the past two months has been \$994,000. The wisdom of this provision for additional circulation has been signally demonstrated by the ease with which the necessary circulating medium has been provided for the movement of last year's abundant harvest, and we had no hesitation in exercising our right to take advantage of this provision, although it entailed a loss which might have been avoided by withholding our own circulation and paying out sundry notes of other banks. It is clear that unless arrangements are shortly made for additional circulation by increase of capital, a situation may arise in which a struggle to reduce the amount outstanding at the end of January to within the limit of paid-up capital will become inevitable, and if this becomes at all general, it is not likely to be accomplished without considerable disturbance to business.

The increase in deposits during the year amounted to \$25,449,182 the largest annual increase in the history of the Bank, and an amount exceeding the total of its deposits only eleven years ago. An important part of this sum, however, consists of deposits known to be temporary, this class of deposits having probably reached a higher level than ever before. Concurrently with this large increase of deposits our loans have increased \$21,500,689, and we have nearly \$10,000,000 in excess of the figures of last year employed at call or short notice. We also hold \$3,388,571 more cash than a year ago but this increase is only in proportion to the addition to our liabilities.

In view of the remarkable prosperity with which this Bank has been favored during the past two years, we must reckon with the question as to what our duty is to those who have entrusted us with the investment of a large capital. During what may be called the formative period of the Bank we have asked the shareholders to accept a reasonable dividend while we endeavored to lay the foundations of a safe and permanent business. In the management of our Bank we have had a twofold purpose; first, the permanence and continuity of a service to the country which must bear some relation to our duty, and second, the successful administration of your property, looking to its earning power now and in the future. With these purposes in view we have had the courage to adopt the policy of erecting a large number of branch build-

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Now is the time to secure your fence posts for next spring. We can furnish in car lots for shipping points subject to market changes.

Sizes 2 1/2 in. to 3 in.	7 feet long	1500 to car	5c. each
" 3 " " 4 " 7 "	" "	1250 "	6c. "
" 4 " " 5 " 7 "	" "	1100 "	7c. "

Or can assort sizes in car to suit. Solicit correspondence. Tamarac fence posts. Also wood for sale in car lots. Write for prices.

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They mend all leaks in all materials—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them on any surface, two million in use. Send for sample plug, 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 50c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Colliette Mfg. Co., Dept. K. Collingwood, Ont.

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Every form of animal life is constantly throwing off vibrations. The

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takes up these vibrations just as electric currents, which would otherwise be unobserved, are made evident in wireless telegraphy. Where there is no life it remains inactive. Wherever there is life it is thrown into vibration. With it you can separate fertile from unfertile eggs and strong from weak germs so as to set only fertile eggs containing strong germs. When a germ begins to hatch and dies during incubation it can be taken out. Fortunately the vibrations thrown off by male life are different in form from those thrown off by female life. You can set for pullets or cockerels as you like. You can separate pullets from cockerels any time after they are hatched. The apparatus is simple and inexpensive; anyone can make it. Send One Dollar for full instructions for making and using it.

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

FARM HELP of every description supplied. M. MacNeil, 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg. Phone 7752.

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

FARM TO RENT—First-class Grain Farm for one or more years, on half-share crop, seed furnished, five miles from Kenville station, in the Swan River Valley. Four hundred acres under cultivation, two hundred and twenty-five fall plowed, one mile from school, Sunday school, and church, on main road, and mail delivery, first class frame buildings, possession middle March. Address A. J. Cotton, Hartington P.O., Man.

FOR SALE—Brome and Rye Grass Seed \$10.00 per cwt., and 600 bushels Mensury Barley at 50c. per bushel; also 80 head of work horses, brood mares and colts from 1 to 3 years, and twelve good oxen. W. R. Howay, Aroola, Sask.

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ONE DOZEN of our hardy, improved Bush Cherries sent prepaid for \$2.00. Fine Canning Fruit Catalog, free. Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

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

A QUANTITY Abundance Seed Oats, Clean 65c per bushel, including bags, F.O.B., Stonewall, C. E. Gulland, Stonewall, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS Seed for sale. 6c. per lb. Apply to James Potheringham, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE—Registered Percheron Stallion. Six years old. Black. Weight over eighteen hundred (1800) pounds. Imported. Will sell at reasonable price. For particulars address, Geo. Shortliffe, Antler, Sask.

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

LOST—Sorel Mare, stripe down face, hind feet white, about seven years old, no brand, weight about 850 pounds. Dark grey filly, white face, small white patch on hind foot, clipped main and tail like a mule; one year old. \$10.00 reward for recovery or information leading thereto. Address communications to John Kuprowski, Malby, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Manitoba's premier strain. Stock for sale. F. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

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FOR SALE—Buff Orpington Cockerels. Stock from this pen took first prize at Indian Head last year. H. Symons, Westfield, Wapella, Sask.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

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

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

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

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berks.

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

H. W. BEVAN—Duncans, Vancouver Island, B. C. Breeds the best strains of Registered Jerseys. Young stock for sale.

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

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ings, for the time being taxing your profits. It cannot in justice be said that what we have done has exceeded our requirements, or that we could safely have delayed this important work.

Nevertheless, we should not forget that you have been exceptionally patient with us in the working out of our plans, and we think the time has now come when the increment from your investment should be larger. It is our purpose to recommend during the coming year an increase of dividend to nine per cent. per annum, with the earnest expectation that our prosperity will before long justify a further increase.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then moved the adoption of the report and in the course of his remarks said:

The statement we have laid before you, the General Manager's comments thereon and his suggestions as to our future, strike the keynote for most things that can be said about Canada during the past year. We are recovering from the world-wide stringency of 1907 almost too rapidly, and in marked contrast to the years following the panic of 1893. We certainly are not able to discover all the reasons for the remarkable difference between the two periods, but prominent among them, doubtless, are the celerity with which the trading nations of the world now act together when a money stringency arises, the continued large production of gold and the fact that there has been no general readjustment of prices, and therefore comparatively few failures. In the case of Canada there are some additional reasons. We are now fairly well advertised in Europe and still better in the United States, and we represent Opportunity to many of those who have energy out of proportion to their surroundings. This is attracting the immigrant as fast as we can settle him, the capitalist seeking individual ventures, and, still more, the capitalist seeking securities. The first of these two classes of capitalists still comes mainly from the United States, and the second from Europe, but they are not quite so sharply divided as heretofore. With a very large number of new settlers, many new industries and abundant capital, we need only good crops and the prevailing high prices for food stuffs to accelerate our usual rate of progress.

The total value of the field crops of Canada, at local market prices, is placed by the Census Department at \$532,992,000 gathered from 30,065,556 acres, as compared with \$432,531,000 gathered from 27,505,663 acres in the previous year.

The basis of our trade relations with Great Britain has been improving, leaving out of account the abnormal year ending March, 1909. Taking the years 1901, 1902 and 1903 together, for every \$35 of products exported to Great Britain we received \$15 in goods and \$20 in cash. During the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, for every \$39 of products we received \$25 in goods and only \$14 in cash. As we look to England to buy almost all of the securities with the proceeds of which we pay for our surplus of imports, and as practically all of the cash received both for surplus exports to Great Britain and for securities sold goes to pay the United States, any improvement in our imports from Great Britain at least tends to make the situation less one-sided. When we turn to our trade with the United States there is no improvement in the proportion, between exports and imports. In the years 1901, 1902 and 1903, for every \$38 of goods imported from the United States we sent to that country \$21 in products and paid \$17 in cash. During the years 1906, 1907 and 1908 for every \$62 of goods imported, we sent from \$31.50 in products and paid them \$30.50 in cash. It is well also to note that the increase of our exports to Great Britain in the short period used for comparison is as \$29 to \$35, while the increase of our imports from the United States is as \$62 to \$38. It would, undoubtedly, be wise for the United States to take

payment to a greater extent in products, and we can afford to smile at threats of disturbance to such a total of trade as they enjoy with us. The discussion in the United States of the Payne tariff bill shows no disposition on their part to take a broader view of their relations with us; indeed, quite the reverse, if we are to judge by the power to annoy us given to the executive of the United States. But the fact that we intend to manage our natural resources in our own way, to favor Great Britain in our tariff relations, and to make such trade arrangements as we choose with other countries which are disposed in turn to treat us well, will be accepted, and the great and rapidly growing trade between Canada and the United States will not be seriously checked, as it was in other days of tariff manipulation, when we were not so important as trading neighbors.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The varied interests of the Maritime Provinces, taken together, have provided another year of reasonable prosperity, although the protracted coal strikes have curtailed the general trade of the communities directly concerned. In most parts farmers have had good crops with high prices. More attention is being paid to dairying and cattle raising, which latter had been neglected of late years, and more intelligent methods of farming are being generally introduced, while a keener interest is being shown in farmers' associations, agricultural colleges and similar means of improvement. Large yields of grain per acre can be obtained in many parts; and great fodder and root crops and good grazing areas could be secured by a more intelligent direction of energy. The value of the field crops of the Maritime Provinces is as yet very small, being for the past year only \$49,684,000. The apple crop, both in yield and prices, has been unusually satisfactory, and in some parts the growing of other fruits is becoming an important and profitable feature.

Fishing, although as usual, very uneven as to the catch of different kinds and as to the fortunes of different fishing areas, has produced a more profitable result than the average. As might be expected from the condition of foreign trade, the cut of lumber has been kept down; stocks, however, have been nearly cleared out, and, in consequence, the outlook for the trade is again satisfactory. Manufacturing interests have had a moderate revival and the prospects for a still larger volume of sales is good. In general trade the note is one of distinct hopefulness; orders are plentiful and prices have a tendency to advance. The most important industrial incident of the year has been the settlement of the long-standing dispute between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company, and this has been followed by a partial but substantial union of interests which should ensure the maximum of prosperity to the two companies. Both companies have done well during the past year, although the profits in both cases have naturally been affected by the prolonged coal strike, which began in July and lasted several months. The Steel Company is making extensions and improvements to its plant, which must largely increase its output, and apparently the demand for its product is such that the enlarged production can be readily sold. The Coal Company, as a result of the strike, reduced its output about one quarter—say, from 3,300,000 tons to about 2,500,000. It has now nearly a full complement of men. The output of coal for the whole province of Nova Scotia available for sale, which was about 5,500,000 long tons in 1908, decreased over 1,000,000 tons in 1909.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

The year has been a prosperous one for the farmers of Ontario and Quebec. Despite much unfavorable weather, the crops were, as a whole, above the average and brought excellent prices. The agricultural area the weather conditions and the nature of the crops vary so much



SYNOPSIS OF C

ANY person for any man homestead a quarter land in Manitoba. The applicant must be a Dominion Lands district. Entry agency, on certain son, daughter, 1 homesteader. Duties.—Six cultivation of the A homesteader in his homestead on owned and occupy mother, son, dau In certain dist standing may pre side of his home Duties.—Must re years from date the time require and cultivate fifty A homesteader stand right and ca take a purchased Price \$3.00 per six months in each acres and erect a

Deputy of N. B.—Unaut advertisement will:



LEASING

The company for hay and gr served quarters particulars app ment, Hudson's nipeg.



