

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 30, 1910

No. 949

15,000 Canadian Poultrymen Have Doubled Their Profits BY THE PEERLESS WAY

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

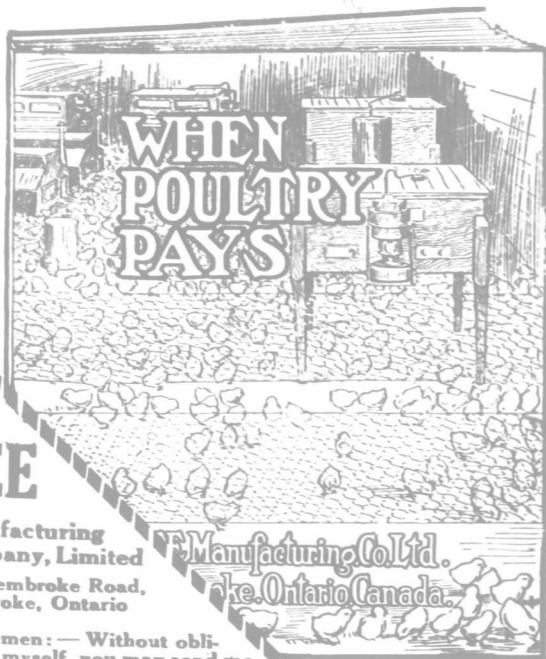
FREE This Book With The Complete Story Of The Peerless Way



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

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

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Very little money will start you right in profitable poultry-raising—if you know how to go about the business. And The Peerless Way will show you exactly what you have to do and how you have to do it to make money.

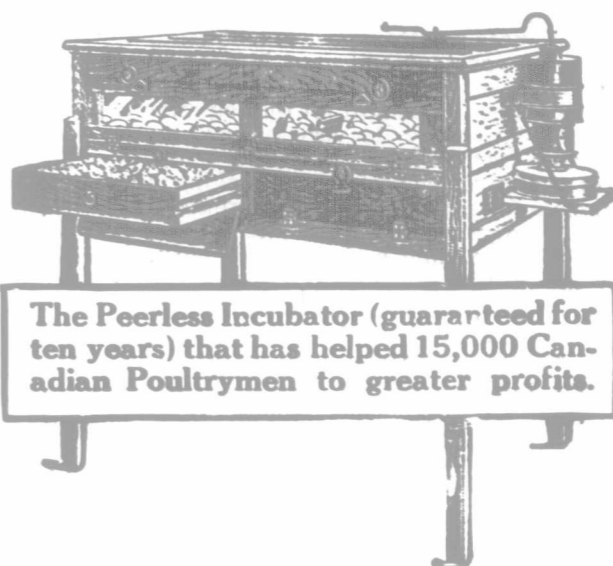
The Peerless Way is more than merely a system for raising poultry; it is a system for raising at a profit! The knowledge that The Peerless Way offers you is so explicit that a child could not misunderstand it—it explains everything—and if, beyond that, some unusual problem does arise, our Poultry Advisory Board is at your service without charge to consider your case individually and to write you personally.

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

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GOSSIP

MUSIC IN THE FARM HOME

Perhaps the greatest service which music can offer to any home is to furnish occupation for leisure hours, which

must have music written for the special instrument, as they are tuned in various keys.

The oboe and bassoon are two of the orchestral instruments which are very interesting to study, both having mellow, rich tones which are more musical than the brasses. This applies also to the English horn, which is particularly pleasing in tone. These three instru-

of these intervals will enable one to read more readily.

To interest any group of people and keep them in regular attendance at rehearsals there must always be someone who will be ready to furnish inspiration when the outlook is dull.

To anyone who has this willing, enthusiastic spirit, who will organize, stimulate and encourage such activities, I wish to extend my earnest good will. To co-operate with you, would elicit my best endeavor, and I would wish for the "tongues of men and of angels" to help enkindle the flame of enthusiasm. As a little couplet puts it, for those who are not gifted with great talents.

"Do what you can, being what you are,
Shine like a glow-worm, if you can't
be a star."

And so to all who are trying to live the better life, to fill the days with real endeavor and to make the quiet life of the country a means to the fullest development of mind and heart and spirit, a God-speed. Let us never fail to believe in our highest ideals, still striving for that millenium, when

"Only the Master shall praise us, and
only the Master shall blame,
And no one shall work for money, and
no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of the working,
and each in his separate star
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it,
for the God of Things as They are."

—Minnesota Farm Review.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS

Breeders of the milking type of Shorthorn in the United States, have formed themselves into an association. The aims and objects of the association are to promote the dairy qualities of Shorthorns by securing classes at fairs, giving prizes, recommending judges, encouraging and publishing milk records, and conducting official tests, and by any means that may seem desirable make the merits of these cattle more generally known and appreciated. There is evidently some excellent material to work upon. In the course of a statement the secretary mentions two three-year-olds with records of over 10,000-lb., and they are not the result of a tricky chance, but are descended from heavy milking strains, whose productiveness has been seen in several generations. An exceptional cow is also mentioned. She is out of a thousand-gallon cow, and by the same sire as the famous Rose of Glenside, which set up a world's record. Though her half-sister cannot quite come up to this, she will be little behind, and these facts are strong presumptive evidence, if such were required, that pedigree is of as much importance in milk as in anything else.

STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN AGRICULTURE

A British publishing house is bringing out a twelve volume cyclopedia of

tinguished authorities in Britain, America, the overseas Dominions and Europe. Each subject is to be treated by a specialist in the particular field to which the subject belongs, and the whole range of agricultural knowledge brought within the compass of twelve volumes, illustrated and indexed so that any particular question may be looked up and the latest information gained without loss of time or doubt as to the soundness of the advice offered. Altogether the work is the most monumental yet attempted in agricultural literature. It is being published by the Gresham Publishing Company, of London, England. The volumes will be issued singly at intervals of about three months.

KING EDWARD'S JOKE

King Edward's good nature was illustrated by a London correspondent at the Press Club in New York.

"The King," said the correspondent, "was visiting Rufford Abbey, and one morning, in company with his host, Lord Arthur Vaville, he took a walk over the preserves.

"Suddenly, Lord Arthur, a big, burly man, rushed forward and seized a shabby fellow with a dead pheasant protruding from the breast of his coat. 'Sir,' said Lord Arthur to the King, 'this fellow is a bad egg. This is the second time I've caught him poaching.'

"But the King's handsome face beamed, and he laughed his gay and tolerant laugh.

"'Oh, let him go,' he said. 'If he really were a bad egg, you know, he wouldn't poach.'"

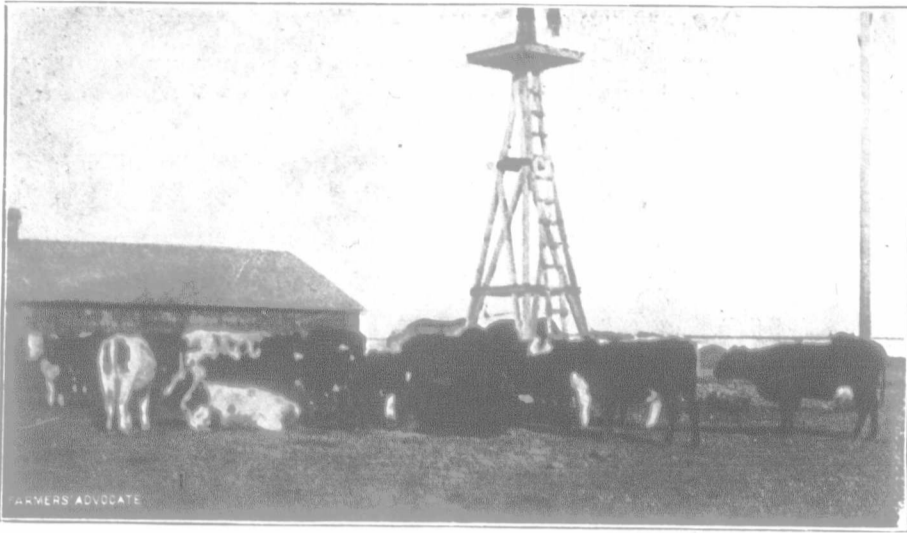
There are said to be twenty-eight miles of perspiration tubes under the skin, which pour out more than a pint of water and three hundred grains of solid impurities every day. This gives an idea of the necessity of keeping the skin absolutely clean.

"What great wandering body," asked the teacher, "which is largely composed of gas, and which travels at terrific speed and puzzles the scientists while amazing and alarming nearly all its beholders, is now attracting the attention of the entire world?" "Teddy Roosevelt," yawned the fat boy at the end of the row.

Jacob Hope, the animal expert of Philadelphia, was talking about the animal fakirs.

"There was a Manayunk man," he said, "who wanted a piebald horse. He visited a dealer up in the Blocks and the dealer the next day produced a beautiful piebald—half cream and half black—that the man bought at a stiff price.

"But the first time he drove his new purchase in the park a rain came up



WHEN THE COWS GATHER ROUND FOR A DRINK.

often drag wearily by when there is no definite employment to develop and stimulate the mind. The study of any branch of music requires close application on the part of the learner, while any progress along musical lines is accompanied by renewed exhilaration of spirit.

Music study may be undertaken by the individual alone, or by a small group of people, thereby encouraging special individual growth and a common interest. There is nothing which will promote a better spirit of fellowship than the constant endeavor in a small singing society or orchestra, where each member does his utmost for the common cause. Music, by its very nature, requires a certain rhythmic, united effort on the part of the performers, making it possible for each member of a group to sink his own personality, while gaining at the same time a definite strength, by the exercise of his own powers.

I should like to make some suggestions which may help the young person cut off from personal instruction, to spend many profitable hours in the development of his musical talent. Perhaps, also, I may give some idea how a neighborhood may gain some means of recreation and study, having no one person with special talent, but many with a real love of music, and a desire to improve.

There are many good books of exercises which will help the individual to be better prepared for work with others, and almost any boy with the aid of a good instruction book and a collection of melodies may learn to play any of the brass instruments, such as cornet, trombone or baritone horn, or the wooden wind instruments such as the flute and clarinet.

By constant effort, extending through one winter, any one of these instruments can be mastered, with no personal instructor. An hour or two a day given to this work will afford great joy to the boy or girl who cares for music. A series of books, by Otto Langey, is designed for each of these instruments, as "Tutor for the Flute." These volumes are written with regard to the difficulties of each instrument, and will show fingering, give exercises for lip and breath control, and the general management of the instrument.

Some fine combinations can be made in a brass quartette, or with such groups as flute, clarinet and piano, or violin, flute and piano, violin, flute, cornet, piano, including a small orchestra. The trombone plays exactly with the bass of the piano, as does bassoon and violoncello, while flute and violin play exactly in tune with the treble. Thus, music written for four voices, such as hymns, etc., can be played from the piano score. A common reed organ fits into these combinations with even better effect than the piano. Cornet, clarinet and oboe parts, with the rest of the brass instruments,

ments belong to the wooden-wind family, and require more skill to play than the brasses, although like the clarinet and flute, they repay any amount of time and effort one cares to put on them. The French horn is a mellow-toned brass horn, and it, with the slide trombone, can be developed as far as the player is willing to go. The saxophone is another fine instrument for solo or orchestral use.

The mastery of any one of these instruments requires time and careful application. For that reason, they offer great satisfaction to the player who wishes to occupy his leisure moments and work toward the time when he may prove his own capacity. There is always the chance of developing into a good soloist. He must gain his own facility, and the city boy is handicapped by the fact that in this study he must make a certain amount of disagreeable noise before he can command his instrument. He thus must make himself a nuisance in the crowded flat or closely built city block. The country boy or girl has the great advantage of freedom to work without fear of disturbing the neighbors.

The stringed instruments especially, of which the violin and the violoncello are the most interesting, require much time and daily practice, but they are well worth conquering. For the study of the violin, a good book of scale and finger exercises is essential.

Now, in ways and means of accomplishing something in the way of "community" music, I have purposely left to the last discussion of what might be done with the natural instrument, the singing voice. Any practice in singing is a help in learning to read music for an instrument, and any instrumental study will help in reading music in part work. Many singers who could never take a solo part gain physical strength, a keen ear perception, good tone production and the joy of engaging in musical study, by entering an organization for ensemble singing.

In a small neighborhood, or even among the members of a family, it is not a hard matter to develop two-part singing. With a very little material at hand, such as the ordinary hymn book, there may be gained a facility in reading music which will enable the one so trained to read the parts in any usual composition. There is usually someone in any district who has had enough instruction to be a help and inspiration to others with less experience. In reading notation for singing, the secret lies in recognizing the position of the tonic or 1 of the scale and relating the rest of the tones to that key note. If 1 is on a line, 3 and 5 are on the two lines directly above, 8 in a space. This gives the boundary lines within which the other tones may be confined, and one readily learns to recognize the familiar plans with the eye. Most of the common melodies follow a scale or chord line, and knowing the sound



STARTING FOR HOME FROM MEADOW LEA SHOW. JAS. CARR WON FIRST ON TEAM, BROOD MAKE, TWO-YEAR-OLD AND FOAL.

agriculture and rural economy, planned to be the most complete work in the world on agriculture, and the wide range of cognate subjects that may be classed under the comprehensive title of rural economy. The editor is Professor R. P. Wright, F.H.A.S., F.R.S.E., head of the West of Scotland Agricultural College, Glasgow, and the contributors include the most competent and dis-

and the spots washed off. The horse wasn't a piebald after all.

"The man drove straight to the dealer's again.

"'Look at that horse!' he said.

"The rain has taken all the spots off!" "Good gracious," said the dealer, "so it has! There was a rubber blanket went with the animal, sir. Did I forget to give you a rubber blanket?"



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Each year a gold, silver and bronze medal will be given to the three highest scoring competitors in the competition for that year.

Entries for second year's competition close January 1, 1911.

Competitors before entering competition must be duly enrolled as members of the B. C. Dairymen's Association, which membership may be obtained on the payment of \$1.00 to the secretary-treasurer.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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Editorial

What About Farm Tractors?

Several thousand farmers in the prairie provinces are beginning to think they must have a farm tractor of some kind before next season's crop is seeded and harvested. Horses are high in price, and going higher. Before next spring farm horses will change hands at higher prices than they have in all the history of the Northwest. They are scarce, and so are men to handle them. More farmers than ever are planning to farm with fewer horses and fewer men. Naturally, they are considering the motor and trying to find out what they can of the working and lasting qualities of the various makes of steam, gasoline and kerosene tractors now on the market.

Aside from what the manufacturers themselves have to say of the merits of their own engines, and demerits of their competitors', buyers cannot find out very much. This is an unfortunate state of affairs, particularly in view of the fact that a forehanded exhibition association has been conducting tests with farm tractors for three years now, and expert judges have been "revealing facts" in connection with the engines competing therein and the kind of work they did, which facts have been presented in the form of a "table of results," with figures to the third decimal place, giving draw-bar pull, brake horse power, maximum horse power, pounds or gallons of fuel used, acreage plowed, the time required to plow it and so forth and so on, to an end which few men know the meaning and the average mortal hasn't time to bother his head about. Consequently, when a man considers that he ought to invest three or four thousand dollars in motor and equipment he hasn't much practical data to guide him after all. About all he can do is to buy the engine

that is sold by the most persuasive salesman and find out afterwards what he should have known beforehand.

This condition does not exist because of the fact that those who conducted the motor trials didn't have the idea that a lot of valuable information was being collated, but because the facts brought out have been presented in a form that only experts can comprehend—and quite a few of the experts seem puzzled over them. As was remarked some time ago in these columns what "experts" presenting facts for farmers and business men need most to learn is that the dollar and cents marks are the most widely known symbols by which facts scientifically demonstrated can be understood and the more of them that can be crowded into a table of results of a motor contest, the more general will be the benefit to be derived by those who need the information. Buying and selling motors is business. So should be the testing of them.

* * *

If the motor contest of 1911 is conducted along lines indicated at a meeting of sales agents and agricultural and implement journal men, held in the exhibition offices recently, farmers will receive more practical enlightenment next year than at former competitions. There was not a man, in about a score who were sufficiently interested to put in an appearance, but added his little to every suggestion for full details as to cost of plowing per acre. It is quite probable therefore that the engineer in charge will see that his assistants compute figures to give a simple and definite statement as to the practical efficiency of the different engines in the contest.

The tone of the meeting indicated that everyone appreciates the fact that this contest is designed primarily to show the farmer what can be done by the various makes of engines. If the test shows the farmer what horse power an engine of stated capacity can develop, its actual cost, and how much land it can plow in a given time, and the farmer sees these figures beside similar figures regarding engines of other makes he is not so much at the mercy of the agent. As a rule salesmen who talk engine are very convincing in their arguments. However, no prospective purchaser is obliged to accept all that he says. With a set of figures showing the actual work done he need accept all or none of it.

* * *

One good feature that likely will appear in the rules for the next contest deals with the basis of classification. Formerly the maximum brake test was used for this purpose. Trouble arose over some engines being thrown out of their classes, and it was alleged that other en-

gines in the same classes were not pushed to their maximum and that the men in charge knew when they had their engine high enough and refused to develop more power.

Be that as it may there can be no "jockeying" under the classification on a basis of piston displacement in feet per minute. Those acquainted with the technical work point out that it now will be to the advantage of the engine to develop its maximum.

* * *

Perhaps the most difficult point to settle in regard to a motor test is the matter of number of men allowed with an outfit during the plowing test. In the past this number was not limited and as a rule each outfit had at least double the number found in field conditions. The suggestion that three men shall suffice with a steam and two with a gasoline outfit sounds reasonable.

Nevertheless representatives of some of the companies maintained that with their engines one man can handle both plow and engine. On this score they argued that since the labor of one man was dispensed with points should be allowed on the score sheet.

If it is found that under ordinary conditions a man of average ability can do good work without an assistant it would seem that points should be given when only one man accompanies an outfit. However, it was claimed that it is scarcely advisable to encourage the practice of having only one man to run engines and plows. Perhaps the most forceful argument offered is that too many firms would attempt to run short-handed, and result either in accident or such poor work that the contest would develop into more or less of a farce.

* * *

Final drafting of rules and regulations for the contest next July remains with the committee of the exhibition board. This committee is anxious to have a competition that will enlighten the farmer regarding makes of engines and their capacity to do work on the prairies of Canada. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE will be pleased to give space to practical suggestions from those interested. Perhaps a word from agriculturists might have some influence in the tenor of the rules and regulations under which the contest will be held.

Trouble in the Meat Business

Winnipeg butchers claim that meat prices have to go higher. They aver that present prices are unprofitable, that with the kind of stock coming in and the public's insistent demand for beefsteak, there is not enough money in the business. So they will probably increase the price.

To the average meat consumer there is not the relationship there should be between the

price of cattle in the stockyards and the price of porterhouse, tenderloin and other fancy cuts on the butcher's block. While the highest price paid for cattle on the hoof is four and one-half cents per pound, the butcher charges 25 to 28 cents for porterhouse and 50 cents for tenderloin. Too large a spread, thinks the consumer! In truth the spread is larger than it should be, but there are several other facts to consider. A strange few of the cattle marketed at Winnipeg are "beef steak steers." Cattle that dress under 55 per cent, do not run very strong on the fancy cuts; cattle that dress under 45 per cent, hardly have any steak on their backs at all. Naturally demand exceeds supply, not demand for cattle, but demand for a particular portion of muscle about the center of each animal's back. Consequently those who insist on having this portion have to pay for it. High prices for fancy cuts improves the price of stock on the hoof only as there is demand at fair prices for the remainder of the carcass. The animal that carries the greatest proportion of high-priced meat is the most valuable from the producer's standpoint, just as it is the most valuable from the standpoint of the wholesaler and retailer. The price of livestock is based upon what the least desirable parts sell for, as much as it is upon what can be got for a certain few pounds upon the loin. Meat eaters and cattle raisers have a thing each to learn. If consumers could find out how to use something cheaper than porterhouse their butcher bills would be smaller and their stomachs as well satisfied. If cattle feeders could be induced to believe that their stock would stand more "finish" before marketing it would be better for them and the whole cattle industry. The trouble in the meat business is that cattle raisers are producing too much of the kind of meat that consumers don't want and too little of the kind they do.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 24

IS IT ADVISABLE TO PAY TEACHERS IN RURAL SCHOOLS MORE MONEY?

I never talk to a teacher of a rural school but the impression is left that they have a difficult work to perform on comparatively low pay. Of course, salaries have improved greatly since I was in close touch with public schools, but still there is a doubt as to whether or not salaries are high enough—that is, for *competent and conscientious* teachers. There are, however, more teachers overpaid than underpaid. Teachers who instruct the youth for a period of years merely to have something to do until they get married or undertake something less hazardous and more remunerative are not worth half the monthly stipend they draw.

It seems to me that the present scarcity of *good* teachers, *competent* teachers, is due to the fact that ability and resourcefulness in teachers is not recognized by a proportionate increase in pay. A person who uses brains going about daily routine or office work gets at least \$1,000 to \$1,500, where a teacher, with more brains, more tact, etc., working under less congenial conditions, is obliged to toil on with several hundred dollars less as an inducement.

