

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL



"That is how
I would have
my country drawn,
were I a
Canadian"
Rudyard Kipling

Published according to Act of Parliament in Great Britain

Christmas Number

Price 25 Cents

December 16th, 1908

KARN PIANOS

KARN ORGANS & KARN PIANO PLAYERS

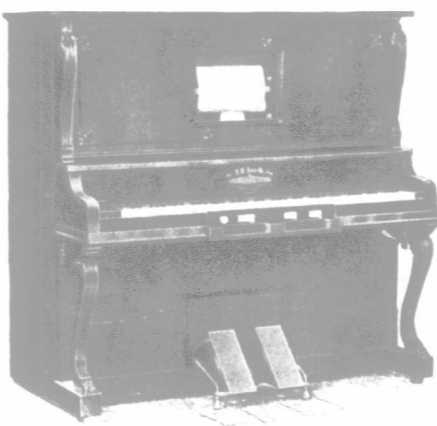
Sold from coast to coast and throughout the known world

Met with words of praise from the world's best critics

Details of Construction and Points of Superiority of the

Karn Pianos

1. CASE.—The Case and all panels are made of five thicknesses of the best highly seasoned lumber glued together, the grain of each thickness running across that of the thickness next to it, thus rendering it impossible for any portion of the case to shrink, swell or split.
2. PIN BLOCK.—The Pin Block is constructed of highly seasoned maple, cross-banded, the grain of each layer running in opposite direction to that next to it, thus rendering it impossible for the Pin Block to split, and affording unusual solidity and rendering the piano less liable to get out of tune.
3. SCALE AND TONE.—The scale is so drawn as to afford absolute evenness throughout the entire register, and produces a tone of sympathetic quality and of great volume, purity and duration.
4. SOUNDING BOARDS.—All Sounding Boards are made of best quality of mountain-grown spruce, and are compressed in such a manner as to obtain the tonal quality of the violin.
5. METAL FRAME.—The system of construction and cross-bar bracing of the plate are such as to give absolute safety against the pull of the strings.
6. STRINGING.—The Pochlman steel wire, manufactured in Germany, is used, and particular attention is paid to graduation in order to produce a smooth and even tone. All bass strings are made in our own factory, thereby insuring the use of the best quality and careful winding.
7. CHIPPING.—In addition to the usual "Chipping," the strings are rubbed sufficiently to take out the stretch, thereby prolonging the standing in tune of the piano.
8. ACTION.—The Karn Patent Repeating Action is used exclusively. It is acknowledged to be the standard piano action, being so constructed, finished and regulated as to produce a pliant, easy and responsive touch, coupled with unerring precision and great powers of repetition.
9. HAMMERS.—The Hammers and all Felts used are of the best quality produced.
10. VOICING.—The Hammers are so treated as to insure perfect evenness and durability of tone.
11. KEYS.—The material used is of the finest grade of highly-seasoned, straight-grain wood, covered with the best ivory.



The Pianauto Piano Player

Inventive genius has given to those who love music and yet lack the technical knowledge to become familiar with its various forms, a rare substitute—THE PIANAUTO PIANO PLAYER. Here is an instrument with the talent of a Paderewski! It can play the works of the great masters in a style that will eclipse the foremost of living pianists. The Pianauto in the home brings the family into close communion with the magnificent genius of Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann and Wagner. It places in command the loftiest musical inspiration, the shades of those masters are constantly with us. Money spent on a poor piano player is money thrown away. Money spent on an artistic piano player such as the Pianauto is money well invested.

It never fails to charm the refined sense and expand the knowledge of music. Cleanness in execution, and the ability to impart the emotional expression that the score demands are to be found in the Pianauto and are the CHIEF FEATURES to be considered in choosing a piano player. Music Refines the Home Life. The home that cannot boast some musical culture is a barren ideal. How necessary it is that the family should become familiar with the masterpieces of musical art! Not every family has its accomplished musician, and to those families that suffer in this respect the Pianauto is a positive blessing. With it the greatest musical compositions can be performed in a finished manner by any member of the family that will have the patience to master the mechanism of the Pianauto. The Piano can be used as an ordinary Piano—apart from the Piano Player. Thousands of compositions to select from.

The Pianauto

The remarkable Pianauto Piano Player has many points of superiority in comparison with other instruments of a similar character. Its tone is more brilliant and sympathetic and has more of the HUMAN EXPRESSION in it. The TECHNICAL EFFECTS that can be secured on a Pianauto are far in excess of those on other piano players.

Testimonials

J. OSCAR HONSBURGER, Toronto, Ont., Teacher of Piano and Voice, and Conductor of Musical Conventions.

IDEAL. The Karn Piano has given me the greatest satisfaction; the evenness of the scale, full, pure tone and faultless touch, make it an instrument of the very highest class. The fine singing quality of the tone makes it an ideal piano for accompanying singers.

FRANK B. FENWICK, Calgary, Alberta. ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE. I feel justified in saying that for artistic excellence your Piano stands without a rival. The purity and sympathy of tone has clearly demonstrated the great advancement made in the manufacture of a Piano for artistic purposes. Permit me to congratulate you upon your achievements.

C. W. IRELAND, Vancouver, B.C.

PERFECT. The Karn Piano artfully rivied, we are more than satisfied with it—in fact, delighted. The whole instrument is in perfect harmony. The articulation all that could be desired. The action of the soft pedal in particular is beautiful, every note being distinct and clear, and not muffled and blurred as in some Pianos.

ADOLPH BAUER, Music Director, Delta Fur Open Co.

DEEP AND POWERFUL. The tone of the Karn Piano is remarkably pure and brilliant throughout, while the bass is deep and powerful and the touch is delightfully sympathetic. I pronounce them equal in every respect to any of the leading American Pianos.



Good for \$15.00 on Karn Organ	Cut out this Coupon— IT IS VALUABLE <i>To anyone purchasing one of our instruments this coupon will be accepted as part payment on</i>	Good for \$25.00 on Karn Piano
\$\$\$\$\$	Karn Piano - - \$25.00 Karn Organ - - \$15.00	\$\$\$\$\$
Good for \$25.00 on Karn Pipe Organ		Good for \$25.00 on Karn Piano Player

The Karn Piano & Organ Co. Limited
 358 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada

T
 If yo
 We g
 We s
 We
 havi
 ticke
 Grai
 sessi
 shou
 that
 you
 it w
 viol
 furt
 100
 per
 No.
 con
 he l
 bet
 to r
 sim
 rec
 the
 sho
 and
 yea
 ver
 are
 buy
 froi
 eitl
 sid
 shi
 ca
 me
 ave
 his
 to
 abl
 rec
 thi
 soi
 leg
 fic
 th
 ba
 of
 th
 wl
 th
 wt
 th
 wl
 di
 at
 m
 gr
 ca
 at
 WH
 OFFI
 RIN

NOTE PARTICULARLY ITEM ON GRAIN

TO GRAIN GROWERS

If you are on the C. P. R., ship to Fort William; if on the C. N. R., ship to Port Arthur. Bill to your own order, advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, and we will watch the grading. Send your Bill of Lading in to us, and if you wish it, we will remit you a liberal advance on same, and will send the balance as soon as we get the out-turns.

We give special attention to LOW GRADE WHEAT, and at times it pays to forward same to Ontario to be sold to the Millers. We keep ourselves thoroughly posted and carefully follow the instructions given from the shipper, but if the selling be left to our judgment we can very often strike the top of an advancing market.

We send the shipper an invoice for each car and attach either the original or duplicate copies of the inspector's certificate and the out-turns. Our aim is to satisfy the shipper in every respect; and we are certain if you give us a trial it will lead to a continuance of your patronage.

We have the best of connections in the East for oats, barley and flax, and can always pay the highest prices. Write for our grain letter and shipping instructions, which will explain more fully the advantages in shipping to us. We are licensed and bonded by Dominion Government to carry on business.

If you want to get the highest prices for your wheat, oats, barley and flax, ship to the old pioneer firm of McBEAN BROS., established 1884.

McBEAN BROS., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

OUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT

FARMERS:—We are again offering farmers a little further advice about conditions relative to shipping their own grain. Lately we have been receiving letters from old customers who are having considerable trouble getting their shipping bills when the car was loaded through an elevator. As soon as the grain ordered out has been loaded, the farmer may hand in his storage tickets to the elevator operator with the amount of storage charges against the grain and demand his shipping bill. Failure to deliver this bill of lading is in violation of the Manitoba Grain Act. Therefore, when your car is loaded demand your shipping bill and see that you get it. This grain is your property and you should have the documents for it in your own possession to be used in any way you may think fit. Be sure to get your own shipping bills every time. Then, again, when a farmer places his name on the Railway Order Book for a car he should receive notification from the station agent that his car is there when his turn comes. The farmer then has twenty-four hours to load, and should be able to finish loading in that time the Railway Company can charge him \$1.00 per day until the car is loaded. It is not necessary to have grain waiting at the station to immediately take possession of the car. If you are unable to load the car at that time you are supposed to advise the station agent and he gives the car to the next man, but otherwise the car is yours to load as long as you claim it when you are notified that it is there. Don't allow anyone to argue or trick you out of your turn when you want the car. For the station agent to give the car to another out of turn is in violation of the Manitoba Grain Act again. You have your rights, therefore demand fair and just treatment. It is only what is due you.

It certainly pays farmers to ship their own grain, although many farmers still adhere to the old method and patronize the local buyer by selling their grain by the wagon load. For further illustration we will take the average price of the different grades of wheat from October 1, 1908, to Nov. 25, 1908: Average price in store Fort William or Port Arthur, 1 Northern 100c; 2 Northern, 97c; 3 Northern 95c; No. 4 wheat 92c; No. 5 wheat, 88c; No. 6 wheat, 80c; Feed wheat, 72c. Suppose we take the freight rate from a point say 15c per 100 lbs., or 9c per bushel with 1c per bus. commission makes a total of 10c to be deducted from the above prices. This means 1 Northern 90c; 2 Northern, 87c; 3 Northern 85c; No. 4 wheat, 82c; No. 5 wheat 78c; No. 6 wheat, 70c; Feed wheat, 62c clear on track point of shipment. Now, we will leave these prices clear on track at point of shipment to the careful perusal and consideration of the farmer who has either already sold his wheat or been offered prices for it by the wagon load, and let him determine for himself just what percentage of the real value he has received or would have received. You will notice that the average value of that extremely poor quality of wheat which grades Feed wheat was 62c, and as the quality became better the rise in price was rapid. Your clear-sighted discernment and judgment should warn you to swerve from the old method of continual loss to the new methods that teach you how to retain your own hard-earned money by shipping your own grain. If you have not yet ventured shipping a car, don't neglect to get thoroughly acquainted with the few necessary and simple particulars connected with shipping grain. The only real difficulty is the loading of the car.

When cars shipped by farmers are unloaded at Fort William or Port Arthur the Company generally advises farmers that it is necessary to pay the freight at once to get the warehouse receipt. Now, this is only an official notification, or more correctly simply a form which the companies go through. It is not necessary for the shipper to pay any attention to it at all. When the shipper finally sells his car the buyer will attend to the paying of the freight charges. The farmer may hold his shipping bill as long as he likes without paying the freight, and even should the buyer of the car wish to hold the grain longer he does not have to pay the freight until he is ready to do so. Don't pay any attention to these notifications.

We dislike very much to be harping continually upon any subject, but the danger and possibilities of injury to the financial success of the farmer is so great that we want them to think and study carefully the following statement: "That commission firms cannot make a success of their business when they charge 4c per bushel commission." In fact we have for several years carefully figured on this item, and find that only a fair average profit can be secured by adhering strictly to the 1c per bushel charge. This means that commission merchants who advertise a 1c per bushel commission charge, and at the same time are paying merchants at country points half of this commission for soliciting cars for them, are losing money or else they are securing their full 1c per bushel through some other underhand jugglery or trickery, and the shipper really has to pay the full cent per bushel besides the commission to the country buyers. If they are losing money farmers should not trust overmuch to their reliability. Then the Rules of the Grain Exchange distinctly forbid any registered commission firm here from engaging any party or parties at country points at either a salary or on commission to solicit car lots for them who are at the same time engaged in any other business whatever at either a salary or for themselves. The violation of this rule is a clear case of commercial dishonesty, and its ultimate proof would result in a heavy fine being imposed on that firm. Consider this: When a man can deliberately practice bare-faced dishonesty towards other men with whom he associates daily, and from all appearances indicating the very best of good fellowship, we would not be far wrong in thinking that for them it would be far more easy to be crooked and dishonest with the farmer whom he probably has never seen and very likely does not care a rap about as long as he can secure as much money as possible from him. We consider this a reasonable view. Then, remember this: Don't put any faith in assurances by country merchants employed in this way that the firm they represent is the only honest, reliable concern. To earn his money the merchant must get these car lots, and you will find that the average merchant does not consider the best interests of the farmer when there is a chance to skin a little extra money out of him. You may be sure that to make a profitable business his commission firm will have to have their 1c per bushel anyway, and you will eventually have to pay it in some way or other. Shun these paid merchants, and send your shipping bills to a good reliable commission merchant direct and get good, honest, square treatment and the full value of your grain. There are lots of honest grain merchants here who are quite capable of handling car lots to the utmost satisfaction for any farmer.

We do not care to hold ourselves up as a standard of honesty, but we do say our business has been, is, and will be conducted as honestly as our understanding of what is right and correct will permit and at every opportunity we intend to use our best endeavors to weed out the dishonest practices in the Exchange should we be able to unearth them.

Since our advertisement in "The Northwest Farmer" which so strongly urged farmers to "Hold their wheat," prices have advanced around 10c per bushel and we are yet of the opinion that the tendency is towards even higher prices. We are not yet able to see where dealers get their legitimate reasons for decrying the real value of our grain unless it is for their own personal ends. It is all wanted, and badly wanted. This year's crop in both Canada and the United States has proven only an average yield, while present estimates of the Argentine crop leads us to believe that their best yield will be below the average. With the enormous shortage already incurred in previous years, and no actual increase in production, there is no justification in advocating that present prices are too high. The nations must have bread and each year with the visible supply becoming more and more limited, it cannot mean anything else than higher prices. It has been estimated that nearly half the exportable surplus of wheat in both Canada and the United States has been exported during the last three months, and the balance still held in the country will have to keep exporters going for the next eight or nine months. The inference is undeniable and should strongly influence farmers to make the most of this situation by continuing to "hold their grain." You will also notice by the papers that a large Chicago clique have control of both the American and Canadian wheat markets, and there is a considerable talk about forcing prices up to around the 125c mark. This in print looks pretty easy, but we must not forget that even though we have a very large shortage in our wheat crops and a shortage in visible supply, that when prices advance several cents per bushel the consumers are forced to use other grains of a much inferior quality for breadstuffs, and the resultant lessening of consumptive demand naturally increases the visible supply of wheat. Should wheat prices be forced up around the 120c mark the amount of our wheat consumed would decrease enormously, and the Chicago clique would be forced to take delivery of the actual wheat, but are simply introducing a bull movement, exciting the public to buy at the higher prices, which of course gives them a chance to unload their large holdings. We admit that prices could easily be forced to 125c by a good strong bull movement but the danger to the capitalists who undertake this exploit is extreme financially. Should our 1 Northern wheat go above the 110c mark, we don't think that we would have the least hesitation in advising farmers to dispose of their grain. Prices might be forced higher, but under present circumstances we do not think that natural conditions warrant a further advance, and long continued holding above this price might result in a disastrous break.

Farmers shipping their own grain should keep themselves in touch with us that we might be in a position to advise them should any unforeseen change occur in the market which might have a tendency to force prices either up or down. The conditions affecting our market here are so many and varied that any change in the conditions governing any wheat-growing country or any importing country in any part of the whole world has a resultant effect upon the value of our grain. This is the reason why it is so extremely difficult to forecast the probabilities of our market and be positively certain that the forecast is correct.

If you have grain to ship, write for our circular letter containing shipping instructions. It will explain how to ship your own grain clearly, and also give you considerable information about how we do business here.

McBEAN BROS.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

BRANDON MANITOBA.

SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS,
T. J. SOMERVILLE, PROP'R.
MONUMENTS, & HEADSTONES,
& CEMETERY FENCES.

**THE LARGEST
AND BEST**

We import our MARBLE in carload lots from Vermont and Italy. All kinds and styles of

**HEADSTONES
AND
MONUMENTS**

ABERDEEN TO BRANDON

A long distance indeed, but nine-tenths of the granite we handle comes direct to us in car lots from the Scottish quarries. When you buy from us you pay no jobber's profits. Our prices are rock bottom.

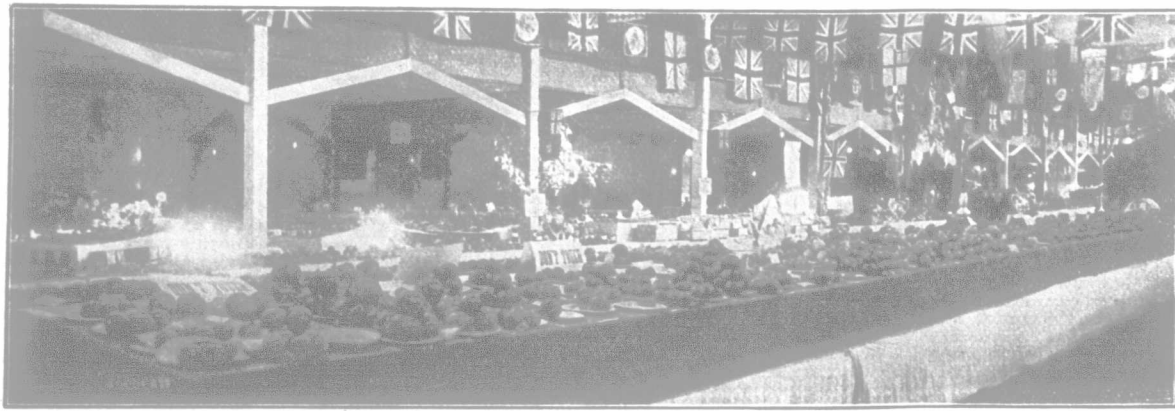
MAIL ORDERS

Be wise, and deal direct with us. We can sell you from 15% to 30% cheaper than you can buy elsewhere

Remember! **BRANDON**

Vancouver Island **FRUIT LANDS are MOST PROFITABLE because there is the best market in Canada for all produce in the City of VICTORIA**

which is not only the great Residential City of the West, but the last port of call for all steamers using the North Pacific Ocean. Victoria has been described as "A Bit of England on the Shores of the Pacific," which certainly conveys a very excellent idea of what the city actually is, its institutions, buildings, clubs, homes, manners and customs being essentially of English character, and one with any knowledge of England would imagine as he walked its streets, or conversed with its people that he was, indeed, in a bit of England, and it is these characteristics that make the city extremely interesting to all visitors from the United States. There is, however, one respect in which Victoria excels England, and that is in the matter of sunshine. There is in this city a much larger average sunshine than in any county of England, or any other part of the United Kingdom. As a tourist and residential city, Victoria is now well established, but somehow the fact has been lost sight of that it is the centre of one of the most beautiful stretches of country in the West, possesses unsurpassed facilities for mixed farming, poultry-raising, dairying and especially for fruit growing and the cultivation of flowering bulbs. No organized or systematic effort has been made until recently to thoroughly develop fruit culture; but there is no reason why the districts around Victoria should not develop a business in certain lines equal to any, surpassing that of California.



large number of sales made to its readers, it has well repaid us for its publication. Nearly twenty years' experience in handling realty on Vancouver Island enables us to select those properties which are worth the price asked. If you are a buyer, you undoubtedly wish to purchase to the best advantage and to secure reliable information from those having experience in the country. In placing yourself in our hands, you are under no expense, the commission being paid by the seller. We will, whenever desirable, personally conduct intending purchasers to examine the properties we have listed. We may claim for ourselves the distinction of having placed upon the market the principal successful fruit-growing subdivisions in the vicinity of Victoria, the North Dairy Farm and Gordon Head districts being recognized as superior to anything yet developed. Our house list is open to inspection, and contains many choice cottages and bungalows.

R. S. DAY & BEAUMONT BOGGS
ESTABLISHED 1890
Victoria, B. C.

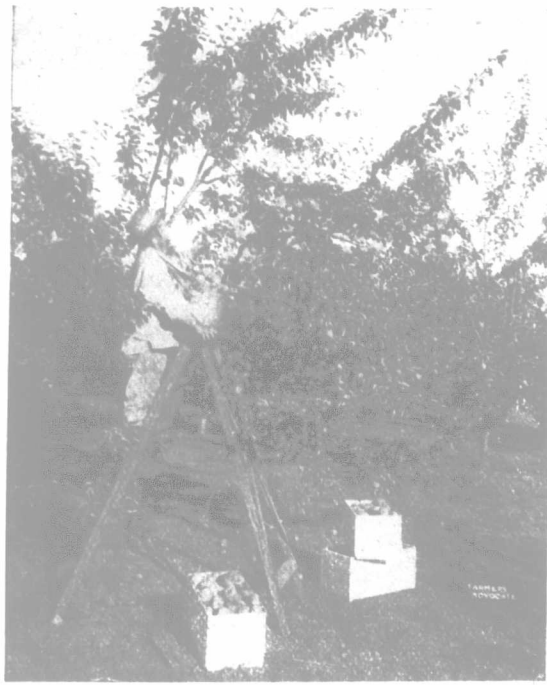
Cut out this coupon and mail to us if you think of coming to B. C.

Name

Post Office

Please send me your "Home List" and any other descriptive literature of British Columbia free of all charge.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE



Fruit Growing
IN THE
OKANAGAN
B. C.

Those who intend locating in this charming Orchard Spot of Canada should WRITE US AT ONCE for full information. We have PROPERTIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at PRICES and TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

Orchard Lands, (unplanted) from \$100 per acre up	
Orchard Lands, (planted) ..	150 " "
Mixed Farming Lands ..	30 " "
Partly Improved Ranches ..	25 " "

Dairy Farms, Chicken Ranches and excellent Stock-raising propositions. CALL ON US WHEN YOU ARRIVE AT VERNON or DROP US A LINE FOR PARTICULARS.

ORCHARD @ JOHNSTON
Real Estate Agents.

P. O. Box 169

VERNON, B. C.



STOP
off at
ENDERBY, B. C.

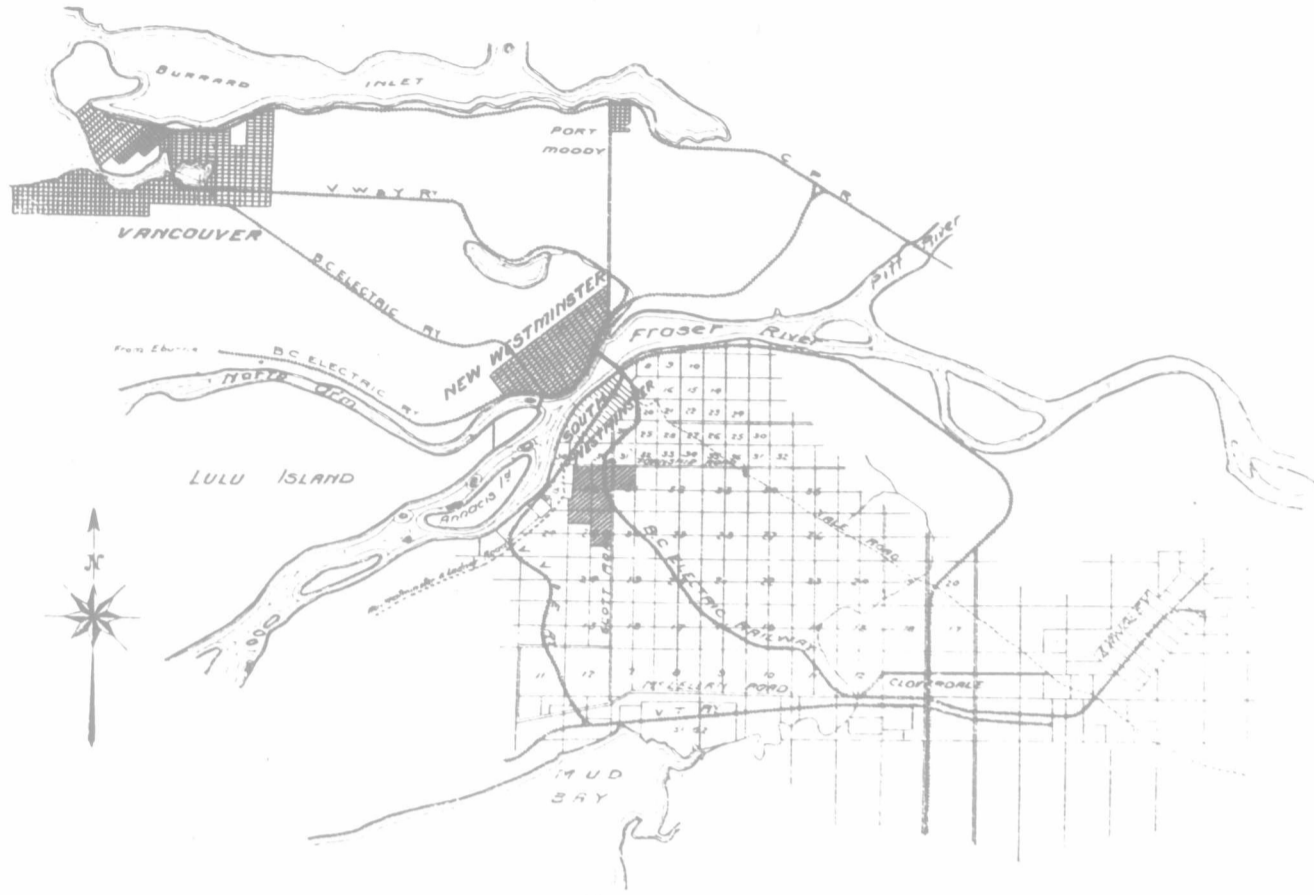
One day devoted to inspection of this district will be well spent. First-class land can still be bought at nearer prairie prices, because no speculative boom has been started.

Enderby is on the north end of the Okanagan Valley, the second station from Sicamous Junction. Soil mostly rich loam with lighter patches in the higher parts.

I have a number of fine farms for sale at half the prices prevailing further down the valley.

DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY.

JAMES MOWAT
Enderby, B. C.



Unsurpassed Opportunity

for investing in British Columbia Fruit lands. We have placed on the market nine hundred acres of suburban lands lying two miles from the business centre of the City of New Westminster. The best roads in the country run through the property, and the new line of the British Columbia Electric Railway traverses the full length of the property. Settlers will have the pleasures of a country home as well as the convenience of the city, including electric light, telephone and train service. The lots vary in size from three to five acres, and every lot has splendid

soil and is easily cleared. You can buy this land for \$100 per acre, on terms of one-third cash and balance in one and two years at 6 per cent. This property is particularly adapted for growing fruit and garden truck and produce of this kind always commands a good price in the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster. If you do not wish to live on the property, we strongly advise you to buy anyway, as the property in this vicinity along the line of the British Columbia Electric Railway is increasing rapidly in value. Write at once for more information regarding this and other properties.

DOMINION TRUST CO. LTD.

T. R. PEARSON, Manager.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

WALL PLASTER

1909 Building Season will soon be with us, all prospective builders should write for our booklet on Wall Plasters.

We manufacture the most reliable Wall Plasters on the market.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

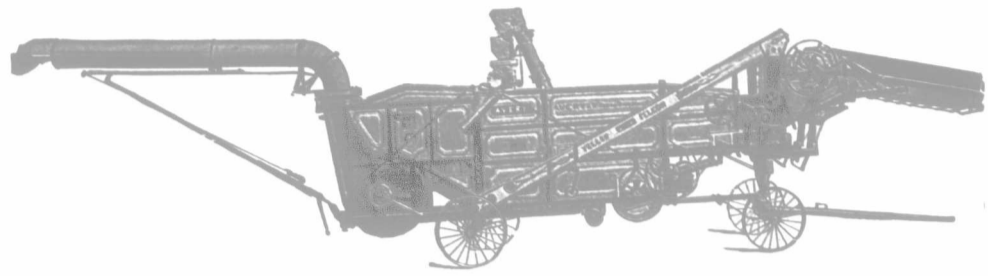
- "Empire" Wood Fibre Plaster
- "Empire" Cement Wall Plaster
- "Empire" Finish Plaster
- Gold Dust Finish Plaster
- Gilt Edge Plaster of Paris and
- All Gypsum Products

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. Limited

Office and Mill
Winnipeg, Man.

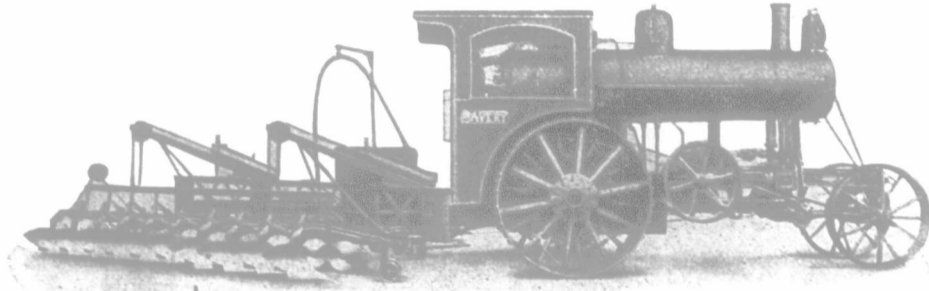
Mail Us the Coupon and Get a New 1909 Avery Catalog Free

Each year we endeavor to put out a better catalog—plainer illustrations and clearer descriptions—and when you get our new 1909 catalog, we believe you will agree that we have done this. There will be illustrations of our factory and branch houses. Page plates showing things you can do with AVERY SINGLE AND DOUBLE CYLINDER ENGINES, and we will show you the "YELLOW FELLOW" SEPARATOR and STEAM PLOW OUTFIT in natural colors. It will be a catalog well worth your while writing for.



The Avery Yellow Fellow Separator

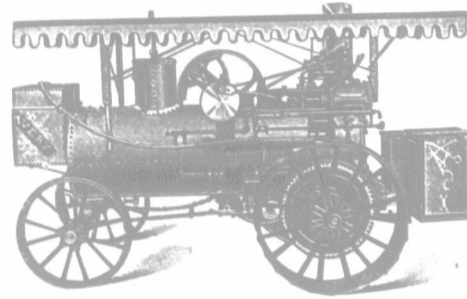
closed the season of 1908 with better records than ever, and its former records were hard to beat. Jumbo Fool, Steel Teeth, Heavy Avery Cylinder, No Choke Elevator, etc., are a few Avery features that cause more threshermen to buy Avery "Yellow Fellows" every year.



The Avery Double Undermounted Engine is built for pulling and actually delivers a greater amount of pulling power at the draw-box than other engines rated the same or even higher. It is a splendid engine for both PLOWING and THRESHING purposes.

THE AVERY SINGLE CYLINDER RETURN FLUE ENGINES.

when questions of fuel used, repair bills, easy firing and smooth running are considered, are always in the lead. The work of an Avery Engine tells its own story.



CANADIAN JOBBERS

Winnipeg,

Haug Bros. & Nellerhoe Co., Ltd.

FREE CATALOG COUPON.

Cut off coupon and mail to
HAUG BROS. & NELLERMOE CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
and get free our big Avery Catalog.


Name.....

Address.....

Please state here if you are in the market for any

machinery; if so, what, when you will buy and

whether new or second-hand.



Emerson, the eminent philosopher, in an Essay on Eloquence, said, in speaking of a man whom he described as a Godsend to his town:

"He is put together like a WALTHAM WATCH."

14,000,000
WALTHAM WATCHES
now in use.

The "Perfected American Watch"—an illustrated book of interesting information in regard to the different grades of Waltham Watches will be sent free upon request.

Waltham Watch Company

WALTHAM, MASS

The Lands of the New Britain Orchards Association

are located in the most [famous] fruit growing district in that most [glorious] Lower Fraser Valley of British Columbia. LIFE HERE IS INDEED WORTH LIVING and one cannot imagine a more enjoyable and profitable life than on a few acres of our rich fruit land.

Pears,
Apples,
Peaches,
Plums,
Cherries,



Apples,
Pears,
Peaches,
Plums,
Cherries,

and all kinds of berries yield enormous crops

Without Irrigation

This means immense profits to the growers because of ready cash markets in the coast cities. Vancouver and New Westminster are just thirty minutes run by electric car from our lands. If you are coming to the Pacific coast this winter you cannot afford to overlook the vast opportunities both for the settler and investor at New Britain Orchards. Write early stating when you expect to be in Vancouver and our Association Manager will meet you and personally conduct you over the country.

THE MANAGER

New Britain Orchards Association
Vancouver, B. C.



McLaughlin & Ellis, Ltd.
GRAIN

Ship us your Grain and get the best prices. We will give you the benefit of 20 years experience. Write us for our DAILY MARKET LETTER, It will make you money and us friends.

Address : 423 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Frank G. Simpson. A.T. Hepworth.

GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

YOU GET BEST RESULTS—Shipping Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax
Advise **SIMPSON-HEPWORTH CO., Limited**
We sell all grain on the OPEN MARKET to the highest bidder. That is what brings best results.

Box 823 Liberal advances Prompt settlements 336 Grain Exchange



SHIP YOUR OWN GRAIN
GET ALL THE PROFITS

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Prompt Settlements. Write for Free Booklet!
"Every Farmer's Form Filler" and Shipment Forms
Mark your Shipping Bills—Advise

PETER JANSEN COMPANY
GRAIN COMMISSION WINNIPEG MAN.

Bonded **G. G. G. Co.** Licensed

FARMERS! TAKE A LOOK!

Wheat Oats
Flax Barley

When shipping your grain this season remember the Farmer's Company. Don't sell your grain on street. Ship it and get the highest price going. We have formed a Claims Department in our office and all claims for shortage, lumber for grain doors, damage to grain in transit, etc., are carefully looked after. Write for any information you may want and ship your grain to—

The Grain Grower's Grain Co., Limited
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

BEEMAN'S 1909 MODEL "JUMBO" GRAIN CLEANER



Guaranteed Capacity on Wheat: 100 Bushels Per Hour.

Sold on trial. If not the most rapid and perfect grain cleaner, can be returned.

Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separation, and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed.

Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat.

Separates frosted, shrunken or sprouted wheat raising the quality from one to three grades making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel.

The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds and separates perfectly all foul seed.

Furnished with bagger if desired. Write to-day for special offer. Agents wanted.

BEEMAN & CO. 127-129-131 Higgins Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.


XMAS - 1908

At Christmas-time—the time of family reunion—the time to "set wrongs right"—what could be more appropriate than to arrange to set right that matter so closely affecting the family well-being—LIFE INSURANCE.

Many a thousand family owes its comfort and prosperity to the beneficence of Life Insurance. On the other hand, many a family will, this Christmas-time, have sad cause to regret that Life Insurance was neglected until too late.

In The Great-West Life Assurance Company Insurance can be secured on most attractive terms. Rates are low, and premium payments may be arranged to suit the convenience of the assured. The profits being paid to Policyholders are notably high. Thirty thousand persons have shown that they consider there are no better Policies by placing their Insurance with

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG



Do You Need Farm Power?

If so, write for our new CATALOG telling WHY the

MANITOBA POWER MILL

is the

STRONGEST, SIMPLEST, BEST REGULATED AND MOST POPULAR FARM POWER IN THE WEST

Made in the West for the Western Farmer! Guaranteed to stand the storms. Not the cheapest, but THE BEST.

We also manufacture GASOLINE ENGINES from 2 to 25 horse power, PUMPING WINDMILLS, GRAIN GRINDERS, STEEL SAW FRAMES, TANKS and PUMPS of all kinds.

The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co., BOX 301 Brandon, Man.

Huge Success. CUT THIS OUT and Keep it safely.

OUR "G" Brand Grained Leather Half-Wellington CLOGS



For MEN, WOMEN, Youths or Lads, All One Price. Postage Paid to your door. **\$2.00**

Lined Thick Felt. Sizes Made, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12's.

Grand for Winter. Quickly pulled on. Grained Leather TOPS. Thick Cosy Lining. Wood Soles. Very light, about 1" thick.

Every Canadian ought to write AT ONCE for a Sample Pair of our

Celebrated "G" Brand Half Wellington Clogs

Being Cosily Lined with THICK BROWN FELT your Feet are Warm and Dry. We will Despatch by RETURN MAIL and you will be Delighted. You have NO IDEA HOW NICE AND COSY THEY ARE, until you see them. Your friends will all be writing for them whenever they see them. One Customer in Carlton Place wrote for a Sample Pair of our Wood Soled Clogs. Next Post, he wrote for other Thirteen Pairs. Another Customer writes—"They only want SEEING.

We could easily fill this Paper "twice over" with Testimonials.

Write off to Good Old SCOTLAND by First Mail.

JOHN GREENLEES, 4 Wellington St., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

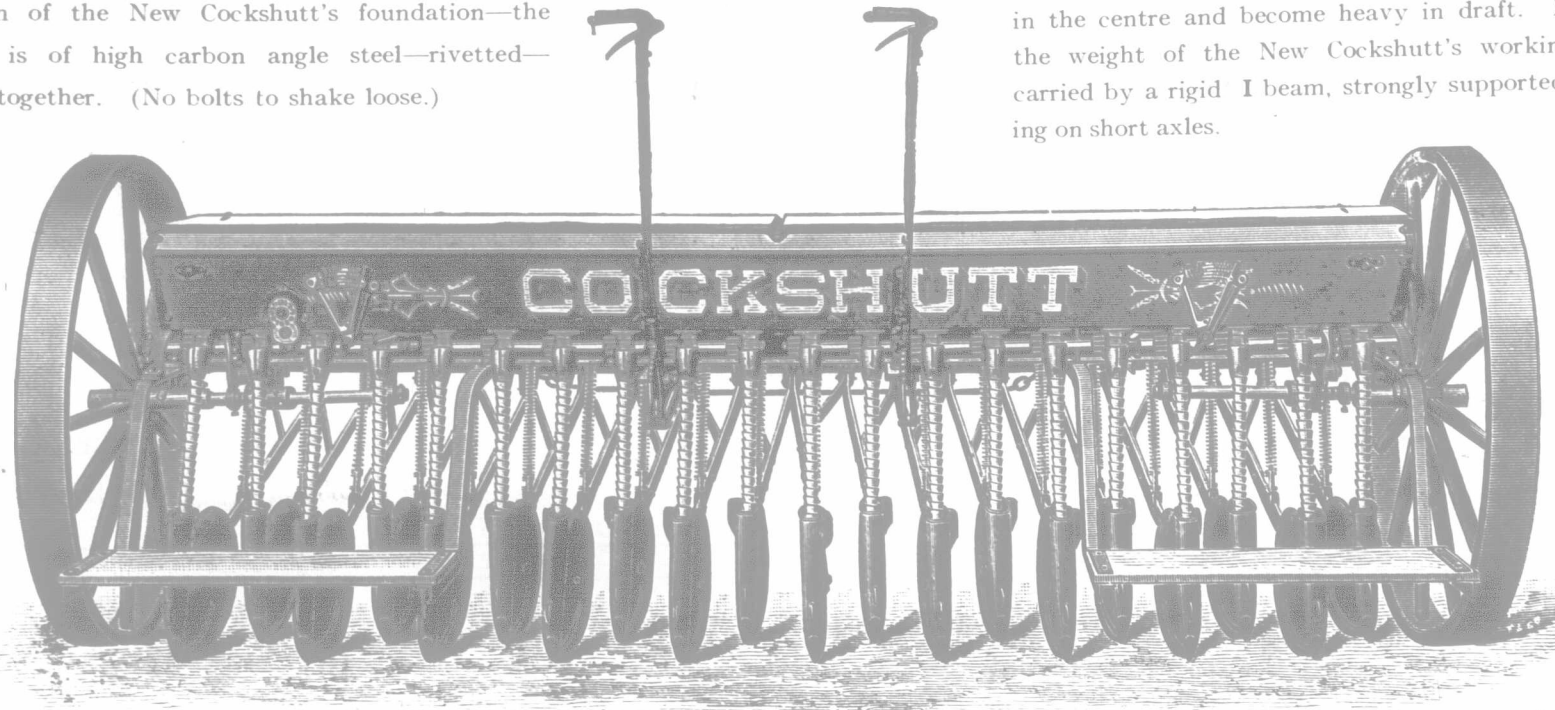
↑ YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY DEALING WITH OUR ADVERTISERS. TELL THEM WHERE YOU READ THE AD.

The New Cockshutt is Carried Right

In our last advertisement you noticed the superior construction of the New Cockshutt's foundation—the frame. It is of high carbon angle steel—rivetted—not bolted together. (No bolts to shake loose.)

Those drills whose weight is carried by a long axle running the entire width of the machine, tend to sag in the centre and become heavy in draft. Notice how the weight of the New Cockshutt's working parts is carried by a rigid I beam, strongly supported, and resting on short axles.

Fitted with the Famous Cockshutt Dust-proof Self Oiling Disc-Bearings.



Equipped with Cockshutt Force Feed. Positive, Accurate, Sows evenly.

SHORT AXLES These are set at the correct angle to give the proper pitch and gather to the wheels. Notice the illustration. This position of the wheel is essential to the easiest running, and cannot be obtained where a continuous axle is used.

When a continuous axle sags even slightly under the weight it carries there is a great increase in the friction at every revolution. The short axles are one of many reasons why the New Cockshutt runs so easy.

COLD ROLLED STEEL The axles are of cold rolled steel shafting, perfectly uniform, and much stronger than ordinary rough steel shafting. Using cold rolled steel shafting, our axle bearings are fitted better and wear longer. The end axle bearings are pivoted to the frame, preventing the biting of the axle. The axle bearings are furnished with hard oil steel compression grease cups.

The wheels are 48 inches in diameter. The tire of the 18, 20 and 22 machines is 4 inches wide; that of the 14 and 16 machines is three inches. The bearings are extra long, preventing the possibility of the wheels wobbling.

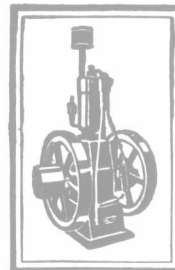
See the Cockshutt Agent, or write us direct for our latest Drill Catalog.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton

AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT
What is more appropriate
or useful than a nice suit of

**Penmans
Pen-Angle
Underwear**

Or a box of
high-grade Pen-Angle
Hosiery



**HAND POWER
OR
HORSE POWER
VERSUS
GASOLINE ENGINE
POWER**

WHETHER you, your men or your horses do the farm work some sort of power is exerted. The businesslike, money-making farmer will use the cheapest power.

Neither hand labor nor horse labor can accomplish so much at so little expense as an I. H. C. gasoline engine.

These engines are reliable and efficient. They will easily supply power for corn shelling, feed grinding, ensilage cutting, turning the fanning mill, operating the cream separator and other dairy machines—and a dozen other things besides. They supply adequate, untiring, inexpensive power for everything that man or horse can do and for many they cannot do.

An I. H. C. gasoline engine installed outside the barn door or within the barn means a power house on the farm.

Horse power and man power can be applied only to certain tasks. I. H. C. gas engine power may be used for every other duty about the farm. There is an I. H. C. engine for every purpose.

They are money makers and money savers. They lighten both expense and labor. They afford a short cut to success and prosperity.

There is no doubt that on the average farm, an I. H. C. gasoline engine will more than repay its first cost each year.

The nice adaptation of these engines to all farm duties is one of the most excellent features. They are built in:—

Vertical, 2, 3 and 25 horse power.

Horizontal, (Stationary and Portable) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Traction, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Air Cooled, 1 and 2 horse power.

Also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

It will be to your interest to investigate these dependable, efficient engines. Call on the International local agent and get catalogs and particulars, or write the home office.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U.S.A.
(Incorporated)

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

December 16, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV No. 847

CANADA'S LARGEST ORCHARD



NOT IN THE far-famed Niagara peninsula, nor in the celebrated apple growing counties along the St. Lawrence and Georgian Bay, nor nestling in the prolific Annapolis Valley, is to be found the largest orchard in the Dominion, but in the heart of the mountainous province of British Columbia, between the Selkirk and Cascade ranges in the almost tropical valley about Okanagan Lake. Nor is its size alone the most notable feature of this orchard of 400 acres of trees, and 100 acres of hops, but it is also one of the youngest of our large plantations, having been all redeemed from the primitive condition of valley prairie since 1891.

The orchard under discussion is called "Coldstream" and is owned by a company, of which Lord Aberdeen, one of our former Governor-Generals, and Mr. James Buchanan are the principal shareholders. Coldstream estate is not simply an orchard, but comprises several thousand acres upon which are kept cattle, sheep, poultry and other accessories, besides lands which are being sold and developed for sale by planting. The general management of this vast property and its equipment devolves upon Mr. W. Crawley Ricardo, who has associated with him experts in charge of the different departments; but as it is of the orchard alone we wish to speak, we need not go into the details of the management of the other departments.

The estate is situated some five miles from the town of Vernon, and lies upon either side of a small mountain creek. Cultivated land in most parts of British Columbia is usually found so located. Towering rugged mountains exposed for millions of years to the decomposing effects of the weather, have given their crumbled remnants to the formation of soil, which has been carried to the valleys at so recent a date that trees had not established their growth before man made his advent and began to utilize the soil for the production of grains, fruits and vegetables. From the creek which runs through Coldstream to the base of the mountains, where cultivation is impossible, the distance varies from one to three miles, and running off from the main valley are several other smaller contributory valleys, which will in time be brought under cultivation.

From this general description it will at once be understood how easily that knotty problem of the fruit grower, the water supply, is solved. Further up the creek, lying back in the mountains, are several lakes, in fact, lakes are of constant occurrence in British Columbia. These lakes are dammed and the water stored, and this water in the dry portion of the season, is let out down the natural channel until it gets to the base of the hills, and then it is conducted by means of ditches and flumes over the land. The Coldstream Estate has a system, which

they have developed and improved for many years both by storing and much ditch work; in addition to this, they have formed the White Valley Irrigation & Power Co., Ltd., and they construct the works for this company in which they own the greater portion of the stock. The

growers were put to the expense of finding out for themselves which varieties would best suit each orchard and market. For a time the Coldstream managers devoted particular attention to their twenty acre plantation of Northern Spys and have been well repaid for their trouble.

But possibilities of better prices opened up. In London the first fruit stalls often retail Cox's Orange Pippin for four pence each when Spys are selling for a penny. Then by all means grow Cox's Orange! Thus Coldstream estate has a large plantation of this variety, which will soon be into bearing. And so it is with other varieties to a lesser degree. According to present market values, varieties range about in the following order of profitability: Cox's Orange Pippin, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Spitzenberg, Jonathan, McIntosh, Northern Spy and Wealthy. Of these Cox's Orange, Spitzenberg, Jonathan and McIntosh are not yet in extensive bearing at Coldstream.

The market for Coldstream products is world wide. Consignments are made to England, Europe, Australia and to points in the Canadian West.

The orchards are given clean cultivation up to the seventh year when they are seeded to clover and plowed every two or three years.

Clover crops have not been common in the Okanagan Valley and the treatment of the Coldstream orchards is being watched with interest.

Spraying is done in the spring; it is also continued in the summer and through the fall. The trees, blossoms and fruit are kept constantly immune from attacks of insect and fungus pests. No precaution that will contribute to the production of fruit of the largest quantity and most superior

quality is overlooked. In the fall the bulk of the work of pruning is done, but in addition there is considerable to be done in the spring and summer.

Only a few years ago it was commonly believed that fruit trees had "off years." A season of immense yields would be followed by one of almost complete barrenness. But modern orchardists have mastered the science of continuous cropping. Early in the season the thinning process begins. Enough fruit is removed each year, which, if allowed to grow would more than double the number of apples to the tree although the total yield would not be increased. But a crop is wanted next year and of high quality, and if a tree exceeds its strength it will take a year's rest to regain its natural vigor. Thinning is absolutely necessary to produce fruit of quality and in even quantities each season.

The marketing of the Coldstream fruit begins in July with the cherry crop and is continuous until the first of November when all except the stored apples have been sent off.

(Continued on page 699.)

Christmas Greetings

White Valley Irrigation & Power Co., Ltd., is a very extensive system, involving a large outlay of money, watering some 20,000 acres all told. It brings 3,000 acres more of the Coldstream Estate Co's. lands under water—supplementing the older systems of the Company—the balance



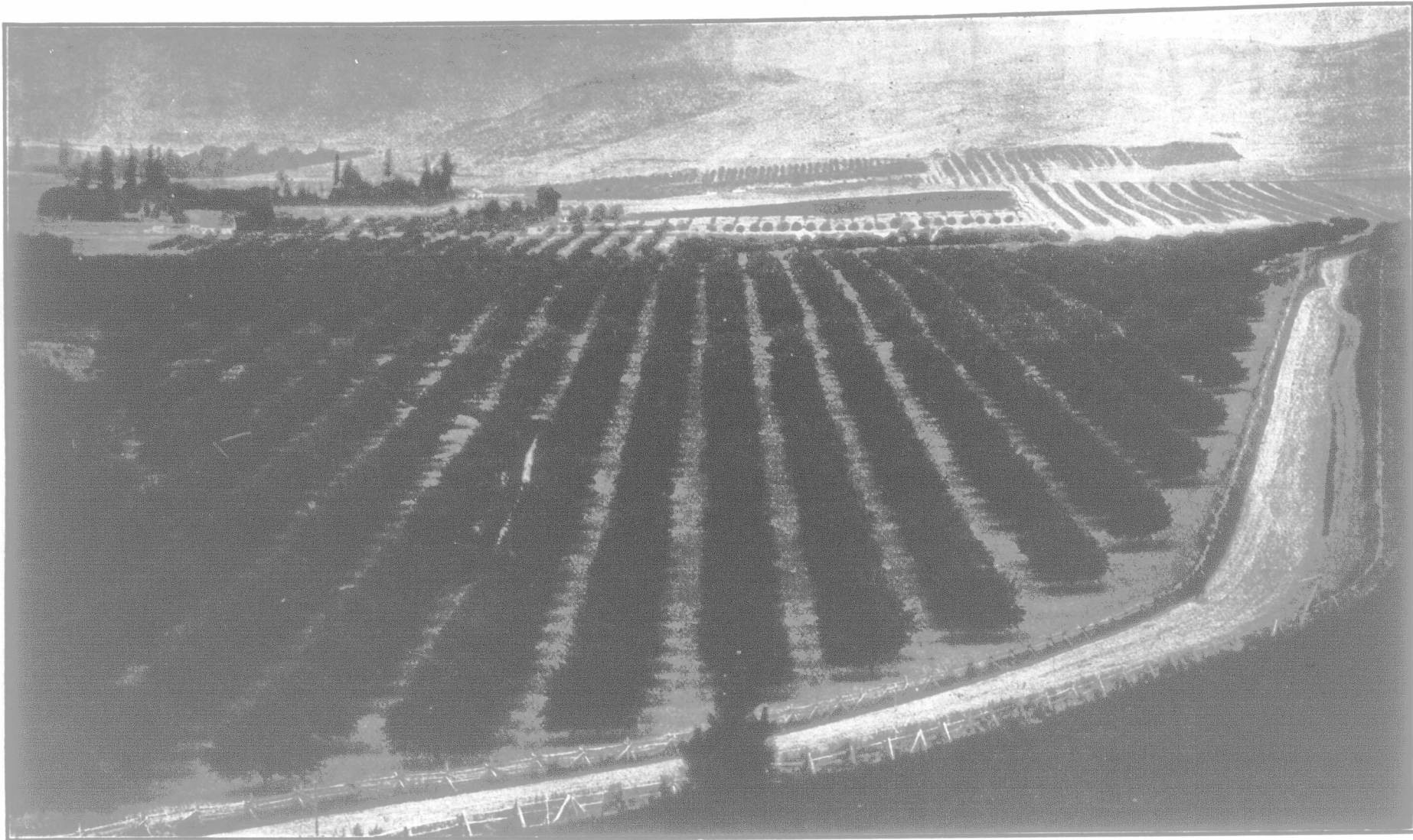
THE CHERRY CROP IS THE FIRST TO BE HARVESTED AT COLDSTREAM.

(of the 20,000 acres) belonging to other owners. Such valleys as the Okanagan, Kootenay, Nicola, Chilliwack, etc., are all protected from chilling winds so that all our temperate zone fruits grow in the richest profusion.

With all these natural conditions so favorable to fruit growing, it is not such a wonder that Canada's largest orchard is to be found far from the older settlements.

The 400 acres of the Coldstream orchard are in charge of Mr. Rayburn, an experienced fruit grower from the State of Washington. Mr. Rayburn has charge of the cultivation of the soil, the setting out of trees, which are grown in the company's own nursery on the ranch, the pruning and spraying of the trees, thinning of the fruit, irrigating the orchards, picking and other details of management. After the picking, the fruit is turned over to a packing company, which owns a packing house on the estate and two others in the valley.

Altogether about fifty varieties of apples are grown, but experience is teaching which are most suitable, and these are being substituted for the less satisfactory. At first the Canadian apple trade was not as well organized as it is now and



"THE TWENTY ACRES OF NORTHERN SPYS."

IRRIGATION IN ALBERTA

THE earliest agricultural operations known in history were developed under tropical conditions on the continents of Asia and Africa, with arid climatic conditions and a soil utterly incapable of producing anything without the aid of irrigation. The use of artificial watering in connection with crop production naturally followed. In fact, agriculture was an impossible proposition without it. The Book of Books in more than one place bears witness to the antiquity of irrigation. In the Book of Deuteronomy it states: "For the land, whither thou goest to possess, is not as the land of Egypt from whence ye came out, where thou sowedst thy seed and wateredst it with thy foot as a garden of herbs. But the land whither thou goest to possess it, is a land of hills and valleys and drinkest water of the rain of Heaven."

IRRIGATION A VAST AGRICULTURAL FACTOR

In the course of time, migration took place to more northerly latitudes, where humid conditions existed and birth was even given to "dry" farming, i. e., farming without irrigation. The impression prevails amongst all classes of people that farming under irrigation is a novelty. Some people in Western Canada are foolish enough to call it a fad. Those who know the history of irrigation and the great part it has played, and is playing, at the present time, in the civilization and development of the world, entertain entirely different views. The facts are that even today, seven eighths of the agricultural products of the world are produced under artificial watering and only one-eighth under humid conditions and without the aid of irrigation. It will thus be seen that not alone is irrigation the greatest agricultural factor in the world, but it is undoubtedly the most antique system of farming.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

In colonizing irrigated lands in Southern Alberta those interested have been face to face with a vast educational propaganda. It has been found a difficult matter to draw people from the irrigating States of the Union for the simple reason, that the farmer on irrigated lands there is much too prosperous to migrate. Furthermore, colonization of irrigated lands south of the line is generally of recent origin and the conditions are not, therefore, as ripe for an outward movement of people as in the more easterly portions of the United States and Canada. In the latter districts however, the art of irrigation is unknown, and in order to convince the intending settler that an irrigated farm in Southern Alberta is a desirable proposition, the danger becomes imminent of conveying the impression, that Southern Alberta is an arid country. Nothing could, of course, be further from the truth, as is well known to most of our readers. The average rainfall of Southern Alberta is about the same as that of

only slightly lighter than the average rainfall for the Province of Manitoba. The fact is, that irrigation has a special mission of its own, entirely apart from cereal growing, in the production of alfalfa and other perennial fodder crops where summer fallowing cannot be resorted to every second year for the purpose of moisture conservation.

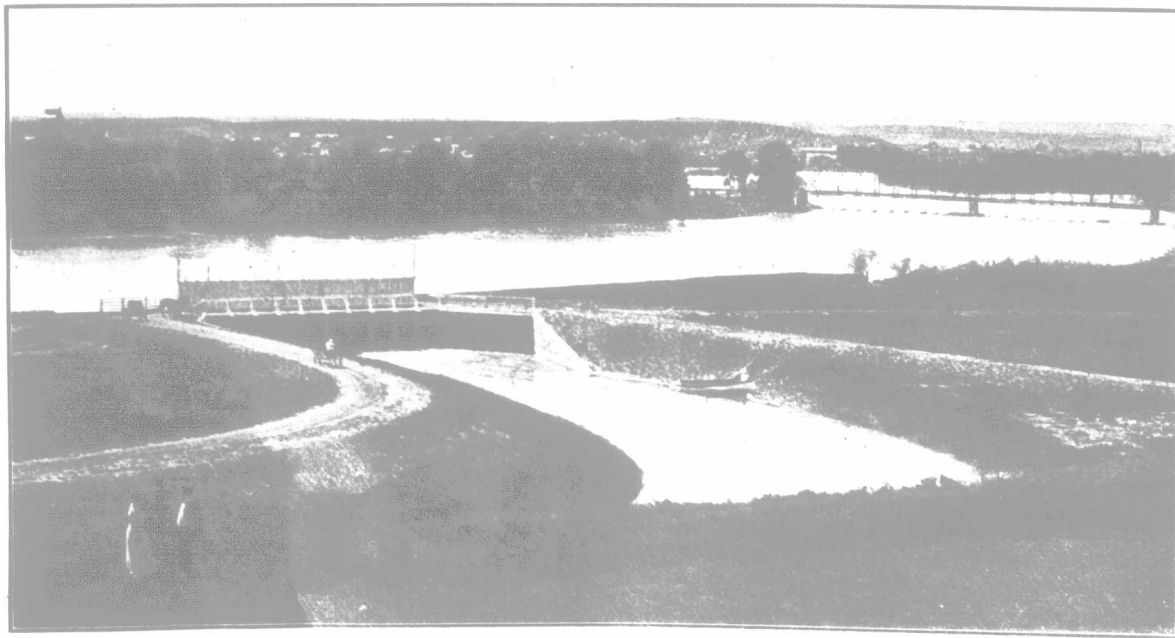
THE APT ONTARIO FARMER

Artificial watering as an aid to crop production has been practised for years in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan with uniform success. The idea that irrigation is a class of farming difficult for the average man to master is quite an erroneous one. The application of water to the soil is not nearly so complicated a matter as conducting the ordinary cultivation and harvesting operations of the ordinary farm. The district south of Lethbridge is principally settled by the Mormon Church and the citizens of that town prevailed upon the land company to set apart

a certain area immediately surrounding Lethbridge for colonization by Ontario farmers. It is a peculiar fact, that to-day the Ontario farmers, who had never seen an irrigation ditch in their lives until they came west, use water more skillfully and intelligently than the Mormons do, who were practically brought up on the irrigated lands of the State of Utah.

SUMMER FALLOWING SUPERSEDED

The general agricultural practice throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is tending more and more towards confining crop production to summer fallowed lands. It has become the universal practice through all the Pacific wheat producing states, in wherever farming under irrigation prevails. The introduction of the summer fallow principle has revo-



HEAD GATES OF THE C. P. R. IRRIGATION PROJECT NEAR CALGARY, ALTA.

lution of the Province of Saskatchewan, containing its vast wheat fields, and the summer fallow principle has revo-



IRRIGATING A GARDEN NEAR STRATHMORE, ALTA.

(1) Plants that cannot be produced profitably without irrigation namely, alfalfa, clovers, sugar beets, superior malting barley, tender vegetables and strawberries as a market crop.

(2) Plants that can be irrigated to advantage every year, namely, field peas, garden stuff, trees, small fruits, rape, timothy and other forage crops requiring considerable moisture.

(3) Plants that will respond to irrigation during most years, namely, oats, six-rowed barley, soft winter and spring wheats and forage crops adapted to dry land conditions, such as western rye grass, bromus inermis, and other semi-arid grasses.

(4) Plants that will give increased yields under irrigation during occasional seasons only, namely, hard winter and spring wheats, flax and rye.

The above classification of northern economic plants presents the irrigation question in a nutshell. No practical agriculturist can fail to recognize the fact, that the scope for irrigation in northerly latitudes, as indicated, is enormous, and that this system of farming will soon occupy a vitally important sphere in the agricultural operations of Southern Alberta.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY THE FOUNDATION

By consulting the above classification, it will be evident to the observing farmer, that the highest development of irrigation farming is not in any way associated with cereal production. The latter will probably be a feature of the irrigated farm in the earlier and cruder stages thereof and until the soil is sufficiently worked up to admit of more intensive effort. But the irrigated farm will not reach its highest degree of productiveness until it is devoted almost entirely to the growth of fodder crops of all sorts, chief amongst which will be alfalfa, and until these crops are consumed on the farm and the waste returned to the soil. In other words, the highest development of the irrigated farm in Southern Alberta will be, more or less, coincident with the expansion of the various branches of animal husbandry, which is the basis and foundation of farming under artificial watering. When this destiny has been realized, Southern Alberta will fill the same place in Western Canadian agricultural operations as the corn growing and cattle finishing states of the middle west occupy in respect to the whole union.

A LOGICAL CONCLUSION

It is an accepted fact, that the most valuable crops irrigated lands anywhere can produce, are material for the feeding and finishing of live-stock. It is equally certain that the climatic and soil conditions of Southern Alberta are peculiarly favorable to the production of alfalfa and other forage crops under irrigation. It will also be admitted, that by reason of a healthy, invigorating climate, absence of disease, and other favorable factors, Alberta ranks high as a live-stock country. Her reputation is amply established in that respect and her market conditions for finished live-stock, on the whole, are reasonably favorable. Beef is worth a little less, sheep and hogs a little

(Continued on page 694.)

lutionized farming operations in the sub-humid belt of Western America, where the average annual rainfall ranges below 20 inches. To this belt belong all the states west of the Missouri River and east of the Rockies as well as all our prairie provinces. The chief object is to store in the soil two seasons' moisture for the purpose of producing each crop. The land lies idle during the summer preceding the crop, during which it is treated to periodic surface culture. The general introduction of summer fallowing will practically remove the danger of crop failure through drouth, such as is apparent in a good many portions of the west today.

With an abundant supply of moisture available by artificial means, the main object of summer fallowing largely disappears. It therefore follows that summer fallowing will be eliminated on irrigated lands, thus leaving the whole crop area available for production each year, instead of one half of it.

