

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

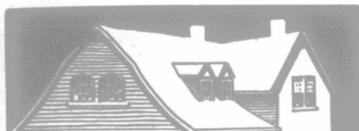
THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

November 4, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 841



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Their simplicity, durability, efficiency and originality of design are recognized everywhere, by everyone.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming and owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

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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Farmer's Advocate SLOCAN PARK and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, England.
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Advertising Rates.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Change of Address—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Farmer's Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

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SLOCAN PARK

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

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

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

Dear Sir,—

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

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

Thanking you for the fair treatment we have received at your hands,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Oldfield and Roberts.

Write for maps and particulars

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.

NELSON, B. C.

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WITH FREE WATER

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands in the world, now placed on sale. They are located in the famous Kettle Valley, and have been sub-divided into blocks of various sizes. Many of them front along the river and are beautifully situated. The soil is a rich sandy loam; it produces bumper crops of apples, small fruits and vegetables. A valuable local market is situated only a few miles away. It is located in the flourishing mining district of the Kootenay, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. The climate is magnificent. Location, about thirty miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Abundant supply of the finest water; no rent to pay for it. Prices from \$100 to \$175 an acre. Write to-day for full particulars. Satisfy yourself as to the money to be made in this rich country.

D. R. TAIT, Secretary,

Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co
MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents:

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What Mr. Banford says is true. There is no better shingle. Interlocks on all four sides, no chance for leakage. Nail holes are concealed. No raw edges of any kind exposed. Can be used on pitches from 2-in. per foot up. Send to-day for our prices and descriptive matter free.

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



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"Every Farmer's Form Filler" and Shipment Forms
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If you are not already on our list, send us your name, post office address, as well as your railroad station. We will then write you regularly, giving you full information direct, regarding the demand existing for the different grades, and the prices being paid for them in the Winnipeg Market. If you feel this would prove of use, write to

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The Great-West Life Assurance Company
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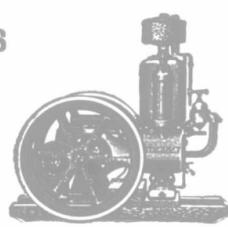


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BERMAN BROS., No. 244, FIRST ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GOSSIP

HISTORIC FOREST FIRES

The terrible work of the flames, which have burned over and destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of timber and property to the value of millions, recalls to memory other great forest fires which have attained historic importance.

One of the earliest of these was the great Miramichi fire of 1825. It began its greatest destruction about one o'clock in the afternoon of October 7 of that year, at a place about 60 miles above the town of Newcastle, on the Miramichi River, in New Brunswick. Before 10 o'clock at night it was 20 miles below Newcastle. In nine hours it had destroyed a belt of forest 80 miles long and 25 miles wide. Over more than two and a half million acres almost every living thing was killed. Even the fish were afterwards found dead in heaps on the river banks. Five hundred and ninety buildings were burned, and a number of towns, including Newcastle, Chatham and Douglstown, were destroyed. One hundred and sixty persons perished, and nearly a thousand head of stock. The loss from the Miramichi fire is estimated at \$300,000, not including the value of the timber.

In the majority of such forest fires as this the destruction of the timber is a more serious loss by far than that of the cattle and buildings, for it carries with it the impoverishment of a whole region for tens or even hundreds of years afterwards. The loss of the stumpage value of the timber at the time of the fire is but a small part of the damage to the neighborhood. The wages that would have been earned in lumbering, added to the value of the produce that would have been purchased to supply the lumber camps, and the taxes that would have been devoted to roads and other public improvements, furnish a much truer measure of how much, sooner or later, it costs a region when its forests are destroyed by fire.

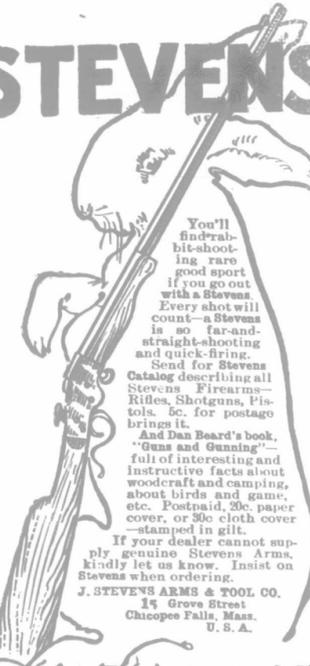
The Peshtigo fire of October, 1871, was still more severe than the Miramichi. It covered an area of more than 2,000 square miles in Wisconsin, and involved a loss in timber and other property of many millions of dollars. Between 1,200 and 1,500 persons perished, including nearly half the population of Peshtigo, at that time a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Other fires of about the same time were most destructive in Michigan. A strip about 40 miles wide and 180 miles long, extending across the central part of the state, from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron, was devastated. The estimated loss in timber was about 4,000,000,000 feet board measure, and in money over \$10,000,000. Several hundred persons perished.

In the early part of September, 1881, great fires covered more than 1,800 square miles in various parts of Michigan. The estimated loss in property, in addition to many hundred thousand acres of valuable timber, was more than \$2,300,000. Over 5,000 persons were made destitute, and the number of lives lost is variously estimated at from 150 to 500.

The most destructive fire of more recent years was that which started near Hinckley, Minn., September, 1, 1894. While the area burned over was less than in some other great fires, the loss of life and property was very heavy. Hinckley and six other towns were destroyed, about 500 lives were lost, more than 2,000 persons were left destitute and the estimated loss of property of various kinds was \$25,000,000. Except for the heroic conduct of locomotive engineers and other railroad men the loss of life would have been much greater.

This fire was all the more deplorable, because it was wholly unnecessary. For many days before the high wind came and drove it into Hinckley, the town of Hinckley, and could have been put out.

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

November 4, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 841

EDITORIAL

Afterthoughts of the Campaign

The election campaign which closed on October 26th was unique in a good many particulars, and, for the sake of politics and public morality, it is to be hoped that it may long remain so. Probably in no other federal contest in this country have more charges and counter-charges been made, on both sides, of graft and wholesale thieving of the public treasury and national resources. The lie has been passed more frequently between leading men in both parties than in any former campaign. Those in the front rank in both parties have been charged with crimes, which, if they were actually committed, entitles the perpetrators to cells in the penitentiary rather than to seats in the national assembly. Mud has been thrown in abundance, slanders of the worst kind circulated, and now that the agony is over, the smoke of battle cleared away, and the management of the affairs of government decided for another five years, a good deal of it will be forgotten until the next wash day comes around, and one party vies with the other in the circulation of slander, in charges of corruption, and insinuations of personal rascality.

It is well that elections occur no more frequently than they do. Campaigns such as we have just passed through are not calculated to raise the country much in the estimation of an outsider, nor do exposures of dishonesty in public officials tend much to raise the moral tone of the country as a whole. But this is not the worst. It is deplorable that public men should be accused of graft, but it is much more to be deplored that they should be guilty of graft. But generally it is the exposure of the dishonesty we deplore more than the offence itself. That is largely what is the matter with this country. We are willing to be horror-stricken at political rascality, and yet we secretly condone it.

The political profession in this country is overcrowded. Too many men are making politics a business. There are too many professionals and too few amateurs playing the game. The result is that we have at the head of affairs in both parties a bunch of men whom it is pretty hard to discountenance publicly or get rid of politically. They are into the business of serving the public, not exactly because the public is anxious that it should be served by them, but because it is pretty hard for anybody else to get out where he can get in line for service. All the "cinches" in the game are held by the "regulars," and although they die off in time, their places are filled by promoting others of the faithful according to the time they have served. This is one of the most serious weaknesses of our public life; once a man gets into any office he considers that it is his for life, or if he is turned out of it his party is morally bound to get him something just as good, or preferably, a little better. This prevails pretty much all through public affairs, consequently there is quite a bit of sham in politics. Men profess a profound faith in the people, parties bring out platforms, enunciate policies, and proclaim themselves guided purely by the desire that what they propose doing requires being done primarily for the public welfare. But faith too frequently is shammed, and party policies are more largely policies of party expediency than of national necessity.

Government, at the hands of two groups of contending professional politicians, falls far short of what ideal representative government by the people ought to be. What we need is more of the old-fashioned kind of honesty in politics, more men with the simple creed of the square deal, plain speaking men who place self-respect and personal honor before office or party affiliation.

Neighbors an Inducement

The annual trek of retiring prairie farmers to the more salubrious climes of the Pacific coast province has begun. At practically every town in the horticultural districts of British Columbia may be found a land seeker from east of the mountains. There is something singular in this migration of humanity ever westward. In the case of the prairie farmer going to British Columbia, it is accounted for by the milder climate, and the opportunities for employment in the pleasant work of fruit-growing, but as these advantages may be found by going east and south, we are forced to recognize the working of the human instinct ever to move westward. Also, we must not overlook the fact that the natural tendency of humanity to move westward is stimulated by profuse, but judicious, advertising of the resources of the province. And just here let it be said that when men of enterprise go to the expense of informing the public of the material opportunities of our great scenic province, it is due to them that intending purchasers of land give them the chance to show what they have to offer. Many are the attractions of British Columbia, not the least of which is the larger number of former prairie farmers and their families now there, and their constantly increasing numbers. Observation compels us to the opinion that this bond of neighborliness is often stronger than any other social tie. People will go west to be with old neighbors, or even with people who have been similarly situated, though not neighbors, rather than go east to be among blood relations. Verily, the inducements that British Columbia offers to the successful farmers of the prairie increase upon investigation.

Wise and Unwise Investments in Pure Bred Stock

Seeing that the premium in price ordinarily commanded by registered stock depends upon their accepted prepotency in the transmission of type and function, owing to the fixation of these characteristics in themselves by reason of concentration of blood lines of ancestors in which the said qualities have been developed, it follows that a pure-bred is valued not for its own merit alone, but also with a view to the prospective value of its progeny, not only of the first, but of subsequent generations. Hence the wisdom of investing in a pure-bred animal will depend upon what use can be made of it. For instance, a man who bought a high-priced registered female to be put in a herd where no registered sire of that breed was available, would be investing most unwisely. A good grade would answer his purpose almost, if not equally as well, and would cost him much less to buy. Folly of this kind runs its length when it leads, say, a dairyman to purchase a pedigreed Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus, at a good round figure, and then breed it to a dairy bull or a scrub, thereby forfeiting that part of the cow's value which represented her accumulated prepotency in the transmission of beefing merit, for, while the first cross may be a fairly good individual, it will command no premium as a breeder. Equally foolish is it to mate a valuable pedigreed dairy cow with a Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus bull; or, for the matter of that, to mate an Ayrshire cow with a Holstein bull, or a Shorthorn cow with an Angus, unless there is some specific purpose in view, such as experimentation, or, perchance, the production of a prize-winning cross-bred in a beef class. The point is that, when a pure-bred is mated with any sire but a pure-bred of its own breed, its prepotency is broken up and nullified, so far as the progeny of that mating is concerned. The resulting calf or colt, or whatever it may be, is not available for the grand ultimate purpose of stock improvement. It is, therefore, an unwise investment to pay a long price for a pure-bred female unless one can mate it with a meritorious registered male of the same breed.

When a man can make a few hundred dollars easier in speculating in land than he can in cropping it, his pocket becomes fuller, but his brain emptier and in the end he is a poorer man.

Those farmers grow richest who use the land for the purpose nature intended, and at the same time exercise their brains in working it. To such men the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a necessity. There are enough copies for every one, so let the neighbors know.

* * *

The very general inclination among farmers to spend their money only upon necessities and articles that are essential to progress, both financial and mental, is a sign of sound judgment. In times of easy money and easier speculative schemes, necessities are often neglected for fads and trifles and attention to mental necessities is often entirely neglected. As a sound investment for same men at a time when the exercise of judgment and business sense counts for more than chance and luck, the annual subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is not to be overlooked.

Farms and Farmers

In the published articles upon the management of Manitoba prize farms, we endeavored to spread a knowledge of how the farms which won out in the competitions last summer are managed, and also, we hope, created new interest in the work of farm improvement and management. Out of the many thousands of farms in Manitoba it is no slight honor to own one that gets a place in a list of the best dozen or score, and to those who won, either a prize, or honorable mention, we have endeavored to convey every credit that lies within the power of a farm journal with a large circulation to extend. Of course we do not pretend that because a few of the prize winning farms have been "written up" that the methods of management on all our best farms have been discussed. It is a well known fact that a great many of our very best farms are not entered in the prize farm competitions, that there are individual farmers in nearly every community who are advancing the science of farming by making a specialty of a certain branch, but, after all, there is a lot to commend in the farm where the general average of management and operations are on a high level.

It is our hope that the published articles on the management of prize farms will serve especially to prevent those who are engaged in the work of bringing their farms to a high average of excellence from adopting fads or from the indulgence of a preconceived idea of attractive appearances, which in reality may, in the opinions of the majority, be grotesque. We have in mind such a case. The farm is a good one, it is splendidly situated for the working out of a scheme for the improvement of general appearances, but the owner has nursed the notion all his life that the outbuildings should be all grouped together and that the house should be quite close by, with the result that yards, lanes, and lawn are too small and cramped in comparison with the general sense of expanse about the fields. Other men are prone to consider a farm a model on account of its clean, wide fields and capacious buildings without regard to the condition of the stock, and another man we know has the idea that he is producing a regular model of a farm on account of his buildings and because he is dividing his land into even sized fields with expensive fences while all the time wild oats and sowthistle are flourishing in his crops.

With farming one needs to get a proper perspective, a correct ideal and work out his details of arrangement and management according to his personal tastes. Throughout the country there is an immense amount of work being done in the way of farm improvement and it will be our pleasure, as more is accomplished, to give such work publicity.



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Less foolish, though nevertheless unwise, is it to buy a top-notch sire to use on grade females. While the motto, "Breed to the best sire obtainable," is sound within reasonable limits, still it is of the nature of dissipation of merit to allow the service of a phenomenal sire, such, for instance, as Baron's Pride, to any except high-class pure-bred females; and an astute owner will place his service fee so high that none but owners of pure-bred females can afford to use him. It is generally unwise, even for the breeder of registered stock, to invest in a world-beater, unless he has a large number of exceptionally good females on which to use him and the skill to do it with judgment, and then make the most possible out of the stock. While every breeder should seek a sire considerably better than his females, still there are limits of moderation. The best pure-bred sires for the best pure-bred females, and the remaining sires for the general run of pure-bred females and for grade herds, is the principle that applies.

So much for unwise investments. A wise investment is usually made when some farmer, who has proven himself a discriminating, observant and successful herdsman with grades, adds to his stock one or more good registered females of the breed which he prefers, and then, by occasional purchase and persistent use of a first-class bull, works gradually into pure-breds, keeping his operations down to a strict commercial basis, and sending to the block all individuals which do not measure up to a goodly standard of profit. Such a farmer is almost sure to make a success of pure-breds, and his annual sales of milk or market stock, as the case may be, will be substantially supplemented by the returns from a selected quota of young pure-bred stock, sold for a neat figure to some enterprising breeder, or to spread the work of stock improvement in a neighbor's herd, stud or flock.

HORSE

The announcement is made that an organization known as the National Breeding Bureau which is in some way allied to the British war office has begun the inauguration of a big scheme of horse breeding in Canada. The plan of the Bureau is to place thoroughbred stallions at different points throughout the Dominion, the produce of such sires to be available for the British army remounts. Col. McLaughlin, who has been in Canada for the past three years during which time he has been studying horse ranching conditions in Alberta is interested in the operations of the Bureau, as is also W. Oswald Brown of Calgary.

* * *

A correspondent writing to disapprove of the practice of docking horses says that in the operation no bone is removed. Rather wide of the mark! In docking, several segments of the spinal column are removed but the operation is almost painless. It is an easy matter to conjure up agonies that docked horses might endure, but the fact remains that the man who docks his horses invariably gives them better care than the man who leaves their tails long. It seems to be supposed that because a horse has a tail he has no further need of protection from flies, while the owner of a short tailed horse will take the precaution to protect him from insect pests.

While on this subject of cruelty to horses we might just express the opinion that far too many horses are left standing without shelter from the wind during these winter days, after having their blood warmed up by a smart drive, and that this is the cause of innumerable cases of founder, contracted feet, inflammation and general undermining of health. Why bother about the loss of the caudal appendage when so much more harm results from the exposure of chest, back and loins?

Opening of the Ontario Veterinary College.

Last week the first session began of the Ontario Veterinary College, under the provincial department of agriculture. *Probably no veterinary institution on this continent is more widely and favorably known than the O. V. C. Hundreds of its graduates are practising all over this country and, the United States. Two years have formerly been required to complete the course leading to the V. S., degree, now the work has been extended to three years, and under the Provincial Department the institution will be made large enough and of a sufficiently high standing, to fulfil every requirement of the country.

To this the affiliation with the Toronto University lends further assurance. A pleasing feature of professional evolution of late has been the recognition of the degree of M. D. from McGill College by universities and medical councils in the Old Country, while a reciprocative recognition is afforded to graduates from leading universities in the old land. It is probable that no educational institution has received more wide recognition than has the O. A. C. It is pleasing and assuring to think that the degree of V. S. from the Ontario Department of Education, or the Department of Agriculture will, in the near future, carry with it an assurance of competency which will justify its acceptance with equal confidence everywhere.

Exercise for Horses Not at Work

A vast crop of horse ills and ailments results from enforced idleness and confinement, especially when following, or interspersed between, periods of heavy feeding and regular work. When such idleness is anticipated, as in the case of Sundays, something can be done by withholding a portion of the grain ration, allowing, instead, a considerable proportion of such a light and laxative feed as wheat bran, either dry or in the form of a mash. A ration of mixed feed the following day, consisting of rolled or chopped oats and cut hay, the whole moistened and mixed together, is also good. In fact, one such feed a day, preferably at

Arab and Hackney Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish for a little information as regards the Arab horse. Is it noted for its speed and what are its general characteristics? Would also like to have some information as to the origin of the Hackney horse.

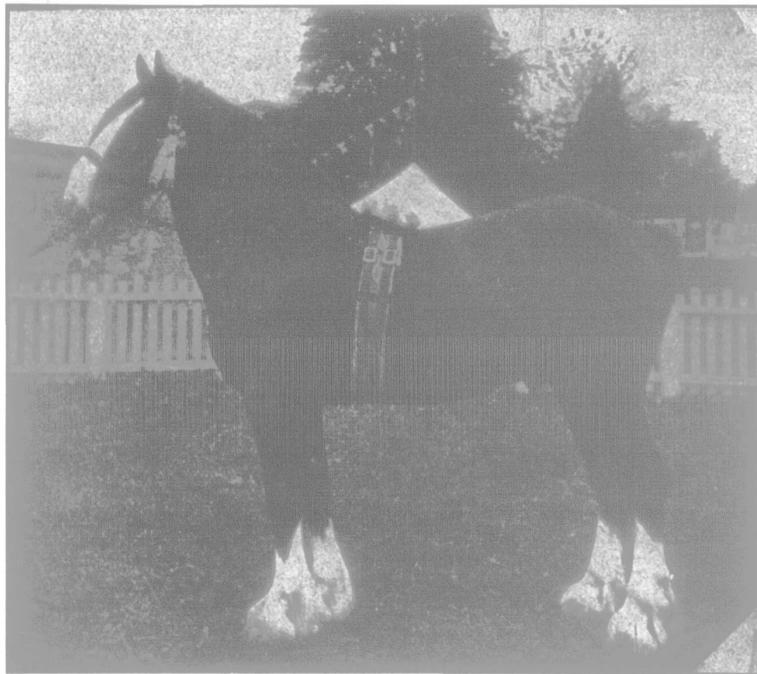
Alta.

ARAB.

The Arab horse is the thoroughbred of the East, just as the English Thoroughbred is of the West. Arabia was the original home of the breed, though now there are a number of strains developed in other country, particularly Persia, and Turkey. They are used to a very considerable extent in Asia as far east as India.

In color the Arab is bay. Contrary to general opinion held in this country, probably over 85 per cent of the breed are dark in color. No Arab horse is ever born white, but always bay, chestnut or dark brown. There are, however, strains in Turkish Arabs, particularly, that are grey or white, but the true Arab is never light in color. The best are bays with black points.

In general form of the body there is a beautiful balance of power and symmetry, and for racing, to which the breed is dedicated, the great general length gives it a long reach or stride. The head is not proportionately small but beautifully formed, large and broad above the eye and tapering from the eyes to the muzzle, with a depression or hollow in the face. The nostrils are wide and long, capable of



ROWALLAN (8276) [IMP.] CLYDESDALE STALLION, BROWN; FOALED 1904.

Second in class, Canadian National Exhibition, 1908. Imported and owned by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont. Sire, Lord Fauntleroy.

being greatly dilated. The neck is light but strong and muscular, moderate in length and arching gracefully from the poll to the withers. The withers are high and long, but too thin. The back is short, the loins broad, well coupled and powerful. The croup is high, the tail set up rather high. The quarters are powerful, being both long and deep; the gaskin full, thighs well let down and hock clean and large. In front he is much the same, the shoulders long and well developed. The arm is strong and muscular, knees large and square. The legs are well boned, the feet large and open at the heels.

The Arab horses are noted more for their wonderful powers of endurance than they are for speed. They are used for racing in the East, but the events in which they compete are almost always restricted to their particular class or to ponies, for the Arab seldom exceeds 14 or 14.2 hands in height. Given even liberal allowances, the Arab in racing stands no chance against foreign rivals. It is used for polo, but high class English polo ponies easily excel it in speed and cleverness. In India they are used to some extent in hunting and steeplechasing, but as a general rule are not such clever jumpers as ponies having a strong admixture of English blood in them. The Hackney is supposed to have sprung on one side of its ancestral descent from the Norwegian horse. The peculiarity of its action is the most important difference between the Hackney of the present day and the Thoroughbred. The breeds have both been crossed freely by imported horses from the same foreign stocks. The form, however, has also differentiated with difference in surroundings and the different objects for which they have been bred. It is to the original native strains in each case that the trotting habit of the one is due and the galloping habit of the other.

Horses never were intended to be tied up all day long in stalls, and their systems rebel when it is attempted. They need to get out on the soft, moist turf, to canter and graze and roll. They need exercise, freedom, pure air and comfort; and, winter or summer, they should have it.

noon, is always advisable, whether idle or at work. But, no matter what care is exercised in feeding, it can at best be but palliative. The nutritive material in the system, assimilated from previous feeds, is liable to give trouble, resulting not infrequently in such affections as shot of grease, or Monday-morning disease, as well as other troubles.

As the supply of nutriment to the circulatory system cannot be abruptly cut off, it follows that something more is needed than care in feeding. That something is exercise. A person accustomed to hard work all week, who spends Sunday in lounging about the house, feels languid and sluggish, however little he may eat. Early rising, a few chores or other light work, a change of clothes, and a drive or walk to church, does much to maintain the tone and condition of the system. It is so with the horse. He needs light exercise, such as a run in field or paddock affords. He should be filled up on hay and a reasonable allowance of grain before turning him out, and at this season of the year should be again brought up and fed at noon. Too much soft, frosted grass may do him harm. A little will do good, while the exercise will be very beneficial.

Horses never were intended to be tied up all day long in stalls, and their systems rebel when it is attempted. They need to get out on the soft, moist turf, to canter and graze and roll. They need exercise, freedom, pure air and comfort; and, winter or summer, they should have it.

Skim Milk for the Weanling

A little skim milk judiciously fed will often do wonders for the weanling draft colt. Skim milk is used for the rearing of bees, which at maturity are worth scarcely half as much per pound as a first-class draft horse. Yet, many a promising colt is stunted in his first winter, and his prospective value reduced thereby to the extent of fifty dollars or more, for the lack of a little skim milk or other suitable feed.

Of course, there is an easy possibility of overdoing the milk-feeding business, especially if new milk be used. The youngster may show such a fondness for the milk that his owner will be tempted to give him too much, thus promoting a too-rapid growth and laying on of flesh. Only a little should be allowed at first, and the amount increased with caution. Pure sweet milk should be used, and, in respect to quantity, the feeder should keep on the safe side. Just how much should be used, is a matter of discretion, but a gallon of skim milk, in two or three feeds daily, will be a benefit to almost any colt, and the cost will be well repaid.

Reports from the east indicate that the demand for horses this season is not so brisk as formerly. Inquiry for drafters for the lumber camps is not developing in the way it usually does about this season. Work horses, in fact, are less in demand in the eastern provinces just at the present time than they have been for some months.

William Heap, Manchester, England, a well known British butcher, will place the awards in the grade, cross breeds and championship classes at this year's International in Chicago.

Judging from the columns of our Old Country exchanges, a very live question among British stockmen just now is the proposed warranty of butchers' stock. The National Federation of Meat Traders, Incorporated, some time ago, committed itself to a position requiring that on and after November 2nd next, all fat stock purchased by them, either at the London markets, or privately, must be accompanied by an express warranty by the vendor as to freedom from disease and fitness for the food of man, the warranty to remain in force for a period of ten days after delivery by the vendor. In other words, British farmers selling fat cattle will be required to warrant them sound and fit for food, and, in case the carcasses are subsequently condemned by inspectors, the farmer will have to stand the loss.