"Are you sure t germs?" inquired housekeeper. "Y milkman, ungarde drop of water that

MAPLELI

Two cups of boi of granulated sug teaspoonful of M Thoroughly disse water, stir in e through a damp e This makes one table syrup, which soon as cold. Mapleine is the than maple. It i everywhere, 50c p send 50c to Crescen Wash. for a 2 oz. book.

TREES & SHRUBS

I am the only nurseryman in Canada who offers for sale the frost proof Hybrid Apple trees, which were introduced at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and tested at Brandon and Indian Head.

Write for list and full particulars to E.D. Smith, Winona, Ont.

E. D. SMITH, WINONA

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family for 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 along side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

W. W. CORY,

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

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.

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO McMillan Fur & Wool Co.

229 KING STREET WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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

"Are you sure this milk is free from germs?" inquired the cautious young housekeeper. "Yes, lady," replied the milkman, unguardedly; "we boiled every drop of water that goes into it."

MAPLEINE SYRUP

Two cups of boiling water, four cups of granulated sugar and one heaping teaspoonful of Mapleine.

Thoroughly dissolve the sugar in the water, stir in the Mapleine and strain through a damp cloth.

This makes one quart of delicious table syrup, which is ready for use as soon as cold.

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

these provinces that the yield has ranged from scanty to abundant, but there seems to be no district in which general prosperity among farmers is not admitted, and in which this is not shown by their power to buy and to pay debts. The value of the field crops of Ontario and Quebec for 1909 as given by the Census Department was \$290,469,000. In some districts steady improvement in farming is clearly evident. More attention is paid to tile-draining, the destruction of weeds, rotation of crops, good seed and manuring than ever before, and where the farming is at its best, the yield per acre of grain is not only increasing but puts to shame most other parts of North America. In other districts, however, the profits of farming are not what they should be, and it is hard to keep the young men from going to the West. Notwithstanding the world's high prices for wheat and the large yield per acre in these provinces, the quantity of wheat grown in them will, doubtless, lessen in proportion to other products, and even now there is very little to sell. The farmer finds his profit more and more in dairying, the raising of cattle, horses, hogs, fruit, vegetables, for canning, poultry, etc. We do some things, however, badly. We could supply the world with the finest apples, and well-ordered orchards pay an unusually handsome return, but as a rule, everything in the apple business, from the care of the trees to the landing of the fruit in Europe, is done in a more or less shiftless manner. On the other hand there are districts where direct attention is given to fruit-growing, and in these there is a marked improvement and the great value of these products is being realized. We have in our West and elsewhere great markets for horses, but we do not try very hard to improve the breeding, although we know that everything in the end depends on that. And as to breeding, the same may be said of those who rear cattle.

Because of the great increase in Western and other home consumption of articles produced on Eastern farms, our exports of certain articles—noticeably dairy products—are falling off. This falling off is much to be regretted, as greater energy would apparently have enabled us to supply both markets more completely. It seems, indeed, true that in very many parts of Eastern Canada, while the money result makes the farmer comfortable, the land is not being worked to the best advantage, and the product must be less in quantity than in the past. Where the farming represents the high intelligence of our agricultural colleges, conditions are better than ever before and the outlook is excellent; but where intelligence is not so great, and especially where the land does not respond readily to cultivation, conditions are not improving, and we fear this statement applies to a larger area in Eastern Canada than does the more favorable one. From the less prosperous districts men are still going to the West, and in all parts of Eastern Canada an ever-present trouble is the lack of sufficient farm labor. This causes many kinds of difficulties, besides the obvious effect on the volume and cost of production. Indeed, we cannot have the best possible farming even where intelligence is at its highest, because every farmer finds himself forced to adjust his scheme of farming to the labor he can secure. Intensive farming would be best for the country as a whole, because by it the largest gross value per acre would be produced, and the farmer would thus have more to spend on labor and supplies; but scarcity of labor makes him turn grazier, so that he may get a satisfactory net profit with the least outlay possible for labor and supplies. On the other hand it has brought about an extraordinary advance in labor-saving farm machinery. Partial drought and high prices have apparently lessened the number of animals on Ontario farms. As compared with 1908, the government returns to 1st July show diminished number in milch cows and other cat-

tle, sheep, swine and poultry, and only in horses is the number larger. The shipments of apples from Montreal were 581,000 barrels, the average for ten years being 445,000. The export of butter has nearly ceased, the shipments from the same port being 39,000 packages, against 573,000 in 1905, the collapse in 1907 being clearly maintained. A very largely increased home demand will hardly explain this. In cheese, the shipments were 1,872,000 boxes worth \$17,225,000, the average for five years being 1,996,000 boxes, worth \$18,417,000. We used to explain the fall from the high figures of 1903 by the development of the production of butter, but now we must admit that we have less dairy products to export than formerly, whatever be the cause. At the same time, Great Britain does not need our dairy products as much as formerly. New Zealand, which five years ago supplied only 4 per cent. of cheese imported from the colonies, now supplies 20 per cent. Notwithstanding improved facilities, grain exports are smaller than in 1907 and 1908, being 27,959,000 bushels, against an average for five years of 28,143,000 bushels. In flour, however, there is a large increase, the shipments being 1,713,000 sacks and 210,000 barrels, against 1,128,000 sacks and 167,000 barrels in 1908. Live stock shipments are smaller than in any recent year, but for several reasons the figures do not illustrate the trade as a whole. The Harbor Commissioners are steadily improving facilities of the port of Montreal, with the hope of making it the foremost port on this continent. The volume of shipments from Montreal and of inland shipments through the Lachine Canal both show a gratifying increase over 1908.

In manufacturing the conditions are very satisfactory, having regard to the recent check. As the year advanced, there was a steady increase in orders, with an improvement in prices. Not many new factories were built, but additions to existing plants were quite numerous. There are, of course, exceptions, but at the close of the year the majority of the factories in Ontario and Quebec were working at full time, many had increased their output over all past records, and nearly all have the promise of a larger volume of business in 1910 than ever before, orders from the West being unprecedentedly large in many lines. There has been great expansion in the volume of trade in steel, iron and metal goods of all kinds, with a considerable increase in prices. Flour milling has been abnormally profitable. In lumber the cut of pine for this year has apparently been completely sold, and higher grades of lumber sell readily, but in box lumber and in lower grades the market still needs some improvement. The outlook as a whole is very good. The new cut of logs will be dearer than that of the previous year, because of a recovery in the wages of the men. The most important event of the year in connection with our forests was the action of the Government of the Province of Quebec in connection with the export of pulp wood with a view to the preservation of the great forest areas of that province. Much activity in building is general throughout the greater part of Canada, and in the smaller cities as well as the larger ones business properties are being sold at prices which would have been very surprising a few years ago. To a satisfactory extent these sales accompanied by mortgages for part of the purchase money.

The mining business of Ontario centres at Cobalt, and here the production is the largest on record. The growth of this mining camp is sufficiently remarkable to make the figures for the last six years interesting. The value of the production has been as follows:

1904.....	\$ 136,217
1905.....	1,485,570
1906.....	3,573,908
1907.....	6,155,391
1908.....	9,133,378
1909 (estimated)...	12,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$32,484,464



A Theatre at Home

Genuine Disc Graphophone

COLUMBIA

Still Unrivalled™ In beautiful oak cabinet with latest sound box, latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. So simple, no attachments.

\$35 Only including 16 large selections of your own choice
PAY \$6.50 DOWN

\$4.00 Monthly

On seven days' free trial if desired.

All makes of Phonographs, Talking Machines and Records depend on Columbia improvements and patented inventions. The Columbia leads.

The only firm in the West selling on easy terms at this price; we sell all makes of Talking Machines and Records. Lowest prices. Easy payments, from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. No objectionable rules or references required. Return if not as represented and we pay freight.

Here are some of our specials:

- Columbia 10 inch Double Discs (2 different selections), 85c., new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever. Foreign records now ready.
- Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, 25c., were 40c.
- Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine.
- Columbia Indestructible Four Minute Records 65c., the only four minute record that's right. New Columbia 4 Minute Machines and attachments now ready.
- Four and Five Minute Cylinder Wax Records 50c., choicest selection.
- Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50.
- Columbia Improved Cylinder Graphophone and 12 selections, \$31.00.
- Columbia and Victor Disc Machines, with 16 large selections, \$27.50 and upwards. The disc style reigns supreme. Second hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 20,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

Our Piano Specials \$290.00 and \$350.00
Three Fall Payments arranged.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

Biggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and Retail. Columbia, Berliner, Victor and Edison experts. Get free Booklet No. 42.

295 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Increase the profits from your farm or garden. Get the PLANET JR. TOOLS. Illustrated catalogue free. Write to-day. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1109B, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE QUICK ACTING "ROSS" Sporting Rifle

Ross Sporting Rifles are wonderfully quick to load and fire. Five cartridges tumble into the magazine and adjust themselves instantaneously. The shells can be extracted and arm reloaded without removing from shoulder.

Hunters appreciate this. \$25.00 and upwards at dealers.

Write for free catalogue to

The Ross Rifle Co., Quebec

MANITOBA WINTER FAIR and FAT STOCK SHOW AND PROVINCIAL POULTRY EXHIBITION BRANDON, MARCH 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1910

<p>DEPARTMENTS</p> <p>HORSES CATTLE</p> <p>SHEEP SWINE</p> <p>POULTRY GRAIN</p> <p>JUDGING COMPETITIONS</p>	<p><i>At the present stage of the game, the farmer of Western Canada can derive as much good from an institution like the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show as a thirsty traveller can derive satisfaction from a drink of water—and the results will be more lasting.</i></p>	<p>INDUCEMENTS</p> <p>SINGLE FARE RATES.</p> <p>The Greatest Winter Stock Show in Canada. Grand Parades and Competitions in the evenings; Orchestra in attendance. Annual Conventions of Live Stock Associations. The Best Show Building in the West.</p>
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JAS. D. MCGREGOR, PRESIDENT, BRANDON. FOR ALL INFORMATION, PRIZE LIST, ETC., ADDRESS CHARLES FRASER, SECRETARY AND MANAGER, BRANDON

Taking into consideration the ore reserves in sight and without reference to the effect of the price of silver, the output of Cobalt alone may maintain this high level, or thereabouts, for a few years. Of the various other areas being either prospected or developed, little of a definite character can be said. Many millions have been spent in the work, but as yet practically no shipments have been made, although a moderate supply of ore awaits shipment at Gowganda. Lack of transportation facilities and the other great physical difficulties of work in the north country must make development slow, but eventually other camps of importance besides Cobalt will, doubtless, arise. There have been apparently important discoveries of gold in the townships of Whitney and Tisdale, about 150 miles northwest of Cobalt. In the meantime silver has become the mineral of second importance in Canadian production, having displaced copper, nickel and gold, and standing, according to the figures for 1908, in relation to coal as 13.5 does to 29.3. On the basis of our figures for 1908, we have now moved to the third position among the world's producers of silver, having displaced Australasia. This is the highest position we can hope to hold, as our production is still small beside that of Mexico and the United States. While the silver market was rather uncertain during the year, the price remained about the same until December, when the market showed a hardening tendency. The world's production has increased from 43 million ounces in 1865 to 109 millions in 1888 and 200 millions in 1908. This is not remarkable in comparison with other products, but the price has fallen from \$1.32 per ounce in 1868, to 94 cents in 1888, and 52 cents in 1908. The total value of all minerals produced in Canada in 1908, as shown by the preliminary government report was \$87,323,000.