A noticeable feature is the fact that trustees refuse to part with cash, no matter what services are rendered. In reality, then, the trustees are at fault. If I were engaging a teacher

to instruct the children of any community, I would not let one of this ideal kind referred to go at any salary within reason. If farmers are not satisfied to pay for the services of teachers who know how to bring the children along and show them how to develop into men and women of the kind Canada needs, what will they pay for?

I have assumed all along that there are good teachers and those that are not so good. To distinguish between them is not always easy. However, trustees that are worthy of that honorable position can find out if they try. They should at least satisfy themselves that pupils are making satisfactory progress.

It is strange, though, how lacking in judgment or tact some teachers are. Since they have had high school and college or university training, we naturally expect to find them have common sense and sound judgment. Just the other day I heard of one who became very anxious to make use of the strap. She (it was a lady teacher) claimed she must make an example of someone. The *someone* in this case happened to be a timid girl, not over strong in constitution and one who never had given the teacher serious trouble. The strange part of it was the teacher had not detected any wrong-doing on the part of the aforementioned pupil until after four, and it so happened that the latter had remained after four to assist with some work that she should not have had anything to do with.

However, the fair teacher evidently had been out late the night before, or had been disappointed in some heartrending fashion and had to "get even" in some way or other. The timid girl was the object of attack and received a pair of blistered hands, a broken heart as well as a disturbed nerve system for a minor misdemeanor that would not bring punishment from any sober-minded teacher. Now, such a teacher as that, I would dismiss without any hesitation. She is a fairly good teacher, but she lacks self-control or, at least, is not fit to have in charge of a roomful of children who are there for sane instruction. The days of the mad use of the stick or gad or strap happily have passed. Those who cannot control ordinary individuals without administering corporal punishment should leave the teaching profession and go to the lumber woods, where they can wreak vengeance on saw-logs or men as strong and ready as themselves.

Within the next month arrangements will be made with hundreds of teachers to do duty for 1911. If the old one is thoroughly satisfactory, the salary should not stand in the way of re-engagement. Otherwise, my advice is to try hard to get one that is likely to prove satisfactory. Teachers gradually drift to where they are well used, and the trustees who pay good salaries, as a rule, get the best teachers.

"AIRCHIE McCLURE."

Believes in Freer Imperial Trade Relations

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In your issue of November 2, page 1578, appears an article entitled "Arguments for Wool Tariff," in which the writer gives, as he thinks, conclusive arguments in favor of a tariff on wool. He is speaking with reference to the United States, but I believe conditions are somewhat similar in Canada.

First, let me explain that I am a farmer, and, as such, am opposed to the system of taxing the many for the benefit of the few. I am not an "expert" on tariff matters, but one argument in the article referred to does not seem plain to me. The writer says that when the duty was less than eleven per cent., the number of sheep kept decreased, and points out what a calamity it would be if the wool crop of the world was decreased by one-eighth. But would not the law of supply and demand take effect here, the decreased supply causing prices to rise, and thus benefit the farmer, who in this case is the producer, just the same as would a tariff? And would not a market, the result of natural conditions be better for all than an artificial one—the result of a tariff?

The article further states that England, with free trade, produces more shoddy than any other country. Now, I cannot prove the contrary of this statement, but is it not generally considered that a "Made in England" article is as good or superior to any other make? At any rate, such has been my experience. Now that tariff reform or change of our trade relations is a question which will shortly be discussed by our House of Commons, I would like to say here that while I am in favor of freer trade relations with our southern neighbors, especially in farm machinery, I would much rather see the conditions of trade bettered between us on the one hand and the mother country and other members of the empire on the other.

CHAS. N. LINTOTT.

* * *

The cow, the sheep and other animals that chew the cud have four stomachs, and a very perfect arrangement for grinding their food. Grain should be fed with roughage, as then it goes into the first stomach and will be rechewed. If the grain is eaten alone, it is apt to go to the third stomach and so miss the rechewing. To make sure that the feed is thoroughly chewed feed it with roughage. The best way is to cut the hay or straw, mix the grain feed with it, then it will go through the whole grinding process.

* * *

Richard G. Carden, one of Ireland's Shorthorn enthusiasts and a capable judge, is to make the awards at this year's Chicago International Live-Stock Exposition.



MAKING THE HURDLES.

Horse

Illinois Stallion Law

The first report of the Stallion Registration Board of Illinois formed to enforce the stallion law of 1910 has just been issued. This law went into effect January 1, 1910. Since that date there has been issued 9,370 licenses. Of this number 5,140, or 55 per cent., were for purebred animals; 4,225, or 45 per cent., were for grade animals, and 5 were for crossbred animals.

The Illinois stallion law is carried out by a board of five members, consisting of the secretary of the board of agriculture, the state veterinarian, the president and secretary of the Illinois Horse Breeders' Association, and the president of the farmers' institutes for the state. License is granted to owners of stallions producing a signed affidavit from a licensed veterinarian to the effect that he has personally examined the stallion and that the said stallion is free from periodic ophthalmia, bone spavin, ringbone, bog spavin, curb, when accompanied with curby formation of the hock, or any contagious or infectious disease. The owner also furnishes to the registration board the animal's certificate of registration. Three kinds of certificates are granted—purebred, grade and crossbred. Licenses are for one year, and a fee of two dollars is charged for each enrollment.

Cost of Horse Labor

A reader states that the estimate of the cost of horse labor on the farm offered by the Minnesota State Experiment Station, and published in a recent issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is altogether below the mark for this country, and offers an estimate of the cost of maintaining a horse in working condition for one year. He figures that the average working life of a five-year-old horse is not more than ten years, and sound draft horses of that age sell now at around \$300 each, making the charges for depreciation \$30 per year. Feed and other items also are figured above the Minnesota estimate. The items are as follows:

Depreciation, ten per cent.	\$ 30.00
Oats, 140 bushels at 30c.	42.00
Hay, 2½ tons at \$8.	20.00
Straw.	4.00
Labor.	12.00
Harness repairs and veterinary fees	2.00
Total.	\$120.00

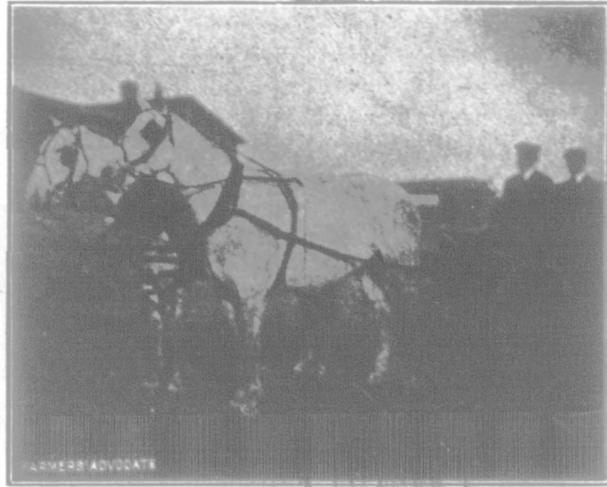
He estimates that the average farm horse works from 1,200 to 1,400 hours per year, making the cost of horse labor from 8 to 10 cents per hour.

By way of comment on the foregoing, it might be pointed out that while the sum mentioned may be within the mark for the Canadian West, it is doubtful if the average farm horse costs \$120 per year to his owner. On a farm where a number of mares are included in the horse force, foals may be raised, and their value materially affects the cost account of horse labor. In fact, we have known farmers who kept nothing but mares, who were able to prove that the colts raised more than repaid the cost of keeping all the horses required, and that horse labor cost them nothing. At the same time we would like to have other estimates of the cost of keeping horses and the cost of horse labor; important questions just now in view of the claims being made by traction engine manufacturers that mechanical power costs less per hour for the time it is used than does animal power.

Higher Horse Prices

Conditions in the horse industry in the Canadian West, from the standpoint of the farmer who has horses to sell were never better than at present. For the man who has to buy, the outlook is not quite so gratifying. Work horses are scarce. Even now they are selling at unusually high prices, and before demand reaches its height in February and March horses will be bought and sold at prices higher than have

been paid any previous spring. A few days ago at an auction sale in Manitoba we saw ordinary farm horses selling at from \$500 to \$575 per pair, and the buyers seemed glad to get them at the price. • They were common farm horses, weighing around 1,400 lbs., showing evidences of Clydesdale descent, but with no particularly outstanding draft qualities. Geldings or mares, it makes no difference which; the public want horses, and are prepared to give a good long price to get them. If these prices for this kind of horse obtain in November, what will big heavy drafters sell for before spring? It looks very much as though it might be a wise plan for farmers needing horses to buy them now. Certainly they will be no cheaper in the next five months. The scarcity of horses is a world-wide one. The horse supply of every civilized nation is short of the increasing demands. All Europe wants more horses: drafters for the city and farm work, cavalry for the great armies, and coach and carriage horses, in spite of the automobile. All of these horses are in urgent demand at higher prices than ever before known, and the growing cities and short supply of good horses has forever banished cheap prices. America is the only country that can increase the supply for an export trade. We have introduced all of the improved breeds of Europe and are improving



A SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN FARMS A SECTION NEAR WASECA AND KEEPS GOOD HORSES

our several million farm horses up to the world's market demands. The prices for draft horses impel the farmers to breed drafters, and when the military authorities pay prices to justify, the farmers will raise the cavalry horses in type and numbers to meet the demands. France and England are eager for more cavalry horses, and France pays higher prices; but the draft horse demand is so urgent and prices are so high that even the high priced coachers are neglected and all of the French provinces are raising Percherons for the American trade and high city markets.

About Grade Stallions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Being interested in the stallion question, as an owner of a stallion used for public service, I will give my experience particularly in the matter of competition of grade horses. Your question refers to the number of mares bred to grade stallions. In this district last year between 175 and 200 mares were bred to unregistered horses. Those who cannot secure the use of a purebred stallion cannot be blamed for using a grade, but for those who use a grade stallion chiefly because they can secure his services for less money than they can the service of a purebred, there is no excuse to offer. Service fees cut quite a figure with some people. In my own experience I have known several cases where only two more "crosses" were needed; in one instance where only one more cross was required to make the progeny eligible for registration, yet they have reverted back to grades because they thought the service fee of the registered stallions available was too high.

While there are some grade stallions that sire good colts, my experience is that the best is none too good, and that breeding has a lot to

do with the kind of colts left. I once travelled a stallion that was little better than a grade. He had just sufficient crosses to give him registration papers. When I saw his papers I was not long in passing him along. If I could have afforded to castrate him I would have been doing much better service to the horse-breeding industry. Like all grades he was too sure.

To remedy the evil of using grades is rather hard to get at, for those using grades are doing so chiefly on account of the price of service. You may preach, write and lecture all you will, there will always be some who will go for a cheap foal. One thing I would suggest is that no agricultural society should award prizes for foals not sired by a purebred stallion. Other means such as premium stallions assisted by the government might be considered, yet in a young and new country like this such a course is a little premature. Considering the price of horseflesh I consider the present service fee of purebred stallions is well within the mark. For most purebred stallions the service fee to insure runs from \$15 to \$20.

Sask.

S. HODGSON.

Feeding the Driver

There is more general knowledge about feeding the draft horse amongst farmers than there is concerning the proper method of feeding a driver. Bulletin 48 of the Cornell Reading Course, discusses this subject in the subjoined paragraphs. One suggestion given, that of reducing the feed when a horse is to be idle, may be a little difficult to reconcile in some instances with the warning good horsemen offer against giving an idle horse extra feed the day he is taken out for a hard drive. How to feed the irregularly-driven roadster is, indeed, a problem requiring judgment, and sometimes compromise.

"The driving or carriage horse is more difficult to keep in condition than the work horse. The periods of enforced idleness occasioned by lack of business engagements of his master or by inclement weather, are often followed by long drives and hours of over-exertion. This irregular work weakens the constitution of the driving horse, which generally has but a brief career. When daily driving cannot be practiced, under-feeding is considered the safe course.

"In feeding this class of horses, the same general plan that has been suggested for the work horse should be followed. When the horse is not taken from the stable during the day, the concentrates, or grain part of the ration, should at once be reduced by one-third, and the normal allowance should not again be given until the work is resumed. Carriage horses are usually overfed, because of the desire of the owner to keep them in the pink of condition. This over-feeding and irregular exercise is the cause of most of the ills of the driving horse. Oats leads easily among the grains. When it is fed, the horse exhibits mettle as from no other food. If at any time the animal should seem constipated, a bran mash should be given. While a certain amount of roughness must be fed to give bulk or volume to the ration, in order that the digestive functions may be properly maintained, yet we must remember that a large abdomen cannot be tolerated in a carriage horse. Another factor that the feeder of this class of horses must ever be on his guard against is the feeding of laxative foods, such as clover or alfalfa hay or bran, in too large quantities, for, when the horses are put on the road and warmed up, they will prove very draining on the system, as well as disagreeable to the driver. Style and action are perquisites, while economy in feeding standards, and oftentimes the health of the animal, are held but secondary."

* * *

The value of the horses in the Dominion is greater than that of all other farm live stock combined. The average value of horses, three years old and over, for the entire country, is \$150. In Manitoba, the average value of horses, three years and over, is \$187; in Saskatchewan, \$180; British Columbia, \$165, and Alberta, \$150/

Stock

Livestock Association Meetings

The executives of the livestock associations of Manitoba have decided to change the dates of the annual meetings of the association. For the past few years these meetings have been held at Brandon during the winter fair. It is proposed to hold them this year in January, on the day preceding the convention of the Grain Growers' Association. The officers of the association believe the change advisable for the reason that the fair detracts from the interest in the annual meetings and that they are not what they formerly were. One reason why the

livestock association annual meetings lacked interest these last few years was that they let the winter fair overshadow them. If the breeders' meetings are to be anything more than an election of officers there is no reason why the presence of several thousand farmers at the winter fair should not aid in making them such. If they are for the election of officers only then that detail can be attended to at least cost in time and money during the winter fair, than by holding a special meeting for the purpose at some other time. The departure may be advisable, but it does not seem the way to increase the membership and interest of the public in our breeders' association. It is worth noting in this connection that practically all the National Breeders' Associations in the United States hold their annual meetings at the time of the International Exposition. No fewer than thirty breeders' associations' annual meetings are scheduled to be held at this year's exposition, November 28 to December 2nd.

WHO'S WHO IN LIVE STOCK



BRYCE WRIGHT

Everybody in Alberta knows Bryce Wright. If they don't, they ought to; and it's not Bryce's fault either if they don't. He's been in the province long enough; has been identified with its agricultural and live-stock interests long enough to become known to all but those who happened in with last spring's influx. Above all, he has that jovial, good-humor-compelling nature that makes friends easily. Sure everybody in Alberta and for some distance east and west of it knows Bryce Wright; and the point is they know him for the good that's in him. Some men aren't known that way.

Bryce Wright comes from Ayr, a rather noted shire—noted in Scottish lore and song and famed abroad for its men, its women and its cows. And what men it has produced, and what cows! His father was a farmer, and so well were his boys trained in the "gentle art" on the home farm that at an early age Bryce was deemed capable of directing things in a larger field, and went to Fifeshire to be under factor on the farm of Colonel Anstruther. At home and here he learned the methods and practices that have made Scotchmen and Scotch cattle and horses famed the world over. In both Ayr and Fifeshire he had to do with the Shorthorn and the Clyde, breeding, feeding and managing the stud and herd on his employer's estate.

In 1886 Mr. Wright came to Canada, locating at DeWinton, a few miles south of Calgary. Here on a farm of 800 acres he continues breeding the horses of the Clyde. He has a stud of about 30 head, a herd of some 40 Shorthorns and a good-sized flock of Oxford sheep. Bryce Wright has always taken a prominent part in live-stock affairs in Alberta, has served for years on the directorates of the various breeders' associations and acted as judge at agricultural fairs in all parts of the province. As a judge and as an instructor in live-stock judging his services are much in request. During the past two or three years he has been on the lecture staff of the short course judging schools conducted by the provincial department of agriculture, where he has done excellent work. He has the ability to state his views concisely and clearly, and the man who tries to run on him when it comes right down to cases and brass tacks in the judging arena needs to have his wits about him if he wants to get away without Bryce and the crowd having the laugh. Joviality will carry a man almost anywhere; balanced by shrewdness and dry humor, it is all-compelling.

Bryce Wright and his relative, John A. Turner, were chief among those who laid the groundwork for Clydesdale away in the province of Alberta. They have been at it for twenty-five years, striving strenuously for the interests of the breed, with Bryce's expansive form always well to the fore among the strivers. To be big, to be good natured, to be Scotch, to live where the Rockies rear their everlasting peaks into the blue ether; to love good stock and to have the respect of men, these are things worth striving for; aye, worth living for. Scotland has contributed more than cattle and horses to the up-building of the live-stock industry of the Canadian West. Strange, when one comes to consider it, how large is the number of Scotch, or men of Scotch descent, whose names are to be written first in the record of those who have had a hand in the making of our live-stock history. May their numbers never grow less.

Feeding Calves

W. W. Harper, Alta., writes as follows: I plan to have my calves dropped in the fall. I feed them new milk for one month, and then gradually change to skim milk, which is continued until the calves are five months old. By that time it is spring and the calves are turned out to grass, and there is no trouble with them during the busy seeding season. When about two months old the calves are taught to eat whole oats, commencing with about one teacupful per calf and gradually increasing to two cupfuls each night and morning. They have hay in front of them all the time, and are given a few cut roots once a day. This ration is kept up until they go on the grass. They go out in good flesh, carry their calf flesh all summer, and come in in the fall in splendid shape to stand the winter, being nearly a year old. This year I sold my heifer calves when about ten months old, making baby beef of them. At this age they sold at very profitable prices.

Hints on Keeping Sheep

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The best way to winter sheep is to have all the buildings fenced round with sheep fencing and let the sheep run in say, three or four acres. If you have a place they can run in for shelter, leave the door open so that they can go in and out as they please. You will find them in only in a bad blizzard. A gentle storm of snow will not drive them in. They will get a beautiful coat of snow on their backs, which will keep them warm, and they are very careful not to shake it off until snow ceases. When snow ceases they will soon shake it off.

It is most necessary to keep the place they go in clean, and watch their feet. On the soft snow and straw there is no wear on their feet as when on clean ground in summer. The hoofs will grow, curl in and get full of manure, the result of which will be foot-rot, a bad disease. To avoid this you must watch them and when in this form cut their feet off flat before harm is done.

A little hay or green oat sheaves is good feed. A good stack of wheat straw as it falls from the machine is fine feed for sheep. Farmers who know little about sheep often feed grain when it is not required. The study should be to keep a breeding flock in fair, healthy condition, and not get them too fat, or you will have no luck. It is a noted fact in the old country where herds and flocks are kept up to such a fat state for the show ground, they are never so fortunate in breeding as those kept in fair condition. My advice is "Take the happy medium," which excels in so many cases. My son has about fifty, and a fine little flock they are. His house is in the center of his land, and is enclosed with buildings with wire fencing, about four acres, from which he can let his sheep or cattle in to any field on the farm. This is the way to keep your place free from weeds. You could hunt a mouse round your house and buildings all summer.

Man.

JOHN L. WALKER.

Conventions in British Columbia

In British Columbia arrangements are being made for conventions, institute work and short courses in the interests of farming in general and live stock in particular. M. A. Jull, live-stock commissioner, announces that short courses in stock judging will be held at Duncans, December 14, and Comox, December 19 and 20. This is the first time such courses have been put on in British Columbia. Others will be held after the new year.

Dairymen's, stock breeders' and poultrymen's conventions will be held at Victoria, January 4, 5 and 6, respectively. On the evening of the 5th a joint banquet will be held. Competent authorities who can give interesting and helpful addresses are being secured for that week.

Cooking Does Not Pay

To learn the value of cooking feed for live stock, extensive trials were made at the North Dakota Experiment Station in feeding hogs and cattle raw feed and cooked feed. It was found that more pounds of grain were made from a given amount of feed when fed raw. Potatoes were an exception, as they gave the best returns when cooked.

* * *

In the small space of three years (1907-1909) the imports of flour into England from the United States have fallen by no less than 2,800,000 cwts., those from Austria-Hungary by 322,000 cwts., and those from France by 189,000 cwts. Whilst the imports from these and other countries are either stationary or are showing a gradual decline year by year, it is gratifying to Canadian millers to learn that on the other hand, the imports of flour from the Dominion show a material increase, having risen from 1,430,420 cwts. in 1907 to 2,059,400 cwts. in 1909.—Trade and Commerce Report.



PURE-BRED WEST HIGHLAND BULL AT THE HIGHLAND RANCH, OWNED BY CAPTAIN WATSON.

Farm

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

December 7.—Our Christmas number comes out on this date. It will be bigger and better than ever. Perhaps friends and readers of this department can spend their time to advantage discussing with their neighbors the merits or demerits of *The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal*. If they knew what this special number, as well as the ordinary issues, are like no doubt they would become regular subscribers. It might be well also to place an order for an extra copy or two to be sent to friends.

December 14.—How have you built and equipped your workshop in which general blacksmithing and repairing is done? Discuss cost of providing this convenience and approximate saving per year. What advice have you to offer to newcomers along the line of having a workshop on the farm?