The question is raised as to how a butcher could prove that a condemned carcass was that of an

mind the fact that all departments of the Show are now open to exhibitors in other provinces.

Single fare rates have been secured from all points in Saskatchewan and it is expected the same rate on the certificate plan will be arranged from points in Eastern Alberta and Western Manitoba. The Saskatchewan Provincial Poultry Show will be held at the same time and probably on the same grounds.

The fair has been extended to four days instead of three. Each forenoon and evening will be devoted to addresses and discussions of live-stock questions of the day, and the judging in the different departments will take place in the afternoons in the large auditorium. The directors have determined to make the show a feature of great educational value to the live-stock interests of the west. A Provincial Stock Judging Competition will be held during one of the days of the fair.

Among those who are expected to be present from outside the province are: Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; President G. C. Creelman, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; George H. Greig, Western Live Stock Commissioner, Winnipeg; G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Among local men: Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina; Dr. Hopkins, Provincial Veterinary Inspector, Regina; Professor Rutherford, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture and a number of the leading breeders of the province will be present to discuss important questions relating to the live-stock industry.

Prize lists and information will be gladly furnished on application to Mr. John Bracken, Secretary S. S. B. A., Regina.

Our Scottish Letter

Advices from Canada, just received, rather indicate that you had lively times at Toronto Show. We do not know what the "pother" has been about, but gather that the judge and the public were not agreeing about some awards in the Clydesdale section. The details are unknown here, but, in a general way, one may be permitted to remark that a Scotsman and a Canadian do not quite agree about the points of a Clydesdale horse. That is possibly not the happiest way to put the matter. The two would write almost the same description of an ideal horse, but when it came to actual decision as between rival horses, the Scotsman and the Canadian would not agree as to the laying of the emphasis. The Scot would place it one place; the Canadian would put it elsewhere. The causes of disturbance may not have been so simple as I am imagining, but it is always regrettable when feeling is aroused around a ring-side. Such feeling must of necessity be harmful to the best interests of the breed or breeds involved. The Clydesdale, unhappily, has suffered greatly from this cause.

UNFAVORABLE HARVEST CONDITIONS.

September is a very busy month, but possibly farmers generally are more concerned at present with the harvesting of their crops than with any other subject. Many have been four weeks engaged in cutting, yet their stuff is still in the stook. The weather broke about the beginning of September, and has not only been wet, but warm and "muggy." It has been admirable spring weather, and just about as badly adapted for ingathering as could be imagined. Rain has fallen almost daily, and there has been a total absence of wind. The sheaves are now sprouting, and even if improvement should at once set in, much grain has been irretrievably ruined. In spite of all the grumbling associated with 1907, it hardly admits of doubt now that 1908 will be a more disastrous season for farmers. We have had good crops; the summer was one of the best known for many years; grain and roots were alike in fine order when harvest began. Since then there has been continual rain, and not only is grain greatly damaged, but the risks to the potato crop are unusually severe. The damp, close, muggy weather recently experienced is proverbially associated with an outbreak of potato disease. Let us hope we may be spared this calamity, whatever else may betide.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

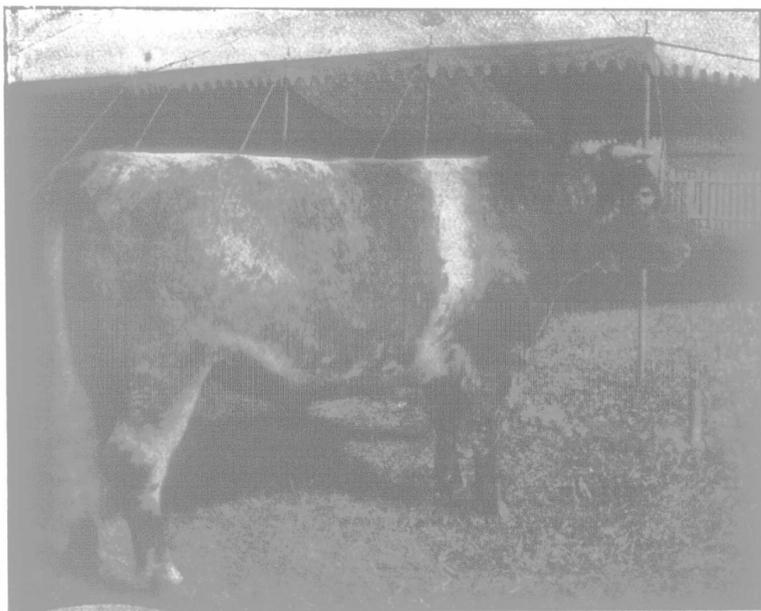
The British Association met this year in Dublin, and for once in a way agriculture had a big innings on the programme. No man has been more closely identified with the advancement of Irish agriculture than Sir Horace Plunkett, and, as an administrator and executive officer, no one has been more successful than Prof. J. R. Campbell, B. Sc. Both of these gentlemen read papers before sections of the Association having to do with agriculture, and in both there was ample material for thought and discussion. The Irish movement labors under certain disadvantages, but in the main it has proceeded on the lines of self-help and co-operation. The aim has been to support agriculture by improving the status of the farmer, and extending his knowledge. The multitudinous forms in which knowledge may be imparted give hope for the future. The agencies employed are manifold, including demonstration farms, which are also schools, itinerant instructors, male and female, in agriculture, poultry-keeping, and dairying; dairy institutes; and finally, a School of Agriculture in the Royal College of Science and Art, in Dublin. Professor Campbell does not believe in many of the dilettante schemes that have been put forth by theorists. Professor Campbell's contribution to the

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

Live Stock Notes

There is an unusual scarcity this fall in all the leading American markets of prime beefing steers. The west seems not to be feeding much this sea-



ROYAL CHIEF (65495).
Shorthorn bull, two years old. First in class, senior and grand champion male, Canadian National Exhibition, 1908.

son, and the indications are that, with the high price for corn, beef will be a rather scarcer commodity before many months than it has been during the past summer.

* * *

There has been quite a movement during the past fall of western feeding steers down into Ontario. The prices quoted in Toronto on this class of cattle are not very attractive, yet quite a number are being handled. If the Ontario feeder can buy our steers as a foundation, put meat on them with western grain, and make a profit on his deal, as good a profit can be figured for the man who feeds them here with the grain right at hand and paying freight to market on his finished product only.

* * *

Hogs during the past few months have shown a decided tendency to weaken in value. In fact, Winnipeg quotations are 75 cents per hundred lower than a month ago. The high price of a few weeks ago seems to have stimulated feeding operations in the country, and stock was rushed into market with the result of a fall in values. Winnipeg hog market is not a very stable one. Over supply was the chief cause in reducing values. Since harvest, grain feeding has been going on more freely. There is little indication that prices will get anywhere near the figures of the last few months for some time.

animal purchased from any particular buyer. On the whole, it would seem as though the butcher were the one who might most fairly bear the risk, securing himself, if necessary, by insurance. However, farmers' organizations, realizing the strong organization of the butchers, appear to be considering a combination of farmers, butchers and auctioneers, with a view to making such an arrangement, by insurance, as would protect both butcher and grazer, although, in anticipation of legislation bearing on the case, and possibly providing for national compensation, they feel that the whole matter should be deferred. At present writing, it looks as though the crisis precipitated by the action of the meat-traders may hasten legislation, and unite both farmers and meat-traders in a demand for compensation from the national funds for carcasses condemned. What the Government and the taxpayer may think of the proposition is another question.

Provincial Winter Fair at Regina

The directors of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association have met at Regina several times during the last two weeks to make complete arrangements for the Provincial Winter Fair to be held there March 23 to 26 next. The premium list and regulations for the Fat Stock Show, Horse Show and Pure Bred Cattle Sale have all been amended and improved and they will be ready for distribution by the end of the month.

Intending exhibitors should remember the date, and select their stock as early as possible, bearing in

question will, no doubt, be fully published in the "transactions" of the august body before which it was delivered. Meantime, copies may be obtained from the Professor himself at the Department of Agriculture, Merrion Square, Dublin.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

At the beautiful town of Peebles, in the beginning of the month, the Sanitary Congress met, and discussed all manner of topics bearing on the food of the people and their surroundings. A conference was held during one afternoon, at which farmers and sanitary inspectors met face to face and had out their differences. A notable feature was the comparative oneness of their sentiments. The idea at present before the country is to get common ground, upon which the mutual interests of producers, distributors and consumers of milk may be reconciled. A bill has been drafted and read a first time in the House of Commons, in which provisions are set forth aiming at the production of a pure-milk supply in our cities. Some of its provisions are drastic enough, but there is every prospect that they will be considerably modified before the bill actually becomes law. We have here three sets of official persons striving for the mastery, so far as the control of the milk supply is concerned. These are the medical officers of Health, the Veterinary Inspectors, and the Sanitary Inspectors. The first named would like to get all power into their own hands. They have an idea that they know enough about sanitation to warrant their being invested with authority over the sanitary authorities. They are quite prepared to undertake the inspection of cows for disease of a tubercular order, and they have a firm belief that farmers ought to be sat upon as persons who care nothing for the well-being of the human race in respect of food and milk. The veterinary surgeons have held a meeting, at which they "let out." They are not going to have any more of the doctors' supremacy. Their claim is that the Medical Officer should confine his attention to the human, and they will do their best to save the bovine creation. The sanitary authorities said sundry things about the medical officers when they both met at Peebles, and the probability is that the farmer may escape while the officials are quarreling about their individual prestige.

RAM SALES—OXFORDS GAINING GROUND.

Stock sales have been very numerous during these past few weeks. September is the great month for ram sales. The English sales are held earlier than the Scots, and prices have this year throughout ruled lower than usual. This is due, in large measure, to the absence of any foreign demand. Lincolns have made no fancy prices, and Shropshires have, in cases, met a middling trade. There is some reason to fear that the Shropshire is receding in popular favor, while the Oxford Down is rapidly forging ahead. The Oxford, indeed, is making inroads on the territory hitherto held sacred by the Border Leicester. This last is our great crossing breed, and, while other breeds of sheep have had to submit to a reduced set of averages, some breeders of Border Leicesters have had increases placed to their credit in a season of falling prices. One of the most successful breeders of Border Leicesters in Scotland, was the late Mr. David Hume, Barrelwell. He died last spring, and his flock was dispersed in the first week of September. For six years out of seven he had secured the championship of the H. & A. S. show. Buyers were present at the sale from as far afield as New Zealand. The highest price realized for a shearling ram was 160 gs. The buyer was Mr. W. C. Moyes, who means to uphold the honors of Forfarshire, which were so well nurtured by Mr. Hume. As a breeding-ground for Border Leicesters, Forfarshire now almost takes leading place. The leading breeder, however, is still to be found in the Border District. Mr. Matthew Templeton, Sandyknowe, had the highest averages for his rams in the three Border Leicester rings at the great Kelso sales. He sold one ram at £150. Other noted breeders were, Messrs. Smith, Leaston, who got £200 for one to go to New Zealand; Messrs. Smith, Galalaw, who got £125 for one; Messrs. Clark, Oldhamstocks, who got £165 for one; and Mr. John Mark, Sunnyside, who got £170 for what many regarded as the best Border Leicester on the ground.

Blackfaces met a good demand at Lanark and Perth. The first named is the great market of high-class pedigree sheep of this breed; nothing beats Perth in this country as a market for commercial sheep, although Ayr is now running a splendid race in the same direction. The leading flock among Blackfaces this year is that of Mr. M. G. Hamilton, Woolfords. In a year of falling averages, he had increases. He sold five Blackface shearlings at an average of £62 4s. He got £105, £100, £57, £35, and £20 each, for the five. The most notable event at Lanark, however, was the sale of a four-shear ram, bred on Woolfords (and three years ago sold as a shearling for £75), for the extraordinary sum of £90. The buyer was Mr. Charles Howatson, of Glenbuck, one of the most enthusiastic patrons of the breed. This is a wonderful sheep for his years, and seldom indeed does a high-priced ram sell for more money as a four-year-old than he made as a one-year-old. The highest price made for a Cheviot ram this season

is £100, and the highest average £22 4s. 6d., for 29, sold at Hawick, by Mr. John Elliot.

CATTLE SALES.

Cattle sales have been held in England and the North of Scotland during these past weeks. Aberdeen-Angus cattle have been thrown upon the market in large numbers. At Mains of Fordie, in Perthshire, 50 head made an average of £21 18s. 8d. They were of mixed ages, and both sexes. At Ballindalloch, 31 of the surplus stock made an average of £47 7s. At Mains of Mulben, 37 surplus made £34 12s. 6d. Down in Berkshire, a sale of 54 head of Shorthorns, from the famous herd of Sir Alex. Henderson, Bart., Buscot Park, took place on Wednesday. They averaged £47 7s. 8d., the 41 cows and heifers making £49 13s. 2d. This herd was founded with Bates cattle, which were subsequently crossed by an Uppermill bull, Wanderer's Prince, and the result was singularly happy. The cattle have Bates style and Cruickshank fleshiness. This is undoubtedly the cross, but it is not easily made, and seldom have results so satisfactory been secured as at Buscot Park.

HORSE SALES.

Clydesdales have had their turn at Perth, where 84 pedigree animals of all ages and both sexes made the substantial average of £54 5s. The highest price was 200 gs., paid for Favorite Queen, a two-year-old filly by Royal Favorite. The highest average made by a single stud was £120 19s. 8d., got by Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, Harviestown, for nine out of his noted stud. At Seaham Harbor, the usual autumn sale was held a week ago, when 15 filly foals made an average of £39 6s. 8d., and eight colt foals made an average of £48 11s. 3d.

Hackneys have also been sold in great numbers during the last few weeks. At Thornhome, the home of Mathias, and the place where his son, the 2,000-gs. gelding, Radiant, was bred, forty-seven head, including many old mares and their foals, made an average of £31 3s. 6d.; and at Gowbank, the largest Hackney stud in Great Britain, good prices were got for good animals. A pony stallion named Ruby Rival made 205 gs. to Miss Langworthy, from Maidenhead, and a yearling colt named Maclure, by Mathias, made 135 gs., to Mr. J. W. Adamson, Duncrueve, Perthshire. This is a phenomenally great colt. But good as are these prices, they are nothing compared with such figures as have been paid for Thoroughbred yearlings at Newmarket during the past week or two. A colt by Persimmon made 2,900 gs., a filly by Gallinule 1,800 gs., and a filly by Rocksand 1,950 gs.

"SCOTLAND YET."

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Agricultural Bluestone—A Warning

During the past few months, there has been sent to us for examination, under various names, several samples of a material (or materials) recently put on the market as a substitute for copper sulphate. Analysis has shown them to be a mixture of sulphate of iron (copperas), and sulphate of copper (bluestone). It is possible that all the samples have a common origin, as a by-product, but they differ somewhat in the proportions of their ingredients, pointing probably to a rough mixing of the two sulphates. The percentages of sulphate of iron range from 49 to 59, and of the sulphate of copper from 41 to 51.

In one case the price asked was more than double that of bluestone; in the other instances the information furnished stated that the material could be obtained at a lower figure than bluestone. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to add, that copperas is so very much cheaper than bluestone that the price of the mixture should not be more than half that of sulphate of copper.

Many of the claims made for this material as a substitute for bluestone in the treatment of wheat for the prevention of smut and in the preparation of fungicides (Bordeaux Mixture, etc.) are so extravagant that no intelligent farmer will be misled thereby, but it may be well to remind your readers that sulphate of iron is much less effective for the purposes indicated than bluestone. Indeed so much lower is the fungicidal action of the former, that we doubt if such a mixture as that under consideration could be advantageously used instead of bluestone under any conditions, either for the treatment of wheat or in the orchards.

FRANK T. SHUTT,
Chemist, Dominion Exp. Farms.

The United States Bureau of Plant Industry reports on a new strain of alfalfa seed which was prepared in Chili. Experiments show that this strain is sufficiently different from other alfalfas to constitute a new botanical variety. It was found that this variety grows more rapidly, makes quicker recovery after cutting, begins growth earlier in spring, and continues growth later in autumn than common alfalfa. This results in one or two additional cuttings each year, and also in a greater yield from each cutting, due to its vigorous growth.

Plowing on Road Allowance

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you kindly give space in your valuable paper for a few remarks re the practise of farmers appropriating and plowing up our road allowance and putting into crop a great part of our public highways, which they have no moral or legal right to. I don't know whether it is practised in other municipalities or not, but in the municipality of Whitewater there are a great many offenders in this respect, in fact some of our most prominent men are guilty of this, one in particular having annexed 20 feet of the road for a whole mile, and erected a three strand bar fence outside of that and the road. Now, it is bad enough to plow up any part of the public highway, but when a man has the audacity to fence it in, it is high time those whose duty it is to look after such matters should say, "STOP."

The writer has often rebuked men for encroaching on the road allowances and in nearly every instance has been told that our roads are too wide anyway. As to that, it is no person's business. Our government has stipulated that our roads shall be 99 feet wide and it is only disfiguring our country the way some people are rooting them up. It is nothing short of pure selfish greed that prompts men to do this, and, in the majority of cases, the offenders have the worst tilled farms in the settlement. They want the whole earth and they cannot cultivate aright what belongs to them.

Man.

AN OBSERVER.

The Siberian Wheat Fields

Much discussion has been given to the possibilities of Siberia as a wheat-producing country. It has been claimed that in time this great territory would reinforce Russia, and, as a result of the building of the trans-Siberian railway and the settlement of Siberia by emigrants from Russia who are naturally wheat-growers, a great, new, inexhaustible source of wheat supply would come into existence. A few years ago American farmers and millers were greatly concerned over this Siberian possibility and many of them feared that, with the opening of the new territory, there would appear upon the scene a fresh competitor for the position of the world's food purveyor. Time passed, the great railway was built, but as yet neither the Siberian miller nor the Siberian wheat-grower has made his appearance in the markets. What this country can do in the way of wheat production on a large scale is yet to be demonstrated. Possibly the day may come when it will be counted as important in the list of wheat-raising, but at present this seems to remote for serious consideration, and the future wheat-fields of the world seem to be extending in an altogether different direction. The Asiatic is becoming a wheaten-bread eater; by the time his taste for the bread of civilization is fully developed the Siberian miller may find a market in China and Japan for his product, if he is able to compete with the American miller of the Pacific Coast, who is now exploiting this field successfully. As far as Europe is concerned, there seems no prospect, remote or immediate, that Siberian wheat and flour will find its way thither in any considerable quantities.

W. C. EDGAR.

The Hot Water System of House Heating.

Modern house heating is of comparatively recent development. It is scarcely forty years since the first hot air furnace was introduced. Many of us who are little past middle age can remember when even the stove was something of a novelty and the brick or stone fireplace was the heating and cooking apparatus. The development of the hot air furnace marked the commencement of a new era in house heating. The furnace, evolved in the first place from the sheet iron stove which it subsequently largely displaced, rapidly became popular on account of the great economy and convenience it introduced in heating. Less fuel was required to heat the house, less attention required to be given to the fires, while a properly constructed hot air furnace located in the basement permitted the smallest possible amount of dust and obnoxious gases to enter the living rooms. Gradually, in the improvements effected in the hot air system, in proportioning the size of the pipes and locating them as nearly as possible in the center of the building, many of the first faults in this system of heating have been overcome. To some extent, however, there still remains the problem of conducting heated air to remote rooms and evenly distributing it there without creating drafts. On the whole, hot air heating in most cases gives extremely satisfactory results. The house is maintained at an equable temperature throughout; also a properly installed system makes it possible to provide a certain amount of ventilation. However, this article was intended as a description of the hot water, not the hot air system of heating. STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING COMPARED. The lower pressure steam heating system is a more economical and a more efficient method of heating than any of the formidable

able array of steam gauges, safety valves, automatic regulators, gauge cocks, etc., but despite this, it is one of the safest and most reliable methods of house heating yet introduced. An efficient steam heater is one that will produce steam quickly, maintain a steady water line and supply steam constantly with minimum expense for fuel and attention.

A low pressure hot water heating system differs from the steam method in that two lines of piping are used to connect the boiler and radiator, making a complete circuit, around which the water flows when heated, usually by gravity alone, though in some systems a mercury seal is used to develop a slight pressure. In the boiler, gauges and steam cocks are dispensed with. The system is open to the air by connection with an expansion tank, usually situated in the attic and always above the highest radiator in the house. The expansion tank is indispensable to the system. It permits the water volume to increase in heating and also keeps the system of pipes and boiler continually full.

With hot water heating, the piping requires to be larger than for steam, to more readily permit of the water flowing through them. The radiators, too, require to be larger in heating with hot water for the reason that a larger radiating surface is required to heat the house since the

heating is done with water lower in temperature than steam heat. Hot water is also a more expensive system than steam, more expensive for material and more costly to install. On the whole, however, despite these minor disadvantages, it possesses merits that particularly commend it as a heating system.

One of these is that a hot water heater is easily controlled and there is absolutely no danger from explosion of the boiler, though this danger in a modern steam system is more imaginary than real. Again, it heats at low temperatures, and will continue to radiate heat long after the fire has gone down. Steam, on the other hand, radiates at a temperature of 212 F. and ceases to radiate heat immediately the fire becomes low. A hot water system may be regulated to circulate at different temperatures so as to give the required amount of heat in the rooms. An even temperature is most easily maintained with hot water heating. A house cannot be heated up quite so rapidly with hot water as it can be with steam or with hot air. Steam responds quickly to firing or drafts, but hot water maintains the temperature more steadily and though rather more expensive in the first cost, it is more economical of fuel because of the fact that less intense fires are required.

Between the two systems, steam or hot water, there is little to choose, so far as healthfulness is concerned. In both the air is warmed by contact with the heated radiators and is not devitalized. On the whole, however, hot water is considered the most pleasant and healthful.

There are three different forms of heat radiation employed. Their method of installation is shown in the accompanying illustration: (A) the direct, (B) the semi-direct, and (C) the indirect.

The indirect is the ideal way of heating when radiators would be undesirable anywhere in the room. This method also permits a perfect control of fresh air as well as the supply of perfectly warmed air entering the room. It costs about one-third more than direct radiation (A).

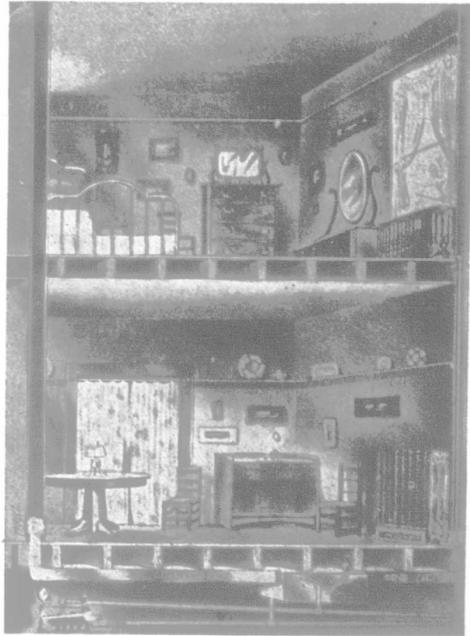
This type, the first mentioned, is the ordinary iron radiator. It can be selected to fit under windows, in alcoves, or fastened to the walls. Many harmonious effects are produced with the aid of enamels and bronze.

The other type (B) is a combination of direct and indirect methods explained above. It is employed only in rooms where ventilation is naturally poor. Fresh air is drawn through a wall-box and made to circulate around the radiator. The supply of fresh air is controlled by a sliding damper.

It is important in estimating the cost of a heating system that we have some idea of the heating capacity of each in reference to the amount of fuel it consumes. The exact ratio between the two systems we have been considering, in this respect, is not known and is unlikely ever to be determined, but the following figures deducted from both theory and practice are correct enough for comparative purposes:

Heating Method	Air warmed by one ton of anthracite.
Hot air.....	1200 cubic feet
Steam.....	1600 cubic feet
Hot water.....	1800 cubic feet

It is not advisable to make comparative estimates of the cost of these three different heating systems. Three men each with the same size of house may be charged widely different amounts for a heating system. One might pay \$200 for a hot air furnace, the second \$400 for a steam plant and the third, \$500 for a hot water equipment, so that it is inadvisable to select a heating equipment on the basis of the cost of such an equipment somewhere else. No estimate of cost can be made until the rooms are measured up. A different problem is involved in the heating of every house. One eight-room house might cost \$250 for steam equipment while another house of eight rooms would cost \$600. The size of the rooms, amount of exposed wall and area of window surface are factors that require to be considered in determining the size of boiler and radiators required to properly heat the rooms in question. Local conditions to some extent affect the cost of equipment and installation. The particular exposure of the building might demand special consideration and the cost of labor might be variable. In house building the most important point to consider is future comfort and economy. Careful study and attention should be given to the heating problem, the



SHOWING DIFFERENT TYPES OF HEATING BY THE HOT WATER SYSTEM

particular system best suited to the conditions should be chosen and early provision made for the equipment decided on.

