

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, DECEMBER 1, 1909

No. 897

Pans Tell

One dishpan shows the only piece used inside Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowls. The other dishpan shows the disks from a common separator bowl.



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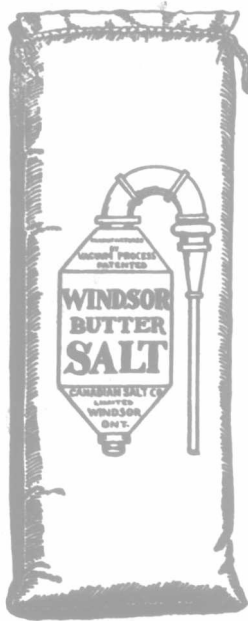
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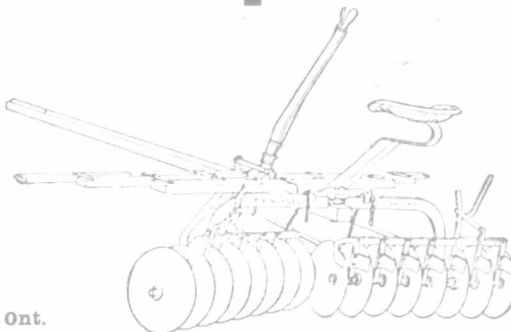
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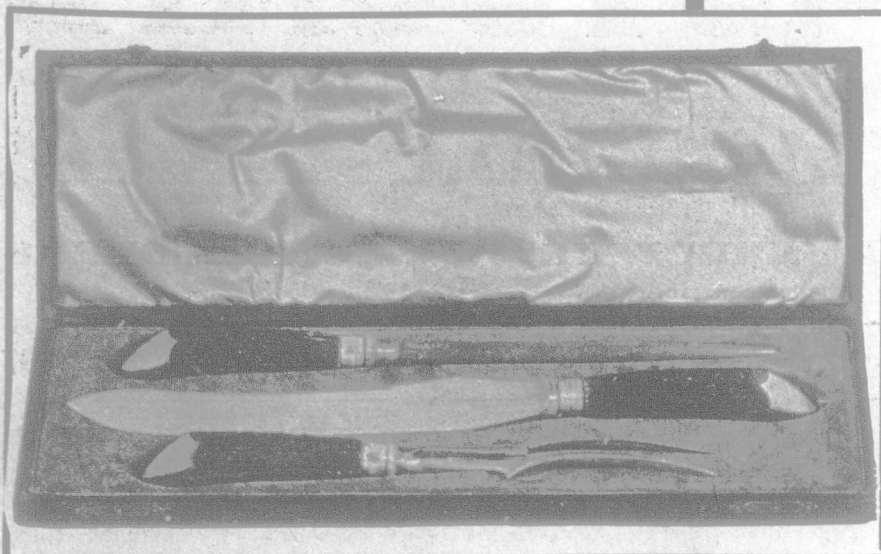
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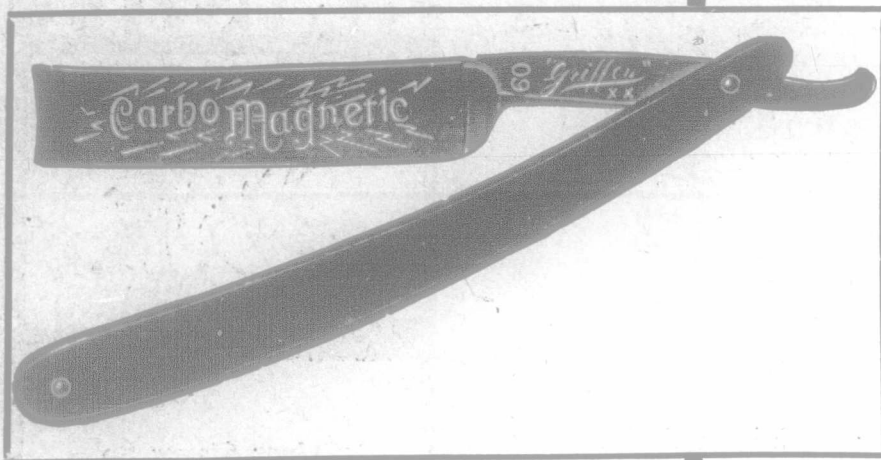
The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal



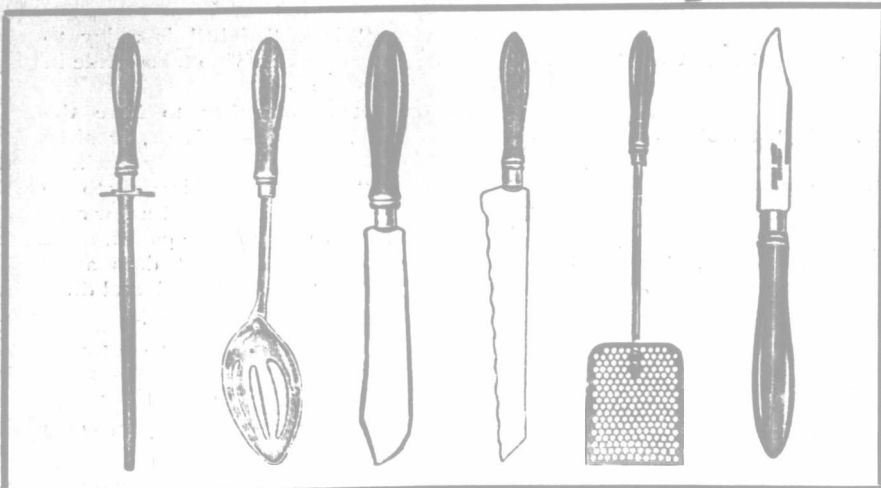
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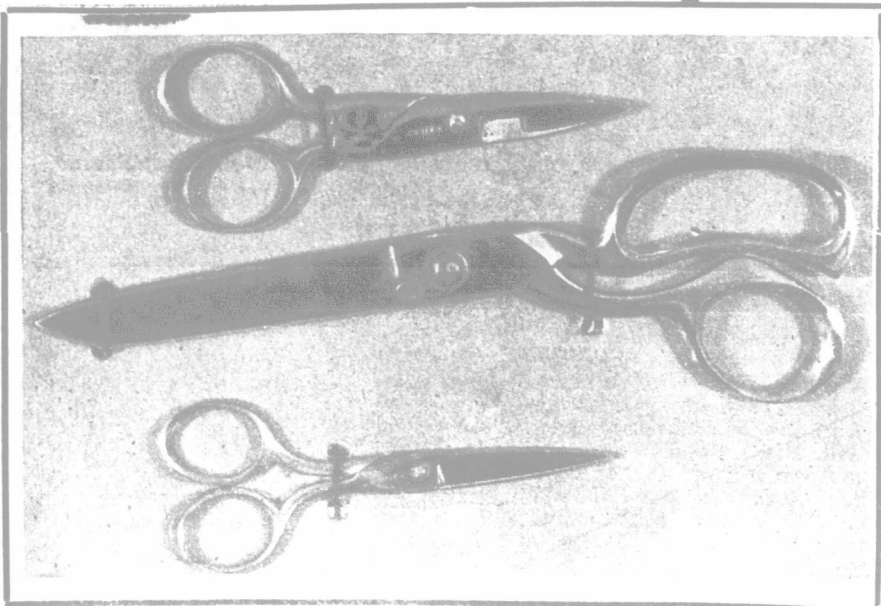
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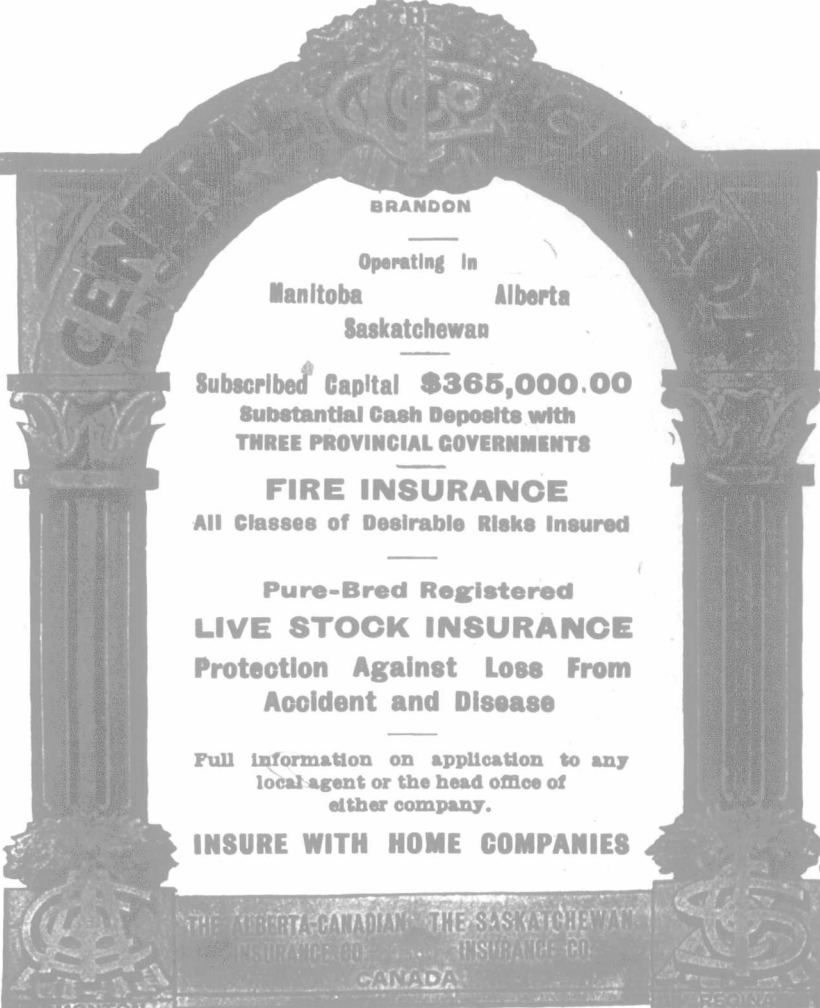
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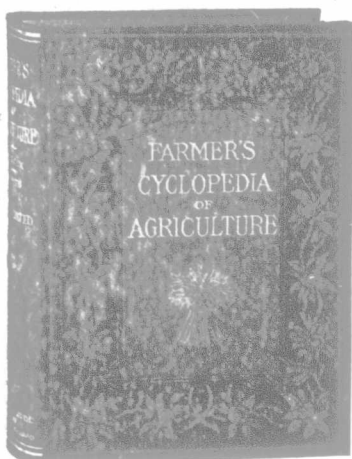
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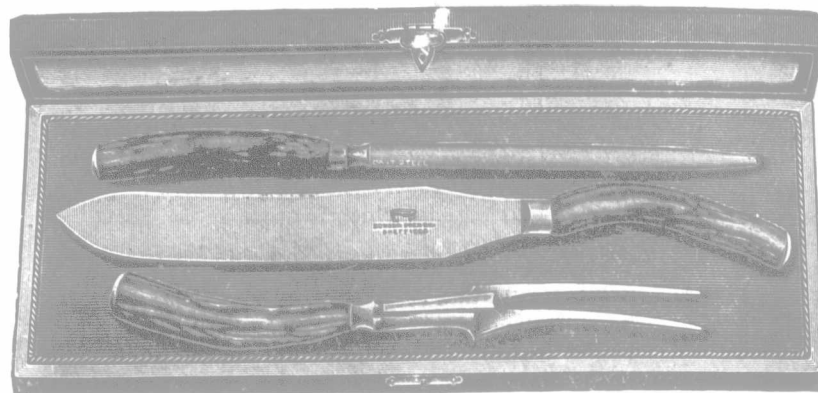
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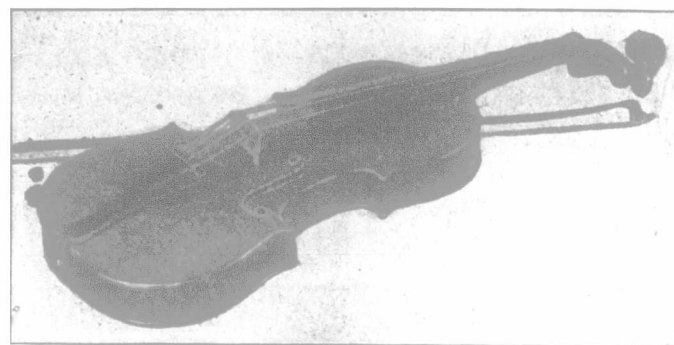
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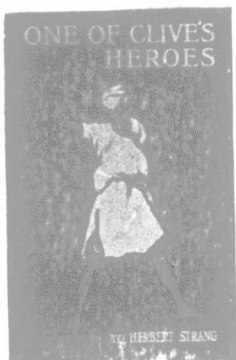
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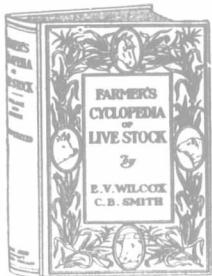
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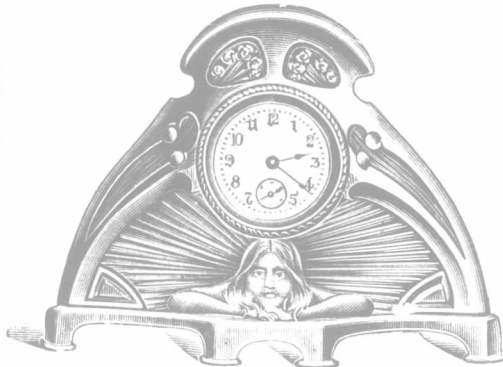
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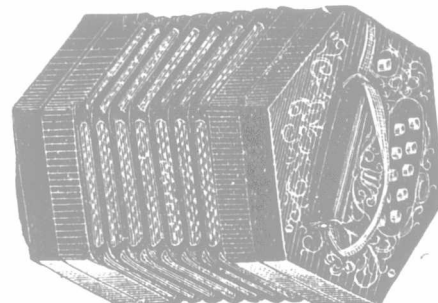
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, December 1, 1909

No. 897

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL

High Average Yields

A Manitoba farmer told us a few days ago that in twenty-six years only once did he have an average yield of wheat on his farm that went below twenty bushels per acre. That was in 1886. In 1891 his average ran up to thirty-four bushels, and most seasons found the return between twenty-five and thirty bushels. This result was obtained on a comparatively large farm. First he had a section, and since 1898 a section and a half.

Conversation with this farmer revealed the fact that he farmed intelligently and was not afraid to experiment. Neighbors with similar soil frequently had a yield considerably below twenty bushels. What made the difference? Our friend with the larger yields believed in thorough cultivation and attention to details. The others considered that the important factor in Western farming was to get in as many acres as possible with the minimum labor.

Selling Screenings and Tail-enders

A farmer came into the Winnipeg stockyards last week with a car of stock. His shipment consisted of five sheep, three calves, seventeen hogs, a cow, two heifers and three steers. He had evidently been making a clean-up. Among the hogs was a half fattened sow, some pigs that would average 100 pounds, and some that were of desired bacon weights. One of his steers was as good as the average of the exporters in the yard; the other two were second-class butcher cattle. The heifers were right good killing stuff, and the cow was a bunch of bones enclosed in a hide. He wanted to sell the entire bunch to one buyer and succeeded in doing so. He may have been satisfied with the prices received, but the chances are he wasn't.

The buyer probably wanted the hogs more

than he did anything else in this farmer's shipment. To get them he was willing to handle the rest of the junk, but he didn't care to handle it at a loss. It is probable that if this farmer were to compare the prices received for his cattle with the prices quoted last week in this paper, he would find his cow averaged a little better than stock her class sold at, he might find that his sow sold higher than the quoted old sow prices, but he would find that if he continued the comparison that he didn't get \$7.75 for the bacon hogs, nor \$4.25 for the export steer, and that the old cow, that he insisted on selling with the heifers, didn't increase the price received for the latter.

Livestock sellers with mixed lots like this

Holstein Breeders National Advertisers

Readers of magazines will have noticed lately that the Holstein-Friesian Association of the United States have adopted a new plan for popularizing the Holstein cow. Running in all the leading magazines are advertisements advising mothers of puny babies to try raising the infants on Holstein milk. They are advised to ask the milkman for Holstein milk, and if he cannot supply it to send his name to the headquarters of the association. The idea is to create demand for Holstein cows, and we wouldn't be surprised if the plan succeeded. Advertising of similar nature has built business in other lines. The manufacturer creates demand for his wares by advertising their merits, and why shouldn't the breeder of Holsteins seek to increase demand for stock by telling mothers, through the advertising columns of magazines, that they can raise lustier babies on Holstein milk than they can on the various artificial foods or "formulæ" with which these same advertising columns used formerly to be loaded?

It looks somewhat roundabout, pushing demand for a certain breed of cows by getting milk users in towns to ask for milk from an individual of that particular breed, but that plan of advertising attack has built up some of the largest manufacturing businesses on the continent, and there is no logical reason why it should not operate the same with a breed of livestock. At any rate the Holstein-Friesian Association are willing to give it a trial.

Grain Brokers' Strange Argument

Chicago grain brokers say they are opposed to the "cornering" of grain, and have proposed resolutions to that effect. Seeing that a majority of these Chicago brokers were "touched" last spring and contributed to the clean-up Patten made from the "corner" he had in May wheat, this movement for the abolition of "corners" is not surprising. Another thing Chicago brokers are demanding is increased commissions for handling grain. They argue thus: When grain was low in price we handled it for the farmer at such and such a commission; now grain is high in price and we are charging the same commission. This is not fair. The farmer should be made to share up. He only is profiting by this rise in grain values. The poor broker profiteth nothing.

This reasoning is specious even for a Chicago grain broker. There is no obvious reason why he should not handle wheat for the same commission when it is worth a dollar a bushel as he did when it was worth seventy-five cents; there is no obvious reason for his sharing something he never helped to create; the motive that prompts the demand for higher

OUR CHRISTMAS SPECIAL

This year "The Farmer's Advocate" presents its special Christmas number to all subscribers on December 15. Pains have been taken to make this issue one that will long be treasured in the home. No one, we hope, will be disappointed. Special articles by prominent authors and attractive illustrations are in the printers' hands. They are of such character as to make us feel safe in predicting that our thousands of readers will pronounce it the best they have seen in Western Canada.

What could be more suitable as a Christmas present? Why not procure extra copies to send to friends? The price is 25 cents. If you wish to have it mailed direct from this office arrangements can be made to do so. Send along your order before the supply is exhausted.

drift into the yards quite frequently. There is no objection to a man coming in with a mixed load of stock, and he would be under no disadvantage in selling it, providing he were willing to parcel it out and sell to such buyers as required the different grades, but to insist on selling the whole bunch *en bloc* is poor business. The buyer who handles a mixed load, because he wants a dozen hogs that will be sold only along with the other junk, may sometimes be induced to pay better than market prices for the lot, but if he did it would be because he made a mistake in figuring. And it is not worth the seller's while taking a chance on that. It does not pay to mix screenings with wheat simply to get a better price for the screenings. The same principle holds in selling livestock. The tail-enders cut the grade and the buyer figures so as to leave himself safe in the matter of price.

L

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brokerage commissions when wheat is dear is pretty nearly the same as prompts the demand for abolishing "corners" because one has been pinched in some other man's "corner." It would seem almost as if the action of the Chicago brokers points to a glaring inconsistency in the argument that brokers' commissions should increase because grain increases in price.

Planning for Road Improvement

Municipalities in their attempts to provide more satisfactory roads frequently make a serious mistake in not laying definite plans that will result in a fair distribution of the cash available for such work. In many instances a considerable sum is spent on a certain road, and the result is so satisfactory from the traffic standpoint that other sections of the municipality are not backward in pointing out to those in charge of such matters that improvement is urgently needed in their neighborhood. But provision has not been made for further expenditures, and so there is trouble for the council.

Wise municipal fathers plan for at least five years ahead when considering a proposition such as road improvement. Even what may appear as an insignificant start serves as an object lesson that causes those who pass that way to clamor for a move along similar lines on the roads on which they are obliged to travel.

Poultry and Profits

Generally speaking the people of Western Canada attribute lack of profits from the poultry industry by way of egg production to severe winter weather. In reality the lack of intelligent handling and the absence of suitable foods are responsible. It is true that a half frozen hen will not fill the egg basket, but reasonable protection and proper food stuffs intelligently given will overcome the difficulty.

Poultry keepers know that the working hen is the laying hen. Under ordinary conditions most hens prefer to be on the move for the greater part of the time from daylight to dark. Why not then, when cold weather comes, provide a scheme whereby they are obliged to work for a living? Instead of throwing a daily ration of grain on bare, hard, frozen ground, why not always scatter it in loose, clean chaff, or chaffy straw, or similar material, so that the birds will have to scratch and set up a vigorous circulation of blood while they work for their meals? Once a day too a warm mash serves a good purpose. Some, of course, claim that these precautions are not worth the trouble entailed—but they are the persons who aver that poultry does not pay.

Another item that plays a prominent part in winter egg production is a regular supply of foods containing animal elements—such as meats, ground bone, etc. These along with a fair supply of sharp gravel or broken china-ware or crockery are found to be essential. During the summer Nature supplies the necessary, but when winter sets in the successful poultryman meets the need.

Try the compulsory exercise system and liberal rations of animal food for a season and report results.

Digestibility and Productive Value of Foods—I

The nourishing value of a food is largely determined by two factors: (1) Its composition, and (2) its digestibility. The first of these determines the richness of the food—protein, fat, carbohydrates and ash materials. The second determines the extent to which these various constituents become available in the animal body.

The protein and fat are the most concentrated forms of food which an animal can consume; those foods which are rich in protein and fat have, therefore, if digestible, the highest nourishing value. At the head of all foods in this respect stand the various kinds of oil cake and cotton cake. The leguminous seeds are rich in protein, but not in fat. The cereal grain are much poorer in protein, containing only about half the proportion found in leguminous seeds. Oats and corn are richer in fat than the other cereal grains; but the chief characteristic of all the cereal grains is their richness in an easily-digested carbohydrate, starch. The mill by-products—as bran, gluten meal, gluten feed, etc.—represent the portion of the grain remaining after the removal of a large part of the starch, and they are, consequently, richer in protein than the grains from which they are derived; but they contain a large proportion of fibre, which decreases their digestibility. The straws of the cereal crops contain a smaller percentage of protein than any other food employed by the farmer. In the case of green fodder, hay and silage, a large proportion of the protein is in the form of amides, which have practically no constructive power. In roots and tubers there are even a greater proportion of the protein in the form of amides, but the carbohydrates are of a much higher nutritive value than in the case of fodder crops or straw. In potatoes, starch forms the principal constituent. In turnips and mangels, from one-third to two-thirds of the dry matter consists of sugar. In general, it may be said that while fodder crops deteriorate towards maturity, from the conversion of starches and sugars into fibre, crops such as potatoes, mangels and turnips improve, owing to the formation of starch and sugar, easily digested forms of carbohydrates.

The digestibility of foods is influenced in various ways. Perhaps the two most important factors are the individual character of the animal and the quality of the food. When two animals are supplied with the same kind of food, one will often persistently digest a larger proportion than the other. This is a constitutional difference, over which the feeder has no control. The digestive power of young animals is apparently equal to that of animals of full age, but, of course, the power to digest coarse foods must decrease when the animal becomes so old that the teeth are affected. Ruminating animals possess an extensive digestive apparatus, through which the food takes considerable time to pass. Animals of this class are specially adapted for the digestion of bulky foods containing much fibre. Experiments with oxen, cows, sheep and goats show that the power of these different classes of animals for digesting food is very similar. The following table gives the average percentage digestibility of the main constituents of some of the most common cattle foods. Some of the figures are taken from our own experiments and some from Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm. All the experiments were carried out with ruminating animals.

AMOUNT DIGESTED PER 100 OF EACH CONSTITUENT SUPPLIED

FOOD.	Total Organic Matter.		Fat.	Soluble Carbohydrates.	
	Crude Protein.	Crude Fibre.		Crude Protein.	Crude Fibre.
Pasture grass	74	74	64	77	69
Mixed hay (best)	67	65	57	68	63
Mixed hay (medium)	61	57	53	64	60
Mixed hay (poor)	56	50	49	59	56
Clover hay (best)	61	62	60	70	47
Clover hay (medium)	57	55	51	65	45
Lucerne (alfalfa) hay					
bloom beginning	62	77	39	70	43
Lucerne (alfalfa) hay					
(full bloom)	56	70	39	63	42
Corn Silage		59	62	74	75
Oat straw	48	30	33	44	51
Barley straw	53	20	42	51	56

Wheat straw	43	11	31	38	52
Cotton cake (hulled)	81	87	95	76	..
Linseed cake	80	86	90	80	50
Peas	90	89	75	93	66
Oats	71	78	83	77	26
Barley	86	70	89	92	..
Corn	91	76	86	93	58
Wheat bran	71	78	72	76	30
Corn bran	..	52	67	68	26
Pea bran	..	67	78	76	69
Barley dust	..	60	60	57	33
Oat hulls	..	51	..	84	59
Brewers' grains	62	70	82	63	39
Potatoes	88	66	..	93	..
Mangels	88	77	..	96	..
Turnips	88	62	..	99	..

Notice that in the case of ordinary mixed meadow hay and clover, the total dry matter digested is about 55 to 60 per cent. of that supplied, while with hay of good quality the proportion digested may rise to 67 or even 70 per cent. With straw only 45 to 55 per cent. of the dry matter is digested, the minimum occurring with wheat straw.

A point worthy of mention is that the digestibility of the nitrogenous matter, or protein, in hay and straw increases as its proportion rises. For example, a wheat straw experimented with contained only 4.8 per cent. of protein, of which only one-fifth, or 20 per cent., was digested, while good alfalfa hay, with 19.3 per cent. of protein, had 76 per cent. of this in a digestible form.

Of the fibre in hay and straw, about 45 to 60 per cent. is digested by ruminating animals. The fibre of leguminous hay and straw (clover, alfalfa, pea straw, etc.) is less digestible than the fibre of similar gramineous foods (timothy hay, oat and wheat straw).

The concentrated foods, as the grains and better classes of by products, are more thoroughly digested than is the case with hay and straw. When of good quality, 80 to 90 per cent. of the organic matter of these foods will be assimilated by the animal. The proteids and fats in these foods have especially a greater digestibility than the same ingredients in hay and straw.

The digestive powers of the horse and sheep were accurately compared in some German experiments. The figures indicate that the horse digests grass and hay less perfectly than the sheep, and the difference between them is separately as great when the food is young grass as when ordinary hay is employed. There is little difference in the proportion of proteids assimilated by the two animals, but the divergence becomes considerable when we come to the soluble carbohydrates, fibre and fat. Of the carbohydrates, the horse digests 7 to 10 per cent.; of fibre, 21 per cent.; and of fat, 24 to 52 per cent. less than the sheep. On the whole, the horse digests about 12 per cent. less of the dry matter of grass or mixed hay than the sheep. With red clover the results with the horse are better. With alfalfa hay of good quality the digestion by the horse is still better, and practically equals that of the sheep. The smaller digestive power of the horse for vegetable fibre is plainly connected with the fact that the horse is not, like the sheep, a ruminant animal. With grain the digestion of the horse is apparently quite equal to that of the sheep. A possible exception is uncrushed oats, where a part will escape digestion.

The digestive powers of the pig have not been very fully studied, but it is generally considered that in cases admitting of comparison the pig is able to digest as great a proportion of the nutrients as the ruminant animals. The pig is also capable of digesting vegetable fibre when this is presented in a favorable condition. An experiment is on record where two pigs fed on green oats and vetches digested 48.9 per cent. of the fibre supplied. The digestive apparatus of a pig is not, however, adapted for dealing with bulky foods.

Comparatively few digestion experiments have been conducted with fowl. They have, apparently, no power of digesting vegetable fibre; the food passes too quickly through the system for fibre to be attacked.

The cooking of foods is generally of doubtful advantage. Generally speaking, cooked foods are eaten too quickly, and, in addition, the proteids are coagulated by the heat and are rendered less digestible. Barley, corn and pea meal have been found more nourishing when fed dry than when cooked.

The influence of one food on the digestion of another is a point upon which we have comparatively little data. It has, however, been demonstrated that if a pure proteid, as wheat gluten,

31	38	52
95	76	..
90	80	50
75	93	66
83	77	26
89	92	..
86	93	58
72	76	30
67	68	26
78	76	69
60	57	33
..	84	59
82	63	39
..	93	..
..	96	..
..	99	..

be added to a ration of hay or straw, the added food is entirely digested without the rate of the digestion of the original food being altered. An addition of oil to the same ration can also be made without diminishing the rate of digestion. But if starch or sugar is added, the digestibility of the original diet is seriously diminished. The valuable proteid substances suffer the greatest loss in digestibility under these circumstances; the fibre also suffers in digestibility if the amount of carbohydrates added is considerable.

These facts are of considerable practical importance. Such nitrogenous foods as oil cake, gluten meal, pea meal, etc., may be given with hay and straw without affecting their digestibility; but foods rich in carbohydrates, as potatoes and mangels, cannot be given in greater proportion than 15 per cent. of the fodder (on basis of dry matter) without more or less diminishing the digestibility of the fodders. This decrease in digestibility may, of course, be offset by supplying along with the starchy materials some nitrogenous food. The cereal grains are rich in starch, but contain also a fair amount of proteids, and may be added to dry fodders without seriously affecting their digestibility.

R. HARCOURT.

Paying for Special Roads

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Your editorial on *Automobile Roads* in your issue of October 6 should call forth volumes of criticism and comment from your readers. May I ask why it is considered as important to have exclusive automobile roads as it is to have steam and electric coaches on definite routes? While railways and tramways are an important public service, automobiles are chiefly a public nuisance, to put it mildly.

It is an indisputable fact that country roads are built and maintained by the farmers, and if they allow themselves to be turned off their own roads by lawless autoists they are as much to blame as the bully who is driving the auto. The farmer can take the law in his own hands. I do not mean with a shotgun, but he can see to it that our laws are made by farmers and for farmers, and that they are rigidly enforced. This opens up a wide question; indeed, the whole automobile grievance is too big a subject to deal with briefly. But I would enquire who would be expected to pay for "exclusive automobile roads?" It would be an outrage to expect the long suffering taxpayer to build a road on which the idle rich may break one another's necks with impunity, and if the taxpayer does not pay for it who will?

In spite of the grievance we know the auto has come to stay, and there is no reason why they should not stay on the public roads, provided that the chauffeurs would exercise as much common sense, especially in the matter of passing horses, as the average driver of the horse. As far as the speed maniac and the bully are concerned they should be kept off the roads altogether. They would be as great a nuisance on an "exclusive automobile road" as on the public highway.

Sask.

JOHN HUBBARD.

(NOTE.—There is little difference between the opinion held by Mr. Hubbard and that entertained by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, except where he states that automobiles instead of being a public service are chiefly a public nuisance. It was not our intention to suggest either that farmers give over their rural highways to autoists or that they pay for the construction of exclusive automobile roads. Further, it requires considerable conjuring with sentences to put such meaning into our editorial of October 6.

The whole trouble is found in what Mr. Hubbard terms "lawless autoists." There always have been a few chauffeurs who run at reckless speed and take no precautions to avoid accidents. However, we cannot see that this danger, to farmers, is as great when the automobile is on an exclusive road as it is on a public highway. Furthermore, we submit that it is only reasonable to expect that his fellow automobile lovers would be able to bring him to a sense of his responsibilities and to make him abide by reasonable regulations far more speedily than can similar common sense be pounded into him by the general public or by general legislation.

We admit that exclusive automobile roads are many years from us in Western Canada — perhaps they never will come. However, when we consider the inconvenience to the farmers, the danger of accident and the damage done to ordinary roadways by the traffic of these huge machines

the suggestion is not altogether without merit. These machines are made to go much more rapidly than is reasonable on roads used for mixed traffic. With exclusive roads the automobile owners could decide on a safe limit for themselves.

As to meeting the cost of special roads we can leave that to the owners of automobiles to work out. The "idle rich" spoken of by Mr. Hubbard can afford to contribute largely — many of them would be willing to do so, provided it ensured a road on which they could make practically their own speed limit. However, this item need not worry Mr. Hubbard, as there is little danger of the farmer without an automobile being taxed to meet such expenditures. Our editorial was intended as a hint to automobile men rather than an insinuation that farmers would be crowded from the highways they have built, or pay for the construction of exclusive automobile roads.

We heartily agree that farmers should see to it that laws are made by farmers and for farmers — provided the farmers given such powers are capable. But then comes up the question of lawless auto drivers. The most rigid laws will not remove them or lessen their number as readily as can be done by automobilists as a body taking the matter up. — EDITOR.)