December 21.—How do you manage, feed and care for the boar in winter and summer? If kept for public service, what suggestions have you to offer as to his use, fee to charge, etc.?

December 28.—Should the boy who proposes to be a farmer be trained as an up-to-date farmer capable of taking part in discussions at public meetings and holding positions in public life? What can be done to overcome the scarcity of labor on the farm that makes it necessary for him to work from early morning until late night when he is too tired to read or study, or do anything to remove the picture of hard work to get more land and make more money. Too many farm boys are "old men" at 18 or 20 years.

* * *

Letters in reply to the topic for discussion this week appear in the "Horticulture" department on page 1725.

Manitoba's Annual Report

A 96-page report of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration reached the office of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE on Tuesday morning of last week—at least six months later than it should appear. A two page introduction, followed by eight pages of figures showing crop statistics, dairy products, live stock and expenditure for farm buildings summarizes the year's work.

The fourth annual report of the advisory board of Manitoba Agricultural College covers four pages. The superintendent of dairying takes up five pages to give a report and a list of cheese factories and creameries. The provincial noxious weeds inspector gives a report covering the work done in the province in the place found on two pages. Seven pages give details from the chief game guardian. The work of the live stock associations is placed on four pages, and that of the horticultural society on three.

The remaining 57 pages are devoted to cattle brands, stallion registration, immigration, weather data, vital statistics, etc. Those wish-

TEN DOLLARS FOR AN ANSWER

We want readers to outline for us a system of farm bookkeeping that is simple enough for the average man to follow and efficient enough to show at the end of the year all that needs to be shown to let a farmer know how his affairs stand. We want those writing to explain clearly the handling of each part of their system, to send us samples of the principal accounts opened; in brief, to outline fully how they keep their farm books. For the best system received we will pay TEN DOLLARS, and for the second best, FIVE DOLLARS in cash. Copy should be in our hands before December 19. The first prize system will be published in *The Farmer's Advocate* of December 28.

ing a copy of the report can have one by applying to the department of agriculture and immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

Shrunken Wheat for Seed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have noticed articles in your paper on the value of frozen wheat for seed. Can you tell me if shrunken wheat that was not frozen, but cut on the green side, will act the same as the frozen wheat? I cut my wheat on the green side. I was afraid of frost. I capped the shocks, but we had no frost for ten days or two weeks after it was cut and capped. Some of the wheat is quite full, and some is not more than half full. How do you think the half-filled kernel will do for seed? —ALBERTA READER.

Ans.—Grain that has not been fully matured never does as well for seed as grain that has ripened in the head. It makes little difference whether the lack of maturity is due to the grain being cut a little on the green side or whether it is caused by the immature grain being touched by frost. In the average number of cases results from the use of shrunken seed will not be as satisfactory as from plump, well ripened seed. This has been proved time and again by our experimental stations and practical farmers. Sometimes one may get a satisfactory crop from seed that is frozen or has been cut green and is shrunken, but seed of this kind cannot stand any serious setback to the crop that comes from it. It hasn't the strength to throw up a vigorous second growth in case the first growth is cut off by a spring frost. In all cases it is advisable to use the best seed obtainable. There are dangers enough besetting the crop after it gets properly started—drought, insects, weeds and frost—so that one cannot afford to run any chances in not getting it started into strong, vigorous growth.

At the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, experiments in the use of plump, small plump, shrunken and broken wheat, for seed, have been conducted for a number of years, and results indicate conclusively that it does not pay to use anything but the largest and plumpest kernels for seed. While occasionally the difference was not very marked, in the average of a number of years, the use of large, choice seed paid.

Records for gardening in Manitoba were all broken recently when Alex. Rowley, a prominent farmer residing a mile south of Selkirk, on the east side of the Red River, received a check for \$250, in payment of his crop of mammoth turnips, raised last summer on a plot of land less than an acre in extent. Mr. Rowley's turnips ran to extreme size, many of them weighing from 17 to 21 pounds each, and one specimen tipping the scales at 22½ pounds. We have not seen the turnips, but have the details on good authority.

Crop Summerfallowed Land

In a letter to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE recently the Jensen Ranching Co. say that in recent years they have found that wheat can be grown in Alberta quite successfully, even when the year is as dry as this has been. They have found it the safest plan to farm summerfallowed land only as it retains the moisture and has more strength to produce a crop in either dry or wet seasons than spring plowing. In seven years they have not failed to get a fairly good crop.

Making Concrete Fence Posts

Cement is put to a number of uses these days. For several years attention has been paid to concrete fence posts. Some manufacturers have made them round, square and three-cornered and of various sizes. Some recommend posts larger at the base than at the top. Molds are prepared in which posts are made by simply pouring or by tamping in the concrete mixture composed usually of one part of cement to three or four of sand and gravel. Reinforcements, generally of twisted wire, are used to add to the strength.

The Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station after making numerous experiments, arrived at the following conclusions:

Poured posts are easier to make than tamped ones. They are somewhat more expensive because one mold will make but one poured post per day, while the same mold may be used for making as many tamped posts as the builder can mix and tamp in the same time.

According to the tests made poured posts are a little over 25 per cent. stronger than tamped ones of the same size, mixture and reinforcement.



THIS PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN LAST SUMMER ON THE JENSEN RANCHING CO.'S FARM, SHOWS THAT CROPS WERE NOT A FAILURE IN THE MAGRATH DISTRICT

Poured posts are not so porous as the tamped ones and are therefore more nearly waterproof, thus making them better able to withstand the action of frost and alkali.

The poured post is enough better in every respect to justify its construction and use in preference to the tamped one.

Most commercial molds make a post which tapers from the base to the top, but the most economical mold is one which casts a post as large as the ground line as at the base, tapering from the ground line to the top.

The best form of post is one which is equally strong from all directions. The square, or round post, fulfills this requirement. The triangular post does not meet the requirements because it cannot be economically constructed so as to be equally strong from all directions.

To be economical the amount of reinforcement should be in proportion to the size of the post and strength of the mixture.

The material used for reinforcement should be strong, light and rough enough to permit the mixture to get a firm grip upon it. It should be very rigid, with little or no tendency to spring or stretch.

The smooth reinforcement tends to slip, even if hooked at the ends.

Two or more wires twisted together make a satisfactory reinforcement as can be obtained.

Crimped wire tends to straighten and thereby breaks pieces out of the post at the point of greatest stress.

The reinforcement should be placed in each corner of the post at a depth of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from the surface.

The posts should be cured in the shade for at least 60 days, the first 30 days of which they should be sprinkled daily.

Rye Culture

Rye is a cereal crop very infrequently found in the Canadian Northwest. The attention not given to wheat has gone first to oats and then in some sections to barley and flax. However, where an attempt has been made to grow rye, the result has not been failure. Some now grow it for pasture or forage crop.

The agricultural Experiment Station of Minnesota recently sent out a bulletin prepared by the department of agriculture and farm management in which this crop was treated at length. Since conditions in prairie Canada do not differ greatly we give excerpts so that if any of our readers think of growing rye they can guide themselves to a certain degree by what has been done in the state to the south.

The bulletin says:

Two classes of rye are recognized, namely, "Spring" and "Winter." The spring rye is but little grown in Minnesota, owing to the fact that it does not yield well, and also because other

spring grains are more popular. Winter rye is grown quite extensively, and the discussion here offered relates to that crop.

Rye is sometimes called the "grain of poverty," because better adapted to poor soils and unfavorable climates than the other cereals. While rye will thrive on poor soil, and yields well on light, sandy land, it should not be assumed that it does best on that kind of soil. Rye will respond as readily in yield to good tillage and good soil as any of the grain crops. A black loam, clay loam or sandy loam is especially favorable. Good drainage is necessary to successful rye growing.

The seed-bed should be prepared by plowing the land as early in the summer as the previous crop can be removed. August 1st is none too early. After plowing, the land should be immediately gone over with a harrow, disk or other suitable implement. It is important that the furrow slice be made compact and reduced to fine tilth before it has had time to dry out. The surface soil should be stirred frequently enough before sowing to prevent the growth of weeds.

The seed should be sown with a disc or shoe drill, rather than with a broadcast seeder. If sown 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep there will be less danger of winter-killing. For a grain crop, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre is regarded as sufficient seed; although if the variety used is a large-kernelled one, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels is advisable. Where the crop is desired for fall pasture, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre should be sown. It may be put in any time, from August 20th to October 1st, depending on the location and the purpose for which it is to be used. For fall pasture it should be sown between August 20th and September 10th, the earlier seeding being preferable. For grain only, September 1st to 15th is regarded as a more favorable time. Seldom should the crop be sown later than September 20th for any purpose.

After sowing, the rye crop will need but little care until harvest time. If the crop has been sown early, for pasturage during the fall and is to be left for a grain crop, it should not be allowed to make fall growth enough to form heads. Close pasturage will prevent such a tendency. On land that is likely to be dry, it is good practice to go over the land in the spring with a light slant-tooth harrow, breaking the crust of the soil and forming a light dust mulch. No other crop serves better as a nurse crop than rye, and grass seed sown in the spring and covered with a harrow, as suggested, and protected against evaporation by the dust mulch it is almost sure to make a stand the following season.

Rye ripens in Minnesota between July 10th and 25th, slightly earlier than winter wheat or barley. It is handled with a self-binder, in the same fashion as other grains, and shocked in good sized round shocks. To secure the best quality of grain and straw, the shocks should be capped,

although this practice is not always followed. The rye straw sold for collar stuffing purposes in Minnesota is prepared by flailing out the grain. Where special markets for straight rye straw are being catered to, special threshing machines have been devised, which keep the straw straight during threshing without breaking it badly. Where the straw is used for bedding, the crop is threshed in the same way as other cereal crops.

Ordinarily, rye takes the place of wheat, oats or barley in the rotation of crops. It is a grain crop, and calls for about the same class of elements as other grain crops, and with practically the same effect on the soil. It is one of the best crops with which to seed down land to grass or clover, on account of being removed from the land so early in the season. It is especially useful in rotations designed to restrict or eradicate noxious weeds. Rye is removed from the land by July 20th to August 1st, thus giving the months of August, September and October for the bare fallow and cultivation found so effective in killing quack grass, Canadian and sow thistles. Followed by a corn crop, it is especially effective where thorough methods of cultivation are practiced.

Dairy

Big Prices For Raw Cream

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In my opinion dairying can be carried on in the winter at a good profit. At that period of the year labor is cheap and dairy products are high and there is no work to be done on the land. This last fact enables a farmer to give practically his whole attention to his cows, so that dairying will thus be carried on as a part of the routine of the farm and not just as a chore. Cows, too, that have been milking during the winter usually give an increased flow of milk when they get on the grass in the spring.

As to whether it is advisable to make butter at home or to ship cream, there surely cannot be any hesitation in saying that the best method is that which produces the greatest returns and requires the least labor. Whether it is better to go to the trouble of ripening cream and of churning it, and selling the product for 25c., or even as high as 30c. per pound of butter, or merely, on the other hand, to separate the cream, keep it sweet and get from 30c. to 35c. per pound of butterfat? The writer well remembers last year visiting with a prominent man from one of the large creameries some dairy farmers who had just shut down their cheese factory for the winter. One of these farmers, living within two miles of the railroad, on being asked whether he would ship in cream replied that he was going to make butter, and no amount of reasoning would change him from this purpose. He was being offered 32c. per pound of butterfat, and yet, however, preferred to get his wife to churn the cream into butter, which he sold for 25c. per pound. Thus on every 100 pounds of butter made by his wife he lost at least \$1.90, to say nothing of the labor of ripening and churning the cream.

The creamery is able to pay these higher prices for the raw material, because it turns out practically a uniform grade of butter, and butter, too, which is generally superior to that made by the average farmer. Some dairy butter, however, is sold for just as high prices as is creamery butter, but this is usually to private customers. In these cases it pays rather to make and sell butter than to ship cream.

In summing up, therefore, in favor of winter dairying, a farmer should grow as much of his feed as is possible and should feed his cattle good milk-producing foods. Find out the price paid for butterfat by any of the big creameries; compare it with the price obtained for one's butter, and if the creamery will pay 5c. more per pound of butterfat than one can obtain for a pound of butter, then patronize the creamery and make greater returns with less labor.

Man.

A. B. D.



HOME OF CHAS. M. JONES, A PIONEER OF THE CARMAN DISTRICT

Field Notes

Union of Manitoba Municipalities

The seventh annual convention of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities was held at St. Boniface on November 23rd, 24th and 25th. It was conceded to be the largest and the best convention yet held in the history of the union. Delegates were present from almost every municipality in the province. Many questions of utmost and great importance came before the convention and many splendid and practical addresses were delivered by experienced and practical speakers, well versed on the various subjects taken in hand.

J. F. C. Menlove, the retiring president, occupied the chair, and he directed the course of discussion throughout the various sessions. His annual report was a somewhat lengthy one, enumerating the progress and the importance of the work being performed by the union.

He stated that the previous convention at Portage la Prairie had terminated most successfully and that throughout the year many of the motions and sentiments voiced at that convention had had their effect, the object for which they were designed.

He reported on some of the results obtained from those resolutions and requests. It was requested that the noxious weeds act should be amended so that the municipalities would be allowed to keep the fines imposed under that act to assist them in defraying the expenses of enforcing the same. This in the wisdom of the committee on agriculture was not allowed.

The requested amendment to the charity aids act, giving power to the municipalities to recover hospital fees from public ward patients summarily before a justice of the peace is now law, but does not apply to female patients.

The amendment to the charity aids act requiring that a public ward patient whom the municipality is to be held responsible for, must be employed in that municipality if not a resident for one month by a ratepayer, has become law.

The amendment of giving power to unincorporated municipalities or villages to purchase land for park purposes was granted. The collection of taxes, the cost of well-boring and well-boring machinery has been allowed. The important requests, particularly from the rural municipalities surrounding the large cities to have the same powers for local improvements as enjoyed by urban communities has been granted and an act passed covering the whole question.

The appointment of a good roads commissioner had been asked for, and in compliance with that request a good roads or highway commissioner in the person of A. McGillivray has been appointed.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, John Carsdale, councillor of Blanshard, was also received at one of the early sessions. He reported good progress in the work of the union and dwelt on the fact that many privileges had been secured, one of which was the right given to farmers to take small spruce trees from the forest reserves. He reported the financial standing of the union extremely good.

There were many questions of importance passed upon, but none more important than the good roads question. Highway Commissioner McGillivray read a paper which was well received. He stated that there must be a standard system of construction, under supervision of first-class superintendents. Perfect drainage was also a most essential feature. Some definite policy must be adopted and a certain plan of improvement should be laid down and adhered to as closely as possible.

SPLIT-LOG DRAG FAVORED

In his address Mr. McGillivray paid tribute to the split-log drag, when he said:

"The split-log drag is an implement of great value in maintaining the surface of the roads, especially the earth roads. Its cheapness, simplicity of construction, and ease of operation make it suitable to existing conditions in this country at the present time. As pamphlets have already been sent out from the department of public works to the councils of the different municipalities illustrating its construction and operation, little need be mentioned here about it in respect of these points. In order to obtain the best results at a minimum outlay from the working of this drag, its application must be systematically undertaken and the road surface never permitted to remain in a broken state for any length of time. In the spring season and after continued rain storms these naturally become rutted by the wheels of vehicles, and if left in this condition these ruts form receptacles for the water from the next succeeding storm, and render them more susceptible to the cutting action of even the lightest vehicle, and so on until the radius of the highest wheel becomes the measure of their depth or the road becomes a regular mire. Now, if these ruts were filled in after the frost has left the ground in the spring and after rains, this difficulty would be obviated and the roads kept in a constantly passable condition, without the expense of costly repairs, which must certainly follow its neglect.

"In order to successfully perform its work the drag should be applied when the soil is wet, but not

too sticky. Hence a large mileage of roads will obviously require treatment about the same time, and to work every mile to the best advantage a large number of drags must be employed. It seems, then, that the most practicable solution of the difficulty would be for a number of farmers resident along the different highways to undertake this work and for each to devote an hour or two with a man and team on a day after continuous rains, when it could be most advantageously performed on the portions of the roads most conveniently situated, and to receive a reasonable remuneration for their time and labor. An hour's work on one drag should accomplish the desired result on a mile and a half or two miles of road, if worked at the proper time."

Reeve Henderson, president of the Manitoba Good Roads Association, addressed the convention on the importance of the roads question, and dwelt on the necessity of an educational movement among the farmers and municipalities in order to show the



M. D. WORDEN, TEACHER AT VANSKOY, SASK.

He is responsible for an innovation into rural schools. On November 4th a seed fair and judging classes were held. A large crowd turned out and the children were enthusiastic.

benefits to be obtained. Mr. Henderson presented a series of resolutions which it was proposed to submit to the government.

DISCUSS TAXATION SYSTEM

The rebate system of taxes came up and was discussed at length. The resolution read: That the rebate of ten per cent. on taxes be done away with, and that taxes be put on a straight basis. Any taxes not paid by December 15 should have a penalty of ten per cent. additional added. It was moved that this resolution be approved, but it was most vigorously opposed by John Seator, of Daly.

Major Adolph, of Brandon, offered as a compromise that those who wished should be allowed to retain the old system, and those who wished to do away with the rebate system should also be allowed to do so.

The compromise carried unanimously.

HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE

The second day of the convention opened with a paper prepared by Dr. R. M. Simpson, chairman of the provincial board of health. He stated that in the United States 10,000,000 people were suffering from syphilitic diseases, and that 7,000,000 were suffering from forms of venereal diseases. These terrific scourges were the chief cause of degeneracy and depopulation in that country, as in Canada. There were always 350,000 people sick in the United States from typhoid fever and 500,000 sick from tuberculosis. The deaths from the latter disease totalled 200,000 a year in the United States.

Dr. Simpson stated that the municipalities were not paying nearly enough attention to the question of public health. Some of them did not pay their health officer more than \$25 per year. He was the most important official that a municipality had. The need of good water was emphasized, and it was pointed out that the province had made provision for testing the water free of cost. Water was easily contaminated from closets, and the receptacles used in farm privies should be constructed with the utmost care. Dr. Simpson gave specific directions with reference to the steps which should be taken to prevent disease and dealt at some length with the dangers connected with the entrance of the fly into residences. He emphasized the need of screens and the removal of filth from the neighborhood of the house.

The resolution dealing with a phase of the noxious weed question was number ten on the list, and the proposition made in it was that power should be given to the municipalities to enter on a farm and plow down the weeds in case the owner of the property failed to deal with them in a proper manner. At the present time the municipalities have the power to cut, rake and burn, but have not the power to plow down.

The request for this additional power came from the southwestern portion of the province and the delegate explained that the trouble had arisen in the case of non-residents, whose farms were at times in a deplorable state. It was alleged that there were cases where nothing but plowing was satisfactory. Many delegates spoke on the matter, and it was maintained that in many cases plowing would do much more harm than good and that the cost would be excessive. Noxious Weed Inspector O'Malley spoke on the subject, opposing the change, and the resolution was laid on the table.

MILK INSPECTION

The work of milk inspectors of Winnipeg came in for some criticism, and a resolution was introduced to provide that the work of inspecting the dairies of the province should be done by the municipality in which the dairy was located. Representative Mager, of St. Vital, stated that there was a feeling in his municipality that the dairy inspectors from Winnipeg were favoring the dairyman who dealt with the large dealers and that the independent dealers suffered. Representative Henderson, of Kildonan, said that a case had been reported to him, where, as was alleged, a dairyman had been the victim of an inspector. The inspection amounted to a persecution, and it appeared that this Winnipeg official was seeking to put the dairyman in question completely out of business. Chairman Menlove called attention to the fact that the proposal would affect every town and village in the province, and that it would relate not only to the milk supply, but also to the meat supply. The resolution was defeated, no one voting for it.

Another resolution which affects the railways of the province was one dealing with the losses sustained by farmers and others from fires which were caused by locomotives. Farmers complained that when their crops were burned, it was useless to enter an action against the railway companies, however

(Continued on Page 1717)



PUPILS AND THEIR PARENTS WERE GATHERED AT VANSKOY SCHOOL TO ATTEND THE FIRST SEED FAIR ORGANIZED BY A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER IN CANADA

M. A. C. Students Fifth

The student judging team representing Manitoba Agricultural College at the Chicago competition last Saturday did not stand at the top of the list. However, they were not disgraced, and secured the middle position in nine colleges competing. Fifth is not so bad for a young institution making a first effort in such company as lines up at Chicago every year. Even the great Ames College of Iowa, now possessors of several trophies, fell to third position on Saturday, while the Ontario institution at Guelph, a team from which won the bronze bull by ranking highest in 1906, 1907 and 1908, went down to seventh place.

When it was all over, the totals given were: Missouri, 5,379 points; Nebraska, 5,129; Iowa



A. J. MCMILLAN.

Senior student at M.A.C., who was first in individual standing at South St. Paul and seventh in a class of 45 at Chicago. He was brought up among choice stock in Ontario county, Ont., and came west in 1905, going to Griswold. When M.A.C. opened in 1906 he enrolled, and college training developed his stock judging ability until he is perhaps the strongest man in the student body. For two years he has managed a big farm in Saskatchewan, and an article from his pen dealing with extensive farming with horse power will appear in our Christmas number next week.