At the end of 1909 business generally in Ontario and Quebec, whether in manufacturing, ordinary trading in merchandise, building, dealing in real estate, mining, selling of bonds and securities, or otherwise, is distinctly active, and accompanied by increasing prices and larger volume in most articles. The legitimate basis for this state of affairs is our excellent crops and an easy money market. But the very activity of business will cause the easy money to disappear and the high prices are already causing a speculative tendency, which is sure, as usual, to end in loss and disappointment to many.

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

We have, as you already know, another year of great prosperity to record for the prairie provinces. The spring in Manitoba was cold and backward, but good weather in May and June gave the crops as good a position at the end of June as in

Vigorous Manhood

Two "Health Belt Men" One 50 Years Old, the Other 30. CAN YOU PICK OUT THE YOUNGER?



I can show you how to restore your youth and how to keep it. A "Health Belt man" CANNOT grow old; he must be young forever. Years count for nothing in this life, so long as you have great vitality. Weakness, Nervousness, Unmanliness are conditions to be laughed at by the intelligent user of my great appliance, for it gives, in abundance, all that vim, vigor and nerve force which the weakened system craves. Worn every night and all night for two or three months, it sends a great, warm, glowing volume of electricity into your body through the nerve centers at small of back; from the first hour's use you experience a decided benefit; there is a great, mysterious force which gets right to work. No drugs to be taken; no conditions imposed except that disipation must cease. Help nature that much; the Belt will do the rest. It takes the weakness and kink out of your back; it drives rheumatic pains away from all parts of the body; you will feel and look young and strong again; women and men noticing your physical change will be more attracted toward you on account of your new vitality and life; in two months you can experience the full vigor of perfect manhood, or you need not pay me. I will accept your case on the "No Cure, No Pay" plan, or if you prefer to pay cash, I will give you a discount.



Let Me Send You These Two Books Free

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

If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. They are better than torture for any one needing new vigor.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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

NAME

ADDRESS

1908, when the spring was early and favorable. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the spring conditions gave everything a good start, but July and August were very dry and the yield suffered because of too quick ripening. Southern Alberta suffered severely from winter-killing of wheat—as high as 60 to 75 per cent. In some parts—but this loss was largely repaired by reseeding in the spring. In August there were further losses by frost and hail, and this part of the province did not bear out the first crop estimates, although the total results were fairly good. In August we published the estimate of our Superintendent of Central Western Branches, based upon reports from nearly 100 correspondents. This was as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	113,979,000
Oats	157,537,000
Barley	21,324,000

In this estimate allowance was made for shrinkage by rain, heat, hail, frost or other adverse conditions. The country, however, had ideal autumn weather, and some carefully made estimates now put the wheat yield as high as 120,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels. Our estimates for other grains seem likely to be confirmed. The flax crop, to which we do not always refer, is this year about 3,500,000 bushels, and because of the abnormal price will bring the farmers about \$4,500,000. The grain crops are high in quality, 90 to 95 per cent, being suitable for milling. The grain crops altogether are the largest in quantity and in value ever harvested in these provinces, and the total result in money will be from \$155,000,000 to \$160,000,000. The Census Department's estimate of the value of all field crops, cereals, roots, grasses, vegetables, etc., for the three provinces, is \$192,839,000.

We cannot report very good prospects for the next season. It has been dry in the West for three or four months, and in consequence the ground is hard, making fall plowing difficult. Unless the spring is early and favorable we cannot expect as large an increase in acreage as would otherwise be the case. These conditions should result more adversely in Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan than elsewhere, because of the greater need of moisture in these parts of the West.

As we have tried to emphasize regarding Eastern Canada, the country as a whole is deeply interested in the largest gross product from each acre of land, because every dollar not saved by the farmer is spent in Canada in labor and merchandise. The average farmer, however, will not adopt new methods beyond the point which gives him comfort financially and otherwise. And so, because the pressure of population is slight and the rest of the world at the moment pays high prices for food-stuffs, we do not, except in a few isolated districts, raise from each acre nearly as much as we would if the pressure

Wat

Keep

In buying for our by the m them wi money if

At \$10 p over offer "Resor St and reliab solid bacl movement \$14.00.

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Issues

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Plunkett & Sa CA

CHIMES AND MEMORIAL BELLS A FULLY WARR. MCHANE BELL FOUN BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. P. established 1866

The belief everything is w boy discovered editorial mind, as we got it from

"Father," ask editor, "is Jupite

"I don't kno truthful answer.

Presently he w "Father, are t

"I don't kno, The little felle down, but prese approached the

matron. "Father, what look like?"

But, alas! ag don't know, my se

At last, in de with withering e did you get to b

tian Observer.

DO KID PIL CURE ALL KID CURE RHEUM BRIGHT S DIABE

Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Ressor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case, the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR
"The Jeweler"
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
BRANDON, Man.

Lost

The money sent to Eastern Canada, or the U. S. for nursery stock is lost, for 90 per cent. of such stock is worthless here. Send for our free catalogue of hardy homegrown trees and plants. Only varieties adapted to the Prairie Provinces supplied. Seed potatoes.

BUCHANAN NURSERY Co., St. Charles, Man.



SEEDS

Ask us to mail you our beautiful Annual of Seeds, Poultry and Stock Supplies; tells you all about the best for Garden, Field and Poultry Supplies.

Plunkett & Savage, Dept. S. Seedsman
CALGARY, ALTA.

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1858



The belief that an editor knows everything is widespread, but one small boy discovered the limitations of the editorial mind. Here is the anecdote as we got it from a contemporary:

"Father," asked the small boy of an editor, "is Jupiter inhabited?"

"I don't know, my son," was the truthful answer.

Presently he was interrupted again.

"Father, are there any sea serpents?"

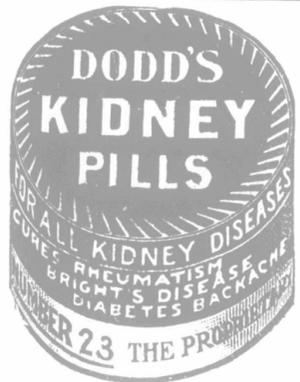
"I don't know, my son."

The little fellow was manifestly cast down, but presently rallied and again approached the great source of information.

"Father, what does the north pole look like?"

"But, alas! again the answer: 'I don't know, my son.'"

At last, in desperation, he inquired, with withering emphasis, "Father, how did you get to be an editor?" — *Christian Observer.*



necessity were upon us. When this means neglect of the land, as, indeed it generally does, we may be sure that some day we shall be punished for it. Few farmers in the West take enough trouble in preparing the ground for the crop, weeds are getting a hold upon the country which will in the next generation cause the children to say harsh things to their fathers, the land is not rested by changing crops or rested by fertilizers to any reasonable extent, and as yet the side profits from such useful adjuncts to grain crops as cattle, horse, sheep and hog raising, dairying, poultry farming, etc., are little in evidence, except in particular districts, where marked success has attended dairying and stock raising. Even if the present money result was no greater mixed farming, in which the crops are partly used on the farm to feed stock would so sustain the value of the land for grain growing as to pay handsomely in the long run.

An adequate system of hail insurance should be devised at once, and some plan should be worked out by the Provincial Governments which will afford some reasonable assurance of a sufficient supply of harvest laborers. The increase in the number of elevators and the improvement in facilities for handling the grain crops after they leave the farmers' hands should be very satisfactory from the farmers' point of view. Certainly competition was never so keen before, and profits to the grain dealers are likely to be disappointing in consequence. In the Prairie Provinces, and including the small number in British Columbia there were in 1909 1,763 elevators, 37 warehouses, and 769 stations, 2,569 in all, with a capacity of 54,234,900 bushels, as against 2,086 with a capacity of 43,037,400 bushels in 1908. Including the Ontario terminals handling Western grain, the total growth in capacity is from 63,190,000 bushels in 1908 to 77,550,000 in 1909. The capacity of the Western flour mills, including those at Fort William and Keewatin, is now over 41,000 barrels daily, and as indicated elsewhere, they have enjoyed a year of unusual prosperity.

Cattle came through the winter in good condition, and practically without loss. Prices have been from \$5 to \$12 per head over the previous year. The number of export cattle passing through Winnipeg up to the middle of November was 61,638, the number of cattle for local consumption was 18,191, and of hogs 113,139. These numbers are considerably smaller than last year, but the prices realized by the producer are much better, and hides are selling for the highest price ever known in the West.

Ranching is probably doomed by the incoming of the grain grower, and this emphasizes what we have said regarding mixed farming in the West. The demand for beef is growing, indeed the price of all meat food is very high throughout the world, and it would be a ridiculous state of things if a country which is now actually importing sheep from the United States and Australia, and which is buying two-thirds of the bacon it consumes in the United States, instead of improving this very unsatisfactory state of affairs, should make it worse by the importation of beef, a possibility not at all too absurd to consider. The number of cattle in the West is smaller this year than last, and there is really no time to lose. The situation cannot be improved in a year, and the basis of stock raising by farmers on a larger scale should be laid at once. In any event it will take several years to produce a satisfactory situation. The prices paid for hogs and cattle in Winnipeg during the past few months should tempt any farmer to take up this branch of farming.

The prospects of the lumber market in the Prairie Provinces, which in addition to the increasingly important stocks of spruce and poplar produced by their own mills, consume large quantities of pine, fir and cedar from North-Western Ontario and British Columbia, are quite good. During the early part of the year the

When You Feel Played Out

There comes a time when your grip on things weakens. Your nerves are unstrung, the vital forces low, the stomach is weak and the blood impoverished. You feel old age creeping over you. Be careful of yourself. Take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

at once; there is need to renew the life forces. Weak nerves, wearied brains, sick stomach, feeble blood, torpid liver, sluggish bowels—all feel the quickening effects of Beecham's Pills. Their use makes all the difference. The tonic action of these pills upon the vital organs is immediate, thorough and lasting. They are Nature's own remedy

For Run-down Conditions

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

LOCAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS



The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation we will have perfect health.