HORSE

Increase in Horse Values

According to tables compiled by the Department of Agriculture for Ontario, horses of all ages increased in value from an average of \$69.00 for the entire province in 1899 to \$118.00 at the close of 1908. These figures are based upon the estimated value of the horses on the farms of Ontario as supplied the department by thousands of farmers in different parts of the province, and indicates a remarkable advance in horse values in one decade. It is interesting to note too that the number of horses in the province is steadily increasing, the number on hand at the close of 1908 being 726,471, as compared with 615,524 in 1899. The value of the horses on the farms of Ontario has more than doubled during the past ten years, increasing from \$42,713,557 in 1899 to \$85,847,391 in 1908.

Veterinary Surgeon's Fees

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Can a veterinary charge more for night calls than day calls?

Man.

SUBSCRIBER.

In Manitoba veterinary surgeons are entitled to 50 per cent. extra for night calls, between the hours of 9 p. m. and 7 a. m. During the day, while detained by their clients attending to their professional duties, veterinary surgeons are entitled to \$1.00 (after the first hour) for each hour they may be so detained. Between the hours above mentioned, they may charge and collect 50 per cent. on this charge also. Special fees may also be charged for special work done, or services rendered. For instance, in parturitions, removal of placenta, reducing inverted uterus and operations, extra charges may be made. Medicines also are extra at any time, but the client, if he wishes, may obtain them from a drug store with the veterinarian's prescription. When we take into consideration the arduous duties the veterinary surgeon is often called upon to perform, few, indeed, there are that would object to paying the 50 per cent. extra for night service. Nearly all night cases are very urgent, and, as often happens, the owner will put off calling in skilled assistance until he has become assured in his own mind that his animal is dying. Then, no matter how late the hour, or how bad the weather and roads, he calls his veterinary surgeon. The doctor is probably in bed, tired out from a hard day's work. However, he cheerfully responds to the call, and probably has to drive many miles to see his patient. Upon arrival at his destination he has to work, perhaps for hours in a stable or cow barn, where there are not all the comforts of a home; usually, he certainly earns the extra charge for night service.

Make Provincial Enrollment Requirements Uniform with National Records

The work accomplished by the National Live Stock Records and Record Association, acting in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and Customs, is undoubtedly of considerable benefit to the pure-bred live stock industry and also to the breeders of grade stock, more especially the breeders of farm horses, inasmuch as the importation fee for breeding purposes of horses of both sexes, whose claims to being pure-bred are weak, is stopped. So much so good; but the benefit stops right there unless provincial departments of agriculture and provincial horse breeder's associations call for standards as high as those exacted by the Canadian National Live Stock Record in order for any stallion to be enrolled as a pure-bred. A case in point is the questionable status as pure a breed termed the French Draft, undoubtedly little if anything more than a grade Percheron — the product originally of Percheron stallions on the grade mares of certain districts in France, and a manufactured breed for the convenience of importers who dealt extensively in horses foaled in France and sold in the United States. This is in a nutshell the genesis of the breed, but as the European breeder of live stock is quick to feel the pulsations of trans-Atlantic business, it is quite possible a French Draft studbook has been started within the last decade, perhaps two decades back. The farmer as a rule is not a student of pedigrees, and a certificate with a big seal has often been known to sell a horse for stud purposes. The National Live Stock Records does not recognize the French Draft as a pure breed of horses, judging from the last printed report (1908), yet we find some of the western provinces enrolling stallions under that name as pure-bred.

The enrollment laws were designed to place every individual stallion before its patrons in its true light to prevent fraud or misrepresentation and the perpetuation of hereditary diseases. Therefore it seems that to make the requirements for enrollment lower than the standard set by the National Live Stock Records is to defeat in a large degree the objects of an enrollment legislative measure. Further, if any organized body of men are on demand to be recognized as a breed society and their record acknowledged as a register of pure breeding irrespective of a thorough investigation as to the merits of the stock for which this great honor is claimed, the whole fabric of pure-bred stock breeding becomes weakened. Certain periods of time must be allowed to elapse before breed characteristics can be expected to be fixed or capable of perpetuation. Pure-breds are valuable largely on that account. Neither provincial or federal departments should confer the accolade of the official title "Pure Bred" upon any live stock until after a searching investigation as to its merits and lineage. What do horsemen and horse breeders East and West think?

SASKATCHEWAN.

Cost of Raising a Colt

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Can you give me the exact cost of raising a five-year-old colt, counting hay at \$15.00 per ton and \$2.00 per day for a man and feeding the animal four months every winter?

KELOWNA READER.

Fairly accurate estimates can be offered as to the cost of raising colts, but it is impossible to state what the exact cost would be of raising a colt up to the age of five years, or any age for that matter. No two colts are raised at exactly the same cost. One may consume more food than another and may require more care and attention, so that unless the food consumed were accurately known, and an accurate valuation placed on that as well as upon the time spent by the man at \$2.00 per day caring for him, it would be impossible to more than approximate the cost of the colt's upbringing.

Very little work of an authoritative nature has been done yet in estimating the cost of raising horses. Experiment stations have made tests of various rations, have noted the affect of one food as compared with another, on the growth and well being of the animal, and can compare the cost and efficiency of one ration as against another in feeding, but circumstances which will readily occur to anyone preclude the possibility of experiment stations or individual feeders ever being able to state exactly what it

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will cost one farmer in a certain part of the country to raise a colt to a certain age, and what it will cost another farmer in another section to raise another colt to a similar age. Too many factors influence the cost for us to hope being able to do that.

For your information we are summarizing here some estimates of the cost of raising colts to marketable age offered by farmers in various parts. You may be able to get some idea of the cost from them.

An English authority estimates that it costs \$86.90 to raise a colt up to the age of three years. To raise the same colt to five years of age, allowing nothing for the work he could do after the age of three years would cost approximately \$145.00.

A farmer in Ontario recently estimated the cost of raising a three-year-old colt, not counting service fee, at \$69.80. He figures that it costs \$21.00 for feed alone during the third winter, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for pasture during summer. The winter season he reckons at six months, and summer, six months. As the colt would consume slightly more feed during his third and fourth year, it would be necessary to allow a little more for winter, and the cost would be brought up to approximately, \$132.00. But during these two years the colt should be more than earning his keep.

Another Eastern horse raiser makes a rather elaborate estimate of the cost of raising colts, figures in the stallion's service fee with interest on it, and charges it up against the colt, makes a charge for depreciation in value in the mare, charges up \$20.00 for veterinary fees in connection with the mare and foal, and finds finally that it costs \$194.22 to raise a colt to the age of three years. The cost for the first year, not counting service fee was \$49.98; for the second year, \$36.66; for the third year, \$49.35. He allowed \$15.00 for service fee, \$2.37 interest on same, and \$22.91 for depreciation in value of the mare. This is figuring the cost of raising to as fine a point as we have ever seen it done.

Another farmer estimates that it costs \$140.00 to raise a three-year-old colt, figuring the cost for the third year at \$47.80; \$37.80 for the winter, and \$10.00 for pasture. Another who kept a close record states that a three-year-old colt costs \$133.50, which includes, \$15.00 for service fee and \$15.00 for interest on the value of the mare while she was raising the foal. His estimate of the cost of feed from the second to the third year is \$38.20.

From these estimates you should be able to gather an approximate idea as to cost of raising a three-year-old colt, and by allowing slightly more than the cost for feed and pasture during the third year, you should have a basis for estimating the cost of feeding between the ages three to four and four to five. The only way we know by which you can determine exactly what the colt in question will cost you is to weigh what feed he consumes in the stable, put a value on the pasture, and, in addition to this, charge up against your colt the time spent by the man at \$2.00 per day in caring for him.

You can figure that a colt will require about 7 pounds of hay per day the first winter; 10 pounds during the second, with the addition of say a ton of straw or chaff; 12 pounds per day during the third winter, with say 1½ tons of straw or chaff, and after that approximately one pound of hay per day for each hundred pounds the animal weighs, with the addition of straw and chaff, together with oats, bran and roots.

Docking a Cruel Practice

One of our readers, an out and out friend of the horse and an enemy to brutal practices on the defenceless equine, sends the following in the hope that it will provoke a discussion of such thoughtless cruelty and so impress it that the practice will be abated:

The practice of docking horses' tails is not only a foolish one, but cruel in the extreme.

Docking does not enhance the beauty of the horse, but rather does it detract from it.

This foolish fashion, started centuries ago, should not be tolerated by the humane people of to-day.

The horse is too good a friend of man not to merit man's friendship and protection.

An owner who will overcheck his horse unduly, or take away his protection from the agonizing flies by docking his tail, which was given the horse for his protection, should be deprived of the rights of owning a horse.

No docked horse is allowed to enter into certain states of America and those states have a commendable law against the docking of any horse.

As a matter of fact, the laws of England provide that no docked horse can be shown at the horse-show, and a fact not generally known, is, that docking is illegal in any British country, if merely for the sake of appearance.

Fortunately the cruel custom is dying out of Canada. In Ottawa where some of the best horse-flesh in our Dominion is to be found, very few docked horses are seen to-day, where yesterday a good horse was not considered a really good horse, unless he had been docked.

To-day the best "turn-outs" in England and other countries have now undocked horses.

The docking custom is foolish, ridiculous and cruel.

Let every horse-lover raise an appeal against it.

* * *

Very often practical men do not consider themselves capable writers. There are, for instance, plenty of horsemen who can give valuable hints, but refuse to sit down and write, yet perhaps they could explain their ideas clearly enough to someone who could write them in good form. Experienced horsemen who feel their lack of language, may enlist the literary assistance of a son, daughter, or friend, getting him or her to polish and re-write, or even to write it all out in the first instance, embodying the ideas gained by practical experience. Then the man who has the practical experience can sign the article, and assume responsibility for the accuracy of all statements made.

STOCK

Wintering Sows at Central Experimental Farm

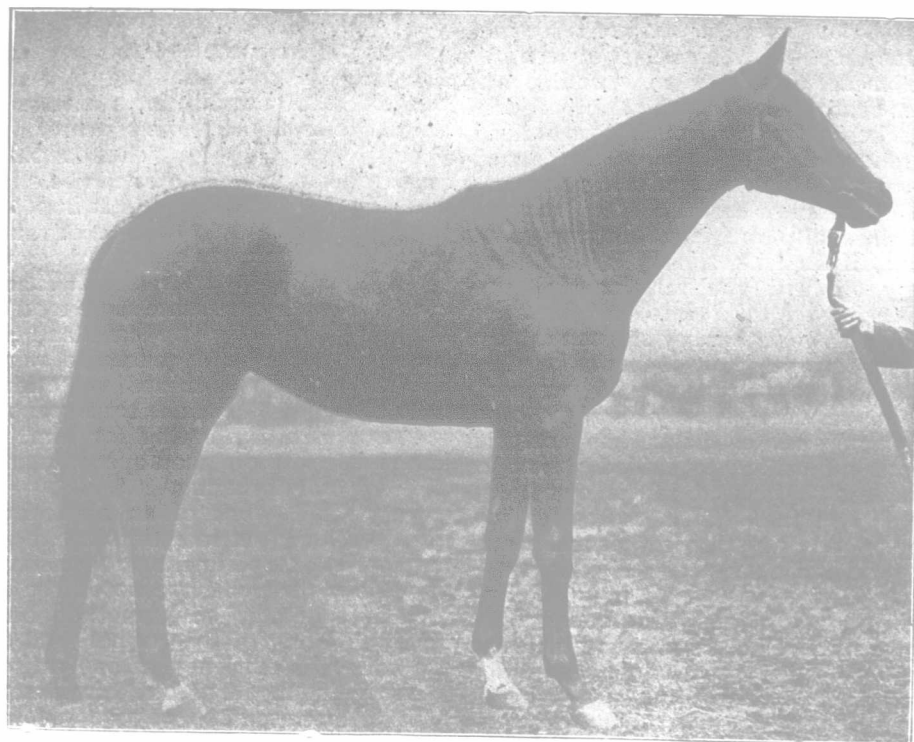
At the Experimental Farm last winter we took 29 brood sows, turned them out in the field, gave them some cabins in which to sleep, and fed them as follows:— During the months of December and January we gave them all the clover hay they would eat, about 12 pounds roots, and about a pound of bran a day. For the latter part of January and all February they got from two to three pounds of meal instead of 1 pound in addition to the supply of roots and clover hay. These pigs during the first period of the feeding operations cost us two and three-quarters cents a day to feed, and during the latter part cost us five cents a day, so that they cost us an average of about four cents a day right through the time they were carrying their young or somewhere around \$4.50 or \$5 for the winter till they farrowed. To this add a couple of dollars for feed while they were nursing their young. Thus each litter cost us \$7 or \$8 at weaning time. They gave us as large, thrifty and healthy litters as we ever had.

J. H. GRISDALE.

Making a Start with Sheep

Increased attention is being paid to sheep-raising in Western Canada. Some are purchasing small flocks of pure-bred animals while others are content with grade ewes and a pure-bred ram.

While it may be advisable for those who have not had experience with sheep to commence with a few good grade ewes, because of the lower cost, and use a good pure-bred ram to mate with them, it does not follow that pure-bred sheep need more care and attention than should be given grades, or that they are liable to any more diseases or difficulties. Indeed, pure-breds being, as a rule, bred by men who know their business, and are careful to maintain constitutional vigor in the flock by the use of strong, muscular and virile sires and generous feeding, are likely to be more healthy and more vigorous than those bred and handled with less care. But, in founding a pure-bred flock, as well as in starting with grades, it is well to go slowly and grow up with the work. Start with a few and learn from experience how to handle and care for them. Sheep like most stock, do better in small than in large lots; therefore, it is the part of prudence to start with not more than about a dozen good ewes and a first-class ram; and these not show sheep that have been confined, pampered and forced by heavy feeding, for such will almost certainly go back in the hands of a novice, and are less sure or safe breeders than sheep kept in a natural way and in moderate condition. In regard to the choice of a breed, there is much room for difference of opinion. No one can arbitrarily claim that any breed is the best for all conditions, and for this reason it is well to choose a breed that has proven a success and given satisfactory results in the district in which the buyer lives, or under similar conditions as to climate, soil and surroundings, for it is true that some breeds are better suited to some soils and environment than others, and where a breed or class of stock has been successfully raised by others, with management that may be followed without extra expense, it is tolerably safe for beginners to follow. There is also an advantage where a number of flocks of the same breed are kept in the same neighborhood or districts, as buyers, especially those looking for carload lots, prefer to buy where they can secure a considerable number for shipment from one point, which means to them a saving of time and expense in getting their purchases together. The beginner will do well to use caution and care in the selection of foundation stock, as much depends upon a good start. If he is not a judge of sheep, he will do well to seek the advice and assistance of someone experienced in handling the class of sheep he decides to keep, and is known to be a competent judge. Better give a little extra price for really good, typical animals of the breed, showing thriftiness and vigor in their make-up, and then endeavor, by judicious mating and liberal feeding, to keep the flock well up to this standard; then there will be little difficulty in finding buyers, at fair prices, even in a time of depression, which contingency is liable to come



THOROUGHBRED FILLY, "GAME CHICK", RECENTLY SOLD IN ENGLAND FOR 4000 GUINEAS.

to any class of stock, and all have their ups and downs in this regard. The sheep industry has had its period of depression in the past few years, but now it is booming in the United States, our best market for breeding stock, and Canada is being searched for pure-bred and high-grade sheep, and good prices may be had for suitable stock of any of the breeds. Sheep and lambs for local markets have been in active demand this year at record prices. Farmers who have stayed with the business through its ups and downs will testify that, in the long run, no farm stock makes surer or safer profits than sheep, when the cost of their feed and the labor required for attendance is taken into account.

Raising Calves and Feeding Cattle in Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Would you pass criticism on the following suggested arrangement from profit point of view? Commencing with ten or fifteen head of good grade Shorthorn cows inclined to beef, procure a pure-bred Hereford bull. Allow calves to run with herd in large pasture until about six or eight weeks old; then remove to calf pasture (about eight acres of good prairie grazing). Cows, the calves of which are in this pasture, to be brought home night and morning, and about half their milk taken for butter-making, skim milk to go to pigs; calves then allowed to suck remainder of the milk. On occasions of pressure of work, harvesting, etc., calves would take all the milk. At the beginning of winter calves to be weaned and housed in a good, warm stable and fed hay and chop (oats and barley). Such stock also to be stabled and fed as may be selected for sale in spring.

Alta.

S.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The way suggested for suckling the calves is not likely to prove satisfactory. Other than this the proposed arrangement seems all right. Crossing a Hereford bull on good grade Shorthorn cows should produce first-class stock for beefing purposes; but since you already have good grade Shorthorns why not continue in that breed and improve your stock by using a Shorthorn bull of approved type?

There are some objections to the suggested method of raising the calves up to weaning age. In the first place yours would be a costly way; costly in three ways: You would be at practically the same expense as regards milking, caring for the milk and making the butter, where you took only one-half the milk and let the calf have the balance; the calf would not do as well on a half whole milk ration as he would on an entire whole milk ration, or as he would on skim milk to which was added a small amount of concentrated food to take the place of the butter-fat removed, and the likelihood is that the cows would be spoiled for milk production by the method of milking you suggest.

It depends on circumstances what course is advisable in raising calves. If you have fairly

deep milking cows and time to milk we would advise milking the cows, making butter and raising the calves on skim milk, after they were, say, two weeks old, but if you are not disposed toward dairying, let the calves run with their dams and take all the milk they can get. This way is more expensive than raising on skim milk, but if one has not the time, or, more necessary, the inclination to milk cows, he is better off in letting the calves do it for him. In your province farmers usually run their stock outside in winter, feeding in yards or sheds. This, at least, has been the trend among feeders during the past few years. It is claimed on behalf of this winter feeding method that it is cheaper than stable feeding; money is not tied up in expensive buildings; less work is involved in caring for the stock, and cattle do practically as well outside in the bluff, fed on hay and straw on the ground, and crushed grain fed in troughs, as they do in warm stables. At any rate this style of wintering cattle is coming more in vogue each year in Alberta, and while calves no doubt would be the better of good care and a warm stable, older cattle do surprisingly well outside with but little shelter.

The ration suggested for the calves should prove satisfactory. Oats are a better grain than barley, and should constitute at least two-thirds of the grain ration. You would get better returns from your hay and chop if you had a few roots, mangels or turnips, to give the calves a feed of occasionally; or, better still, to feed every day. Roots add succulence to the ration and the animal is enabled to assimilate more nutriment from it.

Believes in Dual Purpose Cows

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Will you allow me to ask J. H. Farthing for an explanation or a little more light on his article headed "Dual Purpose Cows Impossible" in your issue of November 3? Mr. Farthing begins by saying: No one questions the advisability of breeding heavy horses for dray work or race horses for racing. Now where does the farmer's horse come in? The farmer has no use for either; but the farmer has a horse just the same. Where did he get it? We are very thankful for special purpose breeds, but we also have the dual purpose breeds. Why was there a thousand dollars offered for the dual purpose cow (or farmer's cow), if there was none? But there is, and they found them in the Red Poll. I will mention one cow weighing 1360, with a record of 8,000 pounds milk to her credit and 325 pounds butter, with a calf 9 months old weighing 700 pounds. This cow was a Red Poll, in which we find the farmer's, or dual purpose, cow.

Then as we read on down we see Shorthorns mentioned both in the dairy and beef breeds. That looks to me as though by careful breeding the Shorthorn can be made a profitable dual purpose cow. The Cruikshank Shorthorn shows what can be done by breeding in the beef line.

Another expert made just as grand a success breeding for dairy, and when he weeds out his herd he is making a profit on those discarded. Then a little further on he admits that there is such a thing, but they are an accident. If so it was a grand accident. But the Red Polls were as properly bred by an expert as the Cruikshank Shorthorn, and of more benefit to mankind. I have a Red Poll cow that gave 50 pounds milk a day (made over 2 pounds butter) that was turned down by one American judge (at Victoria) for being too fat-stowed, too much signs of beef. I would call that dual purpose. Perhaps Mr. Farthing makes the mistake of thinking they can both be had at the same time, but that is impossible; yet they can both be in the same individual. I also have a heifer coming two years that was pronounced a beef type, yet when she came in at two years and a month old she made 1½ pounds butter per day. What are those but dual purpose cows? Or is this grasping the shadow? What I call grasping the shadow is a type in which you can count every rib and bone.

It may be a mistake to hope for dual purpose cows — but it is hope fulfilled.

British Columbia. J. T. MAYNARD.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.
December 8.—Give directions for killing, cutting up and curing pork or beef on the farm.

December 15.—As our special Christmas number is being issued on this date no regular discussion will appear. If any of our readers feel they have a special message we shall endeavor to find room for it and pay regular space rates.

December 22.—How would you set about preparing a sample of grain for display at a seed fair? The possession of a high quality of grain being assumed, what information can you offer regarding the cleaning or selection of the sample to enable the exhibitor to stand a chance of getting near the top in close competition?

December 29.—What kind of a building have you for storing ice? How is it constructed, and what did it cost? How do you handle and pack the ice? Are you satisfied with results and do you consider it would pay farmers generally to put by a supply of ice?

Fences, not Herd Laws, Needed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The articles published in your November 10 issue, in reply to the question, "Is the herd law an advantage?" are quite interesting, but none of them have touched the real point of this question.

If a man has land in this country he needs all of it for himself. The only way he can have this is to fence. It costs only a trifle over \$25 to put one wire around a quarter-section, and less than \$60 will do the same thing around a section. One wire will answer all the purposes for a time. The convenience and time



MASSIVE SHORTHORN BULL, PRINCE IMPERIAL, GRAND CHAMPION AT TORONTO LAST SEPTEMBER. THIS IS THE TYPE WESTERN CANADA NEEDS.

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saved in controlling one's own animals will not only pay for the wire, but will purchase another wire by the time it is required. If the posts are braced at the right places, and the wire is put up as it should be, and the fence kept in repair, cattle become educated to the fact that a tight wire is not a thing to sport with, especially if it is just the right height, say 33 or 34 inches from the average level of the ground.

Re the foul seed problem, a man whose land is clean when he gets it and who, by his carelessness and neglect, allows it to become polluted with foul seeds should be severely handled. There should be a law making such action a crime and punishable, and the animals allowed on such land should be confined to it during the time of year when seeds can be carried.

The herd law system belongs to the slipshod get-rich-quick and leave-the-country people—a system which seldom finds those who practice it in a position to pay their way out, or even pay their way without getting out. I cannot see why we should be debarred from using a share of the natural treasure in the thousands of dollars, yes, and millions of dollars' worth of feed which is annually burned or left to decay on the unoccupied farm and all to gratify the whim of the few who are too shiftless to fence their own little parcel.

Sask.

J. D. GALE.

Another Advocate of Gasoline Power

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I use a gasoline engine, but it is only a small one, a 6 h.-p. engine, for chopping grain and sawing wood. I am satisfied with the way it works, and believe that it would pay any farmer with from 150 to 200 acres of grain, to own a gasoline threshing outfit of his own, thresh as soon as his crop is ready and thus be in a position to take advantage of the earliest market. Another advantage of having such an outfit is that if wet weather sets in after he has cleaned off a few acres of stooks he can start plowing or start marketing what he has already threshed without being under the expense of keeping a large gang of men around. In my opinion the gasoline tractor is the coming power for farmers.

Sask.

A. ASHDOWN.

Prefers Gasoline to Horse Power

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Last fall I purchased a 20 h.-p. gasoline engine and a 27-inch separator. I ran the outfit 42 days, threshing in all 25,800 bushels of wheat, 6,000 bushels of oats, and 4,330 bushels of flax. My expense for gasoline per day was \$4.25. Gasoline costs 25 cents per gallon in this part of the country.

This is the first season I have used a gasoline threshing outfit. I have been threshing for 26 years with steam rigs, and find gasoline power has these advantages: lower cost in operation, and less lost time. I can thresh in almost any wind that blows.

After the threshing season was over I disked with my engine, hauling 4 disks with ease, and using 13 gallons of gasoline in 10 hours. I intend doing three-quarters of my farm work with the engine. My opinion from what I have seen this engine do is that it would pay any farmer with more than 320 acres of land to invest in a gasoline tractor in preference to high-priced horse flesh. Gasoline is a cheap power, and one man can do the work of four.

Sask.

J. T. ELLIS.

Handling Light Soil

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have a homestead 45 miles from Winnipeg. There are about 6 to 8 inches of sandy loam and from 3 inches varying to quite a depth of gravel, on a clay subsoil. The land is bluffy. Do you think such land with proper cultivation would produce reasonable good crops? Would deep breaking and disking be preferable to breaking and backsetting?

Man.

READER.

The ideal soil for grain growing in Western Canada is a rich, black, clay loam. Such soil is both productive and lasting. Perhaps the next best is a sandy loam, having a good subsoil. This class of soil is early, fairly productive, and with care it will give good returns for many years.

The value of your land will depend very largely on the character of the subsoil. If a

large proportion of it is composed of gravel it will dry out quickly and its fertility in a few years, will leach away, leaving the land useless for farming purposes.

If the sod is thick and tough I would recommend breaking and backsetting, but timbered or scrubby land will give equally good results with deep breaking and disking. There is so much excellent land in Western Canada that it is certainly unwise to farm inferior soil, even if we get it for nothing.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Uses a Stationary Gasoline Engine

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Having had some experience with gasoline engines I will add my views to those you are publishing on this question. Mine is a stationary engine which I use mostly for crushing grain. I have never used it for threshing, having no separator of my own, but it has always seemed to me that if about four farmers in a neighborhood would go together and buy a threshing rig of their own it would pay them well. To my mind such an outfit should consist of a gasoline engine of about 26 h.-p. and a 32 by 56 separator. Certainly the separator should not be smaller than this, and for field work would be about the right size.

For the farmer working more than a half-section of land, the time is coming when the gasoline engine will take the place of horses to a very large extent. It is my opinion that gasoline is about the cheapest and certainly a most convenient form of power. But cheapness and convenience depends a good deal upon the kind of engine purchased and the kind of gasoline used. I would advise that only the best gasoline procurable should be used. Poor gasoline is a waste of time and expensive.

Sask.

M. COLTON.

Another Satisfied With Gasoline

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

As we have not used our engine for anything else than threshing we do not know how it will work, but we think they can be used for other farm work as well. I think that a large farmer, or several small farmers going together, would do better if they would get threshing rigs of their own, and get their threshing done when it is fit. The greatest advantages we find in owning a threshing outfit with a gasoline tractor is that we can use it on the plow and do other work besides threshing.

As it was late this season when we got our engine we are unable to say much regarding plowing. We plowed a few acres one wet spell when we were threshing, and found the engine did the work as well if not better than horses. We had only common gangs then, but we have an engine gang now.

As we never threshed with a steam rig we do not know the cost per day of running such an outfit, but if what other threshers tell me is right I think we have made better according to the size of the outfit than they did. We ran the outfit some 40 days this fall, and threshed about 37,000 bushels of grain. But threshing has been poor here as the straw was very long, and the grain did not turn out well from the straw. However, we made very well for the first year, as I never ran a gasoline engine before.

Sask.

D. KNAPP.

Corn Varieties for Alberta

A reader at Blackfalds, Alta., asks the following:

"Can squaw corn be grown out here to ripen grain hard enough to be ground in a chopping mill? If it gets ripe, is the feeding value of the straw impaired very much? Should it be sown in hills or drill rows, and how far apart for each? What is the best variety of corn for green fodder and ensilage? How far apart should the rows be?"

Professor S. A. Bedford replies:

Squaw corn is one of the very earliest varieties of corn under cultivation, and under proper conditions you should have no difficulty in fully ripening in your district. Select a warm, sandy loam soil, with a south or southeast exposure and well drained. A thoroughly prepared summer-fallow or root ground is excellent for the purpose. Make the seed bed quite fine, and plant just as soon as danger from spring frost is past,—

from May 15 to May 24 is about right for the district around Winnipeg.

Plant in hills, 30 inches apart each way, dropping about six kernels in each hill. Thin out later to three plants in a hill; harvest before severe frost, and cure by hanging the ears with husks attached to the rafters of a barn or other outbuilding.

Before seeding be sure to test the germination of the seed. Much of the corn offered for sale is badly injured through imperfect drying. If you find the germination bad increase the thickness of your seeding to correspond.

For the best results, fodder corn should form ears which should at least reach the early milk stage. Otherwise the fodder is not acceptable to stock. For this reason fairly early varieties should be used. The first varieties are for this reason most suitable. Longfellow and Compton's Early are excellent and give large returns in Alberta.

I prefer to sow in rows three feet apart, dropping the seed about three or four inches apart in the rows. This will take from 30 to 40 pounds of seed per acre. The ordinary grain drill is suitable for this purpose, providing enough spouts are closed to make the rows the proper distance apart. Be sure to harvest before frost, even if the crop is not sufficiently matured, for frost seriously injures the crop.

Finds Gasoline Ideal Farm Power

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I am not in a position to say much about cost of running a small gasoline outfit, as I have only used my engine this fall for threshing, but I intend to do everything with it next year; that is, plowing, seeding, harvesting and threshing. Then I shall be able to give you a detailed account of the cost of doing different kinds of farm work with gasoline power, as compared with the cost of doing the same work with horses.

I certainly think the small outfit is a very profitable investment, but, then, I am a gasoline crank and may be a little prejudiced. Steam outfits have considerable trouble getting water in this locality, some having as many as three tank teams. With the gasoline engine I never use more than two barrels of water per day, and some days one barrel.

My outfit is a 20 h.-p. traction, and 27 by 46 separator. It is, I think, as near perfection as an ordinary person needs. My best day I threshed 2,600 bushels of oats and 270 bushels of wheat, stook threshing, with four sets. I can do comfortably 1,000 bushels of wheat, and have done 1,270 in a day of 12 hours, using 28 gallons of gasoline, and taking six teams and three pitchers to keep the machine running full capacity.

When I have finished threshing, in about 12 or 14 days, I will give you cost of labor and amount threshed. Till then I wish you every success in your new departure, for I think there are quite a few farmers owning small outfits who will be glad to exchange opinions.

Sask.

L. DALESS.

Satisfied with Gasoline Engine for Plowing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Last spring I purchased a 20 h.-p. gasoline plowing engine, and, notwithstanding many predictions to the contrary, it has proved to be one of the best investments I ever made. The spring was very late and wet, and consequently we did not start the engine until May 27th. During the season we broke 200 acres, backset 542 acres, and plowed 298 acres of stubble. My land is all very heavy with a tough sod. We pulled two 14-inch horse gangs.

In breaking we had one man to run the engine and one on the plows. By keeping the plows sharp we did a splendid job breaking, much better than with horses. On the backsetting and stubble one man ran the whole outfit, plowing 10 to 12 acres per day. The best day's work was 17 acres, the work being backsetting, when two men changed and kept the rig running early and late. We used 2,413 gallons of gasoline for plowing, at a cost of 54 cents per acre. The total cost will come somewhat below \$1.00 per acre, including oil, repairs, labor, hauling gasoline, etc.

We also have a 30 by 50 separator with which we do our threshing. The engine runs it satisfactorily, and the machine will thresh from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels per day. We use the

Founded, 1886

engine for chopping feed and for packing roads. We have 2½ miles of new grade between our place and town which we packed as soon as the frost was out, and it is now as hard as an old road.

In my opinion the use of the gasoline engine in plowing is much cheaper than to plow with steam, as there is no expense when the engine is not running, as is the case with a steam rig with all the help and teams. On the whole, I am satisfied I made a good investment, and would recommend a gasoline outfit for anyone who has a section or more of land, and who will take care of the outfit and push it.

Man.

ILLINOIS-CANADIAN.

Wheat Prospects in England

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

Old English wheat sold in October for 43s. per quarter for the first time in twenty-five years. New wheat is quoted much lower, but it is damp and not of such good quality. If the price will stay anywhere near 40s. per quarter, there are many authorities who believe that the area of wheat in England will once more show expansion, instead of the continual decline of late years. Already it is claimed that farmers on the lighter lands have done well during the last two or three years, and have made considerable profit. During the years of low prices many improvements have been made in machinery which lessen the cost of harvesting, and the depression has taught farmers how to economize in many directions. It is thought that with the rapidly decreasing surplus for export from the United States prices in the future will be on a much higher basis than in recent years, and there is much evidence to support the belief. Canada is not expected to do more than replace the United States decline, and Argentina, the other great source of supply, is turning to cattle by laying down alfalfa in place of wheat.

RAINS AND FLOODS

Great floods have devastated most parts of England, especially the southeastern sections, and we have had record rainfalls. In Kent, thousands of sheep have been drowned, and much of the low lying land is one vast estuary, and it is estimated that 600,000,000 tons of water have fallen in the two counties of Kent and Essex. In the Thames valley thousands of acres of agricultural land have been immersed. In Lincolnshire farmers have suffered heavily as part of the crops are still unharvested. Agriculturists, generally, are hard hit as it is quite impossible to prepare the land for future crops.