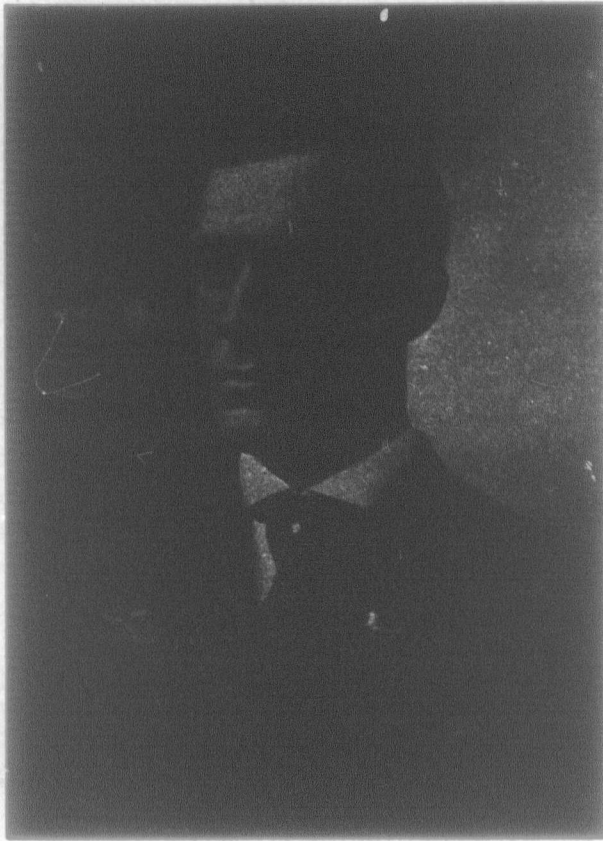
5,126; Texas, 5,114; Manitoba, 4,992; Ohio, 4,951; Ontario, 4,883; Kansas, 4,735; Kentucky, 4,720. This shows Manitoba's five students to have a total 387 points below the winners, but when it is considered that several classes of horses, cattle, sheep and swine are included in the competition, this is not a serious beating. In cattle and horses, the Manitobans stood third and fourth respectively. However, as usually is the case with Canadian judges at American competitions, a low standing was made in swine classes, because of the fact that they are unfamiliar with lard types that are brought in for scrutiny.

The prowess of the Missouri team is shown by the



E. W. JONES

His entire training was received in Manitoba. On a farm near Carman his father keeps good stock. In the senior class at M.A.C. he always did consistent work. In stock-judging contests in the West he has won highest honors. His services also have been in demand at local shows.



PROF. W. H. PETERS

He graduated from Ames College, Iowa, in 1908, and has been at the head of the Animal Husbandry Department in Manitoba Agricultural College. The five students who won at South St. Paul and came fifth at Chicago were trained by him.

fact that they held the first three places in individual standing. A. J. McMillan, the Manitoba student, who was first at South St. Paul, held seventh place at Chicago, and F. W. Crawford fell into twelfth position.

Missouri College has sent consistently strong teams for a few years past. Nebraska team was trained



J. COCHRANE SMITH

Experiences in Bonnie-Scotland made him keen on selection of all kinds of stock, particularly Clydesdales and Shorthorns. From Inverness he came to Canada in 1903 and for some time served as hired man at Cartwright. He also spent a couple of seasons in North Dakota and Montana. Since entering college he has acted as judge at local fairs and last summer was connected with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

by an Ames graduate of the same year as Professor Peters. The work of Professor Kennedy, of Ames, is well known. However, men who graduated under him are now coming into the limelight.

Too much credit cannot be given to Prof. W. H. Peters and his five men. They have shown older colleges that the young institution of the Canadian West must be reckoned with.

Direct Legislation

A Manitoba federation for direct legislation was organized last week in Winnipeg, and a campaign throughout the province in the interests of this introduction into Canadian governments is promised before many weeks have passed. T. A. Crerar was in the chair and representatives attended from the Royal Templars of Temperance, the Grain Growers' Association, the Trades and Labor Council and the Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values.

A constitution was drafted and officers elected as follows: Hon. president, J. H. Ashdown; president, Dr. J. N. Hutchinson; 1st vice-president, Donald

Forrester; 2nd vice-president, John Kennedy; secretary, S. J. Farmer; treasurer, R. L. Scott. An executive committee was selected comprising delegates from the organizations represented as follows: R. McKenzie, W. W. Buchanan, C. Czerwinski, R. S. Ward, D. A. Warner, T. J. Dixon and D. E. Peddie. In addition the following were chosen as an advisory board: R. A. Bonnar, T. A. Crerar, A. W. Puttee, R. L. Richardson, A. M. Fraser, H. McKenzie, J. D. Hunt and G. F. Chipman.

Manitoba Weed Bulletin

The second bulletin issued by the Manitoba Agricultural College deals with twelve noxious weeds. Professors S. A. Bedford and C. H. Lee are the writers, while elegant illustrations showing the weeds under discussion have been secured through the courtesy



F. W. CRAWFORD

He is a straight Manitoban from Chater. In the senior M.A.C. class he has made good progress. At South St. Paul he was second man and at Chicago twelfth.

of G. H. Clark, seed commissioner at Ottawa, and Norman Criddle, of Treesbank, Man.

The use of absolutely clean seed and thorough cultivation with up-to-date farm implements are urged, special attention being called to the spring-tooth cultivator. Weeders and tilling harrows also are discussed. The importance of the summerfallow, too, is not overlooked.

Descriptions of plant and seed, as well as methods of combatting and eradicating, are given for wild oat, perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, charlock or wild mustard, stinkweed or field pennycress, couch or quack grass, great ragweed or king head, ball mustard, false flax, daniel, purple cockle and pepper grass.

Copies of the bulletin can be had by writing Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.



A. BLACKSTOCK

The only member of the stock judging team who does not belong to the senior year. His work in class and at stock judging contests in the West gave him a place on the team. He is a Western boy, formerly of Gladstone, Man., but later of Ovens town, Sask. Recently he bought land at Paynton. He has done institute work in Saskatchewan.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Last week furnished nothing startling in any of the markets. Wheat advanced a little in the middle of the week and fell off again shortly, and on Saturday fell about two cents.

When last week's market opened in Winnipeg grain exchange there was a smart decline in wheat, although cables were higher and there was a decrease in Canadian visible.

Table with columns: Country, Last week, Previous week, Last year. Rows include Canada, Europe, United States and Canada, and World's stock increase.

Table with columns: Country, 1910, 1909, 1908. Rows include American, Russian, Danube, India, Argentine, Australia, and Chili.

Table with columns: Wheat, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, Feed 1, Feed 2, Oats, No. 2 White, No. 3 White, Extra 1 feed, Extra 2 feed, Barley, No. 3, No. 4, Flax, No. 1 N.W.

Table with columns: November, December, May. Rows include Winnipeg Options, Oats, and Flax.

Table with columns: November, December, May. Rows include Winnipeg Options, Oats, and Flax.

Table with columns: November, December, May. Rows include Liverpool, Cash, and Options.

Table with columns: December, May, July. Rows include American Options, Chicago, and Minneapolis.

Table with columns: December, May. Rows include New York, Duluth, and Duluth Flax.

WHEAT OUTLOOK
There is increasing tendency to look for advancing prices for wheat. European markets were considerably stronger last week; in fact, have been gaining strength for some time.

levels and depend upon the cereal going up almost at once. It is a noteworthy fact, too, that the low point that wheat touches each time it sags isn't quite so low as the last with each succeeding fluctuation.

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Russian shipments, Danubian. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Russian shipments, and Danubian.

FOREIGN CROPS
United Kingdom, Holland and Belgium—The wet weather still continues and there are some complaints heard regarding delay in seeding.

Receipts of livestock were about normal for this time of year. Quotations for cattle were uncertain. However, the trend was to a slight decline.

There has been but few export cattle on the market this week. The offerings in this class were so limited that they were sold in with the mixed butchering grades.

We quote prices as follows, delivered, fed and watered:
Best export steers, \$4.75 to \$5.00
Fair to good export steers, 4.40 to 4.60

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On Wednesday J. Armstrong Drexel broke the world's aviation record for height, soaring until his barograph registered 9,970 feet.

Dr. Hawley H. Crippen was hanged on Wednesday, for the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore. The Times published what they claimed was a confession, but the authorities deny that such confession was made.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg.

Table listing various farm products and their prices, including cream, butter, cheese, eggs, live poultry, meats, hides, and hay.

CHICAGO

Cattle—beeves, \$4.50 and \$7.35; Western steers, \$4.25 and \$6.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.35 and \$5.70; cows and heifers, \$2.25 and \$6.35; calves, \$7.25 to \$9.25.

Events of the Week

The Y. M. C. A. of Winnipeg collected \$354,000 to build and equip two new buildings in the city.

By the terms of the measure introduced into the Alberta legislature by Premier Sifton, the province will guarantee the bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.

Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ending November 24 amounted to \$28,193,311, or a gain of \$2,799,978 over the same week a year ago.

A rebellion threatens in Brazil. The sailors on two Brazilian battleships at Rio Janerio, mutinied because they were not being paid, seized the vessels and started to shell the city.

British suffragettes are becoming active again. Premier Asquith was stormed in his residence, and another member of the cabinet assaulted on the street by mobs of women, fired by the blood lust of female suffrage.

The political outlook in England is unchanged. Parliament is expected to be dissolved at any moment. There is a possibility that in recognition of the strong feeling shown by the country the lords may accept the reform of the Upper House proposed by the government.

On Wednesday J. Armstrong Drexel broke the world's aviation record for height, soaring until his barograph registered 9,970 feet.

The Rugby team from the University of Toronto, went to Hamilton, Ont., on Saturday and beat the Hamilton Tigers by sixteen points to seven, thereby winning the Canadian championship for the second successive year.

Dr. Hawley H. Crippen was hanged on Wednesday, for the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore. The Times published what they claimed was a confession, but the authorities deny that such confession was made.

On Thursday Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that there would be a Dominion Forestry Convention in Quebec city during the last week in January.

HOME JOURNAL

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

The socialistic tendencies of the Fisher administration in Australia are to have full scope in an experimental fashion. An area is to be specially set apart wherein the teachings of Socialists will be put into operation and the results carefully watched. Great interest, naturally, has been aroused by the proposed experiment.

Dr. James Morris, who was one of the oldest medical practitioners in Scotland, died recently at Donfermline. When he celebrated his jubilee as a doctor some ten years ago he made this statement: "During my fifty years in practice I have attended 50,000 patients, administered chloroform 10,000 times with absolute immunity from fatal results, had 5,000 births (1,000 consecutive cases without a death), made about 1,000,000 visits, and travelled about 500,000 miles."

Keep the Teeth In

When we were young dentists were luxuries intended only for the rich, or at least for grown-ups. Children only went to the dentist after a week's crying with the toothache, and then the only course considered at all was to pull the offending member. Filling a child's temporary teeth or taking steps to prevent their decay was looked upon as flying in the face of nature, for were not these teeth to come out any way in the course of a few years? The fact that all the care devoted to the temporary teeth was bread cast upon the waters, to return with the permanent set, never occurred to anybody.

But we are wiser now, and parents watch carefully for the first signs of decay. A dentist's child practice is a surprisingly large proportion of his clientele. The importance of the preservation of the teeth is recognized not only for their own sake, but because uncared for molars mean so many evils hitherto not connected with them in people's minds—bad hearing, defective breathing, unpleasant breath, imperfect mastication of food, disturbed stomachs caused by swallowing poorly chewed food and particles of decayed tooth, puny and undeveloped bodies resulting from malnutrition.

So important is this matter considered to be that in the larger cities it is made a civic matter. Parents are not trusted to do it. Good teeth have a deal to do with the making of a good citizen, so dentists are sent to the schools to examine and repair the teeth of the pupils, free of charge to those unable to pay for the work.

In Toronto the work is just beginning, and a preliminary examination discloses some startling

conditions. In one class of thirty pupils in the Elizabeth street school (one of the poorer quarters) no child had less than eight cavities in the temporary teeth, and one boy of six had twenty holes in his twenty teeth. He was a puny, stunted child whose food was doing him no good. Another boy had four or five abscesses, and his whole body was broken out in pimples in an effort of nature to get rid of the poison spread from them through his whole body. A little girl's teeth were so bad that she could not close her mouth, and only one child possessed normal powers of mastication.

Melton Prior, of the London Illustrated News, the doyen of English war artist correspondents, the sketcher of a hundred battles, the hero of twenty four campaigns, and the seven-time wounded champion of journalism, died Nov. 2nd. The graphic pen and pencil of this veteran journalist and artist have held the world enthralled for thirty-seven years.

Melton Prior was, like Stevens and W. T. Maud of the Graphic, locked up in Ladysmith from the beginning of the siege, and he saw it through—four months and a day—and then went by the first boat to Cape Town, and up to Bloombfontein and Pretoria with Lord Roberts.

Maurice Maeterlinck, the "Belgian Shakespeare," is grievously worried over this problem: whether to accept nomination for a chair in the

French Academy and thereby become an "Immortal," or to remain a loyal subject of King Albert. For none other but native born or naturalized Frenchmen are eligible for election to this illustrious brotherhood of literateurs.

While coveting the honor, and being urged by his friends to "go in and win," M. Maeterlinck hesitates because of his regard for the opinion of his compatriots. The Belgians, he thinks, would denounce him as a tuft-hunter and traitor to his fatherland if he bought membership of the "Forty" at the price of his nationality.

A petrified forest, covering an area of one hundred square miles has existed for centuries, near Billings, in Arizona. Thousands and thousands of petrified logs strew the ground and represent beautiful shades of pink, purple, red, gray, blue and yellow. One of the stone trees spans a gulf 40 feet wide.

London's Lord Mayor-elect, Sir Vezey Strong, is the first "teetotal" chief magistrate in the 700 years' history of his office.

His anti-alcoholic prejudice naturally raises interesting questions in connection with the lavish entertainment that is obligatory upon every Lord Mayor—and it is distinctly convivial entertaining, too. At the innumerable banquets at which the Lord Mayor presides, the health of the King is invariably honored—usually in champagne—even if there are no other toasts.

Fortunately for Sir Vezey Strong, the late King Edward issued an official permit for his health to be drunk at public banquets in "soft drinks," and his successor, George V., has "O. K'd" this indulgence. So, like the German Emperor, who, although not a teetotaler, finds it prudent to take only soft drinks at banquets, the Lord Mayor will honor the toast of "The King" in ginger ale.

Abbotsford, the famous home of Sir Walter Scott, at Melrose, has been rented for the winter from Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, great grand-daughter of the poet.

Abbotsford is a residence of great historic interest for Sir Walter Scott was a collector of souvenirs of Scottish heroes during his early manhood. In the armory are weapons of every age in the history of the Scot, with pistols owned by Napoleon and Claverhouse. The armor of James IV. covers one wall, and near by hangs Montrose's sword, Rob Roy's guns, and clay-mores of '45.

The last suit of clothes worn by Sir Walter Scott, Queen Mary's seal, Balfour of Burleigh's snuff-box, a knitted purse made by Flora Macdonald, Robert Burns' toddy tumbler, and Napoleon's pen and dispatch case, are also Abbotsford possessions.

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear Lord who loveth us
He made and loveth all.

—Coleridge.

Battle Hymn Of The Republic

It has been given to few men or women in history to leave behind them such a memorial as Julia Ward Howe, who died at the advanced age of ninety-one has left in her great poem, beginning "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord." Written fifty years ago, when the Civil War was rending the United States, that poem, known though it is as the Battle Song of the Republic, is truly a heritage of the whole English-speaking world. In Sir Philip Sydney's famous phrase, it "stirs the blood like the sound of a trumpet." It is one of those great poems, rightly to be described as great deeds, which are of enduring value for their inspiring moral energy.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord ;
He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored ;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword :
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps ;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps ;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps ;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel :
"As ye deal with My contemners, so you with My grace shall deal ;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with His heel,
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat ;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat ;
O, be swift, my soul, to answer Him ! be jubilant, my feet !
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me ;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free.
While God is marching on.

—Written by Julia Ward Howe in 1862.

ONE BREAD AND ONE BODY

Editor "Hope's Quiet Hour": I am a reader of "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE," and enjoy Hope's Quiet Hour very much. May I ask a favor? Would you kindly in the near future deal with the subject: "Our Lord's teaching about the Supper."—Mart. 26: 26-29. Hoping and trusting for your explanation of these verses, I am, your friend. "LULU."

And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it, and break it, and gave to the disciples, and said, Take eat; this is My Body. And He took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave to them, saying, Drink ye all of it; for this is My blood of the new Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins. But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom.—S. Matt. xxvi.: 26 - 29.

In the letter given above, I am requested to explain these mysterious words. But that is a task far beyond my powers. For nearly two thousand years they have been studied prayerfully and carefully by many of the greatest men who have ever lived. The great sacrament of unity, intended to bind together in one communion and fellowship those who are—as St. Paul says—one bread and one body: "for we are all partakers of that one bread," has seemed to be a cause of endless strife. Some say that a miracle changes the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, and that there is no longer any bread or wine on the Table of the Lord. Though our Lord—after he said: "This is My blood"—called it "the fruit of the vine."

No, I can't explain the mystery; it is enough for me to believe it. We can't explain the lesser mystery of how dead things—such as bread or meat—become life to our bodies when we have eaten them. The life within us lays hold of them and transforms them into living flesh and blood, into muscles and nerves, into energy and thought and words. One person takes food and transforms it into music, another draws from it strength to plow the soil, another turns it into sermons or books. No one can tell how the miracle is done. We know that our bodies will grow weak and die without food, we know that the dead food is our life, therefore we eat it in faith—and God does the rest.

Can't we do the same in spiritual things? All through the centuries the noblest and holiest of God's saints have drawn life and power from the mysterious "Lord's Supper." Round it are gathered to-day all that is glorious in music and beauty, and yet the sacrament itself is absolutely simple. Like Naaman, the Syrian leper, who was willing to do a "great thing" to be cured, and yet scorned the prophet's command to do such a simple thing as to wash himself—people are willing to think that great efforts of their own can cure them of the disease of sin, but they scorn the simple remedy which God has commanded. If sin were a disease that man could cure, he might struggle his hardest, and then congratulate himself on his success; but it is not so. We are helpless to cure ourselves. The most respectable Christian is as helpless—in his own strength—as a degraded out-cast. As we draw life for our bodies from God, and can only breathe or work as He gives us power, so we must also draw our spiritual life from Him.

If we go to Him for life, we must accept it in the way He offers. Either we believe He is speaking the truth or we do not believe. There is no middle course. He has said: "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink His blood, ye have no life in you. Whoso eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day. For My flesh is meat indeed, and My blood is drink indeed. He that eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, dwelleth in Me, and I in Him."—St. John vi.: 53-56.

He said these strange words, and then told the disciples how they might, in true spiritual reality, eat His flesh and drink His blood. If we call ourselves Christians, if we say we want the Life of God in our souls to give us spiritual power and holiness, and are not obeying the most solemn order of our chosen

Hope's Quiet Hour

Master, then how can we dare to say we believe His words to be true? By our disobedience, we are proving that we don't believe.

I know that people offer excuses. If you saw Christ standing in the church saying to all who are weary and heavy-laden: "Come unto Me!" would you take the trouble to hunt for an excuse which might sound good enough for Him to accept? Would you not gladly draw near to Him who can help you. Whose love for you made Him willingly endure torture, shame and death?

What if other communicants do not live as they should? To his own Master each disciple must give account. Christ is not asking you for your opinion of them—He can judge their case without your help. Has He ever once said that the bad behavior of one disciple is any excuse at all for the direct disobedience of another?

But if His spiritual Food has not helped some other people whom we know, how can we expect it to help us? Let us think of bodily food again. You healthy country people may draw strength from daily food which would kill a typhoid patient or injure a person with poor digestion.

The bread and wine in the Lord's Sup-

per are not magical gifts, they can never do us any good without our own co-operation. If you eat food and do not digest it, there is no life or power added to the body. It does harm. And if you dare to pretend to draw near to God by coming to the Lord's Supper without any desire to get rid of your sins, without any belief in Him, or with a heart burning with anger, malice or envy, then you are presumptuously asking for help which you do not want, and braving the wrath of God. To do such a wicked thing would indeed be, as St. Paul says, to eat and drink unworthily, and so be "guilty of the body and blood of the Lord."—1 Cor., xi: 27.

APPLES—A FOOD AND A CURE

In the presentation of this paper on the subject of apples, it is my purpose to present to you the value of this well known fruit and as an article of diet.

It is not many years since apples were regarded as a sort of thing to amuse children and keep them stuffed and still, but at the present time we are beginning to look into things, to study them and analyze them and especially is this true in regard to those articles used as food. It is not long since it was difficult to find scientific chemical analysis of such common articles of diet as apples, cabbage, turnips, etc.