Farming by Theory

EDITOR OF FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

Dear Sir:—

What I kno about pharming (now daze) iz pretty much all theory, and therefore it aint astonishing that a man kan live in a city and be a good Chancery lawyer, and also kno all about pharming. A pharm (now daze) of one hundred akers, will produse more buk wheat, and pumpkins, run on theory, then it would 60 years ago, run with manure, and hard knoks.

Even now it aint unkommon tew see three or four hired men on a pharm with three or four spans of oxen standing still, wile the boss goes into the house and reads himself up for the day's ploughing. If i was running a pharm (now daze) i suppose i would rather hav 36 bushels ov some new breed ov potataes, raized on theory, than to hev 84 bushels, got in the mean, benighted, and underhand way ov our late lamented grandparents. Pharming, after all, iz a good deal like the tavern bizzness, ennyboddy thinks they kan keep a hotel (now daze) and they kan, but this iz the way that poor hotels cum to be sow plenty, and this iz likewise what makes pharming such eazy and profittable bizzness.

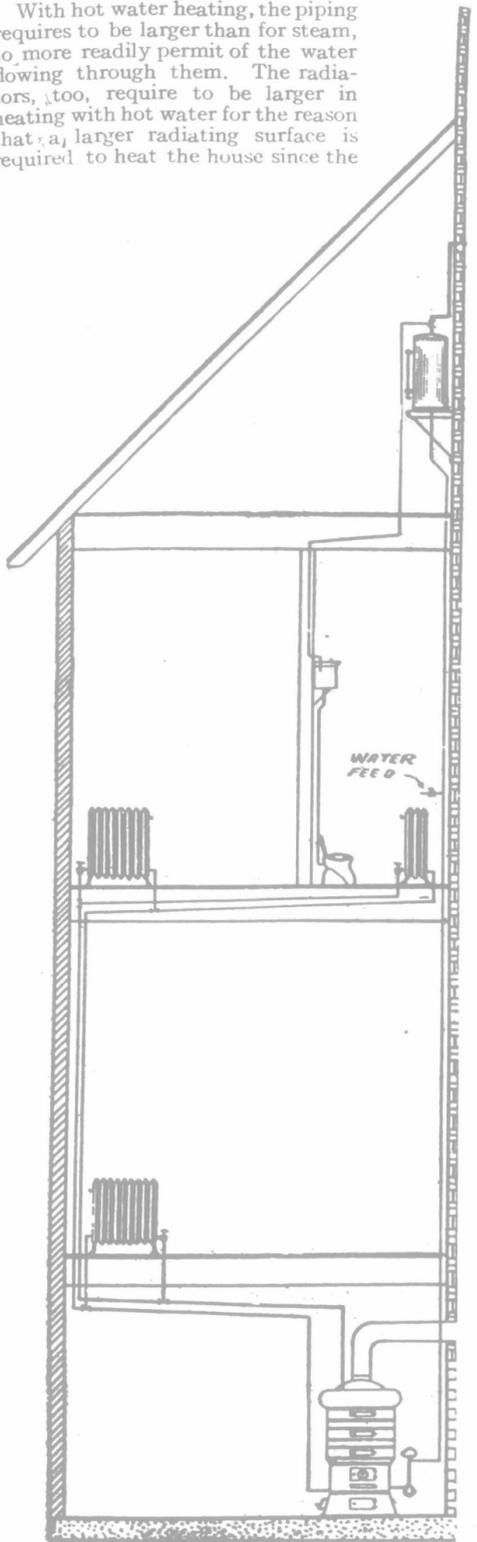
Just take the theory out ov pharming, and thare aint nothing left but hard work, and all fired lite krops. When I see so much pholks rushing into theory pharming az thare iz (now daze), and so menny ov them rushing out agin, i think of that piece ov skriptur which remarks, "menny are called, but few chosen."

I onst took a pharm, on shares, miself, and run her on sum theoris, and the thing figured up this way, i dun all the work, phurnished all the zeed, and manure, had the ague 9 months out ov 12, for my share ov the profits, and the other phellow paid the taxes on the pharm for his share. By mutual konsent, i quit the pharm at the end ov the year.

What I kno about pharming aint worth bragging about, and i feel it my dooty to state, for the benefit of my kreditors, that if they ever expekt me tew pay a quarter in the \$, they mustn't start me in the theroreketal pharming employ.

If a man is anxious tew make monney on a pharm, the less theory the better, and he must do pretty much all the work hisself and support his family on what he kant sell, and go ragged enuff all the time tew hunt bees.

I kno ov menny pharmers who are so afflicted wiv superstishun that they won't plant a single bean only in the last quarter of the moon, and I kno ov others so pregnant with science they hav had the ground anilised by some professer to see if the earth haz got the right ingredience for post holes.



ILLUSTRATING SYSTEM OF WATER CIRCULATION.

ENDED 1866

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The fakt ov it iz, that theoris of all kine, work well, except in praktiss, they are tew often designed tew do all the work of praktiss.

Thare aint no theory in brakeing a mule, only tew go at him with a klub in your hand, and som bluid in your eye, and brake him, just as you wuld split a log. What I know about pharming aint worth much, ennyhow, but I undertook tew brake a kicking heiffer once. I red a treatiss on the subjekt, and phollowed the direkshuns cluss, and got knocked endwayze in about five minnits. I then sut down and thought the thing over. I made up my mind the phelluw who wrote the treatiss waz more in the treatiss line then the kicking heiffer bizness. I cum to the konklusshun, that what he knew about kicking milking heiffers, he had learnt by leanin over a barn yard fence, and writing the thing up. I got up from my reflekshun strengthened, and went for that heiffer. I will draw a veil over the langwidge I used, and the things I did, but I went in to win. That heiffer never bekum a cow. This is one way to break a kicking heiffer, and after a man has studyed all the books in kreashun on the subjek, and tried them all, he will fall back onto mi plan, and make up his mind az i did, that a kicking heiffer is wuth more for beef then she iz for theoretick milk.

I have worked on a pharm just long enuff tew kno that thare iz no prayers so good for poor land az manure, and no theory kan beat twelve hours each day (sundaze excepted) of honest labour applied to the sile.

I never knu a pharm that waz wukked pretty mutch by theory, but what waz for sale, or tew let in a fu years, and I never knu a pharm that waz worked by manure and mussel, on the good old ignorant way ov our ancestors, but what waz handed down from father to sun, and alwus noted for razing brawny armed boys, and buxom lasses, and fust rate potatoes.

JOSHUA BILLING.

DAIRY

Knowledge and Skill in Dairying

"There are two most valuable possessions which no search-warrant can get at, which no execution can take away, and which no reverse of fortune can destroy; they are what a man puts into his brain—KNOWLEDGE; and into his hands—SKILL."

This apt quotation serves as a text for the foreword in the Eastern Dairy School Calendar. Dairying, it proceeds to remark, is becoming more and more an applied science, and before one can hope to achieve any marked degree of success, he must possess both a knowledge of its underlying

principles, and the skill to apply this knowledge in every-day practice; he should have a trained mind and a trained hand.

As our cheese and butter making are largely conducted on the co-operative plan, the future success of the industry depends, in no small measure, upon those who man our factories. As they are such important factors in its development, they cannot qualify themselves too well for the important position they occupy. Our factories should be, and we are pleased to say that many of them are, centers of dairy education.

The magnitude and importance of our dairy industry, its real nature as an applied science, and the great importance attaching to our cheese and butter makers, on account of the co-operative form that dairying has largely assumed in Canada as a whole, these constitute the reasons and justification for the establishment and existence of our whole system of free education and instruction in dairying, of which our dairy schools form such an important branch.

We would repeat that, under our more or less complicated co-operative system of dairying, the maker and factory manager becomes a most important factor in its successful working out; and it behoves those in charge, or about to take the management, of factories to feel their responsibility, and thoroughly qualify themselves for their important posts.

Ropy Milk

"During the past few weeks we have had brought to us for investigation several bad cases of ropy milk. Each case was presented by a farmer whose farm was situated near a city in which he peddled the milk of from twenty-five to thirty cattle, each having a good business, and each rapidly losing his customers because the milk, if kept a few hours, would become viscid, slimy, or ropy, apparently altogether unfit for use, and disgusting to handle. This condition of their milk brought about a serious financial loss to these farmers, a loss which was increasing from day to day, and after trying their utmost to solve the problem, they were almost in despair of finding a remedy, when they brought the matter before the Ontario Agricultural College authorities, to see if we could do anything for them. We were able in each instance to find the cause and to suggest a simple remedy, which, if put into practice, would entirely do away with the mischief.

"Although it is possible for this condition of milk to occur at any time of the year, this is the season when it is perhaps most prevalent; and so, thinking that probably other farmers or handlers of milk may be so troubled, and entirely in the dark as to the cause and control of such an unsatisfactory state of things we take the liberty of sending to the press a few lines on the subject.

"Although it is possible for cattle suffering from inflamed udders or garget to produce slimy milk, we proved conclusively in each case investigated that it was not any disease in any of the cattle that was the cause of the ropy milk. In fact, this kind of ropy

milk is not caused by a disease-producing germ, but by one that lives in water, and is not at all dangerous from a health standpoint, either for animals or man. So that this particular kind of ropy milk is not caused by a diseased condition of the cow, nor will it cause any disease in man, but owing to its disgusting appearance, the slimy, ropy stuff is thrown away by the housekeeper, and the milkman who supplies it is told that his milk is not wanted any more.

"The germ that causes the trouble is known to bacteriologists as *Bacillus lactis viscosus*—that is, the germ which makes milk viscid. It lives indefinitely, and multiplies in water containing organic matter. Some districts are troubled with it, and others are not. We may liken it to a bad weed, which may be prevalent on one farm or throughout a whole neighborhood, and other districts may not be troubled with it at all until it spreads to them from the infected areas in one or more of the many ways in which everybody knows that weeds spread. The germ, though small (it has to be magnified a thousand times before it can be seen), has a comparatively thick, gelatinous covering when it grows in milk; and as one germ dropped into milk will increase into millions of its kind in twenty-four hours, we can easily see how the milk becomes sticky or ropy; it is simply because millions of these germs, with their sticky, slimy coverings, have developed in the milk, until the milk is practically nothing but a mass of them.

"At the farms at which investigations were carried on, the cattle, on inspection, appeared to be all right, and samples of their milk tested were proven to be free from the trouble. Samples of water from the wells, cisterns and cooling vats proved these to be the source of the trouble in every instance. In one case the barnyard well proved to be badly infected, and from this well the cooling vats were filled, and these were badly infected. Just one drop of this water accidentally splashed into a can of milk would cause it to become ropy. If this water splashed on to the floor and then dried up, the dust on the floor would be infected, and if this dust blew into the milk the milk would turn ropy. If any of this water got on to the milkman's hands, he would be liable to smear it on the cans when he was putting them into the vat, or when he was putting on the can lids. The result would be ropy milk. In many other ways it would be possible for a little of the water to get into the milk. Then if the cans, pails and strainers were not thoroughly scalded after they had once had infected milk in them, the milk that was put into them afterwards would become ropy. As it takes from twelve to thirty-six hours for the ropiness to develop, the milk has usually left the milkman's or farmer's hands before it gets ropy, and these men know nothing about it until they hear from their customers the next day.

REMEDY

"Such, then, is the nature of the trouble and its cause; now for the remedy. When once milk is infected, it cannot be prevented from becoming ropy unless it turns sour. The souring of the milk by the lactic acid germ will prevent the development of the ropy milk germ, and we have known farmers prefer to have their milk turn sour rather than have the reputation of being retailers of ropy milk, and so they did not put their cans into the cooling vats. The remedy for the trouble, then, is to prevent the germs from getting into the milk, and to prevent them from getting in, we must know how they get in, and where they come from. A simple way of ascertaining where they come from is to take a series of vessels—such as tumblers, cups, bottles or jugs—thoroughly scald these and put into them some milk immediately after milking. Then into one of these put about a spoonful of water from the cooling vat; into another the same quantity from the well or cistern; into another a little dust from the stable or milkhouse floor, and so on, putting into one of these vessels of milk a little of the water or other material which may be suspected to be the source of the infection. Then cover these over with a plate or saucer, or anything else that has been scalded, and put them away where they will not be disturbed for twenty-four hours or so. Then, using a different spoon or fork for each one, test them for ropiness, and in this way one can find out where the germ is coming from. All cans, pails and strainers should be thoroughly scalded or steamed before use each time. If the source of contamination be a well or cistern, the water from these places should not be allowed to touch the milk cans, pails, etc. Or if no other water is to be had for filling the cooling vats, there may be put into these vats a little potassium bichromate, at the rate of one part potassium bichromate to one thousand parts of water. This will prevent the growth of the germs in the water. This is, however, a poison, so care must be used to prevent its access to the milk. The floor and walls of the milkhouse should be thoroughly disinfected with a five-per-cent. solution of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), which may be sprinkled around with an old broom, as, if applied with a spraying machine, the acid will injure the machine. To put the remedy in a nutshell, find out, in the manner described, where the infection is coming from, and then by taking particular care, prevent any of this infected material from getting into the milk or on the cans, pails and strainers, etc., or hands and clothes of all who have anything to do in the milking operations. If this is carefully attended to, there will be no trouble from ropy milk."—O.A.C. Press Bulletin.



FAULTLESS QUEEN DE ROI (5794).
Holstein cow, eight years old. Second at National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1909; first and champion, Western Fair, London, 1908. Owned and Exhibited by Edmund L. Pank & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

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POULTRY

The Relation of Meat to Egg Production

Fowls by nature lay most of their eggs in the spring. Egg laying being for the purpose of reproduction, and that being the chief function of life, it is natural that egg laying should be greatest at the season when the young are naturally produced. This tendency to lay most largely in the spring persists in fowls under domestication and while breeding and selection have done much to produce fall and winter egg laying strains in nearly all breeds, the tendency to lay most of the eggs in the spring is still strong in all breeds. However, since the greatest profit from eggs is to be made during the winter season the object of the poultrymen is to have his fowls laying as heavily as possible during these seasons.

To induce winter laying one of the essentials is to produce conditions approximating those of the spring months. This is accomplished by arranging a feeding ration that comes as near spring conditions as possible. Fowls during the spring period run out generally where they can get at the young grass, they consume bugs, worms and flies. Their diet is highly nitrogenous. In winter and fall this condition may be secured by feeding mixed grains, succulent feeds, such as steamed clover or alfalfa, mangels, etc., also some kind of meat. Eggs are very similar to lean meat in composition and hence in feeding for egg production large amounts of nitrogenous materials should be used. Of these lean meat scraps are best and most easily procured. For a small flock enough meat scrap will be available from the kitchen, but for larger flocks it is necessary to purchase cheap meat, such as beef heads, at the butcher shop. Plenty of green feed, mixed grains and lean meat, providing the hens are in a condition to lay and the surroundings are what they ought to be, make a winter ration that very nearly approximates spring and summer conditions, and will produce eggs if they can be produced at all.

To Commence with Eggs or Fowls?

To a symposium of answers to the question, "would you advise the beginner who wishes to make a success of the standard-bred business, to buy fowls now or eggs next spring, and how many fowls or eggs should he buy?" that bright poultry paper, the *Standard*, subjoins the following, by way of explanation and comment:—

An important reason for buying fowls is that the buyer has the advantage of the breeder's experience. This is valuable to the buyer now, because it enables him to commence studying his variety and to have made considerable progress in the spring, when the other beginner would be buying eggs for hatching.

Almost all poultry breeders are honest, and are in the poultry business to make good, and if the buyer pays a reasonable price for a pen of one cockerel and four yearling hens these birds will certainly produce high-quality chicks.

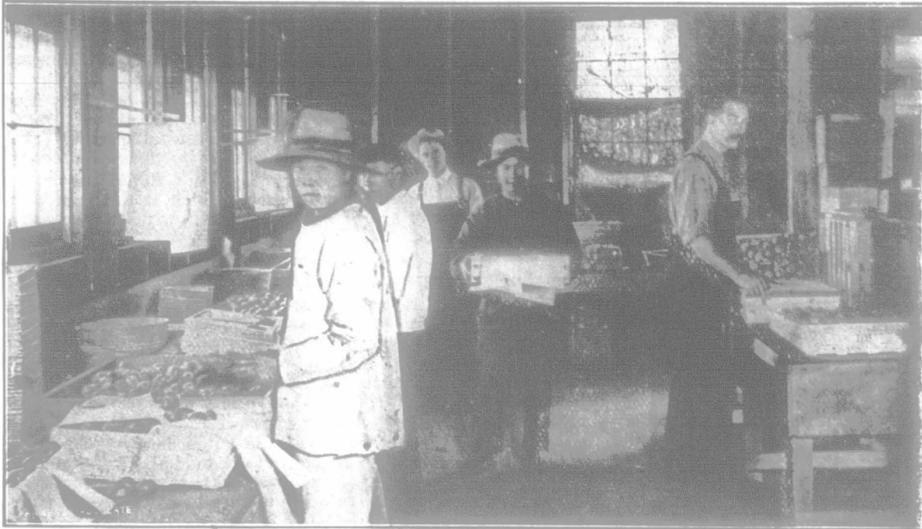
From the small pen, the buyer can hatch one hundred or more chicks next year. He can hatch them early; he can separate the eggs of each hen, if he wishes, and in this way make a good beginning in line-breeding standard-breeds.

Most breeders who sell high-priced eggs for hatching, sell them from pens containing not less than eight, and up to twelve hens. These females do not all properly mate with the male, so that our buyer, with his cockerel and four hens that were specially mated for him by the breeder, has a greater chance to raise high-quality birds than the man who buys eggs for hatching next spring.

The point is raised in one answer that the breeder will not sell his best birds, but that he will sell eggs for hatching from his best birds. If he will not sell his best birds—birds that he understands the value of—why would he risk selling eggs from them?

You will find that any breeder will sell his best birds (his price might not be a modest one), when he has other birds developing that will surpass the present best birds at the next show he will attend.

Rather tell the beginner to go to a good breeder in the variety; buy all the birds he now wants from that man or woman, and continue buying new blood or eggs from this strain for the first few seasons.



PACKING PRUNES, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

HORTICULTURE

The Causes of Tree Diseases

It is common for some ornamental trees to be diseased. The cause of the disease generally is that the conditions in which the trees are growing are abnormal. To each species there are certain soil and climatic conditions that are favorable. If these conditions are not present the tree may flourish, may do well for years, but it will either perish finally from some disease which it is unable to withstand or will die prematurely. Trees in unfavorable surroundings, or in a situation to which their nature of growth and existence is not adapted, never attain to the age and vigor they do in their native soil. Sometimes for sentimental reasons people set out trees that are entirely unsuited to conditions surrounding them. New comers from other lands try to grow the trees they were accustomed to at home. Occasionally some success is met with in the work, but in the majority of cases the trees after a sickly attempt to take root and flourish, succumb either from disease or abnormal conditions.

Sometimes trees that otherwise would do well so far as climate and soil conditions go, starve to death, because the soil they are planted in differs from the soil in which they naturally grow. A tree that is by habit adapted to growing in the forest where the soil is always moist and a layer of dead leaves accumulates each year to retain moisture and flourish plant food, will not grow when they are planted in a situation where the soil may be fertile enough, but where no attempt is made to imitate the conditions of nature. The soil dries out on the surface, and leaves the roots more or less unprotected. Trees that by habit grow in sheltered locations, exposed neither to the hot sun, drying winds or a parched soil, cannot resist the excessive transpiration induced by these conditions, and as a consequence wither in the leaf or at the tips. This is not, strictly speaking, a diseased condition, but it is a condition not calculated to favor the well being of the tree and one highly favorable for any trouble in the way of disease that may be likely to occur.

Of late years in our large cities, particularly in the East and in the United States, tree doctors, as they are called, have appeared, who make a specialty of treating diseased trees, or operating on them when the necessity of "surgery" is indicated in the symptoms. Their practice consists largely of doctoring up trees that people are attempting to grow in locations not adapted to the species. Though there are certain disorders of plants that yield to treatment—a good number of them in fact—it is rarely that trees growing in unnatural locations and fighting for existence against soil or atmospheric conditions, are ever successfully doped up. And they are the kind most frequently disordered. No one, especially in a country like this, where trees do not flourish naturally, should set out any ornamental species without first considering what the natural conditions are in which those species flourish, or at least enquiring from some recognized authority whether or not the species he intends planting are likely to prove successful. It is neglect to do this in the first place, combined with carelessness after planting, to which much lack of success in tree growing may be traced.

When bees are moved from the summer stands to the cellar for wintering, the apartments should be dry, this is an essential, and should be maintained at a temperature between 44 and 48 degrees F. The temperature requires to be kept uniform and as near these points as possible. If it gets too high the bees become restless, there is a much greater loss of bees and a greater consumption of stores.

Fall Cultivation of the Garden

The garden patch should always be plowed before the winter sets in. While on most farms work presses so in the fall that it is impossible to get everything done that requires doing before winter, the garden should not be neglected. A spring plowed garden is never satisfactory. For the soil to get in the best possible condition for growing vegetable crops it should be turned up in the fall and disintegrated by the frost during winter, should be got into the best possible condition for the retention of winter and early spring moisture. The fall is a good time to apply manure to the garden, spreading it on before plowing and putting it down. Manure intended for garden use should be rotted before it is applied. If it is not, a pretty good seeding of weeds may be expected, and the average garden has generally enough weed seed in its soil without working a lot more into it by manure. The manure should be piled up somewhere for several months before it is put on the land, and allowed to thoroughly decompose.

A garden should be plowed up to a good depth. In some parts of the country subsoiling is practiced, but the use of the subsoiler except in rare cases is not necessary here. If the soil is a heavy clay, ribbing may sometimes be of advantage. The land after it is plowed is worked down a little and then thrown up in ridges somewhat as in preparing land for roots where the seed is sown in ridges. This gives the elements a better chance to work on the heavy soil, and it is put into a better condition for garden use the following season.

Previous to plowing it is a good plan to rake up the debris of the preceding crop and burn it. While this matter may not do any injury in the soil it will in cases, where diseases of one kind or other have injured the crop, carry infection over to another season. It is attention to little details such as this, and the performance of work in its proper season that makes for success in the farm garden. Invariably it is the haphazard gardener, who lets things go pretty much as they happen, who plows his garden in the fall if it is convenient for him doing so, or lets it go unplowed if he has anything else to do, that has the least success in growing farm vegetables. Like everything else, the garden requires attention at the proper season if it is going to produce as it should, and like everything else about the farm, if it is not attended to at the proper time, the best evidences of neglect will be in the returns reaped from it.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

A Highland regiment will be raised shortly in Winnipeg.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has awarded a contract for a four million bushel elevator at Fort William.

During the first nine months of this year the immigration department of Canada deported 1011 immigrants as undesirables.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, leaves this week for Rome to attend a meeting of the International Institute of Agriculture.

Complete election returns indicate a liberal majority in the house of fifty, with five elections yet to be held. In the new house there will be 133 Liberals and 83 Conservatives. Before dissolution the parties stood, Liberals, 139, Conservatives, 75.

Sheep ranchers in the vicinity of Medicine Hat and Maple Creek, suffered considerable loss in the snow storm which occurred in that district early last week, one ranch losing 2500 sheep valued at \$10,000. Two sheep herders lost their lives in the blizzard.

The remainder of the buffalo herd purchased by the Dominion government in Montana is being rounded up preparatory to bringing them over to the large park recently fenced in for confining them on Battle River. They will be rounded up and shipped over in cars. There will be about three hundred in the shipment.

Homestead entries for the first eight months of the present fiscal year show a decrease of 2,235. The total number of entries were 18,423 as against 20,658 last year. During the month of August there were 1,859 entries representing 4,467 souls. Americans headed the list with 424, English came next with 287, and Canadians from Ontario third with 245. Of the foreigners, Austro-Hungarians headed the list with 128 entries.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Night riders in Tennessee and Kentucky have been committing serious crimes in certain sections of these states.

A pair of suffragette agitators succeeded in getting into the British house of commons one night last week and after chaining themselves to a pillar in the ladies' gallery proceeded to interrupt the proceedings of the house by shouting "votes for women." When the janitors rushed in to eject the agitators they found the young women so securely chained to the grill rods of the gallery that the chains had to be filed through before the women could be taken out. During the filing process the agitators kept up a continual shouting. The members of the House of Commons are beginning to fear the suffragettes may resort to bomb throwing.

An alleged interview of Kaiser Wilhelm by an English public man, published in the British newspapers last week created a small sensation in German and English circles. The Kaiser poses in this interview as the true friend of England. He declares that he practically saved the British during the Boer war, first by refusing to give audience to the Boer delegates when they were making their European pilgrimage seeking help, and second, by sending to the English sovereign a complete plan of campaign for the carrying on of war against the South African Republic. This plan he claims was used by Lord Roberts in subsequent operations against the Boers. The interview is said to be genuine.