IRRIGATION OF CEREAL CROPS

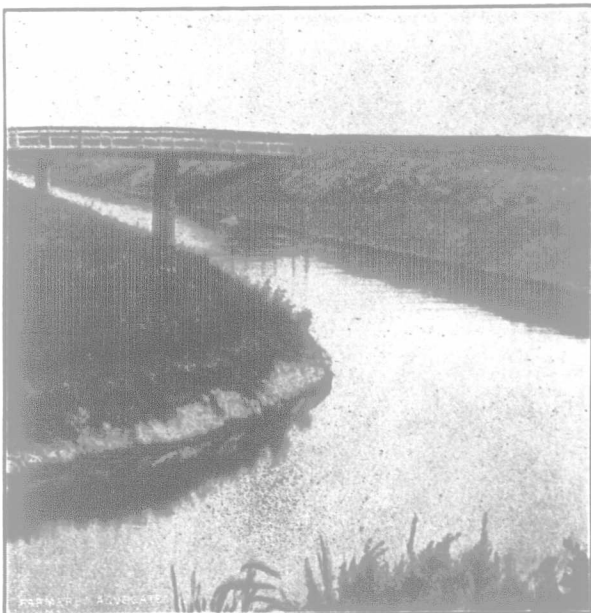
While the irrigation of cereal crops is not expected to be a leading feature of the development of the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta for the very simple reason that the irrigated field can be made to produce crops that will give a much larger return per acre than wheat, oats or barley, no reason exists why even cereals cannot be successfully produced under artificial watering and at a lower cost per bushel than on non-irrigated land. One of our recent editorials regarding the shrinkage in our western crop during the dry spell of last June and July obviously indicates how irrigation would have saved the situation even in Manitoba and Saskatchewan had water been available. How many seasons occur when water could not be applied to our cereal crops with advantage anywhere in the west at some stage of the growth?

The objection may then be raised that the cost of water per acre and the application thereof would be prohibitive in the case of cereal crops. This is a fallacy. The difference in cost per acre between conserving moisture by summer fallowing and providing it by irrigation in Southern Alberta is largely in favor of the latter. The cost of proper surface culture of fallow lands would not be less than \$2.00 per acre for the season. The cost of water would be 50 cents per acre and the application thereof would not be more than another half dollar. This shows a considerable margin in favor of irrigation. The capital cost of an irrigated acre would not exceed the cost of two acres of non-irrigated lands required under the summer fallow system. On the top of this is the certainty of result under irrigation every year.

THE MISSION OF IRRIGATION IN NORTHERLY LATITUDES

Leaving out of the question the belts producing the citrus and didicious fruits and tender vegetation of all kinds and confining our attention to

that portion of the continent of North America where the agricultural lands are devoted to the production of the hardier crops, the standard



SECTION OF AN ALBERTA IRRIGATION CANAL

economic plants raised on the average farm there, may be classified as follows in their relation to irrigation.



A DISTRIBUTING DITCH ON AN IRRIGATED FARM, ALTA.

BOTH history and romance afford evidence that at a very early period horses were

for the pleasure and convenience of man. The horse was doubtless one of the first animals domesticated and brought under control to do service or give pleasure to mankind. His beauty, strength, speed, intelligence, retentive memory, faithfulness and willingness to obey the will of and render service to, his master in all the different ways in which he was and is used, commend him to the admiration and kindness of mankind. Whether in relation to military strength, commercial or agricultural pursuits, our pastimes or pleasures; whether as servant or companion of man, the horse stands alone and unique among animals.

The art of training him was doubtless first practiced by the inhabitants of Asia and Africa; but whether he was first ridden or driven is a question that has often been debated, without definite result. The earliest references to the use of horses occur in the Old Testament, in which mention of chariots and horsemen is frequently made in connection with warlike operations.

There is no doubt that in very remote times England possessed horses, which were utilized by her inhabitants, and, as she advanced on the path of civilization, fresh avenues for their use were opened. To the Englishman's requirements for horses for different purposes, as the carrying of warriors clad in armor, draft, hawking, hunting, coaching, pack work, mining, light driving, etc., we owe the many distinct breeds we now possess. In early times, horses were considered the most valuable property in Britain. Bede states that "The English first used saddle horses about the year 631, when prelates and other Church dignitaries were granted the privilege of riding." Bede doubtless refers to the use of the saddle, as there is no doubt that the ancient Britons practiced riding.

The Saxon saddle was little more than a pad; this would not give a secure seat, hence the art of fighting on horseback was unknown in Britain until introduced by the Normans. Even after the Norman conquest, only heavily-armored knights fought from the saddle, the light-armed horsemen dismounting to go into action. They used their horses only for the sake of greater mobility, as does our modern mounted infantry.

Saxons and Danes brought horses of various breeds into England for the purpose of war against the British, and these proved valuable in improving the English breeds.

King Alfred (871-901) had a Master of the Horse; this indicates that the Royal stables were of considerable magnitude.

King Athelstan (952-940), recognizing the value of the horse, and the fact that the demand exceeded the supply, passed a series of laws forbidding the exportation of horses. He saw no objection to their importation, and accepted several as gifts from Continental sovereigns, and evidently valued them highly, as in his will he made bequests of certain white horses, and others which had been given him by Saxon friends.

When William the Conqueror invaded England, he brought with him horses from Normandy, many of which were Spanish. He and the Norman knights doubtless rode Spanish horses, which were all stallions, about 14 hands high. These facts are practically verified by the figures of the Conqueror and his knights on the ancient and famous Bayeux tapestry. This was the class of horse that at this period was serviceable for the purposes of war and public assemblies.

THE HORSE IN HISTORY AND ROMANCE

BY "WHIP"

The earliest mention found for the use of the horse for agricultural purposes is that of "four draught horses" owned by an Essex gentleman in the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066). A piece of tapestry manufactured in 1066 shows a man driving a horse harnessed to a harrow. In the reign of King Henry I., the first Arabs were imported into England from Eastern Europe. These were two stallions, with costly Turkish armor, as a gift. One was retained in England, and the other sent to King Alexander I., of Scotland.

Henry II. (1154-1189) established Royal studs; the horses, with their grooms, were placed under the charge of Sheriff of Counties, whose duties it

was becoming correspondently difficult to find horses strong enough to carry them. This sovereign took measures to increase the size of the English breed of Great Horses by importing one hundred stallions of great size from Flanders. He also imported from Spain Spanish dextrarii, or Great Horses.

King Edward II. (1307-1327) sent commissions to France, Italy and other parts to purchase horses. One of these brought from Lombardy thirty war-horses and twelve others of a heavy type, and there is no doubt that all these foreign purchases were used for stud purposes. Towards the end of this reign there began to be more attention paid to agriculture.

Edward III. (1327-1377), to meet the drain upon the horse supply, caused by his wars with Scotland and France, bought large numbers of horses on the continent—more, it would appear, than he could pay for, as he was at one time indebted to the Count of Hainault for upwards of 25,000 florins for horses. The Great Horse, or War Horse, essential to the efficiency of mounted and heavily-armored cavalry, was the most valuable breed, and received the most attention; but records of this reign contain mention of many other classes for campaigning, or useful for sport or saddle-work, as palfreys, hackneys, somers, hengests, coursers, trotters, hobbies, nags, and genets. The distinction between some of these classes was probably somewhat slight. The palfrey was essentially a lady's horse, though knights habitually rode them or hackneys when circumstances did not compel them to wear armor. "Hengests" and "somers" were probably used for similar purposes. "Courser" applied to a war-horse, a horse used for hunting or daily road-work, and in a general sense suggests speed. "Trotters" were horses that were not taught to amble, a gait which most saddle horses at this period were taught. This gait is a motion between the walk and the pace, and was considered easy for long journeys. "Hobbies" were small, energetic, active and enduring Irish horses. "Genets" were Spanish horses, resembling the Barb. "Nags" were saddle horses used by servant and camp followers.

During the reign of Richard II (1377-1399), the interests of horse-breeding were not neglected. The earliest account of a horse-race that can be traced (apart from the sports at Smithfield) refers to the year 1377; King Richard and the Earl of Arundel rode a race, particulars of which are not stated, but it was evidently won by the Earl, as the King purchased his horse afterwards for a sum equal to £20,000 in modern

money. For nearly a century after the deposition of Richard II., little light is thrown upon our subject. The Wars of the Roses (1450-1471) produced results injurious alike to agriculture, stock-breeding and commerce. During this period, horses for military service were in constant demand, and were liable, unless owned by some powerful noble, to seizure by either of the contending factions; and it was not worth while to breed horses, still less to endeavor to improve the breeds. During this century, retrogression, rather than progress, was noticed in horse-breeding.

Henry VII. (1485-1509) found the supply of horses so scanty, and the price so high, that he passed laws to the effect that no horse should be sold for less than five pence; and that no mare whose price was less than eight pence; no horse whose price was less than six pence should be sent out of

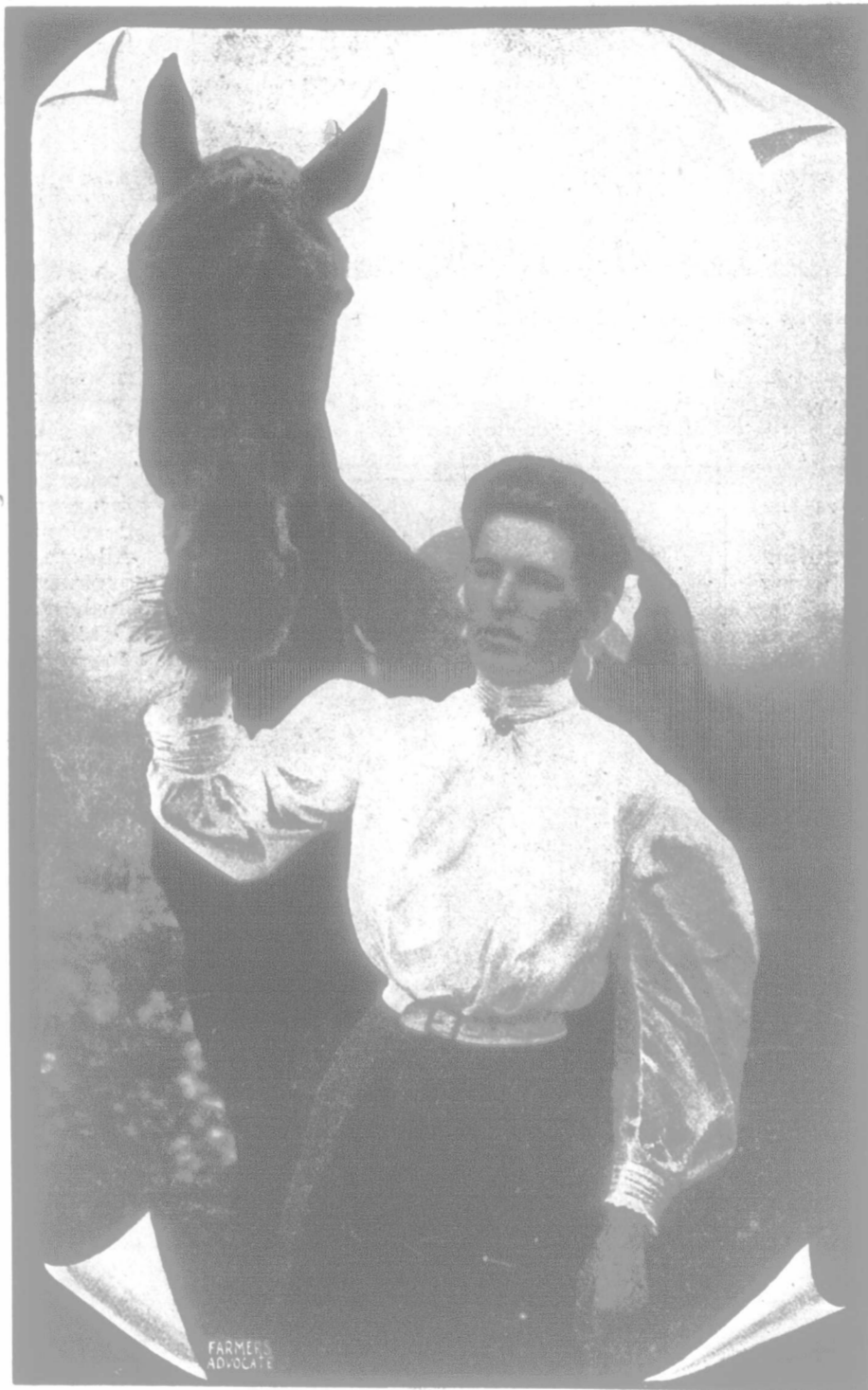


Photo by Clark, Selkirk, Man.

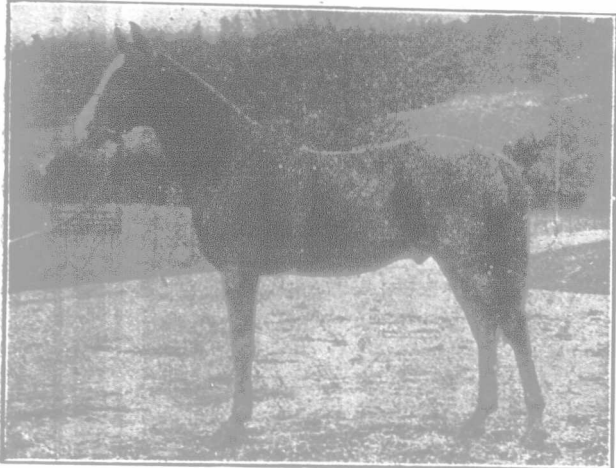
FRIENDS

was to provide them with pasture, stabling, etc., recovering the cost from the Exchequer. In this reign the Tournament was introduced into England, but these knightly exercises received little encouragement from the King, who forbade them, under ecclesiastical pressure. A tract written by William Stephanides, a monk, describes the mounted sports of London, held at Smithfield in the latter half of the twelfth century. From this it is evident that races of a primitive nature, and sham fights of a rough and ready character, were indulged in.

King Richard I. (1189-1199), ignoring the opposition of the Church, which held them to be dangerous alike to body and soul, encouraged tournaments as valuable training for his knights, and from this time until 1500, when a final assault on Henry II. of France, in the absence of the institution, tournaments were periodically held.

the country, and on all exported a duty of six shillings and eightpence was levied.

Henry VIII. (1509-1547) enacted laws to foster and promote the breeding of good horses. In 1514 he absolutely forbade the export of horses, and he extended the prohibition to Scotland.



ARAB HORSE, "LORD TULLYBARDIN."

He obliged all prelates and nobles of a certain degree (which was determined by the richness of their wives' dress) to maintain stallions of a given stature. He made the theft of a horse, mare or gelding a capital offence, and he made drastic attempts to weed out ponies whose size rendered them of little use. Legislation against the horses that ran in the forests and wastes aimed at the greater development and perfection of the Great Horse. During this reign armor had reached its maximum weight, and a horse might be required to carry 350 to 450 pounds, hence very powerful animals were necessary. The King's interest in horses was not confined to cavalry, as he was a keen sportsman, and appears to have been the first monarch who ran horses for his own amusement, hence we are justified in assuming that he encouraged the breeding of light and fast horses, in addition to the Great Horse. We would not be correct in dating the commencement of the English turf from this reign, as the "running geldings" kept in the Royal stables at Windsor seem to have been raced only against each other in a field hired by the King for the purpose.

In 1514, the Marquis of Mantau sent Henry VIII., from Italy a present of some thoroughbred horses; these doubtless formed the foundation stock of the sixteenth-century race-horses.

During the reign of King Edward VI. (1547-1553) little was done to improve horse-breeding, but measures were taken to improve the standard of English horsemanship by engaging Italians as riding-masters.

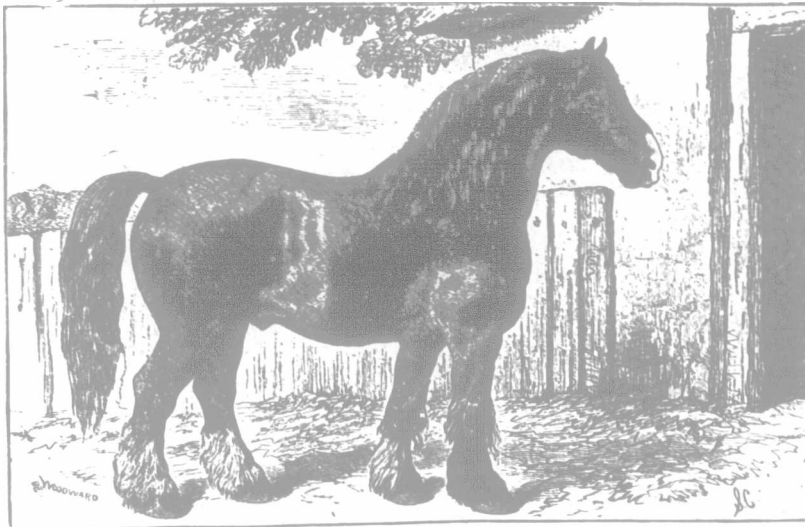
Queen Mary (1553-1558) enacted laws to prevent horse-stealing, which had become rife at this period. Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603), herself an admirable horsewoman, saw the necessity of encouraging the breeding of good horses, and she lost little time in dealing with the subject. In the first year of her reign she forbade the export of horses to Scotland.

She next issued a proclamation reminding her subjects that various laws relating to horses had been previously enacted, and that penalties for disobedience would be enforced. During this reign, the application of gunpowder to hand firearms destroyed the protective value of heavy armor, and, with the disappearance of heavy armor went the Great Horse required to carry it.

The introduction of coaches was another mark of social progress; and light horses—Arab, Barb and Spanish—were imported to improve the breeds.

Until 1580, when carriages came into use in England, saddle horses were used by all, of whatever degree, and though side-saddles had been introduced during the reign of Richard II., ladies still rode on a pillion behind a gentleman or a manservant. Queen Elizabeth rode on a pillion behind her Master of the Horse on state occasions, but when hunting or hawking she seems to have ridden her own palfrey. Racing had become popular, and the Queen kept race-horses at Greenwich, Waltham, St. Albans, Eaton, Hampton Court, Richmond, Windsor, and Charing Cross.

The feature of the reign of King James (1603-1625) was the formation of a race course at Newmarket. The King kept race horses, and his purchase from Mr. Markham of a horse known as the Markham Arabian gives evidence that he endeavored to procure the best. This horse proved a failure on the turf, and this had a tendency to check the importation of Eastern sires for a time. Under royal encouragement and patronage, the turf soon took its place as a national institution. Races were held in different places and the King stabled his studs at Newmarket, Middle Park, Eltham, Malmesbury, Nutbury and Telbury. Racing became popular in Scotland, and it appears that betting also became popular, and called for legislative interference, as in 1612 the Parliament at Edinburgh passed an act re-



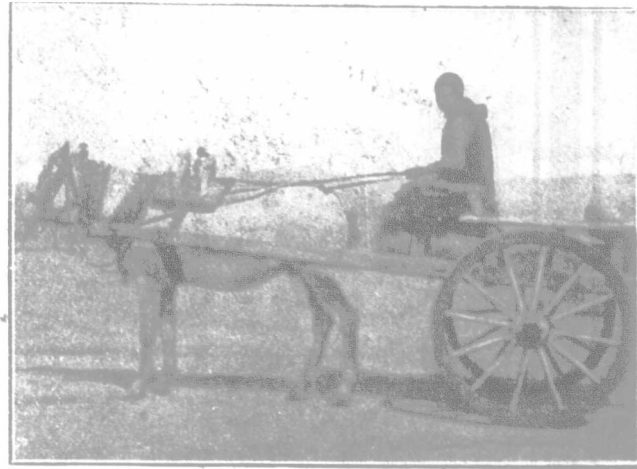
CART HORSE, DODMAN (FOALED ABOUT 1780).
From Sir Walter Gilbey's book, "The Old English War Horse or Shire Horse."

quiring any person who within twenty-four hours won more than 100 marks, "at cards, dice, or wagering on horse-races," to hand over the surplus to the Kirk, for the benefit of the poor.

Charles I. (1625-1649), himself an accomplished

armored knighthood of former days.

During the reign of Charles II. (1660-1685) horse-racing was restored, and Newmarket again became the headquarters. The King entered his horses in his own name, and was present to see them run. The use of stage-



PERSIAN YABOO IN NATIVE CART (14 HANDS.)
A Yaboo is a nondescript animal, of no definite breeding, useful as a pack horse.

coaches and wagons increased during this reign, but it is improbable, on account of the state of the roads, that animals of the Great Horse breed were used.

During the reign of King William III. (1689-1702) the first of the Eastern horses that contributed much to the foundation of the modern thoroughbred was imported,—Byerley Turk. The King took a personal interest in racing and a racing stud. During this reign legislation was enacted for the improvement of public highways, and the use of the stage-coach became more popular, and, as a consequence, the highwayman's business began to flourish.

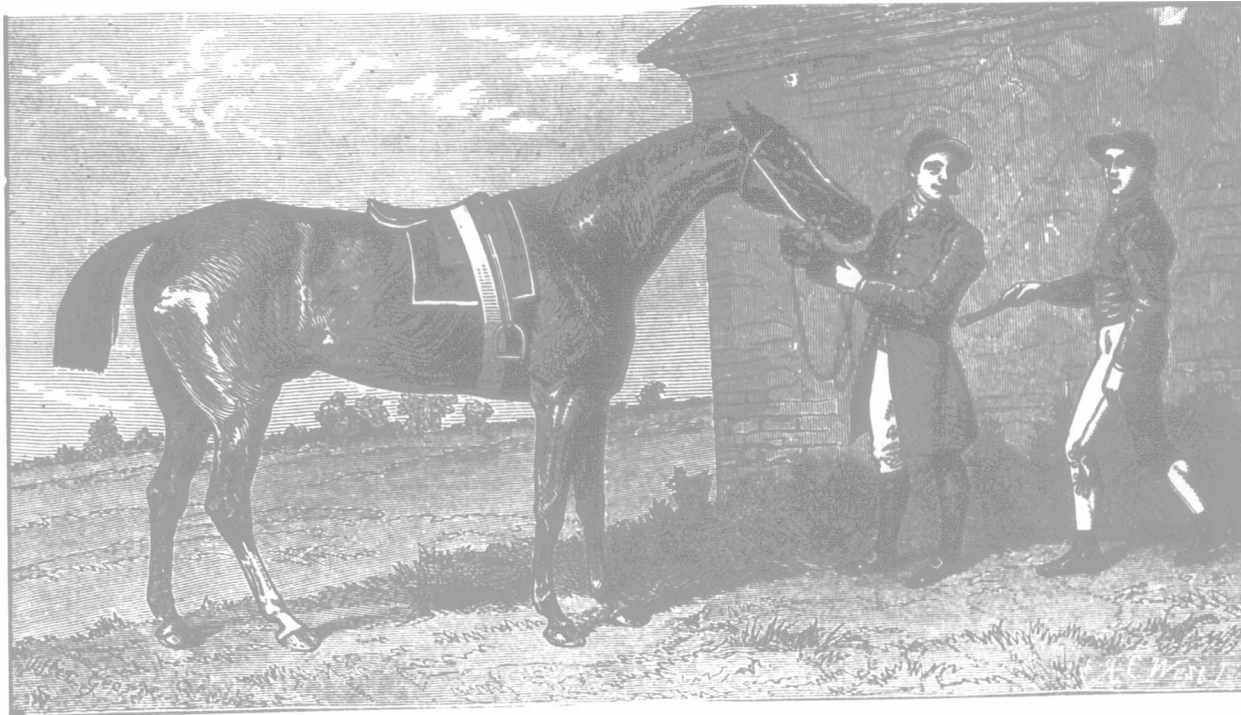
Queen Anne (1702-1714) encouraged racing, and added several royal plates to be competed for, the conditions being that each horse, mare or gelding carry 12 stone, the best of three heats over a four-mile course. In 1706 Darley Arabian was imported. This sire probably did more for the English turf than any other horse of the past or present.

During the eighteenth century large numbers of horses from the East were imported into England, and the breeding of race horses received

almost constant attention. In 1724 Godolphin Arabian, a sire to which the modern thoroughbred owes so much, was imported. It is stated that in 1752 sixty thoroughbred stallions, of which only eight were reputed imported Arabs, were standing for service in England.

On May 4th, 1780, the first Derby was run; the value of the stakes was 50 guineas, and the race open to three-year-old colts at 8 stone, and fillies at 7 stone 11 pounds, distance one mile, was won by Diomed. The St. Leger was established in 1776, and the Oaks in 1779. In 1797 the

Royal Veterinary College at Camden Town was founded. This practically ended quackery, which for centuries had passed for medical treatment of animals. The roads were improved, agriculture received greater attention, commerce increased; racing, hunting, coaching and other



ECLIPSE, ONE OF THE MOST NOTED OF EARLY ENGLISH RACE-HORSES.

horseman, encouraged the importation and breeding of light horses.

During the Commonwealth (1649-1659), Oliver Cromwell made racing, cock-fighting, bear-baiting and gambling illegal. He imported many Arabs, Barbs and other horses calculated to improve the quality of remounts for the lightly-armed troops which had now replaced the heavily-

(Continued on page 687.)



A WINTER MORNING AMONG THE MAPLE WIND BREAKS AT INDIAN HEAD.

THE SPIRIT OF "EARLY DAYS"

By Charles Lewis Shaw.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the writer of this sketch asked the late Thomas Greenway, then the Leader of the Opposition in the Manitoba Legislature, for a candid expression of his opinion as to Manitoba as a farming country. The strongly-marked face of him who afterwards became one of the most progressive premiers that Manitoba has known, showed great thought as he pondered the question. A practical farmer himself, shrewd, far-seeing, and of decisive mind, he had personal knowledge of the dominant national conditions that prevailed in Western Canada, and a training prior to his coming Westward that gave opportunity for judicious comparisons. Slowly, emphatically, and with characteristic directness, came the answer of him who did so much for agricultural progress in Western Canada, and whose body was laid the other day on a high bluff overlooking the Crystal River Valley, one of the best cultivated tracts of Southern Manitoba, whose prosperity is largely due to his initiative:

"Manitoba as a farming country is as yet only an experiment," was the answer. That was hardly a quarter of a century ago, and, through good and ill report, in good seasons and in bad seasons, Western Canada has pursued the experiment, until to-day the solution, the evidence of success, is in crop returns and statistics of trade and commerce that attract the attention of the civilized world.

It is a little over a third of a century since Prairie Canada was first exploited as a farming country under modern conditions. Those of us who recall those early days, those "Moccasin"

or "Shagganappi" days which we, in the insolence of the tenderfoot and the incomer from an older civilization, sometimes called them, have seen what very few of our generation in the world's history have seen—the usual evolution of a century taking place in a third of the time.

There was a flavor of the eighteenth century of the Old World about the white and half-breed descendants of the fur-traders and voyageurs that were natives of the country, and who had been separated by nearly a century of time from the progressive world of the East. It was evident in the point of view of Hudson's Bay factor, in Selkirk settler, and in the half-breed settlements that lined the great river, the Red, the Assiniboine, and the Saskatchewan. It was evident in the language and manners of the people, and infected by years of contact with the nomadic Indian of the plains, it pervaded the social and agricultural life of Western Canada's modern beginning.

In the first eighties of last century was the real, practical beginning of modern Western Canada, but only in the beginning of the twentieth century was the influence and the sentiment, strong, romantic, and easy-going, of the fur-trading and buffalo-hunting days buried forever.

The first farming operations in Western Canada along modern lines were carried out in the district of Springfield, a few miles north-east of Winnipeg, by ex-soldiers of the Ontario battalion of the Red River Expedition of 1870, and by settlers from Ontario on the fertile Portage Plains of which the little settlement of Portage la Prairie was the center.

There are two red-letter dates in the brief history of Western Canada; The cession by the Hudson's Bay Company of the country to the Dominion of Canada, and the incoming of the first transcontinental railway.

It was a great lone land only a few years ago, with a fascination that we of to-day can hardly understand, as we hear the plaintive wish for the return of the conditions of a few decades ago expressed by old-timers. It was a neighborly, comradely and kindly life, that old Shagganappi life, when the Red River cart had to make way for the modern wagon, when the flail was relinquished for the thrasher. It passed, but in its passing it has left much of the spirit of comradeship and helpfulness that prevailed, as the old trails of cart and dog-train are to-day followed by the railways. The camping-grounds of the past, with unaccountable prescience, are the homes and villages of the present. Iconoclastic the West may be in the history of its progress, and in gaining much we may have lost much, but throughout the orderly, systematic life of the West of to-day there remains the old, kindly comrade spirit of the other days.

In the materialism of the age, the West owes "the old time" much for the gift of that spirit, and now, as the balance of political and economic power is gradually growing westward, when it is to be believed that to-day the living there will come the time when Winnipeg will be the center of population in the Dominion of Canada, it is well to remember that there should be at its center the spirit of human kindness and its material prosperity.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF FARM PLANT BREEDING

By W. S. Jacobs, B. S. A. Assistant Director of the Arkansas Experiment Station.

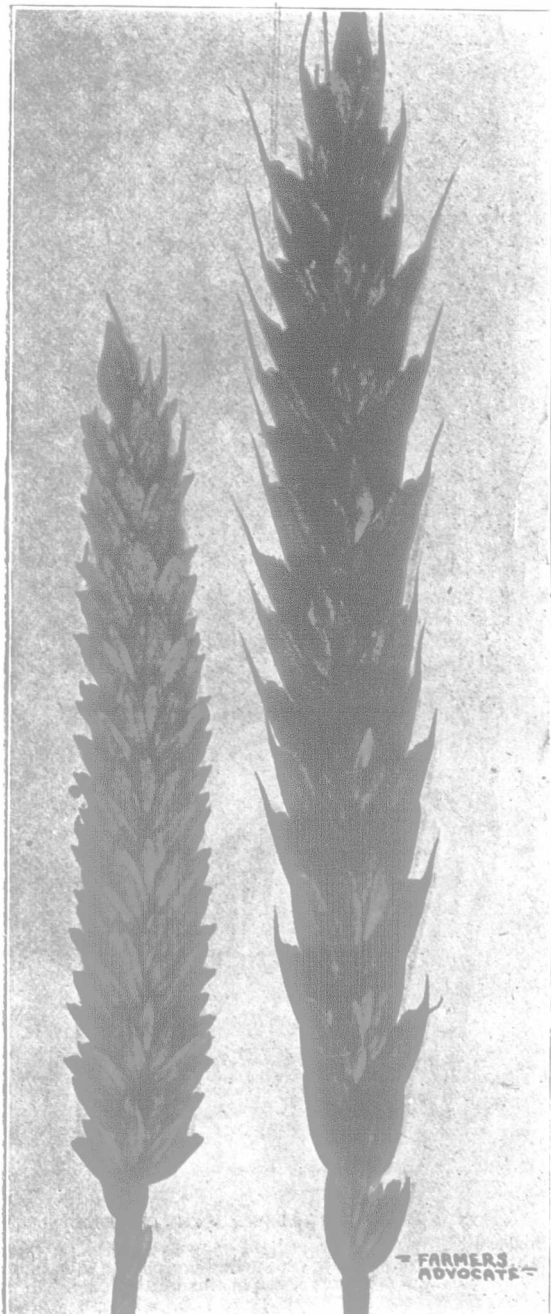
THE average farmer of today is confronted with one of two propositions if he is seriously considering the matter of making more money on the farm. The concensus of opinion in this day and age of the world seems to be that there is little money in slip-shod farming. Aside from the

men in Europe and Great Britain realized the necessity of changing form to suit modern requirements. The Collings, Booth, Tompkins, Webb, McCombie and other famous stock breeders were wise for their day and it is to the intelligence and skill of these breeders that we owe much of the excellence today noted in our live-stock. The live-stock business of the world was revolutionized by crossing to perfect the desired type and afterwards using pure blood to keep the type true to character and if it had not been for early missionary work, from which we are today reaping the benefit, it would not be possible to send to market our early maturing bullocks, our grand draft horses, our prime mutton or our quantity of dairy produce. By using this pure blood we have decreased cost of production and increased quality of output.

The cereal growers of the world have been rather slow to appreciate the importance of breeding in farm plants. This is partially due to the fact that plant breeding is a comparatively new science. Then again there has been more or less contention as to the principles and methods involved in breeding farm plants. It is only in comparatively recent years that the plant breeder has come to understand that the same rules and laws prevail in the changing of plant structure as prevail in changing animal form. With the enlightenment given by recent experiments we are beginning to understand that the results of such plant breeding are much more remarkable than the results of animal breeding. Up to the present time the grain grower has had little opportunity of materially increasing the value of his grain crops except in so far as good farming, favorable seasons and clean seed are concerned. Standard varieties up to this time have mainly been mere selections from the best varieties previously existing. In other words we have had no new blood in our cereals but merely the best selections from the same varieties we have been growing for hundreds of years. The work of the plant breeder is changing all this system and when we get the full benefit of his work, cereal production will have become far more profitable than it is today because of increased yield and increased quality, the great salvation ahead of the grain farmer in the years to come.

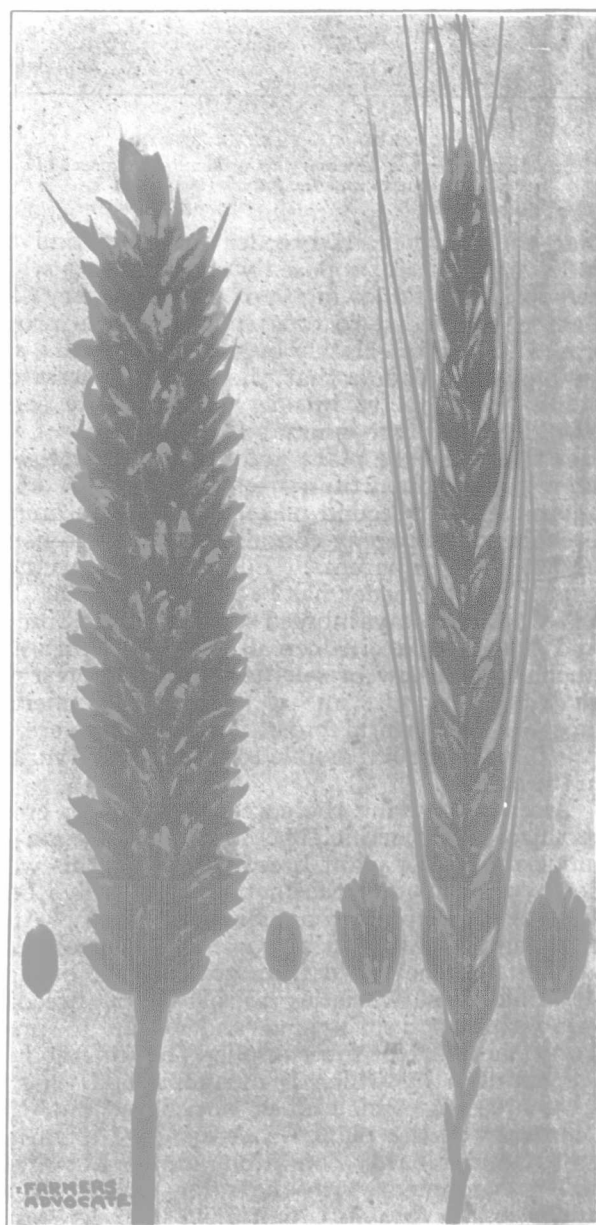
The first benefits of practical plant breeding have been conferred upon the British farmer, inasmuch as the foremost plant breeder of the present time is Mr. John Garton of Warrington, England, who, associated with his brothers, is at the head of the largest farm plant breeding establishment in the world. In 1878, Mr. John Garton, then a practical agriculturist, began experimenting with the improvement of the potato crop by originating new varieties. These new varieties were crosses between the existing varieties. Two years later he became interested in the breeding or crossing of cereals, especially oats and wheat. In the course of his work he discovered many new facts unknown to plant breeders of the time, it having been generally supposed that most farm plants, including cereals, were naturally cross breeders. That is to say it was supposed that the female organ necessary to

crossing, Mr. Garton discovered that self-fertilization or the fertilization of the female organs of the plant by the male organs of the same plant without exception was the common rule among cereals. This discovery was made by observing through the microscope the process of fertilization and it was noted that in the cereals the



WHEAT AND SPELTZ PROGENY.

Progeny of loosed-chaff wheat crossed with Speltz. Notice that the chaff of the cultivated wheat is tightened so as to be proof against shedding, and the tenacity of the chaff of the Speltz variety has been so reduced as to thresh without the chaff adhering.



WHEAT AND SPELTZ PARENTS

On left, loose-chaffed cultivated wheat; on right, a Speltz variety with an extremely tenacious chaff which remains on grain after threshing. These have been crossed to produce a tighter chaffed wheat.

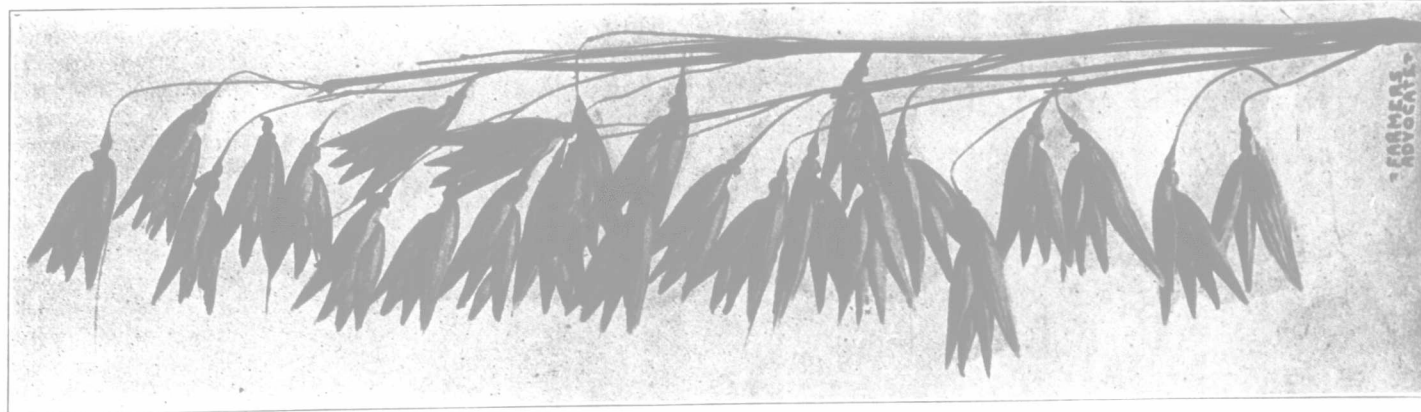
unearned increment, or the natural rise in value of the land, the slip-shod farmer does well today if he makes a good living, but the average farmer who is thinking of farm profits has his choice of two alternatives. First he can increase farm profits by reducing the cost of production of farm crops or he can increase farm profits by increasing the quantity and quality of his products. Operating expenses, including equipment and help, are practically the same whether the crop be large or small so there is little to be gained in reducing this expense. The more feasible method of increasing farm values leaving out of consideration market facilities and quality, is to increase the quantity of the farm output.

The live-stock breeder has been quick to realize the importance of bettering the quality of his stock. Years ago some of the far-sighted stock-

produce one seed was fertilized by the pollen of the male organs of another plant as is true with corn and some other farm crops and as it is with live stock. After two years of careful experimenting and endeavoring to create new varieties by

male and female organs which are necessary to produce each seed are enclosed tightly between the chaffs forming an airtight cell which remains sealed until the ovary or female is fertilized. Until this discovery was made it was generally supposed that the pollen or dust arising from a flower in bloom was an evidence that fertilization was taking place, the pollen being carried from plant to plant by the wind, insects, or other agencies.

Mr. Garton discovered that this pollen was free, and the plant as we naturally supposed in full bloom only after the baby grain or seed was well along on its way and after the male organs containing unused pollen had been expelled from the airtight cell. The ignorance of these facts blocked the early plant breeder in his effort at improvement when he thought he was creating new new types by crossing he was merely trying to pollenate and fertilize a flower that had already been fertilized. It was therefore not remarkable



AN IMPROVED OAT.

New breed of oats, showing 4 grains in each "Pickle," chaff removed.

again in pairs he has two hybrids instead of four. The fourth season, mating the two pairs that are left he has again but one progeny that combines the blood of the eight original varieties. Thus he has upset Nature's natural plan and compelled her to produce, in some cases, hundreds of new and bewildering types, brought into being for the first time and from which he can select to please his fancy. Some are worthless, but many are exceedingly valuable. After years of selection the results can be fixed in character, or, used again as parents until eventually the individual good character contained in each parent is blended or bred into the ultimate progeny. Suffice it is to say, however, that the skilled plant breeder, by following these methods of breeding, can practically produce any order placed in his hands provided he is given sufficient time to do the work and provided the qualities which he desires are already found in some existing type. He can blend the characteristics of many plants in one, taking the hardness from one, the yield from another, the stiffness of straw from another, the thinness of husk from another and blend all these characteristics into one new breed.

This plant breeding work conducted by Mr. Garton has covered a wide range of experimentation with all kinds of farm plants. The work with oats has been generally described, the object in view in most cases having been extra early maturity, hardness, stiffness of straw, thinness of husk, heavy yield and other desirable characteristics according to the needs of the locality for which the new variety is intended. Some entirely new creations including an absolutely hullless oat, an oat absolutely bare of the fine hair seen on ordinary oats and which is especially adapted for milling purposes, a winter oat and an

oat especially bred for the production of oat hay. As large an amount of work has also been done in breeding up the wheat plant by increasing the yield, increasing the percentage of gluten, increasing tenacity of chaff and producing early maturity. The chief experimentation with wheat has been the regenerating of the best cultivated varieties and crossing the extremely early Speltz wheats of Southern Russia, some of which contain a large percentage of gluten, with the soft wheats such as goose wheat and also the ordinary wheats of commerce. The Red Fife has also been crossed with the early Speltz and the progeny, whilst giving an equal amount of gluten, is from eight to ten days earlier. Many intermediate types have been evolved to suit different conditions and these new varieties give great promise for the future. Barley has been bred along the line of increasing yield, crosses having been made between the two rowed barley and the six rowed barley, combining in the progeny the yield of the six rowed with the quality of the ordinary two-rowed barley. A great deal of work has also been done along the line of increasing the yield of roots with marvelous results. Grasses have also been experimented upon with a view to providing forage crops suitable for present day conditions. The experiments with the clovers have been especially interesting. A perennial clover growing just below the snow line in the Alps when crossed with the ordinary biennial clover has resulted in progeny, the life of which has undoubtedly been extended beyond the ordinary lease of life granted to the ordinary clovers. But the discussion of all this line of work would require entirely too much space at this time.

Mr. Garton has been carrying on this plant breeding work for some twenty-eight years, most

of which has been pioneer work, he blazing the way for others to follow. The new varieties he has created are just beginning to come into common use in America. The Abundance oats, so popular in Canada, was one of his earliest creations and it is only a matter of time until his other new varieties will be introduced. His work has necessarily not entirely escaped criticism by those who have not given the study of plant breeding as close attention as he has. Deputations of agriculturists, scientific botanists and learned professors from all over the world have visited the Acton Grange Experimental grounds and nurseries which now cover 500 acres, and have seen for themselves the process working out. There is nothing secret about the work and instead of hiding his discovery from the world, Mr. Garton on the contrary has explained it as widely and clearly as possible. The sincerest flattery he has had has been in the fact that seed merchants in Europe and America have adopted and sold his new varieties under all sorts of new names. The value of his work and the permanence of its future is assured by the fact that it has taken years to bring the work to its present standard and it will take like years of experience for those who follow in his footsteps.

As mentioned at the beginning of this article, the profits in grain growing in the future depend very considerably on the increasing of the quantity and quality of our grain crops. It is only possible to slightly increase the yield of our present varieties under present conditions. To secure striking results it will be necessary to use new and pure blood just as we have done in our live-stock operations. The future of this line of work is full of unlimited possibilities.

TRYING ON OUR AGRICULTURAL CLOTHES

By James Murray, Director of Experimental Farm Brandon, Man

INSISTENCE by the Editor has resulted in my contributing a few general notes on experimental work undertaken in the interests of Manitoba agriculture. The contribution is made general in character in order to be of interest to practically all the readers of this magazine; the treatment of a more specific subject would give more definite and complete information, but would be of interest to a smaller circle of readers. Most farmers are interested mainly in one or two lines of agriculture, and are wont to regard others as comparatively non-essential, and hence are liable to have little patience with others of their number who place other branches of farming in the forefront. It may be said, too, that experimenters have much the same failings, and are apt in their work to make a hobby of certain subjects. This may be detrimental to certain interests, but it must at the same time be borne in mind that it is usually the hobbyist who achieves the most wonderful results. It is comparatively few men who can be leaders in more than one branch of thought, and it therefore stands to reason that concentrated efforts must produce the greatest results. It is no disgrace to be termed a hobbyist or a crank, as all kinds of cranks are the means whereby results are achieved that would be otherwise impossible. The following notes are

not restricted to any particular subject, however, but may serve to indicate a few of the lines of work that are being pursued.

WHAT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS ARE FOR

There are many prevailing ideas as to the objects of Experimental Farms which are wrong on the face of them. One of these, very wide-spread, is that they are centers of distribution for all kinds of material that may be required for a farmer, either to carry on his business, or to improve the appearance of his grounds. The Experimental Farms have done much useful work in introducing various kinds of trees and shrubs to be used for protection and ornament, and have enabled people everywhere to leave a prettier world than they found. This distribution was inaugurated primarily for the purpose of thorough testing in different parts of the province, but since complete tests of many things have been received, its indiscriminate continuation is apt to lead to abuses. We have in Manitoba, nurseries which are able and willing to meet the demands for this class of material, and a legitimate business like that of a nurseryman should not be interfered with when carried on on a proper basis. The distribution of grain samples, which has been a feature of the farms' work since they were started, is somewhat different, as new or improved varieties can be quickly placed in the

hands of intelligent farmers through its operation. Both of these distributions have a place in the economy of Manitoba agriculture, and are largely made use of every year, but their value is too often over-estimated.

The comparative testing of the varieties of cereals has served a useful purpose and will continue to do so. Variety tests are valuable only after being continued for a number of years, and as varieties are shown to be of inferior value, they can be discarded from further test. To show the extent to which inferior sorts have been eliminated, it is worthy of mention that in 1896,—twelve years ago, there were under test no fewer than 46 varieties of wheat, 64 of oats, and 83 of potatoes, while in 1908, these numbers were reduced to 14 of wheat, 24 of oats, and 25 of potatoes. All the poorer varieties under test years ago have been eliminated, and the reports on the comparatively small number that we now have on trial are less confusing. Variety testing has resulted in the introduction and distribution of such useful varieties of grain as Banner oats and Mensury barley. This has largely been brought about through the medium of the Experimental Farms. In wheats a number of early varieties such as Preston, Percy, and Stanley have been introduced, and are now in general cultivation in some parts of the West. These varieties, al-



Photo by Clark, C.N.R.

HARVESTING A MANITOBA CLOVER CROP.

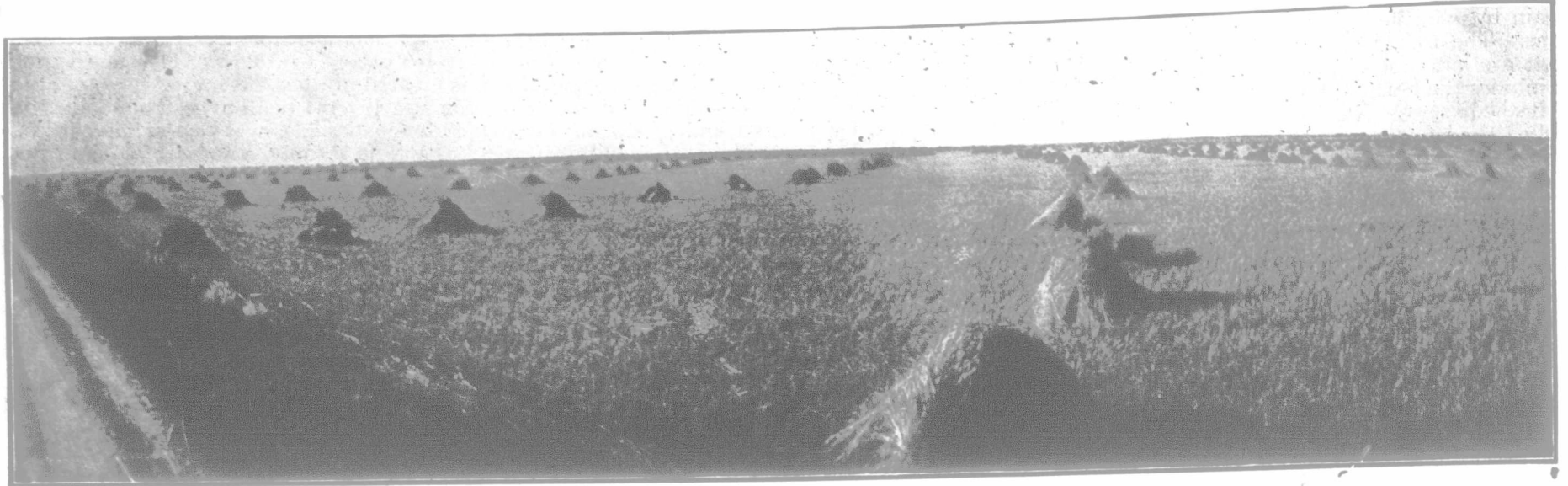


Photo by Clark, C.N.R.

ON THE RICHIE FARM, SWAN RIVER. A CROP AVERAGING 24 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

though they have their weak points, are adapted to certain conditions and have served a useful purpose, although they cannot be recommended to replace the variety that is now most generally cultivated. We have now under test several new varieties that for several years have given good results in yield, quality, and early maturity. If these continue to maintain their present position, they will be introduced into general cultivation, and should be of infinite value to Manitoba agriculture. Red Fife is generally said to be quite a good enough variety, but it is not if we can get a variety that is of equally as good a quality, as high a yield, and of earlier maturity. When we consider what has already been done by plant breeding, there is every reason to look for a variety in which these qualities will be combined.

A start in experimental work with fruit trees was simultaneous with the organization of the farms, and fairly good progress has been made. It is scarcely likely that Manitoba will ever be a fruit producing province, but the results that have been secured here and elsewhere in Manitoba, indicate that we may in time be able to grow considerable quantities of good fruit. For several years after the farm started, not a single fruit tree survived the winters, but since the Siberian Crab (*Pyrus baccata*) has been introduced, much better results have been secured. This hardy crab, the fruit of which is small and of rather inferior quality, but which, by the way, is quite ornamental—has been used for stocks for grafting as the roots are perfectly hardy. A great many crosses were made between the *Pyrus baccata* and the standard apples, and a number of varieties very much superior to the *Pyrus baccata* have been secured. These hybrids, the fruit of many of which is an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, have been tried in many parts of the West and have proved to be hardy. A number of them give fruit of very good quality and are

worthy of being tried on every farm. They can now be secured from a number of nurseries both in this province and in Ontario. Some of the standard varieties such as, Wealthy, Hibernial, Duchess, Repka Kislaga, and others, have proved to be hardy when grafted on hardy stocks, and are worthy of more general trial. Transcendent and Hyslop crabs also produce heavy crops of good fruit.

Any reference to the experimental work with grasses will be tantamount to referring to the introduction of Awnless brome grass. The Experimental Farms have been roundly denounced for this introduction, and in the light of some years' experience, no doubt some of this criticism is warranted. It cannot be denied, however, that brome grass has a place. No grass makes a quicker growth in the spring, or continues to grow later in the fall, so that as it is relished by cattle, it makes one of our best pasture grasses. On land only moderately heavy and away from trees and hedges, it has not been found difficult to eradicate. Everything considered, brome grass has proven itself to be useful in this country.

THE CLOVERS

Of great interest have been the trials with clover, which have been continued from year to year in spite of the oft repeated statement that there is no use to try to grow clover in Manitoba. Clovers are so important in agriculture that we must grow them, and so be able to utilize them in building up and maintaining our soils. Early attempts were only partially successful for several reasons. They were sown with a grain crop which was usually very heavy and gave the clover little chance to establish itself. The soil in addition had not previously grown these crops and did not have the necessary organisms present, and besides this, many of the trials were made in dry years, under conditions when it is common to

have a failure of clover in any climate. For some years now the results have been very gratifying even where a nurse crop has been used. This does not apply to alfalfa, which is always sown here alone. Alfalfa gives two good cuttings, each of about two tons per acre in a favorable season, and has not winter killed to any extent for several years. This year we have a splendid catch on five acres, which went into the winter with about eight inches of top, after having the mower run over it about the 1st of September. Of red clover we have a splendid stand on twelve acres, sown with oats after two crops of wheat.

LIVE-STOCK

There has been an insistent demand for years for more experimental work with live-stock by those who are interested in this industry, and quite properly so, as it is becoming apparent in many districts that the days of "wheat mining"—as one of the Scottish Agricultural Commission dubbed our system of farming—are numbered. The cattle markets it is true have not been very remunerative of late years, and grain prices have been unusually good, but there is sure to be a turn in the tide of prices, and besides, a decreasing yield is as sure to follow "grain mining" as is night the day. In the natural evolution of agriculture, beef raising always precedes dairying, and work in beef production is therefore most timely.

A number of experiments in steer feeding has been carried on in past years to determine the relative feeding value of different kinds of rough fodder, the best age at which to finish steers, the effect of dehorning, etc., and some of the results have been valuable. Last year we started a new line of experimental work to determine whether steers could be economically fed in this climate out of doors, and to find out how this method compared in economy with inside feeding.

(Continued on page 685.)

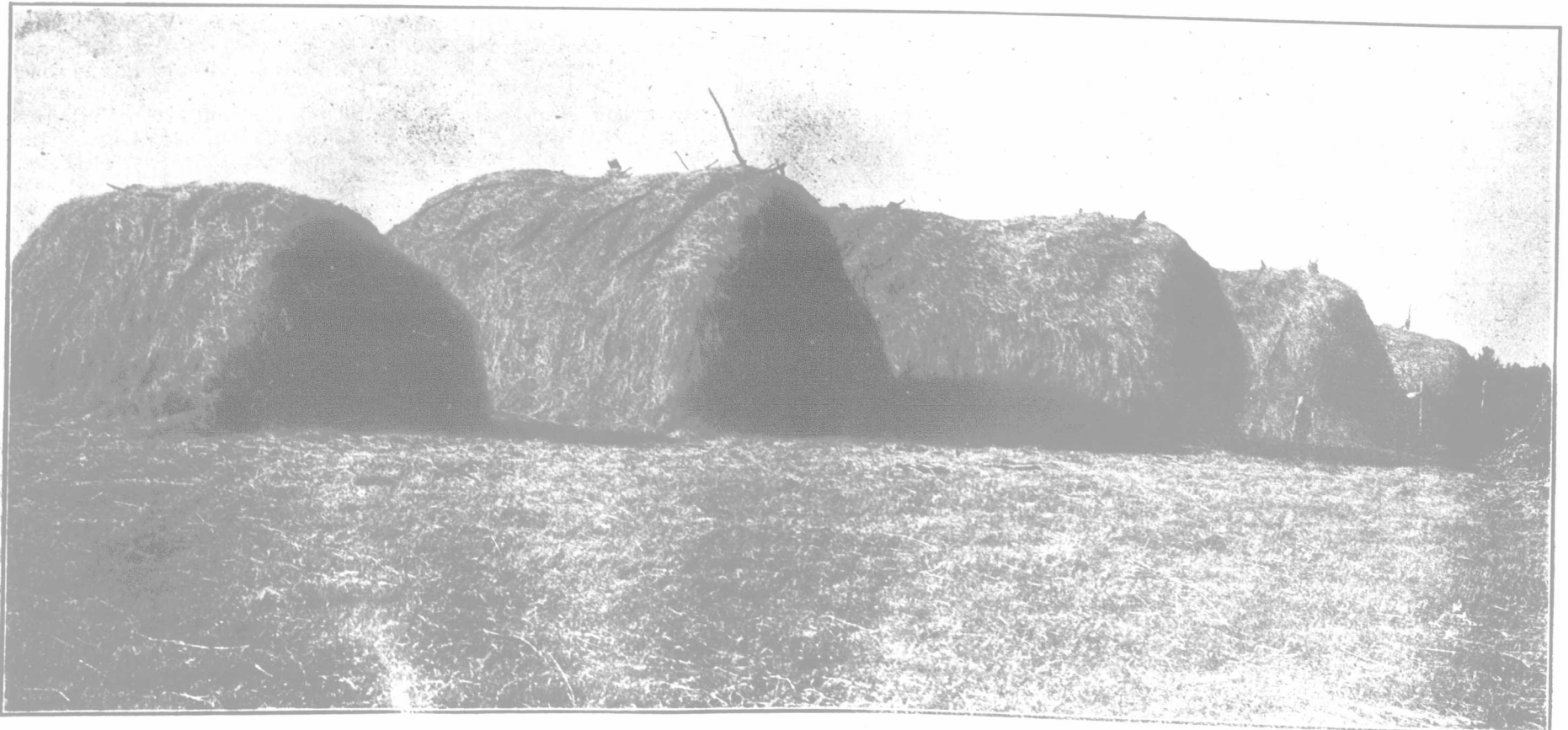


Photo by Clark, C.N.R.

R. LEON'S TIMOTHY CROP, THUNDER HILL, MAN.

SOME MISHAPS IN THE CANADIAN GRAIN TRADE

By Frank S. Jacobs, Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

A FEW years ago, in September 1905, to be exact, the government of Canada established a "trouble department" to attend to the entanglements which arise in the course of the shipment of grain from the country points to the lakes. The "trouble department" was a sort of experiment, but a man was put in charge of it who possessed the qualities to make such a department a success. His name is D. D. Campbell, and he got his experience in farming, grain dealing, live-stock buying, and engaging in other commercial pursuits in the little town of Manitou. Officially he is known as the Dominion government shipping agent.

Immediately upon accepting his appointment, the chief of the "trouble department" was called upon frequently by farmers to look after their interests, but Mr. Campbell says his services are now over-taxed, and particularly since he wrote his last letter to this paper calling the attention of shippers to a few rules they should observe and to consult him in

the existing system of storage and shipping arrangements, and others who claim that as long as grain is sold on grade rather than sample, satisfaction will be unattainable. But we do not propose to deal here with the ethics of the system; rather is it our object to cite a few instances of avoidable circumstances that give rise to trouble and which would not occur were every one more careful and just.

For the guidance of shippers the following rules were, upon request, prepared by the warehouse commissioner, Mr. G. C. Castle, and the government shipping agent, Mr. D. D. Campbell.

1. Persons before delivering grain for sale or storage at any public country elevator or warehouse, should first ascertain that the owner or lessee thereof is duly licensed to operate such elevator or warehouse during the current license year, 1st September to 31st August following.

2. According to law, every person delivering grain at any such elevator or warehouse can demand either a cash ticket, storage receipt, or storage receipt for special binned grain (as the case may be) for each load of grain delivered at such elevator or warehouse,

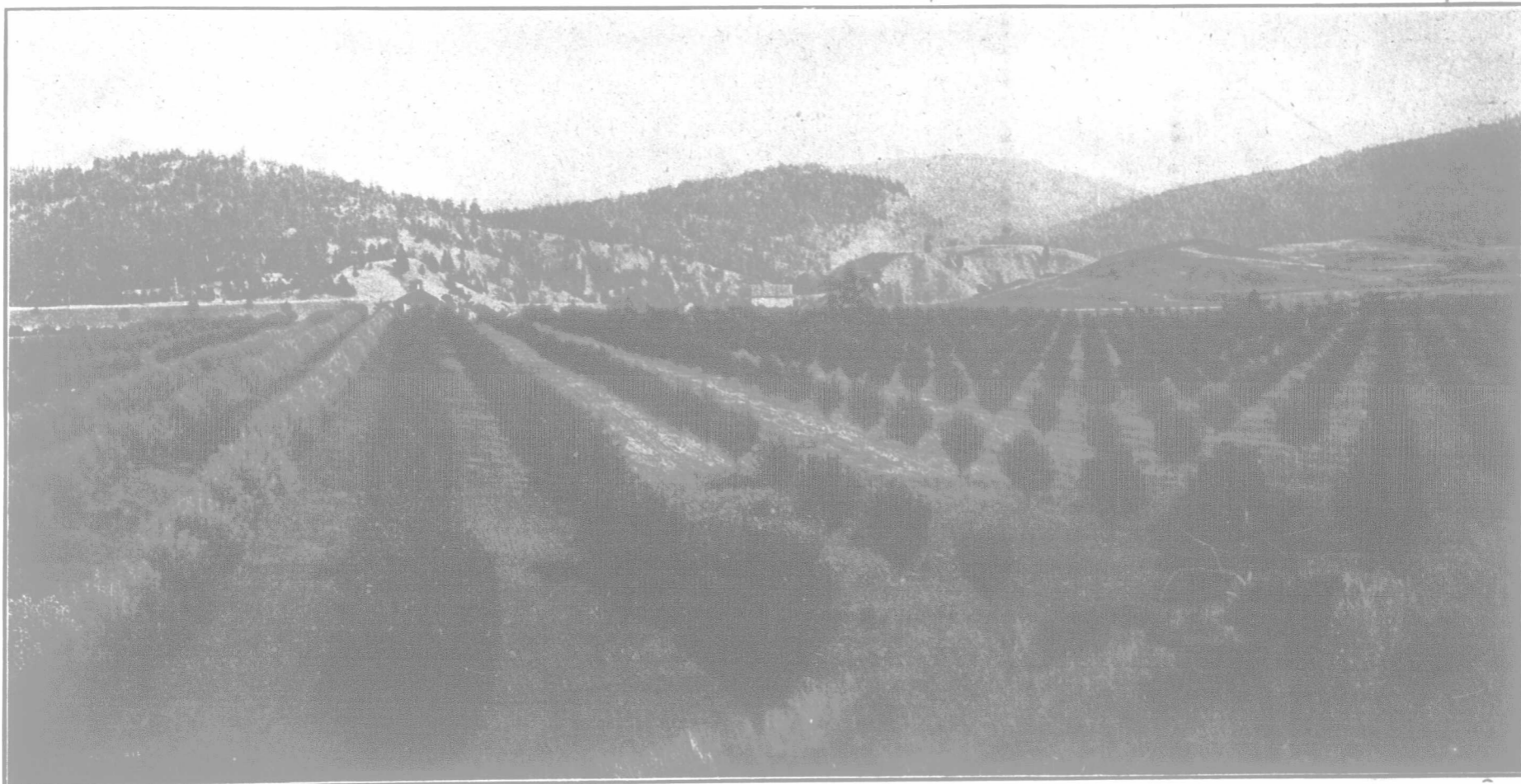
of inspection; or date of delivery at terminal; or as otherwise may be agreed upon.

7. It is customary for the track buyer to make an advance to the shipper upon his handing the properly endorsed bill of lading to the track buyer (bonds are made out on the basis that this rule is always followed between the parties) and the balance paid immediately upon receipt of out-turns.

8. Before consigning grain to a grain commission merchant, for sale on commission, it should be first ascertained that such grain commission merchant is duly licensed and bonded.

9. It is customary for an advance to be made to the consignor (shipper) when he surrenders the properly endorsed shipping bill to the commission merchant, and the balance should be remitted the consignor by the commission merchant immediately upon sale of the shipment, and his receipt of all proper documents, viz: shipping bill, certificates of weight and grade, and railway expense bill.

10. Consignors should send definite information to their grain commission merchants at time of shipment, at which time similar instructions should be sent to their bankers in cases where shipping bills are forwarded through the banks with sight drafts attached thereto. Copies of all such instructions should



ORCHARD ON KELOWNA BENCHES, OKANAGAN VALLEY, B.C.

all cases of uncertainty. And not only are shippers beginning to realize the value of his assistance, but commission men, railway officials, the chief grain inspector and the warehouse commissioner are all making constant use of his services.