There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins carries off this waste or dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart through the arteries brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected. Thus every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes, that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood vessels in these parts become weakened, and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new, vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membrane, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there a species of blood poisoning will result and nature will endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why ORANGE LILY is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immense relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional:

Dr. Coonley—I am thankful to Mrs. F. E. Currah, your Canadian representative, for my health restored by your wonderful remedy. I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 7 years ago. Then I had a doctor, who told me I had a tumor, and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or 4 months, but became so bad again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Currah's address and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, that I would die anyway. I could not lift a teacup without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for ORANGE LILY, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 3 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for ORANGE LILY I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment, instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold.—MRS. GEO. LEWIS, Huntsville, Ont.

The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis' permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.

ORANGE LILY is a positive, scientific remedy for all disorders of the female functions. As explained above these troubles are of local origin, and require local treatment. It is just as sensible to take medicine internally for female troubles as it would be to take medicine internally for a bruise, a boil or an ulcerated tooth. In all these cases some dead matter is being retained, and the cure is effected by employing local methods for expelling the dead matter. ORANGE LILY has antiseptic, soothing and healing properties, and also tones up and invigorates blood vessels and nerves. I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that ORANGE LILY will cure her, that I hereby make the following



FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind. Address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Orange Lily is recommended and sold in Winnipeg by the T. Eaton Co., Ltd.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales



We have in our new barns situated in Lumsden, Sask., about 70 head of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to Canada in 1909 and is without a doubt the best selection we have yet handled; they are all the Scotch type and are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Baron Cedric, Everlasting, Sir Everard, Baron O'Buchylive, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Revelanta, Scottish Crest, Marcellus, Lohori.

Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses. Write for descriptive catalogue.

A. & G. MUTCH
LUMSDEN, SASKATCHEWAN

HASSARD'S HORSES

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

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

Bow River Horse Ranch

[Established 1880]

Pure Bred Clydes, French Coach and Thoroughbreds

Carriage, saddle and show horses a specialty. Young STALLIONS and FILLIES from \$250 up. Farm horses, singly or by the carload. Buyers met. Local and long-distance 'phone.

G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

Golden West Stock Farm

THE HOME OF THE GRAND CHAMPIONS



TROJAN (imp.), Grand Champion, Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, 1908:

Our new offerings of Clydesdale Stallions is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Lohori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have some very fine Mares and Fillies for sale.

Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C.P.R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina).

P. M. Bredt & Sons
Edenwold P. O. V'ia Balgonie, Sask.

When Answering Ads Mention The Advocate

retailers, after their experience in 1908, were slow to buy until the crops were assured, and prices were therefore unprofitable to the manufacturer, so that the year as a whole is not likely to be very satisfactory, although much better than 1908. Since the assurance of good crops, both the volume of sales and the prices have so improved that an active and profitable business is already being done.

It is thought that the population of the three provinces is now nearly 1,250,000. Even based on the Census Department reports to 31st March, with estimates for foreign immigration since, but not for movement from Eastern Canada, the figures are 1,162,000. It is evident that our estimate of last year, namely, 975,000, was too low. In addition to the unusual movement from the United States, there has also been a large number of immigrants from Europe, but the decrease from Europe as compared with 1908 is pronounced. The character is, however, so much better, and their declared possessions in money and other values so much greater, that these considerations more than compensate for the loss in numbers. The outlook for immigration next year is exceedingly good in all directions.

Such prosperity has naturally excited real estate speculation, and the pace at which prices are rising and the tendency of ill-informed people to invest their money in suburban schemes in which the adjacency to solidly settled parts is often the reverse proportion to the claims of the dealers in this respect, is again apparent enough to warrant a caution on our part. There is, of course, a great legitimate increase in values both in the farm and the cities, but those who buy on margin, or who buy without knowledge of surrounding conditions, are sure to be punished in the majority of cases. Winnipeg has now a population of about 150,000. The building permits to the end of November covered 2,904 buildings to cost \$9,152,000, as compared with 1,740 buildings in 1908 to cost \$5,427,000. It is the third city in Canada, and although we think of it mainly as a great market, it has already 180 factories employing 11,000 people. Like Chicago in earlier days, it may astonish us in this respect before many years have passed. In any event when in 1913 the Centenary of the Landing of the Selkirk Settlers is celebrated, it will have a record of growth to show which will be worth much to Canada as a general advertisement of the whole West.

Extensive new mileage has been built by the three railway corporations, particularly in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Great improvements in the way of double-tracking and to roadbeds and terminals have also been made, and again the crop has been moved to the head of the lakes in a satisfactory manner.

The plans of the several companies formed to supply water to the dry lands of Southern Alberta are now beyond the experimental stage, and great success is attending their efforts to obtain settlers. Of the western section of the Bow River area, being developed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, only about 15 per cent. is still unsold, and the energy and intelligence of this great corporation in establishing demonstration farms, in discovering new kinds of crops, supplying good seed, making first improvements and breaking the land for settlers, limiting the holdings of individual settlers, and advertising the country in Europe and the United States, quite apart from the great irrigation work themselves, should command the admiration of every Canadian.

Doubtless few people in the East realize the extent to which our western and north-western lakes have been supplying fish to the United States markets. The value of the catch this year is from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 and it includes seven important species of fresh-water fishes. The lakes of three provinces are being fished, namely, Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba, Winnipegosis, Dauphin, Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, Lake Athabasca, and other large bodies of

Nourishment Warmth and

All that is good in Beef is in BOVRIL and this goodness is immediately transformed into warmth and vitality.

While driving, walking, or waiting in the cold you will find your body keeps warmer if you have just taken a cup of BOVRIL.

BOVRIL is good at all times but when there is need for unusual effort or exposure there is nothing to equal.

BOVRIL

Russian Apples

New, hardy Russian cross-bred apples, originated specially for the Prairie Provinces. A new, hardy strawberry, crossed with the wild Manitoba berry. Also a new hardy raspberry crossed with the wild raspberry. These and other new things originated for the Prairie Provinces described in our free catalogue. Write for it. Seed potatoes.

BUCHANAN NURSERY Co., St. Charles, Man.

At the University of Missouri is the first working school of journalism in the world. As practical laboratory work, a daily paper, with telegraphic reports, is issued. Walter Williams, its dean, tells of the vicissitudes he encounters in turning laymen into journalists.

A student was sent in haste to cover a railroad wreck at a town a few miles away. It was almost time for the daily to go to press, and still no word had been received from the young man on the assignment.

In desperation Dean Williams telegraphed, asking why the story was not forthcoming. The reply was: "Too much excitement. Wait till things quiet down."

HE IS THANKFUL HE HEARD OF THEM

THAT'S WHAT ANTOINE COTTENOIRE SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They Cured His Diabetes After the Doctors Had Failed to Give Him Relief—What Dodd's Kidney Pills Do and Why.

St. Pie de Guire, Yamaska Co. Que. Jan. 24 (Special).—That there is one sure cure for deadly Diabetes, and that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills is proved once more in the case of Mr. Antoine Cottenoire, a well known resident of this place.

"I am thankful I ever heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Cottenoire states: "They cured me of Diabetes. I suffered with Backaches. I always felt drowsy. I had severe headaches and my limbs would cramp. I had a dizzy feeling and felt tired in the region of the kidneys, with a dragging heavy sensation across the loins."

"I was treated by the doctors, but got no benefit from them. Then I heard of cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and made up my mind to try them. I took in all three dozen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. To-day I am free from Kidney trouble of all kinds."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills also cured me of stomach trouble from which I suffered for twenty-five years."

Diabetes is one of the most deadly forms of Kidney Disease. But Dodd's Kidney Pills cure any form of Kidney Disease. They also by curing the Kidneys cure all those diseases that come from disordered Kidneys, such as Rheumatism, Lumbago and Heart Disease.

Sul Tei Pa

For B one of th symptom remedy taking c twinges, giving pr A med neys so t the pois and prev tism.

Mr. Do Banks, N with my suffered the small could har two boxes to feel bet three I wa Price 5t all dealers price by Toronto, C When o



219 Robert St

B. P. BARRI NOTAR

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"I wonder offices denta "Why sho "A more he drawing erican.

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By quick tion of the

Dr. A. Kidn

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Dr. A. W. Liver Pills o success to th tively cure liv ness, constip kidney diseas

One pill a dose, or Edimanson, Ba



Insist on getting

Suffered From Her Terrible Pains

From Her Kidneys For Nine Months.

For Backache, Lameness or Weak Back—one of the commonest and most distressing symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twinges and twinges, limbering up the stiff back, and giving perfect comfort.

A medicine that strengthens the kidneys so that they are enabled to extract the poisonous uric acid from the blood and prevent the chief cause of Rheumatism.

Mr. Dougald A. McIsaac, Broad Cove Banks, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled with my kidneys for nine months, and suffered with such terrible pains across the small of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three I was completely cured."

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

When ordering specify "Doan's."



CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER
—take on weight faster—make better beef—when dehorned. Cows give more milk—and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.

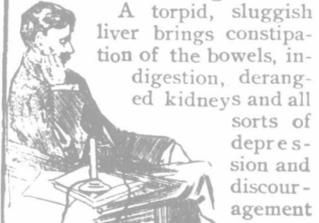
KEYSTONE DEMORNER
does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. R. H. MCKENNA, 219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.
LANDS FOR SALE

"I wonder that dentists call their offices dental parlors."
"Why shouldn't they?"
"A more appropriate term would be drawing-rooms."—Baltimore American.

You cannot be cheerful, active and energetic when the liver is wrong.



A torpid, sluggish liver brings constipation of the bowels, indigestion, deranged kidneys and all sorts of depression and discouragement.

There is headache, backache, pains in the limbs and rheumatism.

By quickly awakening the action of the liver and bowels

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney & Liver Pills

cleanse the system of poisonous impurities and restore good digestion and assimilation.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills owe their phenomenal success to the fact that they positively cure liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, backache and kidney disease.

One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Insist on getting what you ask for.

fresh water north of Edmonton and Prince Albert. The supply of fish in these waters is practically inexhaustible if properly protected, and as a result of the findings of a Commission appointed by the Dominion Government it is hoped that every necessary step will be taken. It will be a great calamity if their history is like that of the Great Lakes of Eastern Canada.

Summing up the trade conditions for these provinces, it may safely be said that, as in the East, the volume of trade has increased as the year progressed, and that the level of 1906 has doubtless been reached by almost all trades, while many are doing a larger business than ever before. The extent to which retail trading is being done on a cash basis is gratifying, and in marked contrast to the early years of settlement in the Eastern provinces.