Manitoba Seed Fairs

In order to promote a greater interest in the improvement of farm crops in Manitoba the Hon. Minister of Agriculture for the province has been pleased to announce that there will be paid to each Agricultural Society holding a special exhibition of grains between the 1st of November, 1908, and the 1st of March, 1909, subject to conditions herein outlined, an amount equal to one-half the amount actually paid out in cash for prizes, but not exceeding fifty dollars, to each society. Assistance will also be given by the Department of Agriculture, through the Agricultural College, by supplying judges and speakers free to each society.

CONDITIONS.

1. Dates of shows to be approved by the Managing Director of Agricultural Societies.
2. Agricultural Societies to provide living accommodation for judges during the time they are engaged at each show.
3. All grains entered for competition to be grown by the exhibitor in 1908.

4. No grain to be allowed in competition for prizes unless the samples shown represent for sale as seed, not less, in each class, than fifty bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of oats, thirty bushels of barley, five bushels of brome or rye grass and three bushels of timothy.

5. In each exhibit of wheat, oats or barley not less than one bushel to be shown, and all exhibits to be held to be representative of total quantity of such grain offered for sale as seed by the exhibitor.

6. Exhibits containing such impurities as smut, weed seeds or other grains which, in the opinion of the judge, are of a noxious nature, not to be awarded prizes.

7. No exhibitors should be allowed more than one entry in each section.

8. All exhibits of seed to be labelled after judging, giving the name and address of the exhibitor, name of the variety, amount for sale as seed and the selling price.

9. Societies to use every reasonable means to advertise their show within twenty miles of the point where it is to be held.

In reference to Clause 1 it is desirable that circuits be formed of all shows to be held about the same time. It is understood, however, that the dates suggested by Societies will be followed as closely as possible.

It is hoped that every Agricultural Society in Manitoba will take advantage of this opportunity to improve the seed sown within its district. By a united effort in this work the quantity of wheat and other grains grown on Manitoba farms may be greatly increased and their quality much improved.

Societies intending to hold shows should signify their intention at an early date.

Crops and Live Stock of Canada

The Census and Statistics Monthly, for September, giving conditions of crops and live-stock in the Dominion up to September 30th, was issued about October 24th. It is regrettable that this monthly report cannot be placed in the hands of the public much before the end of the month following the one it is reporting. A crop report, if it is to be of any value in giving an idea of the estimated acreages, or yields of the various grains reported on, should be compiled as early in each month as possible. Undoubtedly the Dominion report will improve as time goes on. This one is only the fourth issued. But it is deficient in the respect that most of what it has to report, is pretty well discovered by experience before the publication gets out, or is gathered by some other means.

In the Maritime provinces threshing returns promise well both as to yield and quality. In P. E. I. hay and pasture crops have turned out exceptionally well, hay and clover being represented by a percentage of 98 which is 18 above the average of the Dominion. In Nova Scotia five or six weeks of drought have seriously reduced the pastures, and soiling in a good many sections was resorted to in September. In New Brunswick drought has affected the grain crops to some extent, but potatoes, which are an important crop, promise well, and are represented by a percentage of 97 and an estimated yield of 220 bushels per acre.

Quebec conditions are none too good. The drought, which was prolonged in many parts of the province, cut down seriously both the yield and quality of the grain crops. A few favored sections have reaped a full harvest but over the most part the dry spell has been severely felt. Corn, mixed grains and buckwheat are amongst the best grains of the season.

In Ontario all crops show a fairly high average percentage. If any cause for dissatisfaction with any crop exists it is in respect to peas, turnips and potatoes. September was remarkable for heat and drought. Pastures as a consequence were badly parched. Corn and roots despite this are reported favorably. The dry weather seriously delayed wheat sowing.

In Manitoba the wheat percentage is placed at 81 as the standard of quality while the acreage yield is 17 1/2 bushels per acre, half a bushel less than last month's estimate and 3.3 bushels more than the final returns in 1907.

In Saskatchewan the favorable estimates formed earlier in the season are not being realized, the falling off being attributable almost entirely to frosts. Quality, the province over, is expressed by a percentage of 61, which is 14 per cent. lower than the average for all Canada and 20 per cent. lower than Manitoba. The estimated yield for wheat is 15 bushels per acre, three bushels below last month's estimates. Oats are rather better in quality and higher in estimated yield than wheat. Barley comes out worse than any other crop.

Alberta returns indicate high grades of quality or all crops, wheat being 77; oats, 86 and barley, 80. Average yields per acre for these crops are wheat 39, oats 49, and barley 35 bushels. Wheat is turning out two bushels per acre better than last month's estimates. Crops of fall wheat running to 35 bushels per acre are reported. Returns from British Columbia are satisfactory. The quality of the principal crops are given: wheat, 77, oats and barley 71, rye 70, peas 78, potatoes and turnips 80, hay and clover 84.

Death of Hon. Thomas Greenway

Hon. Thomas Greenway, ex-premier of Manitoba, member of the Dominion Railway Commission and one of the best known men in Canadian public life and Western agricultural affairs, died very unexpectedly at Ottawa on October 30th. Mr. Greenway had only recently been appointed to the railway board, and went to Ottawa a few weeks ago to take up work on the commission. He had been confined to his room for some days with an attack of asthma, but until the morning before death his condition was not regarded as serious. Suddenly, however, more serious symptoms developed and he continued to grow worse, heart failure being the immediate cause of death.

Thomas Greenway was born in Cornwall, England on March 25th, 1838, and came to this country with his parents in 1844. The family settled in Huron County, Ontario. On attaining the age of manhood he entered mercantile pursuits, running a general store, and very early in life entered politics. He was elected to the House of Commons first in 1875. In 1878 he came to Manitoba and bought an 800 acre farm. In the year following he entered the provincial legislature. Here his executive abilities and talents as a public speaker quickly made him a leading member of his party. In 1888 he was called on to administer affairs in the province and until January 1899 was premier of Manitoba. On the defeat of his party at the polls in that year he acted as leader of the opposition in the legislature, continuing in that office until 1903. He then endeavored to retire from public life, but the electors of his old constituency insisted upon him still representing them, so he went to the Dominion House in 1904, sitting as member for Mountain until the dissolution of the last parliament. A few weeks ago he was appointed to the Railway Commission, but never assumed office.

As a farmer and breeder of pure bred live-stock Mr. Greenway was no less well-known than as a politician and statesman. One of the pioneers of Manitoba he early evinced interest in pure bred live-stock and the herd of Shorthorns which he gathered together at Crystal City has been known in all the show rings of the continent. A few years ago the herd was dispersed, but Mr. Greenway continued to take an active interest in agriculture and live-stock. His stock a few years ago was the best known perhaps of any in Western Canada. He sent them to all the exhibitions on the continent—this was in the days when Jas. Yule had charge of the herd—to the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo where they won high honors in that contest in competition with the world.

Mr. Greenway further served the agricultural interests of the country in the capacity of minister of agriculture for the province. While he did not hold office in Manitoba during the prosperous days of the province when immigration was pouring in and the country increasing rapidly in wealth and population, he did a lot to establish a reputation for Manitoba abroad, by means of which part of the incoming of settlers in the last few years is due. One of the greatest works accomplished in Manitoba for agriculture during Mr. Greenway's terms of office was the reclamation of the swamp lands.

Death occurring at Ottawa, the remains of the late premier are being brought West to his home at Crystal City for interment. He leaves a family of six sons and six daughters most of whom are in Crystal City. A very wide circle of friends share with the family in their bereavement.

Crop Conditions in U. S.

Preliminary estimates of total production of such crops as have been reported by the U. S. crop reporting service are given below with an estimate of last year's final estimates for comparison. The figures refer to U. S. acreage and totals only. Estimates for 1908 are subject to revision when final results are published in December.

Crop	1908	1907
Winter Wheat, bushels...	425,910,000	409,442,000
Spring Wheat, bushels...	233,090,000	224,645,000
Total Wheat...	659,030,000	634,087,000
Oats, bushels...	789,161,000	754,443,000
Barley, bushels...	167,242,000	153,597,000
Rye, bushels...	30,921,000	31,566,000
Hay, tons...	67,743,000	63,677,000

Death of a Prominent Saskatchewan Farmer

With startling suddenness came news of the death of Mr. R. S. Cook, mayor of Prince Albert City, Sask., on Tuesday, October 27th. Mr. Cook was one of the most prominent agriculturists in his own province or the west, closely identified with live-stock interests, and one of the best known figures wherever farmers gathered or agricultural affairs were discussed. Though he was mayor of his home city, and had been a resident of Prince Albert for some years, his farm, a short distance west of the town, received a good deal of his attention, and the herd of Short-horns which he maintained there has won many honors in the western fair rings.

The late Mr. Cook was about fifty years of age. He came to the west from Peterboro, Ont., in 1882, to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway. When the Rebellion broke out in 1885, he joined French's Scouts, served through the campaign, and was wounded at Batoche. As a result of this wound, which was a bullet wound in the leg, he was lame the remainder of his life. The wound never healed properly, and to it his death



THE LATE R. S. COOK, PRINCE ALBERT.

is partly attributable. A few years ago Mr. Cook took a prominent part again in an affair which created a good deal of excitement at the time. Almighty Voice, a young Indian, murdered a policeman, and was brought to bay in a bluff by the mounted police. Six policemen were killed before the Indian was shot. Mr. Cook was one of the party that rushed the bluff before the machine guns arrived, and a piece of his coat was shot away, and another member of the storming party killed.

A few years ago Mr. Cook was appointed Dominion Lands Agent at Prince Albert. In 1905 he was elected mayor of the city, and last year was re-elected by acclamation. He had as wide a knowledge of the west as most men, acted in the election of the farm lands of the C.P.R., has been prominent for years in municipal affairs, and was the first president of the Saskatchewan Union of Municipalities. He was also concerned in the milling industry of his home city, being president of the Farmers' Milling and Elevator Co. of Prince Albert. At the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association last winter, Mr. Cook was elected to the directorate. He leaves a widow and a small family.

International Congress on Tuberculosis

Never before in the history of the world have the dangers of tuberculosis and the great scientific work for its prevention and cure been brought before the public as during the present month. Ten thousand delegates, medical and scientific, from every important country in the world, gathered at the International Congress on Tuberculosis, in Washington, D. C.,

from Sept. 21 to Oct. 10. Prof. Koch, the discoverer of the tubercular bacillus and the most indefatigable enemy of the disease, was present. England, France, Russia, United States all sent their leading scientists.

It was brought before the congress that the death list of nations from tuberculosis was approximately one-twelfth of the total deaths. In United States last year there were 200,000 deaths and in Canada 12,000 deaths from the disease. The total deaths in Canada last year were in the neighborhood of 100,000. Yellow fever is considered a terrible scourge. Yet in the history of the disease it has been demonstrated that there have not been more than 150,000 deaths reported from yellow fever in the whole world. This shows how small its dangers are compared with tuberculosis.

The medical men and scientists at the congress had no hope of eradicating the disease in two years—nor in five years—but they hoped through steady and intelligent work to reduce its ravages. The great object accomplished by the meeting was to stimulate all the delegates to great exertions in their own provinces in the way of legislation and improved methods of treatment. The congress meets but once in four years, and will hold its next meeting in Rome in 1912.

Licensed Commission Merchants and Track Buyers

On another page of this issue is printed a list of the licensed Commission Merchants and licensed track buyers for the season of 1908-09. It is important that farmers in selling grain should deal with firms licensed by the government for the carrying on of business. Every season some one complains that some firm or other with whom business is being done, refuses to fulfil its obligations and, in some cases, causes large losses to the farmers dealing through them. The list given includes the name and address of every individual or firm in the three western provinces licensed by the Dominion government for the carrying on of grain buying or for doing business on the ordinary commission basis. We advise all readers to make a note of this list, keep the paper it is in or clip the page out and paste it up some place where it can be readily referred to. Every farmer who has grain to sell should certainly keep this list. He will need it sometime between now and next season for reference.

MARKETS

The situation in the Argentine has been the strongest element in the wheat market during the past week. There was a tendency to underrate the injury when reports of low temperatures in the south and damage to the growing crop first came in, but as the news continued to come of serious frosts in the wheat growing country, it became evident that as with the frost damage to the crops in this country, the injury was greater than at first estimated. Figures for the Argentine crop are now lower than last years, and while all through the week there was a steady increase in the world's visible, the condition of the South American growing crop more than offset the influence of increasing supplies so that wheat, take it all around, had a fairly strong week.

Closing cash prices for wheat, oats, barley and flax, and option quotations day by day for the past week are as follows:

No. 1 North-ern.....	26	27	28	29	30	31
No. 2 North-ern.....	97½	98½	98½	99	99½	98½
No. 3 North-ern.....	94½	95½	95½	96	96½	95½
No. 4.....	91½	92½	92½	93½	93½	93½
No. 5.....	88½	89½	89	90½	90½	90½
No. 6.....	85	86	86½	86½	87	87
Feed.....	78	79	78½	79½	79½	80
No. 1 Alber-ta Red ..	70	71	71	71	71½	71½
No. 2 Alber-ta Red ..	97½	99½	99½	99	99½	98½
OATS—						
No. 2 White	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
No. 3 White	36½	36	36	36½	36½	36½
Feed.....	36	35½	34½	34½	36	36
BARLEY—						
No. 3.....	50	50	50½	50½	50½	50½
No. 4.....	48	48	48	47	47	47
Feed.....	43	43	44	44	44	44
FLAX—						
No. 1 N. W.	118½	118½	119	119	119	119
No. 1 Mani-toba.....	116	116½	116½	116½	116½	115½
Rejected.....				108	108	

WINNIPEG OPTIONS FOR THE WEEK IN WHEAT.

	Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.....	97½	98½	97½	98	
Nov.....	96½	97	96½	96½	
Dec.....	93	93½	92½	93½	
May.....	97½	98	97½	97½	
Tuesday—					
Oct.....	98½	99½	98½	99½	
Nov.....	97½	98½	97½	98	
Dec.....	93½	94½	93½	94½	
May.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	
Wednesday—					
Oct.....	99½	99½	98½	99	
Nov.....	98½	98½	97½	97½	
Dec.....	94½	94½	95½	94½	
May.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	
Thursday—					
Oct.....	99	100	99½	99½	
Nov.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	
Dec.....	94½	95½	94½	94½	
May.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	
Friday—					
Oct.....	99½	100	99½	100	
Nov.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	
Dec.....	94½	95½	94½	95½	
May.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	
Saturday—					
Oct.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	
Nov.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	
Dec.....	94½	94½	94½	94½	
May.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

These are wholesale prices at Winnipeg:—
Net per ton—

Bran.....	\$20 00
Shorts.....	22 00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	26 50
Barley.....	25 50
Oats.....	27 50
Oatmeal and millfeed.....	11 00
Wheat chop.....	22 00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks ..	27	
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.....	25	@ 26
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Extra fancy prints.....	24	@ 25
Dairy, in tubs.....	20	@ 23
CHEESE—		
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	13½	@ 13½
Eastern cheese.....	14	@ 14½
EGGS—		
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f.o.b. Win-nipeg.....	22	@ 23

HAY.

Prices are on the track in carload lots at Winnipeg.

Prairie hay, baled.....	\$ 6.50	@ \$ 7.00
Timothy.....	10.00	@ 12.00
Red Top.....	7.50	@ 9.00
Baled Straw.....	5.00	

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel.....	30	@ 40
Carrots, per cwt.....	50	
Beets.....	50	
Turnips, per cwt.....	40	
Man. celery, per doz.....	25	
Cabbage, per cwt.....	55	@ 60

HIDES (Delivered in Winnipeg).

Packer hides, No. 1.....	7	@ 8
Branded cow hides.....	7½	
Country hides.....	6	@ 7
Calf skins.....	9	@ 10½
Kip.....	7	@ 8½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manitoba wool.....	6	@ 8
Territory wool.....	8	@ 9
Seneca root.....		29
Beeswax.....	20	@ 25

WINNIPEG LIVE-STOCK

In cattle the run of butchers stock has been fairly heavy during the past week but prices are a trifle stronger than they were, a quarter up on all grades. Exporters are becoming scarcer. Hogs are increasing in numbers and prices are falling off rapidly. The highest quotation on hogs at the present time is \$5.75, with indications of lower values. Prices by grades are as follows: Export steers, \$4.00; export cows, \$3.25; butcher's cattle, \$2.75 to \$3.25; medium grade butchers, \$2.25 to \$3.00; calves, \$4.00; hogs, 150 to 250 lbs, \$5.75; heavy hogs, \$4.75.

TORONTO.

Trade in cattle is reported a little slow. The bulk of the stock being offered at present is of uniform quality and butchers are not very anxious to stock up on it. Export cattle are steady. British demand on account of light deliveries being responsible for a more active demand for shipping stuff and a consequent strengthening of prices. Sheep are moving freely. Hogs are off about 15 cents. Prices are: Export steers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; butchers, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.25 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.00.

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HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Ernest McMillan, who is only sixteen years of age, has been appointed organist of Knox Church, Toronto.

Alice Potter, a girl of eleven, noticed a broken rail as she walked along the track on her way to school. Realizing the danger to the east-bound train, she rushed to her home, which is beside the track, and her father flagged the train.

Mother Mary Aloysius, who helped Miss Florence Nightingale to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers in the Crimea, died at Gort, co. Galway, at the age of 94. She was the last survivor of sixteen Irish nurses who went out to the Crimea at the request of the War Office.

Dr. Ida Kahn, a Chinese woman physician, who took her degree several years ago from the University of Michigan, has returned to take a post-graduate course in Johns Hopkins. Miss Kahn is a missionary for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and opened the city of Nanchang to missionaries, after it had been forbidden ground for some time. She accomplished this by curing the wife of Tasteri Taao, the viceroy.

The American Bible Society will soon publish thousands of Bibles printed in the Zulu language. The new book contains 2,500 pages. There is an Old Testament now in circulation in Zululand, but because of mistranslations in its text it was found necessary to print a new Bible. William C. Wilcox, an American missionary in Zululand, in conjunction with Cetywayo Goba, a Zulu minister, is revising the old translation.

Mr. Wilcox said that the number of Zulus being converted to the Christian faith was remarkable. He said there were four thousand members of the Church in Zululand. Dinizulu is the King of Zululand, and he is also a believer in the Christian doctrines. His name, translated into English means "Disgusted with the Heavens;" but what's in a name?

The famous vine at Hampton Court, England, still continues to thrive, in spite of its advanced years, and its crop of 220 bunches will be ripe next month. Of course, if it were allowed to do so, the vine could bear many more, but the greater part of the crop is thinned out every year for the good of its health. As it is, the aggregate weight of the fruit will be about three hundred-

THE ANNIVERSARY OF GUNPOWDER PLOT

To all Englishmen the story of the fifth of November, 1604, is familiar, but there are many people in Canada to-day who will be interested in this bit of history of three hundred years ago.

As usual at that time conspiracies and plots seemed to center round religion, and James the First wavered so unsteadily that both Catholic and Protestant were kept in a state of despair and ready to resort to violent measures. Added severity being applied just at this time to the Catholics, a small knot of desperate men under Robert Catesby resolved to avenge their wrongs upon both King and Parliament by blowing up the House when it was summoned. The destruction of the King was to be followed by the seizure of his children and a general rebellion. A soldier of fortune, a Spaniard named Guido or Guy Fawkes was hired to touch the match to the barrels of gunpowder stored in the cellars of the House. The disaster was averted through the anxiety of Sir Francis Tresham for his kinsman, Lord Monteagle, to whom he sent a note of warning couched in the vaguest terms. With this note as a clue, the House was searched and



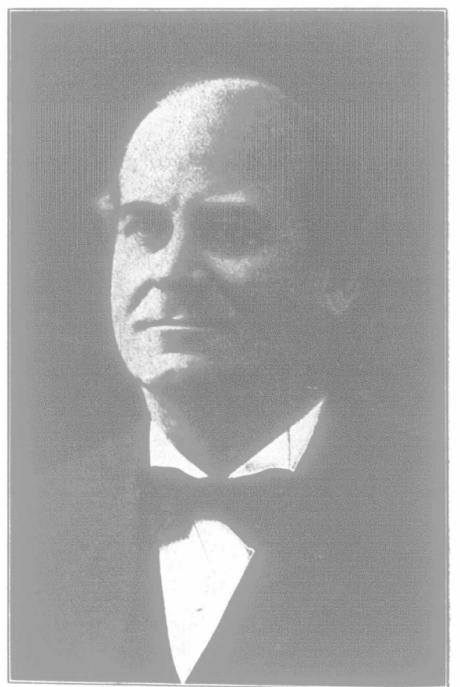
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

William Howard Taft

Mr. Taft, the Republican party's candidate for the presidency, is a large man physically, and has had large experience in government. He was governor of the Philippines after the Spanish-American war, and until the rebellious natives were subdued. Since, he has served at Panama and as Secretary of War. Mr. Taft is a lawyer by training and has served on the bench. He is from Ohio.

William Jennings Bryan

This is the third time Mr. Bryan has been his party's candidate in the presidential contest. He was nominated by the Democrats first in 1896, and again in 1900, being defeated by William McKinley on both occasions. Mr. Bryan is a Nebraskan, a lawyer by profession, 48 years of age. He is undoubtedly one of the best speakers in America.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Rev. Dr. H. S. Johnson, pastor of Warren Avenue Baptist Church, New York, declared that he would never again marry a consumptive and at the next district meeting he would ask the church authorities to prohibit marriage where one of the parties was a consumptive. "I do not want to stand before my God as a murderer," he said. "The marriage of an uninfected person with one suffering from the great white plague means that both will inevitably have the disease."

Through the efforts of the Audubon Society a perpetual lease was secured some time ago from the State of Maine of a small rocky island off the Hancock county coast, to be used as a bird reservation.

There lives the only colony of the American eider duck, once so plentiful along the coast and now confined to this one point. The birds are under the charge of a trustworthy warden, who is employed by the year. As a result of his personal supervision it is known that at least forty-five young eiders were bred there last season.

weight this year, the bunches averaging one and a half pounds apiece. Planted as a slip from a vine growing at Ilford, Essex, in 1768, the Hampton Court veteran has now attained a girth of four feet six inches at a foot from the ground, and covers a roof space of 2,200 square feet. Lord Breadalbane's vine in Scotland covers more than twice that space, and bears well, but beside the Hampton Court vine it is a mere infant, being but seventy years old.

Col. Burland has given the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis a donation of \$50,000 in the shape of a handsome \$30,000 building on Belmont Park, which he is having remodelled for a combined hospital and dispensary at a cost of \$20,000. The League is seeking to get another \$50,000 towards an endowment fund, and the citizens are responding generously. Premier Guain has promised a Royal Commission on the question of fighting tuberculosis, and substantial aid is expected from the Province. Earl Grey will open a tuberculosis exhibition in Montreal on Nov. 18th.

the plot discovered. Guy Fawkes was executed, as were also many of those engaged in the plot or suspected of being engaged in it.

Some memories of it still remain. Every British school boy knows the old rhyme:

"Please to remember the Fifth of November,

Gunpowder, treason and plot;

I see no reason why gunpowder treason

Should ever be forgot?"

A curious survival of that time is the formal searching, even yet, of the cellars under the Houses of Parliament the evening before the session assembles. In some English towns there are still held celebrations of the event. Lighted tar barrels are rolled through the streets, burning effigies of the conspirator. The local authorities in some places allow full license for the merry-making. At dusk the streets are crowded with noise, people who chase tarred and oiled barrels along the roads, straggling to kick at the flaming masses, and who are waved and rockets and fire-crackers set off.

The Quiet Hour

THE BEST BEAUTY

The Lord taketh pleasure in His people He will beautify the meek with salvation.—Ps. cxlix : 4.

"Beautiful faces are those that wear— It matters little if dark or fair.

So that, if we desire to become beautiful, it is important that we should set our hearts on a beauty that will wear well. It is very sad to see a woman, whose beauty was only skin-deep and has faded away, struggling with powder and paint to make a false complexion; just because she fails to understand that men despise mock beauty in proportion to their admiration of the real article. We all want to be beautiful. It is a Divine instinct, one token that we are children of him who has made the beautiful world. Look everywhere, and you see God's love of beauty. Can any blue compare with the rich, soft color of the sky, contrasted with the wonderful tints of the clouds, which free it from monotony? The grass and trees and flowers, the birds and insects, the tiny weeds growing unnoticed by anyone but their Creator, the marvellous shells, with their delicate tinting and perfect moulding, which are hidden away in the depth of the sea, all declare with one voice that they are made by One who takes pleasure in their beauty. And the most beautiful thing in our experience of created things is the human body. This is the favorite subject of painter and sculptor. At least, it may be the most beautiful. Perhaps in all nature there is nothing more repulsively ugly than a face which has been bloated and degraded by a life of vice, as there is nothing more beautiful than a face which combines the natural and spiritual loveliness which are both God's good gifts.