Only those who have daily experience in the grain trade can realize the infinite complications that may arise in the process of getting grain to market. From the time grain is threshed until it is safely stored at the lake front, or is taken into a mill, there seem to be forces continually at work to create trouble, and this in spite of the fact that efforts have been made to frame a grain act and an inspection act that would cover every possible contention. Mishaps, though numerous, and due to various causes, may be roughly grouped under four general heads: First, those whose responsibility may be traced to the shipper, to misunderstanding and carelessness on the part of the shipper; second, the carelessness and deliberate sharp practice on the part of the elevator operators; third, carelessness and neglect to observe the laws and rules of shipping on the part of the railway companies; and fourth, the unavoidable force of accidents throughout the whole transaction of marketing.

As before intimated, laws have been framed defining the duties and responsibilities of each party connected with the marketing of grains, but there is a large class who maintain that it is impossible to reach complete perfection under

dated the day the grain was received, and each such receipt shall show upon its face the kind of grain, the gross and net weight of such grain, the dockage for dirt or other cause, the grade of such grain when graded, or the special bin number or numbers when special binned. Each such receipt shall be signed by the warehouseman.

3. In cases where grain is cleaned before being weighed at any such elevator or warehouse, and any dockage for dirt or other cause be taken, the cash tickets, or storage receipts for special binned grain issued therefor are in every case required to show the gross and net weights and the dockage.

4. Elevator and warehouse operators are required by law to guarantee the net weights as shown on their cash tickets, storage receipts, or special bin storage receipts.

5. Persons desirous of selling grain in car lots should, before doing so, ascertain that the car lot purchaser to whom they propose selling is duly licensed and bonded as a track buyer of grain in car lots. A license to purchase grain on track in car lots does not authorize the licenses operating in any other capacity.

6. Contracts for sale of grain in car lots on track should always be made in writing, in duplicate, and signed by both parties. Persons should avoid using in such contracts technical trade terms, the significance of which is improperly understood by them. Where shippers prefer to enter into "basis 1 Nor" contracts, each of the higher or lower straight grades deliverable under such contracts should be distinctly stated in the terms of the contract. The time fixing the "spread" should also be embodied in the contract. Thus: "spread" to govern date of shipment; or date

be kept by the shipper, as well as of the car number, initials of the Railway Company forwarding car date and point of shipment, grade received or expected, etc.

11. Upon sale of a car lot of grain to a track buyer all shipping billed should be endorsed only to the "order of such licensed track buyer of grain in car lots" and not to the order of one of his agents or employees, as in this latter case the title of ownership becomes vested in such agent or employee; and upon instructing a duly licensed and bonded grain commission merchant to sell a shipment of grain on commission, the shipping bill should be endorsed either "to the order of such licensed grain commission merchant" or else if forwarded through a bank then "to the order of the bank" accompanied with full instructions to the bank also.

12. In every case of shipments for immediate sale, adjustments should be made between buyer and seller, shipper and elevator operator, or shipper and grain commission merchant, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of "proper documents," viz: the endorsed shipping bill, certificates of grade and weight, and the railway expense bill.

13. Before loading, sweep the car well, both floor and sides, especially if it has lately been used for coal; watch well for any cracks where a leak can occur, and secure same.

14. When placing the grain doors in position if they do not fit closely to the door post drive a 2 1/2 inch nail at the end, spring the door to its place and bend the nail against the door, this will hold it secure and will not interfere with the opening of the doors at terminals, as nails driven through the door will do.



Photo by Clark C.N.R.

WINTER WHEAT GROWN IN NORTHERN MANITOBA, SOWN IN SEPTEMBER AND CUT ON AUGUST 6TH, ON ISAAC BECKER'S FARM, SWAN RIVER VALLEY.

15. If possible weigh the grain before loading and keep accurate record of the weights.

16. When the grain is loaded, level in the car, and note on the face of the shipping bill how it compares with the grain line. In case of leak in transit or damage in any way if this is properly done it will be the very best evidence that can be had to prove a claim.

17. If it is necessary to partition the car, be sure and keep the partition clear of the grain doors or the best grain will be mixed with the lower grade, as the grain doors must be raised to allow of unloading at the terminal elevators. This should be specially guarded against if two farmers are using the same car.

18. If you bill your car to your own order and advice be sure and give your Post Office address on the shipping bill, as sometimes the car may be shipped from one point and the shippers' address may be miles away. If the car is billed to your own order it will be necessary for you to sign your name on the back of the bill before sending it to the commission firm or bank.

19. If you wish the government shipping agent to look after the grading of the cars, send him the car No. with the initials of same and the station and road that they are being shipped from. This is especially necessary now, where two and three roads reach the same station. Sign your name distinctly so that it can be made out.

Now, take an instance of the neglect of the shipper to observe rule 2. A farmer at Churchbridge delivered oats to the elevator to be loaded direct into a car. Only weight tickets were made out without noting kind of grain, nor did the farmer take a sample from each load delivered. The car was filled and shipped out, consigned to a commission house, but on being inspected at Winnipeg was found to be "plugged", that is, there were portions of the car containing considerable wheat and the shipper was docked for the "wheaty" oats. Here was a case where the farmer had no other evidence than his own word and the memory of those who helped him load, to support his claim for settlement for clean oats. Had the storage receipt specified what "Kind of Grain" was delivered, much trouble would have been avoided. This was a case where the ele-

vator operator actually violated the law, and the farmer was guilty of glaring carelessness. After much work and correspondence, including the taking of affidavits, a settlement for the full weight of clean oats was effected by the "trouble department." Take still another case arising from the non-observance of rule 2—and such cases as these arise almost every day. A farmer at Weyburn delivered wheat to an elevator and received tickets stating simply the weight of wheat weighed in, no grade was mentioned nor was it special binned. After a while he ordered his wheat into a car. The elevator man filled a car and it graded rejected. No sample had been kept, no grade specified; no special bin contained it. What redress had he although he delivered high grade wheat? Well, redress in such cases can be compelled for almost any grade, for the reason that the elevator operator violated the law and rendered himself liable to a fine, and rather than be punished by a court, readily embraced the opportunity to settle. But the farmer is also in such cases a party to the violation of the law, and also grossly careless in not demanding a description of his grain on the storage tickets and in not keeping a sample of the grain. Another farmer at Strathclair drew his wheat to the elevator and took no tickets whatever, so that when his wheat was all in, he did not know the weight, whether or not it was special binned, nor anything about it, except that it had gone into the great maw of the elevator. When he came to order out, he had nothing to ask for, could not even present tickets and ask feed. In this case also the elevator operator violated the law and was glad to make settlement when he was confronted with the real situation. Such cases have been of constant occurrence this season and no end of trouble has arisen from them.

Take an instance of trouble that arise from the violation of rule 3. A farmer at Churchbridge binned a car of grain and took tickets specifying gross and net weights. The grain was

shipped out, the returns gave 21 bushels short in gross weight and 23 bushels dockage. When the operator was confronted with the situation, with a suggestion from the "trouble department" that he had been trying to get rid of some screenings, he very promptly gave settlement for the shortage and dockage, but if the farmer had not had the gross and net weights, he would have been the loser, or have been put to a lot of trouble to establish his claim.

A long and complicated case arose between a farmer at Strassburg and an elevator company as a result of the non-observance of rule 4 on the part of the company, but which was afterwards settled by the "trouble department," aided by the tickets showing the gross and net amounts stored. The farmer special binned his wheat in bulk, afterwards ordering it out and consigned it to a commission house. When the cars, four in number, arrived at Fort William, they were all found to be short in weight. The farmer entrusted his interests to the "trouble department" and had \$156.00 collected, covering the amount of the difference between the weight of the wheat when it went in the elevator and when it was weighed out at Fort William. In this case there may possibly have been a loss in transit, but that was for the elevator company to settle with the railway company and, as there were no notations of the car having leaked in transit, there was no claim to be established for loss.

It is not very often that loss occurs through the non-observance of rule 5. Not, however, that the rule is not broken, but rather because parties do not often operate without a license. There was one district, however, that had an expensive lesson last winter, through selling to a non-licensed buyer. In the case in point, the buyer bought several cars of grain at a local town, transferring himself as agent to a commission firm. On some of the cars, he paid a deposit, but they were not weighed, and in getting a receipt for the grain, he was obliged to protect himself by having the grain weighed by independent buyers.

Decem

but
the p
by ta
securi

Tha
fixing
portar
depart
sold a
basis
not sa
althou
inspec
on No
means
sampl
unloa
made
Decem
3 Wh
possib
namel
was 4
sale, v
third,
White
Upon
ing se
trade,
two i
upon
40c, h
specti
was g
the ba
namel
room
promi
It i
altho

to fur
a leaf
transi
Ru
reason
collec

but it is also the duty of the seller to know that the person to whom he sells has qualified to buy by taking out a license, and thus providing security to the extent of his bonds.

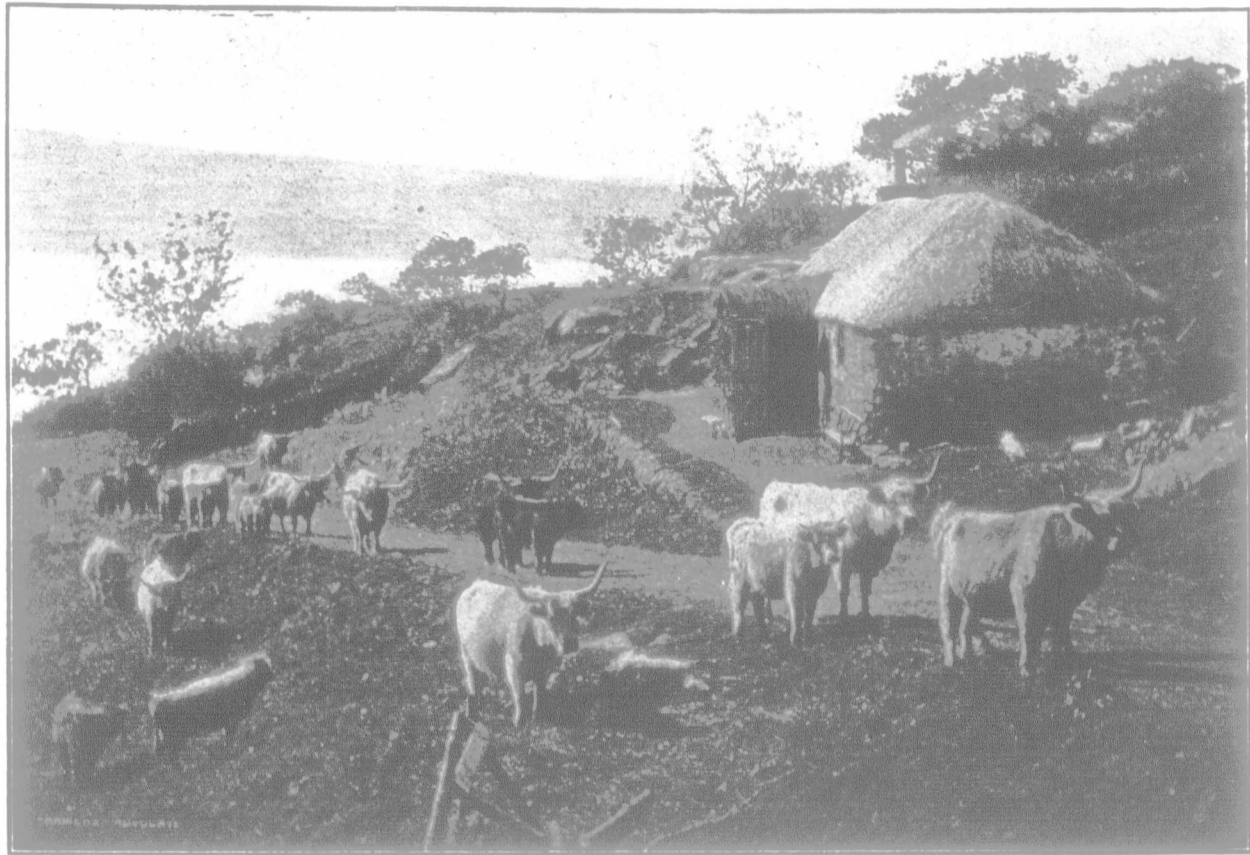
That part of rule 6 specifying that the time fixing the spread must be specified, is most important to observe. For instance, the "trouble department" had this case: In Plumas a farmer sold a car of oats to an elevator company on the basis of 2 White. The agreement of sale did not say what date was to govern the spread, although a rule of the trade is that the date of inspection shall govern. The car was inspected on Nov. 19th, graded "2 White hold full" which means that the car was too full to take a proper sample, so it was not actually graded until it was unloaded. However, the agreement of sale was made on the 22nd of Nov., and on the 10th of December the car was finally inspected and went 3 White. Here were at least two dates and possibly three upon which the price might rule, namely, the date of first inspection when 2 White was 48½ and 3 White, 40c.; second, the date of sale, when 2 White was 47½ and 3 White, 42½; and third, the date of final inspection, when 2 White was 53c and 3 White, 48½c per bushel. Upon which day should the price govern in making settlement? According to the rules of the trade, the date of inspection. But there were two inspections. The buyer made settlement upon the basis of the first day's price, namely, at 40c, but for the grade as given by the last inspection 3 White. The "trouble department" was given the case and asked for settlement upon the basis of the price on the day of final inspection, namely, 48½c. In this case, however, there was room for a difference of opinion, and a compromise was made at 45c per bushel.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon rule 13, for although it is the duty of the railway company

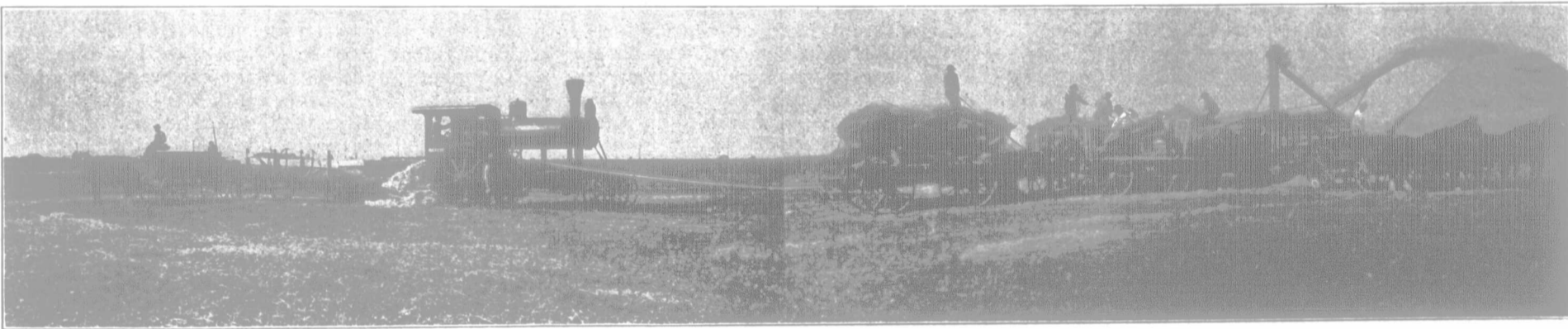
nailed in, and also everyone should endeavor to expedite the handling of the crop.

As people gain experience in shipping, they are coming to realize the importance of rules 15 and 16. By having the weights of wheat as weighed

These cars went to Fort William, and when weighed were found to contain less than when shipped. A claim was made upon the C. P. R., for the amount of the shortage, but the claims agent put up the defence that the company was



HERD OF SCOTCH HIGHLAND CATTLE AT HOME.



THRESHING ON THE FARM OF HERMAN DYKE, LOW FARM, MAN. AN AVERY OUTFIT DOING THE WORK.

to furnish cars intact, it is much easier to secure a leak than to get settlement for loss of grain in transit.

Rule No. 14 is particularly important for the reason that the railway company can legally collect damages when doors are unnecessarily

into cars, the "trouble department," assisted by the elevator manager with affidavits, was able in one instance to collect an account of some \$236.00 for the Deloraine Farmers' Elevator Co. The elevator operator weighed into three cars wheat exceeding the stated capacity of the cars.

not responsible for any excess over the amount stated upon the shipping bill; this in spite of the rule on the company's form stating that cars must be billed at "— lbs. more or less." Mr. Campbell also cited the ruling of the chairman of the Royal Grain Commission to the effect that when cars were billed "— lbs. more or less" the company was responsible for the full amount loaded into the car. Finally, when it was plain that the cars had leaked, and that the Fort William weights could not prove what amount was put into the cars, settlement was made for the shortage on the evidence of the weights at the time of loading. An exactly similar case was settled for the Weyburn Lumber Co., the amount being \$285.85.

In the observance of rule 16, shippers have practically all the insurance against loss, and evidence to establish a case for a claim in case of leakage, that could be desired. Grain, of course, will settle in transit, but the amount of settling is fairly constant, and the difference between settling and a leak can be determined fairly accurately. One of the claims Mr. Campbell had to deal with was established by the evidence of the notations as to the distance of the grain from the grain line. The case in point was a claim of the Kaleida Farmers' Elevator Company for shortage amounting to \$90.50. When the car arrived at Winnipeg it was apparently all right, and was inspected and noted by Mr. Horn to be "loaded to the wheat line." This car went on to the mill at Keewatin and the notation of the weighman there was "loaded four inches below the grain line, and one seal missing." Here was a clear case of loss while in the custody of the railway company, although there was no evidence of leaking other than the lower level. It took from January 20th to the end of May to get settlement for this claim although the evidence of the notations of the height of grain as compared with the grain line, were incontrovertible. If the



AN OLD COUNTRY DAIRY HERD AND FARM YARD.

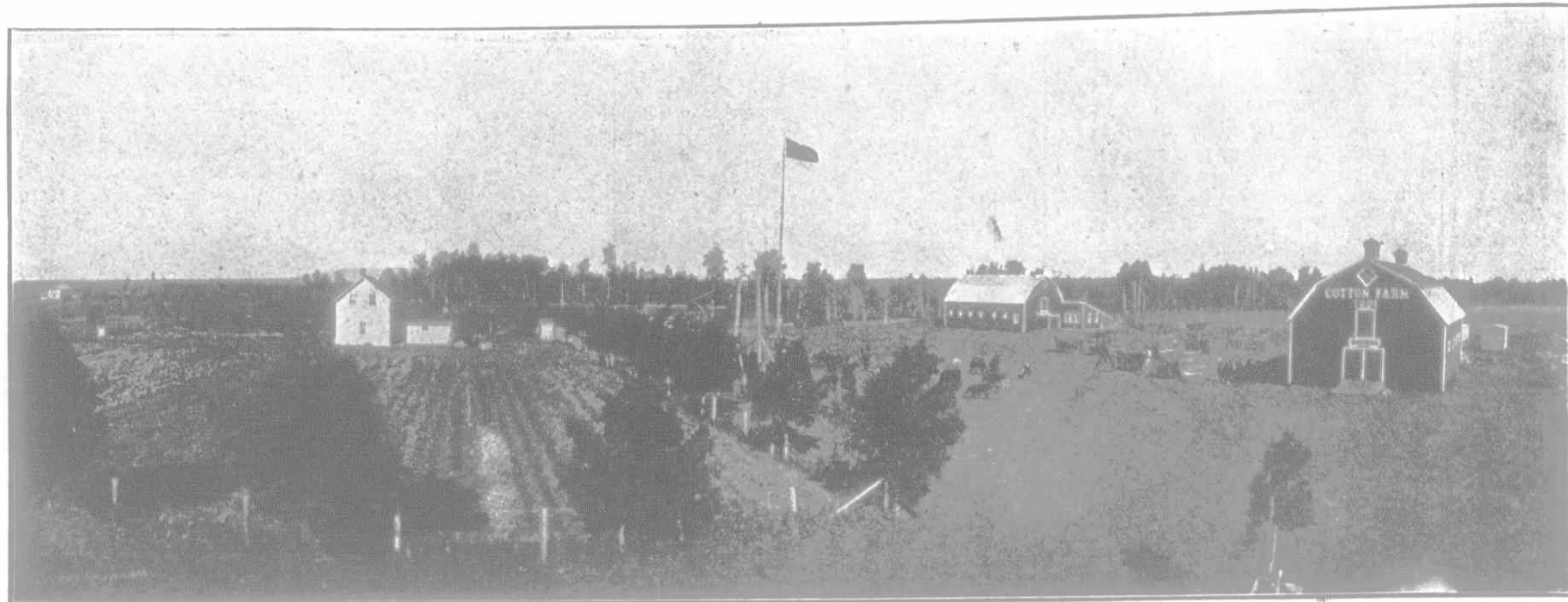


Photo by Clark, C. N. R.

ONE OF MANITOBA'S MODEL FARMS, LOCATED IN THE SWAN RIVER VALLEY

car had leaked between Kaleida and Winnipeg, it is hard to say whether or not a claim could have been established as the shipper made no notations.

There is invariably trouble when rule 17 is violated. The reason is plain. Here is a case in point. Two farmers at Birtle loaded a car and put the partition across the grain doors. When the final out-turns were received, the one man had got a return for more, and the other for less, than he actually put in. And that is what always occurs when cars are so divided. The reason is that when the car is opened the division is pulled up to let the machine scoops get to work. When a car is loaded with different grades the lower grade will always amount to more and the higher grade to less than was put in, for the reason that 2 White oats may be mixed with 3 White and not lower the value, but if 3 White were mixed with 2 White, it might lower the grade. In the case in point one man had 2 White and the other 3 White. The returns were sent out giving the man having the lower grade the larger out-turn, and naturally the man with the

as to the height of the grain in the car would have helped this man, especially if the doors had not been opened, and the stealing accomplished by boring under the car.

Just the other day a shipper at Howden consigned a car and wrote on the bill "advise D. D. Campbell," expecting Mr. Campbell to look after weighing, grading, etc., but did not advise him of his name or address, consequently no report could be made to him until word had been received of his identity.

A rather unusual incident occurred recently as a result of an oversight on the part of a shipper who did not state to which railway company his car belonged. On the same day there was shipped from the same station, probably on the same train, two cars of exactly the same number, belonging, of course, to different companies, but as the shipper who asked Mr. Campbell to look after his interest did not say to which company his car belonged, it was impossible to make him a report.

Errors in giving numbers of cars are also common; as, for instance, the number given in

of dealers and others, but the publishing of such a story in a farmer's paper would not necessarily tend to reduce the number of such cases. For instance, it would not be of much help to a farmer to cite cases like the following: A farmer stored his grain in an elevator and after a while ordered it out, entrusting the operator to bill it and accept settlement. The car was shipped, sold, and the returns sent to the operator who made settlement with the farmer on the basis of rejected No. 1 Northern. The farmer was not satisfied with his grade and asked the "trouble department" to look after it for him. Mr. Campbell reported that the car went 2 Northern straight. The farmer took this report to the elevator operator, who, when he saw it, counted out the difference in price, and threw the money into the farmer's wagon box. The man was dishonest, but his case does not prove that all operators are dishonest, hence cases of deliberate dishonesty have not been enlarged upon. The main object of this article is to impart information that will tend to prevent mishaps for which farmers are to some extent responsible so that

Dear Sir: Please look after grade
of Car No 59749 which I expect
No 2 northern

FAC SIMILE OF A LETTER RECEIVED BY THE "TROUBLE DEPARTMENT."

higher grade was dissatisfied. The matter was referred to the "trouble department" and an estimate given of what each man should get, but the man with the larger out-turn would not accept the decision, claiming that he got little enough, although he got more than he paid the thresher for, after clearing out about seventy-five bushels. The last the "trouble department" heard of this case, it was going to the law courts.

Another settlement upon the evidence of the amount put into the car was made by the "trouble department" in the case of a farmer at Bergen. This man took his grain direct from the thresher to the car, and when through, paid the thresher for 615 bushels. This car was unloaded at Winnipeg and the out-turn was 5000 pounds short of the thresher's weights with one door unsealed. Putting two and two together, four was equal to a loss in transit evidently through stealing, but the railway company must protect freight while in their cars, and therefore settlement was obtained with the thresher's weights as evidence of the amount put in. Notations

the *fac simile* letter published with this article. In this case it is absolutely impossible to make out what the number is, on account of the formation of the figures. The last two figures indicate that the car belonged neither to the C. P. R. nor the C. N. R. as all the box cars on these roads end with even numbers. It was afterwards learned however that the number was 52744. Could any one make that out from the letter?

These few cases do not illustrate all the mishaps that arise in connection with shipping grain; the opportunity for errors and accidents seems to be unlimited. But from the large number that have been settled, some of those that might have been avoided by the exercise of greater care on the part of the shippers, or when there would have been more chance of avoiding damages by the exercises of greater care, have been referred to. It is not the intention of this article to show that farmers could prevent some of the difficulties that arise in making shipments. A much longer story could be told of carelessness and deliberate violation of rules on the part

of dealers and others, but the publishing of such a story in a farmer's paper would not necessarily tend to reduce the number of such cases.

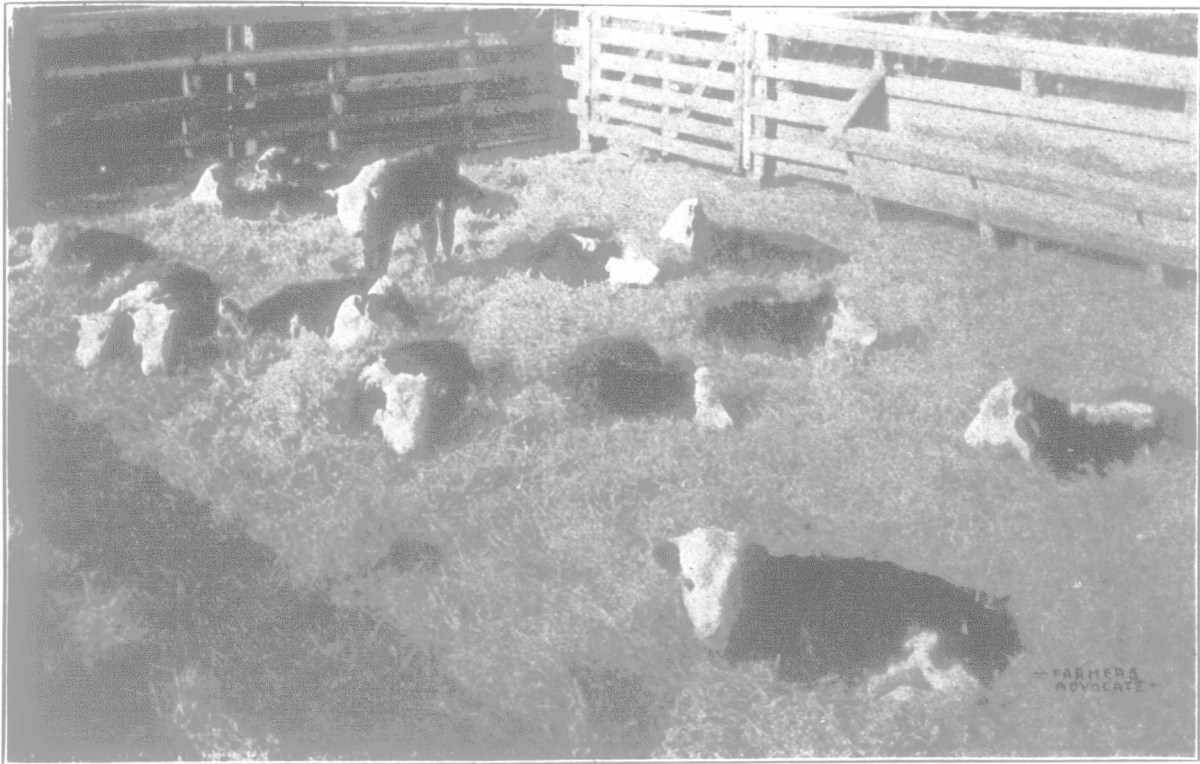
Several other suggestions might be made to grain growers that are not exclusively matters that concern the "trouble department," but which constantly come under Mr. Campbell's notice. Take for instance the question of cleaning out small grain and seeds. A fair average of small grain and seeds per car that goes through Winnipeg is 25 bushels, which amounts to one car out of each 40. This, on days when the run is large, like it was during November, is about 600 cars per day amounts to 15 cars daily. Putting these screenings at a value of 25 cents per bushel, each car would be worth \$250.00, and the average car would be worth \$90.00. There is a loss of \$160.00 per car, making a loss of \$2400.00 per day on 15 cars per day, or \$72000.00 per month. It is, considering the small amount of grain that is lost, an important matter to prevent such a loss in market-

THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

Of the International it has become common nowadays to speak only in terms superlative. No other adjectival form seems adequate to describe fittingly the institution which those behind the live-stock industry of America have built up out by the Union Stock Yards in Dexter Park, South Chicago. Always is it the greatest—the largest as regards the magnitude of the interests it represents; as regards the number and

Robertson & Sons, Milton West; Sir George Drummond; J. T. Gibson; John Rowlings, Forest; and one or two others, were the Dominion's representatives in sheep. In horses and swine there were no exhibits from this side of the border. A heavy list of entries from Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., in Clydesdales, was catalogued, but at the last moment on account of the stringent quarantine regulations and the probability that

clair, Dalmeny, Scotland, placed the awards in the grade, cross-bred and championship classes. The adjudicating in the other classes was done by experts from this country and the United States. Taking them as a whole, sheep were scarcely up to the usual run of things in numbers and excellence. Swine classes were large and the various breeds popular with the Americans fully represented.



CHAMPION CARLOAD LOT OF CALVES—HEREFORDS—CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL, 1908.

diversity of the live-stock exhibits that are gathered together in one at this place annually, and, take it as a whole, the most excellent as regards quality, individual and breed, of the animals that make it an exhibition. It is impossible to compare the International with other shows, for there are none equal to it in setting or in scope. What city other than Chicago is the geographical center of so vast a portion of the agricultural and live-stock world, and what exposition other than the International is founded upon and sustained by an industry so vast in extent, so diversified as is the live-stock industry of America—of the United States and Canada? In these particulars the exhibition is unique and will likely remain so as long as the live-stock men of these two nations are content to meet annually in one place to match one with another the products of their skill in the breeding and feeding of farm stock. That the International progresses, therefore, and becomes greater year by year is in nowise surprising. Did it not, it would soon get out of harmony with the interests it represents. As the live-stock industry of the continent expands, so also must there be expansion in the institution that stands as the court of final decision to the American live-stock world. That is the function of the International, to decide each year, finally, the champions in the various live-stock classes, to settle for a little while the question of the supremacy of breeds, to place the highest stamp of approval in the new world upon the products of the breeder's and feeder's arts.

Excellence at the International is annually excelled. Last year's exhibition was described at the time as a record breaker, as the greatest ever held. This year that record has been eclipsed. In certain classes of by-gone shows, more excellence may have been displayed than was seen at the recent show. Clydesdale horses, for instance, have made stronger showings at Chicago, but collectively considered, balancing off a deficiency here with a superiority there, the event of 1908 will be recorded for a twelve month anyway as the greatest International yet held.

At the start, inclement weather threatened to mar the proceedings, but clearing skies and lowering temperatures soon produced the proper meteorological setting for a winter fat stock show. It began as usual with the students judging competition on Saturday, November 28th; and on the Monday following, judging work proper in the live-stock departments began. Canadian exhibits were rather less in evidence than usual. James Leask, Greenbank, Ont., was the only cattle exhibitor, and Harding of Thorndale;

difficulty would be experienced in bringing the horses back to this country again, the contingent could not be sent. The absence of the Graham string was rather comforting to certain breeders of the Clydesdale, who did manage to get to the show and whose entries got rather nearer to the coveted end of the line-up in the various classes than they probably otherwise would have done. The Clydesdale exhibit, judged by past International standards, was a trifle weak. Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Hackneys, Coachers and the rest, made their usual displays, in some classes a little better than the International average. Percherons and Belgians were out particularly strong, both in numbers and quality. The American supply of these two breeds has recently



CHAMPION CARLOAD LOT OF GRADES AT THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL, 1908.

been increased by the extensive importation from Europe. But to a Canadian, a horse show in which the Clydesdale is not outstandingly prominent among the drafters, lacks interest and wants something to give it the proper rounding out.

The cattle show was of usual International dimensions. Most classes in the leading beefing breeds were full to overflowing. Thomas Sim-

clair, Dalmeny, Scotland, placed the awards in the grade, cross-bred and championship classes. The adjudicating in the other classes was done by experts from this country and the United States. Taking them as a whole, sheep were scarcely up to the usual run of things in numbers and excellence. Swine classes were large and the various breeds popular with the Americans fully represented.

HORSES

The Percherons were the feature of the horse show. It was the horses of France among the drafters that received the major portion of the ring spectators' attention and applause, and until one has seen a Percheron display at a great American show, it is difficult to realize fully the popularity of this breed with the horse users of the United States. All the prominent Percheron studs of the country were represented—Crouch and Sons of La Fayette, Indiana, Burgess and Sons of Wenona, Ill., McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio and other studs of less prominence than these. The ring for aged stallions brought twenty-three horses to the ring, the best of them of this year's importation, so that this was the first general meeting in an American ring. The judges scored close on quality and type. Sound, flat bone, ample and clean substance, and energetic action were the qualities looked for in every class. Crouch and Sons got the ribbon in aged on Ecart. Second went to McLaughlins on Jolivette. Third to Burgess on Arbae. In three-year-olds Crouch and Sons were again first, with Coquet, a stallion of magnificent parts, recently imported, a prize winner of note in France, one of the most perfectly balanced Percherons ever seen in America, not particularly large, but true to the modern type, short-backed, massive in the middle, broad and wide in the loin and quarter, live and straight in his moving. McLaughlins got second here with Buffon, a stallion close to the Coquet type in substance, style and action. Third went to Taylor and Jones on Brilliant D., a rather rangy horse, more so than one and two, but approaching their style of action.

In two-year-olds Burgess was first on Gascon and third on Gasdon, both by Turco. Crouch was second with Grenadier, a Nestor colt of recent importation. This was a strong class individually. Yearling honors went to Burgess on Harcourt, sired by Tourconig, a well-balanced colt, with strong underpinning and permanent looking footing. Second went to an Iowa breeder on a colt called Beaudale, by Volage, a promising looking individual, but not possessed of the style and smooth action of the winner. Third place went to Yohn, owned by Crawford of Indiana and sired by Rhum Joe.

In the female section there was nothing sensational, nothing that could be described by American word artists as a "stellar display" or a pyrotechnical feature. Ten mares snowed up in the aged class and the ring displayed rather more diversity in type individually than a string of Percheron mares should in a competition at the first show of the breed in the

1866

such arily For to a rmer hile ill it ped, who is of not uble Mr. hern the nted oney dis-all rate The om-hich that

in- to ters but ell's ean-e of ough car n is 600 ting per and 0.00. king lay, ring ort-ket-

Fifth place went to a clean moving female, Gondolati, also of the Crouch stud.

CLYDESDALES

Stronger classes of Scotch drafters have been shown at Chicago than those brought out when the call came on Wednesday morning for the Clydesdales. The classes have been larger on former occasions and individual quality more pronounced. There was nothing sensational in this year's show, a lot of good Clydes were out, some of the big-footed kind with the clean-cut ankles, sloping pasterns and other equipment associated with quality in the breed, but taking them collectively, the Clydesdale showing at the 1908 International was just a trifle off from its usual standard. Alex Galbraith and Sons, De Kalb, Ill., saved the situation for the breed in aged stallions, in three-year-olds and the class for stallions of two years—three of the most important classes—with selection from the bunch they recently brought over from Scotland. In aged stallions they were first with Baron's Voucher, a six-year-old Baron's Pride horse, not overly large, but a broad, straight-goer, clean cut in his moving apparatus. Second was a Prince Pleasing stallion, Pleasant Prince, nine years old, shown by C. E. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn. This is an old-timer in the show ring, a well constructed Clyde of good type and action. Third was found in Refiner, McLaughlin Bros.' six-year-old Baron's Pride horse. Refiner was a champion at the International in his three-year-old form. There were ten in the aged class, and five prizes were given.

In the class for three-year-olds, in a line up of nine, there were three good typical Clydesdale stallions that had the kind of underpinning that would carry them straight high and clean when they moved. The others were a bit sloppy in their going apparatus, either poor-footed or constructed so in the pasterns that they could never be easy, springy goers. Galbraith and Sons got the blue on Royal Prince, recently imported. This is a Hiawatha colt from Lady Cissie. Second went to the same stable on Greathill Chief, another Hiawatha production out of Aries Maisie. Barney W., an Indiana-owned horse sired by Jack of Diamonds was sandwiched in for third, Galbraith's coming fourth with Prince Rupert, an Everlasting. It looked something like a compromise on the judge's part, working the Indian into third, since the Everlasting colt was certainly a typical representative of the modern Clyde. The first and second in this class were superbly fashioned Clydesdales.

Two-year-olds were represented by nine entries and Galbraith's Ruby Pride colt, Heather Blossom, a well actioned fellow, went first. There was nothing outstanding in the other male classes, yearlings or foals.

For the ribbons in the divisions for mares, four years old and over, there were thirteen contestants, but after first inspection, five were sent from the ring. The decisions were based on action chiefly, but there was nothing that could be called gaudy exactly in the action of any individual in the eight. Mayoress, a "Silver Cup" mare, four years old, was favored for first. She is owned by McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis. Second was found in the Jack of Diamonds mare, Lady Alice, owned by J. Kennedy of Utica, Ill., and third, in Princess Goodwin, another McLay entry, sired by Handsome Prince. Fourth was a Prince Grandeur female.

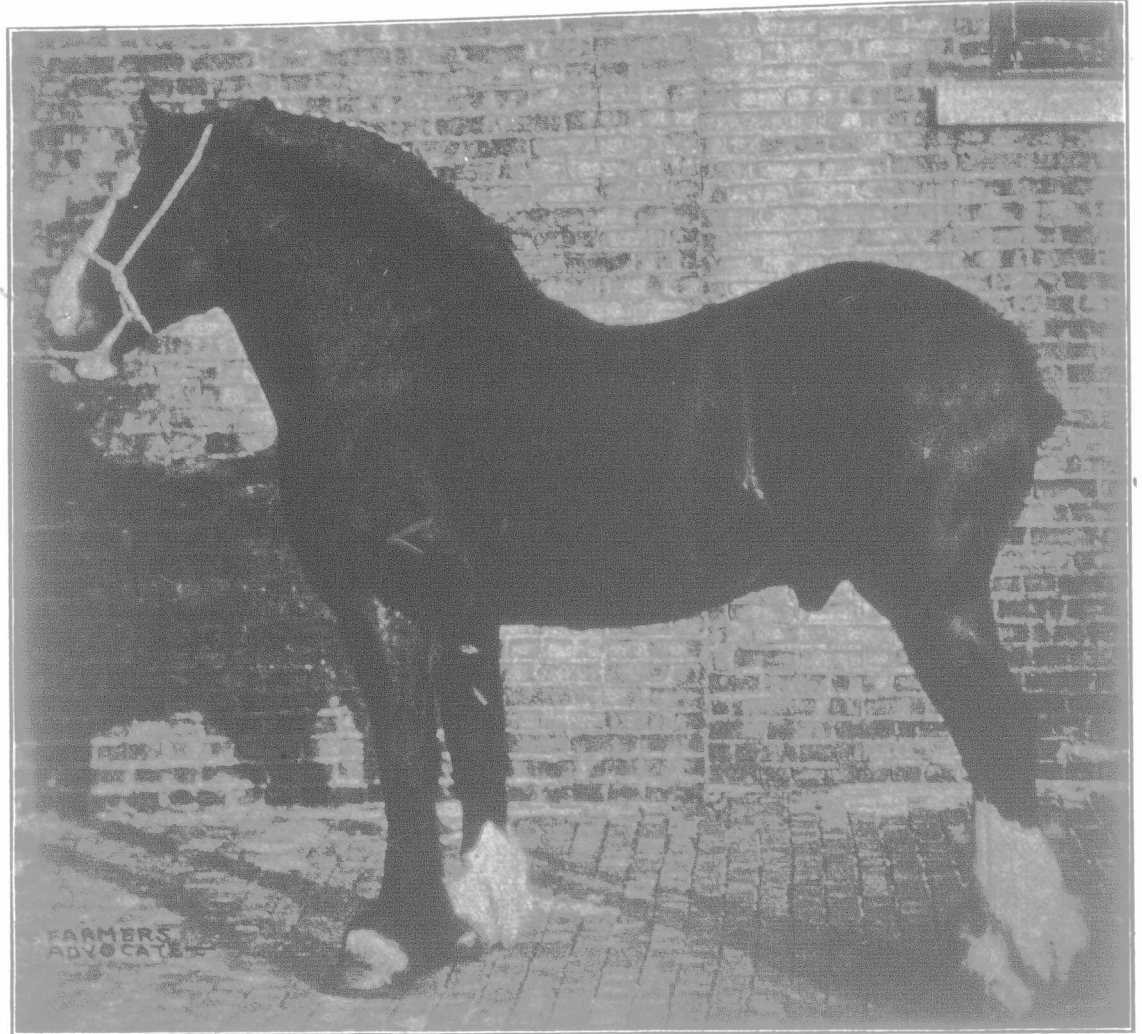
There was nothing of outstanding note in any of the mare classes from aged females to filly foals. As a lot, they were of average quality and considered as a whole showed considerable breed excellence. That was one feature of the Clydesdale exhibit. If it was not the largest and most sensational, it was made up of individuals that conformed fairly closely to one type and one ideal.

The stallion championship was won by Galbraith's Baron's Voucher, the female sweepstakes honor by McLays on Mayoress.

SHIRES

It was the draft horses of England, represented by the Shires, that furnished the stellar attraction of the drafter rings. The size and excellence of this breed's exhibit came some what as a surprise. In no breed was greater interest in the different classes manifested, or closer attention given to the work of the judges. The first lot to come in, the aged stallion class, lined up eighteen strong, but there was nothing in the bunch, taking them collectively, that would warrant one in expecting anything sensational from the breed. With the exception of three or four at the top, they were common lookers, most of them rough in the bone and a bit groggy when they moved. First inspection eliminated nine of the entries. The judges picked Truman's seven-year-old horse, Mazemoor Harold to win, and he did it without serious competition. This is a splendidly typical Shire, well substantiated, cleanly boned and smooth in action, a representative of the breed rather hard to fault. Second was found in Blaisdon Carlo, an imported six-year-old with fair footing and good bone. Third went to a less attractive looking horse, Warsley Defiance. The aged stallion class in Shires, numbers considered, was the largest ever seen in an International ring, but quality in bone and feet particularly was not very strongly emphasized in the exhibit.

In three-year-olds Truman Stud Farm played three to win and got a first and second. First went to Dan Patch by Willingbrough out of Primrose. He is a recent importation of the Truman people. This is an outstanding horse of substance and some quality, but could stand straighter behind and carry more breadth



CLYDESDALE STALLION BARON VOUCHER, CHAMPION OF THE BREED, CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL.

in the heel. Shelford Fair, the second, is a good modern type of Shire. Third place was taken by a rather poor type of horse, one of those that inclines to be too straight on the pasterns and not springy enough on the move. There was nothing outstanding in fourth and fifth.

The two-year-olds, taken as a class, were of good even quality. They averaged up better than the other two. Burgess and Sons came in for first on Moulton Gold, a Moulton Grand Duke colt, Powersland Coronet—a grey one—by Bank Melange standing second. The winner is a nicely balanced individual, the grey at second an active colt and a good goer. Some very attractive yearlings were shown, the winner in that class, Osco Baron Prince, by Cottered Prince, it a good type of the breed, not too gaudy in action, but with good substance above and the right kind of underpinning to sustain and move his bulk.

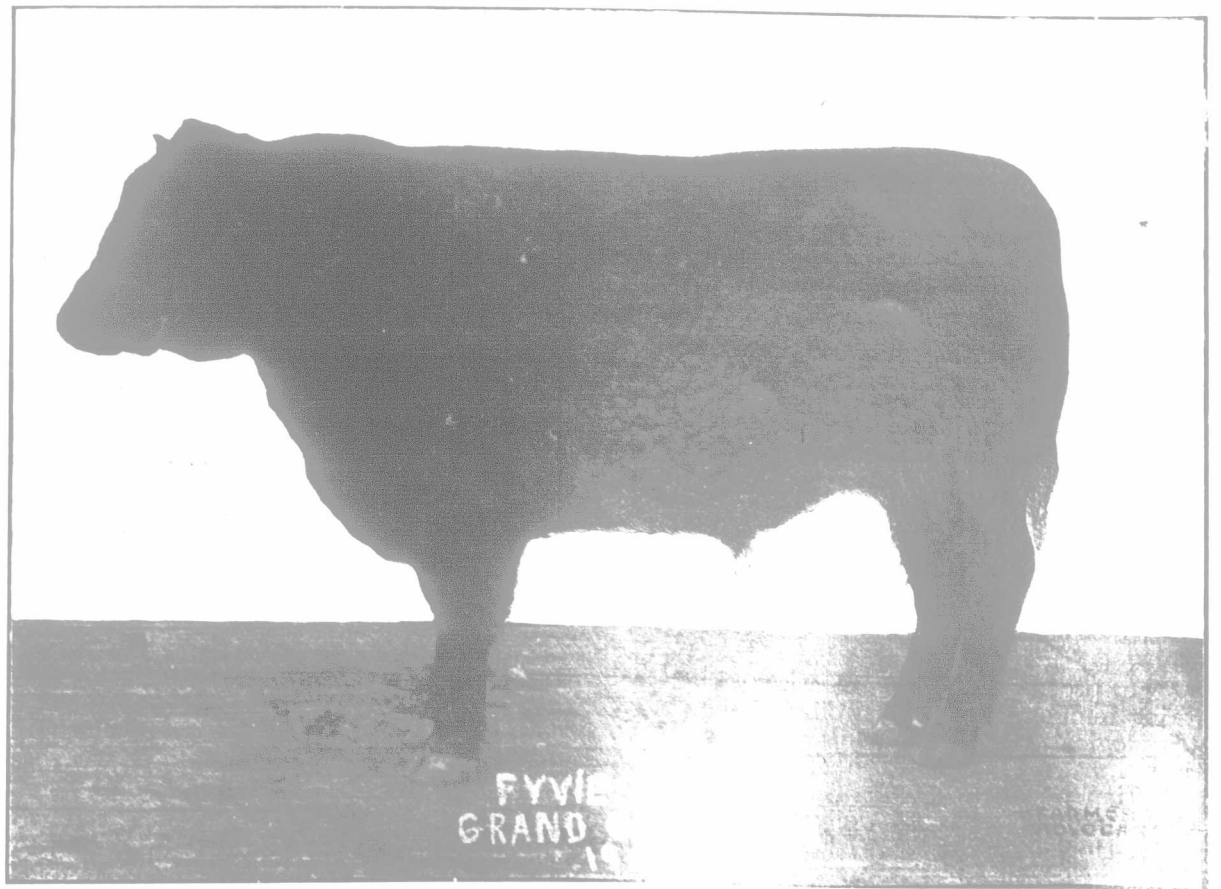
The mare classes were strong, more so than the stallion divisions. The Truman Farm, in the aged class, brought in a pair of greys that for size and quality would be hard to excel in any Shire ring in the world. Wydeland's Starlight and Wydeland's May, both sired by Bury Ruby Royal and both out of Gothic Starlight. Third was another Bury Ruby Royal out of Gothic Sunshine, exhibited by the same firm. The three-year-olds were likewise strong in

quality. Another grey mare of Truman's importation went first, one of the most perfectly actioned representatives of the breed at the fair. This one is by Bury Premier Duke out of Bury Jewel.

The call for two-year-olds brought out the finest lot of Shires at the show and was the best of the classes, male or female. Of the thirteen comprising it, six were of outstanding merit and the rest of higher than average quality. The winner was a mare of that high, clear cut, free and easy kind that is the ideal of Shire men—Moulton Bonny Rose—sired by Ethelwulf and exhibited by an Illinois man. Second went to a Colwick Blend colt, and third was another from Moulton Grand Duke. The first prize mare was an exceptional one for her age as regards substance, quality and action, but she was not good enough to win championship honors over the more mature Wydeland's Starlight. The champion stallion was found in Truman's Mazemoor Harold.

BELGIANS

Crouch and Sons, La Fayette, Indiana, and Finch Bros., Joliet, Illinois, were the chief exhibitors of Belgian drafters. The former of these had out, but not on exhibition, the famous stallion Perce, the 2530 pound horse shown last season at Eastern fairs. Belgian horses are not very prominent in this country, but at the International the breed makes a brave dis-



GRAND CHAMPION FAT STEER, CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL.

play. They are remarkably heavily-bodied horses, twenty-three hundred pounds is a frequent weight for mature stallions. Their weakness is in the underpinning chiefly, although many of the high class horses have bone as clean and sound as the Clyde. They are also inclined to be sluggish in action and slow on the move, but despite these faults the breed is coming in with the Americans, whose chief requirements in drafts are for horses that carry lots of weight at a good walking clip. The Belgians certainly have the weight and the modern tendency of the breed as seen at the International, is towards the moving equipment that will give them the required action.

In the aged stallion class, Crouch was first, second, third, fourth and fifth. Their first and second winners are a remarkable pair for size and quality, twenty-three hundred in weight each, with an easy going and fairly high action for horses of their substance. One of these, Martin de Capelle was made champion stallion of the breed. McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, came in first in three-year-olds with Roenn, sired by Cosoque Germain, Crouch being second and fifth and Finch, third. There was nothing remarkable in the remaining stallion divisions. Crouch got it in two-year-olds and Finch in yearlings.

The female sections were pretty nearly a clean sweep for the Crouch people, all the firsts, except that in the three-year-olds, going to the LaFayette stud. The champion was Dianedu, a Crouch importation of good type and quality.

CATTLE

The exhibit of cattle—breeding cattle and fat stock—was a remarkable one. It is doubtful if in any other show-ring in the world one can see such classes of breeding and fat beefing animals, such classes as to the number entered or as to quality, taking them singly or as a whole. The Shorthorns, the Herefords and the Angus, to say nothing of certain other less well known beef breeds, are seen here as they are at no other show, and the men on whom devolves the task of doing the judging, have no light undertaking. The entries number twenty or twenty-five individuals to a class, as each is generally an animal of some note, fresh from the State fair circuits, they require a good deal of careful work and nice balancing of points before the final line-up can be made. Cattle judging at Chicago is always a rather long and tedious task, but interest never flags among those at the ring-side. The crowd is ever watchful

to applaud the winner of which it can approve and not backward by any means in giving voice to its disapproval of a placing when occasion arises. Interest cattle judging never lagged and the crowd thronged the ring-side in thousands from start to finish of the show.

SHORTHORNS

In the Shorthorn breeding classes this country had no representatives. Amos and Sons, Moffat, Ont. had entries in several sections, but the quarantine in force against the United States, due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Pennsylvania and New York, compelled these breeders at the last moment to hold their stock back. In the aged bull class, one of the most interesting ones, four Whitehall Sultan bulls stood in order from the blue ribbon end when the line-up was complete. No greater tribute was ever paid to a great Shorthorn sire. Harding Waukesha, Wisconsin, was first on Whitehall King, then followed Glen Brook Sultan, Whitehall Marshall and Avondale, in order, all characterized by the magnificent form and smoothness which made Whitehall Sultan in his day phenomenal as a showing sire.

The two-year-olds were less sensational. The winner here was Gloster Knight, Wisconsin entry. A Whitehall Sultan bull, Anoka Sultan, came second. The senior calves were a remarkable bunch and as pretty a lot as ever graced a Shorthorn ring. Twenty calves, each a winner at some fair of note, present a judging proposition of the first magnitude and it took the judges longer to separate the winners than in any other of the Shorthorn classes. The blue ribboner was finally located in a calf called Selection, sired by Avondale, the fourth of the Whitehall Sultan bulls in the aged class. This calf is owned by E. D. Bowen, Delphi, Indiana. Second likewise was from Indiana, a calf by the imported bull Scottish Prince, and third to a grandson of Whitehall Sultan, Leader of Fashion, sired by Whitehall Marshall the third among the aged sires. A calf of the same descent was fifth in the morley. The result in the class was another win for the Sultan family, and a well-merited one. Junior calves numbered twenty, a fair average lot.

In aged cows D. R. Hanna's Flora 90th led with Thos. Johnson's Duchess of Lancaster second and Carpenter and Ross', Lottie, third. It was the class for cows or heifers, two years old and under three, that made the sensation of the female ring. This was

the event of the Shorthorn breeding classes, as good a lot of heifers as ever faced a judge, unequalled, in the unanimous opinion of Shorthorn men, by anything previously seen in an International ring. The winning division finally emerged with the Lexington, Elmendorf Farm's, Sinissippi, wearing the blue, Poplar Park Queen, bred by W.H. English, Harding, Manitoba, a winner in Western rings in 1907, was second. This heifer carries the size and retains still the remarkable quality that characterized her as a yearling, and comes second at the International after a triumphant run at some of the largest of the state fairs. She is owned by D. R. Hanna, of Ravenna, Ohio. Third was found in C. E. Clarkes' Merry Maid. There were six prizes in the class.

The competition in the remaining Shorthorn classes was of the keenest possible order, line-ups of from twenty to thirty faced the judges in each. There were twenty junior yearlings and twenty-five junior calves. So numerous were the entries that the breed association decided hastily to add extra premiums. The junior heifer class was one of the most difficult of the lot for the judges. From it they finally picked the junior champion, a Cumberland Last calf, shown by D. R. Hanna. As a class the junior heifers were about as even a lot of Shorthorns as came into the ring, with a high average of breed quality.

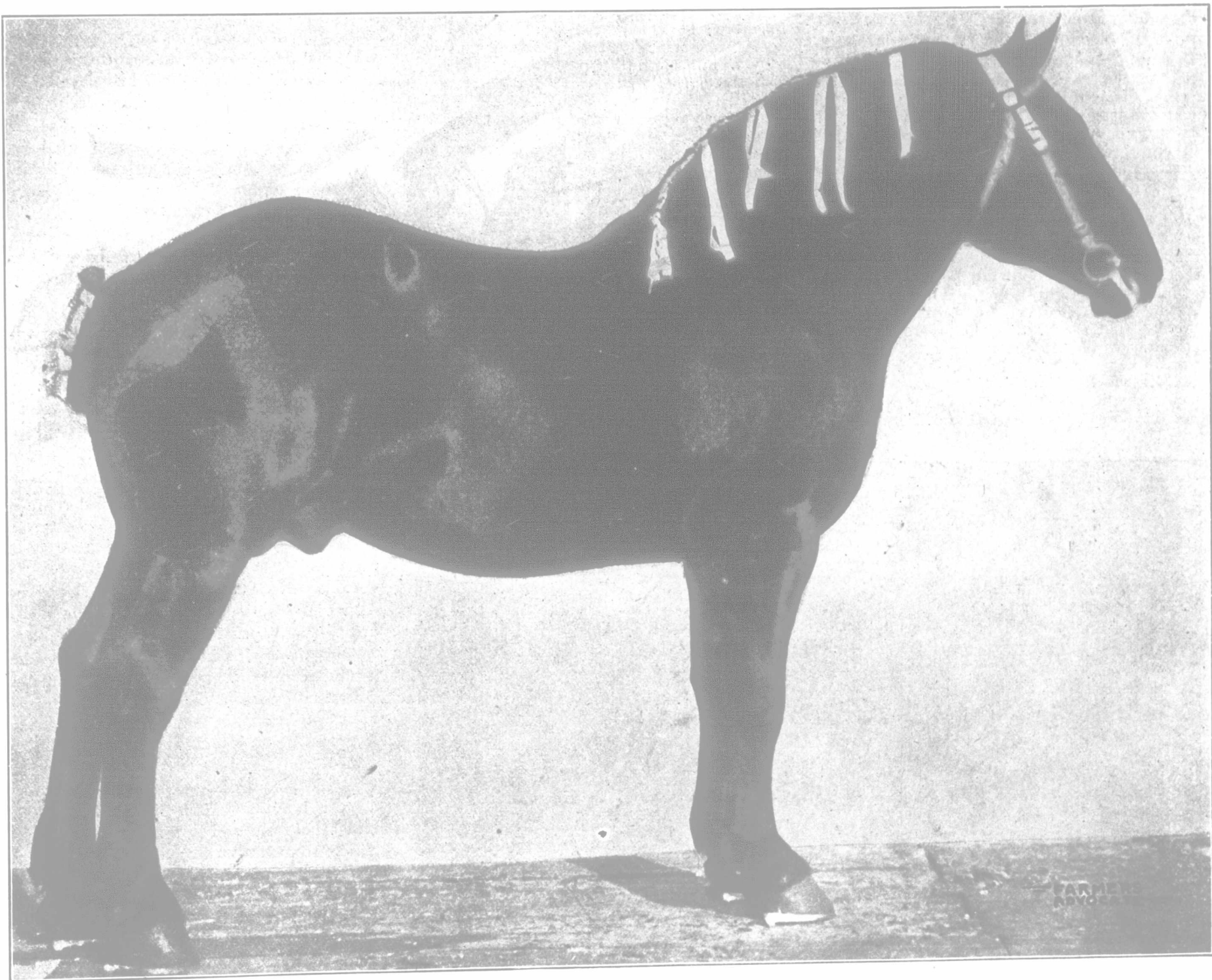
The senior female championship was awarded to Hanna's entry, Flora 90th, by Old Lancaster. The grand championship was won by the same individual over the same breeder's junior winner mentioned above. The champion is a remarkably smooth, deep-bodied heifer, but she will go rough over the hooks as she grows older. The junior was superior in this particular to the winner, but hadn't equal depth and quality of fleshing.

The grand sweepstakes prize for the best bull of any age went to King Cumberland, a calf from Cumberland Last, first in junior yearlings and junior champion. The runner up in the finals was the aged Whitehall King.

HEREFORDS

Hereford judging went on consecutively with that in the whites, roans and reds, and the classes of white-faces called out equalled, and in some cases surpassed, in numbers those that faced the Shorthorn judges. Selecting the winners required time, since individual merit in all divisions was high.

Continued on page 682



PERCHERON STALLION GASCON (IMP.) CHAMPION OF THE BREED, CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY IN POULTRYDOM

By A. G. Gilbert.

A SHORT time ago I took my ten-month-old grandson, a fat, chubby, dimpled specimen of robust babyhood, in my arms, and thus apostrophized him: "My little boy, you are just coming into the world as I am nearing the venerable. In the past I have seen many wondrous inventions, many startling developments. If you live to be as old as I am you are likely to see much that is still more wonderful." And the little fellow crowed with delight, not that he understood a word I said, but because I was likely to gallop round the room with him. Even at his early age he had discovered the usefulness of a grandfather! Happy baby, for so little delighted him. Happy grandfather, who had no rheumatism to prevent him from prancing about the room. And yet some people doubt the utility nature of the age we live in!

AN AGE OF RAPID PROGRESS

Yes, not only do we live in a highly practical age, but one of mighty rapid progress. And the kingdom of agriculture has not been behind in the quick march of progress. Yesterday we laboriously plowed, one furrow at a time, with an ox team; to-day we plow twelve furrows in far less time by machinery. But a few days ago the smart horse and rig were quite good enough for the young farmer wherewith to take his best girl out for a drive; to-day an automobile comes along, at thirty miles an hour, and knocks the whole outfit into the ditch. Nevertheless, as we pick up the pieces we glibly boast of the fast age we live in, and it is certainly a strenuous age, for ingenuity and genius seem to run as wild as electrical application. Niagara Falls is likely soon to apply electrical energy to divers uses by farmers or manufacturers, and we may yet see the day when the old mill pond will become a breeding place for trout, while the mill wheels are turned by the subtle current.

RADICAL CHANGES IN POULTRY MANAGEMENT

It is gratifying to realize that the poultry branch of farm work has kept well to the fore in the race. It is interesting to note some of the radical changes which have occurred in recent years in the housing, feeding and breeding of poultry.

First: Changes in manner of housing our birds. When the writer went into practical poultry-keeping, in the early eighties, the winter method of keeping our birds was different from what it is today. Then we had the bottled-up system of wintering the laying stock. The walls of the poultryhouse could not be too thick, nor the windows too tight. The aim was to economize the animal heat of the birds, under the impression that the warmer the layers were kept the greater would be the number of eggs laid. But it did not work. There was no proper ventilation, for the fowls were overcrowded in order to secure the desired warmth. The heat of their bodies and breath condensed, and froze in cold

and thawed in mild weather. The house was thus always ill-ventilated and damp. As a result, eggs were not as numerous, nor the birds as healthy, as they should have been. Some poultry-keepers used a stove, but at that date coal was a luxury in the country, and a wood fire was—as it is today—an unsteady heating agent. Now we have the other extreme in the winter care of our birds. The modern poultry-house has its southern front of cotton, with a window in center. Through this window the desirable sunshine finds its way to the interior. At the northern end of the room are the roosts, with nests underneath them. There is also a curtain to be let down in front of the roosts on cold nights, and the most of our winter nights are decidedly rigorous.

Another style of poultry-house has cotton above and below the window, and a slatted ceiling with straw above the slats. The argument is that the cotton permits of ventilation, while the straw absorbs moisture.

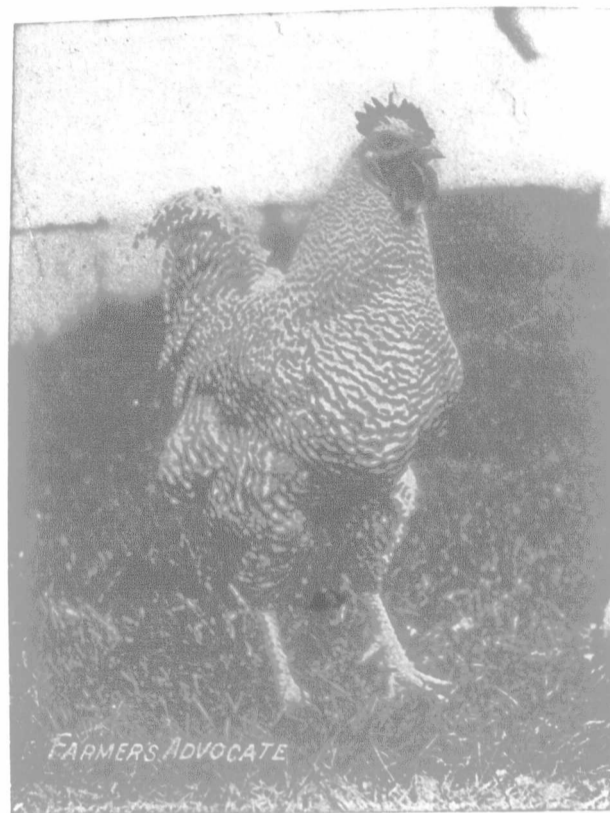
DIFFERENCE IN METHODS OF FEEDING

An improved method of feeding has also been introduced. It is a boon to the lazy man, and is also a sort of "quick lunch" for the hens. The new way differs from the old in that by it the food was conveyed to the fowls at regular intervals; by the new manner the food is kept before the birds all the time. This latter method is known as the "hopper" system of feeding, and has undoubtedly come to stay. By it, whole or ground grains, grit, broken oyster-shells, beef scraps or meat meal may be given in hoppers, with three compartments each, or larger ones, with numerous compartments to each. I prefer the smaller ones.