A few words as to the composition of an ordinary apple, which is about as follows: Water, 85 per cent.; protein, .05 per cent.; mineral matter, .03 per

We should be guarded about using as food too much roughage, which would be as bad or worse than too little. It would take enormous quantities of apples or such foods to furnish the 2,000 calories of energy needed each day,

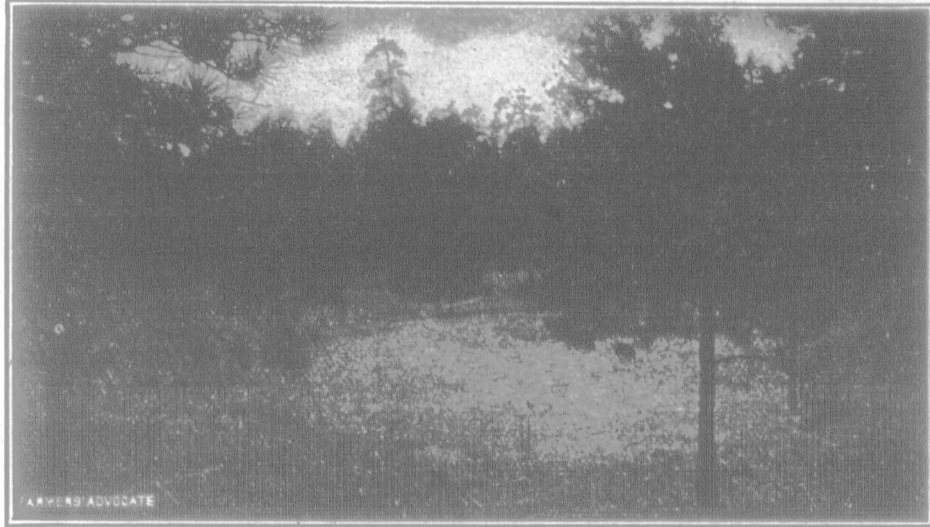
but it is necessary to add these foods of low values to obtain bulk in the diet just as horses are feed hay with their grain to make the diet bulky. For this purpose and particularly in these modern days when food supplies greatly concentrated are especially prepared, it is important that these bulky substances, such as apples, cabbage, etc., be added to the diet for the reasons above stated. One of the best and most wholesome of all fruits is the apple. There are other reasons why apples ought to be recommended as articles of diet by doctors and laity. They are easily digested, they are fresh foods, they supply mineral salts in abundance and also vegetable acids, which are exceedingly valuable; no apple eaters will ever have scurvy, nor will they have constipation, which has now become one of the great plagues that harass and worry the higher grades of our civilization.

I now come to one of the most important, if not the all-important, factors in the use of apples as a part of our dietary. I have tried to show that the apple is quite important, and especially so as an article of every-day diet. In fact, I think I have successfully proved this fact, and I am now going to prove that it is of still further and greater value than all the other forms of uses combined and they are, as you all know, of considerable moment.

I make this unqualified statement: That the use of apples as an article of diet will very much diminish, decrease and abate the appetite for alcoholic stimulants. That this is a fact and could be proven in many instances, if a little care and vigilance were taken to thoroughly investigate these conditions. As a rule the habitual user of alcoholic stimulants is rarely a lover or consumer of apples. There seems to be a peculiar combination in apples, in the acid in them, or in the peculiar chemical combinations of the apple, that allays the irritation or so-called appetite produced by the use of liquors; and I am also of opinion that the keen appetite for tobacco is limited by the use of apples. I am thoroughly convinced that any man who is a lover of whisky and is in a condition when he thinks he must have a drink, if he will eat an apple before he takes the drink will find that his appetite for the drink has been very materially lessened if not entirely abated for a time. I would like to have you gentlemen make careful investigation and extensive inquiry and find if you can, if anyone ever saw in a grog shop or saloon or any other place where intoxicants are sold or consumed, that apples were placed in convenient places there for use as free lunch. I have never heard of such a thing. Is this not in itself strong proof that the apple is a foe to intoxicants? Instead of apples as a free lunch in a saloon you could find all kinds of richly-spiced, salted and peppered foods—just such foods as would stimulate the appetite for intoxicants.

If this last use of apples can become a settled fact with the masses the field of usefulness for the apple is just beginning to open. I am a firm believer in the fact that apples and intoxicants can never go together, that they are antagonistic, and further that the time will come when the scientific, economic and sociological world will recognize this the greater function and mission of apples.—Read by Dr. Bailey, to the Iowa State Horticultural Society.

In an English town a gentleman and a countryman approached a cage in the traveling zoo from opposite directions. This cage contained a very fierce looking kangaroo. The countryman gazed at the wild animal for a few minutes, with mouth and eyes both open, and then turning to the gentleman he asked: "What kind of animal is that?" "Oh," replied the gentleman, "that is a native of Australia." The countryman covered his eyes with his hands as he exclaimed in horror: "Well, well! my sister married one of them!"



WHERE THE CHRISTMAS TREES COME FROM.

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Resident writes that she has on hand a number of good legs of stockings and socks, in wool, cashmere and cotton, that she would gladly send to any member who would like to use them. They weigh about two pounds, the worn feet have been cut off to lighten the weight, and she kindly offers to pay postage if the recipient is unable to do so.—D. D.)

"Care of the Baby," by Dr. Griffiths, can be obtained from J. A. Carveth & Co., Toronto, Ont. Price \$2.00.

GOOD CHRISTMAS RECIPES

When the season of gladness and family reunions comes with the fall of the snow even the most careful cook and housewife is anxious to get the best materials to concoct the many delicious dishes required at Christmas, and for once economy is not studied much, for plum cakes and puddings are certainly expensive. The following recipes are old English ones; tried and tested, and pronounced excellent every time, when well made. Be careful to always secure the best butter, suet, eggs, etc., for the best results. I have known a fine large plum cake to be ruined—because one stale egg had slipped into it, and the extra dose of brandy put in afterwards failed to rectify the bad flavor.

RICH CHRISTMAS CAKE

Materials: Three-quarters pound seeded raisins, three-quarters pound Sultanas, one-quarter pound citron peel, one-quarter pound lemon peel, one-quarter pound orange peel, one-quarter pound browned flour, one-half pound butter, one-half pound granulated sugar, creamed together with eight eggs, beaten light; one-quarter pound flour, one grated nutmeg, one-half teaspoon mace, cinnamon and cloves.

Method: Shred all the candied peel; or, better still, run it through a meat chopper, pick over the fruit, and mix peel and fruit with the one-quarter pound flour. Add the spice to the creamed butter and eggs, then gradually beat in the rest of the flour (one-half pound), also browned. Mix in the fruit. Beat thoroughly and pour into tins lined with greased butter paper, and cook four hours; steam three hours; take one hour. Always grease cake bins with bacon fat, as it prevents any sticking to the tin, especially if the tin is lightly dusted with flour afterwards.

I always put on the wash boiler and steam my cakes, as well as Christmas puddings, finding this a superior method of cooking. Steam on a rack of wood, or on anything handy, that will keep the cakes out of the water. Finish them in a moderate oven by baking one hour. The cakes rise better, are more digestible and there is no danger whatever of burning or forming a hard, tough crust, so often a trouble in baking fruit cakes.

For those who like spirits, add to this cake one wine glass of best brandy, and almonds can also be added.

PLUM CAKE

Two cups sugar, one and one-half cups butter, one cup molasses, one cup sweet milk, five eggs, one teaspoon soda, dissolved in a little of the milk; one teaspoon each of cloves, mace, cinnamon and allspice; one grated nutmeg, four cups flour, one cup almonds (blanched and chopped); one and one-half pounds seeded raisins, one pound washed and dried currants, one-half pound citron peel. Mix all the dry ingredients with a portion of flour, cream butter, eggs and sugar, and gradually beat in all the fruit after the milk is added. Put in tins lined with greased paper and bake; or, better still, steam three hours, finishing in the oven for a short time. This makes two cakes.

ENGLISH PLUM CAKE

Butter, eleven ounces; castor sugar, eleven ounces; flour, eleven ounces; one pound Valencia seeded and chopped raisins, one pound currants, one-quarter pound ground almonds, one-quarter pound mixed candied peel, one wine glass brandy, one-half ounce mixed spice, six eggs. Make in the same way; beat well and drop the eggs in separately. After a thorough mixing

The Ingle Nook

pour into a tin well lined with greased paper and bake or steam four hours. This cake rises very little.

ALMOND ICING FOR PLUM CAKES

One-half pound blanched almonds, one pound lump sugar, one-half pint water, one yolk of egg. After blanching the almonds put them through a food chopper, or pound in a mortar to a powder, adding a little water to prevent oiling. Boil sugar and water to cracking point, pour over the almonds, and mix well, adding yolk of eggs; ice when beginning to set.

ALMOND ICING NO. 2.

Six ounces icing sugar, four ounces crushed or ground almonds, a few drops essence of almond and the white of an egg. Mix well together with a spoon, turn out on the board, and knead till smooth and well worked together, adding a little sugar to prevent sticking to the board.

Finish all these cakes with a good white icing, flavored with lemon.

PLUM PUDDING

An excellent old English recipe is as follows: One and one-half pounds

grated rind of one, juice and rind of three or four oranges; brandy or wine, one cup. This is delicious and much nicer than if meat were added. Any fruit juice can be added to the crock to moisten well.

REAL ENGLISH SPONGE CAKES

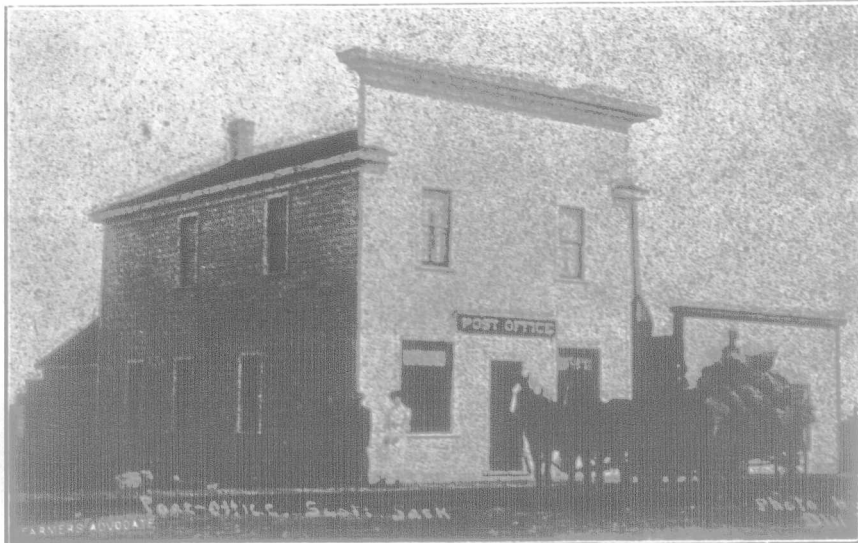
Four eggs, their weight in sugar and half their weight in flour; rind of one lemon, pinch of salt grated in. Beat yolks and sugar for three minutes, beating in flour afterwards, gradually. Beat whites to stiff froth and add, beating all the time. Bake twenty minutes in patty pans in moderate oven.

Next week I will tell something about practical candy-making for Christmas.

H. E. VIALOUX.

PROPER VENTILATION

Dear Dame Durden,—Seeing that you have broached the topic of ventilation in dwellings, I feel inclined to have my little say on the subject. It is all-important as toward the health of both old and young. Especially do our infantile community suffer when winter closes our doors and prevents the wee



A TON OF MAIL LEAVING SCOTT, SASK., FOR KINDERSLEY AND INTERVENING POINTS.

seeded raisins, one and one-half pounds currants, one and one-half ounces sweet almonds, three-quarters pound Sultanas, one and one-half ounces bitter almonds, nine ounces mixed peel, one pound grated bread, one-half ounce mixed spice, two lemons (rind and juice), one grated nutmeg, desert-spoon salt, three-quarter pound brown sugar, two large baked apples, one-quarter bottle brandy, one and one-half pounds kidney suet, chopped very fine; one-quarter bottle sherry, twelve eggs. Mix very thoroughly in a large pan; pour into buttered moulds; cover with butter paper, carefully tied down and steam nine hours in boiler on rack. This makes the best pudding I have ever eaten. The spirits can be omitted and some fruit juice put in.

PLUM PUDDING, NO. 2

One pound flour, one pound currants, one-half pound each of raisins, sugar, suet, one pound boiled, mashed potatoes, one-half pound boiled and mashed carrots, one-quarter pound chopped almonds, one-quarter pound mixed candied peel, teaspoon pudding spice, salt, juice and rind of one lemon. Mix four eggs over night and let stand in crock over night, and add one-half teaspoon soda, well dissolved. Steam five hours in buttered moulds. I have rather a fancy for mixing both Christmas puddings and cakes over night, giving them a chance to blend well, and cooking the following day.

MINCE MEAT

(Minus meat)

One and one-half cups beef suet, one pound raisins, four pounds chopped apples, two pounds currants, two pounds brown sugar, two grated nutmegs, two ounces citron peel and four ounces of lemon and orange peel, one-half pound chopped almonds, two lemons,

toddlers popping in and out of their own free wills.

Then there are the old and feeble grandfathers and grandmothers. Their thinned blood requires an extra amount of heat and they feel a chill very quickly.

The mother and elder girls of a family, who are engaged in the cooking and laundry work for the family, spend a good deal of time in an overheated kitchen and naturally feel draughts uncomfortable. How are all these different people to be given the fresh air required for health without incommoding some of them?

The men and boys, who are at work around stables and outbuildings have enough fresh air and to spare, so the evenings around the stove are very grateful to them. Men who are teaming long distances, driving grain to the elevators, and perhaps coal back to the home, are tired and need a hot supper and a good warming before bedtime.

Draughts directly on people, we cannot safely advise, so we must get the fresh air some other way.

We will begin with the bedrooms. I will try and confine my plans to the style of house which we might call the second rank of dwelling in this country, neither a first shack on a homestead, nor one of the modern improved farm mansions, which are becoming so familiar to us in our drives over this land. Say a house with four good-sized bedrooms and hall in the second storey. It has one good, large window in each room and one in hall. The usual four-paned window, and in winter a storm sash on outside. The microscopic three holes in bottom of storm sash have been sawed across, so there is one pretty large space which if ever filled with snow can be easily cleaned out. Top sash of inside of window arranged so it will

slip down at least three inches. Now unless a severe storm comes directly against these windows they should be kept open night and day. The hall window never need be closed, even in storms. Given good mattresses and plenty of bed clothes, not the most tender infant will suffer from cold, even without direct stove heat in the bedroom. The cough which we so often hear among both young and old will become less frequent, and rheumatism will be lessened. However, this is not enough. We must attend to the lower part of the house. Say, there is a living-room, a dining-room and kitchen. We have two outside doors in our house, a back and a front door. Now I notice that in many of our houses out here it is the custom in winter to entirely forget one of these doors. The front door is often banked up with the rest of the house, and never opened till spring. This is a great mistake. Let there be a good, tight storm door outside the door proper, so that when a blizzard comes it is proof against the sifting in of snow, but let it be arranged so that it is generally in use. We suppose there is fire kept in one or more stoves even over the nights, and then when it is started afresh in the morning the rooms downstairs are soon warmed. Now for the first supply of air in the morning, let whoever comes down first, dress warmly and open both outside doors for a short time, while emptying ashes and getting fires going. You will be surprised to see how much quicker it takes to get on a brisk fire and how much sooner your rooms will get warm. Then the little ones, the old people and the workers will come down fresh and bright and much better-natured than from close sleeping-rooms to closer living-rooms. During the day have some window in the lower rooms open, and do not be afraid for the boys and girls to open doors when they bring in coal and water.

I have been in houses, where the seams around windows and doors were pasted over with several thicknesses of paper, and where even the keyholes were stuffed for fear of letting in air; where the house was full of steam and breaths during the day and hot stove heat, and at night frost covered the walls, so that next day it melted and ran down in streams. Then the parents wondered and fretted because some of the family always had colds, and there was scarcely a winter exempt from pneumonia and doctor's bills, and the nasty coughs hung on till summer weather. No wonder some of these boys and girls sleep in the churchyard, while others are away from their friends in sanitoriums. When these latter return to their homes they will have learned to value fresh air, and will also have learned to fear the poison which lurks in close, unaired rooms. Surely people who can afford to build expensive and scientifically planned houses, can learn methods of ventilation and should be educated sufficiently to beware of the dangers accruing to their households from lack of oxygen. When a country is so blessed with ozone as this is, we are criminal not to avail ourselves of its advantages.

RESIDENT.

PLEASE

Will every member or reader of this Ingle Nook page who has been present at any of the meetings held this fall in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, to organize women's institutes or household science clubs, please write us her opinions and a short account of the meeting she attended? Please, please.

DAME DURDEN.

COMMON SENSE KINDNESS

Dear Dame Durden,—In one of your recent issues you wished to know how we in the country ventilated our houses in winter.

In our house we have an outside door upstairs, and downstairs a door outside from our hall, also a back door. When the morning work is being done we put on a fire in a small heater, open the outside door and shake all the bedding from each bed outside on the balcony, as we work at the beds. Then downstairs, whenever possible, after firing up well in a hot-air furnace, we open the two doors and let the breezes blow for a time both morning and evening. In

this way our house never smells stuffy. I am waiting, too, for suggestions for Christmas presents.

One of mine is to be a hamper containing Christmas cookery for a friend who is ill.

Last year I had met with a bad accident to my left arm and as I was unable to sew I made pounds of fancy candy and put it up in pretty boxes, some of them fancy writing-paper boxes, others just plain white ones. Between the layers of candy I placed paraffine paper cut to the size of the box, and inside, a calling card with simple greeting placed thereon. The boxes I wrapped in crinkled paper and tied with red baby ribbon.

I intend starting next week at my Christmas cooking, so as to have no rush. I make my cake (fruit of course), puddings and a big crock of mincemeat, enough to last all winter and imagine it is all the better for the long keeping. Then as soon as the weather gets cold I make headcheese and potted beef shank, as they are so handy.

Last winter my sister was travelling West to the coast and did not take a lunch, as she expected the "diner" to be on, but I packed a box of lunch for her and met the train as it went through our town. In the box I put a chicken, carved as for the table, each piece done up in butter paraffine paper, also spread bread and butter (wrapped), jam and pickles in small wide-mouthed screw-covered bottles, salt, knife, fork and spoon. Through some mistake no diner was put on till they reached Regina, so she certainly enjoyed the despised lunch.

Then I made her a hat bag of black percaline, having a drawstring of black tape. This she found useful both on the train and at her journey's end, as she still used it to cover her hat.

I'm afraid I'm poaching on someone else's preserves, so will say au revoir.

DOUBLE-EM.

(Always plenty of room for a messenger with a helpful message. If every one feels as much in perplexity over Christmas presents as I do, suggestions for gifts of any kind will be more than thankfully received. Don't think my head was ever as barren of ideas as this year.—D. D.)

COUNTING HER BLESSINGS

Dear Dame Durden,—I was surprised to read your appeal in a recent *Advocate*. I thought that the dearth of letters was not lack of quantity but of quality, and was afraid to write for fear I could not say anything worthy. But I must tell you how helpful many of the letters have been. Often there would be some subject I would want advice on and without asking I would find it in one of the many helpful letters of the Nook. I have tried many of the recipes and they have been a success.

This is Thanksgiving Day, and what have we to be thankful for? Health, family ties, friends and a friend. (You know, dear Dame, we can all have friends, but the one who has in addition a dear, familiar friend of kindred heart and mind is doubly blest.) We have also a measure of prosperity, peace, letters, the telephone, which brings us in touch with civilization, and considering the numbers of strangers coming into our land we have the blessing of opportunity of doing them good in many ways. I am sure there are many more things to be thankful for, but I will leave room for some one else to count their blessings, one by one, and will just enclose a few lines which I wrote about our prairies. I call it "God's Garden." May I call again when I finish housecleaning?

GOD'S GARDEN

There is no need for plowing, For harrowing no need. God said, "Go, plant my garden," And angels sowed the seed. He sent His sun to warm it, And soft, refreshing showers, The morning and the evening dew— And then, behold the flowers! It is no puny garden Hemmed in by hedges tall, But the great and boundless prairie Where there is room for all. The heart-sick, weary city folk, Who long for peace and rest, Come out into God's garden In the prairies of the West.

JEAN.

The Boys' Club

HOW "BEAUTIFUL JOE" WAS WRITTEN

One of our members some time ago was speaking of "Beautiful Joe," a dog story that hundreds of boys have enjoyed, and I mentioned at the end of his letter that the author of "Beautiful Joe" was travelling in Western Canada and might be in Winnipeg. Yesterday I had the pleasure of meeting her—Miss Marshall Saunders. Perhaps it is her boyish name that makes her able to write a story that pleases boys so well.

In response to the question of how she came to write the famous dog story, she said:

"When I had finished school my father, who is a minister in Halifax, sent me to spend a year with a brother in Ottawa. At the house where we boarded there was another young girl and her brother, and we four grew to be good friends. When it was time for me to go back home my girl friend coaxed me first to go with her on a visit to her parents' home, north of Toronto. I went and there I met "Beautiful Joe." He was the finest, cleverest kind of dog, would do the wisest things and make one almost sure he was human. But poor Joe, when a puppy, had had his ears clipped close to his head to make him look smart and you would hardly believe how he suffered from the loss of those curly, protecting flaps. His breathing was affected greatly, and flies and ants and dust and all sorts of floating annoyances could get

The lovely ladies of the court, With pearls and jewels decked, All blushed and trembled as I bowed To them with great respect.