GLEN BROS.' YORKSHIRE

Glen Bros., breeders of Yorkshire swine, in changing their advertisement give the following particulars about their herd and list of recent sales:

The herd is headed by Summer Hill Charmer 7th, bred by D. C. Flatt & Son, and out of an imported sow. Summer Hill stock has won for the last two years, with very few exceptions, all the best prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. This boar is a hardy rugged animal with heavy strong bone, well arched back, long deep sides; in fact an ideal bacon boar. Another boar is a young fellow selected from the herd of Jas. Wilson & Sons, successful breeders and exhibitors. He will without doubt develop into a very successful sire. The sows of the herd are kept principally because of their value as mothers and farrow on an average 12 or 14 pigs per litter and quite frequently raise them all. The type always kept in mind is that which will produce what the present day market requires—the profitable bacon hog.

At present a Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, of extra good breeding, is being offered for sale.

They also state that the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" as an advertising medium has given very satisfactory results.

Recent sales are as follows: Amos Weber, Didsbury, boar; Theo. Reist, Didsbury, boar; A. W. Stauffer, Didsbury, two sows; H. Howe, Didsbury, Geo. A. McCaig, Didsbury, boar; B. Rosenburger, Didsbury, boar; F. de Pars, Strome, trio; Wm. Marcellus, Fishburn, boar; P. B. Cleland, Midnapore boar; B. W. Plummer, Red Deer, boar; D. E. Thomas, Ghost Pine Creek, Alta., boar; T. Newman & Son, Lacombe, Alta., boar; M. Brown, Namaka, Alta., two sows; Claude Hoback, Airdrie, Alta., pair; W. R. Black, Gull Lake, Sask., boar; J. J. Devins, Carstairs, Alta., boar; Jacob Fry, Josephsbury, Alta., boar; H. E. Williams, Cardston, Alta., sow.

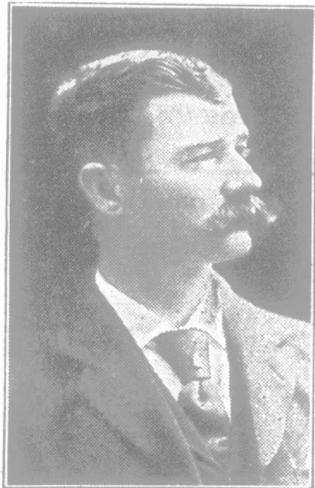
CASWELL'S SHORTHORNS

R. W. Caswell of Saskatoon reports that sales have been good during the past season. He sold one bull to R. Younger, Munster; one to R. Miles and one to D. Davis, Saskatoon, and one to B. F. Marshall, Regina. Also two cows and a calf to R. Miles. Enquiries, he says, are coming in heavier than for the past two years and the Shorthorn trade is looking bright. He hopes to clear off all his bulls early this season. His cattle are looking well under the care of George Morrison, who formerly was herdsman for J. G. Barron.

BANK OF COMMERCIAL REPORT

The report issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce at the 43rd annual meeting of the directors refers to the quickening of trade in the Western provinces during the latter part of the year, owing to a bountiful harvest. Last year was one of gradual recovery in trade and a general appreciation of

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IMPORTER OF
CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

I now have my Brandon barn full of the best shipment of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions, and Clydesdale fillies that I have ever imported. The most of the Clydesdales are sired by that great breeding horse "Hiawatha." Stallions range from two to four years. I have no pony Clydes; they are all draft Clydes. I invite lovers of good horses to see them. You will see the best lot you ever saw in Canada. I can sell them so cheap you will wonder how I can buy them and sell them at the price. I sell them cheaper than any other importer for these reasons:—(1) I select my horses personally in the Old Country; (2) I purchase for cash; (3) I do my own selling at the barns; (4) I have no partners to divide profits with; therefore any reasonable business man will understand why I can sell cheaper than any importer in the business. I would be pleased to have you come and see my stock and get prices before you buy. A reasonable guarantee given with every horse sold and a quarter million dollars behind the guarantee.

For further particulars, write—

J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man.

TRAYNOR BROS.' CLYDESDALES



ARE TOP NOTCHERS

You should look these over before buying. Our present offering includes

The Champions of the 1908 Chicago International; Champions of the 1909 Regina Show, and Fillies and Stallions from the Great Sires "Baron's Gem" and "Black Ivory," also imported Stallions and Mares from a number of the best breeding horses in Scotland

See our stock and be convinced that we have the best horses for the least money considering the quality

Regina on the C.P.R.

Condie on the C.N.R.

MEADOW LAWN FARM

Condie, Sask.

J. D. TRAYNOR

R. I. TRAYNOR

SHIRE STALLIONS & MARES FOR SALE

My importation of Shire stallions and mares has arrived, and are well over the effects of the voyage. They consist of one six-year-old brown, and one two-year-old red roan stallions, both the best of the breed yet imported to this province, also ten mares, three and four years old, all in foal to first-class stallions. You can pick some prize winners from these, also one nine-year-old and two three-year-old stallions; all imported last spring. Prices defy competition.

James M. Ewens
LAKESIDE STOCK FARM **BETHANY, MANITOBA**
 Bethany, C. N. R. **MINNESOTA, C. P. R.**



CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AT REASONABLE PRICES

Two imported yearling shorthorn bulls, one red, one roan. One 2 year old imported bull, red choice individual, an extra sire. Ten young bulls, 9 to 16 months old, all by imported sires. Thirty young cows and heifers, bred to high-class imported bulls. Long distance Telephone, Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction. G.T.R., 30 miles west of Toronto.

J. F. MITCHELL **Burlington, Ont.**

Glencorse Yorkshires



ALSO FOR SALE

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES

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

GEO. BANKIN & SONS
 Oakton P. O. **On the G. T. P.**

SHORTHORNS
Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars.

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,
 Box 1283, **Saskatoon, Phone 275**
 C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists,** 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

McDonald's Yorkshires



A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each. Any time till January 1st, 1910. Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns



I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock-bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Voucher, a champion bull in Scotland heads my herd. Write me for prices.

G. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS



Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd in prizewinners, in number of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

The J. C. Ranch

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

JOHN CLARK, JR.
 Box 32, **Gleichen, Alta.**

48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens ducks, geese and turkeys Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Poultry, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4 cents for fine 80-page, 16th Annual Poultry Book.

R. F. NEUBERT, Box 816 Mankato, Minn.

YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS, \$35 to \$70

Ten last spring's bull calves now on hand. A few nice young registered cows still offered at not much more than grade price owing to threatening scarcity of water. A splendid Clyde stallion, rising two years, a snap. Write or call on **J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.**

DOG MEDICINE—Most dogs have worms. And the worms kill the dogs. Get rid of the worms with **VERMICIDE CAPSULES**. Six capsules, 25c. Hundred capsules, \$3. Mailed with free booklet telling all about worms in dogs on receipt of price. **Dr. Cecil French, Washington, D.C.**

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS

You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write to-day **F. G. JAMES** Bowmanville, Ontario

25 Reasons for Raising Mules



Send for my booklet showing that mules pay and pay big. New Importation of Jacks and Jennets, now in my barns. No better stock anywhere. Prices right. Farm 6 miles from Indianapolis. Call or write **BAKER'S JACK FARM, Lawrence, Ind.**

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! **LOUIS MACHINE CO., Tiffin, Ohio**

HELP WANTED We want a reliable man with rig, or capable of handling horses, in every locality in Canada on salary or commission—\$15.00 a week and expenses, with advancement, introducing and advertising our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, putting up bill posters, 7 by 9 feet, selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer or for farmer's son, permanent, or for fall and winter months. Write for particulars. **The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.**

values. The standing of this reliable banking concern continues to be sound. After paying the usual dividends and providing for the annual contributions to the pension fund, almost \$420,000 were taken from the bank premises account, and over \$720,000 carried forward to profit and loss account. Last year's increase in deposits was over \$25,000,000, the largest in the history of the bank.

The report as published on another page of this issue is most interesting and instructive.

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE'S PERCHERONS

The firm of I. A. & E. J. Wigle, Kingsville, Essex county, Ont., and Calgary, Alta., has become well known of late years to Western buyers of Percheron horses. For three years now the Calgary stable has been in charge of E. J. Wigle and the reputation of the horses handled from there has required each year larger and larger importations to meet demand. At the Essex county fair last fall forty full blooded Percherons were shown and there was not an animal in the lot that was not bred or imported by I. A. & E. J. Wigle.

Anyone contemplating the purchase of a heavy draft stallion or a bunch of mares, should see the stock Messrs. Wigles are offering. A shipment of stallions and mares have been recently received at the Calgary barns and are ready for inspection at any time.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will be held at the Temple Building, Toronto, on February 10, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. The executive meets at the Iroquois hotel on the 9th. G. W. Clemons of St. George, Ont. is secretary.

ARRANGING FOR FARM PROFITS

The matter of replanning a farm for profit has been carefully investigated by C. Beaman Smith and J. W. Froley, of the farm management department of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry. It is pointed out that the man who attempts to replan his farm soon learns how limited is the reliable available information on any phase of farming and how necessary is a broad fund of agricultural knowledge in successfully replanning a farm.

In Farmers' Bulletin No. 370 it is stated that if such farmer relies for the purpose on what data he has accumulated on his own farm, he may be surprised to find out how limited such data are and that he may not even know how much grain and hay it takes to keep a horse or cow a year, although he may have fed both all his life. He may not know just when or just how long a field of peas and oats planted together would be available for sheep or hog

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM



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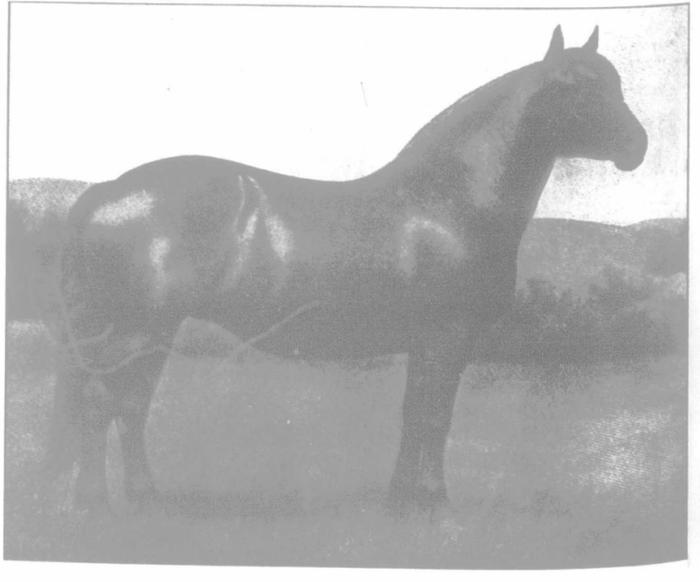
BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs. Full particulars from **Steele Briggs Seed Co. Limited., Winnipeg, Man.**

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Little Willie I She was dead I "Willie's alwa Ain't he cute? I

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Coughs, Colds, B Hoarseness, Croup, the Chest; and a yield quickly to th this prince of pe contains all the v famous Norway B with Wild Cherry B; healing and expect other excellent herb

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"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



Don't forget, Mr. Man, no matter what your case is, an investment in "Save-The-Horse" means that you simply cannot lose if you go at it right. OUR CONTRACT PROTECTS YOU.