But the old system is yet extensively practiced, and will likely continue to be popular where there is waste of kitchen or table, which may be utilized in the shape of mash. A hard blow, however, has been given to the wet mash system, for by means of the hopper, the ground grains, which are usually mixed with hot water, are fed dry. Dry feeding has certainly become popular. By this method ground wheat, ground oats, bran, corn meal, etc., etc., are placed in one or more hoppers, and the hens help themselves. "And do the hens really eat these ground grains?" "Yes," we unhesitatingly answer, "and seem to enjoy them very much." Another point in favor of the hopper system is that it allows every fowl opportunity to get its share of food at pleasure, for food is always before it. There are many other interesting details that space will not permit mention of. Suffice it to say that the "hopper" is a product of this age of rush, and it bases its claim to favor on being a time and labor saver.

DIFFERENCE IN METHOD OF BREEDING

About twelve years ago that grand poultry expert of the Orono, Maine, Experiment Station,



UP TO THE MODERN STANDARD

Prof. Gowell (whose death took place early in the year), discovered, by means of trap nests of his own invention, that some of the hens of his establishment laid few eggs; that these drones really lived at the expense of the others, and detracted from profits made. He weeded out all the unprofitable members of his large flock, and for ten years patiently bred from such birds as the trap nests showed him to be the best layers. In this way he succeeded in establishing strains of Banded Plymouth Rocks, which gave a yield of 140, 160 to 180 eggs per hen per year. A bulletin was published by him, and a revolution in methods of breeding followed. Now, we have Experimental Stations breeding from trap-nest selected hens, and poultry breeders advertising eggs and birds "from prolific egg-laying strains"! There are many different styles of trap nests today, but that of the "Gowell" or "Maine" pattern successfully holds a front place.

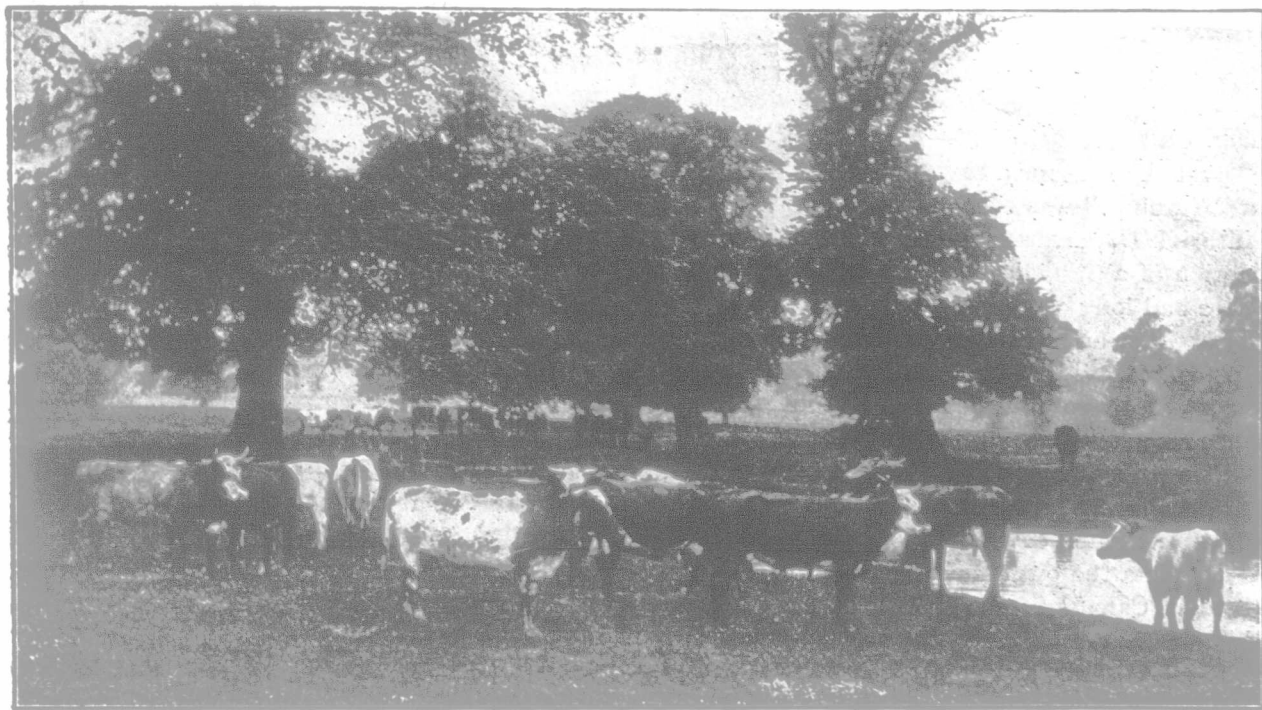
The result in the increased production of poultry and eggs, which will surely follow when prolific egg-laying strains of fowls are the rule and not the exception, cannot fail to make the hen a still more valuable money-maker than she is today.

NO DANGER OF OVER-PRODUCTION

A timid reader says: "But will there not be danger of over-production when we have these wonderful strains of egg-layers throughout the country?" Judging from the past five years, a decided "No" may be given. Why? Because during the period named there have been extraordinary advances in the price of winter and summer eggs, and that in the face of largely increased production, and, what is still more extraordinary, decreased exports. It does really seem as if the prices of strictly fresh eggs become higher as the production increases. To a less extent the same may be said of the superior quality of poultry. Perhaps the greatest difference there is between the price of strictly fresh eggs, laid by the fowls of the farm, and the stale article from the market, is that the latter pick up all sorts of disgusting and undesirable matter. People do not mind that in this day of "pure food" and "clean eating" in what they eat. In fact, the prices of all produce are in greater demand for strictly fresh eggs and the superior quality of poultry.



CHRISTMAS FRIENDS ON PARADE.



THE PRIDE OF THE DAIRY FARMER'S HEART.

Interest in Dairying

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

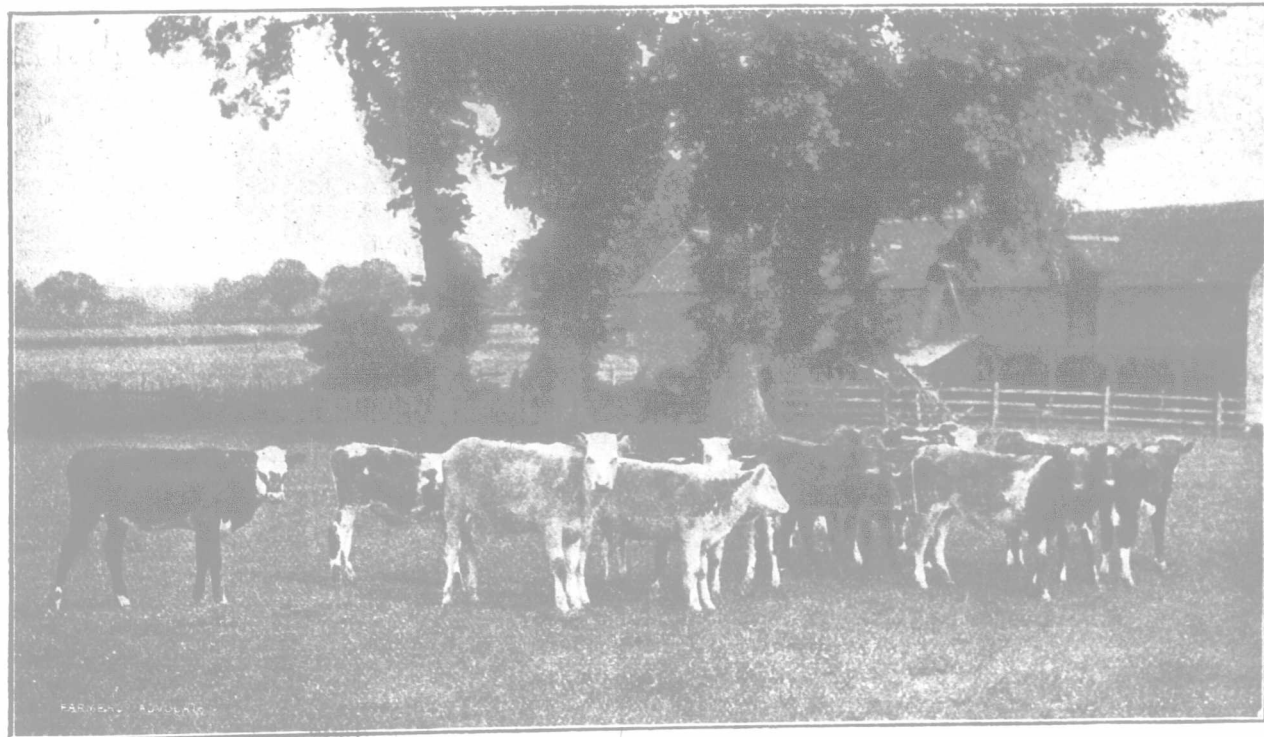
The dairy enthusiasts or leaders are largely responsible! This may seem a strange thing to say and yet to my mind the statement is not exaggerated, and is really true. Why? In the first place, they advocated a policy of creameries before the rank and file understood the first principle of the art and science of buttermaking, viz: feeding of cattle and cleanliness in handling raw material. A big output was aimed at, they forgot that nearly all large and successful industries started in a small way—dairying, to my mind, is no exception.

So long as dairy commissioners and others of that ilk hold to the present idea that only the creamery, or immediate prospective creamery patron, is the only person on and off the farms worth giving serious attention to, so long will the dairy industry be of slow growth and small of stature. True, dairying is bound to make some progress, poor grain yields and the diminishing fertility of many farms, perhaps a frozen crop or two, force people, as a means of financial preservation, to do a little at it. The person really needing encouragement and help, now, in the way of demonstrations, lectures and aids to marketing, is he or she doing what has been looked down upon and despised by the professional and large scale dairymen, as farm dairying or home buttermaking.

From the ranks of those carrying on farm dairying, more or less successfully, will be recruited the satisfactory and satisfied creamery patron. Further, the rural communities of the Canadian West have of late years received large accessions of people totally unacquainted with up-to-date farm practice, these people are frequently termed greenhorns, many are, but the majority are

anxious to be taught, to have the dairy gospel brought to them, but are yet in the dark. These people cannot be made into creamery patrons in one or two seasons—they have not the cattle; might not know how to feed them properly if they had—certainly do not know the essentials in taking care of the raw materials—milk and cream. If dairying is ever to make progress it is among these people the work must be done, a solid foundation must be laid for the more ornate superstructure, and that foundation will be best laid by initiating the wives into the art of farm dairying. Once people learn how to make and eat good butter they will not be so satisfied with the inferior article. It is the person without a discriminating palate, unable to distinguish between the greasy, grainless, salts, oleaginousness and the bouquet of the firm, mild-salted, well-grained article of the buttermaking expert (either farm or creamery) who believes that cream in any shape will do the creamery, who is a hindrance to dairying—largely so as a result of ignorance or lack of training. Such men may help start a creamery, but are amongst the first to undermine, perhaps unwittingly, its foundation. What is needed is an active dairy propaganda, winter and summer, not for one year, but for several years, because the facts and principles of scientific agriculture require repeated telling before they are all lodged in the farmer's brain, and in saying so, no belittling of his mental capacity is intended—rather his occupation has not tended to help him to collate and use such information readily. To my mind, then, the travelling dairy should be one of the instruments used to take the missionary work to the farm homes, even those some distance from railway, and infinite patience must be exercised—the gospel of modern dairying will suffer no harm by repeated preaching.

BYSTANDER.



PART OF THE MIXED FARMER'S CROP.

National Dairy Show

The third annual National Dairy Show under the management of the National Dairy Show Association, was held in the Coliseum, Chicago, from December 2nd to 10th, inclusive. Although overshadowed by the International Live-stock show during part of one week and by the Horse Show during the remainder of the time, the exhibition managed to attain to a fair measure of success. It was further handicapped by the fact that the rigorous quarantine regulations in force against the stock of some of the chief dairy states reduced seriously the number of animals turning out to compete in the various classes for which prizes were offered.

In the matter of exhibits the Jerseys had the lead so far as numbers went, followed in order by the Guernseys, Holsteins, Brown Swiss, Dutch Belted and some Kerry-Dexter cattle just imported from Kerry County, Ireland. Colantha 4th's Johanna was the stellar attraction of the live-stock end of the show. The Kerry-Dexters received a good deal of attention, chiefly because of their diminutive size and shaggy appearance. They are in cattle what the Shetlands are in horses, and though said to be wonderful producers of butter-fat and an unusually hardy race of cattle, they will never cut much figure in the dairy industry of this continent. No Canadian stock was exhibited.

The show was strong in the exhibits of machinery, factory and stable equipment of various kinds, dairy apparatus of all descriptions. One might be puzzled a little to know exactly what purpose the live-stock served at the exhibition at all. They were judged, of course, in the old-fashioned way which dairy cattle experts now so unanimously condemn, and seemed most conspicuous when they were lined out in the ring by breeds to form a background and setting to a performance put on by half a dozen dairy-maids. Twice each day a performance of this kind was put on, the cows marched out followed by the dairymaids in the national dairymaid costume of the country from which the breed came, Holland, Ireland, Scotland or the Channel Islands. The ring attractions were quite strongly featured and while amusing, none of them could be said to have any serious educational value.

The federal government's dairy branch was well represented and made an instructive display. One feature of this part of the show was a pure milk contest, put on in the interests of improving the quality of milk produced for city consumption. Several hundred bottled samples were received from city milk producers in various parts of the central and eastern states, these were examined and scored by experts, analysed for bacterial content and tested for acidity. Flavor counted 40, composition 25, bacteria 20, acidity 5 and package 10 points. The first prize entry scored 97 per cent., being passed perfect in all particulars but flavor. It contained 5.3 per cent. fat, 9.31 per cent. solids, not fat, 1000 bacilli per cubic centimeter and gave an acid test of 198. This sample of milk, held at ordinary temperatures, averaging about 55°F., remained sweet from November 24th, the date it was produced, until the end of the show. It was held in an ordinary milk bottle closed with a paper stopper.

Quite an interesting part of the programme provided by the management was the lectures delivered daily by dairy experts on various subjects relating to the milk, butter and cheese businesses and the dairy industry generally. While the speakers included such well-known dairy authorities as Ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, Hon. E. K. Slater, Dairy and Food Commissioner, St. Paul; Hon. E. H. Webster, Chief Dairy Division U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, Prof. J. Bower, Iowa State College, Ames; Prof. H. L. Russell, Madison, Wisconsin; Rabbi Dr. J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburg, and others of national reputation, and while every subject discussed bore directly upon some phase of the dairy industry of the United States, in which one might expect practical dairymen to be interested, the meetings, all but one or two, were rather slimly attended. The lecture feature is one particular in which the National Show is not sufficiently strong. The talent was there—abundance of it—the discussions were lively, but the men who really required such lectures were not there to receive them. The National Show, in nearly every feature, is away above the average dairyman of the United States. Experts and men, more or less informed, gathered to hear each other discuss problems with which most of them were fairly familiar, but the foundation class in the

industry, those whom most of the lecturers purported to be endeavoring to reach—the farmers and cow owners—were conspicuously absent. It was strangely unlike what one sees at our Canadian winter fairs, say Brandon or Guelph, where the lecture feature stands out prominently, and where those who really may be benefited by such discussions are present in force. Appearances do not indicate that the National Dairy Show is rendering to the farming community interested in the dairying branch of agriculture a service equal in value to that rendered by the International live-stock show to those who are engaged in the beef production branch of the industry. The show management can hardly be held responsible for this state of affairs. The institution has simply not yet grown to be a part, properly speaking, of the dairy industry. The average cow-owner hasn't been interested in it sufficiently yet.

About the Cover Design

"I saw the Lady herself in the shape of a tall woman of twenty-five or six waiting for her tram on a street corner. She wore her almost flaxen-gold hair waved, and parted low on the forehead, beneath a black astrachan toque, with a red enamel maple leaf hatpin in one side of it. This was the one touch of color except the flicker of a buckle on the shoe. The dark, tailor-made dress had no trinkets or attachments, but fitted perfectly. She stood for perhaps a minute without any movement, both hands—right bare, left gloved—hanging naturally at her sides, the very fingers still, the weight of the superb body carried evenly on both feet, and the profile, which was that of Gudrun or Aslauga, thrown out against a dark stone column. What struck me most, next to the grave, tranquil eyes, was her slow, unhurried breathing in the hurry about her. She was evidently a regular fare, for when her tram stopped, she smiled at the lucky conductor; and the last I saw of her was a flash of the sun the maple red leaf, the full face still lighted by that smile, and her hair very pale gold against the dead black fur. But the power of the mouth, the wisdom of the brow, the human comprehension

of the eyes, and the outstriking vitality of the creature remained. That is how I would have my country drawn, were I a Canadian—and hung in Ottawa Parliament House for the discouragement of prevaricators."—RUDYARD KIPLING.

"Just the idea for a cover design for the Christmas Number," was the unanimous verdict of the Editorial Department when Mr. Kipling's description of a Canadian was published last winter.

We had long cherished the hope that some day our artist would give us a distinctly Canadian type of beauty, but we little thought it would be our pleasure to first present to our readers a conception that so admirably suits the subject. Yet we present our cover design in the firm conviction that it is the first successful attempt to illustrate a type of womanhood that so universally depicts the outstanding characteristics to be found in Canadian femininity. In her treatment of the subject, Miss MacVicar has given to it those essential attributes that Kipling noticed so prevalent in Canadian girls, "power of the mouth, wisdom of the brow, human comprehension of the eyes, and outstriking vitality."

Miss MacVicar, whose talent we engaged to illustrate Kipling's written description, is a Winnipeg girl, whose work is coming to be extensively appreciated. We are particularly glad that Miss MacVicar's work so completely satisfied our idea of Kipling's description, for we had feared for a time that we would be compelled to accept the work of one of our American artists, but purely upon merit we selected the picture the Canadian artist submitted us.

It is our conviction that the 1908 Christmas cover design will please. We would like our readers to compare it with anything of the nature that comes to their notice, and as artists of Miss MacVicar's ability are quite rare, say a good word for her work. If you cannot contain your admiration for the cover, tell us and your neighbors so; ours is a business that grows by boosting.

Christmas at Home

While the spirit of Christmas is in a large and true sense universal, it finds its most appropriate expression in the country home. The One whose day of birth it commemorates was born in a manger, and this fact seems from the beginning to associate the day and circumstance with the environment of the husbandman. Then, too, the joy, good-will and peace of the Yuletide season are so thoroughly in keeping with the prevailing winter spirit of the farm home that Christmas, in the northern hemisphere at least, comes as a fitting climax of the season.

There is that about the farm which draws one into sympathetic contact with nature. It stands as the antithesis of the mercenary tendency and artificiality of the city. The country home is nearest the ideal home, and Christmas has proportionately greater emphasis, meaning and seamliness there than anywhere else.

Nor must it be forgotten that the country has been, and to a certain extent will continue to be, the recruiting ground from which the leading spirits of the city are drawn. The old farmstead, therefore, is the parental or ancestral home of a large proportion of our celebrated population. All these facts combine to give special significance to Christmas on the farm, and lend vivid prospect to the thought "Home for Christmas."

"Home for Christmas." How much those words foreshadow! They mean, first of all, reunion, greetings, fellowship, the warmth of sisterly and brotherly, fatherly and motherly love. The married brothers and sisters with their families, the maiden daughter at home, the boisterous brother, with the beaming elders who delight in the dual function of parent and grandparent; yes, Christmas is a time of pulsing heartbeats, heightening color, kindling eyes, and joy.

Also, it is a time of remembrance, of kindness and pleasant surprise. The children's toys, the parents' presents to each other, grandfather's slippers and grandmother's knitting-bag, the dozen tokens of kindly memory, all speak of thoughtfulness and generosity and love. In the city, mayhap, presents are sometimes given from considerations of formality and duty, but in the country we think the spirit of the presentation still receives emphasis rather than the value of the gift.



A GLIMPSE OF A BACK EAST FARM

Events of the Week

CANADIAN.

Miss Annie E. Greenway, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Greenway, is dead. She has been an invalid for years, and never recovered from the blow of her father's death.

Public meetings are being held in Winnipeg to seriously discuss the holding of a great exposition in Winnipeg in 1912, to celebrate the coming of Selkirk pioneers to the Red River settlement in 1812.

The C. P. R. will pay \$500 fine for allotting to a Stavely, Alta., man named Hagerman a car for grain out of his turn contrary to the Manitoba Grain Act of 1908. Hagerman was also fined \$25 and costs for loading the car.

Sanford Evans was elected mayor of Winnipeg by a majority of over 1500.

Thomas Hourie, who captured Louis Riel at Battoche in 1885, died of heart failure on December 10th at Dawson City, Yukon.

Sir Richard Cartwright is said to be selected as the government leader in the senate, succeeding Hon. R. W. Scott.

Captain C. Graburn, clerk of the Manitoba executive council, died in Winnipeg on December 10th. He came to Winnipeg in 1882 and since 1889 has held the position of clerk.

The sugar factory at Raymond, Alta., has completed the season's work, having turned out about 6,000,000 pounds of sugar.

The Hindus now in British Columbia object strongly to being hustled off to British Honduras. Some of them are buying land preparatory to settling down permanently in British Columbia.

American coal operators object to Canadian coal coming in to United States on the free list unless Canada should reciprocate, as Canada has the advantage of \$1.25 per ton in water transportation.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The British government does not recognize the transfer of the Congo from King Leopold to Belgium, and will not do so until the grievances complained of are remedied. The government holds that present conditions may injuriously affect kindred tribes in adjacent British territory.

Owing to the increase in the number of assassinations in France, the parliament has decided to retain the death penalty. The president's habit of commuting the death sentence is said to have made murderers bold.

The governors of thirty states of the union met as a national conservation committee to map out plans for protecting the country's natural resources, mineral and forest particularly.

King Edward, reported as suffering from a slight cold, is more seriously ill than was at first believed, and his engagements for the present have had to be cancelled.

The steamer D. M. Clemson of Duluth was wrecked in Lake Superior during the storm of December 6th and 7th. Pieces of wreckage have been picked up, but so far no trace of the crew of twenty-four has been found.

Abraham Ruef, the San Francisco political boss, has been found guilty of bribery. Francis Heney the state prosecutor who was shot some weeks ago was able to be in the court. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

James Sharpe, the religious fanatic, and his band who came armed into Manitoba and Saskatchewan last year, have been involved in serious trouble in Kansas City, Mo. While holding a street meeting a passer-by interfered, a row was started, and when the police were called, a fight took place in which two of the party—one a little girl—and two policemen were killed. Sharpe himself was badly wounded and may die.

MARKETS

Last week the market was rather wobbly. The close of navigation, and the United States government crop report were factors which affected the cash market and the speculative operations. The last boat for the season loaded up at the lakes and the keen demand for spot wheat disappeared. The government crop report, while it did not show any very marked improvement in crop conditions up to December 1st, was not as bad as the trade expected it to be, and consequently prices came down a little. There were also reports that the Patten crowd had unloaded some of their holdings of May wheat. These factors all combined, resulted in lower prices for cash wheat at the end of the week than at the beginning.

From now on it is expected that there will be a steady trade, but not very keen buying, as British millers do not like to pay the present prices. There seems to be an indication that people are not using as much flour as ordinarily. The estimated requirements of the world for a week are 11,000,000 bushels, but recently about 2,000,000 bushels less have been sufficient to fill the demand.

The Winnipeg cash prices for the past week were:

Wheat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern.....	100½	99½	98½	98½	97½	97
No. 2 North-ern.....	96½	96½	95½	95½	94½	94
No. 3 North-ern.....	94½	94½	92½	92½	92	91½
No. 4.....	89½	90½	88½	89	88½	87½
No. 5.....	86½	87½	85½	85½	84½	83½
No. 6.....	80	80½	79	79	77½	76½
Feed.....	69	69½	68	68½	67½	67
Rej. No. 1 Northern.....	94	94	93	93½	93	92½
Rej. No. 1, 2 Northern.....	90	90	89	89½	90	89½
Oats—						
No. 2 White.....	36½	37½	37	37½	37½	37½
No. 3 White.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Feed.....	34½	35	34½	35	35	35
Feed 1.....	33½	34	33½	33½	33½	33½
Flax 1 N. W.....	119	120	120	120	118	119½
Flax, No. 1 Manitoba.....		118	118	118	116	

In the three prairie provinces there are about 80,000 farmers who are not readers of the Farmer's Advocate, and consequently, thousands of dollars are lost through misinformation and lack of knowledge. For this reason we want all our present readers to get up clubs of these non-readers.

To present subscribers: If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new subscriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names.

In clubs of FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER, we will accept \$1.25 each. Premiums not included in club offers. Start raising your club immediately. Get "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" into every home in your locality.

During the winter it is expected that the option market will experience some animated times. Prices will no doubt go up and down but it looks reasonable that ultimately they will be higher than at present. Sellers of the actual wheat would do well not to be stampeded and to watch for the high levels before closing out.

The range of prices last week was:

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Monday—				
Dec.....	100½	100½	99½	99½
May.....	105½	105½	104½	104½
July.....	106½			105½
Oats—				
Dec.....	36½			37½
May.....	40½			41½
Flax—				
Dec.....	119½			120
May.....	129			126
Tuesday—				
Dec.....	99½	100	98½	100
May.....	104½	104½	104	104½
July.....	105			106
Oats—				
Dec.....	37			37½
May.....	41			41½
Flax—				
Dec.....	120			120
May.....	126½			126½
Wednesday—				
Dec.....	99½	99½	98½	98½
Jan.....	100	100½	98½	98½
May.....	104½	104½	103½	103½
July.....	104½			104½

Oats—				
Dec.....	37½			37½
May.....	41½	41½	41½	41½
Flax—				
Dec.....	120			120
May.....	126½			126½
Thursday—				
Dec.....	98½	98½	97½	98½
Jan.....	98½			98½
July.....	103½	103½	102½	103½
May.....	104½			104½
Oats—				
Dec.....	37½	37½	37½	37½
May.....	41½	41½	41½	41½
Flax—				
Dec.....	120			120
May.....	126			126½
Friday—				
Dec.....	98½	98½	97½	97½
Jan.....	98½			97½
May.....	103½	103½	102½	102½
July.....	104½			103½
Oats—				
Dec.....	37½	37½	37½	37½
May.....	41½	41½	41½	41½
Flax—				
Dec.....	118			118
May.....	126			126
Saturday—				
Dec.....	97½	97½	96½	97½
Jan.....	98			98
May.....	102½	102½	101½	102½
July.....	103½			103½
Oats—				
Dec.....	37½			37½
May.....	41½	41½	41½	41½
Flax—				
Dec.....	119			119½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran.....	\$18.00
Shorts.....	20.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	25.00
Barley.....	22.00
Oats.....	27.00
Hay, per ton, track, Winnipeg.....	6.00 @ \$ 7.00
Timothy, ton, track, Winnipeg.....	9.00 @ 10.00
Baled straw, track, Winnipeg.....	4.00 @ 5.00
CREAMERY BUTTER—	
Fancy, fresh-made bricks.....	35
Storage, bricks.....	29 @ 30
Creamery, solid.....	28 @ 30
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra fancy prints.....	24 @ 26
Dairy in tubs.....	21 @ 23
Cooking butter.....	19 @ 21
CHEESE—	
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	13½ @ 13½
Eastern cheese.....	14½

The situation in poultry and eggs has become somewhat settled. During November dealers were active getting supplies and prices went up, but since large supplies have been ordered from Ontario, prices have declined somewhat. There is an immense amount of turkey ordered for the Christmas trade and considerable of it has arrived in Winnipeg. Dealers, however, are still taking live and undrawn stock at around 16 cents per pound. Eggs are very scarce. Very few fresh eggs are offering and the stored stock is not very large. Prices are quoted as follows wholesale:

Turkeys, per pound.....	18 @ 19
Spring chicken, per pound.....	15
Boiling fowl, per pound.....	11 @ 12½
Ducks, per pound.....	15
Geese, per pound.....	15
EGGS—	
Manitoba, fresh candled.....	29 @ 32
Cold storage, candled.....	26½ @ 27
Pickled.....	26½

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

Winnipeg quotations are practically unchanged:	
Export steers 1,200 and over, f.o.b. point of shipment.....	\$3.50
Cows for export.....	3.00 @ \$3.25
Butchers' fat cows and heifers.....	2.50 @ 3.00
HOGS.	
Hogs, 150 to 250 pounds.....	5½ @ 5½
Hogs, selected, 225 to 300.....	4½
Smooth hogs, over 200.....	4½
SHEEP.	
Sheep.....	5 @ 5½
Lambs.....	5½ @ 6

The International Horse Show will be held next year from June 5th to the 14th. It will be held at Olympia as was the case this year.

I think the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is A. I. copper bottomed at Lloyds, need I say more?
Regina, Sask. W. W. SHORE.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

Quaint Beliefs of Christmas Tide

Germans have several peculiar superstitions about the greatest yearly festival. One is that a fish scale put in your purse on Christmas Day will bring you good luck and lots of money for the ensuing year.

* * *

In Bavaria it is the custom on the night of Christmas Eve to build up little heaps of moist sand moulded with a thimble, one for each member of the household. Should one of these moulds crack and fall to pieces in the night it signifies that the maker will die before another twelve months have passed away.

* * *

Connected with the Christmas tree there are some curious ideas and beliefs. In the north of France it is customary to plant the evergreen in a tub of moist earth so as to preserve it over the New Year. It would be considered most unlucky to allow the tree to go brown or die before New Year's Day. In somewhat similar fashion many English people would be horrified at the idea of taking down any Christmas decoration before Twelfth Night had passed.

* * *

In Queen's College, Oxford, England, there is an old custom still kept on Christmas Eve, called the bringing in of the Boar's Head. The legend is that a student of that college was walking in a neighboring forest, studying Aristotle, when a boar rushed out at him. The student was cool-headed and immediately crammed the book down the boar's throat and choked it. Being a lover of good books, he wanted his Aristotle back, so he cut off the boar's head, and after dislodging the book, took the animal's head to the college where it was roasted and eaten.

* * *

The ancient Druids went in solemn procession to the annual cutting of mistletoe on the sixth day of the moon nearest New Year's. The officiating priest, clad in white robes and carrying a golden sickle, cut the plant, which was received on a white cloth. To add to the impressiveness, bulls and even human victims were offered in its honor. The mistletoe was supposed to keep away evil.

* * *

In Ireland the Christmas candle is rarely forgotten, even in the humblest cabin. It is lighted at midnight on Christmas Eve, placed in the window, and allowed to burn there on successive nights till all is consumed.

THE SPIRIT NOT THE GIFT

Christmas giving is on the increase. More presents are given and their costliness and elaborateness grows greater every year. The circle of recipients round each individual grows wider and consequently further away in affection and friendliness from the centre. Gifts are bestowed now, not always as a sign of love, friendship or charity, but as often made from policy to business acquaintances, influential personages, mere acquaintances in the social world, or to people who "gave us something last year."

It is a pity. Because the more heavily loaded the Christmas tree, the fuller the stocking, the heavier the Christmas mails, the less of the real Christmas spirit. As the quantity increases the real flavor and spirituality of the season diminishes. It is the Christ whose birth we celebrate on this happy day, who says "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and if we have lost the realization of the blessedness of Christmas giving

we have lost all there is in it. There is nothing of any value left when the joy of giving is gone.

Money has nothing whatever to do with the spirit of Christmas, which goes to show how far we have wandered from the right path in our observance of the holy holiday. Your true observer of Christmas would like to have plenty of money to lavish upon those he loves, but isn't going to defeat the very object of the Day by being miserable when he hasn't plenty, or by giving nothing because he cannot give articles of high intrinsic merit. Gifts should be reserved for loved ones, for friends and for charity—not only the poor in pocket but those who need what you have to give—and when that rule is followed the gifts will be sure to be appreciated no matter how trifling their value. Give yourself in a smile, a friendly greeting, a letter, a flower, if other things are beyond your means. The Master gave Himself not only in His death, but in His life. We can do no more even with the wealth of the kings of finance at our disposal. The gift without the giver is bare, no matter how gaily caparisoned.

TRIBUTE TO MOTHER

On this happy Christmas morning let none forget mother; be she ever so far away, let some tribute of love be sent to her. Honor dear old mother. Time has scattered the snowy flakes on her brow, plowed deep furrows on her cheek—but is she not beautiful now? The lips are thin and shrunken, but these are the lips that have kissed many a hot tear from the childish eyes, and they are the sweetest cheeks and lips in the world. The eye is dim, yet it glows with the soft radiance of holy love which can never fade. The sands of life are nearly run out, but feeble as she is, she will go further and reach down lower for you than any one else upon earth. When the world shall despise and forsake you, when it leaves you by the wayside to die, unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you up in her feeble arms, and carry you home and tell you of all your virtues until you almost forget that your soul is disfigured by vices. Love her dearly and cheer her declining years with tender devotion.

THE EMPTY CHAIR ON THE CHRISTMAS HEARTH

If the homes could be counted that have no vacant chair, what a pitifully small number they would be!

Few who have grown to manhood and womanhood have escaped the sorrow that comes when a dear one has gone on into the unseen. The poignant grief is dulled as merciful time passes by, but the old heart wound has still the power to pain at certain times, just as the veteran's scars make known their presence when the day is damp. The birthday was once kept with a gleeful pomp and ceremony that wrings the heart at the very remembrance now that his time is no longer reckoned by years. Thanksgiving and Hallowe'en have in their cup of joy the bitter drop of memory—recalling the bright spirit in years gone by who made them seasons of enjoyment.

They are not festivals any more. They have not left even the saving commonness and monotony of the ordinary days of the year. They are days of grief forced to masquerade in the habiliments of pleasure.

And Christmas, the most joyous, is the least endurable of all, if the grief spirit has his abode in the heart.

The children alone know the true meaning of the merry Christmas. Grown people, who are capable of feeling and appreciating its joy to the full, have also the capacity to feel the grief that has spoiled Christmas for them.

"A merry Christmas!" we say; "a merry Christmas!" But only the child knows its merriment untainted with grief or regret.

To the others, the thought of what has been when the empty chair was filled, when another stocking hung in the chimney, and another voice rang out in glee, intrudes in spite of resolution.

I see the vacant chair,
Father of souls prepare
My poor thoughts' feeble power
To plead this hour;
For the empty, aching home,
Where the silent footsteps come,
Where the unseen face looks on,
Where the handclasp is not felt,
Where the dearest eyes are gone,
Where the portrait on the wall
Stirs and struggles as to speak;
Where the light breath from the hall
Calls the color to the cheek;
Where the voice breaks in the hymn,
Where the sunset burneth dim,
Where the late, large tear will start,
Frozen by the broken heart;
Where the lesson is to learn
How to live, to grieve, to learn,
How to bear and how to bow.
Oh, the Christmas that is fled!
Lord of living and of dead,
Comfort Thou!

"Lord of living and of dead!" Those here grieving and those gone on—all have His care. And because His life and death have made it possible to think of them as "gone on" to better things, rather than "gone out" into nothingness, it is well to remember His birthday with a holy joy and a high courage that pushes back the grief into the heart's innermost recesses, and gives itself to making children happy, to making other hearths glow with Christmas cheer.

If the thought of a mound with its white covering of snow, brushed by the laden tree branches, comes stealing into the mind and will not be put by, let it be a visitor of peace from the Prince of Peace who is keeping His birthday with the sleepless spirits whose bodies are in those quiet graves.

Think of the absent with all love and tenderness, with human regret, but not despair, and fill the chair at the Christmas dinner with a homeless stranger.

"You think of the dead on Christmas Eve,
Wherever the dead are sleeping;
And we, from a land where we may not grieve,
Look tenderly down on your weeping.
You think of us far, we are very near,
From you and the earth though parted;
We sing to-night to console and cheer
The hearts of the broken-hearted.
The earth watches over the lifeless clay
Of each of its countless sleepers,
And the sleepless spirits that passed away
Watch over all earth's weepers.
We shall meet again in a brighter land,
Where farewell is never spoken
We shall clasp each other, hand in hand
And the clasp shall not be broken.
The snows shall pass from our graves away,
And you from the earth, remember;
And the flowers of bright, eternal May
Shall follow earth's December.
When you think of us, think not of the tomb,
Where you laid us down in sorrow,
But look alert, and beyond earth's gloom,
And wait for us, as it were, tomorrow.

That is the Christmas greeting from the dead, whose only regret is the sorrow of the living. Let your hearts ring out with the joy of the Christmas day. You may not be merry, but you can be serene. Give glory to God in the Highest and show your love and good will unto living and to those who are dead.

LET us speak of the tots first. How are they to be kept well during the cold weather? Just by keeping their bodies comfortable. How?

COLD WEATHER CARE OF CHILDREN

By Dr. Mary E. Allen-Davidson.

To be comfortable inside, their bodies must have suitable nourishment. This implies that the food shall be wholesome, easily digested, and that all waste products be promptly thrown off. To insure this, nothing must interfere with the blood circulation or some of the delicate working machinery of the body will become clogged and so less active or almost useless. For this reason the *outside* of the body must be kept comfortable also. Therefore, the child should be adequately clothed and live *always*, night and day, surrounded by pure air and an even temperature, having the normal amount of moisture. When stoves are the source of artificial heat, the heating is often very uneven and nearly always the air is too dry. A vessel with water in it should stand on the stove and supply extra moisture and a thermometer should be in every living and sleeping room. In health, 60° to 65° is quite warm enough for the air of sleeping rooms and 65° to 68° for living rooms. Remember that creeping babies and children under five years, are breathing and living in the colder, more impure air near the floor and are specially subject to drafts, hence the explanation of many a sudden, alarming attack of earache, croup, bronchitis or diarrhoea; keep the babies off the floor and always keep felt shoes on the younger children from November till end of March. Cold floors give cold feet and there are few homes where the floors are not cold in our rigid climate. Colic, cramps in the legs, feverishness, etc., often result from the impeded circulation, and a sleepless night is then added to the discomfort of the day. When a child is restless, suspect some such condition, give a warm mustard footbath, wrap body and lower limbs in a warm blanket and the trouble will often disappear. A good plan to keep a creeping baby amused and comfortable is to line a fair sized box with stout paper, several thicknesses, and put his toys in with him. He will thus be protected from drafts and from the chill of the cold floor. If castors are put underneath the box it can be moved from room to room, so that the mother can "keep her eye on him."

FOOD FOR CHILDREN IN WINTER

While the diet of children should be somewhat more substantial and heat producing in winter than in summer, care should be exercised not to give too much meat, especially salt pork. Fresh roast meat, fowl or fish, or properly boiled meat, may be given in quantity suited to the age, to children over two years old, once a day, for the mid-day meal. The best way to administer meat food is in the form of soups and broths, barley, rice and vegetable soups made from meat stock being extremely nourishing and very palatable. Fried meats and greasy food, such as pastry should be avoided, also the habit of giving cookies or ginger bread between meals, or at irregular times.

Just a little about constipation, as during cold weather many causes combine to induce this condition. It is highly important that waste products be thrown off at once, as these lower the vitality, pre-disposing to colds. When constipation occurs, cut out potatoes for a day or two, also milk. Give brown or graham bread and plenty of stewed fruit for the evening meal. Soups and broths may be substituted for meat and milk. An apple eaten just before going to bed, and a copious drink of water with a little salt or a Seiler's Tablet dissolved in it, on rising in the morning will usually suffice to correct the condition. Even babies can take a spoonful or so of scraped raw apple after the age of ten months with advantage. Baked apples are also good.

If the cause of constipation such as cold feet, or bodily chill, or indigestible food, is attended to, such simple home remedies are generally efficacious. So much for the inside care of the body.

PURE AIR IN THE HOUSE

To keep the air pure in the living rooms and sleeping rooms is indispensable. Open the doors of the living rooms and let them be wind-swept for a few minutes morning and afternoon. A current of fresh air sufficient to keep the air pure should have access to the sleeping rooms night and day. Clothing should not be hung in the sleeping rooms; bedding should be aired frequently to prevent "stiffness;" bed-room doors should be left ajar.

When several children sleep in a "close" room the air soon becomes fetid and irritating to the delicate lining of the air passages, which consequently swells, respiration through the nostrils becomes difficult, and mouth breathing is resorted to for relief. The throat, nose and ear troubles of a



WELL FED, WELL CLOTHED, WELL MOTHERED.

mouth breather are to be dreaded:—enlarged tonsils, growths in the nasal passages, catarrh, ear disease, and, in long standing cases, mental impairment, with great additional danger during



SAFE FROM JACK FROST'S ATTACKS.

an attack of scarlet fever or diphtheria. The Medical Congress held in Washington recently to discuss tuberculosis, gave a terse preventive for this dread disease: "closed mouths, open windows." This gives in four words the preventive treatment for all diseases of the respiratory tract, if the body is properly clothed and fed.

PROPER CLOTHING IN WINTER

Children should have all parts of the body adequately protected. Good woolen garments should always be worn next to "the skin." Warm woolen vests, drawers and stockings should cover all the trunk and extremities, leaving no frigid zones at wrists, knees or ankles. The other clothing should be warm, light in weight, and evenly distributed, not overloading the waist and leaving the thighs and legs with perhaps only a single covering. The outer wraps should be suitable to the season—waterproof during rainy weather and warm lined wraps for winter wear. I was pleased to see in the *ADVOCATE* of a few weeks ago a strong protest against the carelessness of allowing children to go without rubbers during wet or snowy weather. Let me strongly urge upon parents the necessity of giving earnest heed to this warning. The foundation for many a serious illness, and even permanent injury to health in after years, may be laid during school days by getting the feet wet, going to school and remaining at school all day running in and out, or sitting with the wet feet on a cold floor or huddled up on the seat for warmth. Here are some of the attendants on wet feet:—Headache or ear-ache, sore throat, indigestion, constipation or diarrhoea, and even more serious complications as bronchitis, croup, pneumonia, etc. Kidney excitement with consequent bed-wetting is another danger.

TOUGHENING THE CHILD

Parents often speak of "toughening" the children. Yes, in proper ways. But such sins against the laws of health are murderous, since they may cause the onset of a fatal disease and tend to prevent the proper development of the body. How does a child hold himself when chilled? Doubled as nearly into a bow knot as he can, Head bent forward, shoulders "hunched" up, backbone curved into a bow, elbows drawn together in front, feet huddled close to the body. Even in walking there is no erect free carriage. Is it any wonder that some of these children should grow into sickly youths, with sallow skin, narrow-chested ænemic bodies and dulled minds, when they have been robbed of the bounding vitality that would have resulted from a rich, unfettered blood supply to every organ? Let parents realize the importance of this and see that the children's feet are kept warm and dry. Cardinals or stocking rubbers for girls and younger children and warm overshoes for boys with rubbers for all during rainy weather, will save many a doctor's bill.

TREATMENT FOR COLDS

A few words on treatment for colds may be helpful to mothers in the country where the services of a doctor cannot always be secured at once. Early treatment is important. Don't wait till the disease is advanced. If the child is feverish in the middle of the day, don't wait till evening, but give a hot foot bath, with a tablespoonful of mustard to the gallon of water added. Use a pail (a candy pail is best) so that water will come well up to the knees, wrap in a warm blanket and put into bed. See that the bed clothes are not cold enough to cause chill. Give a purgative followed by warm drinks. Children will not take hot drinks such as ginger tea, but an excellent substitute is to mix the size of a pea of black pepper into two or three pills with moistened bread and give in jelly, and follow with a warm drink made by dissolving one Seiler's antiseptic tablet in a cupful of water. These tablets can be bought by the hundred in a bottle, and should be kept on hand, as an excellent gargle or spray can be made in a few minutes. A cold compress should be put around the throat if there is hoarseness, and cold cloths to the forehead in case of headache. Tepid sponging should be given if the fever is high. In all cases of cold, the throat should be gargled at least three times a day. The gargle I mentioned above is the best and most convenient, but salt and water or salt and soda, a teaspoonful of each to a pint—makes a good gargle.

Always treat a cold seriously. What looks like an ordinary cold may develop into an attack of grip, measles, or some serious disease, and it is best to lose no time aiding the body to throw it off. Always send for a doctor at once if the symptoms are not quickly relieved by home treatment. The child should be confined to a well-aired room for a few days.

THE QUIET HOUR

FIND THE KING

Unto you is born this day in the City of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the Babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.—St. Luke 11, 11: 12.

"So then believe that every bird that sings,
And every flower that stars the elastic sod,
And every thought the happy summer brings
To the pure spirit is a word of God."

Again we are face to face with the old, old Christmas story, that, though often repeated, is still as fresh and full of interest as every new birth which gives a child from God's hand to the world.

Let us see what new lessons we may learn from it to-day. One thing is brought out very clearly in the vivid narratives—the eagerness of the seekers. The shepherds "came with haste" to find Christ the Lord, although they had been warned that He was not in a palace, but a helpless Babe lying in a manger. The wise men came from a far country to seek the King of the Jews, and they were not dismayed when they found Him in a lowly Bethlehem home instead of in Herod's palace in Jerusalem.

As those ignorant shepherds and rich scholars were eager to find the King, so should we be eager and persistent in our search for Him. But let us seek Him where He may be found. And where may Christ—God's Word to His prodigal children—be found? If Coleridge is right in declaring that every bird and flower is a word of God, if we can find Christ in the woods and in the fields, surely we can find Him in the world of men. If we are searching for Him with all our hearts we must find Him, for He is in the palace as truly as in the cottage. The Incarnation is still burning its wonderful message into our souls. God's love must find a way to reach us; it burned its living path through all obstacles until, when the right moment had arrived, the Infinite God, who is from everlasting to everlasting, who fills limitless space with His incomprehensible glory, accomplished His desire of linking Himself in a new way to His children. Man is not only the highest and noblest creature on this earth of ours; he also holds the lower creation close to God, because in his body he is one with plants and animals, with dust and rocks and water, and in his spirit he is one with God his Father, and capable of growing more and more into His likeness. But now that God has, through Jesus, met man's hunger for the Divine by linking Himself in a new and wonderful way with this race of ours, the glad tidings of great joy must meet us everywhere. As a father holds out his arms to the child he loves on Christmas morning, finding unsullied joy in the child's eager delight over the treasures he is drawing one by one from a well-filled stocking, so our Father rejoices over us. Let us spring to meet Him everywhere, remembering that those who seek the King faithfully are sure to find Him. With the Christmas joy in our hearts we try to scatter good cheer all around. No one in the house is forgotten. Friends and relations receive a greeting, and look for a greeting in return. The Christmas mail is heavy, the people in the shops are weary, the work in the kitchen is doubled or trebled, and some tired people will be sure to heave a weary sigh and say: "It is a good thing Christmas comes only once a year!" What is the matter with Christmas nowadays? There

never was a time when it was celebrated so strenuously, and yet it has become to many a burden rather than a joy.

The trouble lies in the fact that few are seeking the King on His Birthday, and, therefore, few find Him. The giving of presents has become in too many instances a mercantile transaction, "and if ye do good to them, which do good to you," as our Lord says, "what thank have ye? for sinners also do even the same. And if ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive, what thank have ye? for sinners also lend to sinners, to receive as much again. But love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest." Find the King and present your gifts to Him;



VIRGIN, INFANT JESUS AND ST. JOHN. [BOTTICELLI]

never sell them, looking for a return of equal value. You can find Him everywhere, and every token of love is a gift worthy to offer to the King of love. It may be the crumbs from the table thrown out to the birds; it may be a basket of apples or a mince pie dropped at a poor neighbor's on your way to church; it may be only a bright smile and a cheery "Merry Christmas" to the boy who does the chores, or an extra attention to the needs of one's family. The gift itself is poor and unworthy of acceptance unless it is inspired by love.

God has come up very close to us, and we must reach out in our turn and clasp hands with all His children. "But," you may say, "I know several people who are degraded and unfit to associate with; I could not find the King in them." And yet the King Himself was severely blamed by the ultra-respectable folk because He came into close relations with publicans and sinners, sitting

down at their tables at their common meals. He is our Elder Brother, but He does not stand aloof, like the elder brother in the parable, from those who are near of kin and who have brought disgrace upon His family.

Let us never be guilty of saying about any of our brothers, "He is too low to associate with; I won't have anything to do with him." We must choose our friends, indeed, from those who are like-minded with ourselves in spiritual matters. Did not Jesus choose men like St. John and women like Mary of Bethany as His special friends? But all men are our brothers, all are our neighbors, in all we may find the King, though His image and superscription may be hidden and hard to discover. Perhaps the man or woman you feel inclined to treat with cool contempt had a bad bringing up, or was hampered by the unseen chains of hereditary evil. Would you be any better if you had been in the same circumstances when young and easily influenced? Well, do you think that

the negative side of that great parable of the sheep and the goats is terrible, how full of interest and fresh joy is the positive side? Everywhere we can find the King, and present unto Him our gifts every day, for He is speaking absolute truth when He says: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

Let us thank God that the King in His purity did not shrink from His manger-bed. As Starr says: "He carried His strong, pure, invulnerable life right up to the world's poor life of sin and misery and uncleanness, and before its richness and tenderness the sin was whitened, or else went away abashed." He did not stand far off from His sinful kinsmen, but identified Himself with us. Then surely we, sinful ourselves, have no right to shrink away from our fellows.

"Some excellent people are always so afraid of saying or doing something wrong that they seldom say or do anything right. They are always digging and delving in the little gardens of their own souls, and they shiver at the touch of the great throbbing world of men and women, with blood in their veins and evil in their natures, who are hungering for some touch of nature akin to them and yet akin to God. How many lives full of splendid possibilities for Christ and His Church are narrowed and distorted in this way?"

HOPE.

AT CHRISTMAS TIME

Along the road to Bethlehem
Three weary wise men slowly fared,
And wondering shepherds gazed at them
And bowed the heads which they had bared—
Three wise men who had journeyed far
Rode slowly o'er the hills that night,
Still following their guiding star
Whose constant beams were broad and bright.
At Christmas time they heard a voice
That sweetly sounded far on high:
"Rejoice, ye sons of men, rejoice!"
The words rang clearly from the sky.
The trembling wise men paused to hear
The song that angels sang to them,
And ceased to doubt and turned from fear,
That Christmas night in Bethlehem.
We hurry through the busy days
And in the market place contend;
We strive to win in shameful ways,
Forsaking brother, wronging friend;
We foster greed and cling to pride,
We have no time for being kind,
We rudely push the lame aside,
And give no guidance to the blind.

We madly struggle after gain,
Forgetting all the Master taught;
We worship riches and disdain
To heed the message He has brought—
Yet, even so, at Christmas love
Assails our hearts and chastens them
And brings us glad remembrances of
That holy night in Bethlehem.
We cease a little while to hate,
We turn a little while from sin;
We greet the stranger at the gate,
And, reaching forth, we lead him in,
And, happily remembering
The babe that in the manger lay,
We still acknowledge Him our King,
As they did, that first Christmas day.
Three shadowy wise men slowly fare
Along the shadowy highway still,
And shadowy shepherds watch them there,
And over the star blaze o'er the hill
And now, wherever men may dwell,
Still bears the message borne to all,
That God still reigns and all is well,
The star shines on o'er Bethlehem.

CABIN DAYS RECALLED

A CHRISTMAS PARTY

"Nika tickeh mika klatawa okook nika house, mas kloshe pola khi saghalie Lyhee klatawa okook illahie.

Tenas cultus potlatch, hyin cultus hee-hee.

Mika wa-wa halo,—nika hyin sick tumtum;—hyin cly!

Mika Sikhs."

I was living just beyond the ragged fringe of civilization when these invitations were sent out to my neighbors, just across the river; the only neighbors within ten miles.

My cabin home was in the heart of the Cascades and just on the bank of the Fraser where it comes tumbling, white flecked and roaring still, from its race through the narrow, high-walled canyon.

The river is narrow here; and just on the other side lived Capt. George and Capt. Jim, two brothers, with their families.

It was early in December when "Lucy George" came across in her canoe to visit me and tell me of her anxieties about the great holiday season.

Lucy was slim and pretty, with hair glossy smooth and braided. Her print dress was clean, her white apron spotless and her plaid shawl, when removed from her head and shoulders was neatly folded and hung over the back of an unused chair.

"Baptiste is more bad," she told me sadly, "the priest he say we must not go to the mission this Christmas day to meet all the people, cause this east wind he blow so cold mebbe Baptiste he be daid in the canoe. Baptiste, he heap cough sick; some day he not get out his bed; he not eat nothin', and he no more fat stop his bones.

I think pretty soon he go way long o' Alec, he not come back no more, no more!"

The words came with a plaintive moan as the little mother who had lost one boy just a few months before through this same dreaded white plague, clasped her hands and rocked her body forward in grief for her oldest son; her first-born.

And so it came that we planned our Christmas party and that these curious invitations were sent out. We hurried an order off to the store for toys and gifts for our friends, and then we cooked and baked. In all probability it was Baptiste's last Christmas here, and it must be made a happy and merry one.

Now I had often imagined I was somewhat weak in Chinook grammar and construction, and the note of acceptance written by Baptiste and delivered by Jimmie, Jr., strengthened my doubts on this subject.

This is Baptiste's note:

Mrs. Webber,
Kind friend,
Dear Madam:

Your nice kind letter ask us come over to your house, make me very glad, also make my father glad, and make my mother glad, and my brothers and sister's, they were glad also.

I read your very welcome letter my father he laugh till he most die he self. We think you like learn Chinook some day we learn you talk it alright. So good-bye; we much oblige you; we sure come over in our canoe on the big day for your potlatch and good time.

Your friend, Baptiste.

The novelty of the preparations for this unique Christmas party gave zest and enjoyment to every hour of labor expended upon it.

British Columbia woods hold many treasures for the decorative art. Scarlet berries which may be dug from under the snow, long coral-like green mossy vines, everlasting, and a plant so closely resembling English holly, that it is difficult to detect the points of difference.

No labor was spared in this line, and in one corner of the large living room the laden tree, ribbon-trimmed and be-tinselled proved attractive to the children, white and Indian alike. Across the other corner, a big damp sheet was stretched, and excited much curiosity. The long table down the

center of the room held three very attractive pieces, aside from the cold chicken and wild duck, the jellies, cookies and candies. These were the decorated Christmas cake, and two large tissue paper "pies" made in large milk pans, and each "pie" showing eighteen

Amongst these people, a woman, the oldest present, is first in all household or family affairs. All gifts are from her; all smallness and meanness is credited to her; a man has no voice in sale, barter, gifts or hospitality.

As they entered the living room Captains George and Jim stopped short on the threshold with an emphatic "Whoop!" expressive of admiration. Lucy and Mary laughed at their respective "men" and gently chided them on

and there were five besides my own, who were not so well behaved so far as excitement led them on.

The sheet seemed to attract much attention, so I told them if they would sit in the dark I would show them what it hid. They looked like frightened children, but played brave, and I took the lamps behind the scenes where I had arranged for shadow pictures. First a lone mountain shone on the curtain, then an antlered deer came across, followed by an Indian with a gun. Round and round the mountain they went, then up one slope and down the other. The race was long and the excitement of the audience was great and their advice to hunter was no doubt good, but at last the deer raced skyward and out of sight while the hunter was left on the top of the mountain. "Whoop! Tamanan!" exclaimed the men, which meant that the deer was magic or ghostly.

Next came a canoe race which ended by each canoe slipping down the open mouth of a big sturgeon, caused much laughter. Many games were played, games that did not seem to entertain very pleasantly, and then came the tree. Baptiste dressed in fur coat, pillows, seal skin cap, and cotton batting beard made a jolly old Santa Claus.

He was a pupil of the Mission School, so he could read the names on the gifts nicely. Ribbons, dolls, and aprons as well as the goodies, went to each child exactly alike, and the boys also faired equally.

But when Santa called Capt. Jim's name, and gave him, as he stood before the tree, a long-haired, blue-eyed doll, I really thought the women would go into hysterics with laughter, while the old man hugged, kissed and petted it, till little Katie, his daughter, pulled it from his arms, when he professed great disappointment that it was for her rather than for himself.

I never saw a Christmas party so thoroughly enjoy each gift or so joyously appreciate each little joke.

After stripping the tree we sat down to the supper. Do you imagine that my guests were greedy, or noisy at table? Their visits at the Mission schools are too frequent for this, and the sisters have taught them very nicely.

But one little Indian custom they retain. To one uninitiated in their manner and their meanings, it would bear an appearance of greediness; but it is not this petty vice which prompts the act.

Upon leaving the table, each Indian guest placed in a clean handkerchief, the remnants of cake, pie, fruits, etc., left upon their plates. This was to signify that they had received more than they could possibly desire of food too good and tempting to be refused or rejected; a delicate compliment you understand, to the hostess.

The bran pie with its lottery of gifts came next and amid much giggling and changing of strings all waited Captain Jim's signal to pull. With a "Wah HOO, wah H-O-O!" Capt. Jim and his relatives, big and little, gave mighty pulls, and hauled forth small gifts; more laughter and noise and trading of prizes, and the second pie was eagerly surrounded. The zest of gambling was in this, to fish for a prize and enjoy for a brief moment the uncertainty, the "might be" of the half doubtful, half hopeful results.

After this the entertainment of the elders proved a puzzle. Baptiste with his paint box, his pattern books of flowers and landscape, and his natural history had gone into a corner by himself and was lost in the enjoyment of his gifts. The children were looking at their picture books and caressing their dolls; and there is no little mother more loving than the little Indian girl over her dollies.

But suddenly an inspiration came to me, and I flew to the bean bag. I soon taught my guests the mysteries of "Birds in the Bush" and over the loss or gain of those beans they grew hilariously excited till I was almost afraid they would become crazed. The women never lost their heads, though they enjoyed the game hugely, but when the men's laughter or intense watchfulness became too noticeable, they would seize their arms and shake them into a realizing sense of where they were,

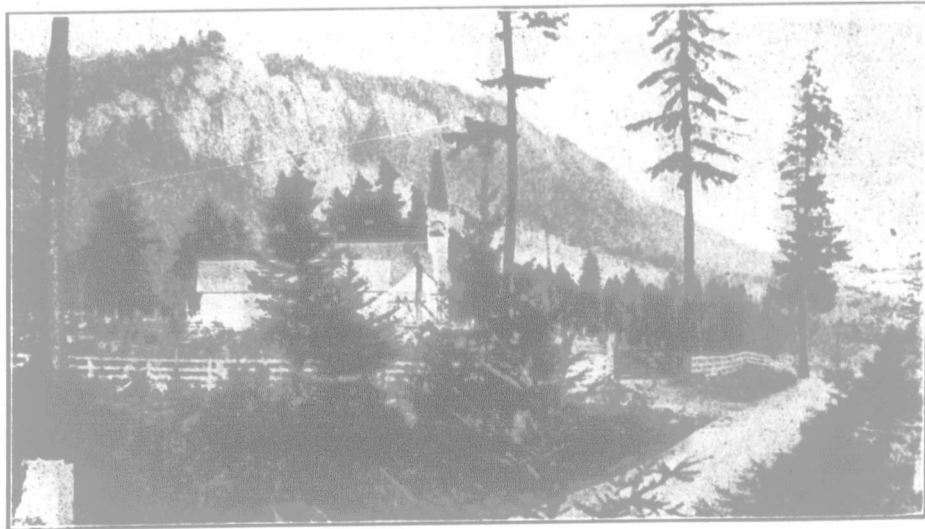


CAPTAIN JIM.

bits of baby-ribbon protruding from the "crust."

The evening that these were all prepared, proved cold and threatening. The east wind rushed intermittently down the canyon, a coyote howled on the mountain side, and now and again away up the creeks a rush and roar told of snow and rock sliding down some of the sheer cliffs that are so numerous. Lonely and wild, but grandly beautiful

their bad manners. But the old men absolutely turned their backs on Indian etiquette, and boldly walked about looking and admiring, as they exclaimed, "Whoop, Skookum, hyin skookum!" (Ah, good, very good!) And Mary and Lucy sat with their children about them and said meekly, "Oh, I shamed my old man act so bad!" And then when I exclaimed in mock sternness, "Don't you say that! Those



THE LITTLE INDIAN MISSION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

were the surroundings of this isolated cabin home.

Not too early did our guests arrive; native etiquette and Indian pride forbids that any shall appear too eager to accept hospitality, kindness or gifts. When we heard the canoes, or rather the chatter of the Indians as they beached their canoes we went out to the porch to wait their coming and to show that we cordially welcomed them. Each one of the ten, even to little tot Charlie, came to me first with a bow and the greeting, "Hyas Kloshe Christmas."

two fine old men; my husband's tillicums; hyas kloshe tillicums!" (Highly valued, or extremely good friends).

They laughed gleefully and looked at their lords more in pride than shame.

My children soon had their playmates before the tree and each was eagerly choosing which gift he hoped was his, but not a child, not even little Charlie aged only three, touched that spread table or asked for a thing to be given them. Neither at any time was a child's voice raised above a low soft tone that could not annoy us elders,

with a few sharp words in their native tongue.

"Birds in the Bush" kept them well entertained till midnight, when with words of thanks and kindly farewell they bade me good-night.

In April of the next year, little Annie Jim was laid to rest with her flax-haired doll in her arms. Later from the hop fields came a letter to me from Baptiste. "I think you like to hear about dear little Charlie. He's dead. He just sick little while, died quick. He take that little tin gun you gave him for present in bed all time he sick. My mother she put in it grave long him; maybe he like take it long of him, I think maybe nothing up there he like better. Maybe so I go see little Charlie pretty soon now. Your true friend, Baptiste."

But Baptiste waited still, till "the fall of the leaf" in this same "New year," and his paints and his books were his last companions, when weeks of confinement and inability to walk about fell to his lot at last. His last gift to me was a string of bear's teeth, a necklace that should ensure me from danger and secure to me always a brave heart."

Dear little Charlie, and Annie, and Baptiste, I trust and believe that in that better land each day is a "Happy Christmas" and that your gifts are many, and your joys unending, and may your white friend be worthy to receive your welcome "maybe so, pretty soon."

—By ELLEN R. C. WEBBER.

JOY AND PLEASURE

Now, Joy is born of parents poor,
And Pleasure of our richer kind;
Though Pleasure's free, she cannot sing
As sweet a song as Joy confined.

Pleasure's a Moth, that sleeps by day
And dances by false glare at night;
But Joy's a Butterfly, that loves
To spread its wings in Nature's light.