In Warwickshire a vast area is flooded, and this will be a disastrous season. Hundreds of tons of grain and straw have been ruined by the torrential rains. Heavy downpours in Cumberland have been succeeded by exceptionally severe frosts for this season of the year, and if the frost holds, potatoes will be severely damaged. Tillage operations are practically at a standstill all over the country, and sodden land does not offer good prospects for next year's crops. Corn cannot be threshed as the stacks are altogether too wet, and much corn is locked up till spring.

HIGH PRICE FOR THOROUGHBRED

£50,000 for a horse! This is the sum offered to Mr. Fairlie for the racehorse, Bayards, by the Austrian Government, and refused. This is a far bigger price than has been so far paid for a Thoroughbred. A few years ago the Duke of Westminster sold Flying Fox to Mr. Edmond Blanc for 37,500 gs. Bayards won in stakes last year as a two-year-old £13,038, and this year so far he has won £24,652, so one can understand the refusal of Mr. Fairlie to sell.

SALES OF LIVESTOCK

Shire horses were in good demand at the Peterborough sale, and a number of three-figure prices were recorded. The highest price of the sale was 300 gs. for Derby's Marmion, by Starborough Chief, sold to H. V. Howell Thomas. J. Eagle paid 230 gs. for Desford Candidate, by Exton Conqueror, the London winner. Shire geldings made up to 65 gs.

J. Wakefield's Langley herd of Shorthorns brought a fair attendance of buyers and a steady demand. In all, 26 head were sold for £1,100 8s., an average of £42 6s. 6d. The highest prices were 73 gs. for the cow, Langley Phantom, and calf, sold to T. D. Laurie, and 62 gs. for the cow Gladys Waterloo 3rd, sold to Capt. Brassey.

A capital demand materialized at the sale of a draft of pigs from the well known herd of Chas.

Spencer. The best price for Large Whites was 18½ gs., and for Middles, 27 gs. In all 88 lots were disposed of at the good average of £8 8s. 6d.

A fair trade was the result of the annual sale of Red Polls at Ipswich. About one hundred head were on offer. A. J. Smith's heifers made the best prices, two of them reaching 42½ and 43½ gs., respectively. The average of 20 head was £28 7s.

SCARLET FEVER OUTBREAK

The London County Council have been investigating an outbreak of scarlet fever which affected 400 persons who consumed milk obtained from a particular milk company. The infection was strongly suspected to be of bovine origin; that is, from the cows themselves and not from an outside source. The medical officer has been able to show that at the time the milk first began to show infectious property there was added to it the milk of three recently calved cows, the calf of one of which died after being sucked by the cow for four for five days.

The suggestion is that if scarlatina in man have other animal source than human source, it may be that one such source is the cow that has recently calved, a cow either not at all ill (except for her parturition), or not so obviously ill as to prevent her milk being used for human consumption.

HEREFORD FRUIT SHOW

There was a capital display of apples at the annual Hereford Fruit Show, though they were not so fine in quality as last year. Some fifty varieties were on exhibition. Pears have done well this season, and were a good show. Grapes also made a fine section.

Roots were an excellent display, especially turnips, and hops were better in quality than a year ago. The grain section was remarkably good.

The exhibition was held in the Shire Hall, and was well patronized.

BAD WEATHER RESULTED IN LOSS

The bad weather entailed a small loss about £320, on the recent Gloucester Show of the Royal Agricultural Society. The R. A. S. has accepted the invitation of Norwich for the show of 1911, and it will be held on the same beautiful ground as the show of 1886.

It is very probable that the show of 1912 will be held in Yorkshire, a joint committee having been formed by the R. A. S., and the Yorkshire Association with this object in view.

F. DEWHIRST.

DAIRY

Success with Cows

Dairy farmers in all parts of the West who use intelligence in handling their herds and disposing of the products are well satisfied with the dairy industry. In addition, farmers in all parts with four to ten cows have made handsome profits. Why not write THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, giving approximate figures as to cash returns and also a brief outline of treatment of cows, time of calving preferred, method of disposing of the product? There still is room for many more in the dairy business in Western Canada. Encourage your fellow farmers by pointing out the way to success.

Dairying in the Old World and New

The professors of dairying in American agricultural colleges have compiled a bulletin of dairy suggestions from European conditions as seen in the British Isles, Holland and Denmark. The work is the result of a summer spent in making a detailed study of the methods employed in the production of milk on the farms of these intensive dairy countries, and as a review of dairy conditions in these countries is one of the most readable works we have seen. They found the Danes buying concentrated foods in America, feeding them to dairy cows and out-selling American buttermakers in the world's markets. Four things are practiced in Europe that make the difference between success and failure. They are: a herd of efficient cows, economical feed and care, and clean methods.

It is the history of the world that it is not the largest nations that have done the really great

things. In the dairy world it has remained for the little countries of Denmark and Holland to achieve the most economical production of high grade dairy products.

The production of clean milk is what every American dairyman must come to before we can hope to attain for our dairy products the high standard of excellence so conspicuous in the dairy products of Scotland, Holland and Denmark.

In general European dairymen have learned most thoroughly that to make money in dairying the first essential is to eliminate every "star boarder" that pulls down the profits, and have a good herd,—a herd in which every individual cow is an economical producer of a high order. They have also learned that these good cows must be well and economically fed and cared for. In no country does everything give place to dairying as it does in Denmark and Holland, and in no country in the world are the farmers so prosperous and self respecting.

Cow Testing in Saskatchewan

In an exhaustive report on the dairy industry in Saskatchewan, forming a part of the annual report issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Superintendent W. A. Wilson refers to the work of cow testing and points out the too many other interests absorb the attention of the average farmer to allow him to take due precautions in giving accurate tests. He states that it is not wise to persist in endeavoring to persuade unwilling farmers to undertake work of this kind, and that for the immediate future no special efforts will be made to form cow-testing associations, but that support will be given to individuals who are interested.

Accompanying the report is a series of figures showing the results of cows tested under regularly formed associations in 1907 and 1908. The figures show clearly the advisability of getting rid of some of the low-producing cows. In one herd eight Shorthorn grades tested for 121 days gave yields, showing a range of 1,947 pounds to 3,078 pounds of milk, and 89.5 pounds to 165.1 pounds of butterfat. Another herd of four cows in 62 days gave respectively 1,510, 1,698, 2,205 and 2,438 pounds of milk. Again, one herd comprised two cows, one of which freshened April 8, and the other April 18. In 93 days the former gave 560 pounds of milk and the latter 2,631. This shows a difference of 2,071 pounds of milk in that comparatively short period. Both were Shorthorn grades, one being 6 and the other 7 years old.

In every herd a vast difference in the milking propensities of individuals was found. The figures should be studied by every one interested in cows and profits. Weighing the milk regularly gives some clue to the cow's money-making powers, but it is only by reliable tests that the absolute truth is found.

Proper Method of Milking

An old country authority, Stephen's Book of the Farm, discussing the proper manipulation during the milking of cows says: Milking is done by grasping the teat with the whole hand, or fist, making the sides of the forefinger and thumb press upon the teat more strongly than the other fingers, when the milk flows by the pressure. Both hands are employed, and are made to press alternately, but so quickly in succession that the alternate streams of milk sound on the ear like one forcibly continued stream. Stripping (which completes the operation) consists of seizing the teat firmly near the root between the front of the thumb and the sides of the forefinger, the length of the teat lying along the other fingers, and of pressing the finger and thumb while passing them down the entire length of the teat, and causing the milk to flow out of its point in a forcible stream. The action is renewed by again quickly elevating the hand to the root of the teat. Both hands are employed at the operation, each having hold of a different teat, and moving alternately. The two nearest teats, the fore and hind, are first milked, and then the two farthest. Stripping, by using a strong pressure upon two sides of the teat, is more likely to press it unequally than by grasping the whole teat in the palm of the hand; while the friction occasioned by passing the finger and thumb firmly over the skin of the teat, is also more likely to excite heat and irritation in it than a grasp of the hand. This friction causes an unpleasant feeling even to the milker, who is obliged to lubricate the teat frequently with milk, and to wet it at first with water.

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POULTRY

Animal Matter in Winter

Discussion this week is on the question of procuring, preparing and feeding animal matter to laying hens in winter. The contributions published herewith offer many suggestions which the average poultrykeeper might adopt in his feeding. Animal matter in the feed is an absolute necessity in winter egg production, and we believe the advice offered will be appreciated by our readers. First award is given to N. C. Trench, Alta., and second to Pasmore's Poultry Yards, B.C.

Uses Beef Scraps, Heads and Bone

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In reply to the questions "What do you feed to supply animal matter to hens during the winter months? How do you prepare and feed it, and have previous results shown it to be satisfactory?" I would say that we feed all the fresh meat we can obtain. Our butcher gives us any waste scraps he happens to have, and we can get beef heads for the asking from the same place. These are skinned and placed in the houses or runs. The hens peck what they can from the frozen head. With a small axe we chop off small pieces of meat and bone daily, which the hens devour greedily. We also smash with a heavy hammer any bones we can get, heating in the stove first so as to make them brittle.

The hens did well on this all last winter and in spite of extreme cold in the houses we were able to ship from ninety pullets, from three to six dozen eggs per week, from the end of November till the beginning of March, when the increase was large.

We realize that this method is somewhat crude and applicable to certain cases only, but it was the cheapest thing for us. Had we been able to obtain skim milk, blood meal or ground green bone as cheaply, just as good results could have been had.

With reference to other feeds, we used dry feeds only, wheat the chief grain, with about a third barley or oats, fed in six inches of clean wheat straw from three to four o'clock in the afternoon. The morning meal was half a pail of table scraps, raw potato peelings, raw cabbage or a few roots. In each house were self-feeding hoppers, with a continued supply of bran or chop, one with grit and lime stone or broken egg shell, and a box of charcoal.

By keeping these before the hens they balanced their own rations, could not overeat, yet never went hungry and had to scratch for their living, while it did away with the danger of mashes freezing or souring in their crops, and was less trouble.

N. C. TRENCH.



ATTRACTIVE ROSE HEDGE ON FARM OF WM. SHEPHERD.

Feeding for Winter Eggs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

As you invite discussions on poultry questions I shall give my experience of nearly a life-time in the poultry business. It is understood that there are two ways of feeding poultry, one for egg production and the other for egg hatching, so we shall assume the question is feeding for egg production, as this is the season of the year when new laid eggs sell at the highest prices. Great progress has been made during the last ten years in the matter of feeding poultry scientifically, and all over the country it is evident this question will stand a lot more discussion. However, to get down to the question of animal food during winter, its preparation and results, I am in favor of feeding daily a plentiful supply of meat such as is discarded by the butchers as not fit for their customers, especially beef scraps, liver, beef heads, etc., wholesome meat, either raw or cooked and mixed with bran and middlings. We also feed cut green bone every day which is most beneficial. We feed about one pound to sixteen or twenty birds. It is also absolutely essential to give plenty of green food in the form of cabbage, potatoes, mangels, lettuce and ground clover, with a plentiful supply of oyster shell, grit, gravel or charcoal. Pure water should be kept before the birds at all times. To obtain a highly colored yolk it is necessary to cook beets, onions, turnips, squash or pumpkins and mix them dry with bran, middlings, cut clover and corn meal, and the mixture always fed warm in winter. The drinking water also is better for being warmed.

Our experience has been that the more good

wholesome meats we feed in reasonable quantities with a variety of clean good grain the more eggs we gather, our layers producing from three to five eggs each per week and the thermometer often ranging from thirty to fifty below zero. In fact the cold never seemed to effect the laying. During the winter it is most essential that poultry should be fed animal matter of some kind, and that it should always be sweet and wholesome, or serious results may follow, such as feather pulling and bowel trouble. If meat scraps are not available or are too expensive, desiccated fish, if it can be secured, will be of much benefit. Be sure not to feed wet, soggy mashes. If you happen to live near a creamery or butter farm, so you can have skimmed milk or buttermilk to feed your poultry, it is most beneficial and also egg producing.

There is a false idea that salt is injurious to fowl, but our experience has led us to the opposite conclusions. On the other hand these boiled meats and mashes should be reasonably seasoned with a little salt to make them palatable, but do not overdose the ration. In conjunction with the above mentioned feed if one provides warm quarters for his poultry he will get plenty of good-flavored eggs. If not the trouble likely is that the hens are not of a laying strain and the best thing to do is to send them at once to the shambles or put them in the oven at home.

B. C. PASMORE'S POULTRY YARDS.

HORTICULTURE

Beautifying Home Surroundings

Attractive and well equipped farm homes in Western Canada are on the increase. Successful crop seasons always insure desirable changes around the home the following season. But many have not waited for the crop returns of 1909 to fill them with the desire to beautify their home surroundings. In the Rathwell District, Manitoba, Wm. Shepherd has spared no pains in making his place present a cosy homelike appearance. The accompanying illustrations give some idea of what has been done. A point worth noting is the fact that very little cash outlay was required.

The rose hedge has been planted about three years. In the beginning of May small trees about two feet long were planted so close that the branches of the trees touched each other in the row. The land in which they were planted had been in garden crops for a few years. Cultivation was continued after the trees were set and they have grown quickly after they were properly started.

The gate posts at the entrance cost about \$1.50 each. They were procured specially from Winnipeg. The gates are woven wire, and cost \$10.00 or \$12.00. The box which can be seen behind the gate is used for meat, as Mr. Shepherd is a member of the beef ring in that district.

The trees along the drive are Manitoba maples for the first five rods, and then there is a single row on each side, maple and Norway spruce alternating. The rows are two rods apart across the drive. They have been planted about nine



DRIVEWAY ON FARM OF WM. SHEPHERD THAT SHOWS TASTE AND REASONABLE ATTENTION

years. The small trees shown in the illustration are flowering shrubs, such as lilacs, honeysuckles, spiraea, flowering currants. These stand about one rod apart across drive. There are different kinds of flowers among them.

The drive is eighteen rods long from the gates to the end of the straight road, which can be seen. The gates open on to the main road, west of the house. A narrow border of grass runs down each side of the flower beds which border the drive. The roadway is ten feet wide and is the natural soil (sandy loam). The cost was not very high, as most of the work was done in spare time. In making it it was first plowed to the centre and then harrowed, finishing with the land roller and garden rake. All that is needed now is to keep it well hoed and raked.

A back drive leads into the farmyard; so that it is not necessary to run heavy loads down the front drive. The house stands about fourteen rods down on the left back about two rods from the drive. The grounds are well planned—so much so that second prize was awarded at the Winnipeg exhibition of 1908 for the best laid out farmstead.

The wild rose hedge is as nice as anyone could wish for, and it does not cost much. The smell alone is worth something, and the red berries in the fall look very nice. Ten years ago these grounds were covered with wild scrub; but a little hard work and careful planning go a long way. Mr. Rathwell has been very successful with planting Russian poplar, Manitoba maple, cottonwood, elm, ash, and Russian willow. He advises that they be kept cultivated for four or five years. Some of his Russian poplars are twenty feet high and seven inches through the butt, and were planted from cuttings in 1901.

Apple Growing in Manitoba

Six boxes of apples, grown in the Morden district, Manitoba, were shipped some time ago to Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, England, for exhibition purposes in the Old Land. Manitoba is building up quite a reputation in fruit growing. Apple displays from the Morden district were made this year at Omaha, Kansas City and Springfield fairs in the United States, where they attracted a good deal of attention. The six boxes sent to London averaged 40 pounds in weight each, and have been used to demonstrate to intending British immigrants that the prairie west can produce more than hard wheat.

Profits in Co-Operation

The statement of a small syndicate of fruit growers in the vicinity of Nelson with regard to the years' operations in shipping and marketing their fruit is interesting. A year ago, and the year previous, the returns through the local fruit growers' association were so unsatisfactory that this year the association was discontinued but in lieu of this a number of growers formed a small association of their own. In spite of past failures through mismanagement they felt that they could obtain better results through shipping together than otherwise, and the final returns just made public fully justifies their position.

The net average returns on strawberries amounted to \$2.15 per crate of twenty-four boxes, while raspberries realized \$2.65 per crate net. The returns on cherries were from ten to twelve cents a pound, according to the way the fruit was packed. Wet weather in July prevented a considerable quantity of small fruits being shipped to outside points. As it was, the sixteen growers in the syndicate exported fruit to the extent of \$5,000 at a working expense of only five per cent.

As a result of the satisfactory way in which the business has been conducted the operations of the present syndicate will be extended, and the membership will be increased. One of the greatest difficulties encountered was the competition of individual growers who were selling fruit in the same towns and cities as the syndicate and at various prices. With a larger membership this will be eliminated.

Creston fruit growers are making arrangements for the erection of a galvanized steel warehouse large enough to hold ten carloads of fruit. It is being built under the agreement recently made by the B. C. Government, whereby they provide a large part of the necessary money, only charging the fruit association a nominal rate of interest.

E. W. DYNES.

FIELD NOTES

The Dominion Government has made a grant of \$1,000 to the Brandon Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show. This grant was the result of Hon. Clifford Sifton and President J. D. McGregor waiting on Hon. Sydney Fisher and urging just claims to support.

Send Old Address

When advising us of change of post office address do not neglect to give the old address as well as the new. Recently several subscribers have sent word that they wanted the address of their paper changed, but no hint was given as to where they formerly lived. Without this we are not in a position to look up particulars and make the desired change.

"Anti-Corner" Men Lost

After an exciting time and a gathering in of outside voters, the proposed "anti-corner" amendment to the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade was defeated. The vote stood 359 to abolish "corners" and 409 against this change. The result is that the rules remain as they were, and those who are shrewd enough and have the inclination can run corners when they wish.

Winter Fair Judges

At the Brandon Winter Fair in March cattle and swine will be judged by R. J. Kinzer, professor of animal husbandry in Kansas State Agricultural College. Professor Kinzer has judged at the Chicago International and is recognized as a fair and competent man.

Poultry awards will be made by Sharp Butterfield, of Windsor, Ont. This expert needs no introduction as a poultry judge, as he has performed acceptably at leading shows in all parts of the Dominion.

Money for Good Road

By the request of the late Timothy Eaton, of Toronto, \$10,000 was placed at the disposal of A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works for Ontario, to improve Dundas street running out of that city. During the fall months Mr. Campbell has endeavored to use the money to advantage.

The road is first graded with a grading machine. Then crushed stone is laid, and it is smoothed by the passage of heavy steam rollers. On the existing foundation a layer of coarse stone is first placed and rolled. On top of this three layers of stone in diminishing sizes are laid, and pounded down by the rollers until a final surface is made with limestone dust that cements the broken stone and gives a finish equal to asphalt. A road finished in this way will not only endure the heaviest traffic, but will throw off the rainfall and be in passable condition the year round.

Afforestation Gives Employment

Experiments carried on in Yorkshire by Leeds City Council are referred to by J. M. Mussen, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Leeds, England, in a recent issue of Trade and Commerce Weekly Report. This report says:

As these afforestation works were started and have been carried on mainly to find employment for the unemployed, any criticism of the scheme must necessarily involve criticism of the unemployed. In the opinion of some, there is no doubt that the scheme has been an extremely costly one, if not a failure. The fact seems beyond question, according to some experts, that on afforestation work the unemployed have proved costly, inasmuch as they have no knowledge of the work, and it has been impossible to supervise their work properly without greatly increasing the cost of supervision.

The details may prove of interest. In the season 1908-9, the total number of men sent to the afforestation works by the distress committee was 181. Of this number 34 were discharged for various reasons; 16 left owing money for lodgings; 9 left owing money for boots; and only 15 worked the full 16 weeks

United States Crop Returns

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture has made preliminary estimates of the production of most of the important crops of the United States, a summary of which, with comparisons, is as follows:

CROP.	1909.	1908.	5-Year Av. 1903-1907.
Corn, bushels.	2,767,316,000	2,668,651,000	2,585,877,000
Winter wheat, bushels.	432,920,000	437,908,000	412,719,000
Spring wheat, bushels.	291,848,000	226,694,000	237,791,000
Oats, bushels.	983,618,000	807,156,000	870,251,000
Barley, bushels.	164,636,000	166,756,000	148,155,000
Flax, bushels.	25,767,000	25,805,000	26,121,000
Potatoes, bushels.	367,473,000	278,985,000	289,400,000
Hay, tons.	64,166,000	70,798,000	60,671,000

allowed by the Act. The number of trees planted during the season was 309,500, including oak, beech, sycamore, larch, Scotch fir, spruce, birch, Douglas fir, common ash and alder. The average number of trees allotted per acre was 3,684. The cost per acre, including labor, superintendence, plant and material, worked out at £13 12s. 1d. per acre for the "unemployed" men. The cost per acre for the work done by the "permanent" staff during the same season was only £7 4s. 5d. per acre. The actual savings on the labor between the unemployed men and permanent staff, according to the official report, is £5 19s. 0d. per acre in favor of the permanent staff.

A statement made by a critic that the unemployed men were expected to plant 1,000 trees a day is denied. The official reply is that the men were expected to keep at work and plant as many as their physical condition allowed—to plant 1,000 to 1,200 trees per day is considered a day's work for a skilled man, and hundreds of young woodmen can and do plant that number, and plant them well. Twelve of the permanent men in Washburn last spring planted from 800 to 1,200 per man a day, while the unemployed on similar land were only doing 300 to 400.

Live-Stock Men Meet

The executive of the Manitoba Live-stock Association, met last week in Winnipeg and made special arrangements for making this year's Winter Fair at Brandon the best on record. Several prominent authorities from Eastern Canada and the United States will deliver addresses. The program of breed meetings stands: Cattle breeders', March 7 at 7.30; sheep and swine breeders', March 8 at 9.30 a. m.; horse breeders', March 9 at 9.30 a. m. A joint meeting of all the associations will be held on Wednesday evening.

A deputation waited on Premier Roblin and asked for an increased grant to the fair this year. Nothing definite was promised. The Horse Breeders' Association favor the prosecution of stallion owners who failed to have their horses enrolled during the past season.

Representatives of the express companies were approached with a view to getting special rates on live-stock. It is considered that a lower express rate would encourage the shipment of pure-bred sheep and swine. The express company representatives promised to consider the proposition.

American Breeders' Association

The American Breeders' Association, organized in response to a long felt need and to satisfy a desire among the breeders of animals and plants for a central agency through which these interests might work effectively in furthering their common welfare, will hold the annual convention this year at Omaha, Neb., in conjunction with the national corn exposition on December 8, 9 and 10. The objects of this organization are chiefly three: 1, to determine the laws of inheritance in animals and plants; 2, to learn the application of these laws to increasing the intrinsic, commercial and artistic values of living things; 3, to aid in bringing about this desired improvement through associated effort.

Practical animal and plant breeders, aided by scientific investigators and with the co-operation of public agencies, are directing their energies chiefly to the study of the little understood laws of heredity in living things, and the determination of such practical methods as can be applied in the actual improvement of plant and animal forms. This work is being centered in committees of from three to seven members, who are leaders along the lines for which they are chosen. Such problems as the business side of animal breeding, breeding meat-ness of animals, the business side of plant breeding, breeding sugar crops, fiber crops, forage crops, cereal crops; breeding swine, breeding carriage horses, running horses, trotting horses, draft horses; breeding insects and bees, breeding fruits, breeding ornamental plants; breeding for the dairy, breeding general purpose cattle; the scientific investigation of the theory of heredity are taken up by committees adapted to each subject. These committees report to the association at its annual and other meetings on the progress of their work and will make such recommendations to the society as they find wise and expedient. In this way the energies of the association will be centered upon the specific problems before it. W. M. Hays, Washington, D. C., is the secretary.

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UNION OF MANITOBA MUNICIPALITIES

The sixth annual convention of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities was held last week at Portage la Prairie. Upwards of 250 delegates from the various municipalities in the province were in attendance, and some important proposed legislation discussed and acted on. The chief function of the Union of Municipalities is to recommend legislation to the provincial and federal governments. It is assumed that those nearest the people are in the best position to judge of what the people require, and for some time it has been the policy of the provincial government to follow closely with legislation the recommendations made by the Union of Municipalities. The results have been beneficial all around, and now, after six years of existence, the Union of Manitoba Municipalities is a sort of house of commons for the province—a body that initiates movements for better laws and better local government.

This year two or three important questions were forward. The noxious weed problem was considered at length, and a resolution passed finally recommending changes in the Noxious Weeds Act. The question of road building received more attention than ever before at any Union of Municipalities or other meeting in Manitoba, a Good Roads Association having been formed in the province to further the building of better roads and the improvement of existing highways. A resolution was adopted requesting the government to appoint a highway commissioner whose duty would be to superintend road construction. Other matters of smaller general importance than these two were considered and are referred to in order in the report of the proceedings, which follows. President J. F. C. Menlove, Virden, in the annual presidential address, reviewed the results of the work of the union during the past year, commenting on amendments made during 1908 to the Municipal Act on recommendation of the convention of a year ago. The telephone question was touched on, the president commending favorably the adoption of municipal ownership of telephones.

EDUCATING WEED INSPECTORS

Principal W. J. Black, of the M. A. C., spoke to the convention on the weed question. He stated that the loss from weeds each year in Manitoba was more than was expended for education. Whatever means are employed in the prevention or eradication of noxious weeds, inspection is necessary. Securing local men to act as weed inspectors was difficult. There is a sentiment against the inspectors, and local men, too, are frequently not qualified for the work. After carefully considering the weed question, and the difficulties confronting inspectors, he believed that if local inspectors could be afforded an opportunity of studying the weed question, of learning the names and habits of the different species, of becoming acquainted with the best means for eradicating, they could be in a much better position to carry out the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act. It was suggested, therefore, that a short course for weed inspectors, or a convention of these men should be held at the agricultural college before the season's work began, when they could study the weed question under the direction of experts, and discuss ways and means of carrying out the provisions of the act.

Principal Black said he scarcely expected all the weed inspectors in the province to attend such a course, but believed that twenty at least could be induced to attend, and the college would feel justified in arranging for a course, if that number could be enrolled. The suggestion was endorsed by a committee of the Union, and steps will be taken to carry it into effect.

In discussing this question a number of delegates pointed out some serious weaknesses in the present Noxious Weeds Act. The fact that the reeve of a municipality is required to co-operate with the Provincial Weed Inspector in making prosecutions places the reeve in a rather awkward position with the ratepayers. Objection was also made to the power conferred on the Provincial Inspector under the existing act to cut down weeds, regardless of expense.

TO WHOM DO FINES BELONG?

Another objection to the Noxious Weed Act arises from the fact that nobody seemingly knows whether fines collected from prosecutions belong to the municipality or the province. In some municipalities the money collected is held by the magistrate before whom the prosecution was made; in some, such sums have been turned over to the province. The following resolution, therefore, was adopted: That all fines collected under the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act be retained by the municipalities to help in defraying expenses of enforcing the act.

APPROVE OF COURSE FOR INSPECTORS

A resolution was adopted later by the convention approving of Principal Black's suggestion, the views of the meeting being embodied in the following terms: That Principal Black of the M. A. C. be requested to hold a convention at the agricultural college at a suitable time, to be attended by

the noxious weed inspectors of the province and all others who may desire to attend the same, and during said convention to give a short course on noxious weeds and their eradication, with special reference to the Noxious Weeds Act.

It was understood that such convention, or short course, should be held early in the year to enable inspectors to return to their municipality in season for work.

REPEAL PRESENT WEEDS ACT

The following resolution was recommended: That the present Noxious Weeds Act be repealed, and an act substituted therefor consisting of one part, and so compiled that its provisions could be easily interpreted. In the discussion of this resolution it was suggested that the municipal officials confer and co-operate with the agricultural society in the district, to discuss the weakness of the present act, and determine what form of act would best carry out the purposes intended. A. M. Campbell, Argyle, stated that such a conference had been already arranged by the Sunnyside Municipality, which it was hoped would be extended to the entire Red River Valley. The resolution was adopted.

THRESHERS CLEANING OUTFITS

A resolution was carried appealing to the provincial government to have such legislation enacted as will compel all threshing outfits and stook-threshing wagons to be properly cleaned before leaving the place in which they have been threshing. This question was pretty thoroughly gone into. It was pointed out by A. C. McPhail, Brandon, that if farmers did not see to it that machines were clean before coming onto their farms it would be difficult to compel threshers to clean their machines by legislating in the way suggested. Stook threshing was characterized by a number of delegates as the potent source of weed seed distribution by threshers' outfits, and the difficulty of getting threshers to thoroughly clean out the stook wagons attended to. It was agreed that the farmer would be in a better position to insist on the machines and wagons being cleaned if he had the law behind him, consequently the legislature will be asked to act on the resolution.

MUNICIPALITIES' INTEREST IN UNIVERSITY

Messrs. McIntyre and Chown, of the University Club, Winnipeg, pressed upon the attention of the convention the claims of the University of Manitoba. Dr. McIntyre made "The Ideal University" the subject of some remarks. He stated that the University of Manitoba was none too favorably regarded in the country, especially in those municipalities where the university still held land; but the Manitoba University was an integral part of the educational system of the province. He suggested as a means for furthering the influence of the university that it should undertake the teaching of certain courses practical in nature, such as mining, engineering, transportation, including the problem of good roads, forestry, political and social sciences. He suggested a provincial university on the lines of the agricultural college.

WHAT IS PRESENT UNIVERSITY?

Dr. Chown, Winnipeg, explained the constitution of the university. It consists of four denominational colleges and faculties of medicine, pharmacy, and arts. The revenue of the University amounts to \$35,000, \$22,000 of which come from the endowment and \$13,000 from the students. The university owns now in Manitoba 87,000 acres of land. The remarks of the gentlemen from the University Club were none too kindly received by some delegates present, especially from some coming from municipalities where there were large areas of university land lying untaxed, to the detriment of the municipality. The executive were instructed to confer with the government and university authority, to discuss ways and means and report at next annual meeting.

LEVYING POLL TAX

A resolution was carried to the effect that all municipalities be granted power to levy and collect poll tax, and that the employer of men liable to the tax should be responsible for payment of the tax, this tax being intended to defray the hospital expenses of any of the men who may be injured or become sick and thus be a charge on the municipality. Object of this is to give municipality a chance to collect something from outside contractors who in some districts bring in gangs of men to work on railroads, in the woods or in gravel pits, these men frequently becoming incapacitated, or in some cases are ill or injured before they come into the municipality, the object in coming being to get free hospital treatment.

MUNICIPAL LAW AT M. A. C.

Reeve Cochran, of Blanchard, moved a resolution which was adopted, asking the government to institute a course in municipal law. The object of the course was to give students an idea of the principles and laws of municipal government. Mr. Cochran, speaking to the resolution, said that in many municipalities officers were elected who had hazy ideas as to what the work of municipal councils was. As the agricultural college was educating men who would be filling the municipal offices of the province, he had

discussed the matter with Premier Roblin and Principal Black, both of whom expressed approval.

TREES FROM DOMINION RESERVES

A number of delegates expressed themselves on the question of farmers being unable to procure trees from Dominion Forest Reserves. A resolution was adopted requesting the federal authorities to grant permits to individual farmers to secure trees for planting on their own farms.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

C. H. Dancer, Deputy Minister of Public Works, opened discussion on the good roads question. He read a paper on road building in which the various difficulties in the way of building roads were touched on. The need of drainage was emphasized. He suggested that in some cases under drainage would be required and in some graded side ditches would be sufficient. A good road required to be tight on top and dry below. A road requires to be properly crowned. The best authorities recommend for earth roads a rise of two inches in the foot, from the ditches to the crown. He recommended the use of the roller on clay roads together with the split log drag in the spring.

PROPOSED GOOD ROADS LEGISLATION

Controller Waugh, of Winnipeg, introduced a resolution requesting legislation to enable municipalities to raise money, superintend and carry out road building as is desired. The resolution read as follows:

That the Government appoint a highway commissioner whose duty will be to lay out, instruct, assist and co-operate with the municipalities in the building and improvement of public highways in such municipalities as shall comply with the provision of the act. Specifications for highways to be prepared by the highway commissioner and passed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The highway commissioner will examine and survey roads upon the request of the municipal council and give an estimate of the cost of the proposed road. The result of such examination and survey in the form of a report with profiles and plans to be filed with the Minister of Public Works and duplicate with the municipal council.

Councils shall pass by-laws for the construction of a proposed road and such by-law shall set out the estimated cost of the work and how such cost shall be raised by assessment. But it is recommended that the cost of all roads under the provisions of this act shall be assessed by the municipality as a whole by uniform rate.

By-laws passed for the construction of a highway shall provide for the issue of debentures or stock, or both, at the option of the municipality, such not to exceed three per cent on the total assessed value of the property in the municipality, the term to run for 30 years, the Government guarantee the bonds or stock and such debentures or stock, when certified to by the municipal commissioner shall be binding upon the municipality and shall not be questioned in any court of law.