Snow & Son, Tailors, Richmond, Va., Nov. 20, 1909. TROY CHEMICAL Co., Binghamton, N. Y.: I used "Save-The-Horse" as you directed on the place where the horse was lame and he recovered entirely from lameness. A week after he was kicked and he was very lame. I had a word he went lame in hind leg, and he was very lame. I had a word doctor examine him and he said he had a blind jack. As I had some "Save-The-Horse" left he advised me to use it, which I did, and he is perfectly sound. This jack came on his leg that other leg some time ago. I have had tough luck with this horse, but your remedy has always given him a cure. I thank you for your kindness, always willing to give advice, and I shall always recommend "Save-The-Horse" highly. NATHAN SIMON.

Norway, Me., Oct. 19, 1909. TROY CHEMICAL Co., Binghamton, N. Y.: I have a horse, etc. I have faith that "Save-The-Horse" will do as you say, because I have seen four cures, one leg spavin, and one enlarged tendon cured by it for other people. Please let me hear from you regarding my horse. Very resp., A. H. STAPLES, D. D. S.

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There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Ringbone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 4 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

LITTLE WILLIE. Little Willie hung his sister. She was dead before we missed her. "Willie's always up to tricks! Ain't he cute? He's only six!"

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Is Specially Calculated To Cure All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Pain or Tightness in the Chest; and all Bronchial Troubles yield quickly to the curative powers of this prince of pectoral remedies. It contains all the virtues of the world famous Norway pine tree, combined with Wild Cherry Bark, and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs and barks.

Mrs. John Pelch, Windsor, Ontario, writes:—"I was troubled with a nasty hacking cough for the past six months and used a lot of different remedies but they did me no good. At last I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and with the first few doses I found great relief and to-day my hacking cough has entirely disappeared and I am never without Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup." Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

pasture. He may not know the average yields of different crops that he can grow on different fields, or how those yields might be increased by the use of a little commercial fertilizer of the right kind properly applied or by rotation of crops. He may even have to go outside of himself to establish a standard as to what good farming really is and what results ought to be obtained from good farming.

If these gaps in his knowledge be made apparent through his undertaking to replan his farm and he be led thereby to observe more closely his farm operations, as well as those of his neighbors, and to read more extensively agricultural papers, bulletins, books, and reports, one of the first aims of this paper will have been accomplished.

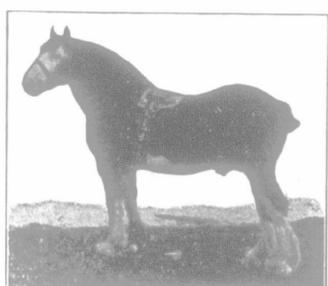
WHY LOW RETURNS ARE REALIZED.

Many a farmer fails to get adequate returns from his farm because he stays at home too closely, puts in too many hours a day following the plow, and does not often enough visit good farmers in his neighborhood or other sections of the country where good farming is done. Furthermore, a man physically exhausted from a long, hard day's work is in no condition to follow and get much out of the literature of his business as reported in farm papers, agricultural bulletins, reports, and books, and without the advantage of all the information available from every possible source he will find awkward situations when he comes home to replan his farm for profit.

Success in farming calls for the very best effort in a man along all lines. That best effort is called for in replanning a farm for profit. The farmer who is dissatisfied with his income from the farm needs to think seriously as to whether or not his farm is planned right for the largest returns, remembering that good farming calls for keeping up the productiveness of the farm while getting maximum crops economically from the soil.

General conclusions after a careful investigation are summarized as follows:

- (1) Habit frequently continues a type of farming in a community long after that type has become unprofitable.
- (2) Changes in the farm system are often deferred; (1) because of lack of knowledge of how to replan the farm; (2) because of lack of funds in carrying out new plans; (3) because new fences, buildings, or equipment are called for in the new plan, and (4) because a change frequently requires a readjustment of many of the usual ways of thinking and doing.
- (3) In replanning the farm, help may be obtained from visits to successful farms, from farm literature, agricultural papers, the State experiment stations, the agricultural colleges, the Department of Agriculture, and from agricultural experts.
- (4) The farm can be successfully planned as other businesses are, provided the plans are made to cover average conditions over a period of years.
- (5) Profitable farming results from good farm plans comprehending every feature of the farm carefully co-ordinated and effectually carried out.
- (6) A good plan provides for (1) a reasonable reward for the capital and labor invested and (2) the maintenance or increase of soil fertility, and (3) it must be within the comprehension and ability of the owner to carry out.
- (7) The income from the same farm can often be doubled or trebled without increased expense by adopting a system of farming suited to the land, the locality, and the owner.
- (8) The successful replanning of a farm rests on a comprehensive knowledge of agriculture gained by experience and by familiarity with what is being accomplished by others along agricultural lines, either as observed by personal visits or as recorded in the literature of agriculture.



HILLCREST STUD

We have added to our well known stud of Clydesdales at the Hillcrest Stud, Condie, Sask., a recent importation of thirty-five head—twenty-three stallions and twelve fillies. Our new importation was personally selected to keep up the high standard of our stud, and we are offering horses with size and quality combined, to a marked degree. They are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Everlasting, Baron's Gem, Royal Favorite, Baron's Voucher, Royal Edward, Baron o' Buchlyve and Sir Hugo.

Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses.

Write for descriptive catalogue. Long-distance telephone in house.

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REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



Including several prize winners at the summer fairs of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. At these exhibitions our exhibits won seventy-four prizes, nine gold medals and two silver cups. We have 40 head to select from, registered in both American and Canadian Records. Young stallions and mares sired by our Imported Robosse. Also choice American stock. Western buyers would do well to inspect our horses before purchasing as they are acclimated and will be sold at reasonable prices. Terms given to any one with satisfactory references. Write or come and see us. Long distance phone connection, farm three miles from town, visitors met at train.

W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



Having sold my farm I must dispose of my entire herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. I have yet my champion herd and their descendants that won for me honors at many of the leading Alberta exhibitions in past years. There are females of all ages, descendants of the most noted families of in Scotland. I have used such stock bulls as Trout Creek Hero, the champion bull in Alberta, for a number of years; Loyalty (imp.); Remus, a Toronto prize winner, and Lucerne (imp.), the latter a bull of exceptional merit. My prices are very reasonable.

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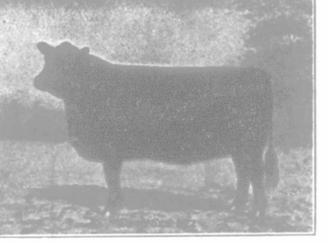
Imported Clydesdales



If you are in the market for a choice Filly or a Show Stallion come and see my stock. Prices reasonable.

THOS. USHER, Carman.

GLENCARNOCK ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



We have a choice lot of well grown young bulls of 1909, of the low down blocky type sired by Imported Prince of Benton, who was one of the best Angus bulls ever imported to America. We have also a choice lot of two year old heifers by the same sire out of big heavy fleshed, choicely bred cows of the easy keeping sort. Now is the time to get a bull that will sire the low down heavy fleshed steers that bring the top price.

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ROBT. BROWN Herdsman
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Plow and Harrow at Same Time

This plow attachment pulverizes and levels the soil as it is fresh turned and moist, thereby making a perfect seed bed before the ground gets lumpy and dries out. It is light running and requires no more horses than for ordinary plowing. Made for sulky and gang plows.



The cutting blades are made of the best plow steel, with plenty of curve to the blade so that it produces a draw out. These blades are self-cleaning and cornstalks or trash cannot lodge.

THE NATIONAL ROTARY HARROW ATTACHMENT is destined to become the greatest farm labor-saver of the age! It does the work far better and easier than the old drag, because of the draw out blades, and also because the ground is easiest pulverized and leveled when it is fresh turned. When your plowing is done, your harrowing is done! By all means SEE this great machine attachment. It will save you dollars, time and trouble. Ask your dealer to show it to you today. If he hasn't it, write us today and we will see that you are supplied. (C)

NATIONAL HARROW COMPANY, Box 114, LEROY, ILL.

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

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

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Substantial Cash Deposits with
THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

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All Classes of Desirable Risks Insured

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Full information on application to any
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"TIGHNDUIN" Stock Farm

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on C. N. R. main line.

Breeders and Importers of
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**Clydesdales,
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Mares, Stallions and young
Stock for sale. Also pure-
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J. Morison Bruce, Prop. **J. G. M. Johns, Mgr.**

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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.

C. H. ROGERS,
Direct Exporter and Manufacturer,
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ENGLISH IMMIGRATION

Immigration problems are dealt with in a very interesting way in Emerson Hough's book, "The Sowing," published by the Vanderhoof-Gunn Co., of Winnipeg. The American's view of England's duty to herself and to Canada is very cleverly portrayed. After a survey of city conditions in the old land and emigration plans, the author proposes as one that will do the "most good for Canada, for England, and the world," the establishment of farm training stations conducted by the Dominion Government, and financed by Great Britain, where newcomers can remain for a year or two on a semi-self-supporting basis while learning farming and preparing them, in some measure, for citizenship. It would work more easily with unmarried immigrants than with men having families; also by avoiding grouping too many together. Should the proposal commend itself the provinces that are to benefit, knowing their own needs and conditions, would be likeliest to undertake the responsibility of these training stations. Reference is made to the need for men to work in the West, while many are idle at times in Eastern cities.

In brief, Mr. Hough's argument is that indiscriminate immigration of Englishmen from the slums of the old land is unfair to the Englishman and un-

mixed farming will rule and help will be required throughout the year. The suggestions offered in this book seem reasonable to those in touch with immigration problems. The book is well worth reading.

TESTING ANTITOXINS

In recent years the use of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, etc., has become a feature in the treatment of diseases, both of men and domestic animals. As a large number of such preparations have appeared on the market, some being of uncertain strength, and others worthless, Congress wisely authorized the Department of Agriculture to buy samples in the market and test the various preparations recommended for veterinary use, and publish the results.