Joy's like a Bee that gently sucks
Away on blossoms his sweet hour;
But Pleasure's like a greedy Wasp,
That plums and cherries would devour.

Joy's like a Lark that lives alone,
Whose ties are very strong, though few;
But Pleasure like a Cuckoo roams,

Makes much acquaintance, no friends true.

Joy from her heart doth sing at home,
With little care if others hear;
But Pleasure then is cold and dumb,
And sings and laughs with strangers near.

—W. H. DAVIES, in the *Nation*, London

COLUMBUS

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind the gates of Hercules,
Before him not the ghost of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said, "Now must we pray,
For, lo! the very stars are gone."



A PLACE OF REST.

Brave Admiral, speak, what shall I say?
"Why, say 'sail on! sail on! and on!'"
"My men grow mutinous day by day;
My men grow ghastly wan and weak."
The stout mate thought of home; a spray
Of salt wave dashed his swarthy cheek.
"What shall I say, brave Admiral, say,
If we sight naught but the seas at dawn?"
"Why, you shall say at break of day,

'Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!'"

They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow,
Until at last the blanched mate said:
"Why, now not even God would know
Should I and all my men fall dead.
These very winds forget their way,
For God from these dread seas is gone.
Now speak, brave Admiral; speak and say—"
He said: "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

They sailed; they sailed; then spoke the mate:
"This mad sea shows his teeth to-night;
He curls his lip, he lies in wait
With lifted teeth as if to bite!
Brave Admiral, say but one good word
What shall we do when hope is gone?"

THE FOOL'S PRAYER

The royal feast was done; the King
Sought some new sport to banish care,
And to his jester cried: "Sir Fool,
Kneel now, and make for us a prayer!"

The jester doffed his cap and bells,
And stood the mocking court before;
They could not see the bitter smile
Behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head, and bent his knee
Upon the monarch's silken stool;
His pleading voice arose: "O, Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

"No pity, Lord, could change the heart
From red with wrong to white as wool;
The rod must heal the sin; but, Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

"Tis not by guilt the onward sweep
Of truth and right, O Lord, we stay;
'Tis by our follies that so long
We hold the earth from heaven away.

"These clumsy feet, still in the mire,
Go crushing blossoms without end;
These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust
Among the heart-strings of a friend.

"The ill-timed truth we might have kept—
Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung?
The word we had not sense to say—
Who knows how grandly it had rung?"

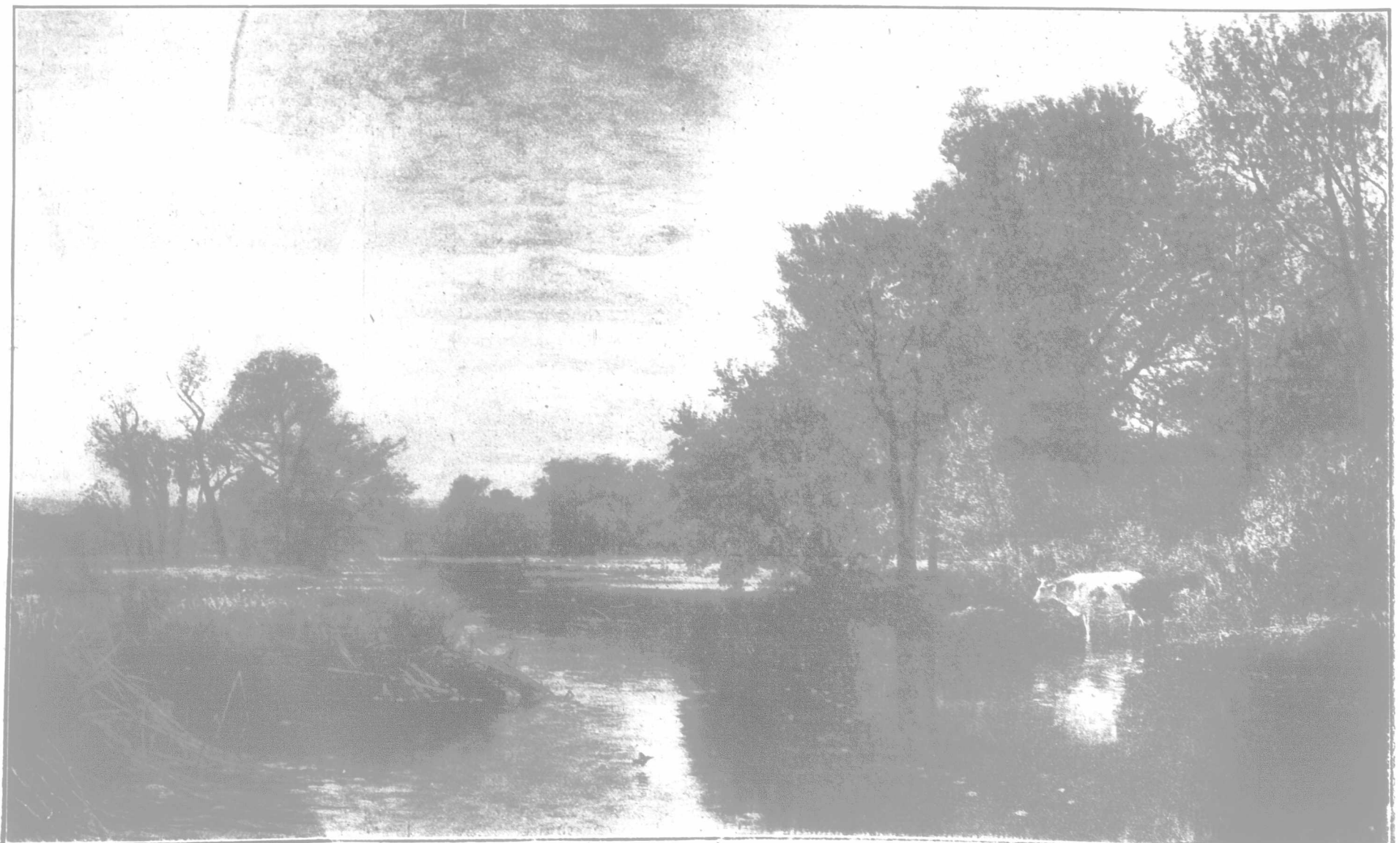
"Our faults no tenderness should ask,
The clustering stripes must cleanse them all;
But for our blunders—oh, in shame
Before the eyes of heaven we fall.

"Earth bears no balsam for mistakes;
Men crown the knave, and scourge the fool
That did his will; but Thou, O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

The room was hushed; in silence rose
The King, and sought his gardens cool,
And walked apart, and murmured low.
"Be merciful to me, a fool!"

—JOAQUIN MILLER.

—EDWARD ROWLAND SILL.



BESIDE STILL WATERS.

Painting by Vicar Cole, R.J.A.

SWEET CHARITY

"Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days."

"If only money were more plentiful, life in this beautiful spot would indeed be worth living," Mrs. Spence sighed wearily, laying down her mending for one moment to look out through the open door at the view spread before her. It was a mild afternoon, late in the fall and though the trees were bare and the prairie grass brown, it was a very lovely and peaceful scene. The little house was built upon a bit of rising ground, the prairie to the south sloping gently to the foot of the range of hills. When she was not churning, washing, baking or scrubbing, she was usually mending or making new small garments out of large old ones, so that there was not much time for dreaming or repining at fate. Life on the homestead had not killed the poetry in her nature, however, and the beauty of hill and prairie, the glory of sunset and sunrise, shadow and sunshine, found many responsive echoes in her beauty loving soul. It had been a hard, stern fight those three years upon the homestead, and the end of it seemed as far off as ever, though they had hoped for better times the coming winter. Crops had been disappointing all round however, and their little plot had treated them unkindly, despite the care and hopes they had bestowed upon it.

Another winter of pinching, cutting and contriving! How heartily sick she was of it—and they all wanted so many things too, underclothing, coats, footwear. She knew it would be impossible to get one-half they had hoped to, for food must be the first consideration.

Only that morning at breakfast, her eldest daughter, a bright little girl of ten, had remarked ruefully: "Oh! won't it be nice, mother, when some day we can heap as much sugar as we like upon our porridge?" This blissful day seemed a long way off to Mrs. Spencer, as she sat and sewed and thought.

Poor woman, her children, her husband and bright little home were all the world to her, for them she had worked and wrestled with fortune and had sat up at nights plying her needle so that they could go about decently clad.

"Why is life so hard for us when it might be so beautiful?" she thought for the twentieth time that afternoon. Just then voices and footsteps sounded outside, and her husband and a young man entered. Her face brightened as she hastened to put away her sewing.

"Why, Doctor, this is a pleasure!" she said cordially shaking hands. "What wind blows you our way to-day?"

"Not a good one I fear you will say, Mrs. Spencer," he replied, and then she noticed he was looking pale and worried, his eyes scanning her face in a curious anxious way.

"The children!" she gasped, all sorts of possible accidents flashing across her mind.

"They are all right I believe, Mrs. Spencer," he hastened to assure her. "They were just out of school as I passed and making as much row as a pack of young Indians on the war path."

He paused nervously, and Mrs. Spencer, wondering and mystified, waited for time to go on.

"The fact is, Mrs. Spencer, I want your help. I want you to nurse a patient of mine until I can either get a hospital nurse or until he can be moved to a decent place to be nursed."

He paused for a half second, then hurried on, carefully keeping his eyes from her agitated face.

"I know I am asking an awful lot, Mrs. Spencer, but it would be the biggest act of charity any woman could perform. He is a very sick man lying near death of diphtheria, about two miles to the south of you over the hills, and he has not a soul with him. I had been hunting with Jim Dickenson and it was by the merest accident we struck his hut. We called for a drink of water and so found him, poor fellow!" The young man shuddered looking appeal-

ingly at Mrs. Spencer. She turned upon him with blazing eyes and passionate voice.

"Sick of diphtheria, and you dare ask me, a mother of three little children to go and nurse him? What are you dreaming of, how dare you suggest such a thing, and you a doctor, too?"

He knew he was asking much from a woman whom he knew to be a devoted mother and wife, but he scarcely expected such a passionate outburst. He winced, but quietly answered.

"I would see that neither yourself or your children suffered, Mrs. Spencer, believe me I would use every precaution. Of course you would have to separate yourself entirely from your family whilst you were nursing the man, that of course you understand!"

"A pretty thing too," she cried bitterly, "and who would churn, bake and wash and look after the children while I was away? You must get someone

home in time to make your Christmas puddings, Mrs. Spencer," called out the young doctor from the door, his face once more bright, for he knew his nurse was as good as won.

Mrs. Spencer said no more, but went into her little bedroom to weep her heart out, and presently to pray, after which she was able to meet her children serene and composed, on their return from school.

"I will bring my wife over this evening," Mr. Spencer assured the young doctor. "No, I shall not come near the house," he added hastily.

"It is a tiny sod hut right down in a coolie," explained the doctor, "I will hang out the lantern so that you may find it. Very many thanks, Mr. Spencer for your timely aid."

He rode quickly away and that evening when the children were in bed, husband and wife rode over the hills until the light from the lantern guided them to the house they were seeking.

They dismounted, and for one brief moment, the brave woman clung to her husband.

"Oh! Rob, take care of them," she

with grey, and his forehead and cheeks were deeply lined. "He looks as if he had lived a hard life," she thought as she sat down.

It was the first of many dreadful nights, and to her dying day she never forgot it. Fortunately, the doctor had seen that there was plenty of wood in the hut, so she was able to keep a good fire in the stove. The place was cold and draughty and she shivered even in the warm cloak which she had thrown about her. Outside the wind howled, and the coyotes screamed close to the door, so it seemed to her nervous fancy. She was a woman with a highly strung and sensitive nature, and the events of the last few hours were telling upon her nerves. She longed to sleep, but she dared not. Once or twice she dozed, but the increasing babbling of the sick man and the shrieking of the storm outside roused her. By this time her head was aching violently, so in sheer desperation she boiled the little kettle and made herself a cup of tea.

The familiar and cheering beverage soothed as well as refreshed her, and she turned her thoughts from the sick man to her little family at home. She had parted from her children without wishing them good-bye or telling them she was going away. She had left that for their father to do in the morning. They were all very loving and sensitive children, and she feared the effects of the news at night when they were tired. In the morning she knew it would not seem so terrible to them. Many such nights followed, the terrible disease ran its course, but the time seemed very long to Mrs. Spencer. The days dragged until the evenings came when she could speak to her husband from a safe distance and receive all sorts of loving messages from her little ones.

Those precious moments were food and drink to the poor woman, she often declared afterwards that if it had not been for them she could not have lived through that time of horror.

The young doctor was untiring in his efforts to save his patient's life.

"It would be too bad to let him slip through our fingers after you have sacrificed so much," he would say to Mrs. Spencer.

One afternoon when she was washing up a few dirty cups and saucers, she was scared to hear a faint voice from the bed.

"Say, how long have you been here?" Fale with surprise and pleasure she went to him.

"Just three weeks. You have been very sick."

He nodded. "I know. Who are you?" She told him, and he watched her suspiciously.

"Got any children?" "Three little ones," and she smiled, though her voice trembled.

He shut his eyes wearily, but as she was moving away he opened them and whispered weakly.

"Why did you? I can't pay you. I'm a poor man, I am. You go home now."

She flushed up feeling indignant for a moment, then she smiled and shook her head.

"No, I stay here until the doctor says I can be moved. Now, rest, I will get you some beef tea."

He drank it greedily when she brought it, but as she took it away, he muttered: "I'm a poor man, I haven't a cent in the world."

The doctor laughed when she told him.

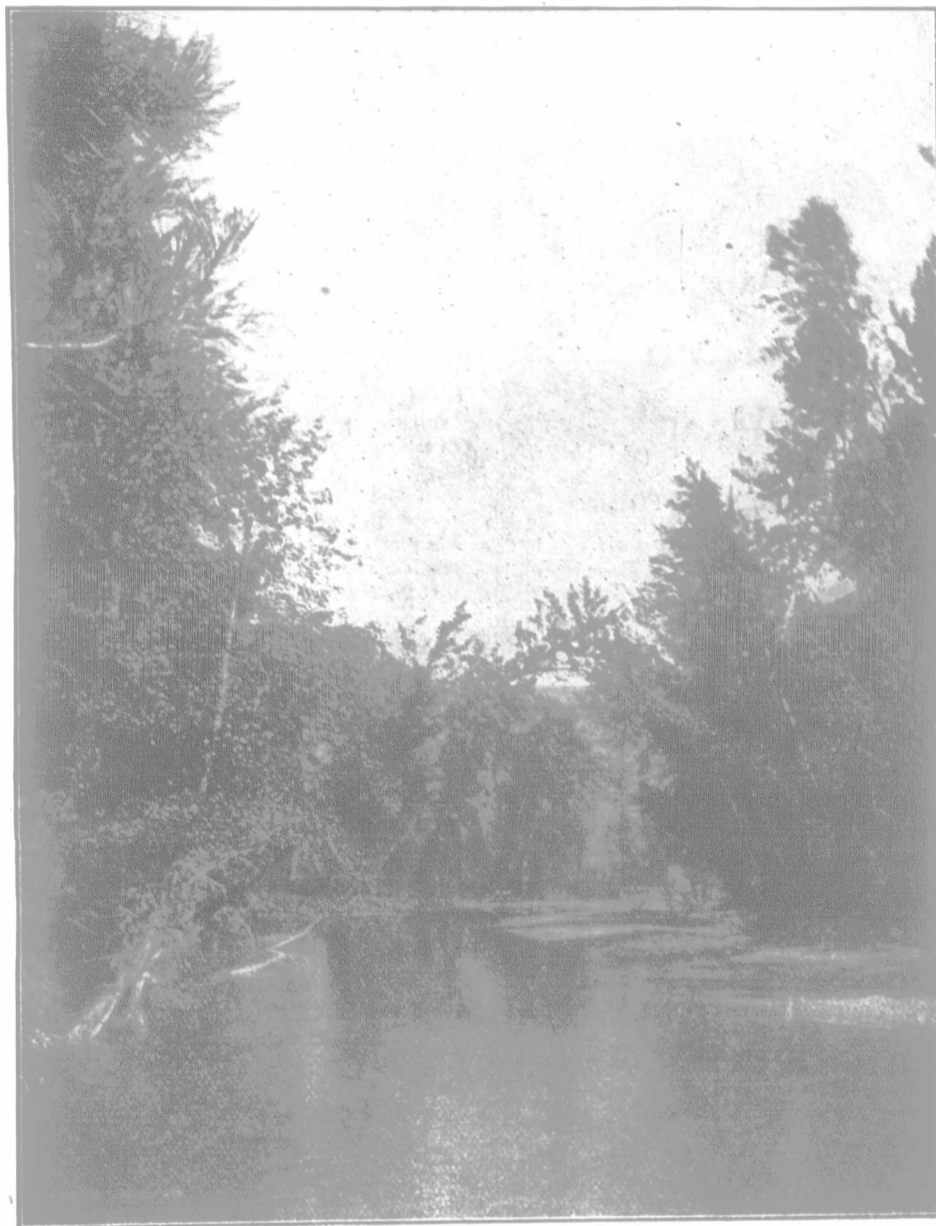
"It's just likely, Mrs. Spencer, that the old miser is worth millions," he said, and afterwards she remembered his laughing words.

Their patient mended rapidly after that, and one day the doctor took him away in his cutter, for the snow now covered the prairie, and Mrs. Spencer's long banishment from her home and her family was at an end.

"Mother," said her little daughter, Maggie, one evening a fortnight later, "What does this mean?"

"Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days?" She was studying the Bible in preparation for her next Sunday School lesson.

Her mother looked up from the fruit she was stoning for her Christmas pud-



THE TREES LEAN LOVINGLY TO MEET EACH OTHER ACROSS THE STREAM.

else doctor," she added more calmly. "I know of no one," he replied with quiet despair. "I must nurse him myself and let everything else go. The man will die if I leave him by himself much longer."

He turned toward the door, dejection in every line of his face and figure. Mr. Spencer stepped forward to his wife, his usually cheerful face very grave.

"Dearest," he said gently, "it is very hard, but I think our duty is plain. I will do your work and mine as well and look after the children, and God will take care of us all."

He put his arm about her shoulders and she looked up at him piteously. "Are you telling me I must go, Robert? How can you be so cruel—do you know what it means, separation for some weeks and perhaps, death?"

"No, not that, please God," he answered cheerfully. "Doc. has promised to look after you and the time will soon pass."

"I promise you that you shall be

sobbed, "and don't let them forget Mummie."

"Trust me dearest wife," he replied, "and look for me every evening about this time. I will come to the edge of the coolie and speak to you and bring fresh provisions. So cheer up, dear heart, and keep well for all our sakes."

The doctor's weary face brightened as she pushed open the door and entered softly.

"Ah! but it is good to see you, Mrs. Spencer," he said. "I have done all I can for the poor fellow, and now I will be off and get back tomorrow morning with medicine and other necessities."

Mrs. Spencer listened attentively to the doctor's directions, then when he had departed with a cheerful "good night," she put away the bread, butter, milk and eggs she had brought with her, and turned somewhat reluctantly to the bed.

Her patient, now tossing in the delirium of fever, appeared to be a man of any age between fifty and sixty. His hair and beard were thickly streaked

dings, and tried to explain as kindly as possible.

"It does not mean actual bread, dear, but any kind action or deed done, perhaps at some sacrifice to ones' self. It means that possibly in this world, at any rate in Heaven, we shall be rewarded for the good we have done to our neighbor."

Maggie looked earnestly at her mother, then her face brightened.

"Then Mummie, I guess some day you will find your bread!"

The mother's face flushed with pleasure at her little daughter's words but she replied gently:

"Maybe so, dearie, God knows best."

The outer door opened at that moment, and Mr. Spencer entered bringing a gust of snow in with him.

He had been to the town that day, and held in his hand a bunch of mail.

The children sprang eagerly to meet him, and as his wife helped him off with his fur coat, he said:

"There is a letter for you, mother, it is quite a legal looking envelope and I am anxious to know what it is about."

He sorted it out and watched her

open and read it. Her face flushed then paled and she looked at her husband in a bewildered manner.

"I cannot understand it, Robert, perhaps you can."

It was a short legal letter from a firm of solicitors in Washington, U. S. A. informing Mrs. Spencer that their client, Mr. Charles Thomas, had requested them to make over to her the sum of \$1000, (one thousand dollars), as a "small token of his gratitude to her for her sweet charity when he lay sick unto death in a strange land."

Mr. Spencer read the letter aloud, and as he laid the cheque for \$1000 in front of his wife, added, "Ah! well, it's an ill wind that blows no one any good. I guess any one can cancel his claim now for I do not suppose he will ever be back to this country."

"Mummie!" whispered little Maggie when she had finished her prayers that evening. "God was not long before He sent your bread back. I guess He thought we wanted it, don't you?"

"Yes, darling, I think so, too, for He knows everything."

MRS. M. H. TALLANT.



TROUT FOR SUPPER.



The Western Wigwam

WESTERN WIGWAM DRAWINGS

The last day for receiving drawings for the Western Wigwam design has come. I was quite pleased at the number who took part in this contest and hope now you have made such a good start you will keep on going. Already quite a number have sent in answers to the puzzle "How Many Fish Did He Catch?" and I'm sure there will be many more before the time is up.

Now for the drawings. The first prize design was sent in by Kitty Allen of British Columbia, and when you see it as the heading of our Christmas number Western Wigwam, I'm sure you will all agree that the first prize was well bestowed.

There were three others so good that I find it very hard to decide which is best. They were drawn by Frank Linnell, Saskatchewan, Sophia Johnson, Manitoba, Amy F. Ebbut, British Columbia. These drawings will appear in the near future.

What was the matter with Alberta?

Usually, when prizes are given out, Alberta is right on hand to get some of them, but not this time.

Any letters addressed to Cousin Dorothy, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or to Western Wigwam, FARMER'S ADVOCATE will find their way safely.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

WOLVES ARE THICK

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the ADVOCATE for ten years. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner, though this is my first letter to it. We have the telephone in the house, and we have the mail delivered to our house. I go to school and I am in the Fourth book. We have twenty horses and sixteen head of cattle. I live four miles from Pasqua.

The wolves are pretty thick, but we did not shoot any. Wishing the Corner success,

ROY McARTHUR, age 12.

Sask. (b)

(We haven't any pin or button for our Club yet. Perhaps we shall have one now that we have decided on Western Wigwam for a name. Write to us again. C. D.)

A SCHOOL OF FOUR

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I read the letters in the Children's Corner every week and I think they are very nice. I came out to Saskatchewan from Manitoba three years ago, and found it very lonesome, as there was no school and I did not get to know any little girls for some time. I like it better now because I am going to school. It is not like the school I used to go to, as I go every

morning to a French family where there are three little girls and they have a private teacher. I have just been going two months to this teacher. She takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and reads the letters to us. I wonder if she will be surprised when she sees this letter. My studies in school are arithmetic, grammar, physiology, Canadian history, geography, spelling, reading, drawing, poetry, singing and penmanship. Where I go to school is a ranch and it is very nice to see all the horses come in; sometimes three hundred at once. I think the Western Wigwam is a nice name for the Corner; I like pen names too.

I have a little brother one year old, he is very cute now and I like to mind him. I like to ride horse-back in the summer and go skating in the winter. Last summer mamma went to Edmonton and I kept house. I had a pretty hard time. I could not bake bread but I

made cakes. I think I will close now with regards to all the cousins from Sask. (a) BUTTERCUP (11).

SAW A MUSKRAT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I think that the Western Wigwam is as nice a name for the Club as you can get. Don't you? When we decide upon a name, why not have a badge like other Clubs? Then we could wear them and show them to our friends, and get them to write to the Club. Would you send badges to children whose parents were not subscribers?

There is a good skating pond about a quarter of a mile from our house, so I go skating nearly every afternoon. One afternoon my friend and I saw a muskrat under the ice. That was the first time that I ever saw a muskrat swim. It used its tail for a rudder. One day I was crossing a bridge across the Blind Man river, and I saw a muskrat sitting on the ice eating sea-weed that they had brought up on the ice. I threw sticks at it, but it kept on eating and did not jump in until I threw a big stone and it fell in the water with a splash! Then the muskrat dived, and I did not see it come up again though I watched a long time.

My father is building a shed for the cattle this winter, as we have not stable room, and it is hard on them to have to brave the storm. We are having fine weather now, and hope that it will keep on for a while longer until we get our fall work all done.

JESSIE WINNIFRED McMAHON (12)

(We shall have to consider the badge and button question seriously, and see what we can do about it. I'm glad you like the new name. C. D.)

A MERRY RACE

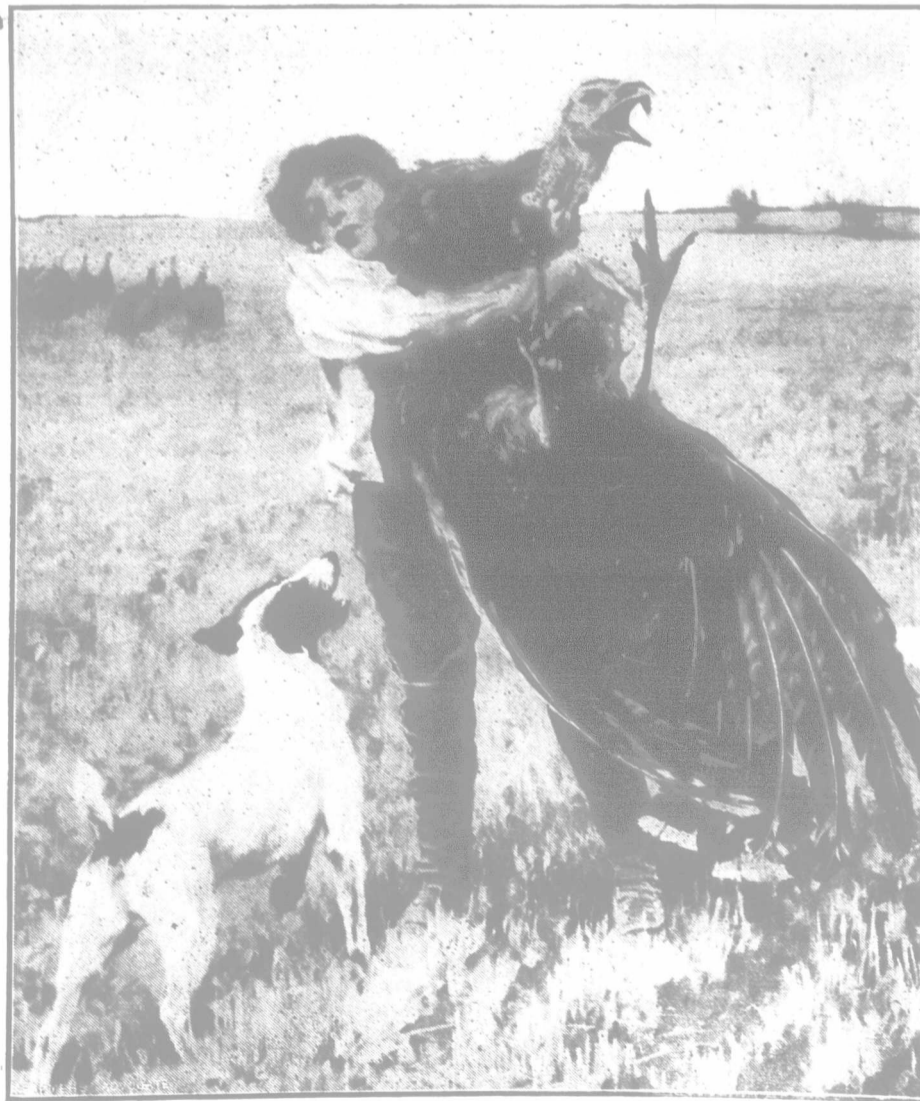
A laughing band of little waves
Went gaily out to sea,
For Mother Ocean called to them,
"Come, children, come with me!"

They all put on their snow-white caps
And started on a run;
They tossed and tumbled in the race
And sparkled in the sun.

For six long hours they rippled on,
And never stopped to rest,
They gently rocked the many ships
On Mother Ocean's breast.

When all at once they started back,
And hurrying more and more,
They threw their caps of snowy foam
Upon the sandy shore.

PAMELA GEDDES SMITH.



YOU'VE GOT TO BE OUR CHRISTMAS DINNER

WITH BRUIN'S HELP

Carl had been in a quandary all day, and nothing around him seemed real. The berry bushes along the side of the road were as heavily laden when he had passed on his way to school as before. The birds missed his cheery whistle, which on other days outdid their songs for ear-piercing sweetness. The grey squirrels in the old beech from force of habit scurried up to a top bough, and then sat and wondered when the discovery came that the haste was quite unnecessary. "Very Queer," they decided.

When school was reached, no apple or gum trades were tempting enough to draw his attention. Nellie Bray's blue ribbon remained fixed to her flaxen braids, and no peas, nor water, nor paper was found their way down the back of the boy in front. All this was very unusual. So was the blank look bestowed on "Teacher" in response to questions that on other days were correctly and promptly answered by Carl Hedrick.

A thrill of excitement went through the school in the middle of the forenoon, when the part second class went up for reading. "Mary's Lamb" was the lesson for the day, and as soon as Jennie White got to "He followed her to school one day" she burst out crying, and so tangled her explanation with sobs, that not even the teacher could interpret. But finally when every scholar had stopped work, and, wide-eyed and open-mouthed, was waiting for light on the mystery, she gasped out, "A bear-got-my-pet-lamb-last night!" and a long sigh of pity and interest rose from the benches.

Here was a topic for the noon hour, when lunch was being eaten out of tin pails under the trees. Little dainties such as gingerbread cookies and pieces of apple were passed over to the bereaved one in pity for her grief, and gratitude for the sensation she had created. She told and retold in answer to the demand for details, how the sheep were in the field below the hill, how the high wind had drowned any sound the poor beasts might have made, and how, when the hired man went down in the morning, the flock was huddled, panting and shivering, in a corner, and on the grass lay two sheep and the pet lamb, all torn and covered with blood.

The harrowing recital was continued on the way home, and the bushes of the long swamp resounded with other bear stories, reflecting credit on the narrator or his family. All of the bigger boys had seen one at least, and even the tiniest children had seen in the strawberry patch the torn and trampled

vines that evidenced Bruin's love of fruit. So that there was no lack of material with which to enthral the listeners. But Carl could not be roused to any interest. Even the fact that he had helped hunt a bear once, and had been allowed to carry the old shot gun, did not tempt him to take his turn at the recital of adventures. And it was with scarcely a feeling of loss of companionship that he turned into the little path leading into the slash and round the beaver meadow, to the little log house which was his home.

The dog—a Scotch collie—came running to meet him as he unfastened the gate which kept inquisitive pigs and calves out of the garden. As he expected and feared, the house was empty. He crossed the little tidy living room with its scoured white floor and rag mats, pulled up the blind of the front window, and looking across the unfenced moor, could see his mother's white dress and sun bonnet. He knew that she was sitting on the edge of the bluff that she might see the ships that passed up and down the wide channel flowing between the island on which was their home, and the hills of the mainland which always looked so alluringly blue. Those ships were the connecting link between the island, forest covered and but newly settled, and the cultivated farms and busy towns that lay "down below" as the islanders vaguely defined the province of the south. And the returning ships carried the heart of Carl's mother in an agony of love and longing to see again the neat well-cultivated farm and cosy farmhouse which sheltered her frail little mother. "Mother is not so well," the last letter had said, "and the doctor is afraid that by the time spring comes again she will not be here." And from the time that letter had come, Mrs. Hedrick had seemed drawn, by a force that she could not withstand, to the edge of the bluff that she might see the ships go by. Soon navigation would be closed and the island completely cut off from the "down below."

Carl knew how she felt, and his heart ached as he drew down the blind and went out again to the kitchen. A glance at the clock told him it was time to go for the cows, and too preoccupied with his thoughts to think of his rifle which he usually carried, he started down the lane. He did not even whistle for the dog, but Jeff knew his duty and followed uninvited.

Carl's thoughts were travelling round in circles, always returning to the same spot—the lack of money which was the reason why his mother sat out on the bluff instead of going to see her sick



MERRY CHRISTMAS EVERYBODY.



ONE OF BRUIN'S CUBS NOW FULL GROWN.

mother. There was no money to be spared. If things had gone well there might have been; but when the bush fires had come three years before, the house and barn had gone, and a mortgage on the little rocky farm had been the only means of replacing them. Now every cent went to pay the interest, and to lay by enough in the bank to meet the principal when it came due. The cows had strayed far through the knee-deep clover that had grown up on the belt of burnt land, but far away he could hear the tinkling of a bell that had a familiar sound. He walked on and finally found the patient "bossies" in a strip of woods where some fine old trees had been spared by the flames. Two of these, mighty elms, had yielded to the wind and had fallen one across the other, tearing up the turf and earth with their extended roots. Grass and scrubby bushes had grown high around them, but just where they crossed Carl noticed an opening under the trunks that excited his curiosity. But before investigating he turned the cows in the direction of home and saw them start towards the road.

"Looks kind of funny. I'll see what's inside," he said aloud, and suiting the action to the word, dropped on all fours and followed the almost imperceptible path under the trees. It was

pretty dark inside and his body shut out every ray of light from the hole. A slender beam entered at the top, and in a moment or two, he could distinguish two furry bundles with bright eyes.

"Cats" he said, and Jeff in high excitement pawed and scratched at Carl's legs in a mad desire to get in at them. But Carl was wrong. "Bear cubs" he shouted still louder. "Jiminy, I must have them. Here Jeff, quit your scratching and keep quiet."

"What bad tempered little brutes you are" was his criticism of the soft, downy, angry cubs, as they gave forth what they considered to be most threatening growlings when this awful enemy tried to lay hands on them. He succeeded however, and with one under each arm, turned and crawled out at the opening.

It was no easy matter to get up with his eyes blinded by the sudden return to the light, a struggling cub under each arm, and Jeff doing hysterical acrobatic performances all over him. But in spite of these drawbacks he managed it and stood up—face to face with the mother bear.

"Scared? You'd better believe I was." Carl was telling his mother all about it afterwards. "My hair must have been straight on end, and my

GAMES FOR THE WINTER EVENINGS

scalp felt as if all the roots were trying to get close together for company. My eyes felt like saucers and my spine like an icicle. That's the way I felt, and that's the way Jeff looked. It wasn't sense, it was instinct I guess, made me drop those two spitfires and shine for the nearest tree. She would have got me too, though she stopped to sniff at her precious babies for a second to see if I had hurt them. She did not waste much time at that, but turned and was after me like a shot.

"Sic 'em Jeff!" I yelled, but I did not need to, for the good old boy was close behind, dodging in and nipping at her heels, an then dodging out again, the same as he does to the cattle. But just as I got a good start up the trunk of a little tree she caught him. I could hardly hold on to the branches when I heard him yell, and turned round to see the poor dog lying stretched out with an awful tear in his side. He tried to crawl a little nearer, but he couldn't do it."

It was no cause for shame that Carl had to stop his story here and swallow a hard lump in his throat that hurt like fury. His mother understood and just ruffled up his hair until he felt better.

"Jeff took up her attention for a minute or two, and then the babies began to squeal, and she forgot me and shuffled over to them. Perhaps it was their supper time—anyway she hustled them into the den, and before she had time to remember me, I dropped out of the tree and ran home here. My legs felt awfully queer and wobbly at first, and I seemed to go dreadfully slow, but it wasn't as long as it seemed before I got to the road."

On reaching home Carl found his father had come in from the field ready for supper. That meal had to be delayed, for as soon as he had heard the lads excited story, he seized his rifle and they hastened to the bush.

A bunch of blazing straw thrust into the upper hole brought out Madam Bruin, angry at being disturbed and ready to wreak vengeance on the disturber. She did not see Mr. Hedrick but went in the direction of the dog. This was his opportunity, and two well-aimed shots laid her low, and she fell with scarcely a struggle beside poor Jeff.

For the second time Carl entered the hole and carried out the cubs but this time he got them safely home and into an empty bin in the barn. The next day at school Carl was the hero of the hour, and the story of his adventure spread through the whole township. A stranger from the South heard of it, and made a trip up to the mountain to see the skin and the cubs. He found that the hide was an exceedingly large one, thick and fine. "I'll give you fifty dollars for the whole thing, kid."

Carl thought he was dreaming. "Isn't that enough for two baby cubs and a hide?" the stranger asked jokingly.

"Enough! it's too much."

But the stranger only laughed and told Carl to hurry up and do up his parcel and let him go home.

But when he had been left standing at the gate with a roll of bills in his hand, as the stranger drove away, Carl sat down still in a dream and counted the bills over, and he never fully wakened up till he saw the joy in his mother's face, when he laid the money in her lap and said, "Now, mother you can go below."

THE SALOON BAR

A bar to heaven, a door to hell—
Whoever named it, named it well!
A bar to manliness and wealth,
A door to want and broken health.
A bar to honor, pride and fame,
A door to sin, and grief, and shame;
A bar to hope, a bar to prayer,
A door to darkness and despair.
A bar to honored, useful life,
A door to brawling, senseless strife.
A bar to all that's true and brave,
A door to every drunkard's grave.
A bar to joy that home imparts,
A door to tears and aching hearts;
A bar to heaven, a door to hell—
Whoever named it, named it well!

BODILY POSSESSIONS

Have dainty card with pencil attached for each guest, the parts of the body being presented in connum-drum form as follows:

I have a trunk—my body.
It has two lids—eyelids.
And two caps—kneecaps.

the verge of a division—eyes and nose.

Two students—pupils.

A number of Spanish grandees—tendons.

A big wooden box—a chest.

Two fine buildings—temples.

Product of camphor—gums.

A piece of English money—crown.



A BUILDER OF CASTLES—IN THE SAND.

Two musical instruments—drums.
Two established measures—feet.
A great many articles carpenters cannot do without—nails.

I have about me two good fish—soles.

A great number of small shell fish—muscles.

Two lofty trees—palms.

Some fine flowers—tulips.

Two playful domestic animals—calves.

A great number of small wild animals—hairs.

An article used by artists—palate.

Boat used in racing—skull.

Used in crossing a river—bridge of nose.

Pair of blades without handles—shoulders.

Twelfth letter of alphabet finished with bows—elbows.

Instrument used in church music—organ.

MAKING WILLS

Give each one a sheet of paper and a pencil. Rule a line down the middle of the sheet. Then let every-



IN THE PLEASANT LONELY PLACES.

A fine stag—heart.

A number of whips without handles—lashes.

Some weapons of warfare—arms.

A number of weathercocks—veins.

An entrance to a hotel—instep.

Terms at a political meeting on

one write down ten things that belong to him on one half, carefully folding it over so no one else can see and handing it to his neighbor on the left. The latter will write the names of ten people or institutions on the other half, with the word "to" before each. Now, take back

your own paper, unfold it, and read aloud to whom you intend to leave your belongings. Would it be cruel to leave your parents to the poor house?

THE PICTURE GALLERY

The guests are grouped in pairs, and each, in a limited time, draws a portrait of the other, being careful that his work of art shall not be seen. Then portraits are collected, numbered, and pinned on the wall. The guests, provided with numbered slips, shall guess the identity of each. In place of portraits an historical event may be illustrated by each guest, as his fancy indicates; for example, Columbus discovering America. After a limited time the papers are collected and exhibited in the same manner as in the portrait game.

GAME FOR A SOCIAL OR LARGE PARTY

On slips of paper 5 in. by 2 in. write common proverbs. Cut these slips in two, and on the back of each half slip write one letter, writing 4 a's, 4 b's, 4 c's, etc. As the guests arrive the hostess presents each with a slip, arranging it so that a lady will receive one half of the motto and a gentleman the other half. This plan groups them in fours, also in couples. Each group is placed at a small table, and each couple is supplied with pencil and paper. About ten minutes should be allowed for solving the difficulties on each table. When the signal is given group "a" passes on to the next table, and so on till all the tables have been visited.

The first table may contain newspaper photos of ten prominent men. It is required to name them.

The second table may contain ten apples. Required to name them.

The third table may contain ten places represented as:

A tiny bell fastened to a paper—Belfast.

A piece of paper torn in two—Toronto.

A common cork—Cork.

A small bottle with a tiny hat on it—Medicine Hat.

With a little thinking the other places can be similarly represented.

The fourth table may contain a list of ten names or titles of popular books. Required to name the author.

The fifth table has another table behind a screen on which is placed fifteen or twenty uncommon articles. About five minutes is given to inspect this table, then five minutes to write the names of the articles thereon.

A sixth or seventh table may be added containing conundrums or riddles, etc., etc.

One mark is allowed for each correct answer. Each couple may correct their own paper as the answers are read aloud. A prize is awarded to the couple getting the most marks.

Following this, each group is requested to favor the company by either singing, playing, reciting or giving a three-minute speech. Usually one in every four can comply with this request. This last arrangement flavors the whole programme.

CUSHION TRICK

Place several cushions on the floor, a few feet apart. Then ask a boy who has never played the game, if he could step over them in succession, without touching one, with his eyes closed. You can let him practice with his eyes open. Then when he is blindfolded, quickly pick up all the cushions. It will make anyone laugh to see him lifting his feet high for nothing. This game can only be played once.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

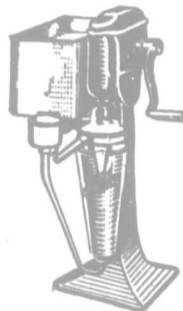
Thousands of Mothers

—KEEP THEIR CHILDREN HAPPY AND CLEAN BY USING BABY'S OWN SOAP. DO NOT USE ANY OTHER BECAUSE BABY'S OWN IS BEST FOR BABY—BEST FOR YOU.

Albert Soap, Ltd., Mfrs. MONTREAL



Bargain Counter Separators



The so called cheap (?) ones that are offered by Cheap Johns' at bargain counter prices, should never be tolerated; because they are not only worthless but unsafe.

It's throwing money away to buy one. If you are in need of a separator investigate the

Tubular Separator the machine that has stood the test.

Tubulars not only do the work, but they are simple, durable and reliable.

Remember the best is always the cheapest, in the long run.

Catalog 186 describing Tubulars sent free. Write for it.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., West Chester, Penna.

Toronto Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

VICTOR

Berliner Gramophones and Columbia Graphophones. We sell all makes. Every record in stock (16,000). Home concerts and dances always available. Pianos, organs, musical instruments. Catalogue post free. Cash or easy monthly payments. Our special outfits, \$35.00, \$48.00. Expert repairs. Biggest, Busiest and Best Music House.

The Winnipeg Piano Co.

295 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.



DEHORN YOUR CATTLE
Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.

R. H. MCKENNA, Late of Fleton, Ont.



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

A TREE TEA

A tree tea is novel and not difficult to plan, bearing in mind that all refreshments, games and decorations must have some connection with a tree. You will probably want your supper first, following with games. In the center of your table have a tiny evergreen tree that you can buy or rent from the florist for the evening. From this lead a little strip of green leaves, real or cut from paper, to each plate, where may stand tiny little wooden trees, such as come with the toy villages. These should each be pasted on a paste-board card on which are written the guest's name and some appropriate quotation about trees, as for instance:

Woodman, spare that tree.
Touch not a single bough.
Great oaks from little acorns grow.
Finds tongues in trees.
Way out in a beautiful field there stands a pretty pear tree, pretty pear tree with leaves.
This is the forest primeval.
Under the greenwood tree.
Singing in the old apple tree.
Come, let us plant the apple tree, etc.

These may be distributed with special reference to each guest, and one asked to name the author of his quotation and finish it if he or she can.

After supper there may be various contests. Let the first be a quiet one. Provide each individual with a pencil and the following list of hidden trees:

- What's the social tree,
- And the dancing tree,
- And the tree that is nearest the sea,
- The dandiest tree,
- And the kissable tree,
- And the tree where ships may be?
- What's the telltale tree,
- And the traitor's tree,
- And the tree that's the warmest clad,
- The languishing tree,
- The chronologist's tree,
- And the tree that makes one sad?
- What's the emulous tree,
- The industrious tree,
- And the tree that will ne'er stand still,
- The unhealthiest tree,
- The Egyptian plague tree,
- And the tree neither up nor down hill?
- The contemptible tree,
- The most yielding tree,
- And the tree that bears a curse,
- The reddish brown tree,
- And the reddish blue tree,
- And the tree like an Irish nurse?
- The answers of these are in order:
Pear, caper, beech, spruce, tulip, bay, whispering pine, spruce, tulip, fir, pine, date, weeping willow, palm, spindle, aspen, sycamore, locust, plane, medlar, rubber, fig tree, copper beech, plum and cork.

Having allowed so many minutes for the writing, collect the results and give a prize to the one who has guessed the greatest number correctly.

AN INITIAL TEST

This test consists of the names of famous men whose initials form the first letters in words descriptive of the people for whom they stand. Let them be written on a blackboard or large sheet of paper where all can see, or have them written on small cards and give one to each person or couple present and let them write the answers. Here is an example: "Renowned witty essayist," give the initials R. W. E., and the phrase stands for and briefly describes Ralph Waldo Emerson. It is good plan to add some local characters to

Western Talking Machine Co

WINNIPEG - - - CALGARY

Send us your order—you get the goods. We don't retail. We take care of the Dealer. Largest stock in Canada—Quick service.

Write today for terms necessary to become dealers.

VICTOR-BERLINER

Western Wholesale Distributor

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

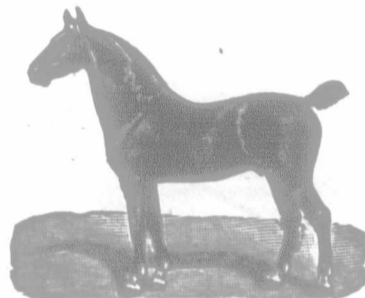
REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Agents for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every season. CHAS. ROTT, Manager, Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWEB, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. **The Lawrence-Williams Co.** TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.



Nothing Like the Victor-Berliner Gram-o-phone for Christmas and the Long Winter Evenings

Did you ever know of a family who had tried a Victor-Berliner Gram-o-phone that was willing to give it up?

No, the house would seem dull and lonesome without it. There is no other way in which a family can get so much real pleasure and entertainment for a small expenditure—

A delightful Xmas present for any family who has a Victor-Berliner would be a selection of the *New Double Sided Records*—two different records on one disc, which makes them cost only 90c or 45c for each record.

If you have a talking machine of any kind and will send us the factory number of it (it will be stamped on the machine somewhere) we will send you free of any charge, a handsome colored litho of the celebrated picture "His Master's Voice" well worth framing, also special catalogue of the new Double Sided Records and our regular catalogue of over 3000 records.

Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. of Canada Limited Montreal. 42



It is easy to imitate the advertisements of Blue Ribbon Tea, but the tea itself can be neither imitated nor equalled.

this list. All that are here named are famous men and women of Canada, Great Britain or United States.

1. He made search.
2. Gifted Englishwoman.
3. Loved modern authoress.
4. The American electrician.
5. Conquering cruiser.
6. Worth studying.
7. Absolutely loyal.
8. Jingled gold.
9. Helped banish slavery.
10. Character Delineator.
11. Rare loving spirit.
12. Sincere ballot agitator.
13. United States general.
14. Ideal pianist.

15. With England's greatest.
16. Extravagant and peculiar.
17. Can give descriptions right.
18. Perpetually transported beasts.
19. A devoted Canadian.
20. Great scholar.
21. Will legislate.
22. Renowned Canadian.

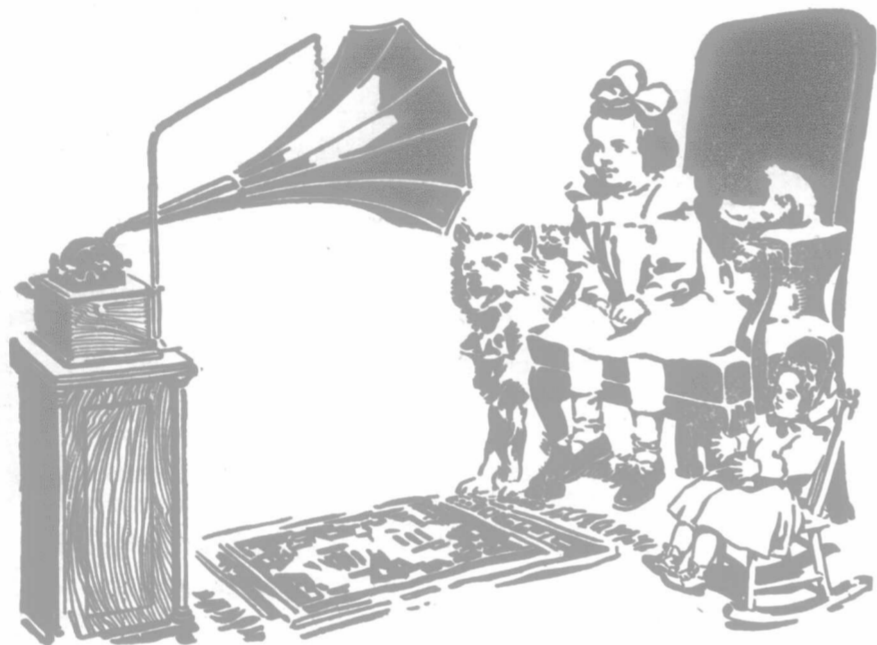
The persons represented are: 1—Henry M. Stanley. 2—George Eliot. 3—Louisa M. Alcott. 4—Thomas A. Edison. 5—Christopher Columbus. 6—William Shakespeare. 7—Abraham Lincoln. 8—Jay Gould. 9—Harriet Beecher Stowe. 10—Charles Dickens. 11—Robert Louis Stevenson. 12—Susan B. Anthony. 13—

Ulysses S. Grant. 14—Ignace Paderewski. 15—William E. Gladstone. 16—Edgar Allen Poe. 17—Charles G. D. Roberts. 18—Phineas T. Barnum. 19—Agnes Deans Cameron. 20—Goldwin Smith. 21—Wilfred Laurier. 22—Ralph Connor.

FAMOUS KATE

Have the following printed or written on cards with pencils attached, and tell each guest they must answer every question by a word ending in "cate."

1. Kate chews her food well.—Masticate.
2. Kate finds a place.—Locate.
3. Kate will prove your innocence.—Vindicate.
4. Kate will leave a place empty.—Vacate.
5. Kate has a twin sister.—Duplicate.
6. Kate is not strong.—Delicate.
7. Kate will point out the way.—Indicate.
- 8.—Kate is addicted to strong drink.—Intoxicate.
9. Kate tells what she knows.—Communicate.
- 10.—Kate is untruthful.—Prevaricate.
11. Kate will involve you.—Implicate.
12. Kate will plead your cause.—Advocate.
13. Kate will set you free.—Extricate.
14. Kate will take your goods for herself.—Confiscate.
15. Kate will give up in your favor.—Abdicate.
16. Kate will cause difficulty.—Complicate.
- 17.—Kate will make peace.—
18. Kate pulls in shreds.—Desiccate.



At the Christmas Matinee

DID you ever see the face of a child when it is absolutely happy? It is a wonderful thing to make a child happy. If an Edison Phonograph had no other mission than to entertain the children it should be found in every home where there is even one child. But the Edison Phonograph is not merely a children's plaything, though it is the best playfellow a child can have. A child plays with its other playthings—but the Edison Phonograph plays with the child.

That same Phonograph appeals to all the children, large and small; to grown-ups as well as to children; to guests as well as to the family. That is why

every mother
every mistress of a home and
every hostess needs

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

The Edison Phonograph now has the new Amberol Records, which play twice as long as the old ones, which play longer and better than any other records made.

Every mother who reads this should decide today that Christmas will bring at least one joyful entertainer into her house—an Edison Phonograph. Act on that good resolution at once. Go to an Edison dealer today and hear the Edison, select your style, pick out a supply of Records, and make this Christmas a Phonograph Christmas.

FREE. Go to your dealer or write to us today and get these books: THE CATALOGUE OF EDISON PHONOGRAPHS as well as COMPLETE RECORD CATALOGUE, SUPPLEMENTAL CATALOGUE and the PHONOGRAM, which tell about all the Records, old and new.

We Desire Good, Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write at once to

National Phonograph Company, 127 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J., U. S. A.



Thomas A. Edison

Trade Notes

HOW TO MAKE POULTRY PAY

There's no great secret about it. It's more a matter of plain, everyday common sense than anything else. Remember first, that your hens are confined and can't help themselves. If you give them liberty and unrestricted range, they would solve their own problems without your help. But being confined in yard or house, it becomes positively necessary that you replace natural conditions by something so much like them that the hen won't know the difference. In other words, you must help her to get out of grain,

British Columbia IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS WITH FREE WATER

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands in the world, now placed on sale. They are located in the famous Kettle Valley, and have been subdivided into blocks of various sizes. Many of them front along the river and are beautifully situated. The soil is a rich sandy loam; it produces bumper crops of apples, small fruits and vegetables. A valuable local market is situated only a few miles away. It is located in the flourishing mining district of the Kootenay, where the monthly pay roll is \$270,000. The climate is magnificent. Location, about thirty miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Abundant supply of the finest water; no rent to pay for it. Prices from \$100 to \$175 an acre. Write today for full particulars. Satisfy yourself as to the money to be made in this rich country.

D. R. TAIT, Secretary,
Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co.
MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents:
ROBINSON & BLACK, 101 Main Street

Gone up in Smoke

We destroy yearly hundreds of thousands of good primers just to make sure that the others are all perfect. We go through the same thing with powder, paper, metal, etc. After these tests the perfect material is made up, and our experts shoot samples of every lot to prove their quality. We have the most practical and scientific tests used in the ammunition world.

For all makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

DOMINION AMMUNITION

SLOCAN PARK

BELOW IS GIVEN AN EXACT COPY OF A LETTER RECEIVED THE OTHER DAY FROM TWO OF OUR FIRST SETTLERS AT SLOCAN PARK, WHEN IT WAS OPENED IN DECEMBER LAST YEAR. THESE TWO MEN OWN IN PARTNERSHIP THREE LOTS, THE BROTHER OF ONE WILL TAKE A FOURTH

Slocan Park, Gutelius P.O., B.C.
Sept. 15, 1908.

N. Wolverton, Esq.,
President, The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co., Ltd.
Nelson, B.C.

Dear Sir,—
Now that we have had an opportunity of judging fairly as to the merits of land at Slocan Park, we thought possibly you might be desirous of our opinion. We cleared 4 acres last spring in as many weeks, and we are keeping as a souvenir the only stone we found on it. The fruit trees we planted, despite the exceptionally dry summer are growing fine.

Mr. W. Roberts (a brother of Mr. L. Roberts,) who is on a visit from England, is so favorably impressed with the possibilities, he has decided to buy a lot and make his home here. It would require to be a handsome advance on the price to induce us to part with the three lots we bought last year. Thanking you for the fair treatment we have received at your hands,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Oldfield and Roberts.

Write for maps and particulars

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.
NELSON, B. C.

REPUTABLE FIRMS ARE THE ONLY KIND THAT CAN BUY SPACE IN THIS PAPER.

EDISON

Phonographs and Columbia Graphophones—We sell all makes. Every record in stock (10,000). Home concerts and dances always available—Pianos, organs, musical instruments. Catalogue sent free. Cash or easy monthly payments. Our special outfits \$35.00, \$48.00. Expert repairs, highest, busiest and best Music House.

The WINNIPEG PIANO CO.,
295 Portage Ave.
WINNIPEG

SEEDS
 DROP A POST CARD
 for
MCKENZIE'S SEED CATALOG
 1909
 BRANDON MANITOBA
 or CALGARY ALTA
 IT WILL SOON BE READY!
 A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LTD.

meal, milk, meat, or whatever you feed, the elements she would help herself to if she were out in the fields picking at grass and leaves, insects and worms. This isn't impossible, nor is it difficult. "The Dr. Hess Idea," put in practice, is a complete answer to the whole poultry problem.

"The Dr. Hess Idea" and Poultry Pan-a-ce-a are heartily endorsed by medical men like Professors Winslow, Quitman and Dun, because it contains the very things which medical practitioners everywhere recognized as beneficial—iron for the blood, bitter tonic principles and necessary nitrates to act as cleaners of the system.

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD.
 Every prospective builder throughout Western Canada should not fail to get in touch with this well-known firm. They manufacture the famous "Empire" brand of wall plasters, which are now used in every town between Port Arthur and Vic-

toria. Their mill in Winnipeg is the largest plaster mill in Canada, and compares favorably with any of the large mills of this kind in the United States. See their advertisement on page 641, and when you send for the booklet kindly say you saw the advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate."

Just because you haven't time to go to college is no reason why should you neglect bettering your education. If you wish to enter a profession, to take up commercial life, to learn scientific agriculture, or to improve yourself in any way, the instruction can be secured right at your own home by taking a correspondence course. The Canadian Correspondence College of Toronto is the only institution in Canada devoting its attention exclusively to correspondence instruction. It has built up a splendid record.

Ambitious people on the farm, young or old, can employ their spare time profitably in studying by correspondence. Instruction by mail has passed the experimental stage. This has been fully proved by the success of students of the Canadian Correspondence College at Departmental Examinations in various provinces. This year the students of this college were successful in passing District, Junior and Senior Teachers' examinations in Ontario; Second Class, Manitoba; First Class, Saskatchewan; Standards VI and VIII, Alberta; and Matriculation examinations in various provinces.

BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS

Cater's wood and iron pumps, Star windmills and gasoline engines are the principal lines sold by this well-known Brandon firm. These goods are widely used and favorably known all over Western Canada. If you need anything in this line do not fail to send for catalog and same will be cheerfully furnished. See their advertisement in this issue.

McBEAN'S GRAIN LETTER

We would call the attention of our readers to the letter of information

Learn this Great Profession by Mail!

Mount
 Birds, Animals, Fish, Game Heads and all Trophies

You can now learn this fascinating art in your home during your spare time. By an entirely new method we teach you taxidermy by mail and guarantee success. Taxidermy has long been a secret, but now it can be easily and fully mastered by anyone in a very short time.

GREAT BOOK
 "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals"
FREE

Sportsmen!
 Hunters, Fishermen and Naturalists are quick to grasp this wonderful opportunity to learn taxidermy by mail. The cost of tuition is small. This entrancing and money-making art is now easy to learn by men, women and boys.

You're Sure of a Big Income

WRITE TODAY
 This is the time when Taxidermists are in great demand. More work than they can do. Big money secured by all. Success guaranteed or no tuition.

Many of our graduates have given up big salaries and positions and opened up a taxidermy business of their own or use taxidermy as a highly profitable side line. Decorate home and den—preserve the trophies of the chase! Be sure to get our Great Book "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals" anyway. It is sent free. Also our beautiful FREE Taxidermy Magazine. Don't delay. Write at once and learn a profession that will make you independent for life. Remember our great books—absolutely FREE. Address: N.W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY, 1449 Omaha, Neb.



Train Load or a Bag

the quality of ANCHOR BRAND FLOUR does not vary.

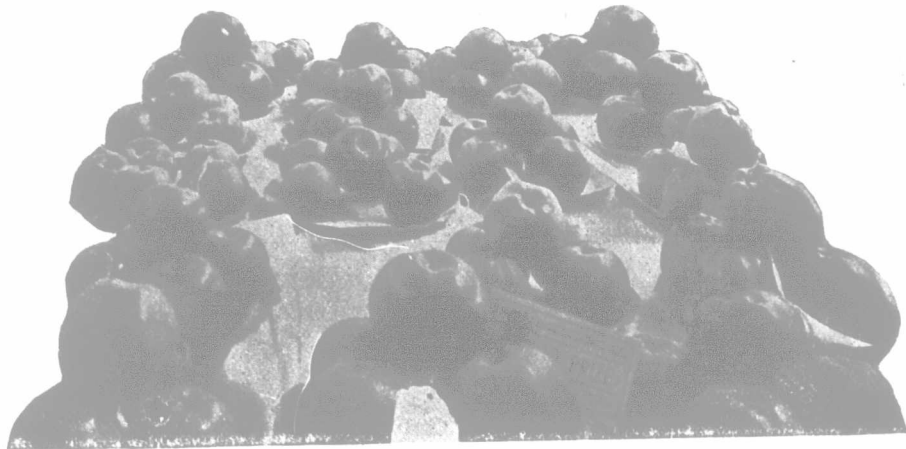
Whether your purchase be big or little it will bring that satisfied feeling of having bought well.



Anchor Brand Flour

Manfd. by Leitch Brothers Flour Mills, Oak Lake, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT LANDS
 For Sale in the Kootenay Valley



KOOTENAY FRUIT ON EXHIBIT

In 5 and 10 acre lots, also larger blocks ranging in all sizes fit for syndicating purposes at wholesale prices.

All this land is well located, close to towns and villages and good market, a few very choice 10 acre lots at a snap. Easy payments.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER LIMITS

We have several snaps to offer in this line both in small and large blocks, these limits are well located, and free from timber license and also free from Railway Company's Royalty, the timber is easily got out and logged, no restrictions regarding export. One quarter cash, easy terms for the balance.

FARM LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

Improved and unimproved. Sold on crop payments. Special prices on large blocks. For further information write

WILLOUGHBY & MAURER

984½ Main St.,
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Less Smut

in 1908 Crop than for several years

The inspection of the total crop of Western Canada is reported to Chief Grain Inspector, Winnipeg.

By actual comparison of figures taken from his office, it shows there was much less smut this year than for several years previously.

More Formaldehyde used this year than ever before

The story of the smut, illustrated by drawings will be published in this space. Watch for it—it is interesting.

Pamphlet regarding smut mailed free on request.

The Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto Ltd.

BOX 151, WINNIPEG

ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO. OF NEW YORK
 and PERTH AMBOY, AGENTS

PRICE AND QUALITY

OUR POSITION ON THE QUESTION OF PRICE AND QUALITY --- QUALITY AND PRICE

QUALITY WITH US is always the first consideration. Prices cannot be determined until quality has been fully established, for the very good reason that quality is in itself the first great measure of value, therefore, measures the meaning of price.

QUALITY WITH US is the measure of success or failure, profit or loss, decline or perpetuity. Every dealer in every commodity in every town is disposed to attack us on the question of quality, being unable to meet our very low prices. Often failing to understand how thoroughly reliable goods of a high standard of quality can be sold at such very low prices, he often takes for granted that the low price must be at the expense of quality; or the wholesale dealer, the traveling salesman, or the manufacturer from whom the retail dealer buys, being unable to furnish the retailer goods at prices that will enable him to meet our low selling prices, will either take for granted or assume, for the purpose of justifying their price, that our goods are probably of a lower quality.

WHEREAS, WE ARE BEING ATTACKED by the hundreds of retail dealers, wholesale dealers, manufacturers, salesmen, etc., in all lines of merchandise in all parts of Canada on this one great question of quality, and realizing, too, that we are not on the ground to refute and, with the goods, to lay side by side to compare, prove that our goods are of the highest standard of quality, there is but one thing left for us to do. It is imperative that we do this one thing. If we don't do it we fail to hold our customers, and to get new customers, we must do this one great thing.