We cannot all have the natural beauty of form and complexion, but we can all have the more valuable gift, which has the power to charm all through a lifetime. A man may fall in love with a woman simply because she has a pretty face, but she can never keep his love if that is all she has to offer. We all know how dear a plain face may be, and we soon forget to admire a pretty one if the soul behind it is not lovable. But now that science tells us more and more of the power of mind over matter, we see how unflinchingly we are making our own faces all through life, making them far more by our thoughts than by our actions. St. Paul warns us of the importance of thinking about the things that are pure and lovely. If we want to have faces that will be attractive to others, we must never allow our thoughts to wander unchecked among coarse or unlovely scenes.

We say that Ruth was a beautiful woman, and her comeliness charms us still after 3,000 years. But it was her beauty of soul that charmed Boaz, and it is still that sweet womanliness which makes her an inspiration. Boaz was her kinsman, and a mighty man of wealth, but his attraction towards her was largely the result of her loving, daughterly care of her mother-in-law. And Ruth's home loveliness was not only for Naomi, for Naomi's words of blessing are: "The Lord deal kindly with thee, as ye have dealt with the dead, and with me."

The home beauty, that cannot only win hearts but can keep them, is a mighty power for good—probably the mightiest force that man can exercise. As someone has said: "There are few that can withstand the domination of a soul that has suffered itself to become beautiful." A woman who scorns meanness in thought or deed, who takes each day as a great and glad opportunity put into her hands by a loving Father, gives her own character to the people she lives with. They absorb her strong and high ideals and purposes without knowing it. Especially will her children, who are plastic and easily influenced, reflect their mother, until the imitation is impressed deeply in their characters, and becomes fixed as the years pass. The last scientific plan of cultivating soul beauty is to make a special point of habitually impressing high ideals and purposes on one's self just before falling asleep every night. Then they become the ruling inspiration of the subjective self, and are

soon the habit which is second nature. It is a strange fact that we can generally do anything better when we can do it without thinking about it, when our actions are controlled by what is now called the unconscious or subjective mind. Anyone who thinks of each note, when playing on the piano, will play with laborious awkwardness. Even in walking, or dancing, or speaking, conscious effort is a decided disadvantage. So also in one's power of influencing others. If it is the unconscious effort of personality it is mighty, but if it is deliberate and intentional it is apt to repel and disgust. So it is wise to impress one's own subjective mind at night—reinforcing it by strong prayer—and then cease to consider the possible effect of one's own high purposes on other people. Real beauty is often spoiled by self-consciousness, whether it be beauty of soul or body.

Quackenbos, in a book published last winter, advises a mother, when falling asleep, to "mentally formulate the determination to awaken in the morning a radiating source of that spiritual quality which penetrates and fires the natures of others. Through this channel of communication with her subjective self, the intelligent woman, apprised of the efficiency within her, may summon to her objective aid native spiritual puissance with which to impress, perhaps insensibly, perhaps through the medium of deliberately concentrated effort on the separate individuals, the higher natures of the members of her household, and so bring each world life under the control of her own superior self, thus awakened by her subtle touch. In this way, by first insensibly diffusing the pure fragrance of her own soul; and, secondarily, by projecting through a perfectly appointed objective personality the psychic force that inspires reverence and loyalty in all about her, she perfectly fulfils the conditions of ideal character development as presented by St. Paul in Gal. V. She walks in the spirit herself (that is, under the control of her own pneuma), and gently constrains those in her charge to follow her footsteps. By this psychal mode of impression, as well as through the precept-upon-precept treatment, she may plant in each character a vital germ, which, nursed in the sunshine of a magnetic love that knows no intermission and change of flow, matures into sweetness, symmetry, and spiritual charm. Life in the atmosphere such a nature breathes is an inspiration. It compels character-nutrition in the environing souls, which strengthen imperceptibly, yet surely and grandly, year by year, till they borrow from the self-luminous personality that spontaneously spells and sways and lifts them, its more than Solomon-like glory. Such is the legitimate suggestional form of goodness and love that are not self-conscious. Such a presence is the perfect woman in the perfect home, nearest of kin to the Infinite and the Faultless."

I have given the long quotation in full, because it is so full of inspiration and awakens one to the value and power of everyday beauty of character.

HOPE.

"You say that my love is plain,
But that I can ne'er allow,
When I look at the thought for others
That's written on her brow,
Her eyes are not fine, I allow,
She has not a well-cut nose;
But a smile for others' pleasures,
And a sigh for others' woes,
And yet I allow she is plain,
Plain to be understood,
For every glance proclaims her
Modest and kind and good."

"You say that you think her slow,
But how can that be with one
Who's the first to do a kindness,
Whenever it can be done?
Quick to perceive a want,
Quicker to set it right,
Quickest in overlooking
Injury, wrong, and slight;
And yet I admit she is slow,
Slow to give needless blame,
Slow to find fault with others,
Or aught for herself to claim."

"Nothing to say for herself,
That is the fault you find;
Hark to her words to the children,
Cheery and bright and kind.
Hark to her words to the sick,
Look at her patient ways;
Every word that she utters
Speaks to the speaker's praise.
'Nothing to say for herself,'
Yes! Right, most right you are,
But plenty to say for others,
And that is better by far."

"You say she is commonplace,
But there you make a mistake;
I wish I could think it were so,
For other maidens' sake.
Purity, truth, and love,
Are they such common things?
If hers were a common nature,
Women would all have wings,
Talent she may not have,
Beauty, nor wit, nor grace;
But, until she's among the angels,
She cannot be commonplace."

Ingle Nook

A COLLECT FOR WOMEN

Keep us, O Lord, from pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, in deed. Let us be done with fault-finding and leave off self-seeking. May we put away all pretense and meet each other face to face—without self-pity and without prejudice. May we be never hasty in judgment and always generous. Let us take time for all things; make us to grow calm, serene, gentle. Teach us to put into action our better impulses, straightforward and unafraid. Grant that we may realize that it is the little things that create differences; that in the big things of life we are as one. And may we strive to touch and to know the great, common woman's heart of us all, and, O Lord God, let us not forget to be kind.
MARY STUART.

Rice Snow Balls.—Mold plain boiled rice in small cups, and, when cold, turn out in saucers for individual serving. Prepare a custard of the following ingredients in the proportions given: One pint of fresh, sweet milk, one-half cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of corn starch, and flavoring extract to taste. When quite cold, pour the custard around the rice balls and serve.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON

Dear Chatterers:—It seems impossible that it is a year since we talked about Christmas before. One of the most wonderful things about life is the way the Christmases come closer together as one grows older. How dreadfully long those twelve months were when we were ten! And how very swiftly they pass now we are—more than that!

Some of you have been pondering the gift question off and on ever since last season, pondering, and working a little too, in spare moments. They are the wise virgins, and the foolish are those of us who are neither planning nor working, and who will be in a worry and flurry for the last two weeks before Christmas and will be tired out and dissatisfied instead of filled with peace and good-will.

Here are a few ideas in which someone may find a suggestion. Next week I hope to have a few cuts that will be helpful, and some more detailed accounts of certain kinds of fancy work. To-day I would like to mention a few things suited to people of various ages and conditions.

To please the invalid get a picture with a cheery subject hung where it can easily be seen. Two reins made of webbing fastened securely to the posts at the foot of the bed, just long enough for him to reach and with wooden towel rings in the ends for him to catch hold of, will enable a very enfeebled person to turn in bed or raise himself to a sitting posture. Another convenience is a board about thirty inches long and sixteen inches wide with a cleat about six inches deep fastened to each end. Cover this board with green or red felt fastened on with brass tacks and use it for a table to be set on the bed, from which the patient can take meals, or upon which a book or magazine can be rested. For reading it is better to have the cleats deeper at the back than at the front, so that the surface will be slanted towards the reader. A drinking cup with a spout, a new plate or cup and saucer, a pair of bedroom slippers of felt or wool, a growing plant,

a glass of jelly or a few fresh eggs in a fancy basket of raffia,—any of them would be appreciated by a sick person.

Old people are a problem when it comes to Christmas giving, not for lack of love, but because we have got the idea that so many things are unsuitable. It is all very well to choose things for them that are useful and comfortable but age has its desire for pretty things and dainty surprises, too. Perhaps grandma hasn't outgrown her girlish love for candy or perfume and a box of one or a tiny bottle of the other would delight her more than bed shoes or dressing gowns. A net tie, or piece of white Duchess ribbon for her neck will please her, or a new apron that is ornamental as well as useful. For grandpa get a book with large easy print and good illustrations. There is a Pictorial New Testament that is very fine for people whose eyes are not just as strong as they were twenty years ago. He might like a new case for his spectacles, a cushion for his chair, a fresh guard for his carefully-treasured watch, or a gay pair of slippers.

Mothers whose daughters are growing up are too apt to carry self-sacrifice to an extreme and go too soberly and plainly clad so that the girls may have pretty things. It is the way with mother love and so it is the children's business to see that she is not allowed to overdo it. Let the whole family combine to give her a pretty pin or a watch. She may be the only member of the family that hasn't a watch, and even if she doesn't need it much, it would delight her to have it. If the gift is a blouse length in silk, don't get black unless it is really necessary, get a gray stripe, or a brocade, with a tiny touch of pink or blue, or even all white. There never was a woman yet who didn't look well in white no matter what her age.

Father or the grown-up boy would like a fountain pen (let it be a good make; cheap fountain pens are always dear) or a leather covered account book or diary. He would be pleased over half a dozen new linen handkerchiefs with his initial on, or a neck scarf of silk or wool. A man can always use a new pocketbook or a silver band with his name on for the inside of his hat and the collar of his overcoat. Cuff links are always gratefully received and fancy socks, but it is always safest to leave a man to his own devices when it comes to neckties.

It is easy when it comes to girls. Gifts to them cover such a wide range in price and everything. Here are a few—nail file and polisher in silver or ebony, hair brush, side combs, silver thimble, belt, gloves, collars, blouse lengths, fascinator, woollen jacket, bedroom slippers, kimono, dressing gown, books, music, stationery, picture or picture frame, confectionery, jewelry, simple or costly, useful and pretty things for her room such as dresser-cover, pin cushion, hair receiver, tongs holder, cushions.

Little girls will be pleased over a silver thimble just the right size, and a piece of bright silk to make dolly a dress. A new doll is always welcomed and a new book just as cordially, while gay hair ribbons and a string of beads are responsible for the wildest thrills. A package of beads and directions for making a necklace would be even more appreciated than the finished article. A muff or gauntlets made out of cream bear cloth would be pretty and useful, and so would a lawn apron made after some simple pattern. Boys of the same age as these girls would like a knife, a book of adventures, a box of

Strength COMES From Food

But it must be well digested.

The power to think well, work well, sleep well, and enjoy life depends mainly upon the ability of your digestive organs to extract strength and nourishment from food. When digestion fails, as in dyspepsia and indigestion, the body is starved, no matter how much food is eaten. It also becomes poisoned. Food remaining in the stomach ferments, producing poisonous gases, which, being absorbed into the blood, shatter the nerves, dull the brain, create disease, and give rise to headaches, languor, loss of appetite, palpitation, flatulence, and other disorders of the blood and nerves.

When the stomach, liver and kidneys fail to perform their functions perfectly, there is no remedy that will so soon restore them to health and vigour as Mother Seigel's Syrup. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy it has no equal. This is the testimony of thousands.

Mrs. Peter Brennan, Peterville, P.E.I., writing on August 16th., 1908, says:—
Our little daughter, Annie May, suffered from stomach malady and headaches for nearly three years. We tried numerous remedies but nothing seemed to do her any good until we give her a fair trial of Mother Seigel's Syrup. She has now taken the contents of two bottles and to-day she is in perfect health.

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tools, a pair of cowboy gauntlets with fringe on, a new leather school sack with initials on, or an ingenious mechanical toy. A blackboard or a box of water colors would please both boys and girls and provide them with amusement for the winter evenings.

Smaller children take naturally to dolls, woolly lambs and Teddy bears, but for a change make a pair of woollen reins with a tiny bells on them, or tops made out of white spools and gilded. Scrapbooks made of pink and blue glazed lining with pictures cut from magazines are always amusing to the tots.

For the wee babies you can make things better than you can buy and the list includes rag dolls, booties, a tied comforter for the crib made of wash silk or dainty cretonne, a pillow slip of linen with an embroidered edge, or a bonnet of bear cloth or angora wool.

Have used up all my space this time but if there are any questions you would like to ask send them in as soon as you read this and we'll have plenty of time to discuss them.

DAME DURDEN.

WHY WAS SHE NOBODY'S DARLING?

There was an Englishman in here the other day asserting that the average English girl is of higher type than the average Canadian girl. I found it rather hard to believe, but my experience with English girls is exceedingly small, while he knew something at least of the girls of both lands, so that I felt it safer to keep silence.

But that very day I picked up a magazine published here in the West, and saw something that made me reflect. It was an extract from a letter written to a correspondence column that leans toward the matrimonial bureau. It was signed "Nobody's Darling."

"First of all I must describe myself. I can't wait any longer. Am a girl 16 years of age, fair complexioned, brown hair, blue eyes, height 5 feet 4 1/2 inches and weigh between 130 and 134 pounds. Oh, boys, I'm a dandy, neat as a pin. The fellows round here try to chase me up, but I don't like very many of them so don't have anything to do with most of them."

If the Englishman had read that letter one could not have accused him of being too fastidious. She will probably be "Nobody's Darling" for-

ever, and one cannot wonder at it. Her use of the word "fellow" condemns her as lacking in culture. It is almost the most objectionable word in the English language when used in that sense. To hear it from the lips of a pretty girl always recalls the story of the girl from whose lips came toads and snakes and other repulsive things. "I didn't want to come home at all. I had a new 'fellow' in Medicine Hat," was the full description of a holiday given me by a slip of a girl last month. Why can't a nice girl be content to refer to the men she knows as "friends" or "acquaintances" unless in the case of her accepted lover, and she shows him slight respect in referring to him as the "fellow?"

All Canadian girls do not do it. Perhaps some English girls do. I do not know. But no girl should.

DAME DURDEN.

A CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY TO HELP

Dear Dame Durden:—I am corresponding with a friend in England who is a teacher at Matlock. Their geography just now happens to be "Canada," and, as we are here, she wishes me to send interesting items for her class to make the lessons pleasant. I shall be glad if the Ingle Nook will help me. There are lots of things about every place, peculiar to itself, that are never printed. For instance, the Chinook wind—where it enters, its passage, etc., I have asked several, but cannot get a definite answer. I am very fond of history and geography, and anything interesting on the subjects as applied to Canada will greatly oblige.

WISHFUL TO LEARN.

(I am sure many of the Ingle Nook members should be able to help you along this line. There are Indian legends in New Ontario and British Columbia in hundreds. There are interesting stories connected with many of the names of the prairie towns. There are old stories of the Hudson's Bay company and pioneer days. In July 22nd, 1908, issue there was a paragraph about St. Boniface on page one of the Home Journal, and in Oct. 14th there is the Ingle Nook letter describing some historical spots along the Niagara. If I come across anything else I will see that you get it. Why couldn't somebody write on "Life of an English Family on a Free Homestead?" D. D.)

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

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

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

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

Electric Engine A PERFECT MODEL With Battery



GIVEN FOR SELLING COLORED PICTURE POSTCARDS 6 FOR 10c.

Boys! A Perfect Model Electric Engine for you. The Fly Wheel makes from 200 to 3,000 revolutions a minute. It can be started, stopped and reversed in an instant. Will run toy machines that you can make with spools and strings. This Electric Engine complete with Battery and instruction book that will teach you a lot about the wonders of Electricity, given for selling \$3.00 worth of the loveliest picture postcards ever seen in Canada; views of famous places, noted buildings, and beautiful scenery, all colored. These cards sell in the stores at 4 for 10c. At our price, 6 for 10c, they go like hot cakes. Just say you will do your best to sell. Write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept. 18 F Toronto.

BABY'S OWN SOAP



Imparts a Fragrance

and softness to the skin unobtainable by other means. Best for Baby—Best for you. Albert Soaps Ltd., Mfrs., Montreal

LITERARY SOCIETY

MAKING AND DRINKING WINE AT HOME

Dear Editor:—As you have invited your readers to give their opinion upon this subject I should like to say a few words to make my meaning plain. I have thought over this subject very deeply and have not written lightly; at the same time I am quite willing to change my ground if I can be persuaded that I am not entirely in the right. I do not suggest the use of wines in the home as the lesser of two evils. I maintain that the drinking of fermented liquor is not wrong; though in many cases not desirable. I must maintain this fact in spite of any opinion to the contrary. The most Perfect Being that ever walked this earth drank wine and was named by the narrow-minded a "wine bibber." He could do no wrong and yet the wine that he provided at the feast in Cana was of the best quality. He said, "I will not drink henceforth of this fruit if the vine until I drink it new with you in My Father's Kingdom"—where no wrong enters. He took the cup and blessed it, saying, "Drink ye all of this in remembrance of me." He would not have told us to commit a wrong in remembrance of Him. And yet, you all say, see what it leads to. Every act, even the best, may be degraded. The taking of the Sacrament was made an excuse for a drunken scramble. Call any natural inclination a vice, set apart and license a house for it as a vice—and only those who have become degraded in the way of women will frequent it, so that a man must leave at home those whom he respects when he calls there. But again, it is of no use closing ones eyes to the awful amount of crime and trouble that drink leads to—which is true. But, as far as disease goes, more people injure themselves by over-eating than by drinking, and again, the want of a balanced ration is much more to blame for crimes than even the whiskey bottle. If all were well fed and well clothed, crimes would be practically swept away, and this will be no better until we can find a way to give every man sufficient of this world's necessities, when he has worked to obtain them. Also I do not suggest keeping the man at home by the bribe of liquor. I consider it as important in the bill of fare for either men or women as preserves or any other dainty dish. It is my firm opinion that much of the horror of drunkenness would not exist if fermented liquors were more usual. On many of the large farms in England I have seen home-made wine and beer given freely at meals to the hands, with no cases of over-indulgence. In my own home two and sometimes three wines appeared twice daily, a dose of spirits—rum, gin and brandy—always stood on the sideboard, and none of us, nor any of our servants, took too much, or in fact, we hardly ever tasted it because there was always plenty. Let me add the words of a London physician with an immense

practice: "My pockets are filled with the fruits of folly and vice. The folly of refusing to have wholesome liquor partaken of with the meal, and the vice of the women who are always nip-drinking—the men I give up. I would make all take fermented liquor with the meal, and a properly prepared meal too. If all the world would do this, and not overdo it I should seek other means of livelihood." You understand me. I wish that a good meal with good liquor should be supplied to every one twice daily. Do away with all licenses by allowing the farmer to distil his own spirits. If the farmer and his wife like to drink, they have a God-given right to do so. But "be moderate in all things." In this way the awful crime of drunkenness might be swept away. As the majority will be against me, please add or leave out my name as you think best. Yours faithfully, B. C.

BEYOND THE HORIZON

Somewhere out in the Westland
In the heart of the golden glow,
There in the glimmering dawn-dusk,
Like a note from the long-ago—
There are valleys sheeny with sunshine,
And winding glens and streams,
And fair fir-crested mountains
Red with the first sunbeams.
Proud pines sway in the dawn-breeze,
Flowers dance, joyously,
Free is the whispering west-wind,
And the leaves all flutter free!

Rivers surging seaward,—
Gurgling, turbulent rills
Plashing thro' vale and upland,
Winding among the hills.
Joyance of morning's gladness
Blending into the haze
Of the quivering silence of noon-day,
Lost in a purple maze.
Dusky stillness of evening
From the color-curtain's fringe
Gripping over the purple
With a deeper, darker tinge.
Then, while the stillness wakens,
From a bluff beside the rill—
Quivering thro' the dusk-daze—
Grief-swelling—the whip-poor-will!
Oh! the mystic, soothing sadness
That stills to crisis-calm
All ruder, harsher sorrow
In soft benignant balm!

Bid me not quench my sorrow,
But let it ebb away

Sask-alta Range



How a Sask-alta thermometer earns its money.

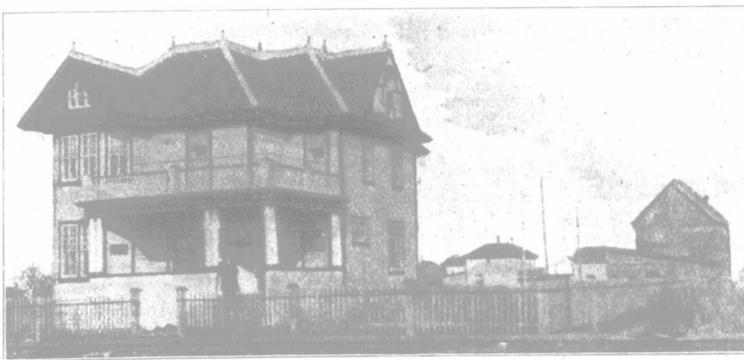
By indicating when oven is ready for baking. By cutting out the "peeping" into oven. By showing on its face what is going on in the oven. By saving "door-opening" heat. By substituting certainty for chance in baking results.



"Sask-alta" range thermometer was tested for six months before one range was sold. "Sask-alta" thermometer is to the housewife what the compass is to the ship captain.

McClary's

London Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton, Calgary



Is A City Home Your Expectation ?

This is a photo of a ten-roomed, splendid house, fully modern, electric light, hot air heating, hot water, cistern, etc. Built two years. Located centrally in Winnipeg, close to colleges and schools. Lot 63x120 ft., stable, carriage sheds. AN IDEAL CITY HOME FOR ANY MAN.

Owner will exchange for improved or wild land. Best reason for selling.

G. S. LAWRENCE
258 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

\$9.50 — Wingold Ball-Bearing Washing Machine — \$9.50



If you want the very best and the highest grade reciprocating washing machine made in the world, a machine which combines every good feature of all other swing washing machines with many special features not to be found on any other washing machine made, if you want a washing machine that will do a big washing quicker and better than any other swing washing machine, no matter what its name, make or price, and a machine which runs so easily as to require almost no effort at all, by all means order our Wingold Ball Bearing Machine.

THIS IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST MACHINE

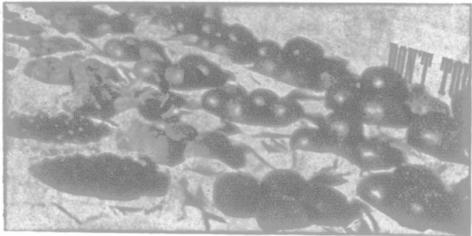
of the reciprocating or swing washing machine type that we have ever offered. While those who have bought our machines heretofore are perfectly satisfied with them and claim that we have sold them the best machines they have ever seen for the money. We have made many improvements by testing and trying new features, and have been able to bring our washing machines for this season up to a still higher grade of efficiency than before. Our Wingold Ball Bearing, our easy running wonder, represents the perfection of washing machine manufacturing. Nothing would please us more than to have you compare our Wingold Ball Bearing, easy running wonder with the highest priced machines made by others at any price, and we know that your judgment will be in our favor. Don't pay \$15.00 to \$18.00 for a washing machine. You simply throw money away if you do. \$9.50 is all you need to pay for the best washing machine made.

Our Patented Features make it possible for you to wash anything in the Wingold which can be washed in any washer, a claim which cannot be made for any other reciprocating washing machine offered by others even at \$15 to \$18. Heavy blankets, rugs, comforters, carpets, mechanics' blouses and overalls, men's working clothes of all kinds pass through this machine with ease, and yet the Ball Bearing Wingold is so scientific in construction that the most delicate fabrics, even rare laces and delicate curtains are thoroughly cleansed without the slightest injury to the materials. A Thorough Cleansing Washer. A great clothes and labour saver. Even a child can run it. Guaranteed for five years, against defects. You have Six Month's Free Trial to test the qualities and if it does not do exactly as we claim, you may return it and we will refund both the price and any transportation charges you paid. Send us your order today. Buy a Wingold Washer and get away from the back breaking and spirit breaking washday. Before you buy a washer of any kind write for our wonderful washing offer. Do it Now. Dept. F. A.

The WINGOLD STOVE Co. Ltd., 245 Notre Dame Avenue, WINNIPEG

FRUIT LANDS

IN THE GLORIOUS KOOTENAY, B. C.



Grown in the Kootenay

If you are looking for an ideal home in a charming settlement, with a perfect climate and a lucrative occupation,—write for our Illustrated Booklet No. 5. Its Free.

McDermid and McHardy

And Nelson, B. C.

210 Portage Ave.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

SELF-INKING PRESS



COMPLETE PRINTING OUTFIT

For Selling Picture Postcards 6 for 10c.

Boys, you can start a little print shop and turn out some real fine work, too. You will find everything needed—a Self-inking Press, Font of Metal Type, Register, Ink, Tweezers, Cards, Composing Pallet, a two-drawer Oak Cabinet, and very complete instructions. All this you can get by selling only \$3.60 worth of the loveliest picture postcards ever seen in Canada—views of famous places, noted buildings and beautiful scenery, all colored. In the stores these cards sell at 4 for 10c. At our price, 6 for 10c, they go like hot cakes. Try them and you will soon have this splendid outfit. Just say you will do your best to sell the cards, and write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Company, Card Dept. 24F, Toronto.