Each municipality shall levy a rate for the maintenance of any roads constructed under the provisions of the proposed act, and statute labor shall be abolished entirely. In default of any municipality making a levy for the proper maintenance of highways under this act, the municipal commissioner shall have the right to strike a rate for such purpose.

Each municipality shall appoint a highway superintendent, who shall follow the instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Public Works and see that all the highways are constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications prescribed from time to time by the Department of Public Works or the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

That a request be made to the Government to construct all bridges.

That the road-making machinery of all descriptions shall be included in the cost of the construction of any highway and debentures shall be issued therefor.

That automobiles be taxed \$25.00 each and the fund realized from this tax, together with the fines for infraction of any legislation governing motor vehicles, be applied towards the administration of this act.

That municipalities be given wider powers to regulate the traffic and its character upon highways so as not to injure the roadways.

That a bill be presented at the legislature embodying these proposals.

That a course of lectures be given at the agricultural college on road making and practical demonstrations there of be made at or near the agricultural college.

Controller Waugh and S. R. Henderson, speaking to the resolution explained that the proposed measure was to give power to such municipalities as desired to undertake road building to raise funds, and have the work properly superintended and carried on. Reeve Henderson said that in his municipality the people felt they had been travelling through mud and shovelling mud off the wheels long enough. Consequently some three years ago they built one mile of general road. The road bed was first properly drained, crowned and gravelled. The municipality

has passed a by-law to raise \$20,000, payments to be spread over 30 years, for the construction of highways. They have now 5 1/2 miles of gravel road and everybody is satisfied that results warrant the expenditure made to get them.

Some opposition to the resolution developing in the form given it was finally defeated by the convention and the Good Roads Association submitted the following in its place: That the Government be petitioned to appoint a highway commissioner, whose duty it will be to instruct, assist and co-operate with the municipalities in the building and improvement of public highways.

TO TEACH ROADMAKING AT M. A. C.

The people seem to believe in the agricultural college with an all abiding faith. No less than three new and separate courses were recommended to be taken up at the institution, the last of which was referred to in this resolution unanimously adopted: That a course of lectures be given at the agricultural college on road-making and that practical demonstrations thereof be made at or near the agricultural college.

HOW MUNICIPALITIES SHOULD DEAL WITH CORPORATIONS

Theo. A. Hunt, city solicitor, Winnipeg, delivered a pointed address on this subject. He said that it was generally believed that the public had little chance against a corporation. They cannot be dealt with like private individuals; they operated under corporate means; they held out baits to municipal officers, if not directly then by indirect means, and as many ratepayers are shareholders in the corporation feel quite justified in robbing the public to enrich themselves.

Mr. Hunt said that from years' experience with a corporation and from similar experiences a municipal solicitor he believed that the corporation goes up against a municipal council better equipped to get what they want than the council are to prevent them from getting it, providing what the corporation wants is not in the best interests of the public to grant, which is frequently the case. He illustrated this statement with the classic case of the C. P. R. and Winnipeg. Twenty years or so ago Winnipeg council agreed with the C. P. R. that if the latter would do certain things, which in its own interests as a railway it was bound ultimately to do, the city of Winnipeg would exempt forever from taxation all the property held in the city at that time or at any future time by the Canadian Pacific Railway. When Winnipeg wanted a subway under the tracks on Main street, the same thing practically occurred. The C. P. R. needed the subway more than the city did, but the city didn't know it. Their own interests would have compelled the railway to build a subway inside of two years, but by leading the city to believe that nothing would be done, the railway managed to strike a deal finally where by the city was saddled with most of the expense of the subway. The same thing has happened in other western cities. The trouble in dealing with a corporation always was that the corporation knew what it wanted, was willing to spend time and money to get it, while the public's interests were looked after by officials who were less experienced in these things than the men they were dealing with.

The solicitor advised that a municipality in all cases before granting anything asked for by a corporation should employ experts to look thoroughly into the matter and that legislation should be enacted making it impossible for a municipality to exempt for longer than 10 years.

Meeting for Farmers

Interesting meetings for the benefit of agriculturists in Manitoba are being arranged at Manitoba Agricultural College, February 14 to 19. They are as follows:

February 14th to 19th, Provincial Agricultural Societies' grain exhibition; February 14th to 19th, inclusive, short course for farmers in judging stock, grains, running farm machinery, etc.; February 14th and 15th, Provincial Agricultural Societies' convention to be held in the evenings of both days, beginning at 7.50; February 16th, public meeting; February 17th and 18th, annual convention of the Western Horticultural Society.

Will Form National Organization

The annual meeting of the Dominion Grange was held in Toronto last week, November 24 and 25. One of the most important matters dealt with was the adoption of the proposal to form a national council of farmers. Another important subject dealt with was the proposed Canadian navy. A letter was read from Dr. Goldwin Smith, opposing the navy proposals, and the government was censured for their policy regarding naval construction.

The cement combine, the telephone question and several other political evils were dealt with. The whole grange is a live body, and both sides of politics are represented there. Many of these are independent men, and the farm is their politics.

A lively discussion ensued on the naval question. The committee brought in a report which called attention to the powerful influences in all civilized countries now at work towards the promotion of peace and international good-will. They further viewed with great misgiving the present movement

to create a navy, especially without consulting the people upon the question.

Several resolutions were passed, the most important one being a censure on the Dominion Government for not enforcing the law relative to combines in restraint of trade, the recent cement merger coming in for especial denunciation.

The other resolutions favored the creation of a provincial police system, public ownership of long-distance telephone lines and opposition to the bonusing and subsidizing of private industries.

In view of the present naval question, the question of the initiative and referendum was favorably considered and a resolution to that effect passed.

The question of writing their members of parliament upon all questions of the day was touched upon. E. A. Partridge said that the grangers should take an active part in the nomination of their party candidates and show their interest therein in looking for the best men. Then when a representative's supporters write him, he has to sit up and think.

Following are the objects of the National Association to be formed:

To organize the farm population of the Dominion for the study of social and economic problems having a bearing on the happiness and material prosperity of the people.

To collect and disseminate such material from scientific and literary sources, the annals of class movements; and the records of legislative enactments in our own and other countries, as are necessary for the proper information of our people.

To formulate our demands for legislation and present them through the officers of the association, to the notice of parliament and our different legislative bodies.

To encourage the entry of our farmers into active membership in one or other of the political associations, according to individual predisposition, as a means to make to political parties without distinction responsive to and representative of the demands of the people who form the bulk of the population.

To urge the adoption of co-operative methods by our members (but outside our association) in the purchase and sale of commodities that may be established in the business of exchange.

Grenfell Society's Annual

Grenfell Agricultural Society has long been classed as one of the most progressive in Western Canada. Judging from the seed fair annual meeting and banquet held November 24 and 25 it stands second to no local farmers' organization in Canada. An elaborate prize offering brought out a most creditable display of grains and roots. Then the banquet at night was conducted in such manner and with such spread as to throw many city functions in the shade. It is such annual functions as this that keep an agricultural community alive and bring it into prominence.

At the seed grain fair and root show awards were made by Angus MacKay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, and F. H. Reed, representative of the Seed Branch, Regina. The possible score was 100. Five prizes totalling \$150 were offered for 10 bushel lots of wheat any variety. Handsome prizes were offered for fourteen sections, including all grains and root crops.

The prize-winners and scores were:

- 10 bushels of wheat, any variety (100 possible points) — 1, R. A. Box, 94; 2, P. Leech, 90 1/2; 3, R. Mills, 90 1/2; 4, H. Welch, 88; 5, W. Ingram, 87.
- 2 bushels of wheat, any variety (100 possible points) — 1, R. H. Wright, 93 1/2; 2, P. Leech, 91; 3, J. B. Linnell, 90; 4, F. J. Dash, 89 1/2.
- 10 bushels of white oats (100 possible points) — 1, P. Leech; 2, R. Mills; 3, E. B. Armstrong.
- 2 bushels of oats, any variety — 1, J. R. Mitchell; 2, P. Leech; 3, J. B. Linnell.
- 2 bushels 6-rowed barley — 1, H. Nicol; 2, F. J. Dash; 3, P. Leech.
- 1 bushel of peas — 1, F. J. Dash.
- 1 bushel of grass seed, rye grass, timothy or clover — 1, A. J. Leveridge; 2, R. J. Masters; 3, J. R. Mitchell.

Awards for potatoes and roots went to J. Mitchell, A. Switzer, F. J. Dash, L. J. Hobson and R. J. Masters.

For five years Grenfell has offered the highest cash prizes of any society in Canada. The result is that farmers procure the very best seed and pay strict attention to details in their effort to win.

The energetic secretary, A. Gowler, leaves nothing undone that will contribute to the success of all functions undertaken by the Society. At the banquet on Thursday night over 400 were present. The president, John Nicholls, was honored by the presentation of a purse in token of appreciation of his long and valued services.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, and W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner for the same province, are visiting the fat-stock shows at Chicago and Guelph.

Experiments under irrigation

Experiments conducted on the irrigated part of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm are reported on by Superintendent Fairfield.

A change from last season was made in the plans for carrying out the varietal tests on the irrigated farm. It was decided not to use the total number of varieties

in testing the grains on the irrigated farm that were used on the non-irrigated farm. There are two reasons for this. The first is, that grain is probably not destined to form the leading crops grown on irrigated lands in this part of the province, and the second that results from the non-irrigated farm as to the most suitable varieties will, in a large measure, apply to irrigated lands. Therefore, only a few varieties of wheat, oats and barley have been used in the varietal tests.

Particulars will appear in our issue next week.

Weed Inspector for Alberta Dead

T. B. R. Henderson, since 1906, chief weed inspector for Alberta, died last week from an attack of typhoid. The late Mr. Henderson was born in Ontario, and educated at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, graduating with the B. S. A. degree in 1906. Since assuming charge of the weed inspection department of Alberta, Mr. Henderson had worked earnestly to carry out the duties of his office. And most of us know that those duties frequently are not the easiest to perform.

Mr. Henderson was a young man, who succeeded by his natural courtesy, kindness and tact in making for himself warm friends among the farmers of Alberta.

A head of Preston wheat five inches in length and well filled with plump kernels was sent to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE office last week by H. H. Shields, of the Dauphin district. Mr. Shields says this was fairly representative of a crop grown on potato land.

Agriculture in Transvaal

The October number of *The Agricultural Journal*, issued by the Agricultural Department of the Transvaal, contains much that is interesting along agricultural lines. Considerable space is devoted to a discussion of a proposition to establish a national college of agriculture for the Transvaal. Sections comprising several pages each are given over to veterinary, chemistry, botany, entomology, dairy and household science. Dry farming also is discussed to show the general principles.

U. S. Agricultural Report

According to the thirteenth annual report of the secretary of agriculture for the United States, 1909 has been the most prosperous of all years. The value of farm products is placed at \$8,760,000,000, a gain of \$869,000,000 over 1908. The value of the products has nearly doubled in ten years. The report says: "Eleven years of agriculture, beginning with a production of \$4,417,000,000 and ending with \$8,760,000,000! A sum of \$70,000,000,000 for the period! It has paid off mortgages, it has established banks, it has made better homes, it has helped to make the farmer a citizen of the world, and it has provided him with means for improving his soil and making it more productive."

Secretary Wilson concludes his review of the production of 1909 as follows: "The agricultural production of 1909 must add much to the prosperity of of farmers. The record is unexampled in wealth production and tells of abundance in quantity. Year by year the farmer is better and better prepared to provide the capital and make the expenditures needed to improve his agriculture and to educate his children for farm life and work."

Every phase of agriculture is covered in this elaborate report. The result of investigations by experts and facts and figures showing the actual situation in farm commodities fill many pages and give interesting information.

Events of the week

F. W. Heubach of Winnipeg has been appointed vice-consul for Mexico as representative of that country in Canada.

Alf. Shrubbs, the English runner, and Tom Longboat, the Onandago Indian, ran a sixteen mile race last week at Winnipeg for the championship of the world. Shrubbs won easily, his time being 1 hour, 34 minutes 50 seconds.

Returns of the election in British Columbia, indicate that the McBride government (Conservative) has been returned with an increased majority. The election was fought out on the government bonus to the C. N. Railway.

The breaking in of a flume head at Lac Du Bonnet, which furnishes electric power to Winnipeg, deprived that city of light and power for several days last week. The breakdown was the most serious that has occurred since the power works were established.

The Lords are discussing the budget, with the chances strong that they will reject it. Lord Rosebery, ex-premier of England made an important speech the other day in the Upper House in which he advised that body to adopt the budget as submitted by the commons, declaring that the House of Lords is capable of facing the popular hurricane. He describes the present situation as the gravest since 1832.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

The grain situation has not changed sufficiently during the past week to enable one to form any better opinion as to what is likely to happen. From the general appearance of things, traders are developing more bullish sentiment. But at present there is enough information and rumor current to generate bear or bull sentiment in about equal proportions. Predictions are made on the one hand that sufficient wheat is in sight or certain to become visible to more than meet consumption demands. On the other hand it is freely predicted that the cereal will sell ten per cent. higher before December has far advanced. One can be either bull or bear these days, and be perfectly satisfied with the security of his position.

Live-stock markets are unchanged in price. At Winnipeg business is declining. American and British markets are in about the condition reported in the last review.

Grain

It is difficult to say anything new of the wheat situation. Markets at the beginning of the week opened quiet but strong. This condition was maintained throughout the week. World's shipment fell behind the week previous but this was to be expected since shipments for that week had been abnormal. The undertone is strong and so far as can be judged from information at hand regarding supply and demand, shipments and the outlook in the South, there is small likelihood of any immediate change of any magnitude in values.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
Wheat	11,093,628	11,974,598	7,247,212
Oats	3,986,863	3,639,310	1,849,114
Barley	879,580	772,787	673,000

Flax in store at Fort William and Port Arthur last week was 615,141 as against 153,829 last year.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Nov. 19, was 7,024,513, as against 7,026,718 last week, and 4,974,041 last year. The total shipments for the week were 3,119,102, last year 4,442,875. Amount of each grade was:

	1909	1908
No. 1 Hard	43,136	4,947
No. 1 Northern	1,907,783	506,565
No. 2 Northern	2,489,163	956,324
No. 3 Northern	1,257,269	1,308,791
No. 4	323,250	662,056
No. 5	84,017	307,905
Other grades	919,892	1,217,552
	7,024,513	4,974,041

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN VISIBLE

Total visible in the United States for the week is placed at 27,945,000, as against 28,787,000 for the week previous and 47,710,000 last year. Oats 13,918,000 last week, 13,703,000 previous week and 8,781,000 last year.

European visible supply last week was 78,000,000 previous week 79,724,000, last year 67,500,000.

The world's visible supply of wheat increased during the week by 835,000 bushel; oats increased 56,000 bushels.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
North America	5,080,000	6,512,000	5,208,000
Russia	6,112,000	8,776,000	2,320,000
Danube	632,000	1,280,000	616,000
India	176,000	328,000	160,000
Argentina	320,000	144,000	504,000
Australia	304,000	112,000	312,000
Chili and N. Africa	208,000	184,000	216,000
	12,832,000	17,336,000	9,336,000

BRADSTREET ON FOREIGN CONDITIONS

Geo. Bradstreet's latest review of foreign crop conditions is inclined to be bearish. Speaking generally the outlook in Europe is favorable. No serious impediment to seeding has been encountered; favorable weather, abundance of moisture and a good start for the winter crop. This pretty well sums up conditions in Europe. The Argentine crop is being cut, harvesting operations beginning in the northern part of the Republic last week. Heavy rains are reported. The Indian outlook has not been discounted by latter reports. The early seeded crop is said to have started well and the outlook is for increasing shipments from that quarter.

WHAT ARE THE BULL FACTORS?

The decreasing volume of American visible is one of the strongest influences bearing on wheat prices at this juncture. The United States are known to have produced a larger crop in 1909 than they did in 1908, but the visible supply of that crop is only slightly more than half of what was in sight at this date last year. American farmers are holding a tremendous quantity of wheat on the farms. When will they sell

and how much will they sell? Those are interesting questions to the buyer and speculator.

Canadian visible shows a slight increase but not large enough to be of much significance. Farmers here are holding more wheat than they ever held before, and the way they will dispose of it and the quantity that will ultimately come out are questions of first interest to traders. To these must be added the uncertainty of The Argentine and Australian crops, and when all the factors influencing present prices are considered and balanced off, bear and bull influence seem of about equal magnitude. What will happen remains as problematical as ever. A good many of those in touch with the situation seem inclined to think that nothing in particular will happen in the immediate future.

AMERICAN BULL TRADERS INCREASING

Despite the fact that operators are more or less at sea on the wheat situation and trading is confined to profit-taking on small price changes, bull sentiment is on the increase, especially in Chicago and particularly in the December option. There seems buyers in Chicago for all the December wheat offering and the price has been as high as \$1.10, practically 2 cents higher than May.

PREDICTS SHARP ADVANCE IN WHEAT

The opinion of a typical bull speculation at this juncture is of interest. James Ranken, Chicago, is an out and out bull in the present situation. He has been speculating in wheat all his life, and has guessed the future pretty closely on several former occasions. In a recent interview he said: "Wheat is a purchase right now. It will sell ten cents higher before January 1, 1910. There have been bear attacks on wheat, but the general conditions surrounding the market shed these attacks like a duck sheds water off its back."

This old time speculator bases his claims for a higher wheat market upon the fact that there is no great surplus in any section, but, on the other hand, that the available grain will all be wanted before another crop is in sight. The comparatively small visible supply and the holdings of the December future by northwestern millers who have sold flour against it and who are likely to demand delivery are under the speculative limelight. Ranken is well posted on conditions in wheat, and he is likely to give the bear shorts more or less trouble during the present bull campaign.

OAT SITUATION UNCHANGED

Oats have been hanging at present values for some time, fractional changes only occurring. Locally demand is good and the market rated fairly strong. Foreign markets are strong. Oat prices depend on wheat. It is noticeable that upward movements in wheat values affect oats more than anything else, and the movement of wheat, whether it be up or down, is going to make the price of oats. American traders in this cereal are tending to become more bullish due to growing bullish sentiment in wheat. At Chicago speculators seem willing to load up in distant oat options which is generally a favorable sign. As in wheat a tremendous volume of the oat crop of 1909 is in farmers' granaries.

CASH PRICES, WINNIPEG

No. 1 Nor.	98½	98½	99½	99½	100	99½
No. 2 Nor.	96½	96½	97½	97½	98	97½
No. 3 Nor.	94½	94½	95½	95½	96	95½
No. 4	91	91	91½	92	90½	92
No. 5	86	86	86½	87	88	87½
No. 6	79	79	79½	80	81	80½
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	93½	94½	94½	95	95½	95
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	91½	92½	92½	93	93½	93
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	91½	92½	92½	93	93½	93
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	89½	90½	90½	91	91½	91
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds	93½	94½	94½	95	95	94½
Rej. 2 Nor. for seeds	92	92½	93	93½	93½	93½
Oats —						
No. 2 White	34	34½	32½	33½	33½	34
No. 3 White	33	33½	31½	32½	33	33
Barley —						
No. 3	46½	46½	46½	47	47½	47½
No. 4	44½	44½	44½	45	45½	45
Flax —						
No. 1 N. W.	156	157½	157½	157	159	159½
No. Man.	154	155½	155½	155	157	157½

CLOSING OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Nov.	98½	98½	99½	100½	100½	99½
Dec.	95½	95½	95½	96½	95½	95½
May	98½	99	99½	99½	99½	99½
Oats —						
Nov.	34	33½	33	33½	34	34½
Dec.	32½	32½	31½	32½	32½	32½
May	35½	35½	35	35½	35½	35½
Flax —						
Nov.	156½	156½	157½	157½	159	159½
Dec.	149½	149½	151½	150	153	153½
May	155½	155½	157	156	158	158

LIVERPOOL PRICES

No. 1 Nor.	117	116½	117½	118½	119½	119½
No. 2 Nor.	Exhausted					

No. 3 Nor.	114	115½	114½	115½	117	117½
Dec.	116½	116½	116½	116½	117½	117½
Mar.	111½	111½	111½	117½	112½	111½
May	109½	110½	109½	109½	110½	109½

Live-Stock

So far as prices go, local live-stock markets are unchanged. Receipts at Winnipeg are declining, though fair deliveries of butcher stock continue to be made. American markets are in about same condition. This is the transition period in cattle receipts, and markets are uncertain. A good deal of half-fat stuff is reported at the leading United States centers, with demand good for stock of quality. At Winnipeg what is being received is the clean up, if it can be called such. British markets are fairly strong, and prices very nearly the same as last quotations.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.10 to \$4.25
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.15
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	3.65 to 3.85
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	3.25 to 3.75
Good butcher cows and heifers	2.75 to 3.25
Medium mixed butcher cattle	2.50 to 3.00
Choice hogs	7.50 to 7.75
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Choice calves	3.00 to 3.50
Medium calves	2.50 to 3.00

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Ave. weight.	Price.
HOGS—		
85 Medium hogs	174	\$7.90
42 " "	169	7.75
28 " "	194	7.65
10 " "	171	7.50
1 Sow	530	6.50
CATTLE—		
12 Steers	1139	3.95
22 " "	1246	4.10
23 " "	987	3.40
29 " "	1050	3.30
21 Steers and heifers	1175	3.75
19 " "	1000	3.60
43 " "	945	3.40
22 " "	91½	3.10
14 " cows	1052	3.50
15 Heifers	957	3.25
1 Cow	1175	3.25
4 " "	11050	3.00
26 " "	899	2.75
3 Bulls	1430	3.00
2 " "	1300	2.75
5 " "	1145	2.50
1 " "	1600	2.25
36 Calves	307	4.00
31 " "	344	3.75
24 " "	341	3.65
SHEEP—		
140 Sheep	107	5.50
105 Lambs	69	6.50

CHICAGO

Some record prices are expected to be made at this market this week. Heavy receipts are reported of stock to be shown at the International and afterwards sold for killing. Prices except on hogs are little changed. Hogs are a fraction higher. Beef cattle \$4.35 to \$9.25; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.20; feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.15; Texans, \$5.00 to \$6.25; Westerners, \$4.50 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.25 to \$5.25; lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.85; hogs, \$8.00 to \$8.25.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$4.25 to \$6.00; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$5.60; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.00; butcher cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.25; feeding steers, \$4.25 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$5.25 to \$6.00; hogs, off cars, \$7.90; fed and watered, \$7.65.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

There is no change of any account in prices quoted for Canadian cattle in leading British markets. Supplies were reported less plentiful, but British meat markets are approaching the season when meat products of various kinds reach market so that a decline in live stock receipts has less effect on prices than they would at any other season. At Liverpool latest cables quote Canadians, 11½c. to 12½c.; rangers, 11c. to 12½c.; bulls, 9½c. to 10½c.; heifers, 11c. to 12½c. Top prices at Glasgow for the week was 13c.; rangers are quoted at 10½c. to 11c.; bulls, 9c. to 10½c.

CALGARY

Despite the severity of the weather the receipts of live stock at the Calgary stock yards during the past few weeks has been exceptionally strong, some prime beeves coming in off the ranges. A number were shipped through to the East, being reloaded here. Prices here remain unchanged. Exports sell from 3½ to 4½, butchers 2½ to 3½. Hogs go as high as 7½, stags selling at 5½ to 6c. There are few offerings of sheep.

* * *

Produce market prices in future will appear in the back part of the paper, on the same page as "Want and For Sale" notices.

Home Journal

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

In Egypt an enormous amount of trouble and expense has been caused by the weeds and other vegetable growths which spread so rapidly as to choke canals and other waterways in a few days. Clearing by hand has been found impossible in one district, so a motor boat has been equipped with a unique weed cutter and placed in service. The cutting attachment consists of a pair of V-shaped knives with sharp and powerful blades, worked by belt from the propeller shaft. They trail along the bottom of the waterway, cutting the growth off at the roots. It is said that the little boat will clear as much as five acres an hour.—*London Globe.*

Demonstrations conducted in London by Louis Brennan have proved conclusively that the gyroscope can be practically applied to railroad operation on a single track. Thus the monorail, which it is claimed will eventually revolutionize the railway systems of the world, seems brought within the bounds of practicability. The inventor has now completed a full-sized car and fitted it with gyroscopes, and at Cuttingham he has given a demonstration which was entirely successful. Forty persons were carried in the car up and down a straight single-rail track, and round and round a circular track 220 yards in length.

This column does not often take note of society events, but a wedding that took place in Chicago on the 18th of November is of sufficient interest to all Canadians to explain its presence here. On that date Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell was married to Miss Anna E. MacClanahan. Dr. Grenfell's work among the deep sea fishermen of the Labrador and Newfoundland is known all over the world. To those simple, hard-working folk he is preacher, doctor, lawyer and general encourager, and he can do anything from sailing a ship to building a house. He is the first man to receive a decoration from the King as an acknowledgment of purely missionary services. There will be many sincere wishes formulated all over the world for his happiness.

One by one the men and women who saw the beginning of the white man's habitation of the Canadian prairie are slipping away. Just a day or two ago Mrs. Anne Scott laid down the burden of her nearly ninety years, all spent in Manitoba. She was born in 1820 at Park's Creek about eleven miles north of Fort Garry. Her father had come out from the Orkneys to serve the Hudson's Bay Company in 1798, while her mother's father came for the same purpose in 1763. Mrs. Scott was married at the age of twelve, and her honeymoon was a trip in a Red River cart from Fort Garry to Fort Pitt. The old stone house built by her husband at St. Andrew's is still standing and occupied.

In order to encourage the schools in their efforts to carry out their work along the lines of the new education, several of the municipalities throughout Manitoba this year offered prizes for the best kept school grounds, including a school garden. The horticultural society also offered prizes for a similar purpose in each inspectorial division, and the Winnipeg exhibition board offered two prizes as well for competition by all the schools of the province. In the East Central inspectorial division, the Otto school district of Oak Bluff won the exhibition first prize and Carleton, S. D., near Morris, won the second place. Otto school also won the horticultural society first prize and Gertie school, near Bergen, the second. Otto school won the Macdonald municipal prize, while Gertie won the Rosser first and Little Mountain school, near Winnipeg,

won the second. In the municipality of St. Francois Xavier, Elm Bank school was the prize winner. In Grey municipality, Elm Creek won first and Sunnydale second. Wilson Glen and Ladysmith schools were the successful ones in South Norfolk municipality. In the municipality of Morris, Carleton and Silver Plains schools won.

Isaac B. Thatcher, a clerk, of Washington, has returned from a visit to Isaac B. Thatcher, of Easton, Pa. The name is not the only coincidence. Both are civil war veterans. Each married a woman named Mary. Each man's wife's maiden name was White. Each man's mother bore the Christian name Hannah. Each has a son Charles. Although they have traced their respective ancestry back for five generations, they have been able to establish no relationship. Twelve years ago a cousin of the Washington Thatcher, riding on a train in Virginia, met the Easton Thatcher. The two began to correspond, and this year the Easton Isaac B. Thatcher invited the Washington ditto to

What will it Matter?

"What will it matter in a little while
That for a day
We met and gave a word, a touch, a smile,
Upon our way?
What will it matter whether lives were brave
And hearts were true,
That you gave me the sympathy I crave,
As I gave you?
These trifles! can it be they make or mar
A human life?
Are souls as lightly swayed as rushes are
By love or strife?
Yea, yea: a look the fainting heart may break,
Or make it whole.
And just one word, if said for love's sweet sake,
May save a soul."

visit him. When the latter stepped off the train at Easton there were fully 100 persons on the platform, and he cudgeled his brain to think how he should know his namesake when he came face to face with a man he had never seen before. Instinctively, he says, each thrust out his hand and said "Hello, Isaac B. Thatcher!"

The Chewing Gum Supply

All the apprehension of which humanity is capable is not confined to the near approach of Halley's comet. To that large portion of the human race in America who chew gum the prophesied permanent failure of the chicle crop of Yucatan comes with a shock. The agitation for the conservation of natural resources did not come in time to prevent the overtapping of the gum tree, and the nonperishable delicacy is likely to become as extinct as the dodo. Prices will go up until only millionaires will be able to buy tutti-frutti and other brands now favorites of the common folk. What will become of all the energy now expended in grinding away at an elusive rubbery wad that refuses to be ground? Frances Willard once reckoned that the energy used by the people of Canada and the United States in chewing gum was sufficient, if properly applied, to drive all the mills east of the Mississippi River. Surely if rightly used the average family, to whom gum will be a luxury, can arrange to light or heat the modern flat by jaw-power.

About Divorce

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I saw some time ago an article on divorce in which you invited the question to be discussed. I, for one, would like to see the subject gone into as it affects myself.

"Should divorce be made easier?" I do not see why it should not. My first wife died and left me with three children, and I married again in Scotland and came to this country. My wife's brother and I were in business together and we had a disagreement, as a result of which my wife went and stayed with her mother and brother ever since. We have one boy about five years old. Can I take this boy? I know he will have hard lines staying with her brother, as I was not on friendly terms with him, and if the boy does anything displeasing he will suffer for it. There will likely be no possible chance of my getting a divorce in this country, and I may have to leave the country on that account. In Scotland I would have no difficulty in obtaining a divorce on the ground of desertion. Is there any possible chance of divorce being made easier in Canada? The desire is mutual in this case, and I do not see why it should not be easily secured under such circumstances. I, for one, cannot see but what it would be best for all if divorce were made easier and cheap.

SUBSCRIBER.

(The question discussed in the editorial to which you refer was not that divorce in Canada should be granted for less cause than is now the law, but that in cases where divorce was justifiable the innocent party should not have to retain the bond simply because the cost of having it severed was excessive. In the case of the child in most of the provinces the father is recognized as the legal custodian. In Alberta and Saskatchewan, however, the mother may petition the court or judge to make an order delivering children under twelve into her custody, to remain with her until such time as the judge shall prescribe.)

Reform Farms for Unruly Boys

Winnipeg aldermen are thinking of establishing a farm adjacent to the city, where some of those will go who are now sent to jail. Unruly boys and young men accused of some small crime are sent to jail to be "reformed," to consort with hardened criminals and taught to believe that society has some grudge against them. That, of course, is not what prisons are intended to do, but it is what they do for a surprisingly large percentage of prisoners. So the idea is to have a farm where first offenders and those capable of being reformed may be sent. Such a system is in operation in New York State, not generally though, and has been pronounced satisfactory. The energy of the prisoners finds an outlet in farm and garden work and outdoor recreation. The prisoners are under the least restraint possible. They are given an opportunity to reform, and are surrounded by influences that make reform possible.

On the one reform farm in operation in New York, from six to a dozen boys are housed in a cottage in charge of a man and his wife. A gymnasium and playground are provided, and three hours each day devoted to school work and manual training. The idea of the reform farm is not merely to restrain bad boys, but to develop what is good in them; train them to become useful citizens, instead of making them enemies of society.

The annual examination list of the medical students in the Paris hospitals is headed for the first time on record by a woman, Mlle. Romme. Her male competitors greeted the result of the examination with cries of "Conspuez Le Jury." The disturbance lasted for a quarter of an hour.

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4.00 to 4.15
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3.25 to 3.75
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2.50 to 3.00
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5.00 to 5.50
3.00 to 3.50
2.50 to 3.00

BASES weight. Price.
174 \$7.90
169 7.75
194 7.65
171 7.50
530 6.50

1139 3.95
1246 4.10
987 3.40
1050 3.30
1175 3.75
1000 3.60
945 3.40
911 3.10
1052 3.50
957 3.25
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1050 3.00
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HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

WITH THE KING FOR HIS WORK

These were the potters, and those that dwelt among plants and hedges: there they dwelt with the king for his work.—1 Chron., iv.: 23.

It is interesting to find little items of everyday concerns tucked in among the long lists of names in the Bible. This fourth chapter of 1. Chronicles is filled with names which certainly are not interesting to most of us. We don't care to hear that "Meonothai begat Ophrah," for instance. We are quite ready to agree with the statement of verse 22: "And these are ancient things." But human interests have a fashion of slipping into statistics, in the most human volume—the Bible. In the 3rd verse is a list of names of men, "and the name of their sister was Hazeleponi." What part did she play in their life-work? I wonder. A little further on we are told some interesting facts about Jabez—about his character, his birth, and his prayer. We should be surprised to find a prayer in the midst of a modern list of this kind, but it makes us feel that Jabez was a real person, with both material and spiritual desires, like the rest of us. Then there is mention of some who "were craftsmen," and others "that wrought fine linen." Then we come to "the potters, and those that dwelt among plants and hedges," of whom it is said, "there they dwelt with the king for his work."