WE MUST FURNISH A QUALITY OF MERCHANDISE THAT WILL EFFECTIVELY DISPROVE EVERY ARGUMENT OF EVERY KIND RAISED AGAINST US

WITH US, FAIR GRADE IS NOT SUFFICIENT, ordinary quality won't do. What is commonly known to the trade as acceptable goods we cannot use, for in this question of quality we dare take no chance. To us one mark short of the highest standard is dangerous. As many marks above the recognized high standard as we can get is our safety. On the question of high quality we must not only stand erect, but must even lean backward.

THE VERY NATURE OF OUR BUSINESS, the life of our institution, the burning necessity of our combatting the arguments raised against us, the X-ray searchlight of the commercial world that is focused on us compels us even though our disposition were different, as a matter of policy that on this great question of quality we should stand so that every one of the hundreds of thousands of articles that go out of our institution will be an actual example of our policy, an everlasting demonstration of the error or misrepresentation of any one who tries to attack us on the quality question.

HUNDREDS OF GREAT VALUES LIKE THESE IN OUR BIG CATALOGUE. SEND FOR IT. IT'S FREE.

ALBERTA SPECIAL
Double Team Harness For \$27.75



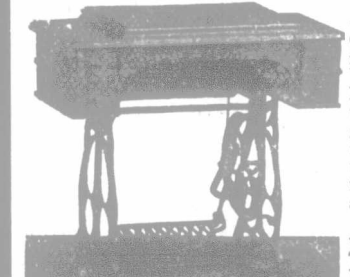
We offer this leader in farm harness as the equal of harness that will be sold everywhere this year at 30 per cent. more money. Bridles 7/8 in. cheeks round winker stays and checks, square blinds open, stiff or jointed bits; lines 1 in. with snaps and spreaders; collars, leather or cloth faced, open top; hames, high top, steel bound with 1 in. x 18 in. hame tug and double grip trace buckle, traces 1 1/2 in. x 3 ply x 6 ft. with cockeye; martin; gales and pole straps 1 1/4 in. with slides and snaps felt-lined strap back band with hooks and terrets, cruppers buckled to back strap, X.C. trimmed. This is only one of our many leaders. Our catalogue shows a complete line. Write for it. It's free.

Large Wingold Range \$24.95



If you could save \$15 to \$40 by buying a Wingold Range, and it would last longer and give you better satisfaction than any range you can buy elsewhere at double our price, you would no doubt favor us with your order. Send us our price and we will ship the range for your use for 30 days and if you don't find you have made a big saving return the range at our expense and we will refund your money. This Wingold Steel Range has six 8-in. lids; 18-in. oven, made of 16-gauge cold rolled steel; 15 gallon reservoir; large warming closet high shelf; top cooking surface 30x34 inches; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order. Shipping weight 400 lbs. Thousands now in use and everyone giving satisfaction.

Grade Sewing Machines, None better Made.



\$17.75 the Economy five drawer drop head Solid Oak Cabinet, the best machine in the world for the money. While the price is extremely low some might think it too cheap to be good, yet we guarantee it to do the work required of a machine equal to any you can buy elsewhere for \$65. It is made to last and give good satisfaction. An absolute 10 year Guarantee with every machine. Three Months Free Trial Before You Decide to Keep it or Not. Positively a Saving of \$15 to \$40. Strictly High Grade Sewing Machines, None better Made. These machines are sold through the Retailer at double our prices under another name. Why pay more when you can get the best machines made at so great a saving? Thousands now in use and every one giving perfect satisfaction.

SPECIAL

OUR OFFER: Mail us your name and address saying you would like to have our New Sewing Machine Offer, and you will receive by return mail FREE the most LIBERAL OFFER ever heard of. Don't buy a Sewing Machine of any kind on any kind of terms until after you receive our offer. Write to-day for further particulars.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

This wonderful book is brim full of Bargains. The lowest prices ever dreamed of, most wonderful values in Hardware, Harness, Furniture, Cream Separators, Sewing Machines, and a thousand other things, at proportionately low prices. You need this wonderful book, it will save you a large sum of money, whether you buy of us or not as it prevents anyone from overcharging you on anything you buy. Write for it to-day.

Wingold Cream Separator, \$44.95
 Capacity 450 lbs. Milk per Hour.



Order the WINGOLD CREAM SEPARATOR. If you do not find it more lasting, more easily turned than any other, we will ask you to keep it; simply return it at our expense and we will refund your money. You can wash it in 3 or 4 minutes, long before the bowls of other separators are run down. It does not break the butter fat globules. It requires no special tools for its care. It is the real labor saving Cream Separator. You can't afford to make a mistake when you can buy this splendid machine for so little money. Write today for our new Big Catalogue. It explains everything. Tells you just what you want to know about Cream Separators.

30 Days' Free Use
 given before you decide to keep it or not. Write Today For Catalogue.

DRESSER & STAND \$9.95



No. 310, Dresser and Washstand—The dresser is 36 inches long by 18 inches deep; made of selected Northern hardwood, high gloss, golden or surface oak. Has two large drawers fitted with locks and brass handles. The mirror is 14x22, bevelled plate and is supported by nicely shaped standards. The Washstand to match is 24 inches long and 17 inches deep. Has one drawer and one full-sized cupboard. The construction and finish is all there is to be desired. On comparison you will discover this suite is larger and better made than others sell. Shipping weight about 150 lbs. Price, Golden Oak, \$9.95 Surface Oak, \$10.45

100E—This Extension Table is made of solid hardwood surface oak finish. The top measures 42 x 42 inches when closed. As shown in the illustration it has six massive shaped legs, the end ones being joined by a handsomely carved stretcher. Shipping weight, about 185 lbs. Size 6 ft. Price, \$8.15



Size 8 ft. Price, \$8.95

\$5.50

A high grade upholstered diner, with a genuine leather upholstered seat. Made of selected quarter sawed oak, with a rich golden finish and highly polished. Frame is mortised, and thoroughly braced. Extra heavy legs. The finish and construction of this chair is first class in every respect and we especially recommend it for durability, style and comfort. Weight 15 pounds.



H58—An elegantly finished desirable rocker of showy design, built for heavy duty and comfort. Has finely finished full top, genuine leather seat. The back is high and made of specially selected quartered oak, finely figured, handsomely shaped and carved. Large, heavy curved arms supported by neatly turned posts and fancy spindles. Weight 20 lbs. \$5.50



FREE Catalogue Coupon

I am especially interested in.....

Name.....

Town.....Prov.....

The Wingold Stove Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

Questions and Answers

INDIGESTION—OVERFEEDING HORSES

I have a mare nine years old, which is very thin all the time in spite of good care and feed. I have had her teeth fixed, but without any improvement. In working she scours badly most of the time. She eats very greedily. For about three weeks I have fed her on crushed oats and given her only a little water and she does not scour so much now, but she isn't picking up in flesh. Otherwise she looks very healthy and the coat is smooth, and she is not hidebound, but a little nervous. Her colt (6 months old) is thin too, but looks sound and has good appetite. I don't know if she (the colt) has worms or not.

Kindly let me know what I should do to get them a little in flesh. I thought of trying the arsenic cure. Would it do any harm to a pregnant mare??

Sask.

A. R.

Ans.—It is quite possible that the cause of the trouble with both the mare and colt is over-feeding, probably in making an effort to produce flesh you have allowed them to eat hay and other rough feed, straw for instance, without any restriction. It is a great mistake to allow horses all the hay or coarse feed they can consume, by so doing their digestive organs become deranged and chronic indigestion is established, in fact they eat and starve, simply because the organs of digestion are over-taxed and are unable to properly digest and assimilate a sufficient amount of food to nourish the body. To get the best results from the food allowance horses should be regularly fed at certain intervals and not be allowed to eat hay continuously between meals. Their stomachs need a rest between meals. Try to carry out these suggestions, and also give the tonic powder recommended L. J. in this issue. If possible, water before feeding, and give gentle exercise every day, weather permitting. Also groom them well as this essential operation tends to stimulate the skin to perform its functions.

Arsenic may or may not injure a pregnant mare. It would depend on the dose, and the length of time the drug would be continued. It would be best not to use it unless under the advice and guidance of a veterinary surgeon.

TONIC POWDER

Would you give me the best receipt for making home-made horse powders. I have tried a good many different sorts that have been advertised, but they do not seem to do any good.

Man.

L. J.

Ans.—The following ingredients combined make a very good tonic powder for horses which have become run down or debilitated from over work or other causes: Powdered sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; powdered mix vomica, 2 ounces; powdered nitrate of potash, 3 ounces; powdered gentian, 4 ounces; common salt, 4 ounces; mix well. Dose, a level tablespoonful mixed with damp feed morning and evening. It does not follow however that a tonic powder will cure all cases of thin horses, the teeth may be out of condition or the feed may not be good or plentiful.

REAL ESTATE DEAL—TIMOTHY

Some years ago I purchased a half section of land from the C. P. R., later I sold one quarter to my brother. What steps should I take to make him safe on the land? Payments to the C. P. R. are not completed yet. I wrote the company some months ago, but got no reply and am at a loss to know what steps to take. I have no claim to the land having received payment in full. Could you also tell me what is a fair yield of timothy seed per acre in Alberta (central).

Sask.

J. H. G.

"New Century" Washing Machine

The "New Century" washes a tub of clothes in five minutes—without boiling or rubbing. It washes heavy clothes thoroughly—and soft, thin things without the least injury. The "New Century" enables you to do the biggest kind of a wash in an hour, that would take the whole day with an ordinary wash-tub. It saves your hands, your back, your time, your nerves—to say nothing of the clothes. The ball bearings and powerful oil-tempered steel springs make it run so easy that a child can do the family washing.

It is the cheapest machine ever sold, for value given. The Wringer Stand is one of the many improvements the "New Century" has. It is as rigid and strong as a bar of steel—in just the right position for quick, easy wringing—the wringer is always on stand—and the water drains right into the tub. Twenty-five years of "knowing how" are built right into every part of it. Some people buy them because they run "so easy," others because they do such perfect work in so short a time—all of them because there is no other "just as good." Price \$9.50 without wringer, delivered to any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec. Write us for free booklets. The Dowsell Mfg. Co. Limited HAMILTON, Ont. 45



Ans.—The proper course to adopt is to give your brother a quit claim deed or an assignment of his interest in the agreement which he has with the C.P.R. and the lands described therein. We would suggest that you write the company again about the matter, it is quite likely your letter never reached them, we are having constant experience of mail going astray.

2. The average yield of timothy seed is four to five bushels to the acre and we are not aware that the Alberta crop is heavier or lighter than in the older provinces and states.

SEPTICINE

I have a Clyde mare nine years old which has worked hard all summer and is a little thin in flesh, skin is loose, and in fairly good spirit. About three months ago I noticed a small hard lump on left thigh which was sore, when bruised it soon broke and discharged a dirty, bloody matter for a couple of days then dried up but has broken out at intervals of about three weeks ever since. Lately another lump has formed near root of tail at left side it is acting in exactly the same way. Mare is not lame but left side of rump near tail is a little hard and sore when touched. I have tried strong carbolic acid without success. Please prescribe, also give a tonic to build her up.

Man.

W. H. C.

Ans.—You should have your local veterinarian examine this mare. There is evidently some septic condition existing which needs prompt and proper attention. Possibly the septic material gained entrance to the system through the injured thigh. As this has been going on for the past three months, we advise you to get it attended to without further delay. A good tonic powder formula is given in this issue for which see answer to L. J.

RAILWAY FENCES

1. What is the legal fence for a railway to erect along the right-of-way. Our municipal legal fence is three wires 12 inches apart and posts 16 feet apart.

2. Who is supposed to keep right-of-way fence in repair, farmer or railroad?

D. E. C.

Ans.—What constitutes a legal fence has often been given in these columns and we suspect that the municipality has adopted the law that applies throughout the west. The one kind of fence described above is legal.

2. The railway company is supposed to maintain the fences along their roads. But the act reads "whenever the railway passes through any locality in which the lands on either side of the railway are not improved or settled and

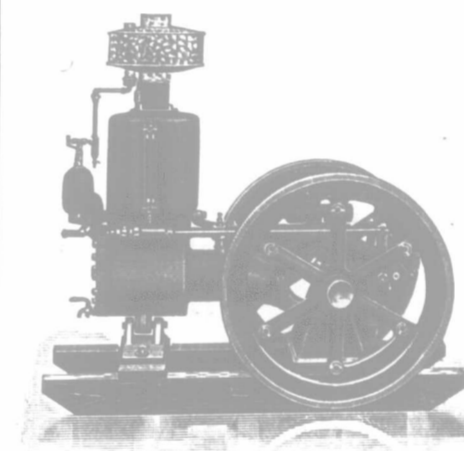
POWER PROPOSITIONS FOR YOU



"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER" therefore WE WANT YOU TO KNOW all about our POWER MACHINERY.

THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR has stood the test of TIME, STORMS and CRITICS, and stands to-day unrivalled as THE CHEAPEST POWER for the farmer.

STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES are the acme of SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABILITY. A boy can operate them. THE ENGINE for THE FARMER. 1 to 16 horse power. Also Portable and Traction. Get one to do your Spring plowing.



Gasoline Engines, 18 to 30 horsepower.

GRINDERS, SAWS, SCALES, PUMPS, TANKS, WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. Get our catalogues and prices. Specify the goods you want to know about—free for the asking.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

JOSEPH ROGERS & SONS

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND

Avoid imitations of our

CUTLERY

By seeing That This EXACT MARK

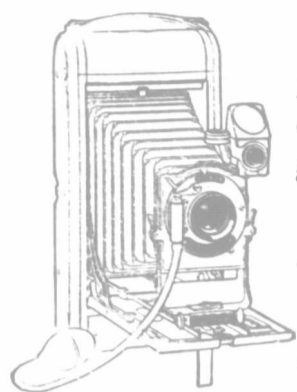
is on each Blade

Sole Agents for Canada:

JAMES HUTTON & CO.,
MONTREAL



Head the Christmas List with a Kodak



For everyone likes pictures of the persons and things that he is interested in. And everybody can make good pictures with a Kodak.

Kodaks and Brownie Cameras at our store from \$1.00 to \$100.00.

Kodaks and supplies mailed to any part of the country.

Robt. Strain & Co.

276 SMITH STREET,

WINNIPEG

MISSED YOUR CHANCE?

Haven't you often missed the chance of getting a good position because you lacked the necessary training in some subject?

Have you ever seen some fellow promoted over your head because he had fitted himself for the chance that was to come.

Don't blame your luck. The world hasn't stopped moving, chances will come your way again, but what's the use unless you are ready for them? Get ready. Start now. We can fit you in your spare time at your own home. We teach by mail: Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Typewriting, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Letterwriting, Beginner's Course, Matriculation, Teacher's Certificate, Civil Service, Journalism, Mechanical Drawing, Stationary and Traction Engineering, Agriculture, Stock Raising, and 100 other courses. Ask for what you need.

Address as below to Department F.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE
TORONTO LIMITED

The HALL COMPANY, Limited

Licensed

Bonded

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Personal attention given to all consignments made to us. Liberal cash advances made on every car on receipt of shipping bill. Write us for our **Daily Market Letter**.

**705 Grain Exchange,
Winnipeg**

enclosed the company cannot be required to erect and maintain such fences, gates and cattle guards unless the board otherwise orders or directs." By this it will be seen there is a wide latitude for the company, as it is not very often that the farms on either side are "improved and enclosed." The case should be laid before the railway commission and the member of parliament.

SKIN KNOCKED OFF HOCK

Would you kindly let me know what to do for a mare which had the skin barked off her hock some four or five months ago and it does not seem to heal. For some time after it happened it kept getting the scab knocked off and now it is a good deal larger and kind of raised up. It does not seem to be sore and is only on the skin, but since cold weather came it seems worse and bleeds sometimes, but not very much. I would like to get it healed as it might lead to something worse. Is it possible that it might be proud flesh.

Alta. G. M. I.

Ans.—Wounds in the region of the hock are usually very tardy in healing, on account of the constant motion of the joint, this is especially so when the injury is inflicted immediately in front of the joint. Dust on a little of this powder once or twice a day, iodoform, boracic acid, and powdered starch, one ounce of each, mix well, apply with a puff made of absorbent cotton. If the parts become very dry so that the scab cracks, smear on a little zinc ointment until soft enough to prevent cracking, then again use the powder. If there is proud flesh (excessive granulation of new tissue) the powder will keep it within proper bounds.

RECURRENT TYMPANITIS

Two-year-old bull bloats repeatedly. I have purged him three times and fed him lightly, but he bloats every day. When the bloating disappears he seems all right, and chews his cud.

J. H. B.
Ans.—This is due to a weakness of the glands of the stomach. Take equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, mix and give a heaped tablespoonful three times daily. Add to his drinking water one-sixth of its bulk of lime water. Be careful not to allow him water to which the lime water has not been added. If bloating occurs, give 1 pint raw linseed oil and 2 ozs. oil of turpentine. Feed in small quantities and often.

SKIN TROUBLE

For two months my horse has had skin trouble. His hair is rough, and a scaly substance forms at the roots, which if brushed out appears again in a few days. The skin seems rough and tender. In other ways his health is good, and he drives well.

R. A. D.
Ans.—Your horse has a form of eczema, and it is very hard to treat when the hair is long and rough. He should have been clipped early in November. It would be wise to clip him even now, but great care will have to be taken to keep him well clothed, in order to avoid chills, etc. He should be well groomed twice daily, and well washed every

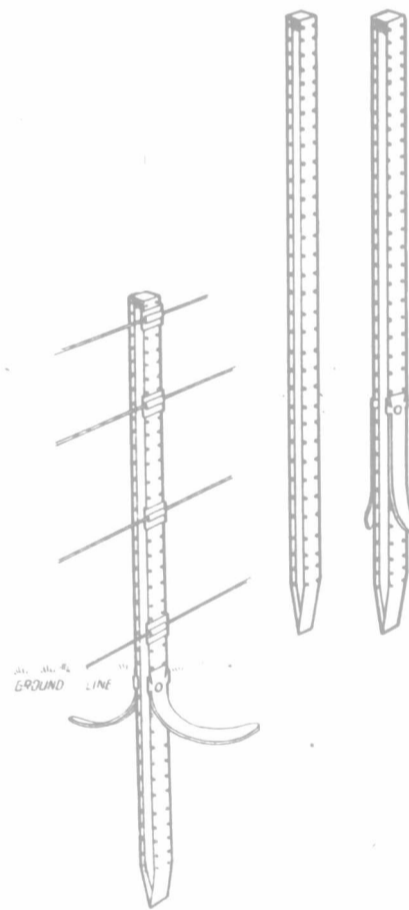
second day with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 dram to a gallon of water, and heated to about 120 degrees Fahr. Purge him with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 1½ ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic, twice daily for a week.

TRADE NOTES

MUNRO PATENT STEEL FENCE

The Munro Steel Post illustrated here was designed to meet the progress of the present age, the object being to supply the enormous demand with a complete and indestructible post at a reasonable cost, so that every man who erects fencing could afford to use the best.

The Munro Post is made of wrought steel with a thoroughly reinforced center, and though slender in appearance, is as strong or stronger than ordinary wooden posts. Unlike other patented posts, the Munro is not weakened by being drilled for the purpose of clinching the staples that hold the wires. Any kind of wire fencing can be fastened to any part of the Munro post by means of metal clips provided for the purpose, which are clamped over the



flanges of the post by an ordinary pair of pliers.

The Munro post is pointed ready to drive. No digging of post holes is necessary, the cost of labor thus saved will about equal the difference in price between this steel post and an ordinary one of cedar or tamarac. The life of the Munro Post is unlimited, being Fire, Rot and Weather-Proof.

For use in soft ground or where there is an extra side strain, Munro posts are supplied with anchor arms, as shown in cut, which spread when being driven, and embed themselves completely in the solid earth, making a perfect double brace and anchoring the post so securely that it cannot possibly be heaved out.

The Munro Steel Post has passed through a practical stage, being now used by the largest farms in the West, and being the new agricultural standard set by the Manitoba

Government. To get full particulars, write to the Munro Steel Works, Ltd., Win-



MR. FARMER---

Exchange your farm for this fine City Home. Ten-roomed, fully modern house, electric light, hot air heating, hot water connections, cistern, splendidly finished throughout, built two years. Centrally located, two minutes from car line. Corner lot 63X120 ft., fenced, stable, carriage sheds, in best residential section.

Owner will also exchange a fully modern new solid brick apartment block which makes a net income of \$2,000 a year at 16 per cent on the money invested.

Have you improved your income? Change—your city residence for a better income property.

LAWRENCE, ROGERS, REALTY

258 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP COMPANY, LIMITED

We would strongly advise every person who is interested in gasoline engines to send at once for the sticky engine catalog, issued by this firm. It really is one of the finest illustrated catalogs we have ever seen. It contains beautiful half-tone illustrations of every department of their large manufacturing establishment, and shows the various types of engines manufactured. Among other lines manufactured by this firm, we might mention the Canadian Steel Airmotor, iron and wood pumps, tanks, grinders, saws and drilling machinery. Look at their advertisement in this issue, and mention the "Advocate" when writing.

THE AVERY THRESHING OUTFIT

Messrs. Haug Bros. & Nellermore Co., Ltd., who represent the Avery Company of Peoria, Ill., have a half-page advertisement on page 642 to which we especially invite the attention of our readers. The "Avery" engine and "Yellow Fellow" separator are well known among the threshermen of Western Canada, and always give satisfaction. If you are interested in threshing machinery cut out the coupon in their advertisement and get their big illustrated Avery catalog. It will be something worth looking over during the winter evenings.

MANITOBA WIND MILL AND PUMP CO., LTD.

The Manitoba line of gasoline engines, windmills, grain grinders, pumps, etc., need no introduction to the readers of the "Advocate." The works of this company are located at Brandon. They issue a fine illustrated catalog which will be mailed free to any applicant. We would appreciate it if you will mention the "Advocate" when writing for a copy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S GOOD OFFER

A traveller just returned from a trip through British Columbia took the trouble to look up the Editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" to see if something cannot be done to check the exodus of the farmers from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to British Columbia. To the visitor, the numbers of retiring farmers going into the Pacific province is a disaster, but that is because all his property interests and ideals of development are east of the mountains. If one stops to look at the situation a broad way, he will conclude that the Pacific Province is the great good fortune of the prairie provinces. It would be a sorrowful situation, indeed, if the man who had made sufficient to keep himself and family in comfort, or who wanted to find a warmer climate than that east of the mountains had to go away

south or east where habits and manners of life are fixed and unbinding, and had there to learn the difficult lesson of adapting himself to uncongenial conventions. The Pacific Province is not simply a luxury, it is becoming more and more a necessity. People do not go there to "rest out," but to develop the nation's resources. It will be no calamity to the prairie provinces when the demand for fruit and lumber and fish increases, to find there are men in British Columbia to supply the demand. British Columbia has special attractions for two classes of people, for the one who has large sums to invest in mines and forests, and for the other who, with a small competence, can take pleasure and profit out of a garden and orchard. In this issue there are advertised several propositions. The people who place these "ads." are among the most progressive of the real estate dealers on the coast, and by reason of their enterprise in exploiting the resources of the Province, they should have the preference when they offer the intending buyer something that just about suits his wants.

CLOGS

By this time we have no doubt but that every reader has noticed John Greenlees' Clog advertisement, which started to run in the "Advocate" a short time ago. Although their Clog warehouse is located in Glasgow, Scotland, they are apparently doing a large mail-order business with Canadian people. In their last letter to this office they enclosed a dozen sample original testimonial letters which they receive in large numbers daily. We have read these letters and must say that these clogs are very highly spoken of. Note their advertisement in this issue, and mention the "Advocate" when writing.

LIQUID DIET FOR CROPS

Each year it becomes more certain that the getting of a good crop depends, to a large extent, upon the way the land is treated to conserve moisture. If the furrow bottom is open and loose, allowing air to circulate and moisture to evaporate, the crops will suffer from drought, but if the soil is packed from the top to the bottom with one of those Brandon Machine Co.'s sub-soil packers, only the smallest amount of moisture will escape. These packers are one of the lines advertised in this issue.

WELLS AND CLEAR, PURE WATER

The American Well Works has issued a complete booklet catalog telling farmers how to get wells that are free from contamination of all kinds. The drilled well, of course, is the only well that can be absolutely safe, and to drill a well one must have well-drilling machinery and know how to operate it. The booklet referred to tells this. The very latest devices are listed and described. Anyone desiring information on the subject will get the fullest by writing the company.

MANY DON'T KNOW HEART AFFECTED.

More People Than are Aware of It Have Heart Disease.

"If examinations were made of everyone, people would be surprised at the number of persons walking about suffering from heart disease."

This startling statement was made by a doctor at a recent inquest. "I should not like to say that heart disease is as common as this would imply," said the expert, "but I am sure that the number of persons going about with weak hearts must be very large."

"Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that kills them that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is made apparent."

"But undoubtedly heart weakness, not disease, is more prevalent nowadays. I should think that the stress of living, the wear and rush of modern business life, have a lot to do with heart trouble."

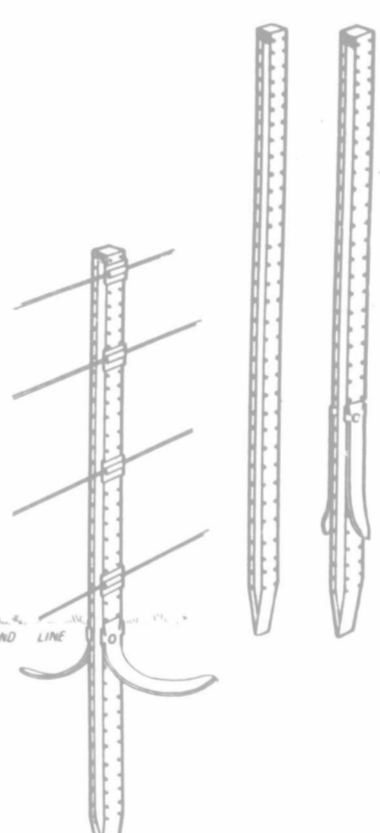
There is no doubt but that this is correct, and we would strongly advise any one suffering in any way from heart trouble to try a course of **MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**.

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

Barn Roofing
Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and Ornamental
 Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.
Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:
 797 Notre Dame Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

MUNRO'S
Patent Steel Fence Post



Pointed to drive, reinforced cement center, weight 17 pounds, saves digging holes, cheap as wood set up; you can drive ten in the same time that it takes to dig one hole; will not burn down or rot; low-rate freight and carriage; Strong, Light, Neat, Durable. Metal clips fasten any kind of fencing to flanges of post. Order early. We make all kinds of fencing.

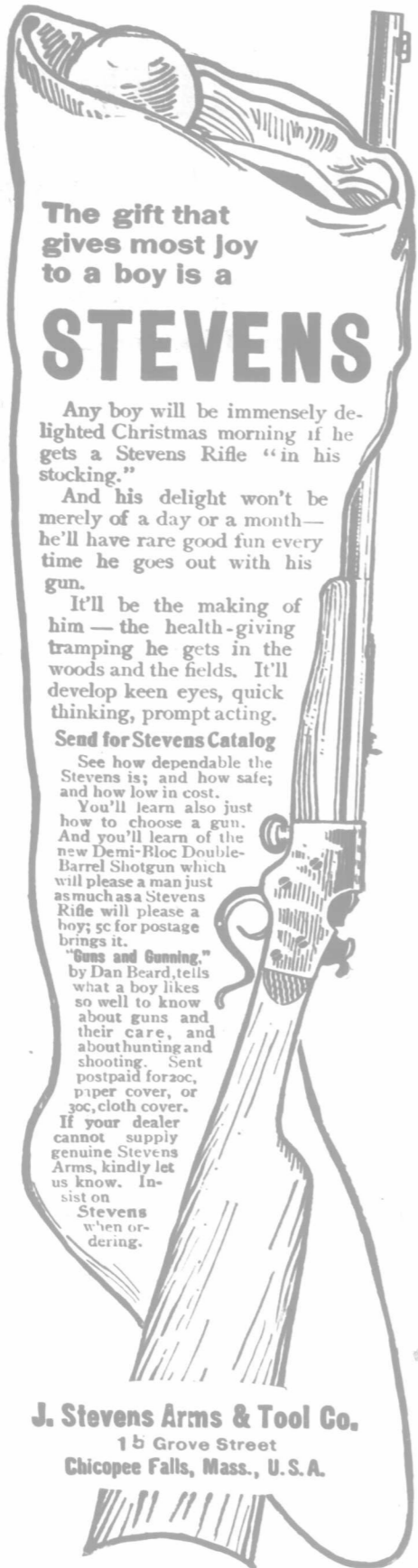
Dept. A, Munro Steel & Wire Works, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The ROYAL GRAIN CO., Limited
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
505 NEW GRAIN EXCHANGE

FARMERS We will make you a liberal cash advance on your ear lots and guarantee you a square deal.

SHIP Your GRAIN to our advice and make drafts on us through your Bank with bill of lading attached.

WINNIPEG



The gift that gives most joy to a boy is a STEVENS

Any boy will be immensely delighted Christmas morning if he gets a Stevens Rifle "in his stocking."

And his delight won't be merely of a day or a month—he'll have rare good fun every time he goes out with his gun.

It'll be the making of him—the health-giving tramping he gets in the woods and the fields. It'll develop keen eyes, quick thinking, prompt acting.

Send for Stevens Catalog

See how dependable the Stevens is; and how safe; and how low in cost. You'll learn also just how to choose a gun. And you'll learn of the new Demi-Bloc Double-Barrel Shotgun which will please a man just as much as a Stevens Rifle will please a boy; 5c for postage brings it.

"Guns and Gunning," by Dan Beard, tells what a boy likes so well to know about guns and their care, and about hunting and shooting. Sent postpaid for 2c, paper cover, or 5c, cloth cover.

If your dealer cannot supply genuine Stevens Arms, kindly let us know. Insist on Stevens when ordering.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.
15 Grove Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

The Traders Bank of Canada

ASSETS \$34,000,000.00

You can open an account with us by mail and cheque against it as if the bank were at your door, and interest will be allowed and computed quarterly

H. P. MacMAHON,
Manager, Winnipeg.

FREE TO HOUSEKEEPERS

YOU need our new Perfect Egg Separator. We will send it FREE with our Handsome Large Illustrated Catalogue of Necessary up-to-date Household Articles. The separation of the egg is perfect, not a drop of the white remains in the Separator and the yolk is held perfect and unbroken. We send the Egg Separator. Large Catalogue of our free premium plan, with beautiful illustrations on receipt of 5c. to pay postage. Dept. A. Purity Mfg. Co., Main St., Winnipeg

ROYAL CITY REALTY Co.
New Westminster, B. C. P. O. Box 626

FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY

We have a fine farm of 92 acres of river bottom land near Agassiz, on the Fraser River, about 50 acres cleared; no better land in B. C.; good buildings; price \$100 per acre; one-half cash, balance over five years.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
Continued from page 661.

The Herefords are more prominent at the international than they are proportionately at our Canadian fairs. The breed was very strongly represented in the carlots and fat steer classes, out-numbering the Scotch breed in these departments and winning heavily against the Angus, which, at Chicago, seems to be first choice of the beefers. Hereford grades were second carlots for three-year-olds; second, third, fourth and fifth in two-year-olds, and second, third and fifth in yearlings. First and second for carlots of two-year-old feeder cattle, first and second for yearlings in the same class, and first and third for calves. In the classes for carlots the Hereford cattle were heavily in the majority.

In the breeding sections, all the prominent herds of the United States were represented. Aged bulls were a heavy line-up. Preceptor, a three-year-old of splendid structure and fleshing, was taken to win. Prime Lad 7th, by Prime Lad, was second, and Queen's Lad, by the same sire, third. The winners in order were Dale & White, of Iowa; W. S. Van Natta & Sons, Ind., and F. A. Nave, Ind. One Canadian breeder, John

meny, Scotland, who selected the winner. His ideal was the Smithfield type of bullock, and he found it in the pure-bred Angus steer, exhibited by the College of Agriculture of Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana. The reserve was Roan Jim, a Shorthorn yearling grade, owned by Mr. James Leask, Greenbank, Ont., a half-brother of Roan King, the calf that won the championship last year.

The Indiana aspirant for the premier honors of the show was rebuffed in his own class, being made reserve sweepstakes champion for Angus two-year-olds, and as things were shaping in the preliminaries, did not boom very large as a winner. Leask's entry, on the other hand, came up to the finals a victor over all opposition, defeating the Minnesota Agricultural College steer, Eclipse, for the yearling honors, and paving an apparently straight course for the championship. But Judge Sinclair raised Indiana's hopes when he made the reserve of the Angus two-year-olds, champion over all entries of that age, reversing the placing of the American judges made earlier in the battle. So they came to the finish, one Shorthorn grade and the pure-bred Angus, Fyvie Knight, the Indiana steer had been the Englishman's favorite right



CHAMPION CARLOAD LOT OF YEARLING HEREFORDS AT CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL, 1908

A. Govenlock, Forest, Ont., had entries in this and other of the breeding sections, but like others from this side was forced to hold back his consignment.

All the bull classes were closely contested, the winners in most cases being prominent prize-getters in state and circuit fairs in different parts of the country. The female divisions overflowed with entries, and the same high average of excellence characterized these as did the male classes. The aged cow winner was owned by W. T. McCray, considered as to size, type, fleshing and general all-round conformation to be the Hereford ideal. The heifer classes were as strong in quality as in numbers, and rank as one of the best female exhibits of the breed ever made at Chicago.

CHAMPION AND FAT CLASSES.
There is an immense amount of preliminary judging necessary before the champions come together, and the final great event comes off, the determining of the champion steer of the show. There are grades, cross-bred and pure-bred classes, in each of which winners and champions must first be found. Then comes the selection of the sweepstakes animals by ages, and finally the highest class of all, the one in which only the sweepstakes winners in the various classes by ages, or the reserve champions in these, are eligible to compete. There is no age limit in the grand event. Anything from a calf to a three-year-old may win it. The choice is made on fleshing quality largely, and this class in recent years has been judged always by an English expert. This time it was Mr. Thos. Sinclair, manager of the Earl of Rosebery's farm at Dal-

through, and when the final decision came it was to make him the International champion of 1908. The placing was made on fleshing quality solely, since no criticism was possible of the Leask entry in other particulars. Mr. Sinclair pronounced the Angus steer of finer finish and superior beefing quality. Mr. Leask's attempt to win a second International championship was the closest ever made. No exhibitor has ever yet won this event twice.

On the day following the championship contest, the winners, as usual, were sold by auction. The grand champion sold for \$26.50 per cwt., netting his owners \$121.35. At the same time the carlots were disposed of, the sweepstakes load of Angus being knocked down at \$11.00, and the champion yearlings of the same breed bringing \$13.00. The carlot contest was a signal victory for the black breed.

One feature of the championship contest was the prominent part taken in the competition by stock from various of the American Adleges—Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Missouri and Minnesota. In the grade and cross-bred classes, Jas. Leask, and two other feeders, were the only private individuals to get into the money. The other winners were steers fed at one or another of the colleges named, but no college entry got first place in this class. In the pure-bred classes the agricultural institutions were equally prominent in Angus, especially. In the grades and crosses, Mr. Leask won first in senior yearlings on Roan King, the sweepstakes prize in yearlings on all breeds on the same entry, and in senior calves on Red King, and first on the get of sire any breed or grade.

CORRUGATED IRON

Galvanized, Rust Proof
Made from very finest sheets, absolutely free from defects.

Each sheet is pressed, not rolled, corrugations therefore fit accurately without waste. Any desired size or gauge, straight or curved.

LOW PRICES—PROMPT SHIPMENT

Metallic Roofing Co., LIMITED
Manufacturers
TORONTO & WINNIPEG (47)

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY: 797 Notre Dame Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.


EE A MOTHER'S EE
HAPPY THOUGHT.

A lady writing from Ireland says:—"I want to see my sister's baby, who was very ill indeed. She had been up for nights with him without undressing; he was crying all the time as with some internal pain. The doctor told her he could do nothing except put him in a warm bath, which gave him a little ease for the time being."

"I thought of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS which I used for my own children; and next day I sent some to my sister, when she gave the child half a powder according to directions. For the first time for a fortnight she and the baby, and, in fact, all the household, had a good night's sleep, and the little fellow has continued to improve ever since."

These powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic; but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and preventing fits, convulsions, etc.

Please notice that the name STEEDMAN is always spelt with EE.



59 Styles and Sizes AND FORTY YEARS AT IT
has established the standard by which others are judged in the

"American" Drilling Machinery

Rotary, Coring, Rock or Earth drilling, any depth, any size, thru any formation, for water, coal, oil or mineral prospecting, the "American" is the standard.

Our new complete catalogue is the complete encyclopedia of the drill hole.

The American Well Works
Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.

1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago
R. H. BUCHANAN & CO.
234 W. Craig St. MONTREAL, CANADA

"GOLD" FREE WATCH

To boys or girls or any one giving us a few minutes of their spare time. Send your name and address—no money—and we will send you, postage paid, and I repeat you with 25 of our assortment of jewelry devices to sell for 25c. Each customer is entitled to one beautiful extra present from us. When sold, send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send free, all charges paid, this handsome engraved gold watch. American-made, waterproof, 14K gold-plated, W. S. C. and guaranteed for 5 years. With five of these presents a pair of handsome gold link watches and a fine solid gold and silver watch. As well as 1000 stone setting, equal to any made. We will send you all four presents. Write to THE NATIONAL CREDIT CO., 100 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.



CONSTIPATION IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous, and should be at once attended to and corrected.

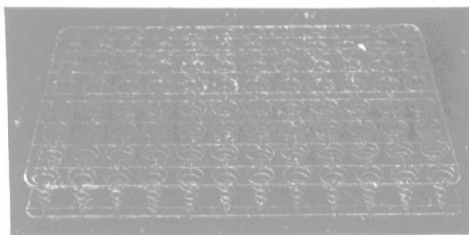
MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

work on the bowels gently and naturally without weakening the body, but, on the contrary, toning it, and they will if persevered in relieve and cure the worst cases of constipation.

Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with sick headaches, constipation and catarrh of the stomach. I could get nothing to do me any good until I got a vial of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They did me more good than anything else I ever tried. I have no headaches or constipation, and the catarrh of the stomach is entirely gone. I feel like a new woman, thanks to Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used in all about half a dozen vials."

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

A CORNELIUS SPRING means restful sleep.



The powerful steel coils give an evenness and balance you find in no other spring.

They are **CLEAN, SANITARY** and **VERMIN-PROOF**.

If your dealer does not handle the **CORNELIUS** let us know and we will arrange it for you.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

CORNELIUS BROS.,

485 Sherbrook St.,
WINNIPEG - - MAN.



Cattle and Sheep Labels

Avoid losses by having your stock marked. It is easy and inexpensive. Sample and circular mailed free.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WESTERN EXCURSIONS

SINGLE FARE

Plus \$2.00 for the
Round Trip

From all stations in Ontario, Port Arthur and west, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to

VANCOUVER VICTORIA and WESTMINSTER

Also to OKANAGAN VALLEY
and KOOTENAY POINTS

Tickets on sale December 1, 2, 3, 17, 18, 19, 1908. January 4, 5, 6, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1909, good to return within three months.

SHEEP

Past Internationals here brought out larger and better sheep classes than those seen this year. While all the regular breeds were represented, the Rambouillets, were up to the entries in nine, unless it were standard of 1907. Canadian exhibits were more in evidence in the sheep division than in any other, but not in anything like the usual force. Quarantine troubles—the difficulty of getting the stock back into Canada again—kept some of the sheep men who annually cross over from making an exhibit this year. Shropshires were represented by Hanmer and Hodgson, Brantford, Ont., and J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, American competition for the most part being put up by Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis. Messrs. Hanmer & Hodgson won firsts in the yearling ram classes, in shearing ewes, ewe lamb, and for lambs the get of one sire, winning the male championship with their yearling ram. J. Lloyd-Jones won a number of the class and Shropshire association specials, the remainder of the money going to the American breeders.

Hampshires were quite a feature. Cooper & Nephews, of Berkhamstead, England, and F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin, were the exhibitors. The former of these had over a strong flock and won both the breed championships in addition to the Stephens International Challenge cup presented by H. C. Stephens, of Salisbury, England. The English

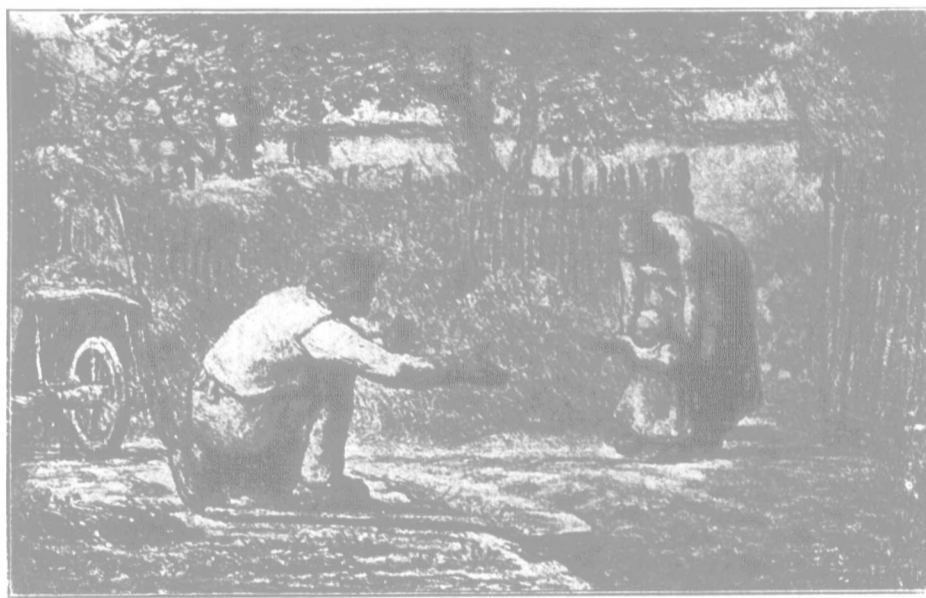
Both the last named exhibitors showed heavily in the breed fat classes, and won a fair share of the awards.

FAT SHEEP CLASSES

In Southdowns, Sir George Drummond had a clean sweep for first, his entries being at the top in every class, opposition coming chiefly from Iowa Agricultural College and the University of Wisconsin. He was first and third in yearling wethers, first and second with wether lambs, and first in pen of five over a lot of imported lambs, winning the championship on a yearling that was very nearly of ideal Southdown quality.

Fat classes in Lincolns were won by the entries of T. J. Gibson, Delaware, Ont. Cotswold feeding classes were upheld by John Rawlings, Forest, Ont., and Geo. Allen, Paris, the latter winning first on pen of five lambs and second in wether lambs, and the former taking the remainder of the money, including the champion wether prize. In Dorsets the competition lay largely between R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., and Jas. Robertson & Sons, Milton West, and the prizes were divided between the two flocks. Chas. F. Maw, Omagh, Ont., was the only exhibitor from this side in the Leicester fat classes, and had all but the yearling class to himself.

Jas. Bowman, Guelph, and Cooper & Nephews, England, had the Suffolk classes themselves, the former winning a major portion of the awards. He had entries in all



THE FIRST STEP.

entries were first in every class but that for yearling ewes.

In Southdowns, a breed in which Canadian exhibitors have hitherto carried off the major portion of the awards, there were no representatives this year from this country. Sir George Drummond had entries in the fat sections of this breed, but not in the breeding classes. Cooper & Nephews, of England, put up some heavy competition for the Americans, but not so strong as in Hampshires. Geo. McKerrrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis., got a large share of the money, but as only one prize is offered in each class in Southdowns, there is not much inducement for breeders making extensive exhibits. Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph, placed the awards.

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., had pretty much of a clean sweep in Lincolns, and he won all the firsts in ram and ewe classes, including the pen prizes and breed championships. Cooper & Nephews and Fielden, of DeGraff, Ohio, were the other Lincoln exhibitors.

Dorsets put up one of the strongest exhibits yet seen of the breed at an International. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., and Messrs. Jas. Robertson & Sons, Milton West, exhibited selections. Nash Bros., of Indiana, were the American breeders exhibiting. Most of the blue ribbons were won by the latter firm. Robertson got second in two-year-old rams, second in ram lamb and flock classes, and Harding got second in yearlings and in the pen classes.

classes in some, his were the only animals entered.

Canadian breeders exhibiting at Chicago this year did so at considerable sacrifice, particularly those who brought over breeding stock. The outbreak of disease in Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania, made it impossible for them to have their stock returned home. Quarantine charges at the border would have rapidly eaten up the value of the animals, so they were forced either to sell or put the stock out with an American breeder for the winter, or until the close quarantine period is over. To those exhibiting fat animals there was no loss as their stock would sell at its value, but those with fine bred stuff were in more serious circumstances. Breeders like Harding, the Robertsons, T. J. Gibson, Lloyd-Jones, Bowman, Rawlings, and others, who had some of their best stock over, had no choice but to sell or have their stuff kept for them. It was a fairly good opportunity for American breeders to pick up some of the best stock on the continent at very nearly their own figures. But it was not very encouraging to the Canadians.

The strongest class of sheep at the show was the Rambouillets, shown entirely by American breeders. One reason for the large entries in this breed was that the American Rambouillet Association offers more prize money than do any of the other breed associations. In these classes there are eight prizes. In some of the others only one.

"EASTLAKE"

STEEL SHINGLES

**FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST
AND STORM PROOF**

SIMCOE, ONT., April 9th, 1908.

"We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library, and other public buildings for 18 years. We have used very large quantities during the past 25 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs."

(Signed) **MADDEN BROS.**
Tin-Smiths and Hardware Merchants.

Write for Booklet.

**The Metallic Roofing Co.,
Limited, Manufacturers
TORONTO & WINNIPEG**

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY :
797 Notre Dame Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE
Very Best,

is none too good for the young
men and women of

Western Canada

That's why we want them to get
particulars about our big

Business Training School

All Commercial Subjects taught.
Write us a post card now for
Catalog. No trouble to answer
questions.

**WINNIPEG BUSINESS
COLLEGE**

Cor. Fort and Portage Avenue
M. E. MACKEY, Secretary

**Bone
Spavin**

No matter how old the blemish,
how lame the horse, or how many doctors
have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's
Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Use it under our guarantee—your money
refunded if it doesn't make the horse go
sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-
minute application—occasionally two re-
quired. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and
Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write
for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed
and illustrated. Covers over one hundred
veterinary subjects. Read this book before
you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs,
Horse and Cattle Hides to us than to sell at home.
Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags,
\$10.000.

BOOK Hunters' and Trappers' Guide

Best thing on the subject ever written.
Illustrating all Fur Animals. Leather
bound, 120 pages. Price \$2.00. To Hide
and Fur Shippers, \$1.25. Write today.

ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 58 Minneapolis, Minn.
No duty on raw furs, calf skins or horse hides.

WILL YOU HELP ?

WE WANT THOUSANDS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME JOURNAL

We Want YOU to Help US Secure Them. Splendid Premiums for just a little work.

READ THE LIST

If your neighbor is not a subscriber tell him how valuable the ADVOCATE has been to you.

To secure any of these Premiums the subscriptions must be NEW ones and in addition to your own.

\$1.50 per annum
3 cents a week



For three new subscribers you receive this Carbo-Magnetic Razor. Costs \$2.50 in the ordinary way.

"CARMICHAEL"

A Canadian farm story, bound in cloth, illustrated, makes nice Christmas or birthday gift. "Should be in the homes of all the people," says the *Toronto World*. For two new subscribers, or \$1.25 cash.



For three new subscribers. This watch is 16 size, nickel, open face, seven jewels, enameled dial, stem wind, stem set. A reliable time-keeper for man or boy.

For four new subscribers will send a lady's watch; silver, handsomely engraved, open face, illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set.

MICROSCOPE

With strong magnifying lens. Useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects or other small objects. TWO MICROSCOPES for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

BIBLES

(Bagster) one of the best of our premiums. Handsomely and well bound; convenient size. For TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

BALANCE OF THIS YEAR FREE TO ALL NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Be a Club Raiser

SAVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF YOUR FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME JOURNAL BY BEING A CLUB RAISER

There are thousands of farmers in Western Canada who are losing every year in consequence of not being subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Every regular reader knows its value, knows the benefit it has been to himself and what it is worth to his neighbor. It is a publication that helps the farmer to success, and it is the successful farmer that makes the country prosperous.

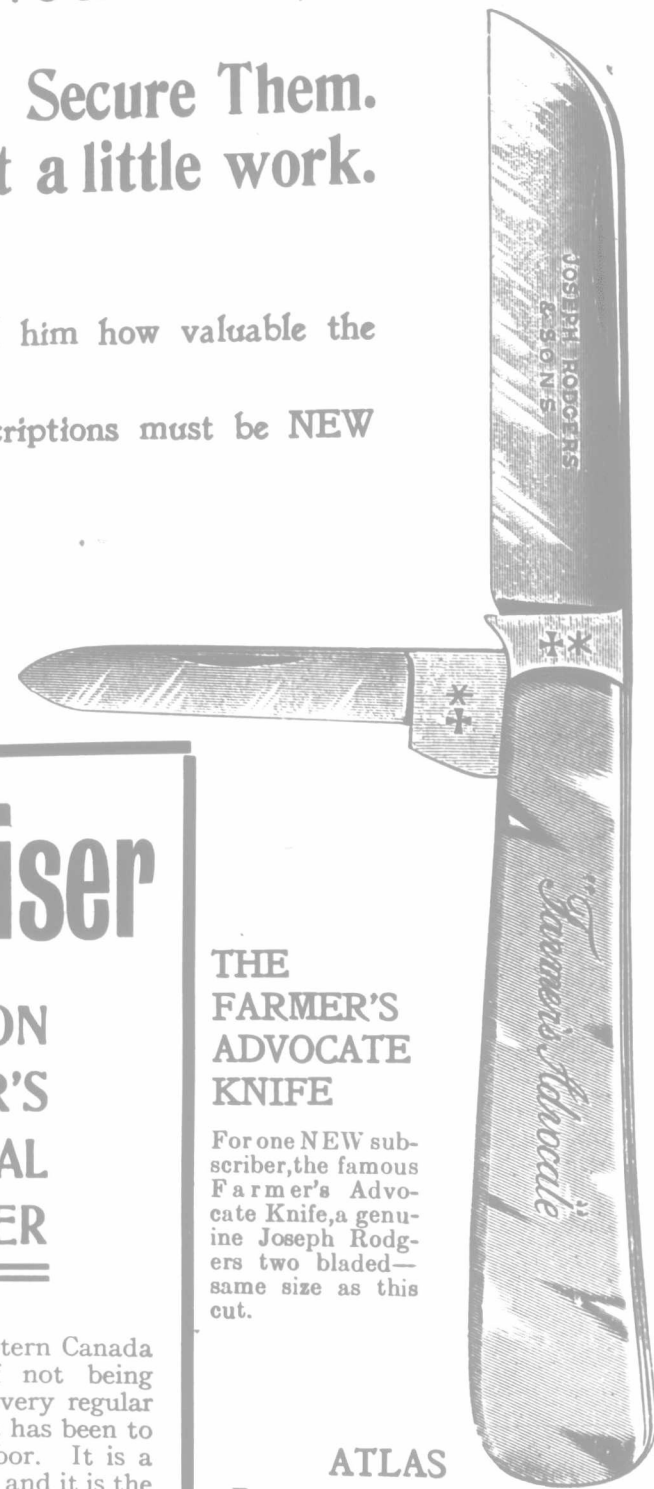
We want all the readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE to act as club raisers this year and send us large lists of NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Send us TWO NEW NAMES for one year and we will advance your own subscription twelve months, thus making the cash payment only \$3.00 for three yearly subscriptions; or, for each NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months.

In clubs of FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER, we will accept \$1.25 each.

Premiums not included in club offers.

START RAISING YOUR CLUB IMMEDIATELY. GET THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE INTO EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN YOUR LOCALITY



THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIFE

For one NEW subscriber, the famous Farmer's Advocate Knife, a genuine Joseph Rodgers two bladed—same size as this cut.

ATLAS

For one new subscriber. Contains 16 maps of the greatest divisions of the world, with names of cities and their population. Contains new map of Western Canada, showing railway lines. Should be in every home.

BLUE RIBBON COOK BOOK

For one new subscriber. This book is the best of the kind ever published; 154 pages, 850 valuable recipes, 6 pages of useful tables. Every recipe is of practical value, and the cook's convenience has been kept in mind throughout the book. Ingredients are given by measure, the cup being the standard instead of by weight, as many housekeepers do not possess accurate scales. The time needed to cook the different dishes is given, also a number of convenient tables and other useful general information will be found in its pages.

BARON'S PRIDE

Handsome picture of the champion Clydesdale Steer, size 17 x 13 in. Suitable for framing. FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

These Premiums are given only to bona-fide new subscribers for sending in bona-fide NEW yearly subscriptions for each.

We must have honest workers. Subscriptions from one member of the household to another, or from one member to another, will not be allowed; if discovered, premium will be forfeited.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SWINE

There is no section at the International for breeding hogs. In all the breeds there are pure-bred classes in which barrow entries are received, but unlike cattle and sheep there are no breeding classes for swine. As the swine department stands now, the American Agricultural Colleges have the competition pretty nearly all to themselves. There were classes this year in which no private individuals showed. The exhibits made by the colleges were universally of high order, but the private feeder and breeder of hogs seems to feel that he is at a disadvantage showing against State-aided institutions, and unless the Americans can work out some plan by which their agricultural institutions may show if they want to, and at the same time give the smaller feeder a chance, the exhibition is going to grow less valuable to the hog-raisers of the country. Evidence of a tendency among private breeders to believe that it is useless for them to endeavor to defeat the State-owned institutions is already apparent in all breeds, but in hogs particularly. In time at the International, classes in the various departments will have to be created for Agricultural College bred and fed stock. If this is not done, the exhibitions in the fat sections will become merely a contest of one State University with another, not a condition, certainly, that will advance the interests of the exposition, or work to the advantage of the feeders of stock in the country.

In hogs, the University of Wisconsin had an exhibit of some educational value, no more so than the rest perhaps, but the exhibits were more attractively displayed. They had barrows of all breeds and class ages, and above each pen a card was displayed giving the name of the breed, the age of the barrows and their weight by age. All breeds were represented in these fat divisions, Durocs, Chesters, Hampshires, Berks, Yorkshires, Poland Chinas, the American type in all these breeds differing somewhat from ours. Typical specimens in all, excepting the Durocs and Polands perhaps, verge more to the fat hog type than ours do. Canadian exhibits would have some difficulty winning out in the hog classes under present conditions. The Americans have bacon hogs, so called, but the average of them is scarcely bacon type as we know it. Hog classes are for fats solely.

STUDENTS JUDGING COMPETITION

The Ontario Agricultural College was the only Canadian institution represented in this competition. Guelph and seven American colleges were entered. After three straight wins which gave Ontario the International judging trophy in 1907, the college dropped down this year and the event goes to Iowa. The regulations governing the contest have been altered somewhat. Formerly, two trophies were offered, one in horses and the other in cattle, sheep and swine. Now one prize only is awarded, a championship trophy for the college whose team of five men wins three times in succession in the judging of all classes of stock. The competing teams came from the colleges of Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, Missouri, Ohio, Ontario and Minnesota.

The International of 1908 was strong in fat classes of all breeds excepting sheep. Cattle and swine were above the usual average in the

fat sections. Of the horse show the Shires and Percherons were the feature. Clydesdales were off both in quality and numbers. The Belgians made an average exhibit. In breeding cattle, Shorthorns and Herefords had some of the heaviest rings—in young stock especially—ever seen at Chicago. Angus and the Poll breeds were average in numbers and quality. Breeding sheep exhibits were off in numbers, but a good portion of the pure-bred sheep shown were up to the usual International mark.

TRYING ON OUR AGRICULTURAL CLOTHES

Continued from page 654.

A number of experiments in steer feeding has been carried on in past years to determine the relative feeding value of different kinds of rough fodder, the best age at which to finish steers, the effect of dehorning, etc., and some of the results have been valuable. Last year we started a new line of experimental work to determine whether steers could be economically fed in this climate out of doors, and to find out how this method compared in economy with inside feeding. The results of last year's trials are interesting, but not conclusive, and showed much better results from the cattle fed outside than the average stockman would have expected. The gains were rather smaller on the steers that were outside than on those that were comfortably housed, but were made more economically with regard to both feed and labor. The cattle used were domestic steers, secured in the neighborhood of Oak River, and were about 1100 pounds when started. This year the experiment is being repeated under very similar conditions, twenty head being fed outside and the same number inside. A number of those fed in the stable will be in a loose box and have exactly the same feed as those outside.

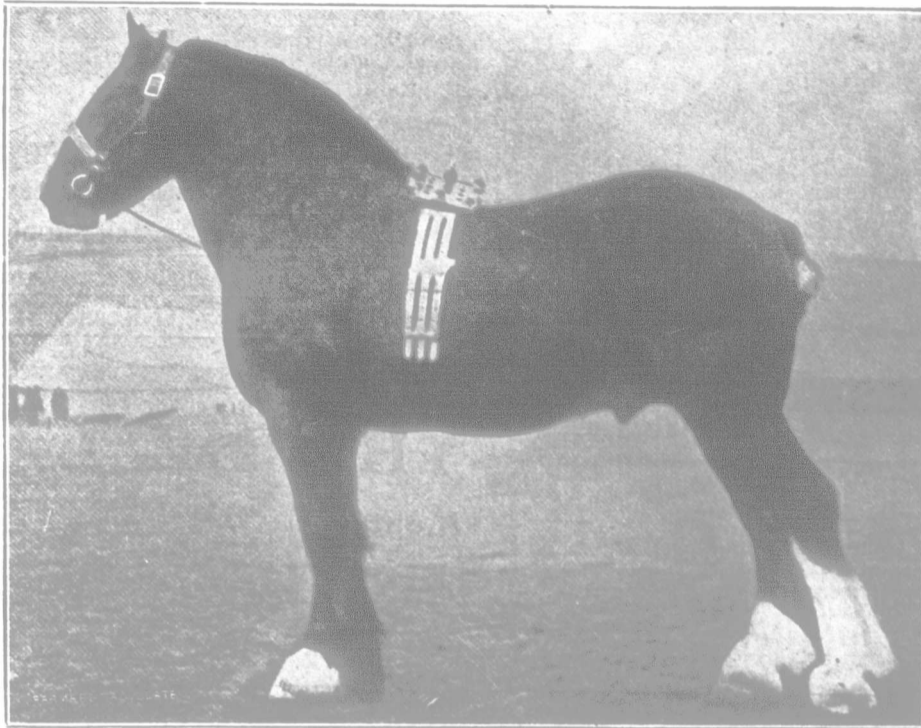
The steers last year and this year are domestic, but the intention is at an early date, when our facilities for handling them are improved, to secure range steers and finish them on our roughage. If this can be done satisfactorily, there should be room for a profitable industry to grow up to the advantage, not only of the rancher and the farmer, but also to the farms of this province, which would benefit by the rough feed being consumed on the land instead of being burned or shipped away.

An extension of cattle feeding involves insuring a sufficient supply of palatable nourishing feed, and to meet this demand corn and the silo are being used. This climate is not one wholly adapted to the growing of corn, as the season is too short, but by growing medium to small varieties, the cobs become well formed and, in a favorable season approach maturity. With such varieties a larger acreage requires to be grown, but the nutritive value of the corn is so much improved and the silage of so much better quality, that it is well worth while. To enable a larger acreage of corn to be grown for feed, a stave silo eighteen feet in diameter and thirty-three feet high was erected this year. Stave silos are purely experimental in this climate, and the success that is met with in making silage will be watched with interest. It is not many years since profitable corn growing was considered impossible in Ontario, except in a few of the southern counties. Now corn is one of the chief fodders in all parts of that province. No crop seems more mobile in the hands of growers than corn, and what has been accomplished there may also in time be done here.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

To close without a reference to shrubs and flowers would be a neglect of one of the most interesting and indirectly remunerative features of farm life. Too many farm homes are devoid of anything in the nature of plant life that makes them attractive and homelike. When the small cost of a good flower and vegetable garden is considered, it is

Craigie Mains CLYDESDALES



We have the largest and best
Clydesdale Breeding Establish-
ment in Canada

THE 1909 offering is now ready for inspection and selection.

We have just replenished our stock by the addition of a large shipment from Scotland and can give buyers the largest choice and the best value that can be found.

We have a reputation to keep up and our customers ALWAYS ASK FOR THE BEST. These are the reasons we have ONLY FIRST CLASS HORSES TO OFFER.

It's an easy matter to get second class horses and offer them at the prices we are asking, but we are not in that KIND OF A BUSINESS. Just look over some of the sires that our stallions and colts are by and see if there is any obscure and untried breeding represented. Here is a list:

Baron's Pride, Baron Hood, Pride of Blacon, Baron o'Buchlyvie, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Sir Hugo, Baron Mitchell, Acme, Royal Edward, Moncreiffe Marquis, Earl of Angus, Baron Borgue, Durbar, Benedict and Blacon Sensation. EVERY SIRE mentioned is sought after by the best breeders of Clydesdales.

We are importing and selling horses as a business. We do not keep professional salesmen to drum up trade. The only inducement we give is the best HORSES FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

A catalogue of our horses will be sent intending buyers. Any one coming to see our horses will be driven out from Lumsden by Jas. Kinnon or from Pense by Wm. McDonald.

A. & G. MUTCH

Craigie Mains, Lumsden, Sask.

MENTION THIS PAPER IN WRITING



THE NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL SEPARATORS SWEEPING THE FIELD

While manufacturers of other much advertised cream separators have found it necessary, by reason of decreased demand, to reduce their output, the Canadian and American factories of the De Laval Separator Co. have operated double time and have scarcely kept pace with orders. This, in the face of financial depression, is an eloquent tribute to the excellence of the **New Improved De Laval Separators**.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

- The beautifully forged and finished spindleless Bowl.
- The smooth, noiseless, low speed, infinitely simple Gear.
- The anti-splash Supply Can, graceful and without seam or joint.
- The swinging Pail Shelves, adjustable to desired position by a touch of the finger.
- The Special Base which absolutely prevents oil from dripping on to the floor

Ask us for catalog and name of your nearest De Laval agent. He will be glad to demonstrate the machine in your home upon request.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Vancouver

CANADA POST CARD

*The Dominion Railway School
Winnipeg
Canada*

**IF YOU WANT A BIG SALARY
YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO WRITE
US A LETTER OR A POSTAL.**

Don't you often wish you had a good position and a big salary? You see other men who have. Do you think they get them by wishing? Don't you feel if you had the chance you could do their work? Of course you could. Just say, "I'll do it," and you will. Get your pen. Write us a letter or postal. We will show you how.