OFFICE OF THE WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER

MANITOBA GRAIN INSPECTION DIVISION.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 21st OCT., 1908.

The following list gives the names of the only persons, firms and corporations to whom Commission Merchants' licenses have been issued up to this date for the current grain season (1st September, 1908, to 31st August, 1909).

No other persons, therefore, can legally handle grain on commission at this date.

Following the list is the legal form of Notice of Sale by commission merchants which they are required to send to every person, firm or corporation for whom they have sold grain on commission on consignment.

CHARLES C. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg, Man.

List of Licensed Grain Commission Merchants Season 1908-1909

- | | |
|---|--|
| Grain Growers' Grain Co.—C 1, Winnipeg. | R. Muir & Co.—C 36, Winnipeg. |
| Spencer Grain Co.—C 2, Winnipeg. | Wm. S. Logan—C 37, Winnipeg. |
| Campbell & Wilson—C 3, Winnipeg. | Anchor Elevator Co.—C 38, Winnipeg. |
| International El. Co.—C 4, Winnipeg. | Wells Land & Cattle Co.—C 39, Davidson. |
| Cummings-Hazlett Co.—C 5, Winnipeg. | Anglo-Canadian Elevator Co.—C 40, Moose Jaw. |
| Canadian Elevator Co.—C 6, Winnipeg. | Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—C 41, Winnipeg. |
| Dominion Elevator Co.—C 7, Winnipeg. | Thompson Sons & Co.—C 42, Winnipeg. |
| Western Elevator Co.—C 8, Winnipeg. | McBean Bros.—C 43, Winnipeg. |
| Winnipeg Elevator Co.—C 9, Winnipeg. | Samuel Scott—C 44, Winnipeg. |
| Jas. Carruthers & Co.—C 10, Winnipeg. | Hargraff & Gooderham—C 45, Winnipeg. |
| McLaughlin & Ellis—C 11, Winnipeg. | Wm. Stead & Co.—C 46, Winnipeg. |
| Randall, Gee & Mitchell—C 12, Winnipeg. | Security Elevator Co.—C 47, Winnipeg. |
| Robinson & Bullock—C 13, Winnipeg. | Pacific Grain Co.—C 48, Winnipeg. |
| W. J. Bettingen & Co.—C 14, Winnipeg. | Parrish & Lindsay—C 49, Winnipeg. |
| Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co.—C 15, Winnipeg. | Wilson Leslie Co.—C 50, Saskatoon. |
| Royal Grain Co.—C 16, Winnipeg. | Western Canada Flour Mills Co.—C 51, Winnipeg. |
| G. B. Murphy & Co.—C 17, Winnipeg. | Great West Grain Co.—C 52, Brandon. |
| Inland Grain Co.—C 18, Winnipeg. | The Young Grain Co.—C 53, Winnipeg. |
| Samuel Spink—C 19, Winnipeg. | The Matheson Lindsay Grain Co.—C 54, Winnipeg. |
| MacLennan Bros.—C 20, Winnipeg. | Dunsheath-McMillan Co.—C 55, Winnipeg. |
| Northern Elevator Co.—C 21, Winnipeg. | John McVicar—C 56, Winnipeg. |
| British-American Elevator Co.—C 22, Winnipeg. | McConnell & Coombes—C 57, Winnipeg. |
| Jas. Richardson & Sons—C 23, Winnipeg. | Manitoba Commission Co.—C 58, Winnipeg. |
| John Geddes—C 24, Winnipeg. | H. H. Winearls—C 59, Winnipeg. |
| McCabe Elevator Co.—C 25, Winnipeg. | Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.—C 60, Calgary. |
| Herriot & Milne—C 26, Winnipeg. | Alameda Ps. El. & Trdg. Co.—C 61, Alameda. |
| Donald Morrison—C 27, Winnipeg. | The Hall Co., Ltd.—C 62, Winnipeg. |
| Vandusen-Harrington Co.—C 28, Winnipeg. | E. J. Mellicke & Sons—C 63, Dundurn. |
| Peter Hansen & Co.—C 29, Winnipeg. | K. B. Stoddart—C 64, Winnipeg. |
| C. C. Turner & Co.—C 30, Winnipeg. | Grenfell Mfg. & El. Co.—C 65, Grenfell. |
| Union Grain Co.—C 31, Winnipeg. | Geo. Manson—C 66, Strathclair. |
| W. S. McLaughlin & Co.—C 32, Winnipeg. | Norris & Co.—C 67, Winnipeg. |
| Simpson-Hepworth Co.—C 33, Winnipeg. | Atlas Elevator Co.—C 68, Winnipeg. |
| C. E. Hall—C 34, Winnipeg. | N. D. Metcalfe Grain Co.—C 69, Winnipeg. |
| North Star Grain Co.—C 35, Winnipeg. | J. P. Graves—C 70, Winnipeg. |

Advice of Sale.

No. _____
License Year 1908-1909.

License No. _____

LICENSED GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

190

We advise the following Sale made for your account to-day:

Sold to	Quantity	Grade	Price	Amount of Advance	Terms	Delivery

Yours truly,

E. & O. E.

As the quivering echoes of evening
Hide the whip-poor-will's mournful lay.
Each day God's voice comes clearer,
Each day more joy I see;
Let transient grief in perfect joy
Find a hush of melody.
FERN DALE.

The Western Wigwam

WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

Charley met his friend James upon the street and told him that he had been fishing.

"How many fish did you catch?" asked James.

Charley replied:—"If to the number of books in the Old Testament you add the number of the books in the New Testament, multiply that by the number of apostles that were present at the Transfiguration; divide by the number of books written by Luke; subtract the number of times the Israelites marched around Jericho; multiply by the number of pieces of silver Judas received for betraying Christ; divide by the number of spies Moses sent into Canaan—add the number of letters in the name of the city in which a man climbed up a tree to see Christ; divide by the number of apostles that were called the 'Sons of Thunder,' and the last answer will be the number of fish I caught."

Here is a good puzzle to begin the winter season of the WESTERN WIGWAM. How many bright boys and girls will work it out and send in the answer by November 26th?

If you come to a difficulty that is too big, you can get some member of the family to tell you in what chapter the facts are found, but if you are going to play fair in this contest, you must hunt the verse for yourself. And I am sure you will be fair, won't you?

Anyone can try who is under 15 years of age. Write a nice letter that we can publish if you do not happen to get the right answer.

Don't put down just a group of figures. Have a sentence explaining what each number stands for.

Get Busy in the WESTERN WIGWAM.
COUSIN DOROTHY.

THE FLOWER'S PARADISE

Little Miss Mary felt very happy, for mamma said that she might go to Easter service to-morrow, and was not going to put a pot of her own lilies on the altar that very night? She stroked the beautiful white petals lovingly, and whispered, "you dear, beautiful flowers, you will be the very prettiest of all."

That evening little Mary took mamma's hand and trudged over to the church. Of course, Mary could not carry the flowers herself. A quarter of an hour later Mary stood back to get a good look at her flowers, as they stood on the altar, and again she whispered, softly, "you are the very prettiest flowers of all."

But all unknown to her, one little blossom lay on the grass by the sidewalk that night, a blossom that had been on the plant stand of her own home a little while before. But in the morning the peaceful rays of the Easter sun, shone on a poor blackened flower that was once a pure white lily.

But the lily awakened that morning, to find herself in a most beautiful garden, but there was one strange thing about it, all the flowers were playing around, instead of standing in one place all the time. "Where am I?" she asked a pretty daffodil, who was resting near her. "Dear little lily," the daffodil answered, coming to her side, "don't you know? This is the flowers' paradise. Come with me, I will take you to the Queen."

The lily found to her amazement that she could walk with ease, so she accompanied the kind daffodil down the soft mossy path. She saw many strange and beautiful flowers, but one flower caught her attention. Sitting away from the others, she saw a small dark blue flower with a delicate stem and drooping head. "Daffodil, is she not a stranger?" the lily asked. "No," replied the daffodil, "she is a violet, come and see her home."

EE A MOTHER'S EE

HAPPY THOUGHT.

A lady writing from Ireland says:—"I want to see my sister's baby, who was very ill indeed. She had been up for nights with him without undressing; he was crying all the time as with some internal pain. The doctor told her he could do nothing except put him in a warm bath, which gave him a little ease for the time being."

"I thought of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS which I used for my own children; and next day I sent some to my sister, when she gave the child half a powder according to directions. For the first time for a fortnight she and the baby, and, in fact, all the household, had a good night's sleep, and the little fellow has continued to improve ever since."

These powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic; but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and preventing fits, convulsions, etc.

Please notice that the name STEEDMAN is always spelt with EE.



Stanfield's

Underwear

fits perfectly because each garment is made to fit an individual type of figure.

for Women

After it is finished and goes to the laundry for its final washing, each garment is tested on models ranging from 22 to 50 inch bust measurement. Thus the size is determined accurately. And the size as marked is exact, and stays so, because Stanfield's Underwear *can't* shrink nor stretch.

Your dealer will likely have all sizes and weights. If not, he can get them for you.

135

STANFIELDS LIMITED - TRURO, N.S.

Ladies' Watch & Ring



Given for Selling Picture Postcards, 6 for 10c

This lovely Pearl and Amethyst Gold-filled Ring, guaranteed for five years, for selling only \$1.50 worth of the loveliest colored picture postcards ever seen in Canada. 6 cards for only 10c. They go like hot cakes. When we send the cards we will show you how you can easily get this dainty little Gold Silver Ladies' Watch. The Ring alone is worth \$1.50 cash. It is guaranteed for 5 years. Just say you will do your best to sell the cards, and write your name and address plainly. Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept. 25F Toronto.

Clothes Made To Your Measure at the Price of "Ready-Mades"

No matter what part of Canada you live in, you can have your suits and overcoats made to your own measure by our city tailors...



Send for Our Catalogue

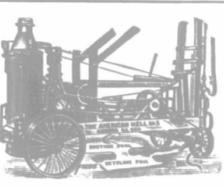
—showing styles and fabrics—and self-measuring outfit. It's full of information on good dressing, and is sent free on request.

Reference—Bank of Montreal.

MEN'S WEAR LIMITED

475 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal.

\$10 a day may be earned by a man using our machinery. Some earn more. FULL LINE for prospecting for water, coal, mineral, oil, etc. Any DEPTH and DIAMETER. PUMPS also. Free catalogue.



THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS

AURORA, ILL., U. S. A. BRANCH OFFICES Chicago, Ill., First National Bank Building New York, N. Y., 2-4 Stone St. San Francisco, Cal., 305 Market St. New Orleans, La., J. H. Menge & Co. R. B. Whitacre & Co., 205 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn. Dallas, Texas Joplin, Mo.

Improved Roller Gear OF THE "Puritan"

Reacting Washing Machine

This special feature alone, makes the "Puritan" the easiest running washing machine made. And the "Puritan" has several other improvements that are almost as important to the woman who is going to use the "Puritan".



"Favorite" Churn

is the favorite. There are more "Favorite" churns sold in Canada than all other makes combined. Patent foot and lever drive. Made in 8 sizes to churn from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream.

If your dealer does not handle these household favorites, write us.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS St. Mary's Ont.

A few minutes afterward they regained the path, accompanied by the violet. They walked on in silence, the lily absorbed in the surrounding beauty, when suddenly her eye caught sight of a clear quiet pool. She bent over to refresh her petals in the water, and was much surprised to see a very beautiful lily in the water.

At the door stood a golden rod who greeted them kindly, and told them that the Queen had gone out an hour before, but would be back soon. The lily was entranced. All around the palace there were comfortable little sofas, and at the back there was a platform with steps leading up to it, on which was a luxuriant throne.

The lily daffodil, and Violet sat down on one of the sofas near the entrance so that they could talk to the golden rod, and wait for the Queen.

They had not long to wait, however, when a white rose (whom the lily saw was Queen) entered the palace, but when she saw the lily she paused and said gently, "You are a new comer, are you not? Welcome, little lily, to our Paradise."

ORIOLE.

(I enjoyed your Flowers' Paradise very much and am sure the members will like it, too. Your spelling and punctuation are a credit to yourself and your teacher. Write us again soon. C. D.)

RIDES ON HER PONY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We live thirty miles from Staveley, Alta., and I have four and a half miles to go to school. But I ride on my pony, Buck.

My papa has twenty-six horses and fifty-one head of cattle. We have quite a lot of grain this year.

I like to read the children's letters and thought I would like to write to the corner. I have a little sister who is only three weeks old.

Alta. (b) MABEL SMITH (9)

A NAME SUGGESTED

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for about four years and thinks it is a very good paper. I go to school every day. Our teacher's name is Miss B., and I like her very well. I am in the senior second class and my studies are arithmetic, reading, spelling, composition and writing.

We had examination the last three days of school and I passed to the Junior Third.

I think that "Cousin Dorothy's Corner" would be a fine name for the corner. Don't you?

I have two sisters and one brother. My brother goes to school with me. We have four miles to ride to school.

I think my letter is getting rather long, so I will close. Wishing all the cousins success. I remain yours sincerely,

Alta. (a) BONNIE JEAN. (1)

Grandpa had a new thermometer, and the first time little Edith saw it she had many questions to ask about it; so when she went home she told papa and mamma that grandpa had something to tell how many hot's it is!

OFFICE OF THE WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER

MANITOBA GRAIN INSPECTION DIVISION.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 21st OCT., 1908.

The following list gives the names of the only persons, firms and corporations to whom Track Buyer's licenses have been issued up to this date for the current grain season (1st September, 1908, to 31st August, 1909).

No other persons, therefore, can legally purchase grain on track in car lots at this date.

Following the list of licenses is the Form of Grain Purchase Note, which licensed Track Buyers are required by law to issue in duplicate for every car lot of grain purchased on track. This form shows the license season (1908-09) the name of the Track Buyer, and the number of the Track Buyers' license. No other form of Track Buyers' Purchase Note is permitted to be used.

CHARLES C. CASTLE, Warehouse Commissioner,

Winnipeg, Man.

List of Licensed Track Buyers, Season 1908-09.

- Winnipeg Elevator Co.—B 1, Winnipeg. Dominion Elevator Co.—B 2, Winnipeg. Grain Growers' Grain Co.—B 3, Winnipeg. International El. Co.—B 4, Winnipeg. Canadian Elevator Co.—B 5, Winnipeg. Western Elevator Co.—B 7, Winnipeg. McLaughlin & Ellis—B 8, Winnipeg. A. Forsythe & Co.—B 9, High River. Oglivie Flour Mills Co.—B 10, Winnipeg. Randall, Gee & Mitchell—B 11, Winnipeg. W. J. Bettington & Co.—B 12, Winnipeg. Imperial Elevator Co.—B 13, Winnipeg. Wm. Carson—B 14, Calgary. Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co.—B 15, Winnipeg. G. B. Murphy & Co.—B 16, Winnipeg. Western Milling Co.—B 17, Calgary. Inland Grain Co.—B 18, Winnipeg. Royal Grain Co.—B 19, Winnipeg. Staveley Supply Trading Co.—B 20, Staveley. Lake of the Woods Milling Co.—B 21, Winnipeg. John Geddes—B 22, Winnipeg. Northern Elevator Co.—B 23, Winnipeg. Crown Grain Co.—B 24, Winnipeg. The A. Brown Mfg. El. Co.—B 25, Portage la Prairie. Leitch Bros.—B 26, Oak Lake. Jas. Richardson & Sons—B 27, Winnipeg. British-American El. Co.—B 28, Winnipeg. Peter Jansen—B 29, Winnipeg. Claresholm Lumber & El. Co.—B 30, Claresholm. McCabe Elevator Co.—B 31, Winnipeg. Herriot & Milne—B 32, Winnipeg. W. S. McLaughlin & Co.—B 33, Winnipeg. Union Grain Co.—B 34, Winnipeg. Calgary Milling Co.—B 35, Calgary. G. R. Severson—B 36, Staveley. Peter Jansen—B 37, Winnipeg. Thos. H. Lytle—B 38, Roland. Foulds & Wright—B 39, Carnduff. Vancouver Milling & Grain Co.—B 40, Vancouver. Hall Milling Co.—B 41, Lumsden. North Star Grain Co.—B 42, Winnipeg. R. Muir & Co.—B 43, Winnipeg. Malcolm McHardy—B 44, Okotoks. Conger & Co.—B 45, Rouleau. O. K. Wilson—B 46, Milestone. Royal Elevator Co.—B 47, Regina. Anchor Elevator & Warehousing Co.—B 48, Winnipeg. Anglo-Canadian Elevator Co.—B 49, Moose Jaw. Wells Land & Cattle Co.—B 50, Davidson. Samuel Scott—B 51, Winnipeg. Hargraff & Gooderham—B 52, Winnipeg. Peter Heivner—B 53, Scott. Pacific Grain Co.—B 54, Winnipeg. Geo. McCulloch & Sons—B 55, Souris. Boharm Elevator & Trading Co.—B 56, Boharm. John R. Bunn—B 57, Milestone. Laing Bros.—B 58, Winnipeg. Wm. Stead & Co.—B 59, Winnipeg. Security Elevator Co.—B 60, Winnipeg. Chas. Samway—B 61, Tuxford. Canada Paint Co.—B 62, Winnipeg. Parrish & Lindsay—B 63, Winnipeg. The Echo Milling Co.—B 64, Gladstone. The Dow Cereal & Mfg. Co.—B 65, Pilot Mound. Prudential Exchange Co.—B 66, Lang. Weyburn Lumber & Elevator Co.—B 67, Weyburn. Western Canada Flour Mills Co.—B 68, Winnipeg. Simpson Bros.—B 69, Virden. Young Grain Co.—B 70, Winnipeg. Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co.—B 71, Winnipeg. Dunsheath McMillan Co.—B 72, Winnipeg. Chalmers & Watson—B 73, Pilot Mound. Sunny Belt Grain & Elevator Co.—B 74, Lethbridge. Jas. G. Cheyne—B 75, Melita. Albert E. Burnett—B 76, Nanton. Northwest Jobbing Com. Co.—B 77, Lethbridge. W. L. M. Jones—B 78, Niga. Carberry Elevator Co.—B 79, Carberry. John B. Griffith—B 80, Stettler. Lyleton Elevator Co.—B 81, Lyleton. Francis A. Bean—B 82, Moose Jaw. Levi Beck—B 83, Yorkton. Jos. Glenn—B 84, Indian Head. Cartwright Grain & Stock Co.—B 85, Cartwright. McBean Bros.—B 86, Winnipeg. The Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.—B 87, Calgary. A. L. Foster—B 88, Lethbridge. G. A. & M. G. Armstrong—B 89, Nanton. Alameda Fa. El. Trdg. Co.—B 90, Alameda. The Alberta Grain Co.—B 91, Strathcona. The Atlas Elevator Co.—B 92, Winnipeg. Jos. Getty—B 93, Caron. Alberta Milling Co.—B 94, Edmonton. D. R. Davis Grain Co.—B 95, Vegreville. Holden & Co.—B 96, Francis. Peaker Bros.—B 97, Yorkton. Grenfell Mfg. El. Co.—B 98, Grenfell. Geo. Manson—B 99, Strathclair. Henry Rogers—B 100, McGregor. Wetaskiwin Produce Co.—B 101, Wetaskiwin. The Hudson's Bay Co.—B 102, Winnipeg. Belbeck Fa. El. Trdg. Co.—B 103, Moose Jaw. Aime & Scott—B 104, Winnipeg. Jas. W. Thom—B 105, Swan Lake. The Hall Co.—B 106, Winnipeg. George & Robinson—B 107, Macleod. Kippen & Bride—B 108, Unity. J. P. Graves—B 109, Winnipeg. Great West Grain Co.—B 110, Brandon. Brackman-Ker Mfg. Co.—B 111, Calgary. D. McCusker—B 112, Regina. Jas. McDougall—B 113, Regina. Chas. E. Crawford—B 114, Strathclair. Spencer Grain Co.—B 115, Winnipeg. John Lineham—B 116, Edmonton. C. G. Brown—B 117, Erskine. Begart & Wiggins—B 118, Stettler. Canadian Grain & Produce Co.—B 119, Stettler. Thos. T. Thomson—B 120, Waldheim. Alexander S. Creer—B 121, Binscarth. Andrew Setter—B 122, Russell. H. D. Metcalfe Grain Co.—B 123, Winnipeg.

No.

License Season 1908-1909.

PURCHASE NOTE MADE OUT BY LICENSED TRACK BUYER.

License No.

Station 190

I have this day bought from..... Initial letter..... Car No..... containing..... Bushels..... (more or less) at..... cents per bushel basis..... in store Fort William or Port Arthur, Weight and Grade guaranteed by seller. Receipt of Bill of Lading for same properly endorsed by the Consignee is hereby acknowledged.

I have made an advance to Mr. I have issued an order to paying agent to advance Mr.)

\$..... on this car, the balance to be paid by..... immediately upon receipt of Weight and Grade Certificates and Railroad Expense Bill.

The spread between grades is to be governed by that existing on day of inspection, and this rule shall also apply to commercial grades.

Remarks..... Buyer.

CATALOG PRINTING

RIGHT ON TIME RIGHT ON QUALITY RIGHT ON PRICE

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg - - 14-16 Princess St.

Write Us

For our new Fall and Winter **Catalogue** of Ladies' and Men's **Furs**, and Men's and Boys' **Clothing**.

It will pay you to do so. You will be enabled to sit quietly at home, select your goods and buy without trouble or worry just as cheaply as if you came to the city.

You can safely do this, for you are assured of fair, honest treatment by our guarantee. If goods prove unsatisfactory we refund you your money cheerfully.

Write Us

Sign Blue Star **The Blue Store** 452 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.
Chevrie & Son
(ESTABLISHED 1872)



PAINTING a roof is work. Buying the paint is expense. Both are needless if your roof is Amatite.

When you finish laying Amatite, take away your ladder, pick up your hammer and knife, go away and leave the roof to take care of itself. A few years later you may go back and look at it if you care to, but it won't be necessary, and there won't be anything to do.

This is due to the fact that Amatite has a *real mineral surface*—a surface that is too strong to need protection—too durable to require painting.

If you buy one of the smooth surfaced roofings you will have to paint it every two or three years to keep it from leaking. In fact, such roofs depend on the paint almost entirely for their waterproofing qualities.

Amatite on the other hand depends for its waterproofing upon double layers of Coal Tar Pitch,—the greatest known enemy to water.

Amatite comes in rolls of 110 square feet ready to lay. No special tools are required, and anyone can lay it properly.

A Sample of Amatite will be forwarded free on request. Send for it and see how much better it is than the kind which requires painting to keep tight.

PATERSON MFG. CO. LTD.
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg
St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

CATALOGUES AND BOOKLETS

MUST HAVE STYLE AND DRESS

You may want something of this nature. Let us build it for you. You will find our prices as reasonable as our service is excellent.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

GOSSIP

There was a suburban lady whose house, one summer, was quite overrun with moths. A tramp told her that, in return for a square meal, he would give her an infallible moth cure. She set a square meal before the tramp, he devoured it, then said: "All ye need to do, ma'am, is to hang yer moth-filled clothes and carpets and things on a line and beat 'em with a stick. Good-bye to yer moths then." "Will that kill them?" asked the lady. "Yes, if ye hit them," said the tramp.—*The Argonaut.*

* * *

Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., livestock agents, Shrewsbury, England, have just dispatched to Mr. C. F. Lyall, of Strome, Alberta, Canada, the valuable Shorthorn bull Baron's Voucher, by Baron Fyvie (94185), bred by Mr. A. Crombie; dam Vine Blossom, by Lord Lynedoch (74900), sire of Royal Emblem, champion at the Royal in 1905, and sold for export to the Argentine for £3230. The bull was sent in special charge of a reliable herdman, who will attend to him during the sixty days' quarantine, and then accompany the animal on his 2000-mile trip to Mr. Lyall's farm.

IMPORTANT CLYDESDALE IMPORTATIONS

The Scottish Farmer in its issue of October 17th, reports shipment from Glasgow of several very important consignments of Clydesdale horses for Canada. The largest importers to the West are Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., Mr. Geo. Mutch having personally selected twenty-two head, mostly colts, and is now on his way to Saskatchewan with his purchases.