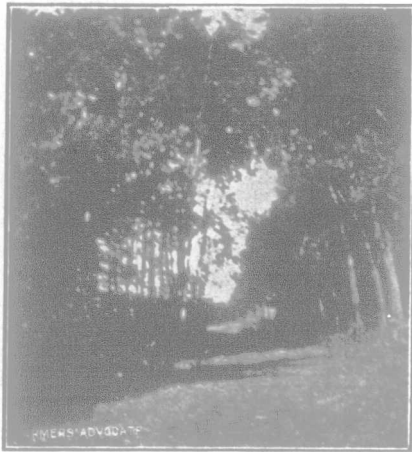
Did you ever realize—you farmers—that you, who dwell among plants and hedges, also dwell with the King of Kings for His work? Christ says: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." Surely you are working with Him, doing your share in the great yearly miracle of the resurrection of the seed that is buried in the earth. When Lazarus was to be raised from the dead, our Lord called the people to help in the great miracle. They could take away the stone and loose Lazarus from the linen cloths which bound him hand and foot. When God comes, with His word of power, to call plants from their sleep of death into new and fruitful life, He wants you to do your part. By your plowing and harrowing, you can "take away the stone," and, at threshing time, you loose the seed from its wrappings. The work in the fields may be done with God and for Him, and be just as truly a holy calling as the work of a missionary. The cheerful, daily endurance of little vexations and disappointments, or the brave acceptance of a cross of pain—pain of heart or body—may be as splendid as the witness of a martyr.

St Paul advises his converts to abide in the vocation in which they find themselves. It ought to be a real "vocation," a work to which God has called them. There he wants to dwell with them for his work. It is a grand thing to remember that the work which has to be attended to each day, is "His work," and that He cares how it is done. I saw the other day that recent researches seemed to point to A. D. 29 as the year of Christ's death. If He was born—as seems likely—four years before the time which was supposed to be correct when Christendom began to reckon that His coming made a new beginning for history, then His life on earth could only have lasted about 33 years. And He spent about 30 of those precious years in the village of Nazareth; working, as soon as he was old enough, like other poor men. Does not that show the dignity and sacredness of common work?

God dwells with you to help you in your work, and He cares about it. He wants you to enjoy the work and to glorify in it, if possible, without growing vain and worldly and selfish, and forgetting the remembrance of His presence in the busy days. He took care to let us know long ago by "artificially" putting in—2 Chron., xxv.: 18—Hobab, the Midianite, as a worthy of note that was with Moses building a wall "between the camp and the Midianites." Neha, iv.: 3. The Midianites were of great interest in the work of the Israelites. They lift the veil of the past and tell us know

that the King does not let anything escape His notice.

There is a story told of one of Emperor Napoleon's soldiers, who was on sentry duty in a lonely spot. After several hours of watching he grew weary. No one appeared to be likely to find out if he took a nap. He laid down his gun, and was just preparing to desert his post when he looked round. There was the emperor standing with folded hands, watching him! So it is with us. The King has called us to our every day work, and He is never forgetful or careless. It is not only that He stoops to dwell with us to help us in our work. He calls us to "dwell with Him for His work." If the work is honest and useful, and is the work He has placed ready for us to do, then it is



BY A SHADY TRAIL.

"His work," and we may live in the atmosphere of heaven while it is being faithfully and cheerfully done.

"The trouble, I think, with us all
Is the lack of a high conceit
If each man thought
He was sent to the spot
To make it a bit more sweet,
How soon we could gladden the world,
How easily right all wrong,
If nobody shirked,
And each one worked
To help his fellows along."

God poured His Spirit into men for the work of prophecy, but He also "filled with the Spirit of God," workmen who were called to cut stones and carve wood, and the engraver, the embroiderer and the weaver.—Exod. xxxv.: 30-35. And what he did then, He is still doing. He gives to one woman wisdom in housekeeping, and inspires another with gifts of teaching. He helps one man to write poetry, and another to be a good, practical farmer. It takes many members to make one body. Because the eyes and ears are not called to toil like the hands or the feet, they are not less necessary to the well-doing of the whole. The world would suffer great loss if there were no poets to inspire multitudes with beautiful ideals, but it would also be sadly crippled if there were no farmers to work with the King in feeding those same multitudes. He gives to each his particular vocation, and works close at the side of each.

George Eliot puts the following quaint words into the mouth of one of her characters:

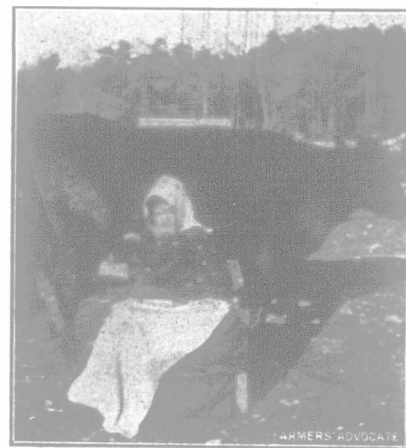
"We must have something beside Gospel in this world. Look at the canals, an' th' aqueducts, an' th' coal-pit engines . . . a man must learn summat besides Gospel to make them things, I reckon. But t' hear some o' them preachers, you'd think as a man must be doing nothing all 's life but shutting 's eyes and looking what 's going on inside him. I know a man must have the love o' God in his soul, and the Bible's God's word. But what does the Bible say? Why, it says as God put His Spirit into the workman as built the tabernacle, to make him do all the carved work and things as wanted a nice hand. And this is my way o' looking at it: there's the spirit o' God in all things and all times—week-day as well as Sunday—and i' all the great works and inventions, and i' the figuring and

mechanics. And God helps us with our headpieces and our hands as well as with our souls; and if a man does bits o' jobs out o' working hours—builds an oven for 's wife to save her from going to the bakehouse, or scrates at his bit o' garden and makes two potatoes grow instead o' one, he's doing more good, and he's just as near to God, as if he was running after some preacher and a-praying and a-groaning."

And if work seems to be piling up ahead of you, until you are almost ready to give up in despair, remember that you will certainly be given power to do all that the King requires of you—He will take care of the rest. Your work is given out to you, hour by hour. If you do it faithfully. He will see that it is fitted into its own place in the great Temple which his workmen are building. The man hewing stone in a quarry has nothing to do with the building of that stone into the wall. The Master sees that his good work is not thrown away. The work that seems so laborious, is perhaps as a tool in Christ's hand, with which he is cutting and polishing His jewels for the Temple not made with hands. Let us try to see the kingliness of work, and realize the wonderful truth that the King Himself is our fellow-Laborer and Friend.

"I waited long until the sky
Should give me of its blue,
To weave and wear, and share and
weave
The very stars into.
The days they went, the years they
went
And left my hands instead
Another thing for wonderment,—
The mending and the bread."

"Ah, me, and one must set a hand
To burnish up the task;
And hush and hush the old demand
A wakeful heart will ask.
But with a star's clear eye on me
O, I can hear it said:—
'What souls there be, that only see
The mending and the bread!'"
DORA FARNCOMB.



MILKING TIME.

EDUCATION AND OUR CHILDREN

The education problem is one which has deeply concerned all those who have given much thought to the future welfare of our country. Constant changes are being made in our public schools laws, and in the curriculum or program of the studies to be followed in the schools. Normal schools are hard at work, training young men and women to teach in our schools. And all this is well. But there is still something wanting.

It is quite true that if our children fully mastered the subjects laid down for them to study in the public schools, they would be fairly well fitted to continue their studies in any direction they might afterwards choose.

If we investigate the work done in a great many schools we will find the greater number of the children very ignorant of the contents of the books they are supposed to be studying. And if we give them a new text-book, and ask them to ferret out for themselves the meaning of some simple passage in it, ten to one those children will be utterly incapable of seeing any meaning in it.

Hand a child of ten or eleven years a story book, say "Robinson Crusoe," or one of "Anderson's Fairy Tales." Ask the child to read one page aloud, and then close the book and tell

the story in simple form. How many children who have had to depend wholly on the teaching of the schools can do this? How many can even pronounce the words correctly; or, when coming to new words, can intelligently turn to a dictionary and discover for themselves the proper meaning and pronunciation? I would not be afraid to guarantee that in nine schools out of ten the children who can read fluently and understand what they read, are children whose parents were educated.

It is much harder to teach the children of uneducated parents. But our country is full of such children, and it is the problem of educating them, that faces us today. Educated parents will impart much of their knowledge to their children. It is the uneducated families that need all the help the teachers can give them. In many cases the parents do not realize the need. They have lived comfortably without books (so they think), and what was good enough for them is good enough for their children. Therefore they only give the children enough schooling to meet the demands of the law. They do not know or care what the school teacher is like.

Continued on page 1620

WHEN OLD AGE COMES

If God grant me old age
I would see some things finished;
some outworn;
Some stone prepared for builders
yet unborn.
Nor would I be the sated, weary sage
Who sees no strange new wonder in
each morn.
And with me there on what men call
the shelf
Crowd memories from which I cull
the best—
And live old strifes, old kisses, some
old jest;
For if I be no burden to myself
I shall be less a burden to the rest.

If God grant you old age,
I'll love the record writ in whitened
hair,
I'll read each wrinkle wrought by
patient care,
As oft as one could scan a treasured
page
Knowing by heart each sentence
graven there.
I'd have you know life's evil and life's
good,
And gaze out calmly, sweetly on it
all—
Serene with hope, whatever may be-
fall;
As though a love-strong spirit ever stood
With arm about you, waiting any
call.

If God grant us old age,
I'd have us very lenient toward our
kind,
Letting our waning senses first grow
blind
Towards sins that youthful zealots can
engage,
While we hug closer all the good we
find.
I'd have us worldly foolish, heaven
wise,
Each lending each frail succor to
withstand,
Ungrudging, every mortal day's de-
mand;
While fear-fed lovers gaze in our old
eyes,
And go forth bold and glad and hand
in hand.
—Burgess Johnson in Harper's Mag-
azine.

SELECTED RECIPES

Beef Pudding.—The beef pudding should not be partly cooked, as its success lies in steady, uninterrupted boiling. All the ingredients could be prepared overnight, and the pudding made early in the morning, if wanted for luncheon. Thick flank is less expensive than steak. It is free from bone and generally tender. Cut about two pounds into thin slices, and dip them in a tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, and half of one of pepper, mixing these three together on a plate. Line a well-greased pudding basin with a suet paste. Put in the meat and seasoning, and three-parts fill the basin with boiling water

or stock. Cover with a paste cover, and fasten the edges together after moistening them. Tie a scalded and floured cloth over it and plunge the pudding into a saucepan of boiling water. Put the lid on, and boil hard for four hours, adding more water if required.

A New Cake.—Brush a medium-sized tin over with warm butter, and line it with a buttered paper. Dust this over with flour and castor sugar equally mixed. In a mixing basin put eight ounces of fresh butter, beat it till soft and creamy with a wooden spoon, then add three ounces of powdered vanilla chocolate and five ounces of sifted castor sugar. Beat the mixture for ten minutes. Then add four whole raw eggs, one at a time, alternately with five ounces of sifted flour. Work

the mixture well for at least twelve minutes more, and add lastly half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Pour it into the prepared tin, and bake in a moderate oven for about three-quarters of an hour. Turn out on a sieve, and when quite cold, ice the cake with a chocolate glaze. For this, cook one ounce of grated chocolate in half a gill of water till smooth. Then mix in half a pound of sifted icing sugar and one and a half teaspoonful of warm water. Just warm the glaze, and pour the cake and decorate with sugar or plain almonds.

Cocoa Cake Without Eggs.—One cup of granulated sugar; 4 tablespoons of melted butter; one cup of sour, or buttermilk; 1 teaspoonful of baking soda; 1 1/2 cups of flour; one-half cup of dry cocoa. Mix well, and bake.

Fort Qu'Appelle, a quiet little village nearly hidden by the hills around. Nothing can do it justice in the picture line, but here is a picture of our sleepy little town, which if, as predicted, we soon have a railroad, will be a great resort, as tourists are becoming more interested in it and are securing camping ground now, to be ready for the boom which is sure to come.

West of Fort Qu'Appelle we will drive along the north shore of one of these lakes to the "Soo" village, where a band of Sioux Indians, who ran away from the States at the time of the Indian massacre, are located. They are now very few in number, but are industrious and self-supporting. One old squaw is noted for the goodly number of scalps she took.

Looking across the lake on our western trip we see "B-Say-Tah Point," a famous spot for duck shooting.

We will drive back to the Fort for lunch, then away east on the North Bank road, which is always good and is in view of the lake, to the Roman Catholic Mission or Industrial School, where two hundred or more Indian children are educated and taught farming or some trade. It is surprising to see how nicely their work is done. They are pleased to have visitors and the sisters are ever ready and willing

mas. The flavor of them is improved by being kept for a month or so, instead of being used right away. I find it a good thing to weigh and measure all the dry ingredients the afternoon or evening before I intend to make the pudding, putting each on a separate plate ready to mix in as wanted next morning. The suet, figs, raisins and candied peel I put through the mincer. After everything is in the pudding it is stirred for 25 minutes. It is then cooked for 16 hours, partly one day and partly the next. It is, of course, removed from the water or the steamer when taken off the stove the first day. This long cooking makes the fruit thoroughly digestible, and no ill effects are ever known to follow a pudding cooked so long. Instead of brandy in the pudding I use grated orange rind which gives much the same flavor and use orange juice for the necessary moisture. A pudding in which a pound of everything is used will take the grated rind of four oranges and the juice of two.

I used to boil the pudding, but now I always steam it. I still do it in a cloth and suspend it above the water in a boiler but it would be equally good steamed in a mould. One does not have the same anxiety about the water going off the boil, as when the pudding is right in the water. I also steam the cake in round pans with buttered paper tied down over the top. I arrange the pans in the boiler with something under them to keep them out of the water, and steam them for three hours. The buttered paper is then removed and the pans put in a slow oven for an hour and a half. This way of cooking the cake is a great improvement on baking it entirely. One does not have to have an even fire for so long and the cake does not dry out so much.

I don't know whether any of the mothers have ever tried steaming the turkey. It is a very good way to do it. Turkey as a rule is rather dry meat, but if steamed it is much more juicy. I steam it till it is tender, and then put it in the oven for twenty minutes or half an hour to brown. This saves all the trouble of basting and of keeping the oven just at the right temperature. It is also steamed in the boiler, something being put under the pan to raise it off the bottom.

P. S.—In the cake I use 1/4 cup orange juice, 2 tablespoons lemon juice and the grated rind of two lemons and two oranges.

SPIT AKI.

(You haven't visited us for a long time and we are glad to see you again. Don't you wish we could have a real re-union of all the Ingle Nook members for a Christmas festival? But perhaps—dreadful thought—we would all sit up like graven images and not be half as sociable as we are on paper. Come again, soon.—D.D.)

THE PRAIRIE WOMAN

One hand upheld to shield her eyes,
She gazes far into the west,
Where rosilily the daylight dies
And singing breezes croon of rest.
The stillness of the prairie lands
Creeps in across the endless miles,
And statuelike the woman stands
And dreams, perchance, of other
whiles.

The plains, as level as the sea,
With wind-blown billows dip and
rise;
No wide outspreading, friendly tree
Shows anywhere beneath the skies.
No good broad highway skirts the
yard,
No neighbor is within her call;
Her fortune some would tell as hard,
Yet she—she minds it not at all.

O, Prairie Woman! Brave and lone,
You are the boldest pioneer.
God send you come into your own
And reap reward of peace and cheer.

One hand upheld to shield her eyes
She gazes far into the west,
Where rosilily the daylight dies
And singing breezes croon of rest.
— CANADA WEST.

THE INGLE NOOK

FOR THE GIRLS

A very good friend of ours, who signs herself "One-Who-Would-Like-to-Help," has remembered the girls in sending in her ideas for Christmas. It was a kind thought and I'm sure all the little girls who have learned the crochet stitch will want to make some of these dolls' things for the "littler" sisters or friends. The first is a doll's jacket. It would be pretty made in white, trimmed with pale pink or pale blue. Chain 35 stitches and then turn single chain in fourth stitch from the hook and then in every stitch to the end of chain.

Row 2.—Single chain in each stitch.
Row 3.—Single chain (s.c.) in back part of first 9 stitches, 2 s.c. in tenth, 1 s.c. in next twelve, 2 in thirteenth, 1 s.c. in last nine.

Row 4.—Chain 2 s.c. in first nine, 2 in tenth, 2 in eleventh, 1 s.c. in next twelve, 2 in thirteenth, 2 in fourteenth and 1 s.c. in last nine.

Rows 5, 6, 7.—Same as row four; widen every time at the shoulder. First there will be 2, then 4, 6, 8, st. between the widening. Be sure to keep 12 stitches across the back and 9 across each front. That finishes the yoke.

To make the skirt take up the back part of the stitch each time as in the yoke.

Row 1.—Chain 3; draw loop up through first 2 stitches of the yoke, draw wool through these and finish with slip stitch. Now draw the wool through the back part of the last upright stitch of the star just made, then through same stitch into which last upright one is made, then through next stitch in the yoke; draw wool through four stitches on the needle and finish with a slip stitch. Make stars thus across the jacket, closing armholes with 5 chain.

Row 2, 3.—Same as 1, making stars one above another so as not to have it too full.

Row 4.—Same as 2 and 3, but widen once in each front and on the back.

Row 5.—Like row 4.
To make the heading begin at the neck and chain 4 double chain in space between third and fourth. Chain 1, skip 2, double chain in space, etc. Finish with shells of 5 double chain in each stitch. To make the sleeves begin at front of yoke where skirt begins.

Row 1, 2, 3, and 4.—Make fifteen stars as in skirt and row 5 make 12 stars; row 6, make single chain of trimming in 8 stars. Row 7, 8, 9, single chain in row 6. Finish with three shells of 5 double chain.

Doll's cap can be made of zephyr wool, silk or any of the mercerized cottons. Make 5 chain and join in a ring. Row 1—make 5 ch., fasten into ring with double chain four times. Row 2—Make 5 ch. 3 double chain under first five ch. of preceding round four times. Row 3—Make 5 ch., 3 double chain under 5 ch. of last round, 3 d. c. in top of first 3 d. c. following, four times. Row 4—Make 5 ch. 3 d. c. under 5 ch. of last round, 5 d. c. in top of first 5 d. c. following four times. Row 5—Make 5 ch., 3 d. c. under ch., 7 d. c. on d. c. four times. Row 6—Make 5 ch., 3 d. c. under ch., 9 d. c. on d. c. four times. Row 7—Make 5 ch.,

3 d. c. under ch., 11 d. c. on d. c. four times. Row 8—Make 5 ch., 3 d. c. under ch., 13 d. c. on d. c. four times. Be careful to draw the work tight enough to fit the head. Make two rows

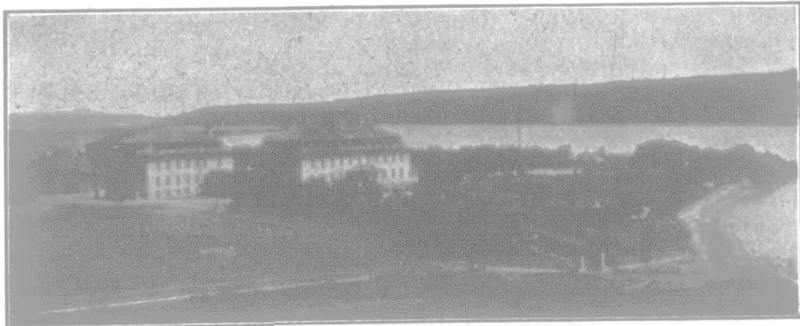


B-SAY-TAH POINT.

of shell pattern for border round the front of bonnet.

The same friend sent other suggestions that we will use if space and time permits, and we assure her of our grati-

ful, sloping from the school to the lakes, and the nicely kept garden with its abundance of flowers and vegetables, reflects credit upon its manager.



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL NEAR QU'APPELLE.

tude. She suggests that a girl's crocheting club in a neighborhood would be an interesting plan.

DAME DURDEN.

IN A DAY'S TRAVEL

"There's nothing but wheat, wheat, in this great Northwest," said a friend of mine (a newcomer of course). "Well," I answered, "you will think differently when you drive around and see all of the beautiful places in the Qu'Appelle valley."

This valley, which extends east and west, a dozen or so miles north of the Canadian Pacific railway in Saskatchewan, has more picturesque scenery than any other section of the Northwest. Tourists have said it is nearly equal to the Swiss scenery, noted the world over for its beauty.

Take this drive with me and I will show you that I do not see through green glasses.

The valley is about three miles wide, its banks being dotted here and there with shrubs and trees. In the spring time the fragrance from saskatoon, cherry, hawthorn, etc., is delicious, and the mass of blossoms delightful to the eye.

The old fort of the Hudson's Bay is

MAKE A NOTE OF THESE CHRISTMAS HINTS

Dear Dame Durden:—I see you are asking for Christmas ideas, so I thought perhaps a few about Christmas cooking might be appropriate. I have a very good recipe for plum pudding, and also one for a rich fruit cake; but as you seem to get so many of these recipes I think I had better not send mine. However, a few hints about preparing and cooking the pudding and cake may be helpful to some of the Chatterers. In the first place both cake and pudding may be made some time before Christ-

1620

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Harper's Mag-

RECIPES

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FRUIT LAND SNAPS

NEAR

Vancouver

10 ACRE FRUIT RANCHES in the famous Maple Ridge District, only 25 miles from Vancouver. Each block has from two to four acres cleared. All choice fruit and garden land. Price \$150.00 an acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ cash, balance six half-yearly payments.

12 ACRE BLOCK of choicest fruit land at Port Haney on the Fraser River, 26 miles from Vancouver. Fronts on splendid road and runs back to beautiful river. Close to school and church. Price \$100.00 an acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ cash, balance six half-yearly payments.

IMPROVED RANCH, 64 acres in Maple Ridge District. 20 acres cleared. Over 500 fruit trees mostly bearing. 8 roomed house, barn, packing house, including 2 horses, implements, wagon, democrat, sulky, 2 cows, calf, chickens, furniture. Price, \$9500.00. \$3000.00 cash, balance arranged. A splendid buy

5 ACRE BLOCKS of fruit and garden lands at Pitt Meadows, 20 miles from Vancouver on Fraser River. This district is noted for the richness of soil and grows immense crops of garden stuff and small fruits. Price \$600.00 a block. $\frac{1}{4}$ cash, balance six half-yearly payments.

5 and 10 ACRE BLOCKS in Surrey near New Westminster, on good road. Splendid soil, nice location. Price \$75.00 an acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ cash, balance six half-yearly payments.

We have many others on our list. Also all kinds of City property and suburban acreage for investment.

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INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

I'd like everyone to read our friend Brenda Neville's article, "Education and Our Children," found on the Quiet Hour page of this issue. It seems to me the blame does not altogether rest upon the teacher. What do you think about it?

* * *

The woman who finds it difficult to do her household tasks in gloves, yet who values unstained nails, should get in the habit of digging her fingers into a cake of white soap before beginning to work. The soap fills up the nails, prevents other substances from getting under, and is at once removed as soon as the hands are washed.

If it is not convenient to use white soap a pure kitchen variety will answer, but it often irritates sensitive skins. Filling the finger nails with soap is also to be recommended for women gardeners.

EDUCATION AND OUR CHILDREN (Continued from page 1618.)

Now our school curriculum, if properly and thoroughly taught by a sympathetic and wideawake teacher, should not only give a child the foundation on which to place a higher education, but should make the child capable of handling books for itself. After a thorough knowledge of the public school work, a child should be able to take books on any subject and follow that subject through without much aid from any teacher. When a man can make a book his teacher; when he can refer from one book to another, and search out in one the explanation of what he has failed to fully understand in the first; when he can think out mathematical problems for himself, and apply his powers of reasoning intelligently to his every day life (I mean apply intelligently his powers of reasoning); when he can distinguish the fine shades of meaning that can only be set forth by the various grammatical and rhetorical forms, then that man is independent. He can become almost anything he will.

When I attended normal school one of the things most often dwelt upon by our teachers was this: that we help the child to do his own thinking. That is, that we call forth his inquisitiveness, all the natural curiosity in new things; that we lead him to search for the cause of certain results, and to use his own brains in the search. It was the development of the child's mind, rather than the cramming of facts and figures, that we were to aim at.

Now I wish to give a picture of a school in Saskatchewan—of the teaching that is done day after day when

no inspector is near. It is not one school alone. There are many like it, I am sorry to say.

At 8.30 a. m. the first children arrive, some driving or riding ponies, some walking. The schoolhouse is open, but no teacher in sight. Could she be seen she would be found combing her hair, preparatory to a hurried breakfast. The children attend to their ponies, and then loiter about, amusing themselves as best they can, innocently or otherwise, until the teacher arrives on the scene.

She is a little late, anywhere from five minutes to half an hour. She hurries into the school and rings the bell.

Perhaps it is chilly weather. The fire may have been lit by some of the scholars. If it has been there will be some chips or cinders on the floor, and a general air of untidiness prevails. Teacher makes some comment on it, and perhaps sends a pupil to sweep up the muss.

Then she tells them to take their books. It is Arithmetic this morning. The older ones turn to their textbooks and commence to figure at problems where they left off yesterday. The very little ones are given figures to copy; others are given small sums in addition or subtraction, to work on their slates.

After a few minutes some of the older children are asked to go and help the younger ones. Teacher is warm and comfortable, and takes a story book, sits down and smiles happily at the incidents in the story. She tells the children that if they meet with difficulties to tell her. If not they are to continue working. At the same time they are not to look at the answers in the books, for fear they copy. Naturally, as they do not know when they get a wrong solution, they do not meet with many difficulties. When the younger pupils finish their "sums," she asks one to read her answers. Perhaps the teacher writes the correct answer on the blackboard. She then asks the class how many got the correct answer. Those who do not get it are told "to work it over again," but the slates are not even glanced at, or the method of stating the solutions criticized. No oral arithmetic is attempted in this school. Children who have never learned to multiply are set at long division, or they work them by subtraction, but no attention or help is given them.

In history subjects are chosen, and the pages dealing with these subjects are assigned to the class to "study." No instruction on the method of study is given. The author uses many words that the children cannot pronounce or understand. Of course they "skip" them. After half an hour's so-called "study" the class is told to write a sketch of what they have read. This sketch is not even glanced at by the teacher.

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Buy fifty or one hundred shares of this company for your son or daughter.

The outlay is small. The investment safe, and the dividends will serve as a practical illustration of the earning power of small savings judiciously invested.

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Send your address, and we will send you some interesting information on this subject.

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A Great Clearance of Fine Pianos at Cut Prices

The approach of our annual stock-taking provides this exceptional opportunity for money-saving in the purchase of a fine piano. We have cut the price of every piano in our stock which has had any use, no matter how little that use has been and expect that before the day of inventory, every one will have been sold.

ALL ARE GUARANTEED AND ALL ARE UNDER PRICED

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Do not put off ordering until next week. Do it now, and secure an early choice. In ordering, it might be well to send us your second and third choices, in case the first should be sold before your order is received.

TERMS OF SALE

1. Every piano is fully guaranteed.
2. A handsome stool accompanies each piano.
3. Every piano safely packed without extra charge.
4. A 10 per cent. discount allowed from these prices for cash.

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Nordheimer—A 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ octave cabinet grand piano by the Nordheimer Co., Toronto, in beautiful walnut case with plain polished panels. This piano has had exceptional care and has only been one year in use and is today in as fine order as when it first left the factory. Original price \$550. Sale price \$320.00

Karn Upright—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ octaves. Beautiful walnut case of up-to-date design, full length polished panels and music desk. Boston fall board, ivory keys and ebony sharps, 3 pedals, etc. Best cabinet grand piano of this firm's make. Is just like new. Manufacturer's price \$500. Sale price \$395.00

Gerhard Heintzman—A Louis XV. Cabinet Grand Gerhard Heintzman Piano in rich dark walnut case. This handsome piano is the largest and most expensive made by this firm. Cannot be told from new. Regular price \$475. Our price \$325.00

Heintzman & Co.—Upright Pianos. Ionic style. Has only been used for concert purposes. Impossible to tell it from a new one. This is a great bargain. Regular \$475. Sale price \$315.00

Gilbert Piano, Boston—A beautiful Cabinet Grand Piano, walnut case. This piano is as thoroughly made and as high class in every particular as if we were to make a piano to your order in this size for \$1000. The difference would have to be spent in the case. We could not improve the quality. Has been used very little. Sale price \$245.

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Pianos under \$150, \$10 cash and \$7 per month. Pianos over \$150, \$15 cash and \$8 per month. Full payments extending over two or three years can be arranged.

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1 **Bell Organ**—5 octaves. Solid walnut case 11 stops. Only \$42.00

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In geography a similar method is employed, varied by map drawing (?). The children often do not know which side of the map is supposed to be the north.

Some days, after dinner, when other subjects fail to interest the children are told they may "draw pictures," or take a book from the library and read; anything to pass away the time with the least possible work on the part of the teacher.

This teacher leaves the schoolhouse as soon as closing time comes. She leaves the children to prepare for home unwatched, and they often get into sad mischief.

It is no wonder that such a school becomes lax in government, or that the children do not attend to their studies or show proper respect for their teacher.

I could write pages more. Perhaps I have not made the matter clear; perhaps I have written far too much.

These teachers are getting a high salary, and it is a sin and a shame for them to neglect the children in the way some of them do. The inspector does not see things at their worst. Still he sees enough; and yet often approves of the teacher. Is there no way to force the teachers to attempt to earn their salary? Can we not give them artificial consciences, if they have no natural ones? Children have little enough time for schooling, and it is their right that they should be given something that will be of use to them after their schooldays are over.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

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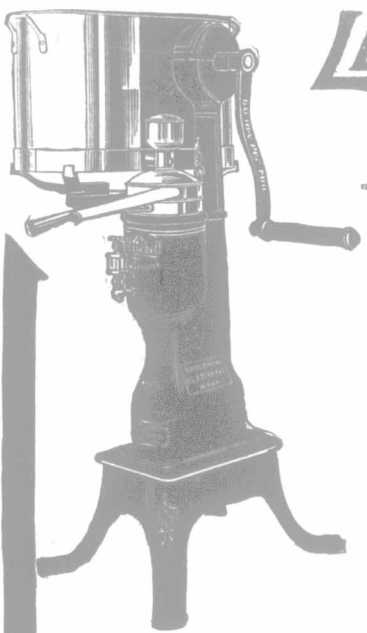
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BETTER profits—less work—more pleasure—that's what a cream harvester will accomplish for you and every man who keeps four or more cows. A good cream harvester saves labor, saves time, and, most important of all, gets *all the cream* out of the milk. It is one of the wisest investments you can make.

Dairy products, made from separated cream, possess a quality impossible to obtain when old-fashioned, skimmed cream is used. Besides, separator skim-milk is fresh and sweet and makes an excellent feed for calves, pigs and chickens. A little corn meal added to the skim-milk gives it almost the feeding value of whole milk. There are other reasons why you should use a separator. You won't need to haul heavy loads of whole milk to the creamery and return with heavy loads of stale, unpalatable (perhaps contaminated) skim-milk, totally unfit for feeding.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters

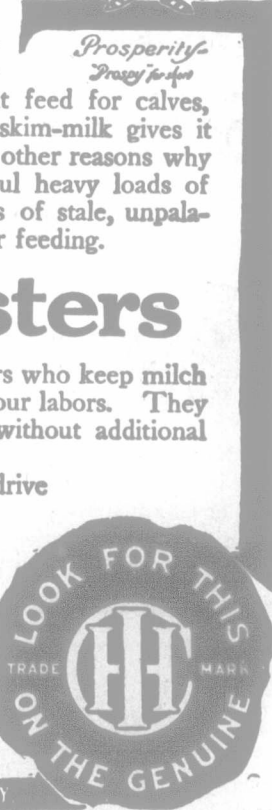
are little machines, but they are doing big things for the advancement of farmers who keep milch cows. They will do big things for you if you keep cows. They will lighten your labors. They will make your work more agreeable. They will enable you to keep more cows without additional work. They will avoid waste. They will start you in the way of better profits.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—the Dairymaid, a chain-drive machine, and the Bluebell, a gear-drive machine. Each is made in four sizes so that you will find just the size to meet your needs. Our local agent, handling I. H. C. Cream Harvesters, will cheerfully give you all the information you desire. If you prefer, write to nearest branch house for further particulars.

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

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

LOOK FOR THE TRADE-MARK. IT IS A SEAL OF EXCELLENCE AND A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY



The Golden Dog

CHAPTER XLI.—Continued.

She gave Angelique a graphic, minute, and not untrue account of all she had done at Beaumanoir, dwelling with fierce uncton on the marvellous and sudden effects of the aqua tofana, not sparing one detail of the beauty and innocent looks of her victim; and repeating, with a mocking laugh, the deceit she had practised upon her with regard to the bouquet as a gift from the Intendant.