We teach and qualify you by mail in from 8 to 14 weeks without loss of time from your present work. Positions are secured; in fact, there are many openings right now if you were qualified to fill them. Our Course is the most complete treatise on the subject of Railroading in existence. We defy any school to show a course anywhere nearly as thorough. Don't tamper with your education by buying cheap bargain courses. Ours is the only School of its kind in Canada with textbooks written for use on Canadian Railways.

Our free booklet tells all about our system of teaching. When writing, state age, weight and height.

ADDRESS:
THE DOMINION RAILWAY SCHOOL
Dept. C
Winnipeg, Canada.

YOU CAN EARN BIG MONEY. WE WILL START YOU FOR IT.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN!
Earn from \$75 to \$150 per month.

With the rapid progress of railway building in Canada it takes only two or three years to be advanced to engineer or conductor, whose salaries are from \$90 to \$185 per month.

remarkable that this should be the case. Nothing adds more genuine pleasure to farm life than a beautiful flower garden, and seed is cheap and easily secured and

Black Watch

"Biggest and Best"

Plug
Chewing Tobacco

should be sown by everyone. It is not necessary to have a hot bed to secure good results, as the seed may be sown in the open about the first of June, and abundance of bloom is practically assured. But it is perennials that are best adapted to our climate, and require the least attention. Peonies, Iris, Phlox, and Campanula, in themselves make a splendid display and should be found in every garden. A few flowering shrubs like Lilac, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Caragana, and Cottoneaster also add materially to the appearance, and being perfectly hardy should be more generally planted. It requires very little planting to materially enhance the appearance of a farm and add greatly not only to its intrinsic value, but to the pleasure of living on it.

JAMES MURRAY,
Experimental Farm, Brandon

GOSSIP

A GREAT CLYDESDALE OFFERING

By reason of having bred a larger number of prize winning and champion Clydesdale fillies and colts than any other breeders in Canada, Messrs A. & G. Mutch gained a reputation for their stud at Craigie Mains, Lumsden, Sask., that puts it in the very front of the first rank in America. It's a proud record to have imported the great stock horse Baron's Gem, to have bred the champion stallion Baron Craigie, and the champion fillies, Eva's Gem, Baron's Lassie, and Baron Sunbeam, not to mention the good breeding mares at home such as Montrave Geisha, Charming Lassie, Lady Eva, Lady Charming, Louisa, British Baroness, Gay Jess, Maude of Grange, etc., etc. But it is not of what has been done at Craigie Mains we wish to speak, but of what is now being done, not of the horses that have been bred and sold by them, but of their present stock. It is only fair to mention, however, that the breeding operations suffered a severe set-back two years ago by an outbreak of pink eye which caused nearly all the brood mares which were in foal to the Great Baron's Gem to abort. This made it necessary to stock up with colts, fillies, horses and mares from Scotland and it is these that are now being offered for sale.

A little 56 page catalogue describes each of the horses offered, and gives a lot of interesting information about breeding horses and showyard winnings.

The horse now standing at the head of Craigie Mains, and considered the "King-pin" of the stud is Baron Cedric (12818). He was sired by the most successful breeding horse of the times, Baron's Pride and his dam was by the renowned MacGregor, making a cross that invariably gives the best of results in Clydesdale breeding. Baron Cedric is now 4 years old and had the important Stirling premium as a three-year-old, and during the past season was stud horse for the Montgomerys at Netherhall.

There are four other stallions over three years of age, each of them at the best of breeding and in good condition. Keir Chief (1173) is one of the big kind, but with clean legs and a

action. His sire is Up-to-Time, probably the best breeding son of Baron's Pride. On his dam's side he has for grandsire the good breeding horse, Royal Gartly (6844). Lord Middleton is another three-year-old with a high class sire Royal Favorite, sire of Mr. Bryce's pair of mares, Lady Botha and Lady June. Royal Favorite was in fifth place as a breeding horse in the last of 1907.

A promising breeding horse, three-years-old, by Baron's Pride himself, is Baron's Ensign with a dam by Royal Ensign. This is a big horse of good quality and true action, a horse that fills the eye in every particular.

As well as breeding a Baron's Craigie, Messrs Mutch have imported one. He is a four-year-old by the popular horse, Baron o'Buchlyvie, one of the very top notch breeding horses in the Clydesdale world. Last year he stood 3rd in the list of successful sires and his stock is always in demand, chiefly because of their close, tight bodies and general good wearing qualities.

Altogether in the offering of stallions there are 14 two-year-olds which will be fit for a light season next spring. These are all imported except one, and are by such sires as Sir Hugo, the sixth in the list of successful sires, Baron Mitchell, a good son of Baron's Pride, Pride of Blacon, Acme, Monreiff Marquis, Royal Edward, Baron Wood, Pride of Blacon and others.

The two Sir Hugo colts are outstanding. Both Hugo McCannon and Sir John are thick, strong horses with lots of constitution and large digestions. The Baron Mitchell colt—Creoch Lad—has a dam by the good horse Macmilkan and is a very stylish goer. The Acme colt, Earl of Edzell, is one of the big kind, with a huge hearth girth and heavy quarters. He also has Monreiff Marquis blood on his dam's side. Brandon, the Monreiff Marquis colt, has a dam by Baron's Pride and is a well constructed colt himself. Roman's Prince is a three-year-old by Royal Edward, the stock horse that until he died filled the stall at the head of J. Ernest Keir's stud, and which have come more than any other than from any other stud in the world. In fact it is admitted that Roman's Prince is the best bred Clydesdale in the world. He himself stands on a high level and carries an ample

OUR
Corrugated Iron
 PAINTED OR GALVANIZED
 Made from BEST QUALITY of Sheets
IS THE BEST ROOFING

IS FIRE PROOF, EASILY APPLIED AND WILL LAST LONGER THAN ANY METAL SHINGLE MADE.

Write us for prices if your dealer does not handle our goods.

WINNIPEG CEILING & ROOFING CO.
 Manufacturers of SHEET METAL GOODS

Consumption Book
200 PAGE MEDICAL BOOK ON CONSUMPTION
FREE

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

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 735 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.,** and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

WE TAN
 ALL KINDS OF HIDES & FURS
 FOR RUGS, ROBES OR COATS

Send for our Circular in reference to
CUSTOM-TANNING, HEAD-MOUNTING, COW-HIDE ROBES, COATS, ETC.
CARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon, Man.

SHIP YOUR
FURS AND HIDES
 TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
 228 KING STREET
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA
 WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
 TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

It would require many columns of space to enumerate each individual and mention his excellence. From the lot, we have selected a few at random, to give an idea of what is offered. Those who want matured horses can get them, three-year-olds can be had, there is a rare choice of two-year-olds and there are ten yearling colts. Of these latter it is only necessary to say that they are, if anything, a better average bred lot than the two-year-olds and are in nice growing condition.

The females are a rare choice lot—ten mares and eight fillies. Anyone who has a notion for Clydesdales at all can find something to satisfy his wants. It's a rare thing, indeed, for a Clydesdale fancier to go to Craigie Mains without making an offer for one or more colts or fillies. Type, quality, weight, breeding, all are there and also a royal welcome to anyone who fancies a horse. The catalogue of the whole stock will be sent to intending buyers, and if word is sent ahead, visitors will be met either at Pense on the C. P. R., or Lumsden on the C. N. R. Or all one has to do, if it is horses he is thinking of buying, is to mention the matter to Wm. McDonald at Pense or Jas. Kinnon of Lumsden and he will be driven out to the farm—a matter of ten miles in one case and eight in the other. All the Clydesdales are for sale and we might just ask that intending buyers say they saw the notice and advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

At an auction sale of Berkshire swine, on November 2nd, from the herd of Mr. Arthur Hiscox, at Mct-combe, Dorsetshire, 45 head were sold for an average of \$52. The highest price was \$175, for an eight months' sow.

Mr. Shirley, Old Bletchley, England, at an auction sale last month of his non-pedigree dairy cows, realized for Maisie, a dairy show winner, and reserve to the pedigree cow, Dorothy, for three cups, the great price of 100 guineas, or \$507, by Mr. J. Madden, Lancashire. The average for thirty-six cows was £28 1s.; for thirty-six cows and seventeen bull calves accompanying them, £31 18s.

THE HORSE IN HISTORY AND ROMANCE
 Continued from page 649,

other sports and means of location in popularity during the remainder of this and the nineteenth century. The different purposes for which horses were and could be used of necessity demanded horses of different types and characteristics. Those interested in each breed or class paid special attention to the production of such, and, as a consequence, each breed became distinct, and acquired such individuality and prepotency as to render its members capable of re-

producing their kind with reasonable certainty. By careful selection in breeding the different classes, the high quality at present has been gained. There doubtless has been considerable mixing of blood during all the years, but each breed is now distinct, and introduction of other blood not allowed since the various societies have been founded, as follows:

- LIGHT HORSES.**
- The Hackney Horse Society, 1884.
 - The Cleveland Bay Horse Society, 1884.
 - The Hunters' Improvement Society, 1885.
 - The Yorkshire Coach Horse Society, 1886.
 - The Trotting Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1889.
 - The Polo Pony Society, 1894.
 - The New Forest Pony Society, 1891.
 - The Shetland Pony Society, 1891.
- HEAVY HORSES.**
- The Shire Horse Society, 1878 (as the English Cart Horse Society, name changed in 1884).
 - The Clydesdale Horse Society, 1883.
 - London Cart Horse Parade Society, 1885.
 - The Suffolk Horse Society, 1891.

Other breeds of horses, as the American Standard-bred and the American Saddle Horse, like most English breeds of light horses, have as foundation stock the English Thoroughbred; and, also, like other breeds, have for so many generations been bred with certain ideas for certain purposes, that they are recognized as distinct breeds, studbooks have been established, and the individuals of each breed have sufficient inherited individually to enable them to reproduce their own characteristics with reasonable certainty. Space will not allow, neither is it necessary, to enlarge upon the characteristics of each breed or class, as all horsemen are more or less familiar with them. The different modern breeds and classes of horses, both heavy and light, have been developed by careful selection from ancient stock. The horse has been the servant and companion of man in all his wanderings, and in mostly all his enterprises. In all cases he has been faithful and serviceable, and should be reckoned as no mere instrument of mercenary ambition, but as a sensitive and responsive creature, worthy of our gratitude and consideration in all things pertaining to his welfare and comfort. He appreciates and responds to kind treatment, and, while in some cases he resents ill-treatment and abuse, on the whole we may claim that, next to the dog, he is the most faithful and patient of domesticated animals.

The Annual Parliament of the Dominion Grange

The Dominion Grange is an organization of farmers and those interested in farmers' problems. It draws most of its membership from Ontario, but as its aims and objects are very much the same as are those of the Alberta Farmers' Association and the Grain-growers' Associations of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, we feel justified in giving considerable space to a report of the annual meeting of the order. By observing what farmers' associations are doing in different parts of Ontario, each association is in a position to do more intelligent work.—Ed.

At the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, held in Toronto on November 26th and 27th, weighty problems of special interest to agriculturists were carefully considered by Ontario's leading farmers,

and resolutions showing the feeling of this important organization indicate the desires of the rural population. There was a large attendance. A pleasing feature was the high percentage of young men. Three ladies also were present. The chair was occupied by Worthy Master J. G. Lethbridge, of Alliance, and W. F. W. Fisher, of Burlington, was Secretary.

In urging the members to give publicity to the principles of the organization, Worthy Master J. G. Lethbridge said:

"The power and influence of the Grange is being respected; its deliberations were never more closely watched and criticised than they are to-day. These facts should teach us that we should be moderate in our demands; that we should watch care-


METALLIC CEILINGS
 Are Artistic, DURABLE, SANITARY, and FIREPROOF
 Easily applied, Cannot Crack nor Fall Off

Send us a sketch showing shape and exact measurements of your ceilings or walls, and we will submit designs, estimates and illustrated booklet free.

WRITE US NOW
Metallic Roofing Co., LIMITED
 Manufacturers TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:
 797 Notre Dame Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

A ROPE-RIMMED COLLAR
 DOES AWAY WITH SORE SHOULDERS



This collar is made only in my factory by the man who patented it. It is hand-made, and on account of its flexibility readily adjusts itself to the horse's shoulders. It always gives satisfaction. If you order one you will shortly use it on all your work horses. We have scores of unsolicited testimonials from all over the West from prominent farmers who say it is by far the best collar they ever bought.

Melita, Man., Aug. 26, 1908
 J. N. Stewart, Esq., Regina, Sask.
 Dear Sir:—Collar received and is first class, please send me another 19 inch soon as possible for which find \$5.00 order enclosed.
 Yours faithfully,
 E. R. MEE

J. N. STEWART
 Harness Maker Box 6 REGINA, SASK.

LAND.
 We have for sale several thousand acres of the choicest farm lands in the Nechaco and Bulkley Valleys, on the line of the G. T. R. Railway, in tracts of 160 acres and up. Price \$12.50 per acre. Also several fruit farms, large and small, on Vancouver Island. We handle timber lands both license and Crown Grant.

The GRIFFITH CO.,
 Mahon Bldg., Victoria, B.O.

ROOFS That Stay Roofed
 The strongest wind that ever blew can't rip away a roof covered with self-locking "OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Rain can't get through it in 25 years (guaranteed in writing for that long—good for a century, really)—fire can't bother such a roof—proof against all the elements—the cheapest GOOD roof there is.

Write us and we'll show you why it costs least to roof right. Just address
The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861).
 Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

YOU CAN INCREASE YOUR CROP

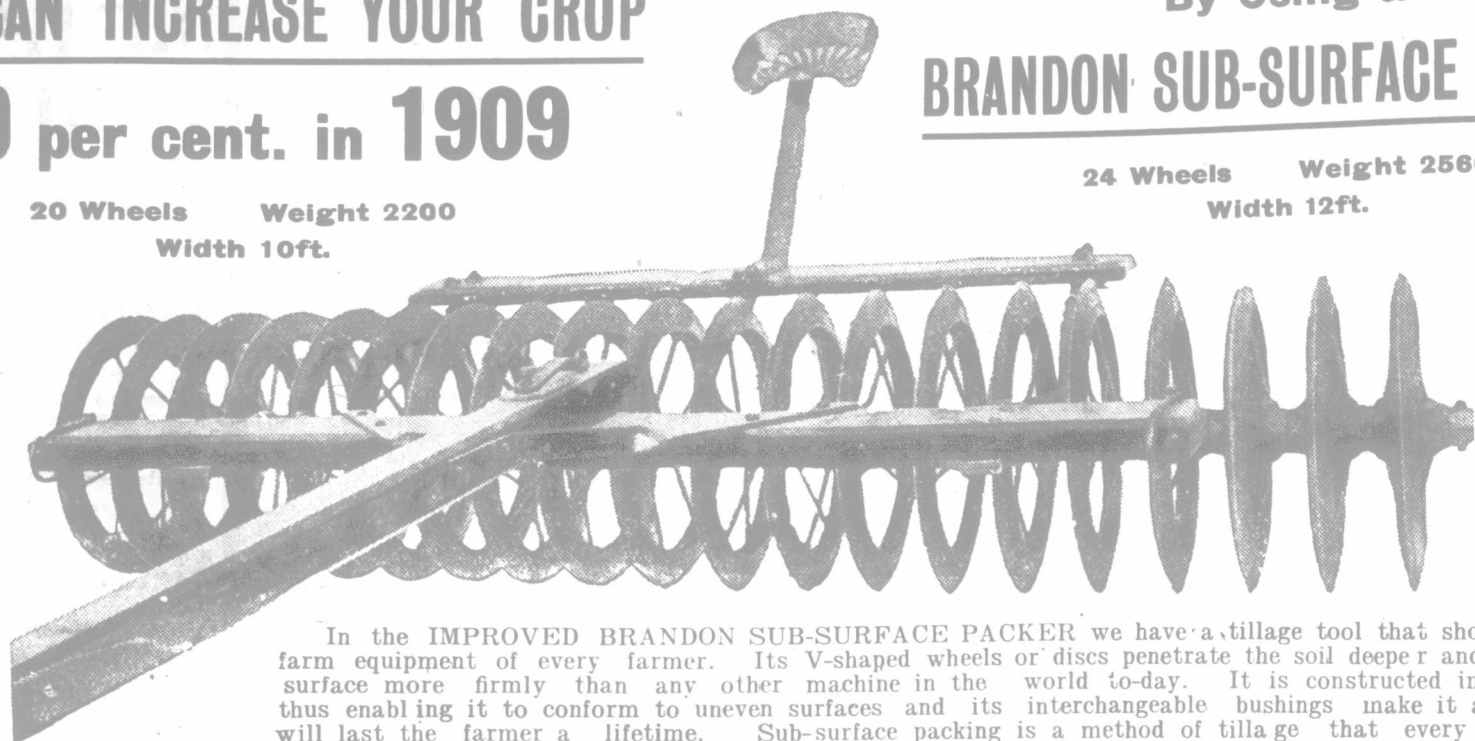
50 per cent. in 1909

20 Wheels Weight 2200
Width 10ft.

By Using a
BRANDON SUB-SURFACE PACKER

24 Wheels Weight 2560
Width 12ft.

SEND
FOR
CATALOG



SEND
FOR
PRICES

In the IMPROVED BRANDON SUB-SURFACE PACKER we have a tillage tool that should be in the farm equipment of every farmer. Its V-shaped wheels or discs penetrate the soil deeper and pack the sub-surface more firmly than any other machine in the world to-day. It is constructed in two sections, thus enabling it to conform to uneven surfaces and its interchangeable bushings make it a machine that will last the farmer a lifetime. Sub-surface packing is a method of tillage that every farmer in the West should investigate. We can tell you about it if you will but write us.

Address— **THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., Ltd.,** **BRANDON**
Manitoba

It Pays to Ship Your Grain to "A Strictly Commission Firm"

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Thompson, Sons & Company

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

703-B, GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

**CONTINUOUS INDUSTRIAL
ALCOHOL DISTILLERY APPARATUS**

For light, heat and power from **NATURAL GAS**, and portable stills for vegetable, waste matter and wood alcohol.

Economy and rapidity of construction a specialty. Unquestionable references. Write for particulars to

The Continental Natural Gas Alcohol Co.

See Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1908

WHEELING, W. VA., U. S. A.

Bald Men - Which Looks Best?

THIS

OR

THAT



Without Toupee

**DORENWEND'S
PATENT
TOUPEE
OR WIG**

makes a radically improved appearance, protects the head, aids the health, energizes the brain and is generally beneficial. Light in weight, non-detectable and durable. Over 90,000 happy men wear them. **DON'T DELAY**, send



With Toupee

for illustrated circular now and get your head protected. **LADIES**—the essential aid to beauty is a **NICE HEAD OF HAIR**. Our styles in **TRANSFORMATIONS, POMPADOURS, PURITAN AND PIN CURLS, CORONATION BRAIDS, SWITCHES, WIGS, &c.**, fill all requirements, and save worry and trouble. Full particulars free. We suit patrons **BY MAIL** perfectly.

THE DORENWEND CO. LTD. 103-105 Yonge St. TORONTO, ONT.

fully; that we ask for justice, and justice only, and if we are united, no earthly power can come between us and the justice we ask. As loyal citizens we submit to laws which enrich the few at the expense of the many; to laws which exempt from taxation certain classes, increasing the burden of other classes; but while we submit we do not approve, and we conceive it to be our duty to our fellow-agriculturists and our privilege as citizens to use all constitutional means to have such unjust laws removed from the statutes of our country."

The Dominion Senate was discussed, and the abolition of at least half the present number of Senators advocated, with the election of the remainder by the people. The only noticeable change in that body during recent years was the advance of yearly salary from \$1,000 to \$2,500.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY

Opinion as to rural mail delivery was expressed as follows:

"On several occasions this Grange has drawn the attention of the Postmaster-General to the great boon free rural mail delivery would be to the farmer, only to be met with the answer that with our sparse population the country could not stand the expense, but to our surprise, like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, came the announcement in September from the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General, that a system of rural mail delivery would be at once introduced, by which all existing mail routes in Canada would be equipped with rural-delivery mail boxes, and at the junction of every concession line with the main road the people would be given the privilege of having boxes located for the receipt and collection of their mail as desired.

"This, no doubt, will prove a great benefit to a large number of farmers along existing routes, and expected to serve about one-half of the rural population, but could the same plan be extended at once by the formation of new routes to cover all the main roads of the country, with the privilege of having

boxes at the junction of every concession line, thus serving the whole people. In this way a great number of the small rural post offices could be closed, and the extra expense to the country be very small. We hope this is the beginning of a system which will eventually evolve into the free delivery of mail to the whole rural population of Canada."

Increased railway taxation and a reduction in fares also suggested. Statistics comparing Michigan and Ontario in this regard were set forth to advantage. Dealing with the automobile question, the speaker advocated a very heavy license or tax on all cars used for pleasure purposes, the greater part of this tax to be devoted to the maintenance of our public highways. He also suggested registration stations on leading highways, where all drivers should be compelled to register.

A STRONG REPORT.

Probably never in the history of the Dominion Grange or of the Farmers' Association, which is now amalgamated with it, was such sound legislation outlined in so forceful presentation as that urged by E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, in giving the report of the Legislative Committee. Strange to say, also, the discussion on the questions advanced was equally as weak. Only once or twice did the members feel that anything was left undone. It seemed that the opinion was the ground had been fully and thoroughly covered. Other members of the committee were J. G. Rutherford, W. F. W. Fisher, of Burlington, and J. W. Heath, of West Lake. Mr. Drury, who the Association wanted no bounty or bonus on the farmers' license, but they did not seem to care for the action of the Association in this matter. The discussion on tariff matters was also very weak.

THE BASIS OF THE WELFARE

of the Dominion Grange is the clauses of the constitution which said: "We believe in the national well-being de-



HAWTHORNE BANK

Clydesdales - Hackneys - Shorthorns

MY STABLES ARE FULL WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF EACH BREED

CLYDESDALES

I had a consignment arrive just lately from Scotland, and the sires represented are: Baron's Pride, 2; Marcellus, 3; Sir Everest, 2, and one each by Baronson, Prince Thomas, Royal Edward, Everlasting, Hiawatha Godolphin, Mereutio, etc. Anyone who knows anything of the history of the Clydesdale will recognize that the horses I have on hand are bred from the best in Scotland. I have always aimed at importing the best and selling at the most reasonable price.

SHORTHORNS

I have a bull bred in the purple, and have the two imported bulls, Mikado and Silver Cloud, at the head as sires. Have five bulls for sale over a year old. Come and see me and the stock, and give me a chance to let you know how well I can treat you. No one with cash or bankable paper will get away if he intends to buy at all.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARRERY, MAN.

mands a steady increase in the numbers and prosperity of our agricultural class, as the only sure foundation of all other forms of prosperity. We would, therefore, beg to direct the attention, not only of this meeting, but of our statesmen and politicians, and of every patriotic citizen, to the fact that our agricultural population, the only sure indication of the prosperity of the calling is, in every Province east of Manitoba, actually decreasing, while even in the Prairie Provinces the increase of rural population is much slower than that of the towns. In our own Province of Ontario, during the last ten years, there has been an average annual decrease in the rural population of 6,520; while the towns have shown an annual increase of 8,869, and the cities of 17,457. It is the custom to refer this decrease in farm population to the application of improved machinery, whereby the same number of men can do more work than formerly. Anyone who knows the actual state of agriculture, knows that this saving in men is more than offset by the increased number of men required by the improved forms of agriculture—dairying, stock-raising and fruit-growing. The decrease in rural, and the increase in urban and civic population, in reality represents the fruits of a system of legislation which for years has disregarded the rights of the farming community, and has laid heavy burdens on the agriculturist for the benefit of other classes and individuals. If it continues it is not hard to see, in the ultimate result, disaster, not only to the farmers of this country, but to the nation at large. To resist all unjust demands, and to do what we can to remove the unjust burdens which now fall so heavily on the farming class, is our duty, not only to ourselves, but to our country. In

this we would ask the help, not only of all farmers, but of all thoughtful and patriotic citizens, whatever their occupation or political creed."

INCREASED BRITISH PREFERENCE

The first clause dealt with trade conditions, and asked:

"First, that the British preference be materially strengthened, by still further lowering the duties on goods entering Canada from Britain. There would be no injury to our country at large if the principle of protection, as directed against England, were at once and entirely done away with. Second, that definite steps be taken to eliminate the principle of protection from our tariff generally. We would not urge a sudden change, but would recommend a reduction by a certain definite annual percentage. That any movement on the part of the United States looking toward better trade relations with Canada should be met in a frank and friendly spirit, with a view of bringing about the development of the relations which should exist between kindred peoples occupying territories that interlock along a 4,000-mile frontier."

This clause was carried as read.

BOUNTIES AND BONUSES

The doing away with bounties or bonuses was dealt with as follows:

"In our opinion, the payment of bounties and bonuses to special industries, or to railways, should entirely cease. We do not think it right, or in the interests of the nation as a whole, that national funds should be used in this way. We have faith enough in our country to believe that any industry or line of railway which is likely, within a reasonable time, to be profitable, will not long want the necessary capital. The payment of bounties in

TOP CASH PRICE FOR SKINS

You will like to trade with us. For if our spot cash price doesn't suit, shipment is returned to you just as we got it if, when shipping, you advise us to keep apart. You will find trading with us profitable; you can't lose. When express charges do not exceed one-tenth of the value of shipment, we pay them. Get "The Trappers' Guide"—175 pages, illustrated—valuable hints how to trap successfully and profitably—costs 10 cents—refunded to you, on request, after your first shipment. Send for **FREE** price list, market reports, shipping tags today.

C. L. PERCIVAL CO.
1100 Cherry Street Des Moines, Iowa

No. 1 Wheat \$2⁰⁰
Land Per Acre

320 Acre Blocks. Veterans' Claims.
Your choice of location.

ALBERTA OR SASKATCHEWAN

MADDEN Dept. B
428 Traders Bank, Toronto, Can.

FRUIT LANDS IN THE GLORIOUS KOOTENAY, B. C.



Grown in the Kootenay

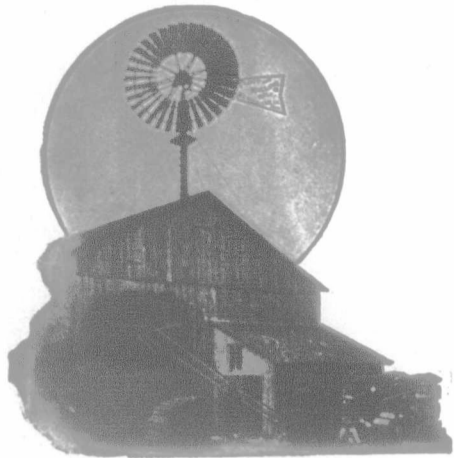
McDermid and McHardy

And Nelson, B. C.

210 Portage Ave.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

If you are looking for a mild winter climate, an ideal home, magnificent surroundings, and a profitable occupation, **ROBSON** is the place for you. It is a charming and progressive fruit-growing settlement and has special advantages over any other district. Write for our illustrated Booklet, No. 5. It's Free.



\$ 100 \$

Is all we ask for a

Star Windmill

**GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS
OR MONEY REFUNDED**

Caters' Wood and Iron Pumps, made specially for the West at reasonable prices. Aermotor repairs kept in stock. Catalog free. Address

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works
Dept. A. BRANDON MAN.

Reduced Rate
December Excursions
Eastern Canada
and
European Countries
via
Canadian Northern Railway
Tickets on Sale December 1st to 31st
Three Months Limit
Choice of Routes. Stop over Privileges
Information from any Canadian Northern Railway Agent or Write
G. W. Cooper,
Asst. General Passenger Agent
Can. N. Ry. Dept. 3
Winnipeg, Man.

the case of any industry can result in one of two things only—in unduly increasing the profits of already profitable industries, or of maintaining industries which are not, and cannot be, profitable, and which take the capital and men from other profitable industries. The bonusing of railways in a country as well established as ours is entirely unnecessary. We believe that this practice has a strong tendency to corrupt not only the management and organization of the companies interested, but the political life of the nation. In this regard we would particularly urge that the bounties on iron and steel be discontinued entirely at the end of the term they are granted for, and that no further additions should be made in future to the list of bounty-fed industries. We would also condemn the using of the people's money in the bonusing of an "All-Red Line" of fast passenger steamships. We do not believe this project will be of any material advantage to the nation at large."

Brief discussion dealing chiefly with the deplorable conditions arising from the development of party politics in such legislation was followed by the clause being carried unanimously.

FAVORED INTERESTS INVESTIGATED

By way of ensuring equal treatment for all interests on their merits the report argued:

"We believe it would be to the advantage of the people at large if all industries or schemes receiving anything from the nation in the form of tariff protection, bounties, or bonuses, were compelled to submit to a searching examination by a competent officer or board, appointed by the Government from whom the favor is received. This investigation should include: 1, Methods of organization; 2, actual capital invested; 3, methods of management; 4, suitability to the country. The results of this investigation should be given, not only to the Parliament, but to the people. This should be extended to the investigation of the existence of combines and trusts, and wherever these are shown to exist,

"Shiny" Fat Folks

One of the fat woman's chief griefs in life is her shiny, greasy skin. If it be pimply besides, as it probably is (or may be), her cup of anguish is full. Powder and cosmetics simply hide these horrors for a season—a very short season. They are not a cure for them. There isn't any cure for them except getting rid of the grease beneath. When she does that she finds her complexion improves.

In this way only can I account for the clear, natural complexion acquired by those who use the Marmola receipt: One-half ounce Marmola, 3/4 ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, 4 1/2 ounces Peppermint Water. By causing the excess flesh to be absorbed, it clears the blood of the globules of fat which, physicians say, cause the greasy, oily skin of the over-fat.

This receipt makes a mixture both pleasant and harmless. It causes neither wrinkles nor stomach disturbances. It is also quite inexpensive. Make it a point to try some; take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime for a week or two and see if your oily skin does not quickly disappear. As you lose your fat your complexion should progressively improve, and after a month or so, when you have lost 25 or 30 pounds of flesh, it should be nearly perfect.

there should be an immediate withdrawal of all bounties, bonuses, and tariff advantage."

It was pointed out that since the intention was only to provide against giving support to young interests, or to avoid increasing the support to going organizations or concerns, the word "receiving," in line 3, should be changed to "asking." After considerable discussion the clause was carried with that amendment. It was made clear that the intention was to have such grants as those to live-stock associations or beekeepers' associations investigated the same as manufacturing concerns.

RAILWAY TAXATION

Regarding the taxes railway companies are obliged to pay, the report read:

"We believe that the present system of railway assessment for municipal purposes is entirely wrong. That a railway should pay on its property no more taxes than is paid on an equal area of farm lands adjoining, shows a system of taxation that does not take actual valuation into consideration in the slightest degree. The proposal to tax railway property is met by the objection that any addition to their taxation would involve a loss in the operation of the roads, or to avoid this loss, a raising of freight rates. It is urged that many railways find it difficult to pay a dividend now, without added expenditure being forced upon them. We believe this objection to be entirely unfounded. That railways are a paying enterprise is shown by the fact that C. P. R. stock is now selling at 177. That some railways are not paying is no logical reason against their equitable taxation. We are not aware that farms that are mismanaged and do not pay have their taxes remitted on that account.

Two instances may be mentioned. The Township of Oro, in the County of Simcoe, has 13 miles of railway. This includes 127 acres of land, and buildings assessed at \$1,750. The total assessment is \$7,500, on which the rate of taxation is the same as on farm property for county, township, and general and special school rates. That a railway, running through a good country, and worth its actual cost probably \$20,000 per mile, a total of \$260,000 with three stations, including yards, should pay no more in taxation than an average 200-acre farm, is absurd."

The well-known champion of rail-

The Latest Triumph in a Steel Range

Will
Last a
Life-
Time

Has
Double
Flue
Bottom



**THE NEW
Monarch - Peninsular**

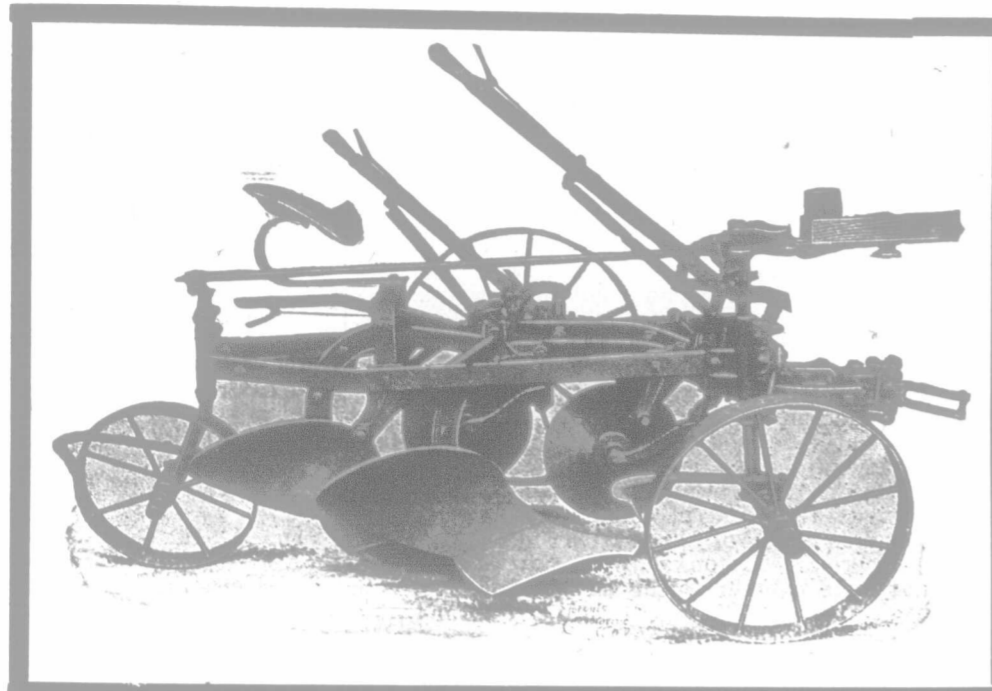
There is nothing that will give more joy or comfort to the housewife than a good range. The "MONARCH-PENINSULAR" is the acme of perfection in Steel Range construction, embodying as it does the experience and invention of a skilled staff of mechanical experts who have spent a lifetime in range making.

The Monarch-Peninsular is made on graceful lines combining many new features, having round corners on steel body—a contact enclosed reservoir which can be placed at either end of range—braced oven door—a drop door on high closet—removable duplex grates only take 30 seconds to change for coal or wood—a spacious oven.

It is an excellent baker, a splendid heater and an economical user of fuel.

Write us for further particulars and folder "A". If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct giving his name and address.

Clare & Brockest
Princess Street
WINNIPEG



Picture Shows the Paris New Scotch Clipper High Lift Gang

This plow is very simply, yet strongly, constructed. Your boy can handle it if he can drive a team. Bottoms may be lifted and released while walking or riding, consequently there is no occasion to stop work until the job is completed.

This plow is equipped with double shinned, soft center steel shares. These are tempered extra hard so as to make them exceptionally quick cleaning.

Go to our agency in your locality and see the New Paris Scotch Clipper High Lift Gang Plow. Compare it with others whose construction you are familiar with. Then tell our agent your opinion. We feel certain it will be favorable.

The Paris Plow Co., Limited

PARIS, ONT.

Western Branch: WINNIPEG, MAN.

way legislation in regard to taxation, H. J. Pettypiece, ex-M.P.P., an enthusiastic member of the Grange, gave as his opinion that the aim should be an equalization of taxes according to property owned and controlled. In many countries now such was the case. On this continent railways have entered into the development of the country, but that was no reason why the railway companies should escape taxes. In dealing with the States of the American Union, Mr. Pettypiece stated that each State had a system of its own. In Connecticut a tax of 1% on capital invested returned \$1,220 per mile. In New York a tax on real estate, capital invested and gross earnings, gave the State \$671 per mile. In Indiana and Illinois an assessment, according to value fixed by a special board, returned \$451 per mile to the former and \$453 to the latter. In Michigan, a State about the same size as Ontario, and much similar as regards railways, the plan up to 1905 was on gross earnings. In that year it was changed to assessment by a board. The tax meant \$554 per mile. In Canada the total railway taxation in 1907 averaged \$60 per mile, and reached \$1,370,000. If the taxes were equal to those in the United States this total would amount to over \$8,000,000.

Lines operating in Ontario, and also in adjacent States, were compared. The G. T. R., the C. P. R. and the Michigan Central in the six States neighboring this Province had 5,120 miles of lines. In 1907 the taxes on these lines amounted to \$2,444,000, or \$471 per mile. The same railways had in Ontario 5,320 miles, and paid in taxes \$452,000, or \$85 per mile. The earnings of the systems went to the general treasury, and were used to defray general expenses in the United States and Canada. He had heard of \$85,000 being transferred in the books from Ontario to Michigan.

Comparing taxation on farm property with that on railways, Mr. Pettypiece said that the former on actual value of farm property in 1906 showed an assessment of \$5.33 per \$1,000. On railways the same year it was \$1.55 per \$1,000. Taxation according to adjacent farm lands was not right. Pullman cars practically were free from tax. Besides, cars owned by certain large companies escaped.

The time had come when railways should be compelled to pay their just shares. It was admitted that without good railway systems new parts would not be opened up rapidly, but Canada's real progress was due to pioneer work of the agriculturist. Taxation would not retard the building of railway lines.

Farmers were referred to as the best business men in the world, individually. Collectively, however, it was hard to control them. Other interests succeeded in keeping them divided against each other. They must learn to stand together for the general interest. His farewell plea was: "Stand together;

work together; vote together."

After this logical and brilliant appeal by Mr. Pettypiece, a resolution demanding that railways be taxed according to real value of property and not merely as so much land was carried unanimously.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

In leading the way for legislation by petition and popular vote, the committee reported as follows:

"We are in receipt of drafts of three bills from the Direct Legislation League of Ontario, which it is proposed to introduce into the Legislature at its next session.

"As to the principles involved, it is our belief that with good and honest representatives in Parliament, men desiring the welfare of the nation and willing to do the will of the people fearlessly, such a scheme is not necessary. It is to be feared that such a plan, by lessening the responsibility of Parliament, would lower its standards, and deprive the nation of much of the experience of the skilled legislator. On the other hand, if our Parliaments are to be merely the fighting ground of political factions, and if political expediency, and not national well-being, is to be the motive of action with our members of Parliament, we are strongly of the opinion that some such plan is greatly needed. This plan would have one very great advantage, namely, that questions of public welfare would be discussed by the people generally, free from the heat of election times, or the bias of political attachment. In this way a much fairer verdict of the people might be obtained than under the present system. The scheme would also carry with it the better education of the people along public lines. "On the whole, while your committee are not prepared at this time to give unqualified assent to the plan, we think the scheme well worth considering, and would recommend it to the Grange for further discussion."

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

The purpose of the suggestion was ably outlined by W. C. Good, of Brantford. In Ontario the Dominion Grange had, he said, to a certain extent, been successful in urging legislation. Still there were many laws not on the statutes that appear to be in the best interests of Ontario citizens. The Dominion Grange and the Farmers' Association, before amalgamation, had asked for cancellation of bounties and the control of automobile traffic. The fact that laws had not been passed in accordance with the request showed that our legislators do not fairly represent the people. In addition, the legislators were under the influence of lobbyists, and were not altogether free to act. Unconsciously, too, the members came under the influences of capitalists and society classes, or those not in sympathy with Government that would suit the mass.

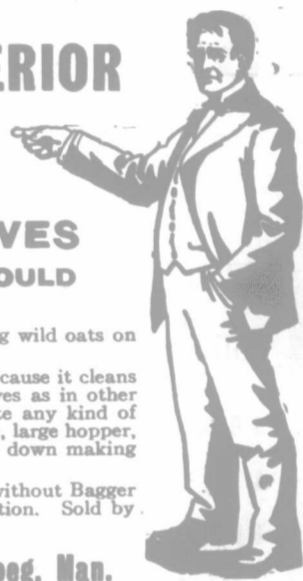
To obviate these difficulties, he proposed a system of direct legisla-



HAVE YOU SEEN

THE NEW SUPERIOR

WITH ITS PATENTED SIEVES IF NOT YOU SHOULD



It is the simplest and most thorough device for handling wild oats on the market. It is the fastest cleaner made.

The New Superior is the King of Wild Oat Separators, because it cleans them all out thoroughly, fast and easy, no complicated sieves as in other machines made for this purpose. It will clean and separate any kind of grain grown. The New Superior has large screening capacity, large hopper, automatic feed. The New Superior is built strong and low down making it handy and easy to operate.

The New Superior is made in four sizes—fitted with or without Bagger for farm or elevator work and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold by all leading agents. Write for further particulars and prices.

THE HARMER IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

BUY A WAGON ONCE IN YOUR LIFETIME



A POORLY constructed wagon is a bad investment.

- When you consider
 - that you will use your wagon nearly every day in the year,
 - that you expect it to last you many years,
 - that it is to be used in carrying on all your farm operations, and
 - that it will many times be overloaded and must be used on all kinds of roads and be out in all weathers.
- You must conclude that buying the best wagon to be had is making a wise investment.

The Hamilton Wagon **The Chatham Wagon**
The Petrolia Wagon **The Old Dominion Wagon**

The above are wagons that are built to give long, satisfactory service. They are built in Canadian factories for use under Canadian conditions.

Each of them possesses all the essentials of a good farm wagon. They are made of the best procurable materials, the construction is faultless, they are distinguished for their lightness of draft.

The wood materials are those everywhere recognized as best for wagon building. Nothing is used that is not perfectly air-seasoned. The wagons are ironed to make them staunch in every part.

You Take No Chances in buying either of these wagons. Hundreds of them are in use all around you. You have but to inquire of any long time user to be assured that you may expect the most satisfactory service it is possible to get out of any wagon.

Call on the International local agent or write nearest branch house for pamphlets fully describing all these wagons.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES: Edmonton, Calgary, Alta.; Saskatoon, Regina, Sask.; Brandon, Winnipeg, Man.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
 (Incorporated)



SHETLAND PONIES

FOR SALE

FOR Xmas trade I offer the following lot of well-bred Shetland Ponies, quiet and sound, at the following prices F.O.B. Oak Lake.

1 Black, rising 4 years old, Broken single, double and saddle,	\$100
1 Bay " 3 " " " "	80
3 Blacks " 2 " Partly broken	each 60
4 This Seasons Colts	" 45

Will make splendid pets and cost very little to keep. Can be sent any distance by express. Write, wire or phone.

FOR SALE

One Clydesdale Stallion, Registered, rising 3 years old. Broken, quiet, sound and free from vice, for quick sale \$350 cash, really worth \$500.

A. CAMERON

Breeder and Importer of CLYDESDALES and SHETLAND PONIES

OAK LAKE, MANITOBA

TO SAY THAT YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE IS BUSINESSLIKE.

tion through the initiative and the referendum. By the former the people by petition had the right to propose legislation. Five or ten per cent. of the electorate should suffice to put this into action. The party in power could have no power to prevent the question being submitted to the people at a special or a regular election. Forced ventilation of questions would be the result. By the referendum system popular opinion against legislation could prevent bills passed by Legislatures coming into force. A certain percentage petition would prevent a law, although passed by Parliament, from coming into force until a vote of the electorate was taken. It was really an optional referendum.

Results of initiative and referendum systems as in vogue in other countries and in some of the States of the American Union showed how popular vote overthrew the action of the legislators. The result was entirely satisfactory, and no danger resulted from fake legislation, because of a comparatively high percentage demanded on the petitions. The organization should be alive to the benefits and co-operate with other clubs or associations in bringing direct legislation into play in Ontario, and, perhaps, throughout Canada. One of the unique advantages was the disentangling of questions on which members of a party held different opinions.

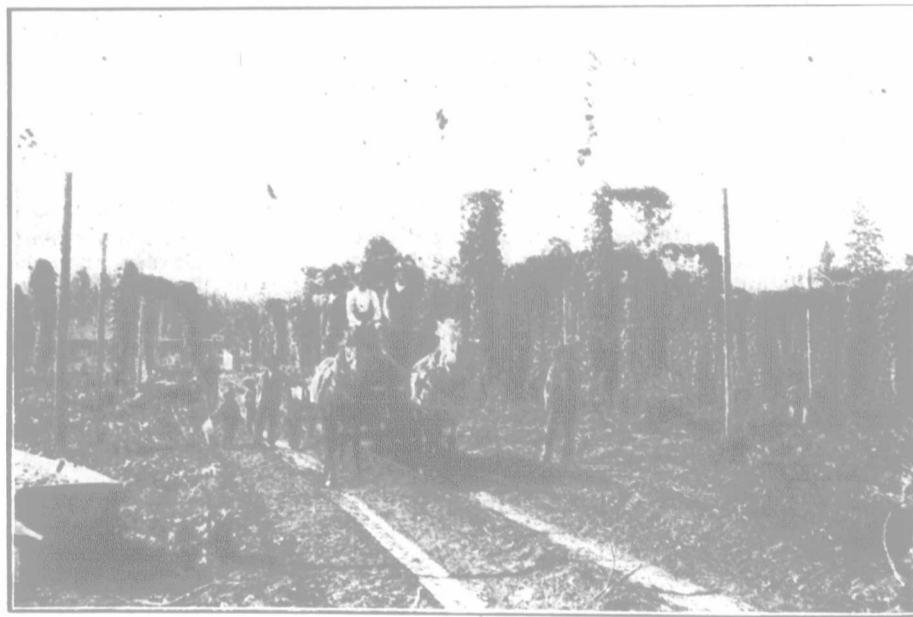
As far as Dominion matters were concerned, W. L. Smith thought the scheme was not workable. For a Province there might be little in the

would come from to circulate petitions and to prepare and print literature on questions that might be submitted to popular vote. His advice was to take the question home and discuss it with neighbors for the next twelve months. What the people needed was education. By waiting one year, the increased number of Granges would make it possible to carry the move to a conclusion. In the meantime, agitation and education was the main need.

To fight the lobbyists with lobbying by Grange men, was the suggestion of Mr. Pettypiece. By appointing three good men from the Grange, whose duty it would be to lobby with the representatives of rural constituencies, much could be done to do away with this evil in our Legislatures.

A motion by J. H. Goodfellow asked that the question of initiative and referendum be sent to the sub-Granges for discussion during the year, and report at the next annual meeting. This was carried unanimously.

A more definite move was made by W. L. Smith in a motion that a committee be appointed to draft a bill to deal with railway taxation, and that Mr. McEwing be requested to submit the same to the Legislature, with provision for submission of same for popular vote, together with any substitute which the Legislature may wish to submit. This also was carried, and H. J. Pettypiece, W. L. Smith and W. C. Good were appointed a committee to draft the bill.



HARVESTING HOPS ON COLDSTREAM RANCH.

way of success.

Initiative and referendum was not considered by E. C. Drury to be the ideal form of Government. A good legislature should know more about legislation than "the man on the street." Under the present conditions, Canadian Governments were not representative. Politics in the family and other petty politics made it impossible to obtain popular representation. Political expediency proved to play too important a part. Direct legislation would deal a great blow to partyism, and had many advantages. On questions such as the tariff, nine-tenths of the farmers would vote against the protective system. Nevertheless, lack of machinery to bring initiative and referendum into effect made it necessary to go slow. It was true that Parliaments were more easily worked than the nation. Wealth worked wonders. But the nation never need fear the wealth that had been made honestly.

Gradual improvement in the quality of Legislatures, was mentioned by Mr. Good as a very important advantage. After the direct-legislation scheme was in force for a very few years, it was found unnecessary to use initiative or referendum.

Electors were accused by Mr. McEwing of being guilty for their inefficiency in responsible Government in Ontario, or in the Dominion, if they wished to know where the graft

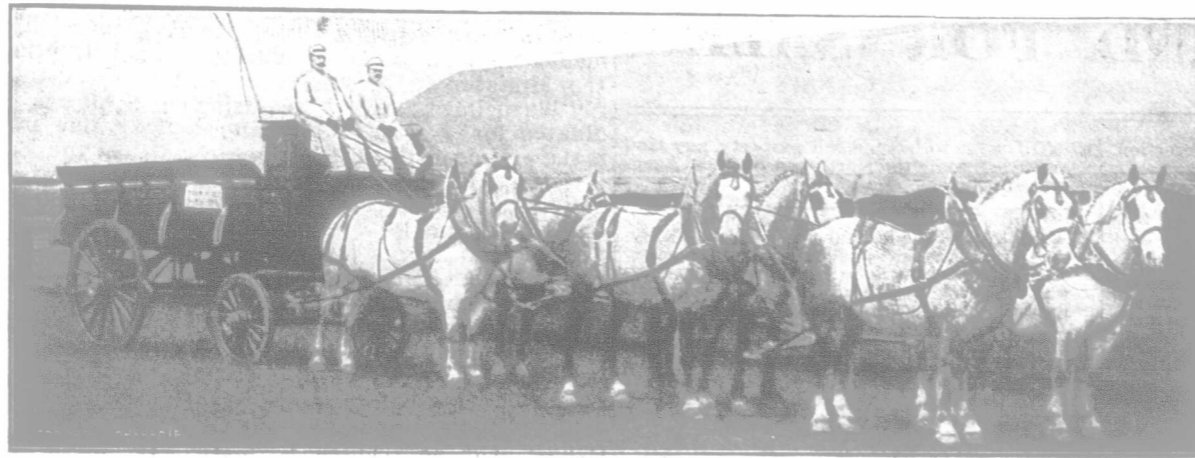
Anxiety to co-operate with the Social and Moral Reform Association of Canada, led to a resolution urging that body to take steps to have the question of direct legislation before local councils, so that the members could discuss it before the convention, on December 8th.

FURTHER LEGISLATION ASKED

Clauses dealing with civil-service employees, graft in the Government departments, candidates' deposits, lavish expenditure of public moneys, sales of C. P. R. stock and forestry were dealt with, and carried unanimously, without discussion, as follows:

"We regard as essential to the political purity of our nation the reform of our civil service. Admission to the civil service should be based on merit and ability, adjudged by character, and by a competitive examination. Political patronage should be abolished."

"We believe that whatever graft and robbery is allowed in Government departments, the only remedy should Government be to punish those who have profited thereby. Those who are dismissed from office, not charged with crime, and others are not to be punished as de facto criminals. Only those who are guilty of crime should these be punished. Those who are not guilty of crime should be punished in defrauding the Government."



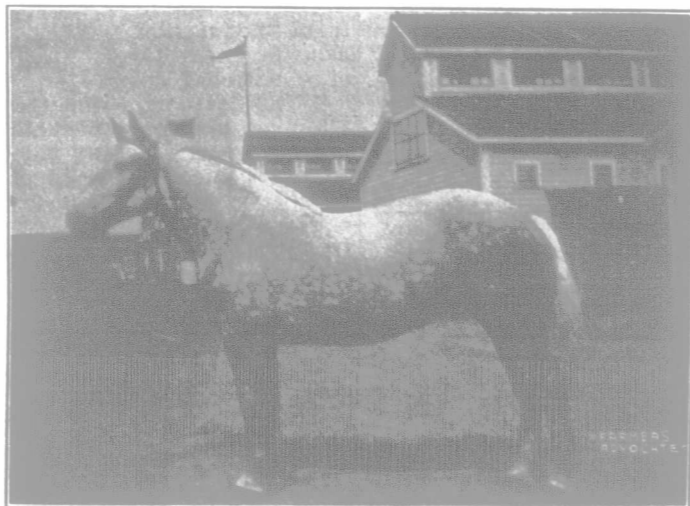
WORLD'S CHAMPION SIX HORSE TEAM, 1907.

The World's Standard in Drafter Perfection

Fifty years ago the trend of horse breeding on this Continent was plainly discernible. The horse users of the new world were demanding a certain type in drafters, horses that combined bodily substance and weight with enduring bone, solid feet and clean energetic action. Then there was no breed on the Continent that could claim supremacy. The battle of the breeds was fairly begun.

To-day, over more than half America there is one breed that stands pre-eminent, that represents the ideal of drafter perfection of ten million horse users of the new world. That breed is the Percheron, the compact bodied, well-boned and sure-footed drafters of France that have gone out to every quarter of the earth, that from the battle of the breeds have become THE WORLD'S STANDARD IN DRAFTER PERFECTION.

Twelve years ago we brought into Alberta our first importation of Percherons. These Percherons were



PANTOMIME.

1st prize yield mare at the Dominion Exhibition, Calgary; and first and Champion at Winnipeg, 1908.

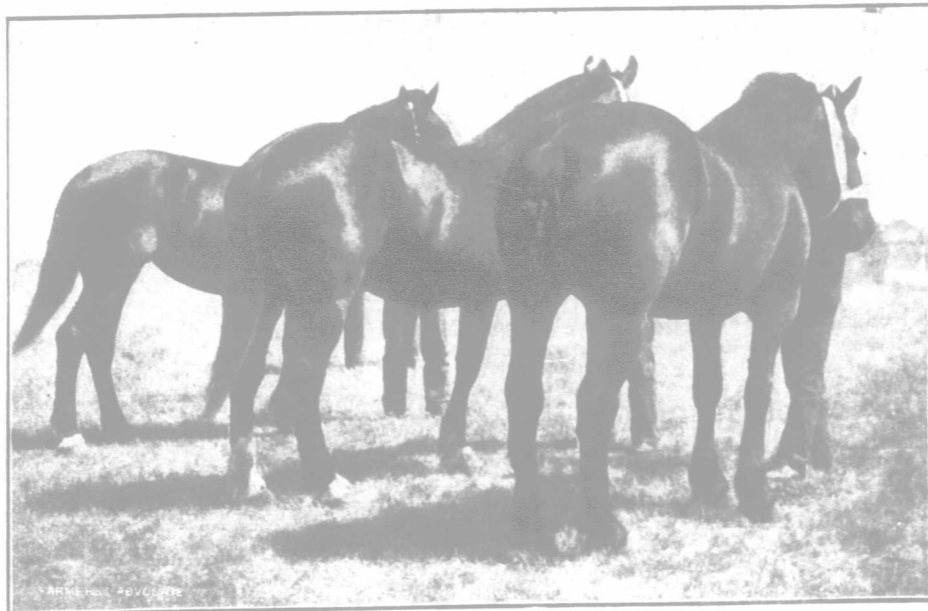
purchased after a careful canvas of the breeds to discover the one that would suit this country best. We saw the two outstanding draft breeds at that time, side by side, and we

saw how events were trending. To-day our stud of Percheron mares is the largest in North America, and we register each year more colts of our own breeding than any other Percheron breeder on the Continent. That shows what the horse that represents absolutely the cream of equine breeding in France has done in our country.

That, briefly, is an outline of the Percheron's record in this Continent and in the Dominion.

On our ranches at High River, Little Bow and Willow Creek, is the largest breeding stud of French horses in the new world. We have a number of young Percheron stallions for sale at present, that for size, quality and breeding cannot be excelled within or without their breed. They are from some of the best breeding stock that ever came out of France. Prices and terms favorable. Investigate their merits.

George Lane, Pekisko, Alta.



AGILITY, QUALITY, SUBSTANCE.



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.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt Thrashing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 481.

WANTED—Stockmen and others to get their Printing done by The FARMER'S ADVOCATE Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

FOR EXCHANGE—Pure bred Clyde Stallion, "Noble Knight" (Imp.) For information apply to Sec-Treas., Cannington Horse Syndicate, Cannington Manor, Sask.

IF YOU want to buy or sell property, any kind anywhere, write the Northwest Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

EVER HEAR of the famous Fraser River Valley, the fruit growers' and dairymen's paradise. Mild climate, electric railways building everywhere. Send post-card for free booklet. Publicity Association, New Westminster, B. C.

FOR SALE—South African Veterans' Land Grants. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie.

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. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man. T. P.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Choice Cockerels for sale \$3.00 each. Smith, Box 1612, Calgary, Alta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—A few large, vigorous Cockerels, bred from my Chicago and Winnipeg prize winners, for sale—\$3.00 and upwards according to quality. Write describing your wants. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

50 COCKERELS of the following breeds: Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Six White Leghorn Pullets and Cockerel, price \$6.00. Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C.

C. W. ROBBINS, Breeder laying strain Buff Orpingtons, Chilliwack, B. C.

BREEDER'S 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.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man. Phone 35.

BERKSHIRES.—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

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

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS—Limited number of the famous registered Duroc Jersey Hogs for sale. J. T. McPee, Headingly, Man.

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

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

WOODMERE FARM.—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

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

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-t

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses. T. P.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine.

POLAND CHINA PIGS. Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 1 bn

POPLAR PARK HEREFORDS. A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. 1f

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

SHEPHERD PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man.

\$35.00 to \$75.00

will buy a young SHORTHORN BULL from nine months to a year old. Breeding right, good rustlers and most of them from heavy milking cows. I shall be glad to answer correspondence and give descriptions.

J. Bousfield.

McGregor, Manitoba

T. Wayne Daly, K.C.
W. Madeley Grichton

Roland W. McClure
E. A. Cohen

Daly, Grichton & McClure

Barristers and Solicitors

OFFICE—CANADA LIFE BUILDING

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

Trappers—Fur Traders

Ship your Furs direct to the World's largest Fur market, where prices are always highest. Write for our latest Price List, giving highest prices for Furs and Pelts of all kinds from all sections. It's FREE.

MYERS-BOYD COMMISSION CO., St. LOUIS, MO.

the country, should be similarly punished. Where corruption and fraud of this kind have been extensive in any department of Government, we believe the resignation of the Minister in charge is called for.

"We believe the law requiring candidates for a seat in Parliament to make a deposit of \$200, which is forfeited if the candidate does not poll a certain percentage of votes, is unjust and unwise. No possible advantage can accrue from this requirement, and it undoubtedly tends to perpetrate and fasten upon the country the party system, by penalizing any non-party candidates who may be offered. We regard partisanship as one of the great curses of this country and unhesitatingly condemn this requirement as tending to fasten it upon the country, and as having no justification for its existence.

"In both Dominion and Provincial Governments we are alarmed at the continued increase of expenditure. We believe much of this expenditure is uncalled for, and would urge upon our Governments the necessity of going slow, and of laying up something toward the reduction of our already too large national debt. The increasing expenditure for military purposes in our country, we regard as useless and dangerous. The best defence of our nation lies, not in an expensive and ineffective headquarters' staff, nor in an army of "fun and feathers," but in righteous dealings, and a steady, prosperous farm population, which would, in case of need, furnish the best basis of a national defence.

"The custom of the C. P. R. of allowing present stockholders to buy issues of new stock at par is brought to our notice. The stock thus purchased is worth at the time of purchase from 150 up, and the selling of it at par is practically equal to the adding of so much water to the stock of the company. This would, perhaps, be the company's own business, were it not for the fact that Canada is under an agreement with the company, entered into in 1880, not to supervise and control freight rates over the company's lines till such time as it shall be earning 10 per cent. on its capital stock. The issue of stock at less than its market value delays the time when such control may be exercised, and thus it is a matter of national concern to put a stop to this practice. We believe that action should be taken immediately to stop these issues of stock to shareholders, and to compel the sale of all new issues of stock at the current market value.

Many delegates expressed themselves strongly in favor of minimizing the military aspect of drills and features adopted in schools and colleges. The following resolution was passed after lengthy discussion: "We would again strongly protest against all methods either designed or calculated to develop military spirit among our school children, and we would impress upon our educationists the importance of directing instincts of loyalty and patriotism towards the service of the state in behalf of peace, rather than of war."

The abandonment of competitive examinations, where practical, also was advised. The institution of co-operative effort was considered more advisable.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

The election of officers for 1909 resulted as follows: Master, E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill; Overseer, Miss H. Robinson, of Middelmarsh; Secretary-Treasurer, J. G. Lethbridge, of Alliance; Executive Committee—E. C. Drury, J. G. Lethbridge, Jas. McEwing, R. A. Sutherland (Stroud), and W. L. Smith.

The committees for 1909 will be made up as follows: Legislative—W. L. Smith, of Toronto; Jas. McEwing, of Drayton; and W. F. W. Fisher, of Burlington. Education—W. C. Good, of Brantford; J. J. Morrison, of Arthur; and Wm. Goodfellow, of Craighdale. Good of the Order—Miss H. Robinson, of Middelmarsh; Wm. Webb, of Middelmarsh; and J. L. Warren, of Acton.

IRRIGATION IN ALBERTA

Continued from page 647.

more in Alberta than south. Such being the case, it is a fair deduction to draw that irrigated farms in Southern Alberta should command as high a value as those in the northerly states of the Republic, where alfalfa lands are worth from \$100 to \$200 per acre. No reasonable doubt exists that the irrigated farms of Southern Alberta will command, within a few years, as high a price per acre as the best farm lands in Eastern Canada. The elements of average high productivity and guarantee of results, will place such lands absolutely by themselves.

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Some five years ago there were 169 irrigation ditches within the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, covering a total length of canals and ditches of 469 miles and capable of irrigating some 614,000 acres. At the present time, there are 272 irrigation schemes with 923 miles of canals and ditches capable of irrigating 3,033,009 acres. The most important amongst them are the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s enterprise, covering an area of 500,000 acres, the Mormon Church project from the Watertown River covering 67,500 acres, and the Southern Alberta Land Co. with an irrigable area of some 95,000 acres. The Canadian Pacific Railway project, east of Calgary, owing to its magnitude, is distinctly in a class by itself. Under this project one and a half million acres will, ultimately, be brought under irrigation. This scheme alone covers an area exceeding one-fifth of the total irrigated area of the whole of the United States. It is five times as great as the irrigated area of the state of Utah and greater than that of the state of California. It is, altogether, a project which is not approached in extent, or in any other respect, by any similar undertaking on the continent of America.

"Familiarity breeds contempt." Perhaps no feature of western agricultural progress has been more extensively and favorably commented upon by the press of the United States and Eastern Canada than the irrigation development of Southern Alberta. Yet, few Canadians realize the full significance of this novel factor in our agricultural expansion. The most striking method of impressing upon the minds of our readers the vast importance of the irrigation movement in Western Canada, is by the presentation of comparative statistics. Below will be found a table setting forth the irrigated acreage of each of the states of the Union, where this method of farming is practiced, and also the acreage actually under irrigation, or to be served by projects under construction in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

State	Acreage
Arizona	185,396
California	1,445,872
Colorado	1,611,271
Idaho	602,568
Montana	951,154
Nevada	504,168
New Mexico	203,893
Oregon	388,310
Utah	629,293
Washington	135,470
Wyoming	605,878
Total for United States	7,263,273
Alberta	2,998,321
Saskatchewan	34,688

Western Canada, (not including British Columbia) 3,033,009

A glance at the above figures demonstrates that the irrigated area of Alberta and Saskatchewan very nearly equals one half of the total irrigated area of the United States. The irrigated area of Southern Alberta alone is greater than twice that of the state of California and over a million acres in excess of the irrigated area of the state of Colorado. Southern Alberta will, therefore, within a few years, become the greatest irrigating district on the continent of America.—C. W. PETERSON, Ex-deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories.