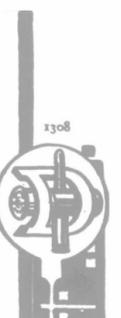
The Mutch horses were all purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. The fillies are exceptionally well bred, being got by the champion Everlasting (11331), out of a mare by the great Baron's Pride (9122). Others of them are the first prize filly foal at Kirkcudbright, got by Prince Sturdy (10112), out of mare by Baron's Pride (9122), which, on a former occasion, was also dam of the first prize foal at the same show; also the first prize filly foal at New Galloway, got by Blacon Fashion (12864); also the first prize colt foal at Dalbeattie, got by Blacon Sensation (12487), out of a mare by the favorite breeding horse Up to Time (10475); and the first prize foal at Port-William, got by the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Pride of Blacon (10837). Of older animals, Messrs. Mutch purchased the four-year-old stallion Baron Cedric (10818), got by Baron's Pride, out of one of the best of the Cedric mares, and in the prize list at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show when a yearling, first at Kirkcudbright when a two-year-old, and the Stirling premium horse when a three-year-old. He was the Netherhall stud horse this year. Amongst the younger horses are several gets of the favorite breeding horse Baron Mitchell (10688), one by Baron Brogue (12436), two by the great breeding horse Sis Hugo (10924), an equal number by the champion breeding horse Baron's Pride (9122); a thick, well-bred two-year-old, by the favorite prize horse Acme (10485), out of a mare by the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Monreiffe Marquis (9953); a three-year-old by the popular sire Royal Favourite (10630); two two-year-olds by the Lanark premium horse Earl of Angus (12134); and one by Monreiffe Marquis, out of a Baron's Pride mare. Dams of many of these horses are got by some of the best breeding and prize horses on record, including Royal Garty (9844), Baron's Pride (9122), Montrave Mac (9958), Macgregor (1487), Sirlar (4714), and Goldrider (6807). All of these were in the front rank for prize winning in their time. Messrs. Mutch should have good success with this lot of

A weak Spring Gun



It is easy enough to have excellent tests of ammunition if the manufacturer uses only new arms in which to do the testing. All Dominion ammunition is not only tested in new guns of all makes, but must pass the almost unfair test of being shot in old guns with weak springs.

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



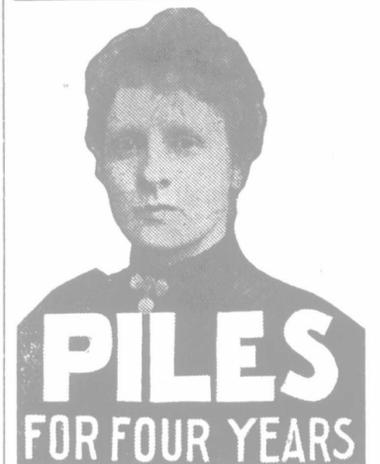
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LADIES

Use F. F. F. MONTHLY REGULATOR

Sure and Safe For Sale at All Druggists
No. 1 at \$1.00 or six for \$5.00.
Special No. 10 at \$5.00 a box.
Sent in plain sealed wrapper to any address upon receipt of price.

FRIAR MEDICINE CO. COLLINGWOOD Ontario Agents Wanted



PILES FOR FOUR YEARS

Only those who suffer from piles can know the agony, the burning, throbbing, shooting, stabbing pains which this ailment causes and the way it wrecks the sufferer's life! Zam-Buk is blessed by thousands who used to suffer from piles, but whom it has cured. One such grateful person is Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor of Greenwood Avenue, Toronto. She says: "For four long years I suffered acutely from bleeding piles. During that time I spent an immense amount of money on 'remedies' and doctor's prescriptions but I got no ease. Zam-Buk was different to everything else I had tried and it cured me. I am grateful for the cure, and as I have never had piles once since, I know the cure is permanent."

Another thankful woman is Mrs. A. E. Gardiner, of Catelina, Trinity Bay. She says: "In my case Zam-Buk effected a wonderful cure. For 12 years I had been troubled with blind, bleeding and protruding piles. I had been using various kinds of ointments, etc., but never came across anything to do me good until I tried Zam-Buk which cured me! That this may be the means of helping some sufferers from piles to try Zam-Buk is the wish of one who has found great relief."

Zam-Buk is a purely herbal balm and should be in every home! Cures cuts, burns, bruises, eczema, ulcers, blood-poisoning, itch, cold-sores, chapped hands and all diseases and injuries of the skin, etc. All druggists and stores at 50c box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

USE Zam-Buk The Balm that benefits You OF ALL DRUGGISTS 50c BOX

horses. It is seldom so many prize winners are included in one shipment. On the same steamer Mr. Robt. Hall, Brandon, Manitoba brought over the two-year-old, well-bred stallions Lord Loreburn (14425), bred by Mr. A. Donnan, Sheddock, Whithorn, and got by Pride of Blacon (10837), out of a Royal Garty mare; also two specially good two-year-old fillies by Pride of Blacon and Petruccio (9867), respectively. Both sires are very well known in Wigtownshire, where they left much valuable stock.

DUTHIE AND MARR'S SALES

The great sale of the Shorthorn year, the joint sale of the Collynie and Uppermill bull calves, took place this year at Mr. John Marr's farm at Uppermill, Tarves, on Tuesday. The weather was delightful, and, harvest being well over in the county, there was a great gathering of local celebrities, and also of visitors from quarters far and near.

From start to finish the trade was brisk. The averages are down from those of last year, but even as they stand are far ahead of any other averages during the present year. The Collynie heifers were a superb lot. The Uppermill offering sold as is customary considerably below the Collynie bunch.

The only buyer from this country making purchases was Mr. Cargill, Medicine Hat, Alta., who through an agent purchased three at an average price of 59 gs. The highest price of the sale was 620 gs., paid for the Collynie bull calf, Royal Vanguard. Another sold at 550 gs., and from that down to 35 gs.

The summary of sales is as follows:

	Average.	Total.
14 Collynie bull calves.	£235 13 0	£3299 2 0
10 Uppermill bull calves.	68 7 1	683 11 0
3 Duthie Webster bull calves.	21 0 0	63 0 0
27 bull calves.	£149 1 9	£4045 13 0
1 stock bull.	29 8 0	29 8 0
10 Collynie heifer calves	131 2 10	1311 9 0
38 Shorthorns.	£141 15 0	£5386 10 0

Questions and Answers

SWEENEY

Driving horse went lame quite a while ago, but we couldn't find what was wrong. When driving she would drag her toe occasionally; now she is falling away at the top of the shoulder, but not down the side.

Ans.—This is sweeney, or shoulderslip. In order to restore her to full usefulness, it will be necessary to give her several months rest, and blister the point of the shoulder, and also over the shoulder blade, where the shrinkage or falling away of the muscles appears, with the following—1½ drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off and rub the blister well in. Tie so she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Repeat blister once a month as long as necessary.

BRITISH CATTLE EMBARGO

Could you give me any information, or where I am likely to obtain information re the cattle embargo, at present in force in Great Britain against Canadian cattle?

Ans.—In 1896, the British Parliament passed a bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Long, Chairman of the Board of Agriculture, the effect of which was to compel the slaughter at ports of landing, within ten days after arrival of all cattle imported into Britain. The purpose of the regulation was ostensibly to protect the health of British cattle from the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases from abroad, though it is pertinent to note that so far as Canada is concerned, it has never been proven that the disease existed in Canadian cattle. Certainly there is none known in the Dominion to-day.



The Point to Consider in Stock Feeding

As a "feeder" you aim at economy in every detail of the business. You study your ration, and how to maintain perfect health and condition. But does the average stockman pay enough attention to his animals' digestion? Every pound of beef or pork and every ounce of milk must be produced by the animal's digestive machinery. Your hay and grain are your raw materials and meat and milk are the finished product. You are careful about giving the proper feed and don't neglect the importance of a good digestion. This special attention to health and condition is "The Dr. Hess Idea."

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) for toning up the digestion, regulating the bowels, liver, kidneys and cleansing and purifying the blood. Its ingredients are recommended by every college of medicine, and there is no chance or accident about the result where Dr. Hess Stock Food is given. No animal can digest and assimilate all the nutrition in its food—Experiments show that a large part is found undigested in the manure—The amount of nutrition that is taken up and converted into meat or milk depends upon the strength of the animal's digestion. Now, isn't this logical? It only costs a little to test "The Dr. Hess Idea."—A written guarantee protects you against loss. The tonic theory of increasing your profit is deserving of a trial. It means more growth because the food is better digested—It insures a better price for market stock because of better condition. It pays because it saves loss by disease.

The dose of Dr. Hess Stock Food is small and fed but twice a day.
 100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pall \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
 Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.
 Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of increasing egg production by improving digestion. It also cures gapes, cholera, roup and is a great invigorator for moulting fowls. Costs only a penny a day for thirty fowls. Little chicks develop more rapidly where Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is given once a day. Healthy poultry pay better for the care they receive and food they consume than any other stock, and a little extra attention will show up well in the egg-basket. Feed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a on a positive guarantee.

1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pall \$3.50. Duty paid. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page poultry book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE



Get This Big Roofing Book Free!

Any man who intends to roof a building this season cannot, or, at least, should not, make his final decision until he has studied the information contained in our handsome new catalogue.

Many of the facts stated in our Catalogue are often over-looked—with sometimes costly results—when selecting the roofing material.

Yet these facts are so very important you should, for your future peace of mind, make it a point to become thoroughly familiar with them.

It will cost you nothing to do so.

We don't ask a single cent for our new Catalogue, though it cost us a deal of money to prepare it.

Simply get a post card and address it now.

We'll send the catalogue promptly—and any further information you desire.

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GIVEN TO SCHOOL GIRLS
 LOVELY ENAMELLED BROOCH
 NOTHING TO SELL, NOTHING TO PAY

All we ask you to do is to hand a circular to each boy and girl in your room at school. This offer is open to only one girl in each room in each school. Tell us what school you attend, and if there is more than one room, say which room you are in, also say how many scholars there are in your room, and give us your word that you will distribute the circulars faithfully. For this slight service we give you one of these dainty little Maple Leaf Brooches, beautifully enamelled in brilliant autumn colors. Remember, only one girl in each room in each school can get this brooch. Be sure to write your name and address plainly. The G. & M. Premium Co., Dep. D F, Toronto.

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Five and Ten Acre Blocks
 Three miles from New Westminster

Cleared land, \$200.00 per acre
 Uncleared " 125.00 " "

Quarter Cash—Balance very easy
 Write at once

DOMINION TRUST CO., LTD.
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Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and Miscellaneous advertising.

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

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 481.

WANTED—Stockmen and others to get their Printing done by The FARMER'S ADVOCATE Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

MEN WANTED, good vision, under 30, over 145 pounds, for brakemen and firemen on all railroads. Experience unnecessary; pay \$75 to \$100 monthly; promoted to conductor or engineer; \$150 to \$200. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance is no bar. Position guaranteed competent men.

PARTNER WANTED—Active or silent, in high class enterprise. One who is willing and able to assist capable experienced woman [widow] in a business that has been built up to a point that requires enlarged capital and credit. Commercial, "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—Scrip for 640 acres and for 22 detached quarter sections, East of the Rockies at \$4.50 per acre. Apply E. A. Harris, Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—An A 1 half section, under fine cultivation, with stock and implements, two miles from elevators on C. P. R. and three from elevator on C. N. Price and terms most favorable. N. Wolverton, Nelson, B. C.

JERSEY CATTLE—A few registered cows for sale, coming in, and I shall have young things to express from prize winners. W. Bellhouse, Galiano Island, B. C.

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

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This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

COME to the Littlecote Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Man., for choice Barred Rock Cockerels. First prize 1908 "County Fair." Mrs. M. Vialoux.

FOR SALE—African Geese, Rouen Ducks. Also year old bronze Tom. Prices according to quality. Angus McMaster, Frobisher, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man. T. F.

POULTRY MARKET

CRATES SUPPLIED

BEST PRICES FOR ALL VARIETIES
LARGEST BUYERS IN WESTERN CANADA

THE W. J. GUEST FISH CO. LTD., WINNIPEG

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.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep.

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man. Phone 85.

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

BEN MORE, reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor, Enquiries solicited. Hill P. O. Vancouver Is., B. C.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

CLYDESDALES—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

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

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS—Limited number of the famous registered Duroc Jersey Hogs for sale. J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited.

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

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

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R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHEPHERD PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. 1f

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

RAILROADING WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN for all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, become Engineers and earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting strong, competent young men. State age. Name position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

COW FAILING TO BREED

I bought a fine-looking Jersey cow about six years old in January, due to calve in April, so dried her up by April 1st, though she was then giving about five quarts twice a day. Since then she has been in good flesh, and apparently in the best of health and spirits, but has had no calf, and shows no sign of having one, nor does she come in heat, though she constantly follows the other cows that do. As she has been an excellent milker and buttermaker, I do not like to beef her if there is any other way. What would you suggest?

A. G. E.

Ans.—We have known similar cases, some of the cows being younger than yours, but can suggest no remedy where a cow fails to come in season, other than an examination by a veterinarian for closure of the neck of the womb, and opening the same; but this should not be attempted until there is an absolute certainty that the cow is not pregnant.

TRADE NOTES

STOVER ENGINE WORKS

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the Stover Gasoline Engine, which is now being advertised in the columns of this publication.

The name "Stover" has come to stand as a symbol for high-grade goods, and a guarantee for square dealing. Their engine seems particularly suited for all farm users. It is simple, easily controlled and economical. It can always be depended upon, and is just what a farmer, who is looking for a first-class gas engine, needs.

Their catalog will give you the reasons for its superiority that you can understand, and will be sent free to anyone who desires a copy.

FUR BUSINESS INCREASING

We take pleasure in informing our readers that the Pierce Fur Co., Ltd., has removed to 230 King Street from 229 Pacific Ave. Their present quarters are ideal in every respect for handling their increased business. On being interviewed Mr. Pierce was very enthusiastic over the results obtained from advertising previously carried in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and claims it has brought them in touch with many shippers. We wish the Pierce Fur Co. every success in their new and enlarged quarters. Their advertisement will be found on the front cover of this issue.

Now is the time to get your stock in proper condition for the season's work or the sale. A lame, blemished horse can be made sound and smooth with ABSORBINE without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. ABSORBINE is mild but prompt in its action; stops lameness, kills pain, removes bunches. \$2.00 per bottle at all druggists, or express prepaid upon receipt of price. Manufactured only by W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agency, Lyman, Sons & Co., 380 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que., Can. 1f

W. H. Escott, who for some years has been in the commission business in Winnipeg, has opened a produce and grocery brokerage business on Bannatyne Avenue, Winnipeg, and is in a position to handle certain lines of produce such as honey, some British Columbia fruit and potatoes in car lots.

On account of the square dealings for a number of years, Berman Bros., the old established and well known hide and fur firm, has increased its business to such an extent that they have had to move into larger and more commodious quarters. They are now located at 224-226 First St. North, Minneapolis, Minn., where they will be pleased to see any of their old patrons. They have always conducted their business on a clean, honest and conservative basis, no misrepresentations ever entering into their business, but making a practice of remitting promptly to the shippers.

HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF LIVING.

Heart Trouble Cured by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Graitan's, N.B., writes: In the year of 1905 I was taken sick and did not think I could live any length of time. My trouble was with my heart and people told me that nothing could be done for a case like mine. I consulted the very best doctors but they could do me no good. For seven weeks I could hardly cross the floor. I had no pain, but was so weak nobody in the world can believe how I felt. I had given up all hopes of living and had given my little girl to my sister-in-law.

One day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name, said, 'Lizzie, if I were you I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble.' My husband got me a box, but for two days I was not feeling any better, but on the fourth day my husband said, 'I believe those pills are doing you good.' I was able to say 'Yes, I feel a good deal better this morning.' He said, 'Well, I will get you another box right away.' I took two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and have not been sick since then.

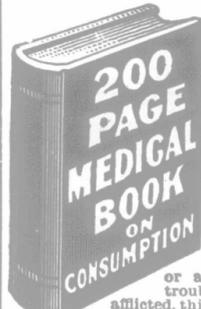
I will never be without them in my home for God knows if it had not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I would not have been alive now.

Price 50 cents per box.

3 boxes for \$1.25.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Consumption Book FREE



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

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 735 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

A Wonderful Remedy

Orange Lily is daily curing the most obstinate cases of Female Disorders, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea, Painful and Suppressed Menstruation, etc., etc., are all of them relieved from the start by its use, and a few weeks' or month's treatment accomplishes a complete cure. This remedy is a positive scientific preparation, and is based on the discoveries of Pasteur and



Lister. It is an applied treatment, that is, it is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering parts, and it, therefore, acts with all the certainty of the known laws of chemical action. As it comes in direct contact with the diseased tissue, its antiseptic and nerve-food properties cannot help but have a beneficial influence. I receive from 10 to 15 letters daily, speaking of the benefits and cures it is performing, and so sure am I that it will do what is claimed for it that I will send, absolutely free, a 35-cent box to every suffering woman who will write for it. Price, \$1.00 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. Address, with stamp—

MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Employing 45 men steady, seeks location in country town near natural gas belt. Valuable information regarding denatured alcohol mailed free—Teddy's Laboratory, Wheeling, W. Va.

Mention The Advocate When Answering Ads.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

A man hires with a farmer for seven months, from the middle of April to middle of November. How many public holidays is he entitled to during that time?

Sask. SUBSCRIBER. Ans.—Twenty-fourth of May, Dominion Day, Labor Day and Thanksgiving.

PROBABLY CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

A large number of cows in this vicinity will not conceive. Some served in early part of season did not show signs of estrum, and by all appearances were in calf, until two or three, sometimes four months after service, when they would again come in heat. These have been served again, two or three times, but whether they are in calf or not is uncertain. During the period in which the cows seemed with calf, a number of them that came directly under my notice voided, while lying down, a thick, ropy white fluid or serum. It was much the same in appearance as fluid passed from animals with "whites," except sometimes had a light yellow color. The pregnant cows, apparently, do not void this serum.

Ans.—The indications are those of contagious abortion, though with that disease a foetus large enough to be noticeable would likely be found where the cows lie. The disease is liable to be carried to healthy cows by the bull having served affected cows. We know of no other way of accounting for the trouble. And the only preventive and curative treatment known is the isolation of affected animals and injecting into the vagina of affected cows two or three times a week a one-per-cent. solution of creolin or lysol until discharge is stopped.

GASOLINE ENGINES

I would like to get some information as to the relative value of tread powers and gasoline engines for use on the farm. Both are practically unknown here. A two-horse tread, driven by 1,200-lb. horses, will run an ensilage cutter the size of Fleury No. 6. What size gasoline engine should do the work? What difference is there between vertical and horizontal engines, also between air-cooled and water-cooled machines as to their ease of working? I want all the knowledge you or your readers can give me. Have two-thirds of the Canadian manufacturers gone out of business? If not, why don't they advertise?

Ans.—Would advise the use of not less than 4 or 5 horse-power engine to replace the 2-horse tread power. In districts where the latter has been in quite common use for some years, it is now being gradually replaced by gasoline engines. The engines, though more expensive to operate, are handier to move around to different jobs on the farm, and they overcome one most serious objection to the treads, viz., the latter have been known to do serious injury to the stock operating them.

For this size power, we recommend the vertical type of engine, and there are successful air-cooled ones on the market now. An outfit for farm work should be as compact as possible. Gasoline ought to be carried in the engine base, and, if water-cooled, it should be of the extended-jacket type. This generally only holds a couple of pails of water, and does away with the cumbersome tank.

The query as to Canadian manufacturers not advertising is to the point. They are certainly backward in that respect, and should get busy.

Two officers once appeared before one of the crowned heads of Europe to ask permission to fight a duel, as one had grievously insulted the other.

'Certainly, my friends,' said the King 'I will be present myself at the encounter.'

On the day appointed the King appeared on the scene with a sinister looking person, who proved to be the public executioner.

'You see those two men? Immediately after their duel you will behold the survivor.'

Go Ahead and Buy when Stephens Name is on the Can of Paint.

No risk at all in buying paints when Stephens name is on the can.

Stephens name means that our Manitoba Linseed Oil has been properly aged. Practical painters will tell you that oil not properly aged contains "foots," water and other glutinous substances. These prevent the thorough incorporation of the oil and the pigment—retard the drying of the paint. Of course, it costs us more to age the oil for several months than to use it shortly after it is made. But the extra care adds to the quality of Stephens Paint.

Stephens name means that with this superior Linseed Oil are thoroughly ground pure White Lead and pure Oxide of Zinc in the exact proportions, which we have determined after exhaustive tests and years of study, are correct to produce a paint capable of resisting the tremendous climatic extremes of the West.

We are the Western Paint Specialists. We make the Paint that is peculiarly adapted to withstand Western Conditions.—The Paint that it is always safe to buy.

Write for interesting free booklet, No. 12A, and color cards.

For sale by all progressive hardware dealers.

G. F. Stephens & Co. Limited WINNIPEG, - CANADA



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario.



Send your Messages by Telephone.

To-day the farmer's life is a comparatively easy one, made so by modern improvements in agricultural implements.

Take, for instance, binders, threshing machines and other devices, until they were invented farmers did manage to till the soil by hard laborious work.

But,—how many farmers could get along without them to-day?

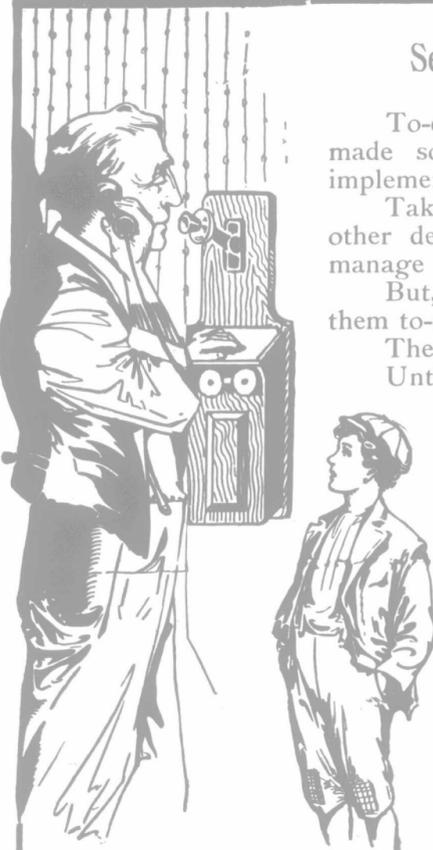
The same applies to telephones in rural districts. Until you actually have a telephone in your house, you can't realize how absolutely indispensable it is.

Where formerly a farmer had to deliver messages or errands in person, he is now enabled to communicate these over the telephone.

Instead of losing valuable time going on errands he explains what he wants over the telephone and sends his boy along.

Have you a telephone in your house, one that you can depend upon to deliver your messages properly?

If you haven't, write us and learn how cheaply and easily a telephone service can be placed in your home.



Northern Electric & M'fg. Co., Ltd.

Montreal and Winnipeg.

No. 302

Use address nearest you.



UNION STOCK YARDS
HORSE EXCHANGE
WEST TORONTO - CANADA
Auction Sale of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Private Sales every day.
North-West Trade a Specialty. Accommodation for 1,000 Horses.
HERBERT SMITH
(LATE GRANDS REPOSITORY) Manager.

We have a bunch of the best bred
Clydesdale Fillies
that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.
Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.

John A. Turner Balgrogan Stock Farm
Box 472 Calgary
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys & Shropshire Sheep.
Wide range of choice business conducted personally, everyone welcome.



Glencorse Yorkshires
Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.
Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

PURE BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH
To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks, and Berkas, aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f. o. b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also shorthorns.
A. D. McDONALD
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.
RED POLLED CATTLE
We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.
YORKSHIRE HOGS
If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and two stock boars in the market.



SHORTHORNS!
As I am giving up farming, I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on Shorthorns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.
H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Man.



STOCKMEN
Have you any stock for sale? If you have why not advertise? This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the Advocate will find the buyers. Send your adv't in to-day.
Farmer's Advocate
AND HOME JOURNAL
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Cattle and Sheep Labels.
You will want some in the spring; get sample and circular now. Mailed free. F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.



DEHORN YOUR CATTLE
Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.
KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.
R. H. MCKENNA, Late of Ficton, Ont.
219 Robert St. Toronto

SHORTHORNS
I have just sold four nice three-year-old bulls to T. McCord, of Talbot, Alberta; also one yearling bull to C. Standish, of Priddis, Alta. I have two yearling bulls for sale and some bull calves.
JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS
This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm one mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.
R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.

CHOICE GOODS—40741
We are offering our present chief stock bull, Choice Goods, for sale. We have kept him as long as it was possible to use him on our females and we will part with him with regret. He is a sure calf getter, and the quality of his stock can be seen here at any time. We have no hesitation in offering him to anyone that requires a first-class stock bull. We have ten youngsters ready to go, at prices that make it absolutely unnecessary for anyone to use grade bulls.
WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

Shorthorns and Tamworths
For immediate sale: The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars, **A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**



Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES
We have a few of both sexes for sale. A four-year-old Leicester Ram also for sale.
George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



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

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

ROYAL CITY REALTY CO.
New Westminster, B. C. P. O. Box 626
FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY
We have a fine farm of 92 acres of river bottom land near Agassiz, on the Fraser River, about 24 acres cleared; no better land in B.C.; good buildings, price \$100 per acre, one-half cash, balance over five years.