Slowly, at first, with hands on hips, I danced with ease and grace; Then raised my hands above my head, And swifter grew my pace.

At last no human eye could see My steps so light and quick, And from the floor great clouds of dust Came rising fast and thick.

The King was greatly moved, and shook My hand in friendship true. "Alas!" he cried, "although a King, I cannot dance like you!"

And then the gracious Queen herself Came shyly up to me, She pinned a medal on my breast For everyone to see.

Her whisper I shall not forget, Nor how her eyes grew dim— "Ah, where were you, Macallister, That day I married him?"

RED MEN IN FRYING PANS

The Indian, however averse he may be to any kind of useful labor, is not slow to avail himself of a new source of amusement. This was shown some years ago, when among the supplies sent by the government to a certain agency in the West were several hundred large frying pans with long handles.

These the Indian agent found in stock when he took possession, and at the end of the year the number had not been diminished. Thinking



A BACHELOR'S SHACK IN THE FOOTHILLS.

into the delicate mechanism of his hearing, because the protectors that God had given him, had been taken away from him by man, who thought he knew better than the Creator how a dog should look.

"I thought about Joe many a time after going home, and when the Humane Society offered \$200 for the best dog story, it was my remembering the story of the poor earless dog that made me win the prize."

THE HIGHLAND DANCER

Clansmen, the peats are burning bright, Sit round them in a ring, And I will tell of that great night I danced before the King.

For as a dancer in my youth So great was my renown, The King himself invited me To visit London Town.

My brand new presentation kilt And ornaments I wore, As with my skian-dhu I rapped Upon the Palace door.

And soon I heard a lord or duke Come running down the stair, Who to the keyhole put his mouth, Demanding who was there.

"Open the door," I sternly cried, "As quickly as you can! Is this the way that you receive A Highland gentleman?"

The door was opened; word went round "Macallister is here!" And at the news the Palace rang With one tremendous cheer.

The King was sitting on his throne, But down the steps he came Immediately the waiting lord Pronounced my magic name.

that perhaps he had not discharged his whole duty in the matter of supplying Uncle Sam's wards with these culinary utensils, the agent began making special efforts to induce the red men to use them.

At first it was hard work, but by the time he had given out about two dozen there came a sudden change. Not a day passed in which the agent did not have applications for at least a dozen, and some days he disposed of twice that number.

When the supply was nearly exhausted he noticed among the applicants some to whom he had previously given pans, and naturally enough he became a trifle curious to know what use they were making of them. He questioned several of the men to no purpose, but at length a young buck more communicative than the rest gave him to understand that if he would visit a certain part of the reservation not far away he would find his inquiry answered.

The next day, therefore, the agent rode out in the direction indicated. About two miles from the agency he noticed on the crest of a narrow spur of the mountain three or four Indians who suddenly disappeared on the opposite side of the ridge. At the same time he heard faintly the cry of many voices.

On turning the point of the ridge he saw a crowd of several hundred Indians, who were shouting as if greatly excited. He noticed also several objects, which he at first supposed to be boulders, descending the side of the mountain toward them with tremendous rapidity.

Instead of fleeing from these mov-

ing objects the Indians simply applauded and shouted. Soon he saw other objects like the first descending and in a short time the whole situation was explained to him.

Having selected a long smooth slope of the mountain where there were no stones, the Indians had converted it into a sort of earthen toboggan slide and were utilizing the frying pans as toboggans.

Seating themselves in the pans they grasped the handles with both hands; then crossing their legs over their arms they went spinning down the slide with great rapidity. The agent let them have the few pans that remained in the storehouse, but did not order a new supply.

ORCHIDS THAT DRINK

An orchid that has been discovered recently in South America takes a drink whenever it feels thirsty, by letting down a tube into the water. When not in use the tube is coiled up on top of the plant. One hot afternoon, as the discoverer was seated under some brushwood at the side of a lagoon on the Rio de la Plata, he observed near at hand a forest of dead trees that had evidently been choked to death by orchids and climbing cacti. In front of the botanist, stretching over the waters of the lagoon and about a foot above it, was a branch of one of these dead trees. Here and there clusters of common air plants grew on it, and a network of green cacti wine drouned it.

Among the orchids the discoverer noted one different from all the rest, the leaves, of lancehead shape, growing all round the root and radiating from it. From the centre or axis of the plant hung a long, slender stem about one-eighth of an inch thick and one-fourth of an inch wide. The lower end of this was in the water to a depth of about four inches.

The botanist at once went over to examine his discovery, and, to his surprise, when he touched the plant, the centre stem gradually contracted and convulsively rolled itself up in a spiral-like roll of tape. It was found on examination that the stem was a long, slender flat tube, open at the outer end, and connected at the inner end to the roots by a series of hair-like tubes.

Subsequent observations disclosed the fact that when the plant was in need of water this tube would gradually unwind until it dipped into the lake. Then it would slowly coil round and wind up, carrying with it the quantity of water that the part of the tube which had been immersed contained. When the final coil was made, the water was poured, as it were, directly into the roots of the plant. The coil remained in this position until the plant required more water—Pittsburg News Tribune.

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A LITTLE CHRISTMAS TREE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your charming club, and I enjoy reading the letters very much. My brother and his wife with their two little boys, named Charlie and Paulie, are staying with us for quite a while now. But they are building a house in town and are going to move in about a week or two. We live three miles from our nearest town.

We have seventeen head of cattle and seven horses and two dogs. We had a heavy snowstorm yesterday, so that we can use the sleigh to-day. Please, Cousin Dorothy, send me a button if you can. We had a little Christmas tree last year and we trimmed it with colored paper.

I am nearly thirteen years old. I don't go to school now, but my teacher's name is Miss M—, and my school's name is Viola. I had to walk three miles to school in summer.

Sask. SIDONIE STREDICKE.

BUTTON A LITTLE LATE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw my last letter in print, but have not yet got my button.

We have a nice little driver and mamma and I drove eighteen miles out in the country on Wednesday, and I enjoyed it fine. Out north of Aberdeen, where we went, it is quite thickly settled.

Our school is so near that we can see it plainly from our house. There is a fire on in it now and quite a few scholars are around. My sister is just starting for school, but I am not going to-day for I have some business to do down town.

Papa is a well-driller and is working in Saskatoon. He and his hired man come home every Saturday and go away on Sunday afternoon.

Wishing a happy Christmas to yourself and the Wigs to whom I send my best regards.

TRESSA SYTZ.

FOUR IN THE CLASS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club, though my papa has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for several years. We have eight horses and three cows. I am in the second book, and there are three in my class, besides myself. My teacher's name is Mrs. E—. I hope my letter will miss the W. P. B., and I am sending a stamp for a button.

Sask. STELLA MITCHELL.

A CONCERT IN THE NEW SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I join your interesting club? I have long been a silent reader, but I thought I would write and tell you of a concert we had in our new school. We all arrived at seven o'clock in ox-wagons or on horseback, etc. When we got there we found everything in darkness, but we soon fixed up a light. The men boiled the kettles outside, and the ladies unpacked the refreshments. After these we had a concert. There were about fifty there, which we thought very good for a small settlement.

Our district is named after the great Indian chief, Tecumseh. How many of the readers press leaves and flowers? I pressed a few in the spring, but had poor success. Can anyone tell me how to press them?

Alta. IRENE LUCKETT.

A NEW STABLE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your club. I have lost my button. Will you please send me another? We are building a big barn. It is seventy-six feet wide. There are nine feet of stonework all the way around. There is a big loft in it. There are two rooms in the stable and eight stalls in one room and a loose box. The carpenters have not finished the stable, and I do not know how many stalls there are going to be in the other room.

I am going to school nearly every day. I was eleven years old on October 26. I will now close with best wishes to all the Wigs.

Sask. FARMER COUSIN.

DRIVES IN WINTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your charming club. We have had the FARMER'S ADVOCATE one

The Western Wigwam

year, and we like it very much. I am eleven years old, and I am in the third reader. I am going to school now. I live two miles from the school house. I walk in the summer time, and drive in the winter. Inclosed please find a two-cent stamp for a button.

NORAH GRINDSTAD.

GLAD YOU CAME AGAIN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my third letter to your welcome club. Papa has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about ten years. I like to read the letters in the Western Wigwam. I have not written to you since the club got its new name, but I like the name very well.

My birthday is on the 29th of this month. I will be twelve years old. I am the oldest of the family. I go to school every day and will be trying for my entrance next year. Our studies are arithmetic, history, geography, bookkeeping, drawing, grammar, writing, spelling and literature. I like drawing best.

We have an organ, and I take music lessons on it. I have taken about four quarters on it already. My music

church and Sunday school, but there isn't any Sunday school here yet, but there is church.

Sask. ELSIE MAY REID.

HOW DO YOU MAKE THIMBLE CASES?

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your charming club. I came to this part of the country a year ago in August. Shortly after I had come here I took sick with the pneumonia. I did not go to school last winter, but I am going all this winter if the weather does not get too bad. Our lessons at school are spelling, arithmetic, reading, history, grammar, geography, writing. Our teacher is going away at Christmas.

I hope all the Wigs will have a happy Christmas when it comes. I made some Christmas presents this year. I have made some thimble cases.

Do any of the Wigs know how to make them?

I would like to have one of your buttons, so I am sending an addressed envelope and two-cent stamp for the button.

Good-bye to you all.

THELMA.



A BOOST FOR SASKATCHEWAN CLIMATE—EATING THANKSGIVING DINNER IN THE FIELD, OCT. 31ST, 1910.

teacher comes every two weeks.

We had the whooping-cough this fall, and one of my little sisters had pneumonia. Her name is Bell, and she is seven years old. The doctor didn't think she would live, but she is quite well now.

We have the phone in, and when we were sick it was very handy.

I have read a great many books. Some of them are: The Swiss Family Robinson, The Palace Beautiful, Robinson Crusoe, Elsie's New Relations and many other small ones. I like reading fairy tales. Our school teacher often reads them to us in school.

NANNIE GRIFFITH.

ALMOST THROUGH THE SECOND BOOK

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your interesting club. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for five years, and could not do without it. I enjoy reading your letters very much.

I am nine years old in February. I go to school every day, and am almost through the second reader. My teacher's name is Miss M—. There are eight that got to this school.

Fearing I will tire you, I will close.

WILD ROSE.

NO SUNDAY SCHOOL YET

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It has been such a long time since I wrote to your club, but I enjoy reading the letters. How many of the Wigs like reading? I am not going to school now, for it is getting cold and it is too cold to walk. There is about an inch and a half of snow. We live four miles from town. I have two dogs; one is a cattle dog, and the other is a pet dog. Their names are Buster and Skip. I like going to

THE FUNNY SIDE OF LIFE

A young Quaker had been for some time casting diffident glances at a maiden of the same persuasion, while she, true to the tenets of her upbringing, had given him mighty little encouragement. However, one day the opportunity of placing the matter upon a more stable footing presented itself to Seth, and he shyly inquired: "Martha, dost thou love me?"

"Why, Seth, we are commanded to love one another," quoth the maiden. "Ah Martha, but dost thou feel what the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have tried to bestow my love upon all, but I have sometimes thought that thou wast getting more than thy share."

When Professor Wendell of Harvard entered upon his Sabbatical year he remained in Cambridge some weeks after his leave of absence began and persisted in taking part in the departmental meeting. The head of the department protested.

"Sir," he said, "you are officially absent. You are *non est*."

"Oh, very well," replied Professor Wendell, "a *non est* man is the noblest work of God."

Apropos of the enmity, now happily buried, that used to exist between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Senator Clapp said at a dinner in the former city: "I remember an address on careless building that I once heard in Minneapolis. 'Why,' said the speaker in the course of this address, 'one inhabitant of St. Paul is killed by accident in the streets every forty-eight hours.' A bitter voice from the rear of the hall interrupted: 'Well, it ain't enough.'"

LONELINESS

I ain't done nothin' to-day but walk
Around the orchard an' down the
road,
Stoppin' now and again t' talk
To blooms and flowers she allus
knowed—

Knowed each nod of each purty head—
Knowed their smiles and the things they
said;

Now I know 'em and love 'em, too,
Not for their beauty ner purty glow,
Style ner fragrance, like most folks do,
But only because she loved 'em so!

I don't do nothin' at night but set
Around the stoop in the evenin' glow,
Watchin' the world all dewy wet
And seein' the stars as they come
and go—

This one here that she wished upon—
That one there that she called her own,
Watchin' 'em all through the silvery
light,

Love 'em, too, for I feel—I know—
Somewheres off in the quiet night
She's watchin' 'em, for she loved 'em
so!

I don't do nothin' at all no more
But bide my time in my humble way
Doin' my best and a-settin' store
By promises for the Happy Day;

Don't do nothin' a 'tall but jes'
Naybor here with my loneliness—
Jes' us two and the dog!—and laws!
Ready and willin' and glad to go—

Lovin' life though, to the last, be-
cause—
Because I know that she loved it so!

—JOHN D. WELLS, in Buffalo News.

A TOAST

Here's looking at those that look at me
When I feel the need of cheer;
Here's a hand for those that give me
a hand
When I'd stumble if none was near.

Here's a heart for those that show me
a heart
When my own is too tired to beat;
Here's a boost for those that give me
a boost
When I'm struggling to get on my
feet.

Here's love for those that give me
their love
When the world is charged with hate,
And here's to those that have done me
wrong—
Let's wipe it off the slate.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A VISIT FROM AN OLD FRIEND

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is a shame the way I have neglected our club. I wrote a letter and thought it was not good enough. Since I wrote last we have moved from Alberta to Saskatchewan. I read the Boys' Club also, and a letter from one of the boys signed "Mike" says that the boys were to hurry up and beat the girls, so we must hurry up and show them. Helen, my little sister, has gone to Ontario with my uncle. She stayed a while in Winnipeg. I should like to get a button very much and am sending a two-cent stamp and will you please send me a button, Cousin Dorothy?

Seeing that you are collecting stories for the Christmas number, I am sending one and hope that lots more of the "Wigs" will do the same, and so help the Christmas number and try to beat the Boys' Club for a Christmas page. Seeing that I have moved from Alberta, I am sending my address in my new home.

Now I must close with best love to the "Wigs."

KIM.

THE CHILD

The winds sing and the waters sing—
(O the Child in the manger!)
With a marvelling, with a rapturing,
"Hail to the little stranger!"

The sun sings and the stars sing—
(O the child in the manger!)
With a gladdening, with a glorying,
"Hail to the little stranger!"

And Mary—her heart and her soul sing—
(O the child in the manger!)
With a tender, yearning mothering,
"Hail to the little stranger!"

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TRADE NOTES

CEMENT PRICES REDUCED

The price of cement has been lowered. This announcement may come as a surprise to many—for, when mergers merge the opposite tendency is usually looked for, but this time the unexpected has happened. About a year ago most of the largest cement interests joined hands and formed one company, known as The Canada Cement Company, Limited. It was immediately predicted in many quarters that prices would be advanced, that on account of the big merger the consumer would have to pay dear for his cement in future. The promoters of the company, on the other hand, stoutly contested this theory, pointing out that owing to reduction of expenses and increased efficiency they hoped to be able to give even cheaper cement than ever before. The first move on the part of the cement company was to regulate the price of its product and it was an agreeable surprise to everyone when it was learned that in making the adjustment prices were not unduly advanced. That was last year.

On the first of November, this year, a circular was sent out by the Canada Cement Company, further reducing the price of its product throughout the entire Dominion on an average of about 10 cents per barrel.

This reduction means much, and indicates that the company was sincere in the statements made by the promoters.

on the Canadian people, or a work on one or more of the other lines of endeavor in which a people might be interested. Probably you will find "Five Thousand Facts About Canada," by Frank Yeigh, as useful a reference as any for facts of our agriculture, industry, commerce, population, etc., etc. It may be procured from almost any book store.

BUILDINGS BURNED

Can I claim damages from the owner of threshing machine for a fire which started as the machine was moving from the buildings? They had finished threshing oats into the buildings (an empty house), and were 125 yards from them. All the teams were on their way to dinner, excepting the tank team, straw teamster, engineer, fireman, granary man and myself, when the alarm of fire was given. All hands rushed back to the straw pile immediately, but could not save it or the buildings, which contained 841 bushels of oats. The thresher has taken the remainder of oats which were not burned and is going to give me the amount from their own granary. The build-



FOUR TWO-YEAR OLDS AT WOODLANDS FALL SHOW.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

TANNING: BOOK ON CANADA

1. What is the proper way to tan skins?
2. Where could I get a book dealing on Canada, east and west, in a practical way?—W. J. W.

Ans.—The tanning process varies with different kinds of skins and hides, so unless we know what you wish to tan it is impossible to give the information requested. We would advise you to get a book on the subject. Two handy little books on tanning may be obtained through this office at 25 cents each—"Briggs' American Tanner" and "The Farmers' Tanning Guide."

2. The question is rather indefinite. There are several ways in which a book might deal in a "practical way" with Canada, east or west. Is it a history, a book on Canadian agriculture, a book

ings are valued about \$200. Can I claim for them? The threshers refuse to give me anything, and the buildings are not insured. There was no spark arrester on the engine at time of fire.—A. G.

Ans.—Your right to damages depends entirely on the question of whether the fire was caused by the thresher's negligence. In order to prove a case against the thresher it will be necessary to prove that the fire was started from the machine or by some of the threshing gang in the course of their employment. The fact of the thresher not using a spark arrester would be evidence against him, and the fact of his having made good the value of the oats destroyed is also evidence of the fact that he believed the fire to have originated through his fault. If you can establish your case against the thresher in the way we have indicated, you are entitled to recover a fair value of the buildings destroyed.

LINE FENCE

1. A bills B for fence on B's half of line between them. The fence in question was erected prior to time B got entry. B does not know who built the fence, but holds a receipt from the government for improvements paid for at the time of entry, including fencing. Has A any claims, or can he remove the fence?

2. Homesteader has done his duties, residing with his father on his father's homestead when proving up. Will the father be accepted as witness? What is the law on this point?—M. M., Alta.

Ans.—1. You should ascertain from the government what fences were on hand and were paid for at the time of entry. If B has paid for the portion of the line fence between himself and A, he can prevent A taking away the fence.

2. There is nothing that we know of to prevent the father giving evidence as to the "proving up" of the facts necessary to entitle the son to his patent.

STOCK GOSSIP

PUREBRED STOCK AT NAPINKA

Travelling south on the Estevan branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, along the beautiful Souris River Valley, famous for its yield of the best grades of wheat; passing through a fertile district, with its well cultivated farms, the growing and progressive town of Napinka is reached. It is about 60 miles south from Brandon. Although the district is considered one of the best in Manitoba for grain growing, it is also becoming well known for the high-class stock owned and raised in it. To those interested in good stock, Napinka is well worth a visit. Some good, small herds of Shorthorns are kept in the district

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keep the feet warm and comfortable, no matter how long you are out. They are the only possible means of protecting the feet against cold. They prevent you taking cold—and make walking—driving and curling an extra pleasure.

Elmira Felt Slippers are fine for the house. See that the trademark, as shown above, appears on the sole. All genuine Elmira goods have the above trademark.

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40 Piece Karlsbad China Tea Set

¶ In nothing is good taste shown so much as in the selection of china. It must be of dainty pattern—yet not too elaborate.

¶ This set is beautifully decorated in blue and gold, is not over ornate and the quality is of the finest.

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¶ Secure Four NEW subscribers to the *Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal*—Western Canada's agricultural weekly—at \$1.50 each, and we will send you

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14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada

Practical Farm Books

The Following Books may be Obtained Through
this Office at the Price or Terms Stated

Progressive Poultry Culture

BY A. A. BRIGHAM, B.S., Ph.D.

The author is dean of the agricultural faculty of the South Dakota Agricultural College. The book is a treatise on poultry culture for fancier and practical poultry raiser. The chapters in order are as follows: Basis and Beginning of the Business; Principles and Practices of Poultry Breeding; Incubation; Brooding; Growing Chickens; Foods and Feeding; Parasites and Diseases; Marketing; Housing and Fencing; Exhibiting, Scoring, Judging; Records, Accounts, Advertising; Methods of Management. Progressive Poultry Culture is well illustrated, carefully indexed, bound in cloth, 300 pages. Free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid, \$1.50.

The Horse Book

BY J. H. S. JOHNSTONE

This is one of the most popular books on the horse that we have ever handled. It is a thorough treatise on the subject and is written by a man who has been in touch with the horse business of this continent for a good many years. The work deals with many practical subjects relative to the horse, and the management of different classes of horses, together with some good sound chapters on horse breeding. Discussion of the "Breeds," in the second part of the book is complete and for one wishing to familiarize himself with the origin and type of the different breeds this work presents the information in a clear-cut and authoritative style. Altogether the Horse Book is a volume that no horseman's library is complete without. Free for three new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid, \$2.00.