BIRD'S EYE VIEWS OF HUSTLING FARMS

Farming ancestry does not of itself seem potent enough to prevent the younger set from leaving the old roof-tree on the land for the flagged pavement and boulevards of town, yet one can go up and down this land and find men and women, minus ambition to shine in a gossiping village or eke out an existence in a bustling town with its many social cliques, and with absolutely no thought or desire to leave the farm. If asked, these same people have no ready answer to justify their contentment with conditions as they are, but go on living happy, useful lives, thus so, because full of work and health, with opportunity to read and think, freed from many of those carking cares incident to urban life, where one never knows how soon his neighbor's hand may be at his throat.

These farmers without the nomadic tendency of the age, are by no means yokels as some townsmen are apt to think; neither is their peace of mind at all bovine in expression, rather it is due to the possession of considerable common sense and those two essentials, pride and enthusiasm in their daily work and calling,—agriculture to wit!

All dwellers upon the land have not yet arrived, but the majority have within them the germs of success, which need only the heat of activity and the dew of knowledge to bring into existence that hardy perennial, the up-to-date farmer.

Farm life is no rapid transit line to riches, and what the world terms great achievement is not frequent, yet for all a competence may be gained by honorable means and in a way that men can retain their self respect. Let us then scrutinize some farmers and their farms, taking cognizance of the methods by which they have attained no small measure of success. X and Z have not only gained a competence but will leave their country richer in animal excellence, for the impress of their studs and herds is indelibly stamped on the live-stock of Canada. It is evident to the writer, from the examples here crudely set forth, that in agriculture, there is to be found opportunity for men and women of youth or middle age, blessed with the essential capital of health, vigor and common sense, plus a little cash, to make homes and a competence.

X started on a good sized farm with a mortgage, gravelly knolls and weeds, the usual force of horses, some cattle, pigs and sheep. It was run neither as a grain farm, albeit hundreds of bushels of barley were grown for the United States markets, nor as a stock farm, and yet the cows supplied the groceries, and the produce from the farm mares, milch cows, pigs and sheep gradually reduced the mortgage. Good plowing was insisted upon and I have watched the evolution from the narrow ridge and frequent furrows to the wider lands. Clover has been a staple crop, it and timothy furnishing tons of hay not all of which the stock got, an occasional load going to a city market when the price was attractive.

Manure was considered an essential and applied freely whenever the supply would permit; the weak point in the whole concern being an insufficiency of sunlight and air in house and barn. In nearly a quarter of a century this farm has come up from the ranks, and is now the home of a fine herd of pure bred cattle, a fairly good stud of draft horses, and a flock of sheep pure-bred and above the average. The owner has worked hard in the earlier years, he now takes it easier, has filled many municipal offices, has been placed in positions of responsibility in live-stock associations and enjoys the confidence of his fellows as a judge of live-stock. His family have had advantages of college life and bid fair to carry on the work when the time comes for him and his life partner to lay it down, his sons have been the confidants of their father, the daughters of their mother, and responsibility has not been selfishly segregated in the parents.

Another is V, his ancestry is easily traced to the little isle across the sea, although he shows it not in accent, but by steadfast adherence to the land and

FREE

When You Fill Out and Mail the Coupon

Here is a book that should be in the hands of every farmer who intends to purchase any haying, harvesting, seedling or cultivating machinery in the near future. The information, about modern farm machines, contained in this catalog, is thoroughly reliable and will be the means of saving you much labor, worry and money. Much valuable advice on Tillage, Eradication of Weeds, Dairying, etc., is also given. This book is clearly printed on high-class paper, with attractive illustrations of farm scenes. It is the handsomest, most artistic, practical and interesting catalog we have ever gotten out. Let the next mail carry the COUPON to us and the return mail will bring the catalog to you.

Please send your Catalog H 13 to me. I am particularly interested in a _____ and may purchase one before next harvest.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
COUNTY _____ PROVINCE _____

FROST & WOOD CO. LIMITED.
SMITH'S FALLS, ONTARIO.

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

WA-KO-VER FLOOR STAIN

To turn your soft wood floors into hardwood, all that is necessary is a willing hand, a flat bristle brush and **Wa-Ko-Ver** Floor Stain. As far as the eye can tell, you will have a handsome oak, mahogany or walnut floor, whichever finish you choose.

Wa-Ko-Ver is a color varnish and stain combined. Remarkable both for beauty and durability.

As its name implies it is a finish that withstands the constant walking over and pounding of feet without injury to its appearance. Indeed so remarkably tough is **Wa-Ko-Ver** that if the floor is hit with a hammer the finish may dent in sympathy with the wood but is elastic enough to give without cracking.

Wa-Ko-Ver floors are easiest to clean and stay clean longest—are far more sanitary. Just try **Wa-Ko-Ver** in one room and you'll soon use it in the others.

Write for interesting **Free Booklet, No 12** and color cards.
Sold by progressive hardware dealers.

G. F. Stephens & Co., LIMITED, WINNIPEG, CAN.

Stephens'

66
ch
to
ern
a
tes
are
No
ir-
will
h a
s in
of
lands

OF

169
ices
ring
s of
ome
me,
with
e of
ios f
Alt
o's.-
000
rom
7,50
and
ome
cific
ving
lass
and
, be
eme
fifth
hole
imes
state
the
ther,
d in
any
at of

Per-
ural
and
the
stern
elop-
few
ce of
1 ex
od of
our
the
ada.
ative
table
ge of
where
, and
irri-
nder
tche-

eage
5,396
5,872
1,271
2,568
1,154
4,168
3,893
8,310
9,293
5,470
15,878

3,273
8,321
14,688

13,009
emon-
lberta
equals
of the
ea of
than
a and
of the
prado
within
t irri-
nt of
deputy
r the



Eggs A-Plenty

That's what the poultry man gets who follows right ideas about feeding, and that's what you *should* get. Just as well have eggs in winter as in summer—just as well have them when they are high and when other folks don't have them. A hen can be made to lay almost the year 'round.

What all hens need is Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, given (a little of it) in soft feed every day. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a was formulated to provide hens in confinement with elements they need to make eggs. It does this, not because of any food value in it, but because it makes more of your ration available. In other words, it makes your hens digest all that's possible for them to digest, and thus they have everything they need for growth and eggs.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

is very different from so-called egg foods. It is *not* a stimulant; instead, it brings about a *natural* increase and consequently a steady one. Increasing growth and egg production by increasing digestion is known as "The Dr. Hess Idea." Sound reason is back of this idea, and leading poultry associations in United States and Canada endorse it. Besides tonic principles, Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains blood-building elements like iron and nitrates which eliminate poisonous matter. Give it as directed and you will be amazed at the wonderful increase of eggs. It also cures gapes, cholera, roup, etc. It helps old hens and all market birds lay fat in a short time, and saves young chickens. A penny's worth is enough for 30 fowls one day. **Sold on a written guarantee.**

1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid. **Dr. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

Feed a steer a heavy ration; continue it any length of time, and you are likely to bring on annoying and costly digestive disorders. Animal organs can't stand this strain without help, and Dr. Hess Stock Food is the tonic to give it. It was "The Dr. Hess Idea" to provide a prescription acting *directly* upon stomach and intestines, giving strength and "tone" to the organ and thus maintaining appetite and healthful assimilation of a large amount of food. The profit saved by keeping stock in condition, free from disease, is another valuable feature of "The Dr. Hess Idea." Thousands of feeders testify that Dr. Hess Stock Food is the foundation of their success. It is sold under a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess Stock Book, Free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BARKWELL WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba. Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario.



FINE Elmira FELT SHOES

The Leaders in Felt Footwear

Felt shoes "just as good as Elmiras" do not exist. They meet every requirement of reliable material, dependable quality, perfect workmanship, pleasing styles and absolute comfort.



Get Elmira want your dry and winter. All women and Look for the "Elmira" Trademark on the sole of every Shoe and Slipper you buy. It guarantees quality and satisfaction.



Felt Shoes if you feet to be warm, comfortable this styles for men, children.

Sold by Dealers Throughout the West.



FOR COUNTRY-

AND CITY.

good stock, and in his hankering to hand down his acres to his descendents. He started perhaps two decades ago, and failed to gain ground for several years, but the doggedness of the Anglo Saxon would not be denied and the way began to show plainly ahead of him. The original farm was parted with, and a larger and one more convenient to market taken, at no small cost, yet he had little money, but supreme faith in good tillage, manure and rotation of crops, and the application of business principles to farming. Proximity thus to market afforded many chances for the man's acumen, and he became prominent among his fellow farmers, and known as a shrewd purchaser of bargains in either agricultural implements or stock. During all this time the farm was carefully worked, the principles of tillage studied and a system of working the land evolved, economical in its effects, theoretically and scientifically correct, from which the results were eminently satisfactory. Here again barley and manure played a part as in the former case, war was waged on weeds, grass and live-stock were relied upon. To one who has had the opportunity of visiting the old well-treed estates of England, this farm brings such to mind, and if any farm could awaken pride in one's acres and a desire to keep them in the family, here is the place. The live-stock fortunes of this estate have not been as steadfastly kept headed in one direction as those of X, consequently only a fair measure of success in that line of endeavor can be recorded, and that success of an evanescent, financial kind, and not of a kind ever likely to materially contribute much to the upbuilding or improving of the pure-bred stocks of the country, or to leave a permanent mark. The breeding of pure-breds has not been the serious purpose of this man as of the other and his sons, and the results are therefore proportionate; in justice however to him, it must be noted that up to the present he has practically done his work outside single-handed.

Z stands for a dual fraternity, a pair of farmers who, in the past twenty years have been able to thrust hard times and financial worry behind them, who year after year on the prairie sought to win a competence with wheat, and who by sheer doggedness sat out the hours of darkness until the dawn. Wheat made Z money and the money went into pure-bred stock, both horses and cattle, and as time rolled on it became necessary to specialize, the cattle were disposed of, and more and more attention given to the horses, until the stud has become well nigh invincible in Canada and it has been found necessary to make drafts from Old Country establishments to keep the stud numerically up to the mark. The primary source of this prosperity was the land, good tillage applied with energy and perseverance, bringing reward for many a strenuous day's work.

There are some features worthy of remark in this description of a trio of farms in as many different provinces; two are outstanding—*first* in each case the start was made on very small capital, decreasing in the order in which the farms are mentioned; and *second*, that the fly in the ointment in each case has been the difficulty of securing adequate help in the house. *The greatest problem* of the farm today is the lessening the burden of its womenkind, on whom the great profession of agriculture finally depends for its continuance.

ARTHUR G. HOPKINS.

THE GRAHAM CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION

The attention of readers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. John Graham, Glasgow, Man., which appears in the other part of this issue. Mr. Graham, imported from Scotland recently, with an importation of Clydesdale stallions, personally selected the best of the Old Land. The importation comprised thirteen in-

dividuals—two and three-year-old and one seven-year-old stallion. Those who are familiar with the kind of horses which this gentleman has brought into the west during the past few years will have an idea of the stamp of horse comprising this importation. They were selected especially with the view of meeting the requirements of the draft horse users of the west, are large, blocky fellows, with plenty of substance on top, clean-cut underpinning and deep, broad footing. All these horses were purchased from Mr. Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer. A brief description of each individual is here given:

Silver Plate 11936.—This is the seven-year-old stallion. He was the stud horse at the establishment of J. Douglas Fletcher, Rosshire, for three years, and is a prizewinner himself, is in the Scottish breeding list, and last year sired about half the mares in the Fletcher stud. He is a bay with a white face, good underneath and weighs about 1,800 pounds.

Morpheus 14280.—This is a three-year-old, bred by J. Marr, Uppermill, sired by Everlasting, out of Zeuhetta. Morpheus is a dark bay horse, well substantiated, one of the best bred individuals in the stud. He shows the Clydesdale type required most in this country.

Orpheus 14296 is three years old, bred by Jas. McIntyre, Logan Mains,

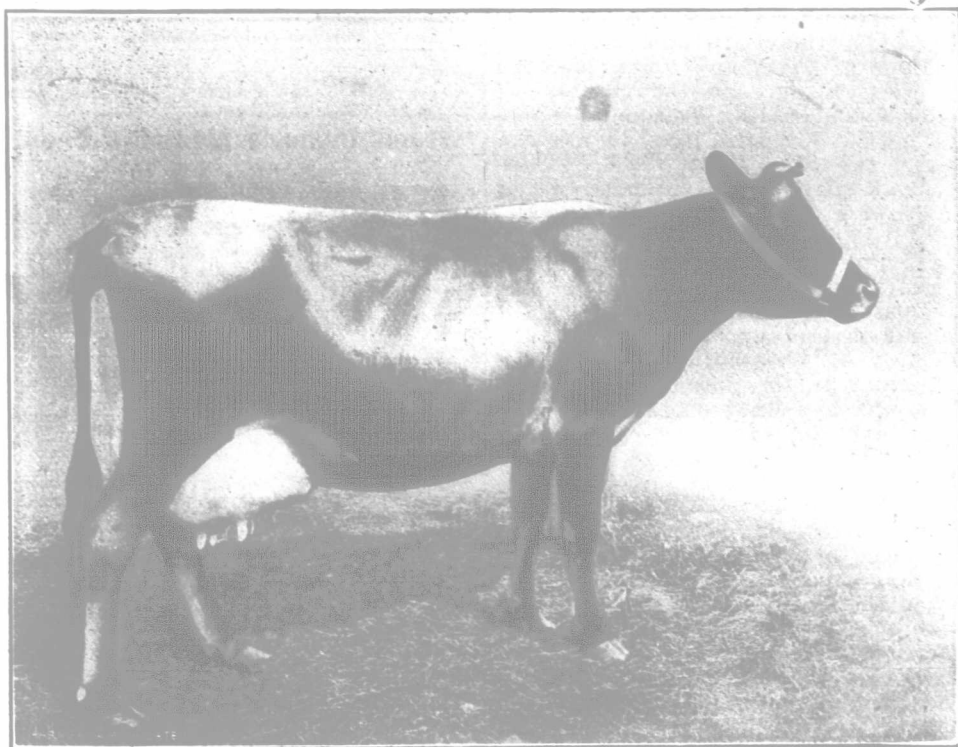
oak exhibits the characteristic Prince Thomas color markings, the white hairs showing through the bay. He is of the correct type.

Count Everest 14071.—This is a two-year-old colt, whose merit the casual observer might fail to detect, but he has it all the same. Count Everest was bred by Wm. Brown, Birkley, Ravenglass, England, sire Sir Everest, dam Trim of the Beck, by Prince Frederick. This is a dark bay colt, splendidly boned and footed, shows lots of substance and Clydesdale quality, not forgetting the ever necessary Scotch requirement, the feet.

Phosphorus 14494 is a two-year-old colt, sired by Marcellus, dam Princess Duke, by Black Prince of Laughton, a descendant of the famous mare, Marie Stuart, the former famed show mare. Phosphorus was bred by Sir James Duke, Bart of Laughton. He is a bay. His breeding leads into some of the best of the Clydesdale families. He has the individual qualities to sustain his approved ancestry.

Titan is a two-year-old, bred by John Stevenson, Liscoal, sire Hiawatha Godolphin, the largest horse of the Clydesdale breed. Titan is a bay colt of the proper stamp and quality.

In addition to the above-named stallions and some others which space does not permit us mentioning, Mr. Graham brought over a Hackney



A GOOD MILKING TYPE.

sire Marcellus, dam Princess Christian, by Prince Robert, the sire of Hiawatha. This is a grandly bred stallion, in conformation of the approved Scotch type a little higher than some, but, considering the exceptional quality of his ancestry, a horse of splendid promise.

Orion 14294.—This is a three-year-old, bred by John McKeaud, Drumtrodden, sire Marcellus, dam by Up-to-Time. Orion is a dark bay, drafty, a useful kind of horse for heavy breeding.

Remus 14328 is another three-year-old, bred by Wm. Steele, Thornbank, Wightonshire, sired by Sir Everest, dam Darling of Thornbank, by Nonpariel. This is a good, compact horse, dark bay in color with white markings, a splendidly bred horse with plenty of individual merit.

Royal Edward, Jun., 14336 is three years old, bred by Wm. Patterson, Holmhead, Dumfriesshire, sire Royal Edward, dam Holmhead Kate, by King of the Roses. This stallion has served as a stud horse for one year. So far as breeding goes, he is as good as anything that comes out of Scotland. His merit, individually, is what the merit of a horse of his extraction ought to be.

Royal Oak 14340 is a three-year-old, bred by Robt. Anderson, Viewfield, Elgin, sired by Prince Thomas, dam Royal Princess, by Royalist. Prince Thomas is a show horse of note in Scottish horse annals. Royal

pony, which was the first to be recorded in the new Canadian Pony Stud book. This pony is by the same sire as the famous Ruby, of Madison Square Garden fame, New York. He is also of the same breeding, practically, on the dam's side.

Everything considered, Mr. Graham's Clydesdale importation of 1908 is a bunch the merits of which prospective buyers of draft stallions should consider. As a lot, they are of the best breeding that Scotland can produce. As individuals, their qualities will bear investigation. Mr. Graham informs us that he has a number of deals on already for individuals of this importation, with prospects for quickly disposing of the remainder. These horses are of the proper age for purchase. Collectively they are of the proper type for the production of draft horses for Western uses.

Colonel Gilbert Pierce, the late minister to Portugal, once picked up in his arms a young lady who stood hesitating at the corner of a street in an Indiana village, unable to cross it, because a shower had filled it with a rushing torrent of water. The young lady submitted without protest while the colonel strode gallantly through the torrent until he deposited his fair charge on the opposite sidewalk, with dry feet

RAW Established 1865 **E. T. CARTER & CO.**
82 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont.

FURS

WRITE FOR LATEST PRICE LISTS
OUR Consignments Solicited
We Pay All Express Charges Prompt Returns

Frank O. Fowler, President Angus McDonald, Vice-President Jos. Cornell, Manager

Central Canada Insurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA
Licensed under "The Manitoba Insurance Act."
Full Government Deposit.
Registered in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Saskatchewan Insurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE: REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.
J. F. Bole, President G. T. Marsh, Vice-President Gilbert C. Scott, Assistant Secretary
Full Government Deposit.
Registered in the Province of Alberta.

The Alberta - Canadian Insurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALBERTA.
Full Government Deposit.
Registered in the Province of Saskatchewan.
J. R. Boyle, President J. H. Gariepy, Vice-President J. A. Greenhill, Asst. Secretary

FIRE INSURANCE
Pure-bred Registered Live Stock Insurance
HAIL INSURANCE (In Manitoba)

Our premium rates are as low as is consistent with fair and liberal treatment of our patrons. Our loss claims are adjusted and paid promptly. Enquiries addressed to Brandon, Regina or Edmonton for information regarding these lines of Insurance will receive prompt attention. We want energetic agents in districts where we are not represented, but only those who can and will get business for home Companies need apply.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$5,000,000
B. E. WALKER, President ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

BRANCHES IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

- BRANCHES IN ALBERTA**
- BAWLW, W. H. Harrison, Manager
 - CALGARY, C. W. Rowley, Manager
 - CLARESHOLM, W. A. Cornwall, Manager
 - CROSSFIELD, James Cameron, Manager
 - EDMONTON, T. M. Turnbull, Manager
 - GLEICHEN, W. R. McKie, Manager
 - GRANUM, Thos. Andrews, Manager
 - HARDISTY, L. A. S. Dack, Manager
 - HIGH RIVER, A. G. Verchere, Manager
 - INNISFAIR, Wm. Hilborn, Manager
 - INNISFREE, W. P. Perkins, Manager
 - LETHBRIDGE, C. G. K. Nourse, Manager
 - MACLEOD, W. G. Lynch, Manager
 - MEDICINE HAT, F. L. Crawford, Manager
 - NANTON, C. F. A. Gregory, Manager
 - PINCHER CREEK, A. W. Larmour, Manager
 - PONOKA, A. F. Turner, Manager
 - RED DEER, W. L. Gibson, Manager
 - STAVELY, Thos. Andrews, Manager
 - STONY PLAIN, A. M. Brown, Manager
 - STRATHCONA, G. W. Marriott, Manager
 - VEGREVILLE, W. P. Perkins, Manager
 - VERMILION, H. M. Stewart, Manager
 - WETASKIWIN, H. I. Millar, Manager

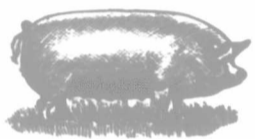
BANKING BY MAIL
Accounts may be opened at any branch of the Bank and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.
A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND AT THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA



UNION STOCK YARDS
HORSE EXCHANGE
WEST TORONTO - CANADA
Auction sale of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Private Sales every day.
North-West Trade a Specialty. Accommodation for 1,000 Horses.
HERBERT SMITH
(Late Grands Repository) Manager.

We have a bunch of the best
Clydesdale Fillies
bred that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.
Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.


John A. Turner Balgreggan Stock Farm
Box 472 - Calgary
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys & Shropshire Sheep.
New Importation will arrive about January 1st.
Wide range of choice business conducted personally, everyone welcome.



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

PURE BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH
To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.
A. D. McDONALD
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.
RED POLLED CATTLE
We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.
YORKSHIRE HOGS
If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and two stock boars in the market.



SHORTHORNS!
As I am giving up farming, I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on Shorthorns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.
H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Man.



STOCKMEN
Have you any stock for sale? If you have why not advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the **ADVOCATE** will find the buyers. Send your adv't. in to-day.
Farmer's Advocate
AND HOME JOURNAL
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS
This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm one mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.
R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.

SHORTHORNS—We have several promising young bulls on hand yet, and anyone requiring one that is 18 months old or younger might do worse than write us for particulars and prices.
BERKSHIRES—Entirely sold out of young stock. Have one yearling boar bred by Teasdale, of Ontario, which we will part with.
YORKSHIRES—We can still supply a number of boars and sows of almost any age and at very low prices.
WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

Shorthorns and Tamworths
For immediate sale. The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars. **A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**

Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES
We have a few of both sexes for sale. A four-year-old Leicester Ram also for sale.
George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

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

Mr. A. I. 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 breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

Thresherman's RECEIPT BOOK
AN EASY, ACCURATE AND QUICK METHOD OF KEEPING YOUR ACCOUNTS AND RENDERING STATEMENT TO CUSTOMER
PRICE 25 CENTS

Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg
14-16 Princess St.

"Sir!" she then said, indignantly, "are you aware that you have insulted me?" "I was not aware of it," replied the colonel, "but seeing that you are right, I beg to make amends." So saying, he picked up the protesting damsel and restored her to the point where he had first made her acquaintance.

THE FAIRVIEW SHORTHORN HERD

The Shorthorn herd of Mr. J. G. Barron, Fairview Farm, Carberry, Manitoba, was established in 1882. In that year Mr. Barron bought from Kenneth McKenzie, of Burnside, Man., the Shorthorn heifer that was to be the first of the now famous Fairview herd. In the years following, the herd was added to gradually by outside purchase and by breeding. A good deal of the stock bought at this time was purchased from J. Isaac, Markham, Ont., who some years ago was one of the best known Canadian importers. Careful buying in the early years, combined with careful breeding and selection since, has made the Fairview Shorthorn herd what it is to-day—one of the best known in Western Canada. The first time the herd was exhibited was at the first fair held in Winnipeg. Since that time few fairs of any prominence in Western Canada have been without an entry from the Fairview herd. In 1890, Mr. Barron began purchasing in the Nonpareil family, buying first the bull calf, Topsman's Duke, from Jas. Russell. There are now eight generations of Topsman's Dukes on the Fairview Farm, and the number of times stock bearing Topsman's name has headed the prize lists at Western fairs, testifies pretty well to individual quality and prepotency of this first great Topsman's Duke bull.

At present, Mr. Barron's herd consists of about one hundred individuals. Practically every horned animal on the farm is pure bred. In addition to Shorthorns, he has done something in the pure-bred hog business, and has sixty or seventy Berks and Yorks on the place. The herd boar, which is a Berkshire, was purchased last year from the Teasdales, of Concord, Ont. The Fairview Farm itself consists of 640 acres, and lies three and a half or four miles north-east from Carberry. Another section lying some few miles east of the home farm is worked in addition. The barns are large and complete, the stables being of the basement type, well lighted, conveniently laid out into tying stalls and boxes. On account of the failure of the hay crop this year, hay fodder is a little scarce, most of the roughage being supplied by using oat straw and oat sheaves. A good acreage of turnips and mangels is grown each year. A portion of the root crop is stored in the basement and the remainder pitted in the field and hauled in as required. These, with oat chop, straw and oat sheaves, form the feeding ration for the herd.

Last summer at Brandon, where Prof. Rutherford selected a junior calf from this herd and made him grand champion of the fair, his decision came in for a good deal of adverse criticism. To make a calf of a few months of age champion over such sires as came forward in the contest for the honor at Brandon seemed like a rather large risk at the time. But Fairview Lad is living up to the Professor's expectations. He has grown out wonderfully well during the past summer, and is carrying all the splendid quality of fleshing and form that characterized his early days. He looks like a good proposition for the 1909 fair season.

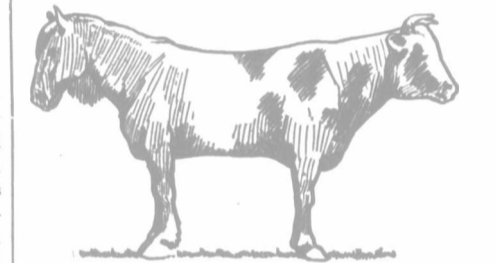
The head of the Fairview herd is Mistletoe Eclipse, the white bull that was bought from Jno. Miller, Brantford. The sire of this sire and his dam were imported. Mistletoe Eclipse is Canadian bred. He comes from the famous Missie family, his mother being the highest priced cow reported by D. C. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., when that gentleman was in the heyday of his career as a Shorthorn importer and breeder. Then she was

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTERS ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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

IF YOU PURCHASE YOUR REMEDIES WITH THE SAME CARE as you select your horses and cattle you'll get a

"Stock Owner's Medicine Chest"



The remedies in this chest are the finest preparations known to veterinary medicinal science the world over. For all the common ailments affecting horses and cattle these remedies may be used with the BEST RESULTS. Full instructions and veterinary advice sent with each chest. Price \$3.00. Cash with order or C. O. D.

—OUR FREE BOOK—
contains reliable and exhaustive information on the treatment of one hundred diseases affecting horses and cattle. The most complete book of this kind ever given away. Well bound and indexed. We want every farmer and stock-breeder in the country to have one of these books. Send 2 cents for postage only. Write to-day.

—THE—
Stock-Owner's Veterinary Dispensary
249 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS
that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with
ABSORBINE
or any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free.
ABSORBINE, J.C., for making \$1.00 delivered. Reduces Gout, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LAWAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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

PREVENT BLACKLEG
BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE
To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of
CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address
THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Topsman's Duke 7th, the 1907 Winnipeg champion, but he has been pictured and described times without number.

Just at present Mr. Barron has four bulls fit for service, in addition to those above named, and ten bull calves. One of these, Topsman's Duke 8th, is sold to an Edmonton man. Another two are Meteor bulls, one shown at Calgary and Brandon as a senior calf, getting first at both fairs. The other was never shown. Then there is a Jubilee Queen calf.

Among the prominent females in the herd is Fairview Jubilee Queen, the dam of Fairview Lad and of Sunbeam, the half-sister of Topsman's Duke 7th. There are some forty or so other cows in the breeding herd and a number of heifers, but for an adequate description of them we would have to devote a good deal more space than can be spared just at present. Every cow is a producer, and every bull a stock-getter. The heifers are bred to calve at three years old.

Mr. Barron informs us that very probably towards spring he will sell a part of his young stock by auction. Details of this, if the idea is carried out, will be given later. Sales last season have been unusually good, considering the depressed condition in cattle circles, and if present prospects develop, it is quite possible that all saleable stock will be disposed of privately before the season for selling by auction is reached.

CANADA'S LARGEST ORCHARD

Continued from page 645.

As soon as the apple crop is picked it is turned over to the packing company which is a subsidiary company of the Coldstream estate. The company has a packing house on the ranch with basement and ground floors, about 40x80 feet in area. On the ground floor the apples are graded and packed while

the basement is used for winter storing. In handling the crop the apples are brought from the trees in boxes holding about two bushels. These are emptied upon the packers' tables and the grading and packing proceeded with. Boxes of standard size holding forty pounds are used for shipping. These have ends and two sides sufficiently thick, about half an inch—not to spring, while the other two sides are quite thin, probably less than a quarter of an inch, which bulge when the fruit is packed and the press applied. In these boxes apples carry to any part of the world and are infinitely more satisfactory than barrels, in fact, the use of the barrel after boxes have once been used is a source of mystery to the trade. The material for the boxes is laid down in bulk and nailed together when they have been unpacked at the packing house. The box material is mostly made at the Coast and the finished box at Vernon costs about 14 cents apiece. A packing house charges 28 cents for the box and packing. Custom must have a firm hold upon the Eastern fruit grower since he adheres so tenaciously to the barrel, which though cheaper, is not nearly so convenient for packer or consumer.

The average output of the Coldstream orchard for the past few recent years has been about fifty carloads. Each car contains on the average 12 tons, which makes some 600 boxes per car, or a total of 30,000 boxes. Upon the ranch there are employed regularly 100 white people and fifty Orientals, but in apple packing time the force is much increased. About the same time hopping is carried on, at which some 300 to 400 Indians are employed. Statements of the actual returns from the handling of the land in apple trees are not available for the public, but there is no question as to the profitability of the business. This, however, must be largely credited to the efficient management of Mr. Ricardo and to the thorough mastery Mr. Rayburn has over the details of orcharding and irrigation.

Agriculture in the Days of Augustus

"No doubt but ye are the people and wisdom shall die with you." Thus long before the age of Augustus a man in the land of Uz pricked the self-complacency of his friends. In every period of the world's history some Job or Cato or Carlyle has had the courage to tell his contemporaries that their views of current life were exaggerated or distorted or fallacious. In the present age with its marvellous progress in every field of human activity we are in need of constant reminders that our fathers had a modicum of wisdom, and that we are not *par excellence* the cleverest people of all time. The records of ancient days in biography and history and even poetry are excellent correctives and preventives of vanity or even of undue self-satisfaction, if we would stop occasionally in our precipitate modern rush to review the achievements of past ages.

Many of my young readers probably do not know that agriculture was a science in Italy in the days of Augustus, two thousand years ago. We have in our libraries works on agriculture, dating back before the birth of Christ. The most famous of these books is written in Latin verse, the *Georgics* of Virgil. The word "Georgics" is made up of two Greek words which have precisely the same signification as the two Latin words that make up "agriculture." Both words mean "the cultivation of the earth." So it is a mere accident that in these days of Greek scientific nomenclature the Agricultural College does not bear the title "The Georgical College."

In the following article I give a rapid sketch of the plan and purpose of the *Georgics*, adding a few interesting details. The author of the remarkable work was reared in the country. After

getting his education at Milan, Naples and Rome, he returned to his paternal farm, where he lived for many years, engaged in writing, agriculture, arboriculture, and the management of an extensive apiary. His farm was in the north of Italy near Mantua, a little village close to the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, which is the line that in Ontario passes Muskoka Lake. The "Georgics," a poem of four parts or "libri," is more remarkable for its agricultural precepts than for the quality of its poetry. The knowledge of farming and allied pursuits which Virgil possessed is, when one considers all the circumstances, marvellous indeed. I hope that some ambitious student of the Ontario Agricultural College will some day make an exhaustive study of the *Georgics* and publish a little volume thereon. We still go back to Roman days in our studies of jurisprudence and oratory, and I am satisfied that we could learn much from ancient Italy regarding the cultivation of the soil and the various occupations of the farm.

The general plan of Virgil's treatise is this:

Book I. deals with plowing and the preparation of the ground for the seed.

Book II. treats of sowing and planting, of the culture of the vine and the olive, of grafting and budding.

Book III. discourses on the management of cattle, horses, oxen, sheep.

Book IV. handles, with astonishing particularity, the management of bees.

In the first book he discusses the various kinds of soil, black, sandy, saltish, fat, heavy, deep, etc., and he points out their fitness for different crops and vines and trees. He shows that soils like men have habits which the farmer must learn if he is to be successful. With many of the approved methods of modern farming Virgil was quite familiar. He recommends the

FURS, SKINS & PELTRIES

SHIP TO US YOUR
WE have orders to fill so ship your furs at once and get the highest prices obtainable. We want especially Lynx, Minks, Foxes, Wolves and Muskrats; in fact all kinds of furs. We remit on same day shipment is received in any form you request. If you so desire we will hold shipment separate until we hear whether our price is satisfactory to you. If not, will return goods, express charges paid both ways.

PIERCE FUR Co. Ltd.

230 King St., Winnipeg, Man.

REFERENCE—BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

HIDES and RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have.
Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

P.O. BOX 1092 172-176 King St., WINNIPEG



HIDES AND FURS

Ship to Berman Bros. and get highest market prices and prompt remittance. Write for Price List.

BERMAN BROS., 244 FIRST ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ANNUAL

Eastern Canada Excursions

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES TO

Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces

Tickets on sale December 1 to December 31, inclusive, good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection Atlantic Steamship Business will be on sale from November 21, and limited to five months from date of issue.

Finest Equipment. Standard First-class Sleeping and Tourist Cars on all Through Trains.

2 Through Express Trains Daily 2

THE "TORONTO EXPRESS"

Leaves Winnipeg daily at 22.10, making connections at Toronto for all points east and west thereof.

Apply to nearest C. P. R. Agent for full information.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS

EXCURSION RATES!

Tickets at very low rates are on sale during all of this month to EASTERN CANADA and to CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKEE, KANSAS CITY, DUBUQUE, and CEDAR RAPIDS the States Excursions applying only from Saskatchewan and Alberta), with long limits and other privileges via the

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & St. PAUL RAILWAY

Route of the Pioneer Limited—famous train of the world—the Government FAST MAIL and the Day-light Express.

Magnificent Mississippi River scenery, Double Track, Block Signals.

Get the BEST RUN FOR YOUR MONEY by having your ticket routed this way.

J. I. GILLICK
Commercial Agent
349 Main St.,
Winnipeg

W. B. DIXON
A. G. P. A.
365 Robert St.,
St. Paul



Brampton JERSEYS Canada's Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance 'phone at farm.

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



"Suffolk Punch Stallions"

EIGHT Imported Stallions for sale of the highest breeding and quality. All guaranteed absolutely sound and gentle. Ages—Six, rising three and two rising five. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Satisfaction given. For further particulars apply to

JAQUES BROS.
THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM
LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Alix Station, Alta.

INTENDING SETTLERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

TAKE A HINT—If you have plenty of money take a good look around but do not settle until you have visited the famous Maple Ridge Fruit District at Port Hammond, but if you have not any to spare come right to Port Hammond—you will make no mistake. Only 24 miles from Vancouver, on main line of C.P.R. and with 6 trains and 3 boats a day we have excellent shipping facilities. First class soil, the best of water, good fishing and shooting. Write for list of farms and reliable information to

EDWARD W. POWELL, PORT HAMMOND, B. C.
Keep this ad. It will come in handy, if not to you, to your friends, and the information is worth having.

SUFFOLK HORSES

—AND—

SUFFOLK SHEEP

IMPORTED STALLIONS for sale, winners at the Dominion and other fairs.

RAM AND EWE LAMBS for sale bred from imported rams and ewes, Three Championships and six firsts awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908.

JAQUES BROS., NORTHERN STAR RANCH Ingleton P.O., Alta.

practice of leaving lands fallow every other year in certain localities and with certain soils. He gives precise rules for a rotation of crops. Wheat should be followed by pulse—peas, beans, etc. Never, he warns, should flax be put in after a year of wheat. So unpoetical a subject as the use of manures he does not pass over. He advises a liberal sprinkling of wood ashes on certain soils. He says the burning of the long stubble gives a higher tone to the land. It would seem that "the wisdom of a thousand years" lies in most of his agricultural precepts.

The farming utensils as compared with ours were certainly primitive. Most frequently mentioned are plows, harrows and "slow-rolling wains." The plow was usually constructed of three different kinds of wood in its different parts. The support of the share was elm. For other portions linden and beech were commonly employed. Directions are given for using both plows and harrows. The mention of the "glittering share" shows that the farmer cared for his tools. Steers were the draught animals most in use. The Italian farmer is recommended to mellow hard fields by plowing them four times in a fallow year. "Rule your land imperiously and give it frequent exercise," advises the farmer-poet.

Interesting, indeed, are his cautions regarding the selection of seed. If the quality of the grain is not to degenerate you must each year cull out the largest. The seed should be artificially prepared for the soil. If you steep the grain in salt-petre and black lees of oil you will have a bigger crop. This is surely the forerunner (two thousand years ahead of time) of our steeping peas before sowing in a weevil-killing liquid, or our soaking of legumes in a mixture charged with millions of bacilli whose function is to draw nitrogen from the air.

The Italian farmer had an infallible soaking of legumes in a mixture charged with millions of bacilli whose function is to draw nitrogen from the air.

The Italian farmer had an infallible and picturesque almanac flaming across the sky. He knew well the constellations and the planets, and the first magnitude stars, and his times and seasons were measured by these heavenly beacons. The signs of the Zodiac, the twelve constellations through which moves the sun, determined mainly the period of farming operations, sowing and reaping. "Sow barley and flax when Libra makes the hours of day and night equal." "Sow millet when the Bull rises and the Dog-star sets." Virgil's astronomical directions are very numerous. "Sow wheat when the Pleiades set." "Sow vetches and kidney-beans and lentils when Bootes sets." That word "sets" tells a tale. By the "setting" of a star was meant its going down in the west just before the sun rose in the east. The farmer in summer was always up before the dawn. He knew the stars of the morning, but before the stars of evening had assumed their brilliancy he was sleeping the sleep of the tired. Fall plowing began when Arcturus rose in September. The fiery Scorpion, the Kids, the Dragon, all had their intimations for the up-gazing husbandman of old.

After the grain is up Virgil recommends that in certain conditions it be fed down to the level of the soil by the cattle to prevent too luxuriant growth.

The important question of rain and moisture for the growing crops is considered. The gigantic scheme of C. P. R. irrigation in Alberta had its primitive example in Europe two thousand years ago. If the summer is not moist, declares the poet, you must divert the streams and rills over the sown fields. "Gurgling waters allay the thirsty lands, therefore decoy the torrents over the plains."

Weeds there were in abundance in old Italy. Although there was no James Fletcher to write a volume on the Farm Weeds of Italy, Virgil gives us a short catalogue of the most noxious. All of Virgil's list but one I find mentioned in Mr. Fletcher's recent volume: wild succory, the lazy thistle with its horrid spikes, burs, darnel, wild oat, caltrop. Reverent Virgil gives as the cause of the prevalence of weeds: "For himself willed that the ways of weeds should not be easy."

The growing crops had other enemies

besides weeds. Mildew ate the stalks. Storms levelled the standing grain. Destructive birds ravaged the fields from the day the seed grain went into the soil until the new grain was safely housed.

The poet gives a vivid description of a harvest storm that "sweeps away the joyful corn and the toil of the steers." He gives the farmer various signs of the coming storm: the foreboding flight of cranes, ravens and crows—the snuffing of the heifer, the fluttering of the swallows—the croaking of frogs, the activities of the ant, "carrying her eggs,"—the moon's horns obscured—the sun rising or setting with face dimmed.

Precepts are given for occupations during bad weather. Sharpen your plow-share; stamp marks on your sheep; number your grain sacks; sharpen stakes for the vines; weave baskets; parch your grain; make snares for birds; drive your flock of sheep into the river.

Instructions for making a threshing floor are explicit. Level with a roller and consolidate with chalk. Get rid from the threshing-room of mice, moles, bats, weevil, ants, and other pests.

One solitary picture are we vouchsafed of a farmer going to market. He walks by the side of his ass, which is laden with oil and apples.

Virgil was always a deeply religious poet, and in his work on farming there are many touches that indicate how thoroughly and continuously he believed in the power and influence of the Roman gods. One of the most impressive passages in the Georgics is a brief injunction at the end of a list of precepts: "Above all venerate the gods and renew to great Ceres (the goddess of grain) the sacred annual rites." Here we have the counterpart of our annual Thanksgiving Festival, the expression of gratitude for bounteous crops and plenteous fruits.

At a time in the history of our Province when the movement of population from country to town and city is assuming menacing proportions it is fitting that emphasis should be laid on the satisfactions and pleasures of rural life. Nowhere in the literature of the world can so fine a passage be found in praise of the country as in the second Georgic. I take the liberty of paraphrasing it somewhat freely and of omitting some unimportant particulars:

"O who will place me in the cool valleys and shelter me with the spacious shade of overhanging boughs? Happy is the man who has been able to come close to nature and to examine the causes of things, and to put beneath his feet all fears and inexorable destiny and the terrors of the lower world. Blest, too, is the man who worships the rural gods; him neither the rods of authority nor the purple of kings can disturb, nor perplexing discord, nor invading foes, nor the affairs of the great city, nor the downfall of states. Such a man grieves not too much at the miseries of the poor, nor does he envy the state of the rich. He gathers the fruits from the trees and the grain from the willing lands. He knows nothing of cruel laws and the maddening forum and the public courts. Various are the occupations and ambitions of men, but for me the country. The farmer cleaves the earth with the curved plow; then follow the labors of the year by which he supports his country and his home, his herds of kine and his fine steers. There is no cessation in his gains, for the year produces now apples, now the young of the flocks, now the corn-sheaf. The furrows are pregnant with increase and the barns are full to bursting. The autumn in its turn lays down its varied offerings; high on the sunny rocks the mild vintage is ripened. When winter comes the olive is pounded in the oil presses, the pigs come home grunting with pleasure at their fill of acorns. In the country the sweet milk of the ewe flows around their parents' knees. The coveted kiss to share;" the best home preserves its purity; the cow guards their udders full of milk; the piglets disport on the cheerful green. They lie the ancient Sabines heed of old. By such a life Etruria grew strong. Thus, too, became Rome the glory and the beauty of the universe."
—J. E. WETHERALL, B. A. in A. O. C.

"Mr. Dooley" on Uplifting the Farmers

By F. P. DUNNE

"Well, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "I see that me fri'nd Tiddy Rosenfelt has app'nted a commission to make th' wives iv th' farmers happy though marri'd."

"What are they onhappy about?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Faith, I don't know," said Mr. Dooley. "But Tiddy Rosenfelt has a fri'nd that says they're wretched. 'Tis conthry to me own idee iv what Hogan calls the boocolick life. I've often thought that if Jawn D. Rockefeller iver wint crazy fr'm th' dhrink an' left me a fortune iv two or three hundherd dollars I'd l'ave th' sinseless luxury iv th' rollin'-mill distriect an' buy an' estate out among th' lillboards an' settle down with th' hardy agaricoolchists an' mangle th' stubborn glebe, as Shakespeare says. 'Twas me hope so to end me days. I niver see many farmers. They don't get out this way often. But me idee iv a farmer was a care-free fellow that arose fr'm his bed in time to wake th' lark, shampooed th' horses, milked th' cows, satisfied th' cravings iv th' inner hog, honed th' scythe, ground th' sickle, and returned to th' house with a wholesome appytite fr' breakfast fr'm siven to siven-three; after that he whiled away th' mornin' hours ploughin' ontill dinner-time, when he discussed a hearty repast between twelve an' twelve-three; thence he dawdled through th' afternoon ploughin' ontill th' welcome sound iv th' supper-horn rang in his ears, when he ran home an' ate supper with th' family fr'm six to six-three. Th' avenin' hours were devoted to ploughin', after which, havin' seen that th' horses an' cows had nawthin' to complain iv fr' th' night, he dashed to his bedroom, took a half-hour's useful exercise fr' th' muscles iv th' leg with a bootjack, an' thin fell asleep upon a bed that had been intinded fr' a rail fence but was disqualified fr' irregularity.

"A wholesome life. As fr' th' farmer's wife, if she wasn't happy who shud be? All she had to attend to was th' care iv th' house, th' cookin', th' chickens, th' childer an' th' churn. Surrounded be th' beauties iv nature, why shud she complain? Ivry rusle iv th' breeze in th' orchard promised her presarves to be put up in th' fall. Th' chickens strutting an' cackling in th' farmyard spoke iv eggs to be fried. Th' lowing kine brought thoughts to her mind iv th' churn. Fr'm her parlor window she cud see the golden buck-wheat gleamin' in th' sun, remindin' her that th' autumn was approachin' with its stimulat' combats between her griddle an' th' hired man's appetite.

"But it seems that with all these here advantages th' farmers' wives are not happy, an' Tiddy Rosenfelt proposes to see about it. Th' idee iv annybody bein' onhappy makes him feel bad. He wud like to see th' whole wurruld inj'yin' itself. Ti-ra-li is his motto. So he's app'nted a commission to venture far, far beyond th' last d'ivated railroad station an' ask th' farmers' wives why they are onhappy.

"'Tis a pearious job these here gentlemen have undertaken. Wan iv thim has been lacerated be dog bites, a sicond is suferin' fr'm a contusion under th' left eye caused be a copy iv a 'Garland iv Verse' flung at him be an anguished lady, while a third is a defindant in a breach iv promise suit. But, nawthin' daunted, they go on with their labors.

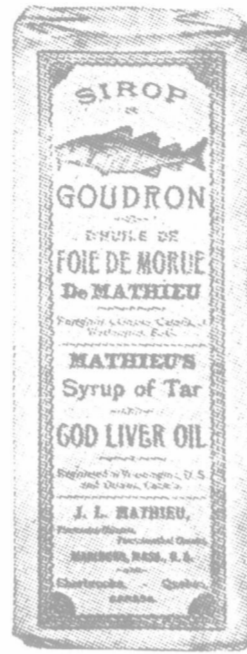
"Th' preeliminary report is nearly ready; Th' commission met at wanst an' repaired post haste on a throlley-car to th' rural distriects. We were surprised to find that th' throlley line did not stop at th' city limits, but wint on out into th' country. This suggested wan reason fr' th' onhappiness iv th' farmers' wives. In th' city th' clangin' iv th' throlley-car gong is softened be a multichood iv other intolerable noises; but in th' country it has no competition but th' crickets, th' cows, th' dogs, Lucille Ann playin' th' gramophone, an' father sleepin' like a child on th' lounge. We left th' throlley-car at what appeared to be a farm an' winted our way to'rds a comfortable-lookin' abode sit-

uated as near to th' highway as it cud be without bein' run over be auty-mobills. Entherin', we found a lady who was readin' a book, weepin', an' atin' a chocolate aclare at wan an' th' same time. "Madame," says I, "why do ye weep?" "I weep," says she, "fr' th' sorrows iv Bertha, th' poor sewin'-machine girl." We made a note at wanst fr' th' Prisdint that a gr-reat sthride to'rds th' happiness iv th' farmers' wives could be gained be securin' th' happiness iv Bertha, th' poor sewin'-machine girl. "But," says I, "what else have ye to disthress ye? Surely this is not all. Bertha cannot last fr'iver. Soon she will marry th' rich mill-owner's son, an' thin what will ye have to fall back on fr' a sob? Is not ye'er home life mis'rable? Don't ye have rows with th' old man? Explain why ye are an object iv commiseration to th' wurruld, so much so that ivry time th' Prisdint thinks iv ye'er abject condition he burts into tears iv pity," says I.

"At this th' lady rose an' demanded to know what we meant be intrudin' on th' privacy iv her home an' insultin' a lone woman. She stated that she wud have us to know that she was no more onhappy thin anny other lady, an' that th' commission wud be much better employed if they wint home an' inquired into th' causes iv th' onhappiness iv their (th' commission's) own wives, although th' same wud not be hard fr' anny wan to determine who wanst got a good look at us (th' commission). Th' onhappy woman further alleged that it was a good thing fr' th' commission that her husband had not come home fr'm th' meetin' iv th' directors iv th' bank, but she wud show th' commission that an American lady cud protiect herself. As we did not wish further to disturb her, an' as she was edgin' over toward an onyx clock on th' mantelpiece th' commission thought it best to retire, which it did. I regret to have to report that Professor Higgins, th' indefatigable scretary iv th' commission, severely injured his kneepan gettin' over th' fence."

"Well, sir, I expiect great things fr'm th' commission, Hinnessy. I'm sure Tiddy Rosenfelt is not goin' to stop when he has discovered th' causes iv onhappiness on th' farm an' removed thim be an act iv Congress. Onhappiness is a very gin'ral complaint. It is wan iv th' gr-reatest curses iv th' human race. It attacks us before our first tooth comes, an' stays with us afther our last has gone. It is sthrange that iv all th' men who have governed counthries, fr'm Solomon down, Tiddy Rosenfelt is th' first to undhertake a scientific investigation iv th' subject. Afther he has got th' farmers' wives to singin' sure he will app'nt other commissions. Th' commission on onhappiness among infants will advocate th' abolition iv pins, parents an' prickly heat, an' th' substitution iv false teeth fr' th' nachral article. It will be found that little boys can be made happy be burnin' th' school-houses an' supplyin' each little boy with a set iv tin entrails. Much can be accomplished fr' th' happiness iv little girls be th' abolition iv bashfulness an' an onlimited supply iv pickled limes. Onmarried people shud be marri'd an' marri'd people shud be onmarri'd. Th' onhappiness iv th' poor can be relieved with more money an' so can th' onhappiness iv th' rich!

"Well, sir, 'tis a tur-rible problem this here wan iv human onhappiness. If Tiddy Rosenfelt finds out th' causes iv it he'll be th' gr-reatest man since Moses. Some folks say th' on'y way to be happy is to wurruk. Maybe that accounts fr' th' onhappiness among th' farmers. Perhaps they wud be merryer if some employment cud be found fr' thim, preferably in th' open air. Some say 'tis money; they're poor. Some say



Large Bottle 35c.
Nervine Powders
25c.
From all Dealers.

GRIPPE CURE

Grippe comes suddenly. It is worse than the ordinary cold. It requires quick and vigorous treatment. It succumbs immediately to Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil assisted by MATHIEU'S NERVINE POWDERS. The powders reduce the fever, banish all aches and pains and MATHIEU'S SYRUP does the rest—curing the cough, healing the inflamed parts and building up the whole system.

Grip requires instant treatment.—
Therefore get

MATHIEU'S SYRUP of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Props., SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

C. F. Lightcap, Western Distributing Agent. 214 Princess Street, Winnipeg

3-08

FREE TO MEN



Until Robust Health, Strength and Vigor is Regained.

Perfect Manhood. The man of courage, of strong heart, iron nerves, good health, self-confidence and undaunted energy. The embodiment of success, popular in every walk of life, respected and esteemed by all. Such is the manly man.

For forty years I have been making strong, vigorous men out of the puniest weaklings. A man comes to me weak, nervous, despondent and discouraged: with Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney or Stomach Troubles. I give him my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with suspensory, absolutely free, to use for two months. Mind you, not one penny in advance or on deposit. A few nights' use convinces him that he has found the right remedy. It fills him with new life, joy, vigor and strength, and at the end of the time he is only too glad to pay me for the Belt and to recommend it to his friends.

This is the way I cure men. This is the way thousands every year regain their lost strength, without the slightest risk to themselves, for if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. You pay me only when cured, and in many cases the cost is only \$5.00; or, if you want to pay cash, full wholesale discount.

My great success has brought forth many imitations of my Belt, but my great knowledge, gained by forty years' experience, to guide and advise my patients is mine alone, and is given freely with the Belt. Be sure you get the genuine.

Call to-day and take a Belt along. Or send for one and my two books on Electricity and its medical use, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. C. F. SANDEN

140 Yonge St.

Toronto, Ont.

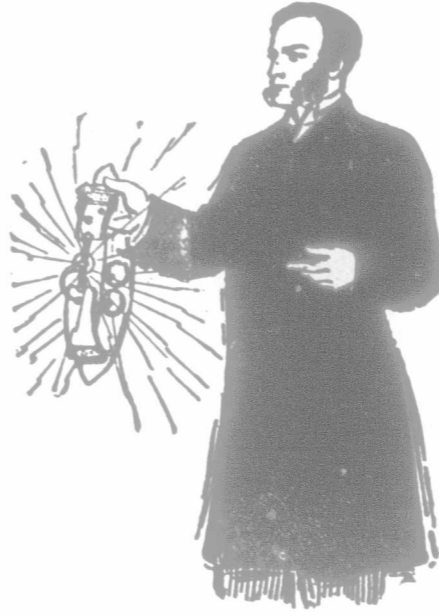
Office Hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p. m.

TAKE THIS BELT AND BECOME A MAN



No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vitality which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness and lost vitality.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power. You need not suffer from this. You can be restored. This very element which you have lost you can get back and you may be as happy as any man that lives.



I have the greatest invention of the age for weak men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life into every organ or part which has been weakened by disease or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the system. No weak man, no sickly or delicate woman, will ever regret a fair trial of Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins, you will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your fellow man and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible to you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands of men in the past year.

Dear Sir,—I have been using your Belt for Lumbago and Weak Kidneys, and have found it just what I needed, as my back is stronger and I feel better in every way. I can recommend it very highly to anyone suffering from these troubles, as I was a chronic sufferer for many years before I got the Belt. Thanking you for the benefits I have received, I remain,

SAMUHL QUINN, Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that the Belt has helped me wonderfully. I have been free from backache and weakness ever since I first used the Belt.

W. J. GROSSE, Strongfield, Sask.

Dear Sir,—I purchased one of your Belts in December, 1905, and after using it as you directed, I felt like a new man, and I am pleased to inform you that I am just as well to-day and as free from pain as I ever was in my life. I found your Belt much better than was represented, and I have recommended it to many others, and shall always feel a pleasure in doing so. I am more than satisfied with my Belt. I followed your instructions and found it complete.—**TIMOTHY LEADBEATER, Lethbridge, Alta.**

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

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for your case, and

You need not pay until cured

No matter what ails you, there is a cure for you in Nature's remedy—Electricity. The greatest cures on record have been performed by this famous Belt, and it is recognized to-day as the greatest remedial agent known to mankind. It cures every form of weakness, restores the fire and vigor of youth, cures all forms of Nervous Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, and many other complaints after every other known system of medical treatment has failed.

CALL TO-DAY

FREE Consultation
BOOK
TEST

If you can't call send
Coupon for free book.

Dr. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

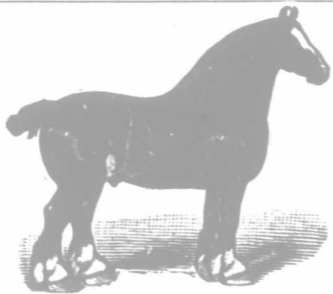
Dear Sir:

Please send me one of your Books as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Sat. until 8:30 p.m. Write plainly.



STOCKMEN!

Have you any stock for sale? If you have, why not advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the Advocate will find the buyers. Send your adv't in to-day.

Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
The Great Trading
Company of the West

LEASING OF LANDS

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

FREE MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FREE FRUIT DISTRICTS

Together with valuable information about soils, climate, prices of products, best locations, homestead regulations, etc. Sent FREE to those who send name and address at once to

**KOOTENAY ORCHARD ASSOCIATION,
NELSON, B. C.**

'tis simple poverty; they're rich. Hogan says 'tis human society; which accounts f'r th' happiness that prevails in all large cities. Some say selfishness will make ye happy. I've tried it. It didn't cure me. Other people say onselfishness; but that's no more thin to say that ye can on'y be happy be givin' up something that wud make ye happy. Th' nearest ye get to happiness is in wantin' something badly an' thinkin' ye have a chance to get it an' not gettin' it. If ye get it ye'll be on-happy. Whin ye have ivrythin in th' wurruld that ye want th' fam'ly will do well to watch ye whin ye pick up a razor.

"'Onhappiness,' says Dock O'Leary 'is th' most prevailin' disease in me practice. I can do nawthin' f'r it. Whin I have a bad case I call in Father Kelly f'r consultation. He can sometimes relieve it be promisin' th' patient something worse in th' hereafter. All us doctors know about it is that wan form iv onhappiness acts on another like a mustard plaster on a stomach-ache."

"Does it iver kill?" says I.

"Divvle th' bit,' says he. 'It usually hits hardest thim that don't have a chronic case. It's most severe with fellows that are jokin' an' laughin' most iv th' time. It knocks thim. They're always sicker fr'm it thin anny wan else. But people that have a long-standin' case get used to it an' talk about it an' are very tender with it. I've seen many ladies, especially, who wudden't know what to do with themselves if they weren't onhappy. I think 'tis a mickrobe causes it.'

"Why don't you invent a medicine to cure it?" says I.

"If I did,' says he, 'd'ye think I'd give anny to me patients? I'd consume most iv th' output meself an' th' rest I'd give to me wife,' says he.

"An' there ye are, Hinnessy. If Tiddy Rosenfelt iver app'ints a commission to inquire into th' mode iv life prevailin' among Martin Dooley an' devises a means f'r improvin' it I won't know what to suggest that wud make me more happy. I wud like a little more loose change in th' till; I prefer to be a year or two younger, an' to be able to sleep an hour or two longer in th' mornings. An act iv Congress curin' th' pain in me back or causin' a few tufts iv hair (wavy brown preferred) to grow on th' top iv me head wud be much appreciated. An appropriation f'r a new stove-pipe hat f'r Saint Patrick's day wud be as balm to me ag'nized spirits. I have two or three acquaintances that I wud like to have bastinadoed. But beyond these simple wants there is nawthin' I cud ask th' commission to do f'r me, an' they'd pay no attention to thim. They'd probably report that th' plumbing in me house was defective an' that th' roof needed mendin', as if ayther iv thim things iver caused lines in me face. Th' commission on th' sorrows iv Cy an' his wife will tell us about th' necessity iv more bath-tubs an' window-screens, whin what they ought to do is to advocate givin' something to th' hired man that wud make him faint at th' sight iv a buckwheat cake an' teachin' th' dumb animiles to feed thimselves without sloppin'. A horse that cud climb up in th' haymow an' prepare his own supper wud be iv more use to a farmer thin a presidential message on Vinzwala. An' if a farmer's wife sometimes had somebody to talk to that she didn't cook an' wash f'r she might be made quite jolly. If I had me way I'd app'int a committee iv entertainment f'r thim. I'd send out merry-makers fr'm Wash'n'ton. Think iv Sinter Beveridge settin' in th' parlor iv th' farmhosue whisperin' soft naw-things about th' tariff into th' onhappy farmer's wife's ear! Th' trouble about our farms is that they're too far fr'm our cities, an' that's th' trouble with our cities, too."

"It must be a monotonous life," said Mr. Hennessy.

"It seems so to a buttherly iv me—ure like ye'erself. How long since ye wurrak?"

"'Tis an hour ago."

"What are ye goin' to do now?"

"I'm goin' home an' have a drink an' be ed," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'm glad ye're goin' home," said Mr. Dooley.

THE CANADIAN WEST IS THE BEST WEST

There is Plenty of Room for Brain, Brawn, and Capital



THE HOME OF A SETTLER IN WESTERN CANADA.

The quinquennial census of Western Canada, just completed, shows that no country in the world is making such marked progress as this part of the American continent. In 1901 Manitoba had a population of 255,211, Saskatchewan had 91,460, and Alberta 72,841, making a total of 419,512. Now Manitoba has over 400,000, Saskatchewan 313,000, and Alberta 215,000, over 935,000 in all, or an increase of over 500,000 in six years. There is still room for more, and with this object in view the Canadian Government continues to offer

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

to every man over 18 years of age who is able to comply with the homestead regulations.

The excellent crop of 1908 will put nearly \$150,000,000 in circulation, and the railway construction of the past year, nearly five thousand miles, distributed another \$100,000,000 over the country, so that money is in plenty, and work is easy to obtain.

INFORMATION AND ADVICE may be freely obtained from

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

BRUCE WALKER,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg, Canada.

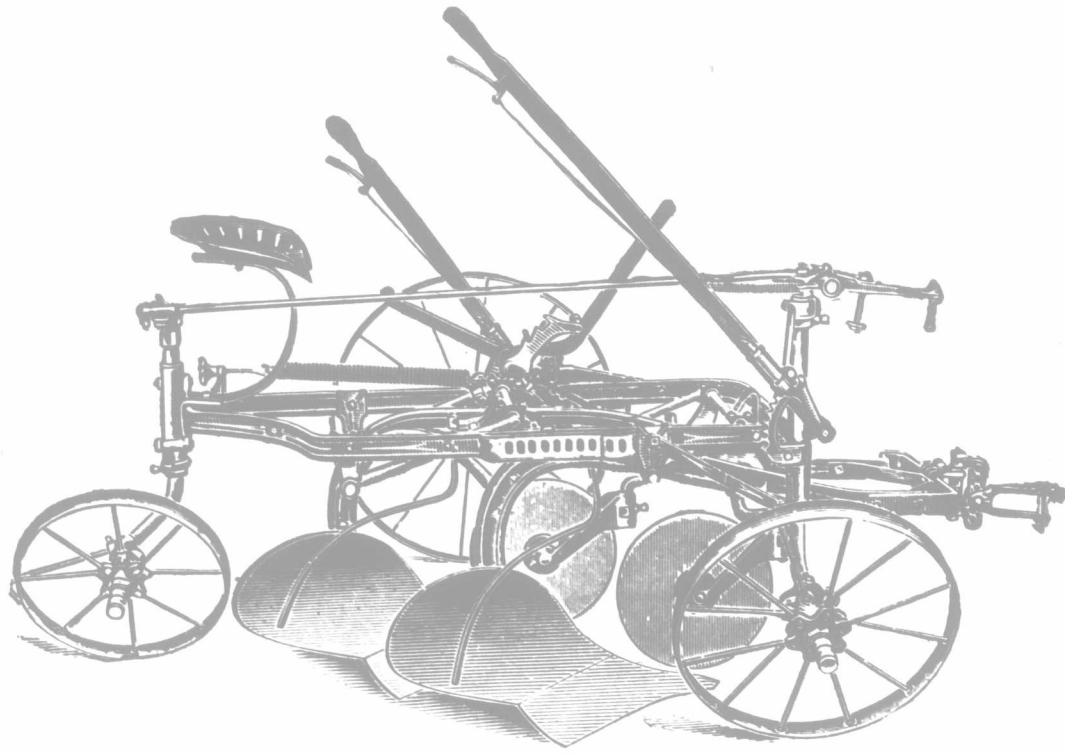


The
Stewart-Nelson Co., Ltd.
General Agents, Winnipeg



NEW ECLIPSE PLOWS

“ THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS ”



We want to send every farmer in the West a full description of the famous
“**NEW ECLIPSE**” the Plow that is absolutely guaranteed and never disappoints.

MADE BY

Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co.

MADISON, WISCONSIN



The
Stewart-Nelson Co., Ltd.
General Agents, Winnipeg