GOSSIP

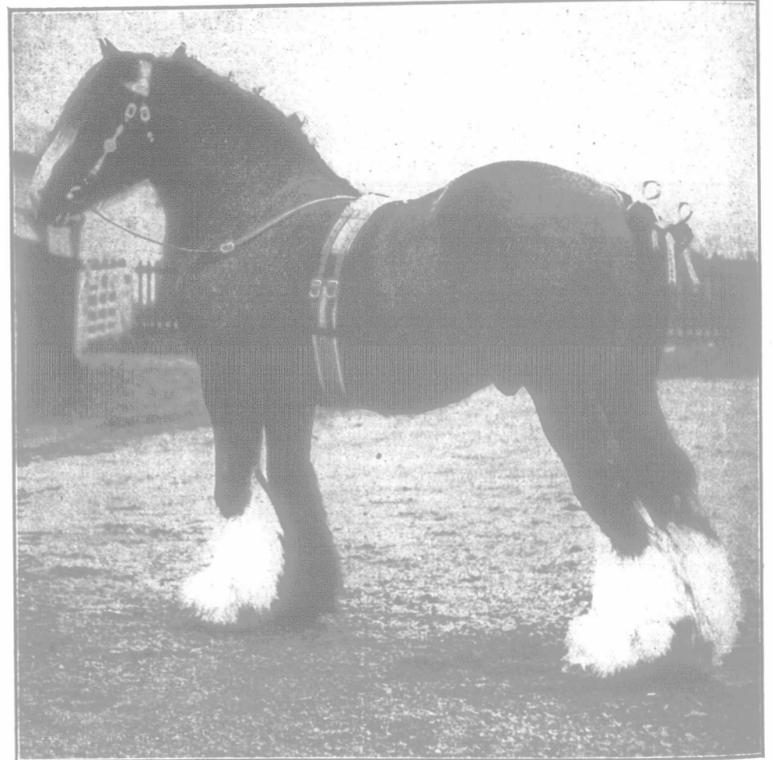
BRITISH CROP AND LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS

In the preliminary statement of agricultural returns, it is anything but gratifying to those interested in British agriculture to notice the shrinkage in the total acreage under all crops and grass. amounting to 32,066 acres, writes the Acting Trade Commissioner in Birmingham, of the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce. Wheat, potatoes and lucerne occupy slightly increased acreage, but against this increase of 15,835 acres under these three, there is a falling off of 166,904 acres in the land occupied by the other crops enumerated. The largest diminution is in barley, which occupied nearly 45,000 acres less than in 1907. The statement also shows a shortage of 14,700 acres in beans, and a decrease of 22,300 acres under man-golds.

In the live-stock statistics there is noticeable an increase of 924,275 sheep. For some years there has been a tendency to devote more attention to sheep rearing in Great Britain, as apparent

bought. The basis of this last assertion is the pretended belief that in the final analysis the small farm still will prove a failure in competition with the large distilleries, because "experience has proven in all industries that small producers or small establishments cannot compete with large producers in large establishments," and therefore "it logically follows that alcohol will be made in the better equipped, large distilleries, and will pass to consumers through the regular channels of trade."

This sort of reasoning is disgustingly far from the mark, because it indicates such blank ignorance of the whole subject of alcohol production by small local co-operative or farm stills, which can convert into alcohol waste or cheaply produced products adjacent to the still, and the alcohol can go into consumption unburdened with the profits common to "the regular channels of trade," and in "is way the small still can beat to death the large one which must buy merchantable material of which to make alcohol, and must get it to consumers by way of wholesalers and retailers, whose combined profits can easily keep the price of denatured alcohol above that of gasoline.



HALSTEAD ROYAL DUKE
Shire stallion, two years old. First in class and champion Royal Show, 1908.
Sire, Lockinge Forest King.

success attends this branch of agriculture, even when other classes of farming are in a struggling condition. The cattle statistics do not give general satisfaction. An increase in the number of cows is apparent this year, and there is an increase of over 30,000 head in calves, but against this is a falling off of approximately 42,000 head in store cattle. No change is noticeable in horses, but the crop of foals is small. There is a decrease of 10,791 sows kept for breeding, but a gain of nearly 200,000 head in other pigs, probably due to heavy importations of young pigs from Ireland.

Not many reports of sheep scab are current; but swine fever was reported from 12 counties in England, two in Wales, and two in Scotland. The fresh outbreaks of anthrax numbered 17, attacking 20 animals, and of glanders 14, attacking 49 animals.

MAKING ALCOHOL IN A SMALL WAY

It is argued, even by alleged friends of denatured alcohol, that its use as a substitute for gasoline as a motive power is impracticable in this country, for the reason that alcohol must be cheaper than gasoline if it is to be a possible substitute without its own disadvantages. And it is further asserted that alcohol cannot be produced at a cheap price, if it can be

A REMARKABLE SWINDLE

No one but a daring humorist could have chosen to swindle a bank under the suggestive name of D. S. Windell. However, a man did so in old London a short time ago. But the man was shrewd also, for he got no less than \$13,000 from nine suburban branches of a big London joint stock bank by a beautifully simple method.

Thirteen managers of branches of this bank received on the same morning an advice note, apparently sent by the manager of a northern suburban branch of the same bank, notifying them of the transfer of an account of \$3,750 standing to the credit of a client, D. S. Windell. The letter, a forgery, bore the secret code word of the bank and excited no suspicion.

Later in the day an affable, quietly dressed man wearing gold-rimmed spectacles drove in a taxicab to nine of the branches and at each drew \$1,450 on the newly opened account. The fraud might have remained undiscovered for a few days longer but for the fact that one of the managers happened to write to his brother manager of the northern branch, thanking him for sending on a customer. The letter, not being understood, led to inquiries which revealed the swindle.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock,
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.
 As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
 Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
 press, charges paid, with full directions for
 its use. *Send for descriptive circulars,
 testimonials, etc. Address*
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

PREVENT BLACKLEG

BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE
 To introduce we will send one 10-dose package
 (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
 "CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax
FREE to each stockman who sends the
 names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers.
 If you do not want Vaccine, send us your
 name and address on a post card and we
 will promptly send the booklet. It is up-
 to-date, valuable and interesting. Men-
 tion this paper. Address

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY CALIFORNIA

Fistula
and
Poll
Evil

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

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

will remove them and leave no blem-
 ish. Does not blister or remove
 the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can
 be worked, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free.
ABSORBINE, JR. (mankind), \$1.00 bottle.)
 For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, etc.
 Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Allays Pain.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN, BROS. & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by **Martin Boyle and Wynne Co.,**
 Winnipeg. **The National Drug and Chemical Co.,**
 Winnipeg and Calgary, and **Henderson Bros. Co.,**
 Ltd., Vancouver.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

LEASING OF LANDS

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

Less fortunate in the matter of plun-
 der, says the London correspondent of
 the *New York Sun*, was another rogue
 who stole a heavy box of specie at
 Plymouth from the West African liner
 Sekondi. He had, however, omitted
 one precaution, that of making sure of
 the value of his haul, and he found him-
 self in possession of a large case of small
 coins current among west coast negroes.
 A handful might be handy perhaps as
 card counters, but the rest are of no
 earthly use to anybody except among
 the blacks of the west coast of Africa.

Mr. A. D. McDonald, Napinka, Man.,
 in writing us re changing his ad., reports
 good business in the sale of pure-bred
 Yorks and Berks. There is a good de-
 mand just at present for first-class
 breeding stock of both kinds. From
 a number of letters Mr. McDonald en-
 closed from customers in various parts
 of the west, the stock he is sending out
 is proving satisfactory to buyers. For
 immediate sale he is offering a number
 of individuals of these breeds at un-
 usually low prices, and any farmer in
 need of a pure-bred boar or sow well
 grown and of the best breeding, would
 be well advised to avail himself of the
 offer which Mr. McDonald is making in
 another column of this issue. The
 stock is first-class, and the price quoted,
 considering bacon hog prices, is cheap.

There was no more pleased spectator
 at the Victoria and New Westminster
 exhibitions this year than John A.
 Turner of Calgary. It was a case of
 where Mr. Turner could sit back and
 watch horses he had imported and sold
 to British Columbia customers lead all
 their competitors.

At Victoria two championships, two
 grand championships, three reverse
 championships, as well as ten first
 prizes and four seconds were landed
 by the stock imported or raised on the
 Balgriggan farm.

At the New Westminster exhibition
 two championships, two grand cham-
 pionships, one reserve championship,
 two firsts and two second prizes were
 won.

These were all captured in very
 strong competition, three exhibitors
 from Ontario being forward with some
 Toronto winners and champions at that
 show.

Such a record is indeed a high tribute
 to Mr. Turner's work toward the im-
 provement of Canadian stock.

In December Mr. Turner intends
 making another large importation from
 the Old Country and will have them
 for inspection at his farm about the end
 of that month. Mr. Turner has dis-
 posed of 51 stallions since last December
 as well as a number of females.

MINGLED SIMPLICITY AND DIGNITY

During July it fell to my lot to handle
 various clerical routine matters, and
 among other letters came one that, as
 I unfolded it, irresistibly drew my
 attention and retained it for some time
 in contemplation of the neat letterhead
 in the upper left-hand corner, which
 simply read,

JOHN CARMON
 Farmer

and as I looked at it I reflectively re-
 called and compared it with letters re-
 ceived from the legislators, governors,
 congressmen, scientists and others prom-
 inent in all walks of life in this country
 at home and abroad, and not one of
 them—not even the blue die, THE
 WHITE HOUSE, stirred up and in-
 spired such a peculiar sensation as the
 meaning of its grandness—yet its sim-
 plicity and dignity did. There was no
 hidden "the poor farmer"; it was more—
 "the lucky man"—the man who would
 not change his place.

At the same time, it occurred to me
 that all farmers should give an appropri-
 ate name to their farms that would
 endure for ever, and that they should
 pay more attention to the matter of
 personal stationery. Men are frequent-
 ly judged upon such seemingly small
 matters. Typewriters may some day
 be found in every farm home. The
 agricultural papers, many of which
 also conduct print shops, should dis-
 cuss and submit many ideas for correct
 stationery for farmers, and educate and
 encourage them to take more pride in



Turn the
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Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages

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 Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Cor-
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All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble
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 Three championships and six firsts
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 STAR RANCH Ingleton P.O., Alta.**

the matter. It would be an excellent premium for such papers to offer. Discourage the flashy letterheads, and also any old piece of paper.

DR. BURTON ROGERS.

LAND GRANTS FOR VOLUNTEERS

For the guidance of those interested in the land grants to the South African volunteers, the following regulations have been issued by the Department of the Interior.

Application for a land grant warrant by a Volunteer, entitled to same, must be made to the Department of Militia and Defence, at Ottawa.

Warrant in favor of the Volunteer found to be entitled will be issued by the Department of Militia and Defence and forwarded by them to be recorded in the Department of Interior, who will forward authority to the grantee to make entry.

Entry for the land grant to the extent of two adjoining quarter sections of Dominion Lands, available for homestead entry, may be made by the grantee (or his duly qualified substitute) on production of the above authority. Such entry must be made in person by the grantee or his substitute, and by no one else.

The office of entry, provided for by the act, is the office of the Dominion Lands Agent in whose district the land is situated. Sub-agents are not authorized to receive application for such entry.

If entry is not applied for on or before the 31st December, 1910, the right of the Volunteer will lapse.

No entry of patent fees are chargeable.

SUBSTITUTES

A Volunteer who has received authority to make entry for 320 acres of land, as above provided, may assign his right to do so to any person who is a British subject, or who declares his intention of becoming a British subject, and who is of the full age of eighteen years.

An assignment must be in the form provided in the Act and must be accepted and registered by the Interior Department at Ottawa before it has effect.

When an assignment has been accepted and registered as above provided, the person in whose favor the assignment was made becomes the substitute of the Volunteer, and is entitled to make entry and acquire patent for the land in every case as if he were the original grantee. The grantee has not the authority to appoint another substitute, and the substitute may not assign his right.

No appointment of a substitute can be accepted or recognized by the Department of the Interior which is NOT EXECUTED AND DATED AFTER THE DATE OF THE WARRANT for the land grant issued by the Minister of Militia and Defence in favor of the Volunteer.

A substitute may be appointed either before or after entry is made by the grantee, and if the settlement duties have been partially performed by the grantee they may be completed by the substitute.

Forms as required by the Act for the appointment of substitutes will be printed and forwarded to the land offices.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES

The ordinary homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands Act apply to perfecting of the entry and the performance of the duties.

The time for the perfecting of the entry by the commencement of residence thereon is six months from the date of the entry. For cause shown, the Department may grant an extension for an additional six months, but no longer.

The Act is specific in requiring residence to be actually upon the land entered for. Residence is required in a habitable house for six months in each year, during a period of three years, and may be upon either of the two quarter sections. Residence upon a homestead entered for by a grantee or substitute within the vicinity, cannot be counted in connection with the land grant.

Nor can the grantee or substitute live on the land grant and do residence thereon for a homestead in the vicinity until he has earned title to the land grant. This, however, does not debar him from putting in six months' residence in each year on the homestead

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itself and in accordance with the regulations, if he is in a position to do so.

Cultivation is required during each of the three years upon either or both of the two quarter sections. A total of thirty acres must be brought under cultivation before applying for patent, a reasonable proportion of which must be done each year.

Non-performance of settlement duties will involve liability to cancellation of the entry.

The privilege of abandonment and re-entry elsewhere is not accorded by the Act.

In minor particulars the provisions of the homestead law and regulations thereunder, must be conformed to.

DECEASED VOLUNTEERS

In the event of the death of a Volunteer, entitled to a land grant or scrip, between the date of his enlistment or appointment, and the 31st of December, 1910, the legal representatives may make application to the Minister of Militia and Defence, for the issue of a Warrant in their favor.

MONEY SCRIP

Any person entitled as grantee or substitute to enter for a land grant may, in lieu thereof, receive money scrip for one hundred and sixty dollars.

J. W. GREENWAY,
Commissioner, Dom. Lands,
Ottawa.

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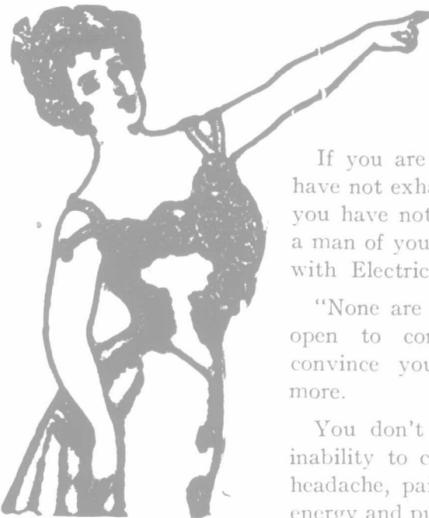
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WEAK MEN, HAVE COURAGE!



If you get up in the morning with a dull brain, tired nerves, an ache in your back, a dread of the toil and hardships of every day life, these are signs that your vitality is at a low ebb—that some of the organs or functions of your body are in a weakened, morbid condition.

If you are a young man, and free from evil habits, and passions have not exhausted your vital energy, or if on the shady side of forty you have not the strength and stamina that should be possessed by a man of your years, you can regain your health, strength and energy with Electricity.

"None are so blind as those who will not see," but if you are open to conviction and want to improve your condition, I can convince you that my Belt does all I claim for it, and even more.

You don't need to be taught that restless nights, sleeplessness, inability to concentrate your thoughts, loss of appetite, weak back, headache, pains here and there in other parts of your body, lack of energy and push, are all signs of nervous breakdown, physical debility; you know that, but what you want is a remedy that will restore the vitality that you have lost.

If you have doctored and drugged and got no benefit, that's no sign you ought to give up. Drugs can't restore your vitality. Electricity is for men like you. Its the greatest nerve builder in the world to-day.

See what people say who have used my Belt. Every mail I get brings scores of such letters.

Dr. McLaughlin:—
Dear Sir:—I am very thankful for the good your Belt has done me. I can work now and feel that the restoration of my health is complete. All I can say is that your Belt cured me after the failure of doctors. If there are any men broken down like I was there is only one thing that can make them men again, and that is Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It has cured me and will do the same for you. If anyone doubts you, let them write to me.

P. DESLORS, Ralph Station, Sask.

Dr. McLaughlin:—
Dear Sir:—I am pleased to say that your Belt has completely cured me, for which I am very thankful. Your Belt is everything it is said to be. I have advised others to invest in your Belt.

ROBERT HARRER, Roblin, Man.

Dr. McLaughlin:—
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. Yours very truly,

W. J. GOSSET, Strongfield, Sask.

My Belt, with special Electric attachment, will restore your vigor. It will check all loss of vitality, and affects every organ of the body. It cures Nervous Debility, Varicocle, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Urinary Trouble, Constipation. If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk, and you'll get the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security and I will take your case, and you can

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THE WORLD HATES A QUITTER.—If you go into a fight, stay with it, and don't let your chances look. The other fellow probably wants to quit, and if you hold your head up, you'll win.

The victory to the brave. It takes nerve and energy to win nowadays.

You don't want to be a failure. You are made for better things, but you can't get them without energy.

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WIT AND HUMOR

SHE HAD HIM BEATEN.

He was engaging a new stenographer, and he bit off his words and hurled them at her in a way to frighten an ordinary girl out of her wits.

"Chew gum?" he asked.
"No, sir."
"Talk slang?"
"No, sir."
"Make goo-goo eyes at the fellows when you're not busy?"
"No, sir."
"Know how to spell 'cat' and 'dog' correctly?"
"Yes, sir."
"Chin through the telephone half a dozen times a day?"
"No, sir."
"Usually tell the office force how much the firm owes and all the rest of its private business you learn?"
"No, sir."
He was thinking of something to ask her when she took a hand in the matter, and put a few queries.
"Smoke cheap cigars when you're dictating?" she asked.
"Why—er—no," he gasped, in astonishment.
"Take it out of the stenographer's hide when you've had a scrap at home and got the worst of it?"
"Cer—tainly not!"
"Slam things around and swear when business is bad?"
"N—never."
"Lay for your employees with a club when they get caught in a block some morning?"
"No, indeed."
"Think you know enough about grammar and punctuation to appreciate a good stenographer when you get one?"
"I—think so."
"Want me to go to work, or is your time worth so little that—"

THROW AWAY ALL YOUR FEARS

Backache, Gravel and Rheumatism Vanish Before Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Proved Once Again in the Case of Mrs. Fred Krieger, Who Suffered From the Worst Forms of Kidney Disease.

PALMER RAPIDS, Ont., Nov. 2 (Special).—The thousands of Canadians who live in daily terror of those terrible forms of Kidney Disease known as Backache, Gravel and Rheumatism, will be deeply interested in the story of Mrs. Fred Krieger, of this place.

"I was for years a great sufferer from Kidney Disease, Gravel, Rheumatism and Backache," Mrs. Krieger states. "It all started through a cold, but I got so my head ached, I was nervous, my limbs were heavy, I had a dragging sensation across my loins, and I was totally unfit to do anything.

"Reading about wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to buy some. After using a few I found they were doing me good and this encouraged me to continue their use. Eight boxes made me well.

"I have been able to do my own work ever since and to-day, I am completely cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills gave me health and I feel like a new woman."

Keep your Kidneys strong and healthy, you can never have Backache, Rheumatism or Gravel. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to make the Kidneys strong and well.

"You bet!" he broke in, enthusiastically. "Kindly hang up your things and let's get at these letters."—*New York Sun.*

Professor Brander Matthews, who is at least as good a wit as he is a reformer, was overheard once talking with Mr. Carnegie.

"I notice, Mr. Carnegie," he said "that you don't limp."
"And why should I?" asked the philanthropist.
"Well," slowly answered the professor, "Maybe they pull them alternately."

Not long ago Kuhn, Loeb and Company, the New York bankers, had occasion to send some bonds to J. Pierpont Morgan about noon on Saturday, and as all the other employees had gone home the colored porter was intrusted with the errand. He was told to go to Mr. Morgan's office and to insist on giving the package to "Mr. Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan and Company, and to no other person."

By continual repetitions of these instructions to all who stood in his way, he finally broke into Mr. Morgan's presence, where several gentlemen were in session, and, wiping the big drops from his brow, blurted out, "I want to see Mr. Mawgin uv J. Peahpont Maw-gin en Cump'ny."

Mr. Morgan arose and said, "Well, I am Mr. Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan and Company. Who are you?"
"Who—me?" said the porter.
"Why, I'se de coon of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, and heah's de dockymints I done brung ye."

"That famous editor and statesman, Charles Emory Smith," said a Philadelphia journalist, "was a modest man. He believed in modesty—even in journalism. He thought it paid no better for a newspaper than for a man continually to be bragging. I once drew up a prospectus for him. There were several blatantly boastful paragraphs in it, and Mr. Smith ran his pencil through them all. 'If I let this go,' he said, 'it would be pretty nearly as bad as the epitaph that the young widow carved on her aged husband's tomb. This epitaph said: 'Sacred to the memory of John James Greer, aged eighty-four, who departed this life bitterly regretting that he must leave forever the most beautiful and best of wives.'"

William J. Bryan, on his last visit to New York, declined to answer one of the questions put to him.

"I shouldn't know my business if I answered such a question as that," said Mr. Bryan, smiling. "Every one must know his business, otherwise failure follows; and I'm sure you wouldn't want me to fall like the young salesman of fountain pens.

"There was, you know, a young fountain pen salesman who, to his great joy, succeeded on his first trip in persuading a stationer to order five thousand pens. But all of a sudden the stationer's manner changed to the young man.

"I countermand that order," he barked, and hurried into his private office, slamming the door behind him.

"Later in the day his book-keeper said to this stationer: 'May I ask, sir, why you so suddenly countermanded your order for those fountain pens?'"

"The young salesman," the other answered, "booked my order with a lead pencil."—*New York Tribune.*

"There is a way to beat the storage commission merchant and the old hen herself; to have fresh eggs all the time in fact," said Marshal Raymond, a lawyer of Paducan, Ky.

"This method may be as old as the Chinese—at least I learned it in China when I made a trip through the East more than a year ago. I happened to run into the American Consul-General at Shanghai while over there, and when I left he presented me with what he said were eggs.

"Although they didn't look like eggs at all—looked, indeed, more like elongated mud pies with a stone stuffed in them—I faithfully brought them home, and at last opened one.

"Sure enough, there was an egg inside, and when it was broken it proved to be entirely fresh, although it may have been in that mud for a year or more. Well, with that knowledge of how the Chinamen keep eggs fresh, I salted a whole barrel of them to see how they would do under American mud.

"I bought them at the time of year when they were cheap, not caring much whether they kept or not, but willing to try the experiment. I buried them under more than a foot and a half of earth, and left them for several months.

"When winter came along, and eggs went up to some enormous figure, I just dug down into the earth and pulled out that barrel. Opened to the light of day, the eggs looked as if they had just been laid. They tasted, too, as if they never had been put away in the earth for many weeks."—*Washington Herald.*

Little Tom, dining away from home was surprised to find what he called 'green lumps' in his mutton sauce. 'They are capers, dear,' said his hostess. That evening he exclaimed, 'O mamma, we had—had—now I remember—we had didoes in our mutton sauce!'

LIVER COMPLAINT

The chief office of the liver is the secretion of bile, which is the natural regulator of the bowels.

Whenever the liver becomes deranged, and the bile ducts clogged, liver complaint is produced, and is manifested by the presence of constipation, pain under the right shoulder, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, slimy-coated tongue and headache, heartburn, jaundice, sour stomach, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc.

Liver Complaint may be cured by avoiding the above mentioned causes, keeping the bowels free, and arousing the sluggish liver with that grand liver regulator,



LIVER COMPLAINT.

Mr. Geo. Fawcett, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Having suffered with liver complaint for years and tried all sorts of remedies, I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I must say, that after taking two vials of them, I feel quite a new man, and can strongly recommend them to anyone."

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forty years, and have proved that my method will cure any curable case. So positive am I of my power that I am prepared to take all the risk and will give to any man suffering from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Drains, Lack of Vigor, etc., from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney, Liver or Stomach troubles, the use of my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric Suspensory, absolutely

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If I fail you don't pay me anything whatever. I leave you to be the judge, and ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I cannot do more than this to prove the value of my treatment, so if you will call or write I will at once arrange to give you a Belt suited to the requirements of your case, and you can pay me when cured. Many cases as low as \$5.00, or for cash full wholesale discount. You will also get the benefit of the inestimable advice my forty years' experience enables me to give my patients. This long continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original the standard of the world, free until cured, then pay for it.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one by mail. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, and containing several hundred wonderful testimonials, which I also send free, sealed, by mail. Address —

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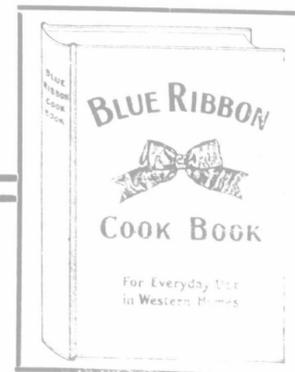
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