When La Corriveau described the presentation of the bouquet as a gift of Bigot, and the deadly sudden effect which followed its joyous acceptance, the thoughts of Caroline in her white robe, stricken as by a thunderbolt, shook Angelique with terrible emotion. But when La Corriveau, coldly and with a bitter spite at her softness, described with a sudden gesticulation and eyes piercing through and through, the strokes of the poniard upon the lifeless body of her victim, Angelique sprang up, clasped her hands together, and, with a cry of woe, fell senseless upon the floor.

"She is useless now," said La Corriveau, rising and spurning Angelique with her foot. "I deemed she had courage to equal her wickedness. She is but a woman after all,—doomed to be the slave of some man through life, while aspiring to command all men! It is not of such flesh that La Corriveau is made!"

La Corriveau stood a few moments, reflecting what was best to be done. All things considered, she decided to leave Angelique to come to herself, while she made the best of her way back to the house of Mere Malheur, with the intention, which she carried out, of returning to St. Valier with her infamous reward that very day.

CHAPTER XLII.

"LET'S TALK OF GRAVES AND WORMS AND EPITAPHS."

About the hour that La Corriveau emerged from the gloomy woods of Beaupert, on her return to the city,

Victoria, the Capital of British Columbia and the Gateway to the Orient, offers the finest inducements to Prairie Residents who are looking for a New Home on a profitable place to invest their savings.

Amongst many first-class buys are the following and buyers cannot go astray in writing us to secure any of these bargains:

- No. 1.—Cor. Cook and Fairfield Road, on car line, double corner 120 x 120; half cash \$3100
- No. 2.—Twenty-five lots (en bloc), five minutes from Cook St., car line one block from New City Park, new \$60,000 school and athletic grounds; size of lots 50 x 100, only \$8750 for the block. Lots in adjoining subdivision selling for \$500 to \$800.
- No. 3.—New eight-room house, never occupied (cost \$4,000) and five lots with frontage on Government Street of 268 feet. Two blocks south of Parliament Buildings, and all for \$12,500; of this \$8,000, at 7% can remain for three or four years.
- No. 4.—Foot of Niagara Street, near Luter Wharf, six-room house, newly papered and painted, on two large lots 115 x 165; fine soil and first-class place for rearing fowls. The lots alone are assessed for \$1,650. Easy terms..... \$3,000
- No. 5.—Esquimalt Harbor, two large, water-front lots, splendid manufacturing site..... \$1,500
- No. 6.—Trutch Street, fine new seven-room house, on large lot, etc., very pretty boulevarded street; very choice residential locality \$4,750
- No. 7.—Two miles from Douglas Street car line on Burnside Road, new, six-room house, with 6 acres of choice land; three greenhouses, size 58 x 80. A first-class buy \$5,500
- No. 8.—Corner Vancouver and View Streets, 60 x 120, five blocks from Government Street, a valuable property. To close an estate \$3,250

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IF NOT

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BITTER LICK MEDICATED SALT BRICK is made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs and is proportioned to make stock healthy and keep them so. The animal gets the medicine with the salt, and you avoid much doctoring.

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are guaranteed to be pure oils only, with no chemical addition whatever. They leave the hair and skin of cattle, sheep and horses in glossy and healthy condition and entirely free from lice.

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Ask your storekeeper, or write "Stock Oils Dept."

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the night of the murder of Caroline, two horsemen were battering at full speed on the highway that led to the Charlebourg. Their dark figures were irrecognizable in the dim moonlight. They rode fast and silent, like men having important business before them, which demanded haste; business which both fully understood and cared not now to talk about.

And so it was. Bigot and Cadet, after the exchange of a few words about the end of midnight, suddenly left the wine, the dice, and the gay company at the Palace, and mounting their horses, rode, unattended by groom or valet, in the direction of the Beaumanoir.

Bigot, under the mask of gaiety and indifference, had felt no little alarm at the tenor of the royal despatch, and at the letter of the Marquise de Pompadour concerning Caroline de St. Castin.

The proximate arrival of Caroline's father in the Colony was a circumstance ominous of trouble. The Baron was no trifter, and would as soon choke a prince as a beggar, to revenge an insult to his personal honor or the honor of his house.

Bigot cared little for that, however. The Intendant was no coward, and could brazen a thing out with any man alive. But there was one thing which he knew he could not brazen out or fight out, or do anything but miserably fail in, should it come to the question. He had boldly and wilfully lied at the Governor's council-table—sitting as the King's councillor among gentlemen of honor—when he declared that he knew not the hiding-place of Caroline de St. Castin. It would cover him with eternal disgrace, as a gentleman, to be detected in such a flagrant falsehood. It would ruin him as a courtier in the favor of the great Marquise should she discover that, in spite of his denials of the fact, he had harbored and concealed the missing lady in his own chateau.

Bigot was sorely perplexed over this turn of affairs. He uttered a thousand curses upon all concerned in it, excepting upon Caroline herself, for although vexed at her coming to him at all, he could not find it in his heart to curse her. But cursing or blessing availed nothing now. Time was pressing, and he must act.

That Caroline would be sought after in every nook and corner of the land, he knew full well, from the character of La Corne St. Luc and of her father. His own chateau would not be spared in the general search, and he doubted if the secret chamber would remain a secret from the keen eyes of these men. He surmised that others knew of its existence besides himself: old servitors, and women who had passed in and out of it in times gone by. Dame Tremblay, who did know of it, was not to be trusted in a great temptation. She was in heart the Charming Josephine still, and could be bribed or seduced by any one who bid high enough for her.

Bigot had no trust whatever inhuman nature. He felt he had no guarantee against a discovery, farther than interest or fear barred the door against inquiry. He could not rely for a moment upon the inviolability of his own house. La Corne St. Luc would demand to search, and he, bound by his declarations of non-complicity in the abduction of Caroline, could offer no reason for refusal without arousing instant suspicion; and La Corne was too sagacious not to fasten upon the remotest trace of Caroline and follow it up to a complete discovery.

She could not, therefore, remain longer in the Chateau—this was absolute; and he must, at whatever cost and whatever risk, remove her to a fresh place of concealment, until the storm blew over, or some other means of escape from the present difficulty offered themselves in the chapter of accidents.

In accordance with this design, Bigot, under pretence of business had gone off the very next day after the meeting of the Governor's Council, in the direction of the Three Rivers, to arrange with a band of Montagnais, whom he could rely upon, for the recep-

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Robert stood around hopefully in various conscious positions until he could stand it no longer.

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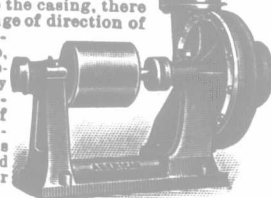
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PRICE OF APRICOTS

In the attractive column advertisement run on page 1585 of our issue of November 24, by E. S. Harvey, of Winnipeg, quoting prices on select groceries the quotation for apricots should have been 17½ cents instead of 11½ cents. Housekeepers realize that even at 17½ cents apricots are cheap, as they generally sell at 20 to 25 cents per pound.



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tion of Caroline, in the disguise of an Indian girl, with instructions to remove their wigwams immediately and take her off with them to the wild remote valley of the St. Maurice.

The old Indian chief, eager to oblige the Intendant, had assented willingly to his proposal, promising the gentlest treatment of the lady, and a silent tongue concerning her.

Bigot was impressive in his commands upon these points, and the chief pledged his faith upon them, delighted beyond measure by the promise of an ample supply of powder, blankets, and provisions for his tribe, while the Intendant added an abundance of all such delicacies as could be forwarded, for the use and comfort of the lady.

To carry out this scheme without observation, Bigot needed the help of a trusty friend, one whom he could thoroughly rely upon, to convey Caroline secretly away from Beaumanoir, and place her in the keeping of the Montagnais, as well as to see the further execution of his wishes for her concealment and good treatment.

Bigot had many friends,—men living on his bounty, who ought only to have been too happy to obey his slightest wishes,—friends bound to him by disgraceful secrets, and common interests and pleasures. But he could trust none of them with the secret of Caroline de St. Castin.

He felt a new and unwonted delicacy in regard to her. Her name was dear to him, her fame even was becoming dearer. To his own surprise it troubled him now as it had never troubled him before. He would not have her name defiled in the mouths of such men as drank his wine daily and nightly, and disputed the existence of any virtue in woman.

Bigot ground his teeth as he muttered that they might make a mock of whatever other women they pleased. He himself could out-do them all in coarse ribaldry of the sex, but they should not make a mock and flash obscene jests at the mention of Caroline de St. Castin! They should never learn her name. He could not trust one of them with the secret of her removal. And yet some one of them must perforce be entrusted with it!

He conned over the names of his associates one by one, and one by one condemned them all as unworthy of confidence in a matter where treachery might possibly be made more profitable than fidelity. Bigot was false himself to the heart's core, and believed in no man's truth.

He was an acute judge of men. He read their motives, their bad ones especially, with the accuracy of a Mephistopheles, and with the same cold contempt for every trace of virtue.

Varin was a cunning knave, he said, ambitious of the support of the Church; communing with his aunt, the Superior of the Ursulines, whom he deceived, and who was not without hope of himself one day rising to be Intendant. He would place no such secret in the keeping of Varin!

Penisault was a sordid dog. He would cheat the Montagnais of his gifts, and so discontent them with their charge. He had neither courage nor spirit for an adventure. He was in his right place superintending the counters of the Friponne. He despised Penisault, while glad to use him in the basest offices of the Grand Company.

Le Mercier was a pickthank, angling after the favor of La Pompadour,—a pretentious knave, as hollow as one of his own mortars. He suspected him of being a spy of hers upon himself. Le Mercier would be only too glad to send La Pompadour red-hot information of such an important secret as that of Caroline, and she would reward it as good service to the King and to herself.

Deschenaux was incapable of keeping a secret of any kind when he got drunk, or in a passion, which was everyday. His rapacity reached to the very altar. He would rob a church, and was one who would rather take by force than favor. He would strike a Montagnais who would ask for a blanket more than he had cheated him with. He would not trust Deschenaux.

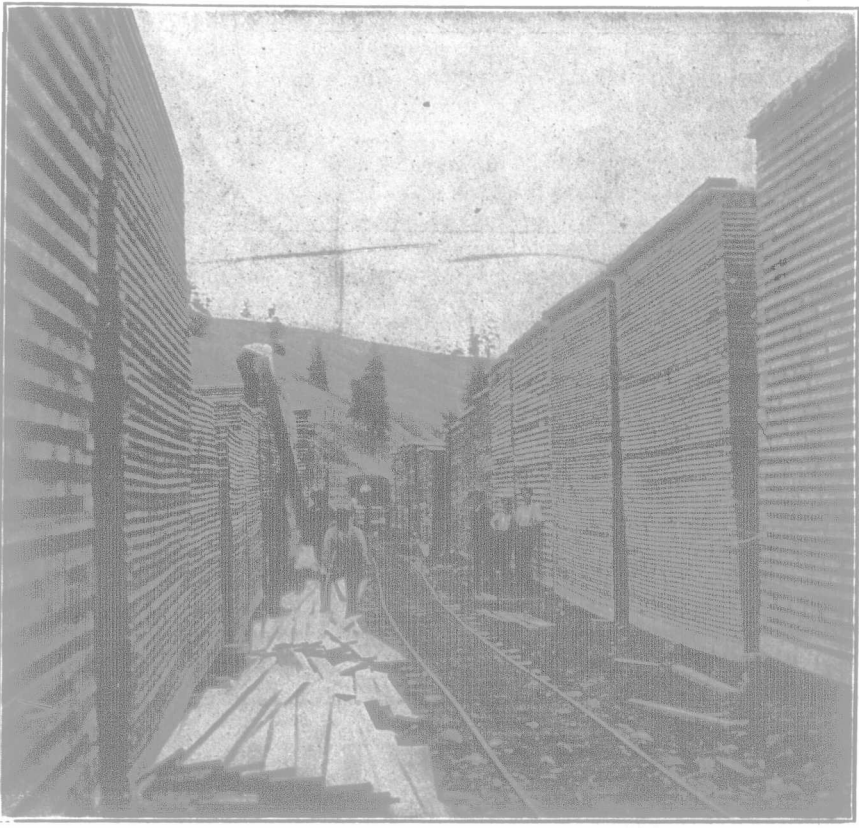
De Pean, the quiet fox, was wanted to look after that desperate gallant, Le Gardeur de Rep n n n, who was

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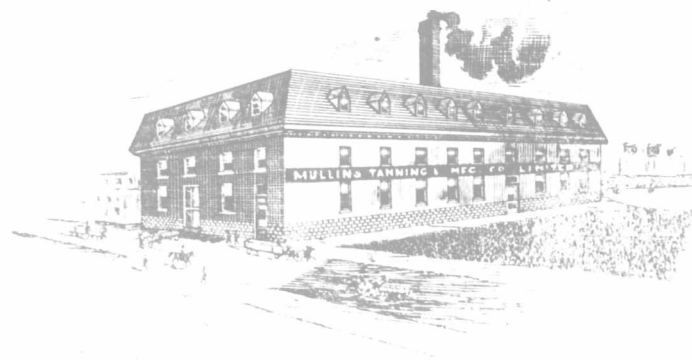
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still in the Palace and must be kept there by all the seductions of wine, dice and women, until we have done with him. De Pean was the meanest spirit of them all. "He would kiss my foot in the morning and sell me at night for a handful of silver," said Bigot. Villains, every one of them, who would not scruple to advance their own interests with La Pompadour by his betrayal in telling her such a secret as that of Caroline's.

De Repentigny had honor and truth in him, and could be entirely trusted if he promised to serve a friend. But Bigot dared not name to him a matter of this kind. He would spurn it, drunk as he was. He was still in all his instincts a gentleman and a soldier. He could only be used by Bigot through an abuse of his noblest qualities. He dared not broach such a scheme to Le Gardeur de Repentigny!

Among his associates there was but one who, in spite of his brutal manners and coarse speech, perhaps because of these, Bigot would trust as a friend, to help him in a serious emergency like the present.

Cadet, the Commissary General of New France, was faithful to Bigot as a fierce bull-dog to his master. Cadet was no hypocrite, nay, he may have appeared to be worse than in reality he was. He was bold and outspoken, rapacious of other men's goods, and as prodigal of his own. Clever, withal, fearless and fit for any bold enterprise. He ever allowed himself to be guided by the superior intellect of Bigot, whom he regarded as a prince of good fellows, and swore by him, profanely enough, on all occasions, as the shrewdest head and the quickest hand to turn over money in New France.

Bigot could trust Cadet. He had only to whisper a few words in his ear to see him jump up from the table where he was playing cards, dash his stakes with a sweep of his hand into the lap of his antagonist, a gift or a forfeit, he cared not which, for not finishing the game. In three minutes Cadet was booted, with his heavy riding-whip in his hand ready to mount his horse and accompany Bigot to Beaumanoir or to hell," he said, "if he wanted to go there."

In the short space of time, while the grooms saddled their horses, Bigot drew Cadet aside and explained to him the situation of his affairs, informing him, in a few words, who the lady was who lived in such retirement in the Chateau, and of his denial of the fact before the Council and Governor. He told him of the letters of the King and of La Pompadour respecting Caroline, and of the necessity of removing her at once far out of reach before the actual search for her was begun.

Cadet's cynical eyes flashed in genuine sympathy with Bigot, and he laid his heavy hand upon his shoulder and uttered a frank exclamation of admiration at his ruse to cheat La Pompadour and La Galissoniere both.

"By St. Picot!" said he, "I would rather go without dinner for a month than you should not have asked me, Bigot, to help you out of this scrape. What if you did lie to that fly-catching beggar at the Castle of St. Louis, who has not conscience to take a dishonest stiver from a cheating Albany Dutch man! Where was the harm in it? Better lie to him than tell the truth to La Pompadour about that girl! Egad! Madame Fish would serve you as the Iroquois served my fat clerk at Chouagen — make roast meat of you — If she knew it! Such a pother about a girl! Damn the women, always,

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I say, Bigot! A man is never out of hot water when he has to do with them!"

Striking Bigot's hand hard with his own, he promised, wet or dry, through flood or fire, to ride with him to Beaumanoir, and take the girl, or lady, — he begged the Intendant's pardon, — and by such ways as he alone knew he would, in two days, place her safely among the Montagnais, and order them at once, without an hour's delay, to pull up stakes and remove their wigwams to the tuque of the St. Maurice, where Satan himself could not find her. And the girl might remain there for seven years without ever being heard tell of by any white person in the Colony.

Bigot and Cadet rode rapidly forward until they came to the dark forest, where the faint outline of the road, barely visible, would have perplexed Bigot to have kept it alone in the night. But Cadet was born in Charlebourg; he knew every path, glade and dingle in the forest of Beaumanoir, and rode on without drawing a bridle.

Bigot, in his fiery eagerness, had

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hitherto ridden foremost. Cadet now led the way dashing under the boughs of the great trees that overhung the road. The tramp of their horses woke the echoes of the woods. But they were not long in reaching the park of Beaumanoir.

They saw before them the tall chimney stacks and—the high roofs and the white walls of the Chateau, looking spectral enough in the wan moonlight,—ghostly, silent and ominous. One light only was visible in the porter's lodge; all else was dark, cold, and sepulchral.

The watchful old porter at the gate was instantly on foot to see who came at that hour, and was surprised enough at sight of his master and the Sieur Cadet, without retinue or even a groom to accompany them.

They dismounted and tied their horses outside the gate. "Run to the Chateau, Marcelle, without making the least noise," said Bigot. "Call none of the servants, but rap gently at the door of Dame Tremblay. Bid her rise instantly, without waking any one. Say the Intendant desires to see her. I expect guests from the city."

The porter returned with the information that Dame Tremblay had got up and was ready to receive his Excellency.

Bidding old Marcelle take care of the horses, they walked across the lawn to the Chateau, at the door of which stood Dame Tremblay, hastily dressed, courtesying and trembling at this sudden summons to receive the Intendant and Sieur Cadet.

"Good night, dame!" said Bigot, in a low tone, "conduct us instantly to the grand gallery."

"Oh, your Excellency!" replied the dame, courtesying, "I am your humble servant at all times, day and night, as it is my duty and my pleasure to serve my master!"

"Well, then!" returned Bigot impatiently, "let us go in and make no noise."

The three, Dame Tremblay leading the way with a candle in each hand, passed up the broad stair and into the gallery communicating with the apartments of Caroline. The dame set her candles on the table and stood with her hands across her apron in a submissive attitude, waiting the orders of her master.

"Dame!" said he, "I think you are a faithful servant. I have trusted you with much. Can I trust you with a greater matter still?"

"Oh, your Excellency! I would die to serve so noble and generous a master! It is a servant's duty!"

"Few servants think so, nor do I! But you have been faithful to your charge respecting this poor lady within, have you not, dame?" Bigot looked as if his eyes searched her very vitals.

"O Lord! O Lord!" thought the dame, turning pale. "He has heard about the visit of that cursed Mere Malheur, and he has come to hang me up for it in the gallery!" She stammered out in reply, "Oh, yes! I have been faithful to my charge about the lady, your Excellency! I have not failed wilfully or negligently in any one point, I assure you! I have been at once careful and kind to her, as you bade me to be, your Excellency. In-

deed, I could not be otherwise to a live angel in the house like her!"

"So I believe, dame!" said Bigot, in a tone of approval that quite lifted her heart. This spontaneous praise of Caroline touched him somewhat. "You have done well! Now can you keep another secret, dame?"

"A secret! and entrusted to me by your Excellency!" replied she, in a voice of wonder at such a question. "The marble statue in the grotto is not closer than I am, your Excellency. I was always too fond of a secret ever to part with it! When I was the Charming Josephine of Lake Beauport I never told, even in confession, who they were who—"

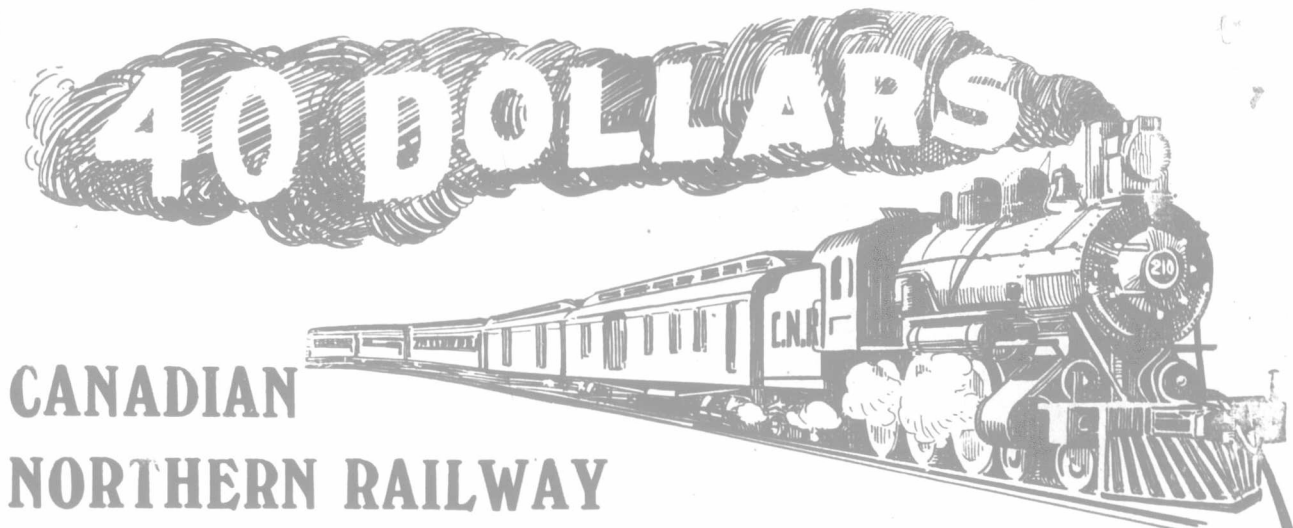
"Tut! I will trust you, dame, better than I would have trusted the Charming Josephine! If all tales be true, you were a gay girl, dame, and a handsome one in those days, I have heard!" added the Intendant, with well-planned flattery.

A smile and a look of intelligence between the dame and Bigot followed this sally, while Cadet had much to do to keep in one of the hearty horse-laughs he used to indulge in, and which would have roused the whole Chateau.

The flattery of the Intendant quite captivated the dame. "I will go through fire and water to serve your Excellency, if you want me," said she. "What shall I do to oblige your Excellency?"

"Well, dame, you must know then that the Sieur Cadet and I have come to remove that dear lady from the Chateau to another place, where it is needful for her to go for the present time; and if you are questioned about her, mind you are to say she never was here, and you know nothing of her!"

"I will not only say it," replied the madame with promptness, "I will swear until I am black in the face if you command me, your Excellency! Poor, dear lady! may I not ask where she is going?"



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We positively sell at **OWNER'S PRICES.**
Send for our list of farms.

Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT

Don't Throw it Away

USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE AS-SORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Gollotta Mfg. Co., Dept. N., Collingwood, Ont.

(Continued on page 1826)

The Celebrated Clydesdales

of MR. THOS. LAWRIE, ROLAND, MAN.

will be sold on

December 8th, 1909.

together with his entire stock consisting of some choice MATCHED TEAMS of farm horses.

Among the Clydesdales are two brood mares, BARONESS (7917) and JESS OF THE FLOSH FARM (12216) Imp., and their progeny consisting of BONNY JESS (17866) rising two years, sire, Baron Brendan (4940) Imp.; ANNIE LAURIE, a choice well-developed filly, rising two years, out of Baroness by Baron Brendan. The SPRING FILLY out of Jess of the Flosh Farm gives great promise of extraordinary quality and size. Both of these mares are splendid brood animals, weighing 1800 lbs. each and are in foal to vigorous, winner at Portage and Carman.

Wm. M. Weir, Auctioneer

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.

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

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

CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRES of Bellevue quality for sale. Order immediately if you wish to purchase. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man.

OLD ENGLISH BORTAILED SHEEP DOGS, Puppies 4 months old for sale. Bred from prize-winning and working parents. Prices \$5 and up. Joseph Brown, 544 Aikens St., Winnipeg.

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

SELF SUPPORTING HOMES in the glorious Lake District, Southern British Columbia, for \$10 cash, and \$10 per month, without interest, for 5 acres. Annual profits several hundred dollars per acre growing fruit, without irrigation. Delightful climate, warm winters, cool summers, scenery, fishing, hunting, boating. Information free. Write to-day. **Whatshan Orchard Association**, Dept. 9, Box 1, Nelson, B. C.

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

NATIVE SPRUCE AND PINE TREES for spring delivery. For the month of December I will book orders for trees 12 to 14 inches high at two dollars per dozen. Three dollars for 25, prepaid. State Express Office. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for prices on larger sizes and lots, also native fruit and flowering shrubs and vines. Extra to the first order received of over ten I will send one dozen of above size trees free. Prepaid. E. C. Brotton, Kerr, Alta.

PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale. Two three years old, one black and one grey; one yearling (brown); one weanling (grey). Best of breeding and good individuals. Robert Reid, Forrest Station, Man.

FOR SALE—Imported Thoroughbred Black Percheron Stallion Hublot, age three next April, weighs fifteen hundred. In first class condition. **BRINON & BARRE**, Warmley, Sask.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Waste space in cellar, outhouse or barn can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week all winter. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

WE CAN SELL your property. Send description. Northwest Business Agency, Minneapolis.

PLACE your orders for fence posts now. Carlots F.O.B. your station. Lowest prices. Direct from bush. Fruit land for sale or trade for stock or improved farms. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS for sale. \$1.25 each. J. A. Surprenant St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

FOR SALE—Splendid young Toulouse geese. First prize winners from prize stock. Three dollars each. Five dollars per pair. A. J. Cole, Grasmere Farm, Wapella, Sask.

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

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Great bargains in exhibition hens. Fine young stock also for sale. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

FOR SALE—1 Single Comb Brown Leghorn Hen, 8 Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, 3 Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels, 1 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cock. John Rundle, Sprague, Man.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. For yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

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

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

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

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

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berks-shires.

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

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

BROWN BROS., Elliston, Alta., breeders of 1 Red Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

J. MORRISON BRUCE, 777 Broadway, Sask. City, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKETS

Wholesale prices for general produce in Winnipeg are:

Creamery Butter—		
Manitoba fancy fresh	30 to	35
made bricks	29	
Eastern, in boxes	27½	
Manitoba, in boxes		
Dairy Butter—		
Dairy, tubs, according		
to grade	15 to	18
Cheese—		
Manitoba	12½	
Eastern	13½	
Eggs—		
Manitoba, fresh gather-		
ed and candled, per		
dozen	32	
Guaranteed new laid,		
per dozen	37	
Poultry, live weights—		
(F. O. B., Winnipeg)		
Turkeys, per lb.	14 to	15
Spring chickens, per lb.	11 to	12
Boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to	9
Young ducks, per lb.	8 to	10
Geese, per lb.	9	
Dressed Carcasses—		
Steers and heifers		
(abattoir killed)	6½	
Hind quarters	8	
Fore quarters	5	
Dressed mutton	11½	
Dressed lamb	11	
Dressed hogs	11½	
Dressed veal	8	
Cured Meats (smoked)—		
Hams (medium)	17½ to	17½
Hams (large)	17	
Breakfast bacon (backs)	22	
Breakfast bacon (bellies)	19	
Hides—		
(Delivered at Winnip g)		
Country cured hides,		
f. o. b. Winnipeg	10½ to	11½
Frozen hides	10 to	10½
No. 1 tallow	5½	
No. 2 tallow	4½	
Sheep skins	30 to	75
Wool, Manitoba, July		
clip	9 to	10
Coarse Grains and Feed—		
(Millie d, net, per ton—		
Bran	18 00	
Shorts	20 00	
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley, per ton, in		
sacks	22 00	
Oats	25 00	
Barley and oats	21 00	
Prairie hay, trac,		
Winnipeg	8 00 to	9 00
Timothy	11 00 to	12 00
Potatoes—		
Potatoes, per bu. hel.	50 to	55
Fresh Vegetables—		
Cal. cauliflower, per		
crate	1 00 to	1 50
Native cauliflower, per		
dozen	75 to	90
Cabbage, per cwt.	1 00	
Native celery, per doz.	30 to	60
Native carrots, per		
100 lbs.	1 00	
Dry onions, per 100		
pounds	2 00 to	2 25
Native lettuce, per		
dozen	10	
Native Radishes, per		
dozen	40	
Parsley and mint, per		
dozen	40	
Pumpkins, per lb.	2	
Hubbard squash, per lb.	2	
Citrons, per lb.	2	
Salsify, per lb.	8	
Tomatoes, Cal., per		
crate of 4 baskets	3 75	
Fresh Fruits—		
(Apples, per barrel)—		
No. 1 Spies	5 50	
No. 2 Spies	4 00 to	4 50
Kings	5 00	
Baldwins	4 00 to	4 50
Wagners	4 00	
Russetts	3 50 to	4 25
Greenings	3 50 to	4 00
Apples, per box	1 40 to	1 80
Cranberries, per bl.	11 00	
Malaga grapes, in ke	5 00	
Pears, Cal., per box	1 00	
Lemons, per box	7 00	
Bananas, per bunch	3 25 to	3 50
Grape fruit, per crate	5 50	

THE GOLDEN DOG

(Continued from page 1625)

"No, she will be all right! I will tell you in due time. It is needful for people to change sometimes, you know dame! You comprehend that!"

That Boy of Yours Will go out in the Rain

So does every other boy if he gets a chance and comes in "sopping wet"—He is bound to catch cold sometimes.

Be ready for the cold when it comes—Keep a bottle of

Mathieu's Syrup

of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

on hand and at first symptoms— which you know well—begin using it and his cold and your anxiety will vanish together.

Price, Large Bottle, 35 cents.

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Props., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Sold by wholesale trade everywhere Distributors for Western Canada

FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO. WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

TREES & SHRUBS

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

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

850 ACRES

E.D. SMITH, WINONA

HELP WANTED

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

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis. Are hard to cure, yet

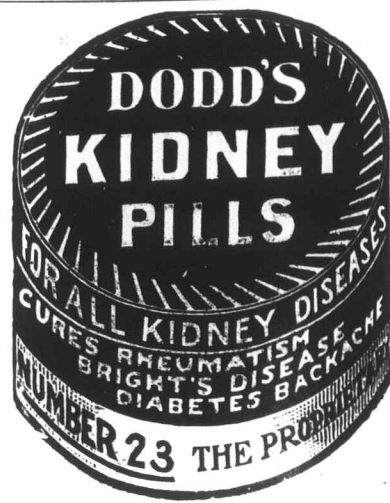
ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, book 6 D free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, (mankind, \$1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Gouges, Varicose Veins, Varicocelites, Always Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

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

A commercial traveler tells us of an interesting notice exhibited in the window of a small shop in the west of England.

OME GRONE UNE CA POTT. To uphold's of the new orthography this should be interesting. It refers to home grown honey and its price. —London News



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He gets a chance
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when it comes —

Syrup
Liver Oil

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using it and his
vanish together.

le, 35 cents.

Sherbrooke, P.Q.
le everywhere
tern Canada

RON & CO
VANCOUVER

HRUBS

the only nur-
in Canada who
sale the frost
hybrid Apple
which were in-
at the Exper-
Farm, Ottawa,
ed at Brandon
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th, Winona, Ont

WINONA

ED We want a reliable
man with rig. of
capable of handling
salary or commission—\$50
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a merchant and consumer.
your work for you. A good
in, permanent, or part-time
Co., London, Ont.

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Canadian Agents,
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Get rid of the worms
JLES. Six capsules,
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E PRO

You had to manage matters discreetly when you were the Charming Josephine. I dare say you had to change, too, sometimes! Every woman has an intrigue once, at least, in her lifetime, and wants a change. But this lady is not clever like the Charming Josephine, therefore we have to be clever for her!

The dame laughed prudently yet knowingly at this, while Bigot continued, "Now you understand all! Go to her chamber, dame. Present our compliments with our regrets for disturbing her at this hour. Tell her that the Intendant and the Sieur Cadet desire to see her on important business."

Dame Tremblay, with a broad smile all over her countenance at master's jocular allusions to the Charming Josephine, left at once to carry her message to the chamber of Caroline. She passed out, while the two gentlemen waited in the gallery, Bigot anxious but not doubtful of his influence to persuade the gentle girl to leave the Chateau, Cadet coolly resolved that she must go, whether she liked it or no. He would banish every woman in New France to the tuque of the St. Maurice had he the power, in order to rid himself and Bigot of the eternal mischief and trouble of them!

Neither Bigot nor Cadet spoke for some minutes after the departure of the dame. They listened to her footsteps as the sound of them died away in the distant rooms, where one door opened after another as she passed on to the secret chamber.