Among the antitoxins on the market for veterinary use is that prepared for use against tetanus, the disease commonly spoken of as "lockjaw." The animals most commonly attacked by this disease are horses and mules. The fact that many unsatisfactory results have followed the use of such antitoxins has led the United States Department of Agriculture to test the preparations put on the market by several manufacturers, both American and foreign, and the results have just been published in Bulletin 121 of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The striking feature of the results is the great variation in the strength of these antitoxins. It should be noted that the antitoxin for use on human beings is required by law to be of



Part of barns and outbuildings at Manitoba Agricultural College.

fair to Canada. It is transplanting to Western Canada the problems of the old world cities. To pick up the slum grown products of London and Liverpool and the United Kingdom cities and to place them on western homesteads spells failures. Shoulder to shoulder with the virile American settler or the Eastern Canadian farmer, he will be forced to the wall, he will naturally drift to the cities and sooner or later Western Canada will have the vexatious civic problems of the old world and the United States on its hands. That is his theory.

Mr. Hough paints a dark picture of conditions in England. He splashes his canvas with gloomy colors. He sees in the unemployment of thousands in the submerged tenth, in the overcrowded cities, England's ruin unless conditions are changed. Here is his summing up of the situation:

"Four-fifths of England live in towns, one-fifth in the country. That is the way England deliberately plots her own overthrow. It is her own armies that march against her. There is her downfall. There is her invasion. What shall be done with her town dwellers who rot and die, the hopeless poor, the submerged stratum which can never be saved? It were only a fool who would say off-hand that the remedy lies in promiscuous colonization; yet only a worse fool who can dare say that it can lie anywhere else than in intelligent colonization."

Western Canada with advancement along lines laid down by leaders in agriculture is depicted by the author as bound to arrive soon at the stage where

a certain known strength, so that the physician using it knows exactly what he is doing. But the veterinary who uses a preparation of unknown strength often fails to save the animal treated.

The tests showed that the "veterinary tetanus antitoxins vary extravagantly in their unit of strength, and some are comparatively weak in antitoxic potency." The results indicate the need for strict government supervision of such preparations for the benefit of the veterinarians and the live stock interests of the country.

TAKING THE HUSBAND'S NAME

The wife's assumption of the name of her husband at marriage originated in a Roman custom, so some authorities aver. Thus, Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey and Octavia of Cicero; and in later times the married women of most European countries signed their names in the same way, but omitted the particle equivalent to "of".

On the other hand, some assert it is a fact that as late as the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth century, Catherine Parr signed her name without any change, though she had been married twice. We also read of Lady Jane Grey, not Dudley, and Arabella Stuart, not Seymour, etc.

It has been contended, too, that the custom originated in the Scriptural idea that husband and wife are one. This was the rule of the law as far back as 1268, and it was held in the case of Bon vs. Smith, during the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman, upon marriage her former name and legally receives the name of her husband.—Bristol Times.

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Drugs Have Killed More People Than War, Pestilence and Famine.--Dr. Jno. M. Goode

"Medicine not a Science" but "An Ineffectual Speculation."—These and Other Unparing Criticisms of their own Profession are made by Eminent Physicians. Prominent Doctor Tells Why Drugs Don't Cure. Electricity the Remedy of To-day.

SHALL WE THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS? Has medical science made no progress, and are all drugs poisons?

"The science of medicine is founded upon conjecture and improved by murder," declares one of the greatest physicians in the world, Sir Astley Cooper, M.D., physician to the Queen of England.

"Drug medicines do but cure one disease by producing another," asserts Dr. Martin Payne, professor in the New York University Medical College.

"A mild mercurial course and mildly cutting a man's throat are synonymous terms," says Professor Gilman, of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

More and more eminent physicians are declaring each year that medical science has made little progress since the beginning of man.

Dr. M. O. Terry, formerly surgeon-general of New York, announced recently that in his opinion very few of the cases diagnosed as appendicitis were that disease at all, and says that in many cases where operations were performed for appendicitis a short vacation or a series of morning walks would have prevented the serious turns taken by the disease.

Dr. Osler, of "chloroform-age," fame, says: "Pain in the stomach nowadays is always appendicitis, and is recognized by the physician's wife over the telephone."

Dr. M. J. Rodermund, of Milwaukee, goes farther than either of these. He declares: "It is an absolute impossibility for the appendix in a man to become obstructed. I have witnessed and assisted in thirty-four operations of so-called appendicitis, but never have I seen a diseased appendix. Yet I have seen a number of healthy, blooming young men and women sent to the angels just because the surgeons wanted the fee of three to five hundred dollars. I mean just what I say; that it was absolutely the fee only, and the surgeons made no bones about saying so before the operation was performed."

NINETY PER CENT. NOT APPENDICITIS

Dr. A. B. Stockman quotes the statement of a physician at a meeting of physicians in Boston. This doctor has performed more operations for appendicitis than any other American doctor. He declared at the Boston meeting of doctors that 90 per cent. of the cases in which he operated for appendicitis proved not to be that disease at all. "We always tell a patient and his friends that the operation was successful," he said.

The Conviction of Experience

I declare, as my conscientious conviction founded on long experience and reflection, that if there were not a single physician, surgeon, midwife, chemist, apothecary, druggist nor drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevail. James Johnson, M.D., F.R.S.

A physician writing recently in one of the magazines, said that the practice of medicine was no science at all, and that no one could say that any cure had been made by medicine, because nature worked its own cure. There was great power in the human body to throw off disease, and in the majority of cases where the patient recovered, it was not because of the medicine given, but in spite of it.

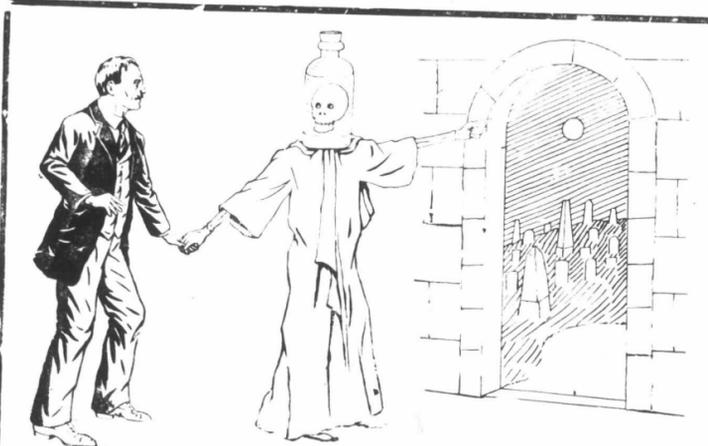
Medicines are Poisonous

In their zeal to do good, physicians have done much harm; they have hurried to the grave many who would have recovered if left to nature. All our curative agents are poisonous, and as a consequence every dose diminishes the patient's vitality. — Dr. Alonso Clark, Professor in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

This writer urges the medical fraternity to drop the nonsensical mystery with which it seeks to surround itself. Rhubarb will do as much good when ordered in English as in dog Latin, he says. Senna will not be a bit more agreeable as "Fol Sen," nor cream of tartar as "Bitar. Pot." A mixture to be taken at bedtime might just as well be written that way as "Mist. h.s. Sumida." And pure water would be equally as efficacious if written that way as when written "Aqua Pura."

SCORES PRESCRIPTION NONSENSE

"This nonsense about the writing of prescriptions is on a line with all other frauds of the medical profession," says this writer. "It is a business of pretensions, misrepresentations and frauds."



Where the Drug Bottle Leads To

Even such a high authority as The London Lancet said in a recent issue:

"In medicine and surgery, as in all arts and sciences, methods become general, they lapse into disuse, to be revived possibly at a later period and then to achieve a popularity which attaches to a supposed new thing."

Some of the most eminent physicians were asked recently to give their opinions of medicine and medical doctors. A few of the replies are here given:

Dr. C. E. Page, Boston, Mass.: "From the time in which the Father of his Country, affected by a simple and readily curable malady, pharyngitis, was killed by bleeding, up to the most recent catastrophe (February 3, 1907), of a needless operation for appendicitis, which killed a distinguished New York statesman, such operations have killed no end of good men and women."

Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was for many years one of the medical faculty of Harvard Medical School, said before his class:

"The disgrace of medicine is that colossal system of self-deception in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their creaking minerals, the vegetable kingdom robbed of all its growth, the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison bags of reptiles drained of their venom, and all conceivable abominations thus obtained thrust down the throats of individuals suffering from some fault of organization, nourishment, or vital stimulation."

Prof. Valentine Mott, the great surgeon, says: "Of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain."

Dr. Abercrombie, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, says: "Medicine has been called by philosophers the art of conjecturing; the science of guessing."

Dr. Jacob Bigelow, formerly President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, says: "The premature death of medical men brings with it the humiliating conclusion that medicine is still an ineffectual speculation."

Prof. Gregory, of the Edinburgh Medical College, said to his medical class: "Gentlemen, 99 out of every 100 medical facts are medical lies, and medical doctrines are, for the most part, stark, staring nonsense."

Dr. Albert Leffingwell, of the American Humane Association, says: "I do not believe that the average length of human life would be diminished by an hour if all the drugs of Christendom were dumped into the sea—barring, perhaps, half a dozen."

SAYS DRUGS MUST GO

M. A. McLaughlin, the man who proved that he was five years ahead of Professor Loeb in discovering that "electricity is life," says that the present system of drugging must be abolished.

He is the inventor of the most successful device for electrifying the human body. His experience has been broad, covering a period of twenty-two years.

He is recognized as one of the leading authorities on electrical treatment, and thousands of cured people attest the success of his remedy.

Talking to a reporter yesterday, he said: "The old school doctor has had his day. His methods belong to the mystery and superstition of the dark ages."

"The physicians of to-day are doing just what the doctors a thousand years ago did—dosing sick and suffering humanity with poisons."

"Any man who thinks for himself knows that poison cannot build up health. They will give temporary relief by stupefying the nerves, but

they don't remove the cause of disease. As long as the cause remains no cure can be effected.

"If you had a real fine watch and some part of its mechanism broke, would you try to mend it by filling it with oil? No, you would take it to the best watchmaker you knew and have him find the cause of the trouble and repair it."

"Your body is far more delicate mechanism than any watch. It is the most complicated machine on earth, yet when some vital part breaks down or fails to work properly, you try to make it go by doping yourself with poisonous drugs."

"All your vital organs, including the heart, stomach, liver and kidneys, are run by a power called nerve force. Any doctor will admit that. Nerve force is just another name for electricity. When any of these organs break down or become

The Best Doctor

No doctor can cure all diseases. That's all "moonshine." They are "pretenders." If you can't cure a man tell him so. Physicians use too many drugs. I believe that the best doctor is the one who knows the worthlessness of medicines. — Dr. Wm. Osler in an address to physicians.

inactive, sickness or disease results. Now you can't cure the trouble until you remove the cause—repair the part that is broken down. The only way to do this is to give nature the power to do it. All you need is motive power, electricity. You can't get that from drugs. My method is to restore this electricity wherever lacking, and pain and disease will disappear. That's the natural way of curing.