Feeds and Feeding

BY W. A. HENRY

The author of "Feeds and Feeding" has been head of the agricultural department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture for a good many years. He has had a life-long experience in feeds and feeding all classes of farm stock. "Feeds and Feeding" answers practically every feeding question that one wants information on. It is a combination experimental feeding data and the practical experience of some of the best stock feeders of Canada and the United States. "Feeds and Feeding" will be found a valued work of reference wherever stock are kept. It discusses all kinds of feed and the feeding of all kinds of stock. It is a book of 650 pages, cloth bound and well indexed. Free for three new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid, \$2.00.

Swine in America

BY F. D. COBURN

The author is secretary of Kansas Department of Agriculture and well known as a writer on farm and livestock subjects. The book was written as a text for breeder, feeder and farmer. It is not so much the author's own experience in breeding, feeding and managing swine as it is a compilation of the experience of thousands of farmers in the swine raising states of America. It deals fully with every phase of swine raising, breeding and selection of breeding stock, feeding, management of all kinds of swine, feeds, feeding and fattening, buildings for hogs, slaughtering and curing, and contains a valuable chapter on the treatment of swine diseases. Swine in America is a book of 620 pages, profusely illustrated and well bound in cloth. Free for four new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid for \$2.50.

Farmer's Advocate, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Can.

also some of the best Yorkshire swine in Manitoba.

Some splendid Clydesdales are to be found here. A number of excellent Clydesdale stallions and mares have been imported from Scotland, and a high class of young stock is being raised by the breeders. The district furnished many of the prize winners at both Winnipeg and Brandon fairs during the last few years, some of them winning the highest honors for Canadian-bred stallions and mares. Some good colts, sired by the celebrated stallions, Woodend Gartly (10663) and Show King (12357), are owned in the district, and quite a few prizewinners have been sold at good prices. The stock left by both these horses is highly valued by the most successful breeders.

Among the oldest and most successful breeders and exhibitors are McKirdy Bros., of Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, and James Burnett, of Napinka, who have, besides breeding some good young Clydesdales, imported some fine young mares and stallions during the past three years. These breeders had an interest in the great breeding stallions, Woodend Gartly and Show King, both stallions leaving many good colts. At his stable in Napinka, Jas. Burnett keeps a few fine animals, some of them first prize winners at the leading shows.

McKirdy Bros. keep some choice Clydesdales and also some good Short-horns on their farm about one and a

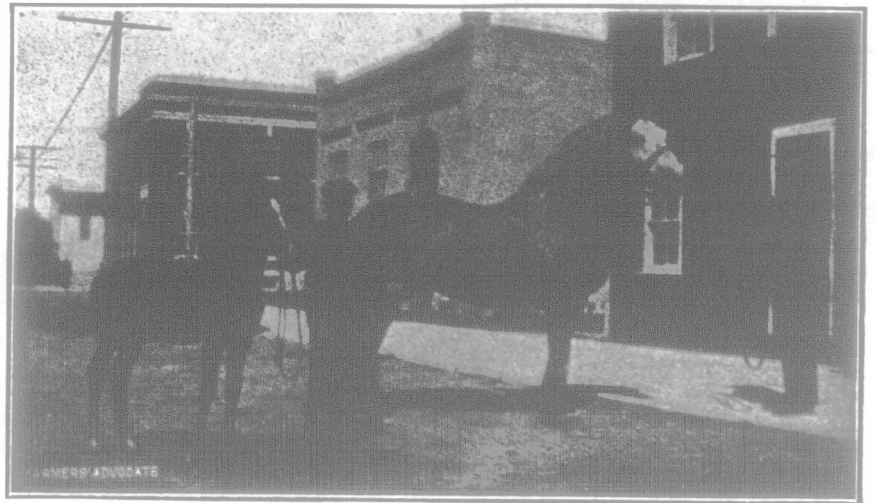
half miles northwest of the town. heifer is a well grown one and has been a milking calf, as all ours are, and is also fed grain regularly during winter and kept in the stable. In this particular case, the heifer born March 2, 1908, will be a larger cow than her mother, and her calf born November 28, 1909, is larger than her sister, born December 13, 1909. So that as long as care is taken and plenty of food given, breeding young has not with us reduced the size of the cows.

PROLIFICACY OF THE ANGUS

James Browne, of Browne Bros., the Aberdeen-Angus breeders, writes us as follows:

"As a breeder of Angus cattle I would like, through your columns, to point out how prolific the breed is. To take one instance among many: We have a cow of the Lucy of Pottlethen family, which on March 2, 1908, gave birth to a heifer calf. On January 19, 1909, she had a bull calf. On December 13, 1909, she calved a heifer calf. On November 3, 1910, she calved a bull calf. Her heifer calf, born on March 2, 1908, calved a heifer calf November 28, 1909. On November 2, 1910, she calved a bull calf. So that in the time from the birth of the first calf, March 2, 1909, until the last date, November 3, 1910, a period of 34 months, the herd has increased six head through one cow. This productive property of the breed is often overlooked by people who are forming herds for the production of beef.

"As to breeding yearling heifers. After considerable experience I cannot say that there is any bad result, if the



CHOICE HORSES ARE FOUND AROUND NEEPAWA

In the illustration appears the Percheron stallion Bel-Oiseau, owned by the Neepawa Syndicate. He has been in the district for eight years and leaves fine stock, three of his getting winning each year for three years. He weighs about a ton. The foal is sired by Jube Audubon, dam by Oliver Wilks.

half miles northwest of the town. During the past few years the Clydesdales bred here have won many of the best prizes at Brandon and Winnipeg exhibitions, and although some good young stallions have been sold at good prices, there are still some promising young stock, got by the noted Clydesdale, Show King, that look good enough for future prize winners. This firm has also some particularly good imported stallions and mares—fine quality animals with the best of Clydesdale breeding.

In the level, fertile and good farming district south of the town are situated some fine farms owned by some of the leading stock breeders. Among the best known are McDonald Bros., with Shorthorns and Clydesdales. A. D. McDonald, of Sunnyside, Stock Farm, besides raising good Shorthorns, being well known as a breeder of a fine type of Yorkshire swine. Baskier Bros., with some good Clydesdales; Gus Wight, with Clydesdales, and W. N. Crowell, with Shorthorns and Berkshire swine, are also in this district.

To the north and west of the town are situated the farms of some of the most successful stockmen. McKirdy Bros., above mentioned, A. A. Titus and W. F. Newcomb have fine grain and stock farms situated along the banks of the Souris river. These places are ideal stock farms, the higher land, rich in lime, being good wheat land, and the rich, black soil of the bottom lands of the Souris river Valley being well adapted for both grain and stock-raising, some of the best yields of wheat and oats this year having been grown on these lands. A. A. Titus has a small stock of Shorthorns and Clydesdales and also a few Shropshire sheep. W. F. Newcomb has a few good Clydesdales and Short-

heifer is a well grown one and has been a milking calf, as all ours are, and is also fed grain regularly during winter and kept in the stable. In this particular case, the heifer born March 2, 1908, will be a larger cow than her mother, and her calf born November 28, 1909, is larger than her sister, born December 13, 1909. So that as long as care is taken and plenty of food given, breeding young has not with us reduced the size of the cows.

BOUSFIELD'S CLYDES AND SHORT-HORNS

J. Bousfield, of Orchard Farm, Macgregor, reports a good season in selling Shorthorns, fifteen young bulls having been shipped to points in the three Western provinces, and nearly as many heifers. He also sold the stallion, Clydesdale Bob.

A number of important additions have been made to the stud and herd. "Alexander's Heir," a most successful sire and prize winner both in Scotland and Ontario, was secured direct from the Haldimond Clydesdale Association of Walpole township, Ont., where he has sired 100 colts a year for the past few years, including many noted prize winners. The old horse is gamey as ever and did a big season at Macgregor and Portage Plains. He weighs 2,140 lbs. "Macknight," a handsome four-year-old, bred in North Dakota, and "Sir Walter Westcott," a big two-year-old, are for sale. The latter will make

a ton horse fit for any show ring. He is by Sir Walter and out of a Bold Boy mare. These two won first and second at Macgregor fair. "Daisy Bell," Purves Thomson's well known mare, and her colt have recently been purchased.

The old stock bull, "Caesar," has been disposed of, but his impress has been stamped on all the young stock. They are all straight in their lines and low down. Some of the heifers are rather on the small side, owing to being bred to calve at two years of age to develop their milking propensity, but the lot are mostly big and stylish. A large lot of prizes were taken at Macgregor, including first, second and third for bull calves.

A recent purchase is Marchioness Pilgrim, bred by Purves Thomson, from the same family that helped make Sir Wm. C. Van Horne's herd. He is a remarkably perfect roan, ten months old. Also has been secured, Marchioness 12th, which at one time was considered to be superior to Marchioness 14th, the famous grand champion for two years. The other cow purchased is Rosebud Leaf, a fine 1,800 lb. cow. Each have bull calves at foot.

The number of Clydesdales exported from the old country since this year opened is close to 1,300, principally to Canada. Among shipments for the week ending October 15th were: To Oswald Sorby, Guelph, 20 head; to Dr. McEachran, Ormstown, Que., 11; to John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta., 33; to Bryce Wright, De Winton, Alta., 7; to K. A. Roberts, Vancouver, B. C., 8; to Jas. Urquhart, Vancouver, 9.

Four hundred and twenty-five guineas (\$2,125) was the price paid for a pair of Shire geldings at the autumn horse sale at Crewe, England, last month, where 1,450 horses were disposed of by auction, totalling over \$50,000. The highest price for a gelding was \$1,125, for a horse purchased by F. Lowndes, for Illinois, U. S.

J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont., has recently sold the following Percherons: To Richard Roseburgh, Chatham, Ont., the big black two-year-old stallion Inceste (81949), sire Cambrai (62150), and to Jacob Swalm, Nottawa, Ont., another, the good, black two-year-old Imola 1607, sire Pirus (59613), the first named weighing, when shipped, 1,785 lbs., and the second 1,700 lbs., certainly good weights for two-year-olds, and neither of them fat. Mr. Hogate's horses are all doing well, and he states prospects for business were never better. A shipment has just come to his Brandon stables.

GOSSIP

ALBERTA HORSE BREEDERS MEET

At a meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, held at Calgary, it was decided to hold the next spring horse show on April 18th to 21st. There was a good turn out of the directorate. The meeting decided to send a delegation, consisting of the president, Mr. Geo. Lane and the secretary, to meet the minister of agriculture with reference to an adequate grant for next year's show. It was decided to ask the department of agriculture to change the inspection of brands so as to permit of purebred and registered horses being shipped from point to point in Alberta, or exhibition horses from one exhibition to another, without the necessity of their being inspected for brands.

ALBERTA LOCAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION

The Alberta Local Improvement districts convention was held at Red Deer, Alta., on November 23 and 24. A large delegation was present from the various municipalities throughout the province. Much business was transacted throughout the sessions. The importance of good roads for the province was well dwelt upon. Mr. James Bower, Red Deer, president of the United Farmers' Association of Alberta, was the principal speaker on this score. He thought to improve conditions in the country we should first find fault with the present con-

ditions. To his mind some of the road building to-day was too expensive; that is, they spent too much money for the result obtained, the grade being faulty, or the drainage not proper. He favored improved transportation, both railway and road. He took issue with the government on the policy of increased population, claiming that if money spent in advertising was used for local improvement purposes, that settlers we now had would be better satisfied and would eventually be a far better advertisement than at present. He claimed that the farmers let self-interested parties do their thinking and talking for them. He also considered that the automobiles were monopolizing the country roads too much, without proper return.

A large number of resolutions were passed to be presented to the government. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Wm. Mason, Bon Accord; vice-president, H. Greenfield, Edison; secretary-treasurer, Jas. McNichol, Blackfalds; directors, F. L. Moorehouse, Calgary; E. Hillier, Twin Butte; E. J. Fream, Innisfail; J. O. Schultz, Strathmore; D. A. Kennedy, Vegreville; E. Pinchbrek, Winterburn; H. W. Bright, Macleod.

Calgary was chosen as the place of the next annual meeting.

UNION MANITOBA MUNICIPALITIES

(Continued from page 1707)

culpable the latter might be, since the companies would continue the case in the courts until the farmer was submerged by the costs. The request of the resolution is that the law should be amended so that it will be easier for the farmer to collect damages in cases where the railway companies were liable and that the railway companies should be required to take greater precaution than at present to prevent such fires. The resolution was sent to the railway commission for consideration.

Principal Black, of the agricultural college, spoke at some length on the question of noxious weeds. The eradication of noxious weeds in Manitoba he felt was largely a matter of education. "Teach the farmers," he said, "the danger of permitting their farms to become dirty, and the best manner of keeping them clean. The municipalities should be careful in their selection of men for the posts of inspection, and having chosen them should see that they had every chance of learning their duties." The agricultural college purposes to put on a short course on weed eradication, and every inspector should be given a chance to attend. Then, too, he thought the farmers themselves should co-operate and give their assistance and support in the work. Principal Black pointed out some of the difficulties encountered and the importance of the work, for it meant money in the pockets of every farmer. The question of the responsibility rested largely on the individual, who should realize it. One thing he suggested was that sheep were of inestimable value in cleaning away weeds, for there were only a few varieties that sheep would not eat and thrive on. The others could be easily looked after. The agricultural college was doing much, and he invited everyone to take advantage of its experience.

On the evening of the second day of the convention a banquet was tendered the delegates by the people of St. Boniface. In the early part of the evening the resolution from the Manitoba Good Roads Association was put before the assembly, after having been discussed by the general committee. The resolution dealt with the building, maintenance and improvement of public roads by rural municipalities by a scheme of taxation, which was not to exceed three per cent. of the total assessable value of the property of the municipality, the term to run for thirty years, the government to guarantee the bonds or stock when certified to by the municipal commissioner, or by an annual levy of uniform rate to cover the cost of improvement or construction undertaken each year, or in the case of large bridges or structures of a permanent character costing more than \$300 that the department of public works for the province pay a sum equal to one-half of the expenditure. There were twelve clauses to the resolution, which, with



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is the watch of established reputation for accuracy throughout the world. It has had the unqualified endorsement of jewelers, whose knowledge of watch-making is both practical and technical, for nearly three-quarters of a century. The Waltham Colonial Riverside Maximus movement is the newest word in watchmaking. A thing of beauty, and a watch of splendid accuracy. Made as thin as it is safe to make a reliable time-piece. Ask your Jeweler.

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one exception, were passed with slight amendments.

The last day of the convention was charged with much important business. A motion was passed to donate the sum of \$100 to the funds of the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

A motion by the retiring president, that the whole of the municipal act be revised, was next presented and passed. It was suggested that this work be done by a commission, and that the Manitoba union should be represented on the commission.

It was also passed that the union should take up the question of telephone interchange rates between the government lines and municipally-owned systems.

NINETTE SANATORIUM

Dr. Stewart gave a most interesting talk on the Ninette sanatorium, which was enthusiastically received. He said that since the opening in May 77 patients had been admitted. Of these 34 were still in the sanatorium. The full capacity of the institution was at present about 150 patients a year.

It had been found that many cases were sent which were beyond hope of recovery. The sanatorium was not equipped to handle that style of cases. It was for the people in whom, if the disease were arrested, there was a chance of recovery. Patients who had no hope of recovery could be better looked after and would be more comfortable in their homes or the general hospitals. Many applications for admission were in hand and within a fortnight about 20 more would be admitted.

NEXT YEAR'S OFFICERS

The officers elected for next year were: President, Reeve R. Forke, Pipestone; vice-president, Reeve R. G. Willis, Morton; secretary-treasurer, Councillor Carsdale, of Blanshard;

executive, Controller R. D. Waugh, Winnipeg; Mayor J. F. Blean, St. Boniface. Reeve C. E. Ivens, Wallace; Reeve Chas. Poole, Archie; Reeve A. E. Hill, Sifton; Reeve R. W. Woods, Macdonald and Reeve J. C. Cousins, Daly.

Brandon was decided as the place for holding next year's convention.

MANITOBA SEED FAIRS

Roland	Dec. 1 and 2
Swan Lake	Dec. 6
Headingly	Dec. 6
Carman	Dec. 8
Treberne	Dec. 8
Modern	Dec. 9
Morden	Dec. 9
Russell	Dec. 15
Birtle	Dec. 16

FARM NEWS

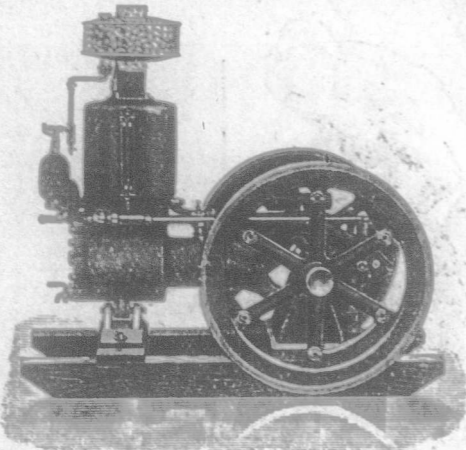
A flax mill has been started at Birtle, Man.

The Manitoba Gazette of November 19 contains notice that the La Riviere Farmers' Elevator Company, Limited, are to dispose of their elevator and wind up affairs.

The Franklin Grain Growers' Association has been increasing its co-operative buyings considerably this season. Two carloads of twine, one of flour and feed, and one of apples, besides a considerable quantity of small fruit, have been already secured in this way and they have two more carloads of flour and feed on order. Needless to say the association has found this method of business profitable, or they would not continue it.—Neepawa News.

During the last three months prairie wolves have created havoc on the farms of the Baldur district. Packs are in the district north of town. The latest estimate places the number of sheep and lambs killed by them at

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THE FLOUR CITY
TRACTORS.

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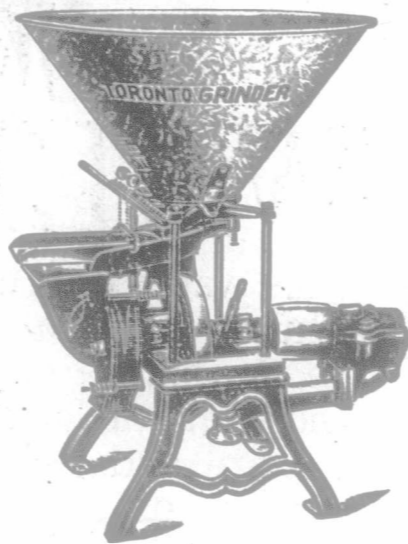
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Catalogue and Prices.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LTD.

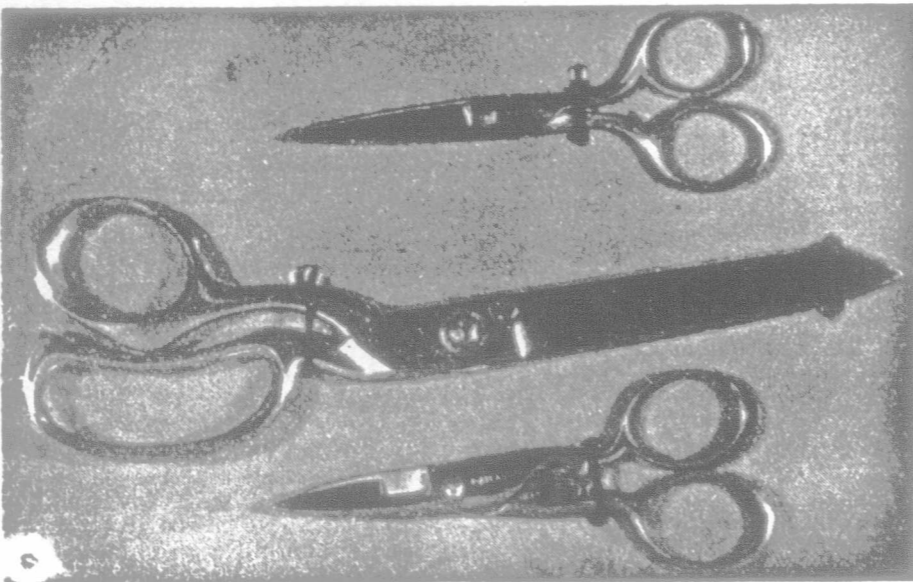
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They are made from the finest quality of steel obtainable, and are self-sharpening.

We will send the set free to old subscribers who send us one new (not a renewal) yearly subscriber at \$1.50.

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

WINNIPEG

LIMITED

MAN.

sixty, two farmers also reporting the loss of pigs, and others state that their poultry yards are being rapidly depleted.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

A movement is under way to establish a sugar factory at Strathmore, Alta. The proposition is being pushed by the local branch of the United Farmers of Alberta, and will be organized on a joint stock basis, as much of the stock as possible being placed in farmers' hands, but the financing of the deal being with the promoters, it being assumed that the \$750,000 necessary to establish a factory with a capacity for 5,000 acres of beets could not be capitalized by farmers. By the terms of the proposition the factory in ten years should be in the farmers' hands. It is the intention of the promoters to push organization, and contracts are being made for the growing of beets. Those behind the enterprise are Germans, and the intention seems to be to induce Dutch families to come out and work in the factory. It is proposed to use the factory for sugar making in winter and the manufacture of linseed oil cake in summer.