"She is now at the door of Caroline!" thought Bigot, as his imagination followed Dame Tremblay on her errand. "She is now speaking to her. I know Caroline will make no delay to admit us." Cadet on his side was very quiet and careless of aught save to take the girl and get her away safely before daybreak.

A few minutes of heavy silence and expectation passed over them. The howl of a distant watch-dog was heard, and all was again still. The low monotonous ticking of the great clock at the head of the gallery made the silence still more impressive. It seemed to be measuring off eternity, not time.

The hour, the circumstance, the brooding stillness, waited for a cry of murder to ring through the Chateau, waking its sleepers and bidding them come and see the fearful tragedy that lay in the secret chamber.

But no cry came. Fortunately for Bigot it did not! The discovery of Caroline de St. Castin under such circumstances would have closed his

ONE WOMAN'S STATEMENT

Tells Her Suffering Sisters to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills

They proved a Blessing to Her When Her Pains and Weakness Were Almost More than She Could Bear.

St. George, Man., Nov. 29.—(Special).—Hoping to save her sister women in the West from pains and aches which come at the critical times in a woman's life, Mrs. Arsene Vinet of this place has given the following statement for publication:—

"I have brought up a large family and have always enjoyed good health until the last two years. I am fifty-four years of age and at the critical time of life that comes to every woman, I had pains in my right hip and shoulder. I could not lie down two minutes at a time without suffering the greatest agony. Sometimes I awakened with a feeling as if some one had laid a piece of ice on my head. Another time it would be a burning pain under the left shoulder.

"I took many medicines but could get no relief, till reading of cures of similar cases to my own by Dodd's Kidney Pills, led me to try them. They did wonders for me.

"I want all women to know what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me." Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. The woman who has sound Kidneys is safeguarded against nine-tenths of the suffering that makes life a burden to the women of Canada.

Poultry Facts

YOU can't shut a laying hen in a closed coop; limit your responsibility to a few handfuls of grain a day, and continue (for long) to collect eggs. You can't leave growing chicks to dew, and wet and sour feed and count them all next winter. But you can—by practicing "The Dr. Hess Idea" of poultry feeding—keep the hen laying and the chick growing, even under most discouraging conditions. A little of



DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

fed once a day in soft feed to hens and chickens, works wonders for both. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic; it aids digestion and assimilation, so that the hen gets the greatest benefit from her feed. It goes far toward restoring natural conditions to the shut-up fowl and thus—feeling natural and being well nourished—she lays abundance of eggs. In the same way, by aiding digestion, it helps the chick and all other fowls receiving it. It also cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a gives vitality to resist disease and, where consistently given, adds immensely to the profits in the poultry business. A penny's worth feeds 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 40-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD Stock raisers often face a serious problem. Cows shrink in milk and "feeders" are slow about fattening. Usually the trouble is over-taxed digestive organs. When cow or steer seems to be "off feed" and doing poorly, give a small portion, twice a day, of Dr. Hess Stock Food. That will restore appetite and give tone to every organ. Then if the same simple practice is followed out consistently, the profit at both pail and scale will be more satisfactory. Sold on a written guarantee. 100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Duty paid. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book, Free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

RAW
in any quantity. Ship by freight express or mail. We pay charges and remit full market value same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc.
O. H. ROGERS,
Direct Exporter and Manufacturer.
WALKERTON CANADA

Toronto, 1815. Wai erton, 1895
ALL KINDS WANTED
FURS

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
GRENFELL, SASK.
LANDS FOR SALE

career in New France, and ruined him forever in the favor of the Court.

Dame Tremblay returned to her master and Cadet with the information that the lady was not in her bed-chamber, but had gone down, as was her wont, in the still hours of the night, to pray in her oratory in the secret chamber, where she wished never to be disturbed.

"Well, dame," replied Bigot, "you may retire to your own room. I will go down to the secret chamber myself. These vigils are killing her, poor girl! If your lady should be missing in the morning, remember, dame, that you make no remark of it; she is going away to-night with me and the Sieur Cadet and will soon return again; so be discreet and keep your tongue well between your teeth, which, I am glad to observe," remarked he with a smile, "are still sound and white as ivory."

Bigot wished by such flattery to secure her fidelity, and he fully succeeded. The compliment to her teeth was more agreeable than would have been a purse of money. It caught the dame with a hook there was no escape from.

(To be continued next week.)

Questions & Answers

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

CLEANING HARNESS
Give directions for cleaning and taking care of harness. How often should harness be washed and oiled to keep it in the best condition? What is the

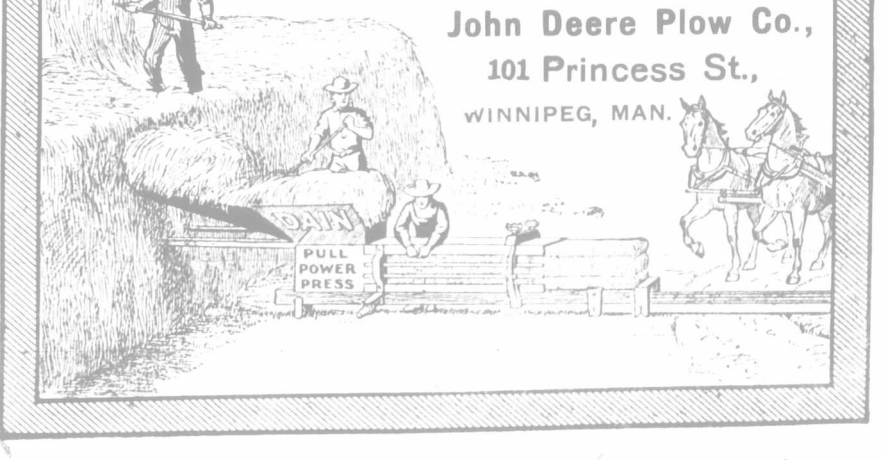
More Pounds of Hay, With Less Labor

The capacity of a hay press is measured by the pounds of properly-baled hay it will produce in a given time. The more hay it will bale the better the press.

Because Joseph Dain's patented Pull Power Press gives so great a leverage, and so perfectly equalizes the pull, a shorter sweep is used. Thus, with the Dain, in travelling the same distance as with ordinary press, the horses bale more hay. There is no pitman or other high obstruction for the horses to step over, and the load being so perfectly equalized, the faster-baling Dain press is actually easier on the horses than the smaller capacity presses of other makes.

You can set the Dain Pull Power Press anywhere—and the hay does not have to be forked so far. One man's labor can be saved on the stack. The press and feeder's stand can always be set to avoid the wind and discomfort from chaff and dust. The hopper and feed table form the charge. The man who does the feeding does not have to make a single strained or unnatural movement. The man who does the tying stands up to his work. He does not have to walk around the press.

Thus, you see, the Dain Pull Power Hay Press has the highest record in pounds of hay baled and the lowest in amount of horse-energy and human-energy expended. We are sure if you will investigate the Dain press and its work you will buy it in preference to all others. The Dain Pull Power Hay Press, made by Dain Manufacturing Company, Limited, Welland, Ont., is the ORIGINAL pull power press. Imitators have been obliged to respect Joseph Dain's patents. As long as these patents are in force there can be no other press made equal to the Dain. You should certainly give us the chance to explain the advantages of this press. Send a request by next mail for catalog and other valuable information.



John Deere Plow Co.,
101 Princess St.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

More bread and Better bread —And the Reason for it

A STRONG FLOUR can only be made from strong wheat. Manitoba hard wheat is acknowledged the strongest in the world—and that is the kind used for Purity Flour.

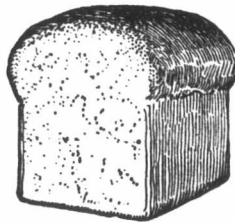
But that's not all. Every grain of this wheat contains both high-grade and low-grade properties. In separating the high-grade parts from the low-grade the Western Canada Flour Mills put the hard wheat through a process so exacting that not a single low-grade part has the remotest chance of getting in with the high-grade.

Of course this special process is more expensive to operate but it means a lot to Purity flour users—that's why we use it.

It means that Purity Flour is made entirely of the highest-grade flour parts of the strongest wheat in the world.

It means a high-class, strong flour and therefore yields "more bread and better bread."

Purity may cost a little more than some flours, but results prove it the cheapest and most economical after all.



PURITY FLOUR



WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
Office, Winnipeg, Man. Mills at St. Boniface, Goderich, Brandon.

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet.

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.



WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

For spot cash. 10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping Tags, and about our HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE \$10,000 Book 450 pages, leather bound. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. All about Trappers' Secrets, Decoys, Traps, Game Laws, How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price, \$2. To our customers, \$1.25. Hides tanned into beautiful Robes. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps, \$1.00 per bottle. Ship your Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. Anderson Bros., Dept. 58 Minneapolis, Minn.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

Alton, A. L., McGregor.
Armitage, S. B., Crystal City.
Baker, T. F. F., Winnipeg.
Baker, G. P., Togo.
Barry, W. H., Cartwright.
Bonnet, J. C., Snowflake.
Bowman, E., Gladstone.
Bracken, G. E., Eden.
Bradshaw, H., Portage la Prairie.
Braund, F. J., Boissevain.
Broadfoot, J. W., Boissevain.
Brown, B. A., Swan Lake.
Bryant, F. W., Dauphin.
Clark, J. L., Russel.
Cook, W. S., Virden.
Coombs, F. M., Oak River.
Coxe, S. J., Brookdale.
Coxe, S. A., Brandon.
Cruikshank, J. G., Deloraine.
Dand, J. M., Deloraine.
Dunbar, W. A., Winnipeg.
Fisher, J. F., Brandon.
Golley, J., Treherne.
Graham, N., Indian Head.
Green, E., Turtle.
Hackett, J. A., Burney.
Hassard, F. J., Deloraine.
Harrison, W., Cypress Lake.
Hayter, G. P., Turtle.
Henderson, W. S., Carleton Place.
Hilton, W. J., Westgate.
Hilton, G., Ottawa.
Hinman, W. J., Winnipeg.

Husband, A. G., Belmont.
Irwin, J. J., Stonewall.
James, N. V., Gladstone.
Jamieson, J., Hamiota.
Kennedy, M. S., Elm Creek.
Lake, W. H., Morden.
Lawson, R., Shoal Lake.
Lee, W. H. T., Minto.
Lipsett, J. H., Holland.
Little, C., Winnipeg.
Little, M., Pilot Mound.
Little, W., Boissevain.
McDougall, J., Kenton.
McFadden, D. H., Emerson.
McGillivray, C. D., Winnipeg.
McGillivray, J., Winnipeg.
McKenzie, W. H., Emerson.
McLaughry, R. A., Moosomin.
McMillan, A., Brandon.
McIntosh, R. A., Morden.
McQueen, L., Selkirk.
Maek, J. S., Neepawa.
Manchester, W., Wawanesa.
Marshall, R. J., Oak Lake.
Marras, W. E., Winnipeg.
Martin, S. F., Winnipeg.
Molloy, J. P., Morris.
Munn, J. A., Carleton Place.
Murray, G. P., Winnipeg.
Ovens, Hugh, Swan River.
Patt, J. H., Swan River.
Powell, H., Winnipeg.
Rutledge, F. J., Carleton Place.
Schlosser, P. J., Carleton Place.

Robinson, S., Brandon.
Roe, J. S., Neepawa.
Rombough, M. B., Winnipeg.
Rutherford, J. G., Ottawa.
Still, J. B., Neepawa.
Still, J. B., Winnipeg.
Stiver, M. B., Elgin.
Shoults, W. A., Winnipeg.
Smith, W. H., Carnian.
Snider, J. H., Winnipeg.
Stevenson, C. A., Reston.
Stevenson, J. A., Gretna.
Sirett, W. F., Minnedosa.
Swanson, J. A., Manitou.
Taylor, W. R., Portage la Prairie.
Thompson, H. N., Bannerman.
Thompson, S. J., St. James.
Thompson, Wm., Minnedosa.
Todd, J. H. C., Grand View.
Torrance, F., Winnipeg.
Walton, T., Killarney.
Welch, J., Roland.
Westell, E. P., Winnipeg.
Whimster, M. A., Hamiota.
Williamson, A. E., Winnipeg.
Wilson, A. E., Portage la Prairie.
Woods, F. Z., Winnipeg.
Young, J. M., Carleton Place.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable to prosecution. FREDERICK TORRANCE, Registrar.

best kind of oil or dressing to use and how should it be applied?
Sask. R. H. S.

Ans. — Harness should always, when practicable, be cleaned while fresh from the animal warm with its body heat. If it comes in wet, it must be "handled" until dry and supple, using sparingly some pure oil, neatsfoot for choice, if it really be neatsfoot, which is often a question in these days of "just as good."

When simply cleaning the harness, it should be hung at a suitable height, brushed over to dislodge dust or caked dirt, the stitching and loops, and under and around the buckles receiving attention, and this should be followed by a soft cloth, always well shaken from time to time. The harness should then be "gone over," passing each part through the hands, limbering it as it goes, insuring perfect inspection, and giving special attention to any spot needing it. Then some of the standard "compositions" may be lightly applied, according to directions, the stuff well rubbed in, and any debris cleared away.

In steady use, or when the harness comes in very wet and dirty, it should be well washed every week. As a rule, a tub is filled with water just having the chill barely taken off, not in the least "tepid" or "warm", in which has been dissolved a half pound of white castile soap, neatly shaven previously, pouring boiling water on it, stirring occasionally until it sets in a clear, translucent jelly. This is dumped into the tub of water and mixed at once. The harness is taken apart and all placed in the tub, except, of course, the saddles and padded parts.

Take the harness from the tub, rinse well in several tepid waters and hang to drain in moderately warm room. As the harness dries it should be constantly worked, handled, suppled, looking for congestion and dispersing it, especially at all points of contact, tugs, buckles, loops, etc. This must be done continuously, so that when the harness is ready to dry it is ready to absorb the "composition" which must be well worked "into" the grain of the leather. It is worse than useless to simply smear it on and brush it off. It is the grain food, the tissue food, which must be kneaded into the leather.

Blemishes On the Face

Don't go about with a face full of blotches or other skin eruptions. Clear off these disfigurements in a short time at little expense. These unsightly blemishes come from impure blood and a disordered system but will all disappear after a few doses of

Beecham's Pills

which do the work quickly and thoroughly. Salves, ointments and washes never cure a pimply face. You must get the poison out of the system. This is what Beecham's Pills do. They move the bowels, start the bile, carry off the impurities, cleanse and vitalize the blood and

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Land the very Best.
Level as a Prairie Farm.
No Rocks or Stones.
Water for Irrigation at every lot.
No Frosts.
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Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.
Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.
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Make a Living From the Start

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

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

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

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NELSON B. C.

Mention the Farmer's Advocate

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

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

LAMENESS IN MARE

A four-year-old mare goes all right for perhaps two weeks or sometimes longer. Then she will start and go lame on the right front leg, and gets very bad. This lasts for one or two days. She is the same with shoes off or on. I cannot see anything wrong with foot or leg.

R. B.

Ans.—Your description of this case of lameness lacks practically all the essential data that would enable us to form an opinion as to the precise nature of the trouble, and help you to bring about a cure. How long has your mare been lame? Does she point the foot? What is the shape of her fore feet, particularly the lame one? Is she a heavy draft animal or a driver? If you will give us this information we will be pleased to assist you.

FILLY HAS ECZEMA

Two-year-old mare has been losing flesh for the last two months. For the past month hair has come off in spots, leaving a dry scab. This appeared mostly along the back bone, but the other day she broke out under the left

side of the jaw. There is no discharge at all. She appears weak and low-spirited but eats well. J. S.

Ans.—The filly has an attack of eczema. The usual cause of this skin disease is some disturbance of the digestive system. It frequently follows the use of medicated foods, condition powders, etc., green feed, new hay, new oats, wheat, corn, potatoes, in fact, almost any change of diet is liable to produce it. The treatment consists of giving a dose of laxative medicine, such as 1 to 1½ pints of raw linseed oil. When the alimentary canal has been cleared out of all irritating matter by the action of the oil, follow up with 2 drams of bicarbonate of soda mixed with her feed three times a day for a week. The body may be sponged with creolin solution: 1 part of creolin to 40 parts of soft water. If after continuing this treatment for a week there is no marked improvement, give Fowler's solution in ¼-ounce doses, three times a day, in 2 quarts of drinking water.

CURE FOR ABORTION

Have a cow which aborted her last two calves after carrying them three months. She is in calf again, and I have been advised to give carbolic acid in her food. Could you inform me the quantity to give, and how often it should be given and for how long a period? C. A. J.

Ans.—The carbolic acid treatment for abortion is as follows: Place in a box or trough in the yard a mixture of 10 pounds common salt and 4 ounces of crude carbolic acid,—being careful to mix the acid thoroughly with the salt. All the cattle, including the bull, are allowed to have free access to this mixture. This is the treatment advised for ranch cattle, or where large numbers require treatment. For one or two cows the carbolic acid is used in the following manner: As the cow approaches the period at which you are led to expect she may abort, that is, if she has aborted previously—or if you suspect that abortion may occur use the remedy at once—give her one teaspoonful of crude carbolic acid in one pint of water, once a day for three days in succession and then once in three days two or three times more. It is difficult to say why carbolic acid taken into the system can prevent abortion. The acid is changed in form before assimilation, and cannot have the antiseptic action on the internal organs that it has when used externally. But it is used to a considerable extent as a preventive of abortion, and fairly successfully. Abortion, however, is a disease that Nature frequently overcomes, and it may be that the action of the acid is more fancied than real. However, the remedy is worth trying, for what it may accomplish.

GOSSIP

CHRISTMAS STAMP CAMPAIGN Stimulated by the success of a year ago the National Sanitarium Association have made large preparations for the sale of Christmas stamps of 1909-10, issued on behalf of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. Nearly \$6,000.00 was netted from last year's sale, making it possible for the trustees to increase the available beds for needy patients from an average of fifty-five a year ago to one hundred and forty. The accommodations to-day. The trustees are hopeful that they may bring the accommodations up to 300 beds as the outcome of this year's sale of this little one-cent messenger of hope and healing. The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is in the fullest sense a national institution caring for patients from every province in Canada. The first issue of the stamp for this year is one million, and these will be put into circulation immediately. The direction of the sale of Christmas stamps is in the hands of Mr. J. S. Robert, Sec.-Treasurer, National Sanitarium Association, 347 King St. West, Toronto, who will give prompt reply to any enquiries regarding the stamp.



Buy Hosiery Made by the Largest Mills on a 2-for-1 Guarantee

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

less serviceable—but get Pen-Angle 2 for 1 guaranteed hosiery

For Ladies

No. 1760.—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns. 2-ply leg. 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving them strength where strength is needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1020.—Same quality as 1760, but heavier weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150.—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg. 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720.—Fine quality Cotton hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175.—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

For Men

No. 2404.—Medium weight Cashmere half-hose. Made of 2-ply Botany yarn with our special "Everlast" heels and toes, which add to its wearing qualities, while the hosiery still remains soft and comfortable. Black, light and dark

tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500.—"Black Knight." Winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splicing in heels and toes. Soft, comfortable, and a wonder to resist wear. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

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

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

Instructions

If your dealer cannot supply you, state number, size and color of hosiery desired, and enclose price, and we will fill your order post-paid. If not sure of size of hosiery, send size of shoe worn. Remember, we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box.

Catalog Free

If you want something different than the styles and shades listed, send for handsome free catalog which shows an extensive line in colors. 45

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"ELMIRA" FELT SHOES



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ANNOUNCEMENT

TO the FARMERS and RANCHERS of the West



Mr. W. H. Davidson, for the past several years manager for Carruthers & Co., Tanners, here, and Mr. M. Tourville, for a number of years foreman for the same firm, have opened out in the tanning business, with an up-to-date plant, and are prepared to do all kinds of tanning and taxidermy work. With a first class equipment we have been able to reduce prices. We believe our prices are now from 10 to 25 per cent. lower than any other Tannery in the West. We invite comparison. Write for our circular and price list. All work guaranteed satis-

factory. Ask about our special "We pay the freight" offer. Highest prices paid for hides and furs. Ship direct to us, and save the middleman's profit.

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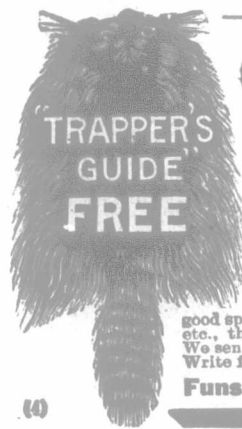
Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have. Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

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The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co. LIMITED

P.O. BOX 1092

172-176 King St., WINNIPEG



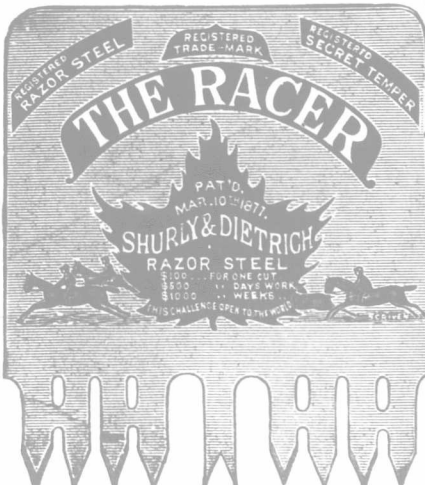
Cash For Skins

You get the highest prices and the quickest returns when you ship your furs to Funsten. Coon, mink, skunk, muskrat, marten, fox, wolf, lynx and other furs are valuable. We receive and sell more furs direct from trapping sections than any house in the world. The biggest American and foreign buyers are represented at our regular sales, which run into millions of dollars yearly. The fierce competition among buyers at our big sales enables us to get higher prices than anyone else. That's why we can send you the most money for your furs, and send it quicker.

Big Money in Trapping While work on the farm is slack, do some trapping. It's a good sport and pays big profits. We furnish trapping outfits at cost. Traps, baits, etc., that make trapping easy. Write today for Catalog C and full particulars. We send our New Trappers' Guide, Fur Market Reports and Shipping Tags FREE. Write for them today. Act now, for this is your big money-making opportunity! **Funsten Bros. & Co., 90 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.**

The Razor Steel, Secret Temper, Cross-Cut Saw.

WE take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manufactured only by **SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.**



PRACTICAL FRUIT GROWING

All phases of fruit growing are intelligently treated in a practical way by S. B. Green in his new book entitled, "Popular Fruit Growing." Factors that help to make a section successful in the production of fruits are first discussed. Then a chapter is devoted to orchard protection, including avoiding sunscald, injury by mice and rabbits, winter killing, etc. A few chapters are devoted to insects and fungous diseases and their treatment. Turning to the economic side the author deals with harvesting, marketing and storing.

More technical material is included in chapters devoted to outlining fundamental principles of plant growth in which the different parts of the tree are dealt with in an interesting way. Propagation by seeds, offsets, layers, cuttings and grafts also is treated at length, careful drawings being inserted to make clear every point.

In discussing the various fruits details as to origin, classification, conditions required, methods of cultivation and general care are outlined. The closing chapters deal with nuts, and an appendix includes formulae for insecticides and fungicides along with an approved spray calendar.

At the end of each chapter is found a series of questions directing attention to salient points. Illustrations are used throughout to give prominence to important features.

Mr. Green is one of America's popular writers on horticultural matters. He is professor of horticulture and forestry in the University of Minnesota, and has made a special study of this phase of agriculture for many years. His latest book can be secured through THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, postpaid for \$1.00.

FARMERS USE AUTOMOBILES

Recently at the Automobile School opening exercises in New York City, J. George Frederick delivered a most interesting lecture on the modern use of automobiles on the farm, illustrated by many stereopticon pictures. Great development in the future was portrayed. Mr. Frederick first traced the reasons for the greater wealth of the farmer through scientific farming and the use of good machinery, and showed the natural connection between the use of machinery and the auto by farmers. He told how by authoritative estimate there were now 76,000 autos in use on farms—about one-fourth of all in use—and how one dealer in an Oregon town of 5,000 population sold 42 in one season. He said that of the 4,516 autos registered at a recent date in Kansas, half of them were owned by farmers; and that out of 10,000 autos owned in Iowa one-half were owned by farmers.

Taking up the question of how the farmer finds the auto profitable, he told of the great help autos are to dairy farmers in delivering milk quickly and without disturbing the value of the farm horses during the busy farming seasons. He also pointed out how the delivery of milk by auto to railway stations has greatly widened the area of farm land in which it is profitable to engage in the milk business. Typical photos of farmers unloading milk from autos and carrying poultry and vegetables to market, hoisting hay on stacks in the field with an auto, fixing up wire fences with an auto repair wagon, carrying grain to elevators, hitching an auto to a broken down thresher power plant, etc., were shown.

As the auto has four or five times the capacity of a horse, without his care, it was shown how, merely for traction power the auto is an economic advance. Trucks with a five-ton grain capacity are now in use on the farm. The recreation side of the auto on the farm was most effectively illustrated by Mr. Frederick's pictures, some showing the women of the family out for a spin to the fields in their house dresses, for a mid-day change from household routine, others showing the farmer and his sons using the auto in late autumn to go on a hunting trip (with deer slung across the radiator) and still others showing an astonishingly numerous holiday gathering of farmers in autos in small towns in the West.

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Successors to CARRUTHERS & CO., Custom Tanners



Send for our new illustrated, descriptive catalogue of tanning charges, Galloway and sheep-lined coats, robes, gauntlets, etc.

Tannery, Brandon

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO., BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A. Established 1866



It is claimed by the many admirers of a rising author that his tongue is as ready and clever as his pen.

During a conversation with a lady of uncertain age, she said, with a mock sigh:—

"But you are young, while I can already count my gray hairs."

"But dear lady," and the young man let his well-known genial smile play over features, "surely you know that as long as gray hairs can be counted, they do not count!"



When an undue amount of nervous energy is used in the brain there is certain to be failure in the other functions of the body.

Digestion is imperfect—the head aches—you cannot sleep—you become nervous and irritable—you are easily excited and quickly tired—your memory fails and you cannot concentrate the mind.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

is a creator of new, rich, red blood and hence a builder-up of the nervous system.

Being mild and gentle in action it is especially suited as a treatment for children at the critical period in life when important physiological changes are taking place. But you must look out for imitations. 50 cts. a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



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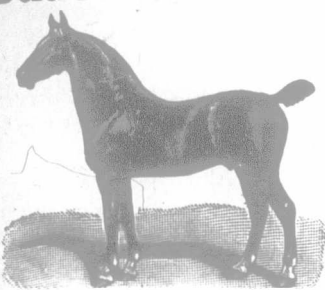
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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappea Hook,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Kingbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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A perfect engine for pump-
ing, grinding, sawing wood,
corn shelling, churning,
washing machines and all farming pur-
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Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOONIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

Some would be wag once sent Henry
Ward Beecher a letter containing on a
sheet of paper only the words "April
Pool." Mr. Beecher opened it, and
then a delighted smile beamed over his
face as he exclaimed: "Well, I've often
heard of a man writing a letter and for-
getting to sign it, but this is the first
case of a man signing his name and for-
getting to write the letter."

Suffered Terrible Pains

From Her
Kidneys
For Nine
Months.

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

A medicine that strengthens the kid-
neys so that they are enabled to extract
the poisonous uric acid from the blood
and prevent the chief cause of Rheuma-
tism.

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

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

When ordering specify "Doan's."

FARM WAGONS AND THEIR LOADS

Perhaps few will consider that small
wagon wheels handle a load with the
same draft as large wheels; that is, the
small standard of 24-inch front wheels
and 28-inch rear, and the large stan-
dard of 44-inch front and 55-inch
rear. It has remained a conjecture
until the Missouri Experiment Station,
in 1908, began a series of experiments
with the Giddings self recording dy-
namometer. The following tables are
from Bulletin 52, by Prof. T. I. Mairs.
The work was done with standard
front wheels 44 inches, rear 55 inches;
medium, front wheels 36 inches, rear 40
inches; low, front wheels 24 inches, rear
28 inches, with a uniform net load of
1,000 pounds. On an ordinary dry
gravel road a draft required to draw,
2,000 pounds on the low wheels would
draw 2,290 on medium and 2,332 on
large wheels. On wet gravel roads the
same power to low wheels drew 2,000,
medium 2,450 pounds, large 2,516
pounds. On macadam road, low wheels
2,000 pounds, medium 2,160 pounds,
large 2,174 pounds. On timothy sod,
dry and firm, low wheels 2,000, medium
2,314 pounds, large 2,424 pounds.
On corn stubble land, low wheels 2,000
pounds, medium 2,476 pounds, large
2,654 pounds. Freshly plowed land,
low wheels 2,000 pounds, medium
2,318 pounds, large 2,644 pounds.

MINERAL LAKE IN SASK.

Little Manitou Lake, two miles from
Watrous, Sask., is gaining quite a
reputation through the West for the
healing properties of its waters. "An-
alysis of the water shows that it con-
tains over 2,050 grains of mineral
matter to the imperial gallon, or ten
times as much as the Spas of Europe,
which, according to the British Phar-
macopoeia, contains from 150 to 250
grains per gallon. If the waters of the
"Little Lake of the Gods," as Little
Manitou is known as, possess the cura-
tive properties claimed for them, this
northern Saskatchewan town is likely
to become a health resort of some
pretensions. At any rate its citizens
with characteristic enterprise are pre-
paring to make it such.

COOLING GASOLINE ENGINES IN WINTER

The water-cooled gasoline engine
cools rapidly after it is stopped, and one
need not be surprised to find the jacket
of the engine bursted, if the engine is
not thoroughly drained as soon as the
day's work is done.

If the jacket only is drained, great
care should be taken to prevent the
water from the hydrant or cooling tank
being turned into the drained jacket by
children, or by older people who do
not realize the danger of allowing the
jacket to remain filled with water in
cold weather.

If an anti-freezing mixture is to be
used in the engine this winter, add it at
once and avoid danger of cracking the
jacket.

A mixture of five pounds of calcium
chloride in ten gallons of water may be
used for cooling devices that are open to
the air.

A combination of glycerine, alcohol
and water, varying in proportions with
the temperature, may be used in closed
devices where there is slight opportunity
for evaporation. In general, however,
these anti-freezing mixtures are not to
be recommended, because they tend to
corrode the engine.

PROTECT TREES FROM RABBITS AND MICE

Many fruit and shade trees are lost
annually by being girdled by rabbits
and mice. The season in which most
of the damage is done is during the
winter months. As that season is
approaching it would be well for the
orchardist to have in mind some form
of protection for his trees in order to
prevent such a loss.

With regard to remedies, there are
several advocated and these are usu-
ally of two forms. The trunk of the
tree is either painted with some solu-
tion or wrapped with some material.
Many patent protectors are on the

Craigie Mains Clydesdales



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

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

A. & G. MUTCH
LUMSDEN, SASKATCHEWAN



FREE HIDES — No duty has to be paid on hides.

BIG MONEY FOR HIDES AND FURS

You get Highest Market Prices, quick returns o
money and satisfactory results guaranteed, by shipping
to the old and reliable house of

BERMAN BROS.

244 North First St., Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE TO MEN



Until Robust Health, Strength and Vigor is Re- gained.

Perfect Manhood. The man of
courage, of strong heart, iron
nerves, good health, self-con-
fidence and undaunted energy.
The embodiment of success, pop-
ular in every walk of life, res-
pected 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, de-
spondent and discouraged: with
Drains, Losses, Impotency, Vari-
cocele, 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 a 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' experi-
ence, 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.

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

IMPORTED SHIRE MARES FOR SALE

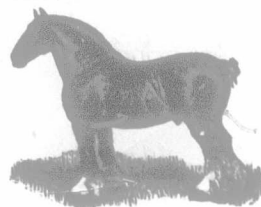
I am importing a choice consignment of young mares to arrive in October. They have been bred to some of the best stallions in England and are supposed to be safe in foal.

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

Also three imported Shire stallions for sale at reasonable prices.

Several splendid Berkshire bears for sale.

Correspondence solicited.



James M. Ewens

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM
Bethany, C. N. E.

BETHANY, MANITOBA
Minnesota, C.P.E.

FOUR IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS

High class hard headers, extra well bred, choice individuals, 3 reds and 2 rears, all yearlings. One choice rich roan yearling bull from Imp. Sire and Dam, 4 bull calves 5 to 12 months old. Females all sizes. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct. Station.

J. F. MITCHELL

Burlington, Ont

**Glencorse
Yorkshires**

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36, sired by Dalmay 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 skin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

**Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES**

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

SHORTHORNS**Great Private Sale**

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

E. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,
Box 1283, Saskatoon, Phone 375
C. P. E., C. N. E., G. T. P.