"When I say that my remedy cures, I don't ask you to believe me until I prove it. I have one or more cured patients in nearly every town on the map. I'll send you the names of those near you, and you can ask them about my treatment."

"I know that many people are skeptical about testimonials, and they have a reason to be. Quacks and patent-medicine makers have fooled the public so often by printing bogus letters that it is hard to believe any. Every testimonial I publish is genuine, and I have a standing reward of \$1,000 for proof that any of them were bought."

DON'T TRY TO FOOL NATURE

"Few people realize the danger in drugs until their health is gone or their nerves and vitals wrecked by poisonous mixtures."

"Then you can understand how useless it is to try to fool nature with stimulants, narcotics and poisons."

"The ostrich hides its head and thinks he is out of reach of the hunter's rifle. Some people do things just as absurd."

"You cover up the symptoms of a disease and imagine you are cured. Just as soon as you stop using the drug the trouble returns worse than ever."

"You have got to remove the cause before you can cure any ailment."

"If you have a splinter in your finger, the only way to get rid of the pain and inflammation is to get the splinter out. Of course, you could take morphine or cocaine and relieve all pain for a while, but that wouldn't remove the splinter which causes it."

"The reason for nearly every chronic ailment or disease is a want of vitality and energy by some part of your body machinery."

WOMEN SAVED FROM BUTCHERY

"Thousands of women submit to dangerous operations which could easily be avoided by the use of my Belt. But the average woman imagines that the only thing to do, after drugs fail, is to resort to the surgeon's knife."

"Most female complaints are the result of low vitality, or weak, impoverished nerves. Where there is a deficiency of vital nerve force there is bound to be sluggish action of the organs affected, and then disease."

"My Electric Belt saturates the nerves with a gentle stream of electric life, enabling them to keep up a vigorous and regular action of all the organs of the body. It builds up vitality and strength in every weakened part, thereby removing the cause of disease."

"A great number of people suffer from pains and aches called rheumatism, or lumbago, or neuralgia, caused by impoverished nerves crying for aid. The life of these nerves is electricity and nothing else will cure them. I can send a gentle current from my Belt so that it will convey the life direct to the ailing part and relief is often felt in an hour. I frequently cure such cases in ten days."

ABOUT CONCERNS WHO ADVERTISE

"There is a whole lot of prejudice against concerns who advertise, due no doubt to the large number of quacks and schemers that have foisted worthless treatments on the public during the past few years."

"If it were not for this prejudice I would not be able to handle all the business that would come to me. The many fake electric belts and batteries advertised by charlatans, have made everyone skeptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until everybody knows it."

"Any organ of the body, any part that lacks the necessary vitality to perform its natural functions, can be restored by my method."

"It gives strength; it makes the blood rich and warm; it vitalizes the nerves and puts vim into the brain and the muscles; it just makes a good man out of a bad one in every way."

"With my Belt I cure rheumatism in its worst form; I cure pains and aches, weak nerves, general debility and any other trouble which can be cured by restoring strength."

"No matter where you live, you can be treated as successfully as if you were here at my office—as this is a home remedy."

Mr. Wm. C. Allan, 639 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., says:

Dear Sir—"I wish to tell you that I am in splendid health and strength. Under Providence your Belt made a new man of me. I gave it away when I was cured, and I know that it fixed the other fellow up, too."

Mr. J. F. Worley, Gull Lake, Sask., writes:

Dear Sir—"When I got your Belt, nineteen months ago, my stomach bothered me so that I could not sleep at night, and my head hurt me so that I thought I would lose my mind; I thought I would sure go crazy, and my limbs would cramp so that I would have to get out of bed and rub them; so when I received your Belt I did not wear it more than three nights till I could lie down and sleep all night, so the money I paid you for your Belt is cheerfully yours. If this will help you any, you can use it, for I think that electricity is the proper way of curing all chronic diseases. Wishing you the best of success."

BOOK WORTH \$1.00 FREE

To any man or woman who will mail me this coupon I will send free (closely sealed), my finely illustrated book regarding the cause and cure of disease. This book is written in plain language, and explains many secrets you should know.

Don't spend another cent on doctors and their worthless medicines.

My Belt cures to stay cured. You should know about it.

Don't wait another minute.

Cut out this coupon right now and mail it, if you can't call. I'll send the book without delay, absolutely free.

Free Test of my Belt to those who call.

Office hours. — 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday until 8:30 p.m.

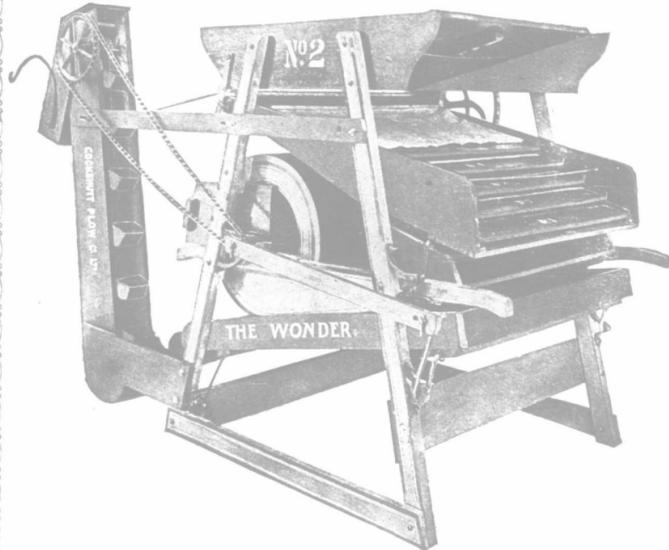
Put your name and address on this coupon and send it in. Cut the coupon out this minute and save it.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can. Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your books, as advertised. NAME ADDRESS

Most Wonderful of Grain Cleaners is the "WONDER"

The One Positive Success in Separating Wild Oats from Wheat and Barley

Fifteen Sieves [all Zinc] are used in this PERFECT GRAIN CLEANER with Oscillating Feed Pan and Adjustable Upper and Lower Shoes



The gang of **FIVE ZINC SCREENS** used in the upper shoe for wheat (the top sieve covered with oil cloth) makes it practically impossible for the oats to pass through with the wheat.

The special construction of the sieves is carried out with the effect always in view of retaining the **flat** position of the wild oats so they will not go through the round sieve holes with the wheat. This end has been perfectly attained and the operation of the sieves is invariable. The upper shoe sieves range shorter and shorter and those oats that happen to go through with the wheat fall on blank iron and **start off in a flat position**, which lessens the chance of their going through the lower screens before they are out on the tail-board. As their passage over the screens is shorter each time, they are eventually screened out.

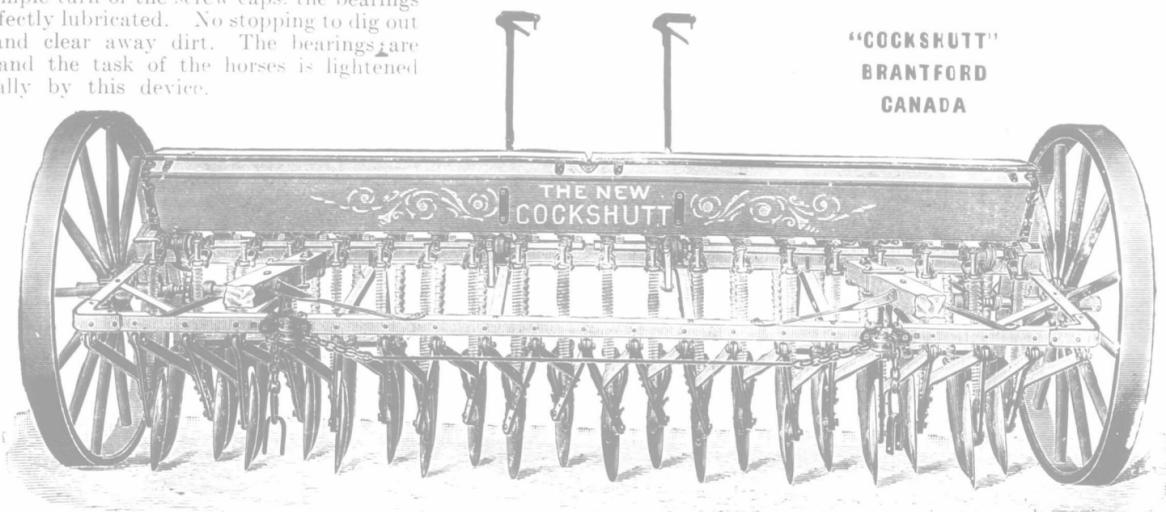
We cannot do justice to the many ingenious devices introduced into this machine in a brief notice. Write us at once for our **detailed** printed matter, giving the fullest particulars, or see the Cockshutt Agent; but five minutes inspection of the "Wonder" doing its work would convince you that here indeed is a cleaner that will **clean perfectly and clean rapidly**.

Made in two sizes: No. 2, screens 32 in. wide; No. 1, screens 24 in. wide. We recommend the large size mill (No. 2), as its capacity is much larger, and it is quite easy to handle. Either can be furnished with a strong, practicable bagger of large capacity.

Unlike other makes the "Wonder" includes a gang of four upper shoe zinc barley screens in its regular equipment (no extras). It is important that this special barley gang can be used for abnormally large wheat. See the Cockshutt Agent.

NEW SELF-OILING SEEDER

The New Cockshutt requires no Oil Can. By a simple turn of the screw caps, the bearings are perfectly lubricated. No stopping to dig out holes and clear away dirt. The bearings are saved and the task of the horses is lightened materially by this device.



"COCKSHUTT"
BRANTFORD
CANADA

The New Cockshutt is provided with **Compression Grease Cups** at all important bearings. These cups are filled with hard oil at the beginning of the season; the covering cap is also filled and screwed on. This means a steady and continuous lubrication at these points, and the bother and irregularity of the oil can is eliminated. It excludes all dust and grit; friction is reduced to an imperceptible point. The Cockshutt is the **Only Drill** possessing this unique device in oiling.

The **Lubrication of the Bearings of the Disc Blades** is one of the most striking features of this seeder. They are provided with an unusually large oil chamber and the oil supply is retained by a special screw cap. The bearings are absolutely protected from dust by a spring dust cap. These oil chambers are filled before leaving the factory and will run for a whole season without replenishing. The following spring you have only to remove the cap and insert the hard oil. We furnish with each drill a special compression grease cup for filling the Disc bearings easily.

Get the Cockshutt Agent to show you this **Perfect Modern Drill** or write us for Catalog.

COCKSHUTT PLOW Co. Ltd., Winnipeg
REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON EDMONTON