No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

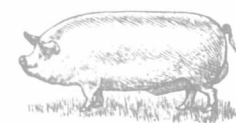
**Fleming's
Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. 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 St., Toronto, Ontario

A Snap for a Start in**PURE BRED YORKSHIRES**

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

Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of imported stock.

A number of winning Berkshire pigs off prize winning stock for sale.

C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.

Glensalmond Stock Farm

**R. H. WINNY**

NICOLA STOCK FARM
P. O. Box 33, Nicola, B. C.

Breeder and Dealer of Imported or Homebred Pedigree and Grade Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Adjoining town of Nicola. One-half mile from Nicola Station. For sale—Pedigree Ram and Ewe Lambs, Young Berkshire, Boar and Sows.



market such as wire coils and thin sheets of wood. The wire coil protector slips over the tree and can be left on the year round and until the tree gets too large for the coil. Then it must be removed. The price of these protectors is about \$2.25 per hundred. When sheets of wood are used they are put on the trees in the fall and are removed in the spring. A strip of the wood sufficiently large to extend around the tree is used. It is tied on with some kind of cord, care being taken to tie it firmly so it will stay. Two used at the station by the horticultural department will be described in this bulletin. These are as follows:

Among the methods that have been found successful are lime wash and paper wrapping. When lime wash with arsenate of lead is used, paint the trunks of the trees with lime wash made rather thick to which has been added about one-half pound of arsenate of lead to each pailful of the wash. The lime wash is made in the usual manner by mixing lime and water. After adding the arsenate of lead the whole mixture should be thoroughly stirred to mix the poison with the wash. This wash is put on with an ordinary paint brush and the trunk of the tree should be covered as high as the rabbits can reach. It should be renewed if there

STARTING THE BALKY HORSE

A correspondent in one of our American exchanges offers some suggestions on starting balky horses. Some of the means of starting he suggests might put the balker into action all right, but are liable also to get his owner into serious trouble in case his "remedies" came under notice of the society for preventing cruelty to animals. However, we pass some of them along for what they are worth.

Like the kicky cow, the balky horse usually has a reason for his actions, and when he refuses to pull, the first thing to be done, is to search for the cause.

See that his collar is not too small or ill-shaped; and that the harness fit up snugly, no straps, buckles or hard objects being pressed against the skin. If, upon inspecting, the load seems too heavy for the horse, be man enough to unload till you feel sure that he can easily move it.

None of these conditions being present, your move should be one of strategy. Never betray, by word or sign, the exasperation provoked by such a situation, as the horse will be quick to notice it, and he will also be about as determined to stay as you will be for

**Brampton JERSEYS**

CANADA'S GREATEST HERD

is back home after the greatest show campaign ever carried on in Canada by one herd. Order at once for next shipment which leaves in a few weeks. 150 head for sale.

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

**STOCK EAR LABELS**

You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write to-day

G. JAMES
Bowmanville, Ontario

Shorthorn Dairy Cows

\$50.00 to \$75.00

will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers. Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.

J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man

Mountain View Berkshires

Sows bred and ready to breed. Prime young pigs of both sexes and all ages from prize-winning stock, for sale. Prices right.

H. B. MOORE, INNISFAIL, ALTA.

Mr. A. I. Hlokman, Court Lodge

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

**J. C. POPE**

Regina Stock Farm

Regina, Sask.

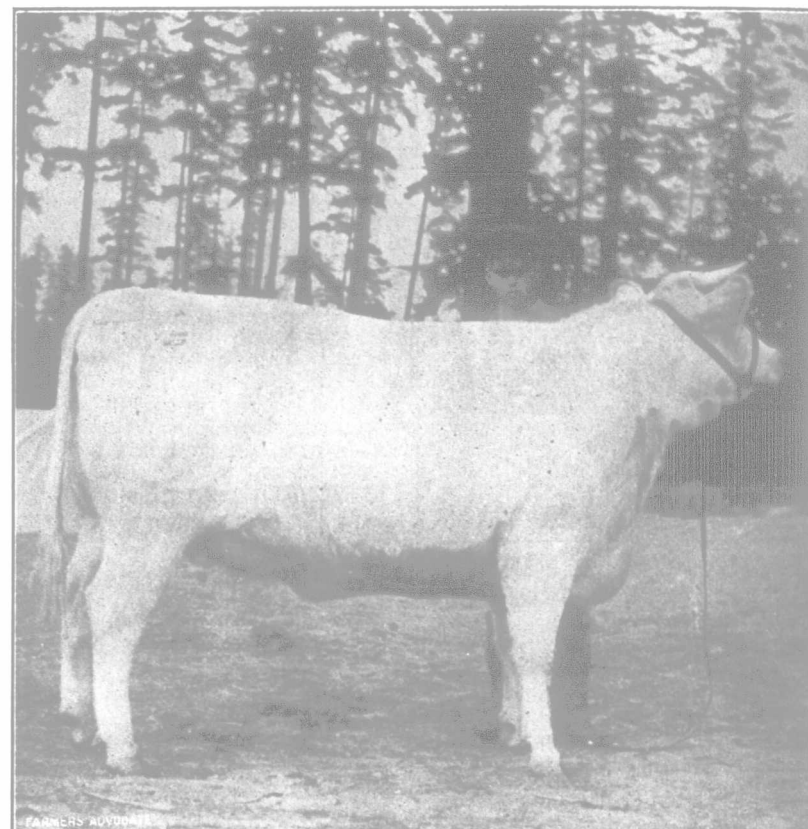
Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.

Ormsby Grange, Ormskirk, P. Que. Importer and Breeder of High-Class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the West can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.



VICTORIA 75TH.

Grand Champion Shorthorn female at Seattle. She was first in her class and Reserve Champion at Toronto in September, after which Americans bought her.

is any indication of injury to the trees by rabbits. One-half pound of Paris green may be substituted for the arsenate of lead.

In wrapping trees with paper the trunks of the trees are wrapped, the paper being tied on with cord to hold it in place. Old newspapers may be used for the above purpose, the care necessary being, to see that the paper entirely covers the trunk of the tree high enough to prevent the rabbits reaching the exposed portion above the paper.

These two remedies were used during the past winter and spring, and gave entire satisfaction. The latter method of wrapping the trunks of the trees with paper is the cheaper of the two, and if the proper care is exercised in putting on the paper no other protection will be necessary. The paper should be removed in the latter part of spring after danger from rabbits gnawing the tree is past.

The planter should not fail to pay particular attention to this matter of protecting his trees during winter. A little care expended along this line will save his trees from injury, and will more than pay the expense. The time to begin this protection is just as soon as the leaves fall and before any damage is done.—**PROF. J. E. MUNDALL, in Press Bulletin.**

him to move on. Keep cool; lay down the whip; proceed gently.

With the hopes of diverting his attention, shift the harness around a little, as though adjusting them; pet him; pick up his foot; clean the dirt from the frog; tamper with the shoe; do anything and everything that might aid in causing him to forget he is "stuck." After this strategic move, take up the lines and call out for the team to move up, just as though nothing were wrong.

In most cases, that will be sufficient. When it is not, you probably have on hand one of those confirmed balkers, and must deal with him accordingly. The whip rarely has any effect on such an animal, unless, indeed, it makes him still more obstinate. Again, what will start one balky horse will fail to start another; and it may require the trying of several methods before satisfactory results are obtained; so the simplest and easiest of the following may be tried first:

A few drops of cold water in the animal's ear often will start him on the double-quick. A pebble of sufficient size not to enter the internal ear is also a good starter if dropped in the ear.

Bind a thick cloth or a large handkerchief firmly over the horse's eyes, making sure that the light is totally excluded. The effect on the nerves,

BALKY HORSE

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND
WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING
 will give you full value for every dollar spent and keep you dry in the wettest weather.
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
 SOLD EVERYWHERE.
 TOWER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO., TORONTO, CAN.



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



Inspector (to young countryman who aspires to become a member of the local police force)—"You'll have a lot of night duty. You're not afraid of being out late, I suppose?"

Mother of recruit (breaking in)—"That will be all right, sir. His old grandmother will go round with him for a few nights, until he gets used to it!"—London 'Scraps.'

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

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

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

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

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

caused by the unusual change, may cause the animal to pull, with the hopes of escape.

Press the fingers firmly on each side of the nose, forcing the nostrils shut, thus closing the air passages to the lungs. Hold on tightly for a few moments, and watch that the horse's hoofs do not strike you, for he will go out a climbing in a mighty short time.

Building a light fire out of straw or hay, and placing it directly under the balker, is a pretty sure starter, but in case it isn't, one should be careful that the flames do not torture the animal. Also, don't get in reach of the horse's heels when placing the fire under him.

Tying the horse's tail in some part of the load, sometimes will start the balker. That part of the load to which the tail is attached must of course be light enough to move sufficiently not to strain the tail when the animal starts. Or, better still tie with a cord that will break before any damage could be done.

But the most successful cure perhaps, for the balky horse, is the starving cure, which is simply tying the animal up, right where he refuses to pull, and leaving him there without feed or water till he does pull. But there are drawbacks to this plan. It would not be right to leave the animal exposed to extreme heat or cold, and it is not a desirable plan to practice on the public highway, since it might place one in an embarrassing position. A humane officer might even demand an explanation. But in the field it may be carried out. One must exercise his own discretion in determining the length of time the horse should be deprived of nourishment if he persists in not pulling. However, it is not at all likely that the animal will punish himself over twenty-four hours, and he will probably be ready to start at the end of four or five hours, if he is given the chance. Once you begin this treatment, let nothing short of the fear that the horse will die of starvation, cause you to unhitch him and relinquish the task, as that would about complete his ruination.

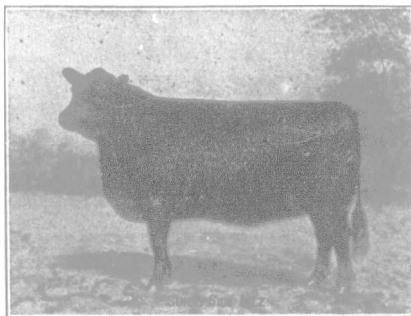
A farmer at Lauder, Man., recently received a car from the C. P. R. and loaded it with wheat. It was forwarded to Fort William, inspected en route and unloaded. It was loaded again, at Fort William, and sent west again, going to Lauder, where it was unloaded and reloaded with wheat for Fort William. When it arrived there it was found that the three trips over the line aggregating 1,785 miles, had occupied but six days. This may be considered as establishing something of the nature of a record in transportation.

DOMINION GRANGE ON NAVY QUESTION

E. C. Drury, Grand Master of the Dominion Grange, has penned a protest against the proposal to construct a Canadian navy, and his ideas as expressed therein are expected to prevail in the action to be taken by the Grange Association at its annual meeting this week. Mr. Drury says if Canada is to take what will probably be the most momentous step in her history, the people should first be given an opportunity to express opinion. The Grand Master of the Grange takes the ground that building a navy of our own is not contributing to the defence of the Empire in the most practical way. He advocates direct contribution to the naval funds of Britain, and concludes his protest thus:

England's greatest need is industrial prosperity; with this she can build her own Dreadnoughts, and, what is at least of equal importance, feed her people. This we can increase largely, and to our own benefit. Let us throw down the barriers of trade between England and Canada, and admit her goods free of duty. This would undoubtedly greatly increase England's prosperity and would be the best answer we could give to any threat of foreign interference. At the same time it would make Canada able to come to the help of the motherland should occasion arise; by increasing our agricultural development, and helping the farming class, which furnishes the best element of defence to hold its own.

SOME OF Glencarnock Angus 1909 Winnings



Sunnyside Inez, champion female at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Portage and Carberry.

Our herd-bull, Golden Gleam, grand champion over all breeds at Portage also champion Angus at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Portage and Carberry.

Champion Senior Herd at all Above Shows

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

ROBT. BROWN Herdsman

JAS. D. MCGREGOR Prop.

HASSARD'S HORSES

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

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

50 We handle One Class Only and That the Best 50

Our Next Importation of

50 CLYDESDALES, FILLIES, MARES AND STALLIONS

will arrive at VIRDEN, MAN. about DECEMBER 12TH. Our last importation has been sold within one week, which shows that our stock is of a superior class. We are content with small profits and that accounts for quick sales. We thoroughly understand that the Western Farmer wants the best and buys accordingly. We intend now to bring out the best lot that ever crossed the ocean and would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see our stock. Address all correspondence to **W. J. McCALLUM & BRO., Virden, Manitoba, or Brampton, Ontario**

Bow River Horse Ranch

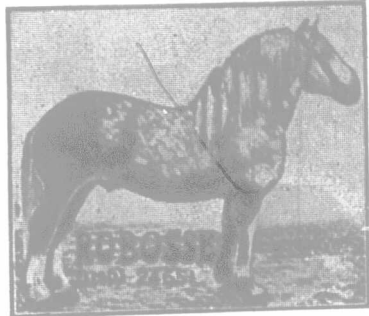
[Established 1880]

Pure Bred Clydes, French Coach and Thoroughbreds

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

G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



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

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

PRIZE-WINNING

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE at prices that will interest intending purchasers. I will sell young cows bred or with calves at foot. Also young heifers that will make a start for a herd second to none. Sales must be made to make room. **James Wilson, Inni fall, Alberta.**

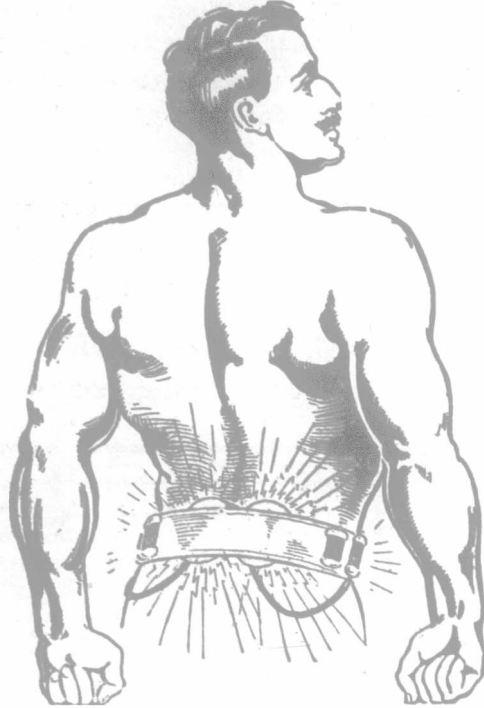
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

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

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

NEW LIFE AND ENERGY

Men, Look Here!



Even until Old Age You may Feel the Vigor of Youth, with its Light Heart, Elastic Step, Courage and Tireless Energy. You May Be Free From Pains and Defy Your Years.

Varicocele, Spermatorrhea, Losses and Drains and all ailments which destroy Manhood's Vigor are cured by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Free Electric Suspensory For Weak Men

Sends Current to the Prostrate Glands, the Seat of All Weakness. It Develops and Expands Weak Organs and Checks Losses. No Case of Weakness Can Resist It. **FREE WITH BELT FOR WEAK MEN.**

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the mistakes of his youth, when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness.

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 in rough mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

Easy to Wear Cures While You Sleep Never Fails

Cures Nervous and Vital Weakness, Enlarged and Inflamed Prostrate Gland, Lost Memory, Loss of Strength, Weak Back and Kidney Trouble, Rheumatic Pains in Back, Hips, Shoulders and Chest, Lumbago, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

My success is not limited to any particular trouble, any organ of the body or any part that lacks the necessary vitality to perform its natural function, can be restored by my method. It gives life to all weak parts, strengthens the kidneys so as to enable them to filter all the impurities that are in the blood. By a few applications the fluid of life circulates through the entire system, rich and red and warm.

One of the world's greatest scientists, whom all New York papers eulogize as the man of the hour, at a series of lectures at all the great institutes gives his experience in delving into the mystery which surrounds the organ of life. He explains the vital processes, and after ten years of close study arrives at the definite conclusion that demonstration of life and action in every living thing is due to electricity. Now what this great man claims is the same as I have been preaching to the public for the last twenty years. I did not discover it, it has been my belief and I can cite you thousands of cases of men from seventy-five to ninety who have returned to the hard labor of their youth with a vim, after having worn my appliance for three months.

Dear Sir,—I can say that your Belt has about cured me completely, although I could not wear it regularly, being away from home a great deal; but it is all you claim it to be and more. It has been a god-send to me, and I can recommend it to anybody.

T. M. VANDRY, Spurgrove, Man., Nov. 7, 1906.

Dear Sir:—Your Belt is all you claim for it. It has quite cured my backache, and I will recommend it to anyone to whom I think it will be of any use. Thanking you for the trouble you have taken, and wishing you every success, I remain, Yours truly,

E. MASON, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Dear Sir:—I am pleased to say that your Belt has

completely cured me, for which I am very grateful. Your Belt is everything it is said to be. I have advised others to invest in your Belt. Wishing you every success, I am,

ROBERT HARROP, Roblin, Man.

Dear Sir:—Your Belt is a wonder. My bleeding piles are all gone, the catarrh of the nose and throat have disappeared, and in fact I am in good health. I worked hard all last summer, and my neighbors all say "That Belt you got was the best investment you ever made," and I hope you may keep right on helping suffering humanity. It has relieved my indigestion, that always bothered me so very much. I will always recommend your Belt to anybody with indigestion, for I used to suffer untold agonies. I will

say that that life preserver you sent me was a god-send to me, and when I was dying it brought me back to life again when many gave me only a month to live, and your Belt is still keeping me living. G. S. HARRIS, Langenburg, Sask.

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 have pleasure in telling you that the Belt I bought from you has perfectly cured me of Rheumatism. Thanking you for the good it did me, I remain,

CARL JOHANSSON, Roland, Man.

My remedy is an honest remedy, a logical remedy, a time-tried remedy. You have seen my advertisement for over twenty years, if you have been on earth that long, and if you'll write to or consult some of the men and women who have used my appliance or are using it, they'll tell you that it does all I claim for it, and even more. Then why do you wait? What's the use of bewailing your fate? You know you are not the man you ought to be. I can help you with electricity as applied according to my method more than all the Doctors and Drugs in Christendom. If it's fresh strength and energy you want, VIM and VIGOR, that's what I can give you, and you'll be a long time getting anything like that out of drugs.

If your stomach doesn't work; refuses to digest your food; if your Bowels do not move regularly; if your Kidneys are weak; if you Liver is sluggish; if your Blood Circulation is poor and your Blood is full of Uric Acid or other impurities; if your powers of Manhood are weakening; if your body is full of Pains and Aches; if you suffer from Headache, Debilitating Losses, Urinal Disorders, Irritability, Despondency, Sleeplessness, or any other signs of Nervousness or Physical Breakdown, stop and THINK! Don't depend upon drugs to build you up; they'll never do it. Don't you know that all such symptoms are crying out the fact as loudly as they can that the nerve cells of your body are robbed of their power—their vitality? Don't you know that it is nerve power that operates every organ, every function of the body? Don't you know that the basis of nerve power is Electricity? Don't you know that Electricity is life? If you don't, then you should get my book and read it. It will teach you facts you ought to know.

If you haven't any confidence in Electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security, and I will take your case, and you can

PAY ME WHEN CURED

SEND FOR THIS BOOK TO-DAY.

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eye clear and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to me and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's best specimens of strong and healthy human beings. Cut out the coupon and send it in today and get this book free, sealed by return mail.

Office Hour — 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in.
DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS

A British official, who has labored for years in the malarial regions of Nigeria, on the west coast of Africa, has issued a little volume of verse for private circulation. It voices the sentiments of many Englishmen and Scotchmen and Irishmen who are serving the Mother Country in voluntary exile. One of the poems read:

In days of old when the Hindu God
Was drawn through the shouting throng,

Men threw themselves 'neath the chariot
wheels,

In the track that he passed along;
For the God of their faith was their God
indeed,

The God of their bone and blood:
And the way of his going was thus
made straight,
And the way of his passing good.

The Goddess Britannia rides to-day:
All over the world she goes,
From the burning lands where the
Scorpion shines

To where the Aurora glows:
And her devotees, 'neath her chariot
wheels,
Are laying them down to die;

For, wherever the flag of Britannia
waves,

The bones of her children lie.

She has taken her tithe of our sires of
old

Who have perished by sea or land:

You can see the mark of her chariot
wheels,

Where those rough-hewn crosses
stand,

And day by day their sons in turn

Are falling by field and flood;

Till the ruby crown that Britannia
wears

Is jewelled with British blood.

So forget them not who have gone be-
fore:

Those men of the bygone days,

The men who have founded the track
we tread,

The men who have "paved the way,"

Who have died at last on a fevered bed,

Or in red-hot fight been killed—

Just a thought for the workers of yes-
terday,

Those men on whose bones we build.

WHEELER & CARLE
ENGINEERS BRAZERS
MACHINISTS
 Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description
 If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only
CAST IRON BRAZING
 Plant in Western Canada, and make a specialty of this class of work.
 153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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 WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
 TRAPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US

TRADE NOTES

WHERE TO BUY YOUR FURS

Furs are a real necessity in Western Canada. The development of the business carried on by A. J. Alexander, of St. Paul Street, Montreal, who carries this particular line of goods, has been something remarkable. About 60 hands are employed in his manufacturing plant covering three flats, comprising a total of about 25,000 square feet. Early next year this space will be doubled to allow Mr. Alexander to cater to his rapidly increasing trade. It always pays to buy direct from those who understand every phase of the business. Mr. Alexander keeps only experienced hands. Twice each year he visits European markets and he always is in close touch with the fur interests of the world. He prefers to deal direct with the purchaser. Read his advertisement on another page and write him for particulars.



GOOD GOODS BY MAIL

Our readers will find many worthy suggestions in the fall and winter catalogue Number 10, showing what Montgomery Ross & Co. of Montreal are offering. This firm does a very extensive mail order business in books, fancy goods, watches, clocks, sporting goods, furniture and hardware. In displaying these wares 25,000 square feet of floor space is used. Chas. A. Ross, the vice-president of the company, recently showed the representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE through the premises and spoke of the great and growing business done from coast to coast strictly by mail order. A special discount is given to customers in Western Canada—enough to cover a good part of freight or express charges. All goods are absolutely guaranteed to be satisfactory and as represented, or money is refunded without question. Everyone should write them for this magnificent catalogue covering all lines and so profusely illustrated that it is easy to ascertain what suits best. Full instructions regarding shopping by mail are included and everything is so clearly stated that mistakes are practically impossible. Read the advertisement on another page and mention The Farmer's Advocate when writing this firm.

BOTH MAKE MISTAKES

City dwellers who drop a good part of a dollar every time they buy a dozen shop-worn eggs think farmers must be coming wealth hand over fist. Farmers and poultrymen who throw their hens a few handfuls of grain twice a day think "poultry don't pay."

In his individual capacity as a producer of poultry products, the farmer who keeps hens doesn't live up to his opportunity. He is getting "grocery money" from his flock when it ought to pay him a good part of his income. The fact is, few farmers realize the possibilities in poultry culture. They call it "woman's work" and not worth a man's time. This is a mistake that is costing both producer and consumer a great deal of money needlessly. The whole trouble is improper feeding and care of hens. Throwing corn to a flock of poultry gets few eggs. Hens must have grain, of course, but grain alone is poor egg food. It's better to make one of the daily feeds a warm mash of some kind, and if the best possible results are looked for, there should be a little digestive tonic in the mash.

Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), a practical poultryman has shown, beyond question, that everything hinges on the perfect performance of the digestive function. That is, cause your hens to digest, without unnecessary waste, the greatest possible amount of food given, and there will be no lack of needed elements for either growth or egg production.

This is called "The Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding, and out of it has come Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, a preparation which immensely increases poultry profits by making more grain, milk, meat and meal available for egg production.

Anybody Can Kodak

There's no longer anything complicated about photography. From pressing the button to developing the negatives, every step has been made simple, easy. By the Kodak system it is daylight all the way. No dark-room is needed for loading, unloading, developing or printing, and all the processes have been so simplified that the merest beginner can take and finish the photographs with good results. The Kodak tank method of development has, in fact, so fully proved that skill is not necessary in development that thousands of professional photographers, in spite of the fact that they have the skill and have the dark-room facilities, are using the tank system of development for all of their work. Anybody can kodak.

And there are interesting pictures everywhere, pictures that you can take and that you and your friends would enjoy having. Ask your dealer or write us for a copy of "The Kodak on the Farm."

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED,
 TORONTO, CANADA.

Ideal Xmas Gifts By Mail

THE Kodak Box No. 2 contains everything for picture-making by the daylight method. No dark-room is necessary, and even the beginner can get good results by following the simple, explicit directions contained in the instruction book. This outfit is simple enough for boys and girls, while at the same time it will make pictures which will please the grown-up people.

THE PRICE.

1 No. 2 Brownie Camera, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2	\$3.00
1 No. 2 Brownie Developing Box	1.00
1 Roll No. 2 Brownie Film, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2	.20
2 Brownie Developing Powders	.05
1 One-half-lb. pkg. Kodak Acid Fixing Powder	.15
1 4-oz. Graduate	.10
1 Stirring Rod	.05
1 No. 2 Brownie Printing Frame	.15
1 Pkg. (1 doz.) 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 Brownie Velox	.10
2 Eastman Metol Quinol Developing Powders	.10
3 Paper Developing Trays	.30
1 Doz. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 Mounts	.10
1 Doz. 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 Kodak Dry Mounting Tissue	.05
1 Instruction Book	.10
Price, complete, neatly packed	\$4.45
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LEASING OF LANDS
 The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

Makes Kitchen Work Easy And Pays For Itself Too

Look at it in the Picture Saves Room and Time

Getting dinner—or any meal—takes only half as long when you have this Cabinet in your kitchen. Everything is so handy that cookery is a pleasure instead of drudgery. There's far less mess to clean up afterward—it's so easy to keep the kitchen tidy—and the cook saves so many steps. Compact, sensible, and work-saving.

Take and try it in your kitchen,—see the work it does away with, the time it saves, the bother it puts an end to—see how sensibly planned, how excellently built, how well worth its small cost it actually is. Indeed, you will be well satisfied if you buy a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet. It is a most practical convenience.

Make Yourself a Present of One, Madam!

Let Me Ship You One Right Away

The Chatham Kitchen Cabinet will pay for itself speedily by preventing waste of foodstuffs—to say nothing of the vast deal of work it saves. After it has been a week in your kitchen you will wonder how you ever got on without it. This Cabinet actually is, and I GUARANTEE it to be, better, more compact and more labor-saving in design than any other made. It costs less. It is more complete, more convenient, built better—a great deal better. The wood-work is the finest selected Canadian chestnut, beautifully finished in rich, lustrous golden-brown. The bakeboards, drawers, flour-bin, are snow-white basswood—the shelves, hard, clean maple—knobs, handles, catches, heavy red copper—every part the best material money can buy.

Makes Kitchen Work Far Easier

The drop-leaves (they'll hold a heavy man's weight) just double the table top's area. Nothing is in the way,—nothing opens on the table's level. The whole top is polished metal,—sanitary, clean, water-proof. All the fronts of drawers, doors and bins overlap,—that makes them dust-proof, fly-proof, CLEAN. All the inside parts are finished satin-smooth,—not a crevice nor a seam to harbor dirt or insects. The flour-bin (that compartment lowest down) holds 75 pounds, has a curved solid-metal bottom, and glides in and out at a touch, on double roller ball-bearings. Every drawer shuts TIGHT, but never can stick. Every bin slides in and out EASILY. The whole Cabinet is mouse-proof.



Saves 500 Steps a Day in any Kitchen

The Chatham Kitchen Cabinet saves endless bother and clutter

It's Very Practical

It couldn't be made more complete. Large enclosed closets for heavy utensils; plenty of shelves; shelf rack; two big drawers—17½ ins. wide, 5 inches deep; three small drawers; three cupboards; two big bins—self-moving; the whole thing 6 feet high, and mounted on double-acting rotary castors—easy to move around. Top is made of extra heavy, polished steel that will wear for years and be easy to keep clean all the while. Six aluminized canisters supplied free with Cabinet.



MANSON CAMPBELL President

Fully Guaranteed

There are no out-of-the-way cubby-holes around a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet; but there IS a handy, easy-to-get-at place for everything that is used in getting a meal ready,—flour, sugar, salt, coffee, tea, spices, package food supplies, knives, spoons, kettles, bread-pans, etc., etc. Let me send you a book that illustrates and describes the Cabinet; or send me your order for it upon our special terms and with my personal guarantee that you will be wholly satisfied with it.

NOTICE TO DEALERS: We want dealers to handle our products wherever we are not already represented, and offer exclusive privileges in each place. We are running a large advertising campaign and all orders received by us direct are referred to the dealer from whose territory they come. If you are not selling our products, write us for territory and terms.

GRAY-CAMPBELL Ltd. of Moosejaw

Western Canada Sales Agents for The Wm. Gray & Sons Co. Ltd. and The Manson Campbell Co. Ltd. of Chatham, Ontario
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If You Farm for Profit—you need one of my scales



Manson Campbell, President

I Will Make Price Right and Terms very easy—

You can't buy or sell right without a scale; and you can't find a scale that is equal to those I make.

MANSON CAMPBELL President

My scales are the only Canadian scales that have made good with the Canadian farmer on a straight business basis.

EVERY Chatham Pitless Scale is sold with a Government Inspection Certificate that warrants its accuracy. There is no extra charge for this warranty, signed by a resident Government Inspector, who tests every scale we make before it leaves the factory.

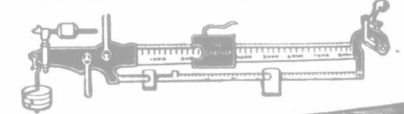
This Scale is COMPLETE

Any other scale comes to you as a few parts with a huge blue print, showing how you can build the rest of it; and you have to build it, too, before you do any weighing. This Chatham Pitless Scale is absolutely complete, built of heavy steel, staunchly bolted together, easily erected, ready for use in a few hours. It stands solidly on its broad steel feet, clear above ground, needing no fixed foundations. Move it readily anywhere. You cannot do that with a pit scale.

Can't Get Out of Order

No check rods, no frail parts to get out of order. Compound beam, finely finished, fully tested, shows full tare on lower section,—easily read, no chance of error. Poise on top beam runs on roller bearings; notches lock the beam by a touch at each 200 lbs. Odd weights shown by small poise on lower beam. Weighs with absolute, warranted accuracy up to FIVE FULL TONS—ten thousand pounds. Nothing about it to go wrong.

FULL CAPACITY COMPOUND BEAM



It Can't Wear Out Because It's Steel



CHATHAM 5-Ton Pitless Scale

Big Enough for Any Scale Use

The Chatham's Platform is 8x14 feet—ample room for big load of hay, six fat steers, twelve hogs, etc. Platform can't sag, won't wobble, won't get sprung. Whole outfit built so it will last a lifetime and be good every minute. Sold for a fair price, very low for cash (credit in sections where we have agents), and fully warranted.

Your Farm Needs Such a Scale

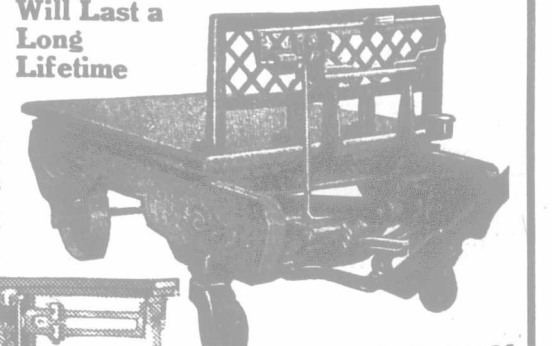
You ought to weigh all you buy, all you sell; ought to weigh your stock regularly; ought to keep track of your farm's yield—be a BUSINESS farmer. This scale makes it easy to do all this, and thus save its cost to you over and over—because you can't cheat yourself, nor can you be cheated with this on your farm.

CHATHAM PORTABLE BARN SCALE

is the handiest truck scale built,—compact, easily moved, readily turned short (front wheels and pole are swivelled). Certified by attached Government Inspection Certificate to be absolutely accurate and well-made. Will weigh up to 2,000 lbs. with positive certainty. The Chatham levers are solid castings, extra staunch, can't spring a bit, strong enough to carry TWO tons. Main frame all one-piece solid casting. Bearings self-aligning, whole pivot rests on bearing loop,—so scale must weigh right even if not standing level. Chatham drop-lever principle spares weighing parts the jar of loads, thus bearings stay sharp fifty years or even more.

The Scale Every Farm Needs

Weights Up To 2,000 Lbs. Accurately Will Last a Long Lifetime



The CHATHAM Portable Platform Scale

Very handy on any farm, specially so on dairy farm. Weighs accurately to 1,000 lbs. Has Double Brass Beam,—no extra charge for this. Strongly built, finely finished. Government inspection warrant attached to each scale. Freight prepaid.

Send for Description, Prices, Etc., of All Our Scales

Lowest Priced 1,000 lb. Scale in the World