His Majesty King George V. is demonstrating his keen personal concern in agriculture and live stock breeding to an extent in no degree less than that shown by his illustrious predecessor. His Majesty has extended his patronage to nearly all the leading breed societies of the United Kingdom, including those interested in Shorthorns, Herefords, Jerseys, Kerries, Devons, Hunters,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Have you ever stopped to think how many times your investment of \$1.50 in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is returned to you during the 52 times a year you receive it?

Consider one point: The "Questions and Answers" department, where every question referred to us is answered through our columns by competent men, promptly and accurately. Legal questions are attended to by one of the leading Winnipeg legal firms, and veterinary queries by one of the foremost Western veterinary surgeons.

Numbers of our readers inform us that they obtain value equal to two or three times the yearly subscription price from reading the answers to the questions of others.

Some time during the year a question will turn up on which you can effect a distinct saving by referring it to us. Tell your neighbor of this point, induce him to subscribe, and secure a valuable premium.

Southdowns, and many other varieties of purebred stock.

W. McIntyre sold a team of three-year-old colts the other day for the sum of \$750. J. A. Evans also sold a three-year-old colt for \$400. These prices are the highest ever paid in Chilliwack for geldings of that age in the fall of the year. They were all sired by a purebred Clydesdale stallion.—Chilliwack Progress.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN AND POTATOES

A pamphlet from Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of experimental farms, says that a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the experimental farms at Indian Head, Sask.; Brandon, Man., and Ottawa, Ont. The samples consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:

Oats.—Banner, Abundance, Danish Island, Wide-Awake, Thousand-Dollar

Henry Birks & Sons Limited

The facilities of the firm's Correspondence Department place at the disposal of out-of-town patrons a service approximating in promptness and efficiency that accorded to those making purchases in person.

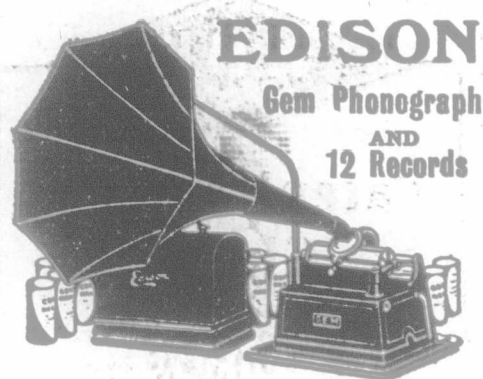
Upon knowing requirements the firm will send photographs, descriptions and prices of what their stock affords.

Selections of articles will be sent on approval to persons known to the firm, or to those sending satisfactory references.

The firm's illustrated Catalogue, sent upon request, will be helpful to those who cannot visit their store in person, and more particularly to those who at this season are seeking suggestions for appropriate Christmas gifts.

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\$19.50 ONLY PAY \$2.40 Monthly

Combination Gem Phonograph, with 6 two minute and 6 four minute records, \$23.70. Fireside outfit, \$32.80; Standard outfit, \$43.20; Home outfit, \$57.40, etc., etc.



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Double Discs (2 different selections), 85c.; new velvet finish, last for ever. All languages. Imported British records now ready.

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Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine. Mailing charge 4c. each only. Indestructible 4 minute records, 65c.

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Barley.—Six-rowed: Mensury and Manchurian (a selection from Mensury). Two-rowed: Standwell and Invincible.

Field Peas.—Arthur and Golden Vine.

Indian Corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts: Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow. Later varieties: Selected Leaming, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes.—Early varieties: Rochester Rose and Irish Cobbler. Medium to late varieties: Gold Coin, Carman No. 1 and Money Maker. The later varieties are, as a rule, more productive than the earlier kinds.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Applications on printed cards or sheets, or lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and may be sent in any

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT

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time from the 1st of December to the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, as long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes should bear in mind that the corn is not usually distributed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

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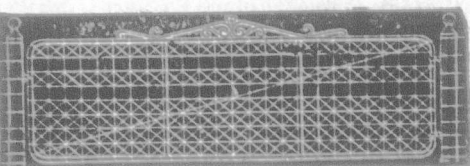
For the second year the provincial government of British Columbia have decided to encourage dairying by arranging for a competition, the big prize for which is a challenge cup. In addition three prizes are given to the farms that score highest.

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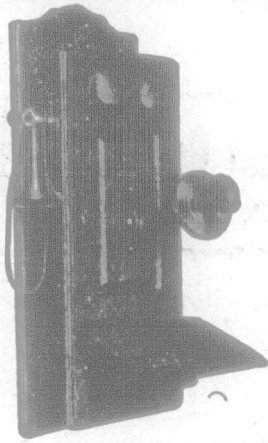
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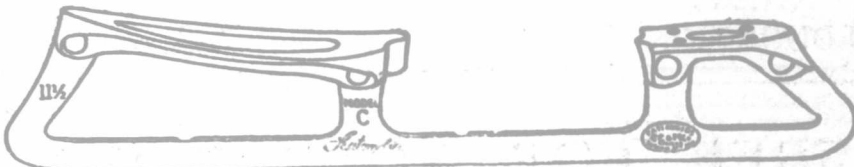
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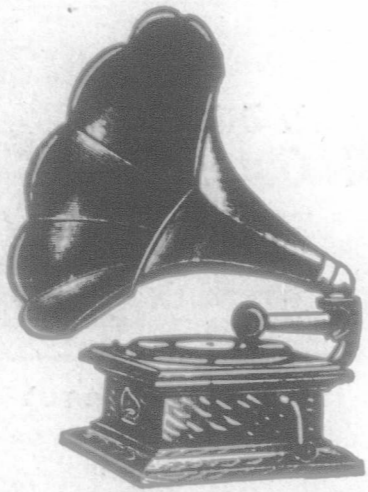
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE
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GRENFELL ANNUAL SEED FAIR

On November 16 and 17, Grenfell held its annual seed fair and poultry show. The Grenfell Agricultural Society is one of the most progressive of its kind in the province of Saskatchewan, and perhaps one of the most progressive in Western Canada; at least all of its undertakings are most successful, and this much must be said of its seed fair this year. The undertakings of the association are of a varied nature. It was the Grenfell society that won in the competition for the best grain display at Regina exhibition. It was the same society that first began the alfalfa competition and to-day it is the society that holds each year a very successful farmers' banquet. The time of this annual banquet means a big day for Grenfell, the event of the season. And so it was this year. Over four hundred persons were in attendance, largely farmers and their wives. His honor Lieutenant-Governor Brown, and Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, were distinguished guests. Both these gentlemen are intimately connected with agriculture, and both paid much tribute to the work carried on by the Grenfell Agricultural Society. John Nicholls, president of the association, is the guiding hand that shapes so well the work accomplished. His ability and enterprise permeates the society. John Walker, the secretary-treasurer, is his lieutenant in the work. A staunch directorate supports them. The seed fair and poultry show was a two days' affair. Considering it was a local show the exhibits were large, both in grain and poultry. The grain judges were: A. F. Mantle and J. A. Mooney, Regina, and J. Scarff, of Hartney. J. Potts made the awards in the poultry classes.

Some fine samples of wheat were on exhibition, for the wheat entry was the largest found in the grain classes. In the ten-bushel lots the competitors had to compete with the same grain in the standing field competition. Mr. Mooney stated after the judging was over that the scores in both instances were practically the same as regards the standards for purity. Many contend that it is impossible to judge standing fields of grain and score them as to purity from noxious weeds; but, peculiar to say, in this instance, without any individual knowledge of the scoring done for the standing fields of grain, the scores as regards purity were practically the same.

The winners in the ten-bushel lot were: J. R. Reeve, of Grenfell; 2, Harry Welsh; 3, A. Switzer; 4, J. S. Chambers; 5, E. Adams.

In the class for any variety, two-bushel lots: 1, J. Mitchell; 2, J. R. Reeve; 3, H. Welsh.

For oats, ten-bushel lots: 1, A. Switzer; 2, Phillip Leach; 3, Henry Welsh.

In the two-bushel lots of oats the winners stood the same as in the ten-bushel competition.

For barley, F. J. Dash, was the winner, and J. Mitchell, second.

The display of roots was quite noticeable. The judges remarked that the potatoes were of an abnormal size and not practical for cooking. There was a fine entry of turnips and mangels exhibited by J. Mitchell. The prize given in the open class for best collection of turnips was won by Wm. Welsh, with Jno. Mitchell and Geo. Harrison, second and third.

The poultry show was a new feature. A number of poultrymen from about Grenfell exhibited birds. Levi Thompson, of Wolsley, was a strong exhibitor. W. Wilde, Broadview, exhibited light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Black Minorcas and Barred Rocks. This latter exhibitor perhaps had out the largest entries, and his birds captured many of the winning tickets. The cup presented by the Bank of Hamilton, for best dressed poultry, was won by Mrs. G. Williams.

Perhaps the banquet held in the evening of the last day of the show was the most successful of any yet held by the association. Great care had been taken in the preparation of this annual dinner and good fare was tendered over four hundred persons who sat down. Lieutenant-Governor Brown and Hon. W. R. Motherwell were the principal speakers. The former speaker said, he

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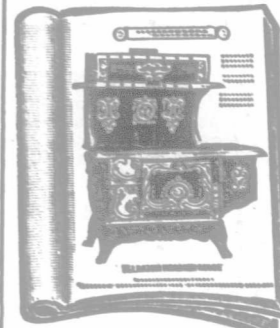
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ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency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

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

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had been a resident of the province for twenty-seven years, and much of the time he had been directly connected with agriculture. He hoped to see much done in Saskatchewan to promote the interest of the farmer. Mr. Motherwell, in speaking, gave a pointed address on some of his impressions of Grenfell. He spoke of the splendid work of the Grenfell Agricultural Association and its accomplishment. He stated that the Agricultural College at Saskatoon was taking over the management of the agricultural societies, under

the extension division, and he hoped for close relationship between the college and the societies, the latter to form part of the work of the college. A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, made an address on an interesting topic, "An Up-to-Date Farm House," in which he enumerated his observations and gave many practical suggestions, considered by him to be timely for the consideration of farmers. J. A. Mooney, one of the judges, made a few remarks concerning the seed exhibit.

Keeping in Touch With the Farmer

A big convention of Farmers' Institute workers throughout America was held at Washington, D. C., recently. Among the many addresses given was one by Dr. G. C. Creelman, president of Ontario Agricultural College, in which the organization of farmers' clubs and the appointment of men to supervise demonstrations were discussed. The address is as follows:

Should a corps of experts be employed by the year, for the purpose of organizing farmers' clubs and establishing and overseeing demonstrations in agriculture?

I shall begin by answering this question in the affirmative and then proceed to give the reasons for my belief.

Agricultural colleges and experiment stations have for years and years been securing evidence, conducting experiments and publishing bulletins and reports, with the avowed purpose of increasing the output from the ordinary farm. In many instances we have not even been able, by these methods, to prevent a gradual decrease in the amounts produced per acre. I think we can safely say that we have prevented a rapid decrease in production, and of course in some states and provinces certain crops have shown an actual increase, due largely to the work of our colleges and stations.

This fact, however, stares us in the face, that in every state and province the colleges and experiment stations have proven absolutely certain methods, certain varieties and certain practices which, if adopted, planted, or put into practice, would absolutely insure increased results. The trouble has been, and is yet, to get even a small percentage of the ordinary farmers to change their methods and put in practice these absolutely sure conclusions. Even the agricultural college graduate who returns to the rural district finds himself surrounded by ordinary or inferior farm practice, and he frequently gets discouraged by the adverse criticism he receives from his enlightened neighbor, and in time falls back into many of the old practices; this because he has only a correspondence affiliation with the state college or experiment station. There is no doubt that the colleges and experiment stations are providing the farmers with the most excellent and up-to-date forms of ammunition, but the farmers are afraid to use it in the everyday warfare, either because they cannot understand how to make up the prescription or read the formula, or because their weapons are of ancient construction. The question is: Are we delivering at the farmer's door expensive ammunition, with a description of the enemy and directions how to shoot, and expecting him to proceed to alleviate his difficulties by individual effort, without co-operation, without superior officers to give direct words of command, without the formation of companies or battalions and without even weekly or monthly drill?

Has not the time come when we must have men in the field to take command and to issue instructions and to see that these instructions are carried out, if we are to get results? I presume this topic has been assigned to me because of certain steps that have been taken in this direction in the province of Ontario, in which I live, and I shall endeavor to give you some idea of how we are trying to solve the difficulty of bringing the college and station work into the everyday life of the farmer.

INSTRUCTORS SENT TO DISTRICTS
Some four years ago I was asked by the Ontario government to name six men, graduates of the college, that could be sent, each to a county, to instruct

the farmers in better methods of farming. These men were secured and paid \$100 a month each. The next year two more were added; last year three, and this year three, making fourteen in all. The work has grown, until each of these men has had to have an assistant, usually an undergraduate of the college, who serves for one or two years and then returns to complete his college course.

In order to take advantage as far as possible of existing organizations it was decided:

(1) That these men shall be attached to a local high school, where their services will be available for the teaching of agriculture to farmers' sons at least four half days in each week.

(2) With a view to bringing the department of agriculture into closer touch with the farming community and of making it more directly beneficial to them, the teacher of agriculture shall also act as the local agent of the department of agriculture for the district, as follows:

(a) He shall visit from time to time the various parts of the country and report upon their special requirements.

(b) He shall take charge of an office situated in the high school district, where he may meet the farmers, giving them aid and advice, supplying them with the bulletins of the department of agriculture and such other farm literature as may be useful, and discussing with them the latest experimental results of the work of the Ontario Agricultural College.

(c) He shall keep in touch with local agricultural associations, farmers' institutes, etc., and shall act in concert with the staff of lecturers, demonstrators and professors of the Ontario Agricultural College.

(d) Where practicable he will arrange for excursions for students and others to the agricultural college in the month of June, and shall take special charge during such visits of those who have been in attendance on his classes.

(e) He shall attend the winter fair and annual meeting of the experimental union held yearly in Guleph for one week in December.

(3) A suitable laboratory shall be provided and the equipment necessary to carry out the work as outlined under chemistry, physics and biology; also experimental grounds, separate from the ordinary school grounds, for illustration purposes in the growing of various classes of farm crops and training in experimental work. The area of the grounds will be determined by local conditions; one acre might be sufficient. A list of suitable equipment from which boards may select has been prepared and may be obtained on application to the education department.

(4) The agricultural department of each high school or collegiate institute shall be inspected at least once each year by an officer of the Ontario Agricultural College, deputed for this purpose by the minister of education. This officer shall report to both the department of education and the department of agriculture.

(5) The regular special course in agriculture in a high school shall be the two years' one, as defined below. Partial courses may also be provided in the high school for regular high school pupils or for such occasional pupils as may desire them.

(6) Regular high school pupils taking the special course in agriculture shall take, in addition, the subjects which are obligatory upon all high school pupils, namely, geography, arithmetic, English grammar, writing, read-

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

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

JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls of breeding age for sale. Heifers and cows from fashionable families. These are show animals at breeder's prices. My 320 acre stock farm for sale.

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

J. MORISON BRUCE—Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. Breeder of Berkshire swine.

HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLANDS. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

BROWN BROS., Ellishboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

ing, English composition, English literature and history, with such suitable modifications of this course and with such additional subjects, as may be deemed expedient by the principal and the parent or guardian of the pupil.

(7) It is not intended that all the work outlined in the course below shall be covered in two years. The outline is suggestive, rather than obligatory, and the amount of work to be taken up shall be determined by the needs of the community, and the nature of the special subjects selected. In some districts, horticultural subjects, for example, will receive special emphasis; in others, dairying and in others again, stock raising, and so on.

(8) In addition to the regular special high school course, partial courses shall be provided, when needed, in the high school and in other parts of the county, of such duration and character as may meet the needs of the farming community. These may include short courses in horticulture: soils, seeds, weeds; farm dairying; poultry keeping, etc., as well as demonstrations and lectures in particular subjects, stock judging, seed judging, etc., at one or more meetings at suitable centres. In these courses the teacher in agriculture will be assisted, when necessary, by members of the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, and he will be supplied by the college with abundant material for demonstration purposes.

(9) High school pupils who take the two years' special course herein provided, and whose competency is attested by the principal of the school and the teacher of agriculture, shall be eligible for entrance to the second year work of the Ontario Agricultural College.

(10) The following is the regular two years' special course, to be organized in accordance with the requirements of each locality:

- Field Husbandry.
(Experimental grounds near the school will be used for illustrative experiments with varieties of cereals, grasses, root crops, and in seed selection, methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, and the use of various kinds of fertilizers.)
- Animal Husbandry.
- Dairy Husbandry.
- Poultry.
- Horticulture.
- Forestry.
- Agricultural Botany.
- Entomology.
- Agricultural Physics.
- Agricultural Chemistry.

You will see, then, that they have, generally speaking, two fields of operation: (1) The giving of definite instruction certain days in the week to the sons of farmers in the county who may come to this high school for particular work; (2) the utilizing of all of the agricultural organizations in the county and the personal method of dealing directly with the individual, either on his own farm or in the office in town.

It has been my pleasure to inspect each of these districts and to see the men at work, and to write a report for the government on the work as I saw it. The following are some of my observations:

One young man has the following to say about the work in the classroom: "In our studies in the class we have not followed closely the course as laid down, but have tried to make it as useful as possible to the boys in the class. The work so far has been with poultry and entomology, some dairying with lessons on the care and handling of milk and the use of the hand separator (one of these machines has been loaned by a manufacturing firm); practice in testing milk with the Babcock test has also been given; in horticulture we have studied a few principles with experiments, such as, for example, the preparation of Bordeaux mixture and other sprays; surveying the experimental grounds with the chain, plotting on paper, and discussing treatment and planning experiments for the same; getting acquainted with the different types of farm animals and crops; experiments with soils and studying soils in their relation to water; judging seed and getting acquainted with weed seeds, have been part of the work. The pupils are required occasionally to write essays on some particular subject in which they are interested. One hour each

Heart Trouble

Caused Dizziness, Weakness and Smothering Spells.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled, more or less, with some form of heart trouble. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found to be the most effective medicine on the market.

Mrs. F. Leslie Craig, 114 Erie Ave., Brantford, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble which caused dizziness, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of Dr.'s medicine but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and before I had finished one box I felt so much better I continued their use by taking two boxes. I highly recommend these pills to any one suffering from heart and nerve trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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The Choicest Fruit Land in the

KOOTENAYS

New map now ready giving particulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

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

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Company, Ltd.
NELSON B. C.

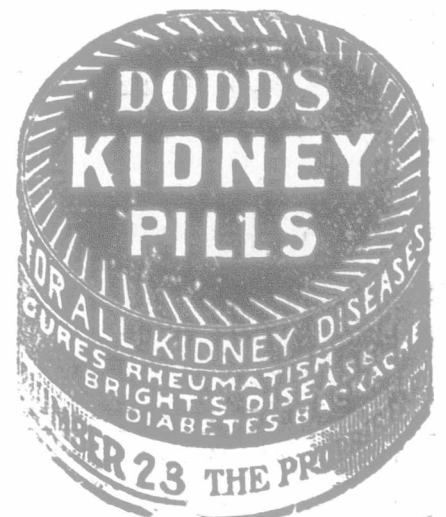
FOR SALE Barred Plymouth Rocks—30 choice yearling hens
S. C. White Leghorns—A few good cockerels
Won Championship at Winnipeg Industrial
C. H. BAIRD, 265 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

week is spent in the reading room getting acquainted with current up-to-date literature in the farming papers.

"Occasionally the class has visited some local farmer or poultry man. The boys are also preparing, together with other pupils in the school, for a school fall fair, consisting of exhibits by the pupils in the science, manual training, domestic science, agriculture, and other departments.

"The school is furnished with an excellent manual training department, and the agriculture pupils when in this class have been given models and work applicable to our course.

"Outside the school the work has included getting acquainted with the



farmers, officers of the various agricultural societies, rural school teachers, etc. During the fall the office and reading rooms were opened on Main street and the fact advertised in many ways. This reading room has been used to some extent by the farmers and is supplying a want. It is used as much by the towns people, especially those interested in poultry and horticulture. Young men come in during the evenings, and especially on Saturdays, and in this way I have made many acquaintances. The room is being used to a greater extent than at first. The agricultural society, poultry association, horticultural society and dairymen's association use it as a board room, and the meetings are held here."

Another man reports:

"The advantage of having someone locally to whom to apply for information or help is also being recognized and used to a greater extent by the

TWO CHRISTMAS NUMBERS

You will be pleased with the Christmas number that goes to you under date December 7. Dr. W. C. Murray outlines the education that is needed for the rural West; R. F. Stupart deals with weather forecasting; A. J. McMillan discusses extensive farming on the Canadian prairies with horse-power, and L. A. Boves takes up the lines along which British Columbia authorities fight tuberculosis in cattle. In addition, special articles deal with consolidated schools in Manitoba and the maintenance of earth roads in the West by the use of the split-log drag. In the Home Journal department one of many prominent features is a lengthy article on Women's Institutes in the Canadian West. Appropriate and artistic illustrations will be used throughout.

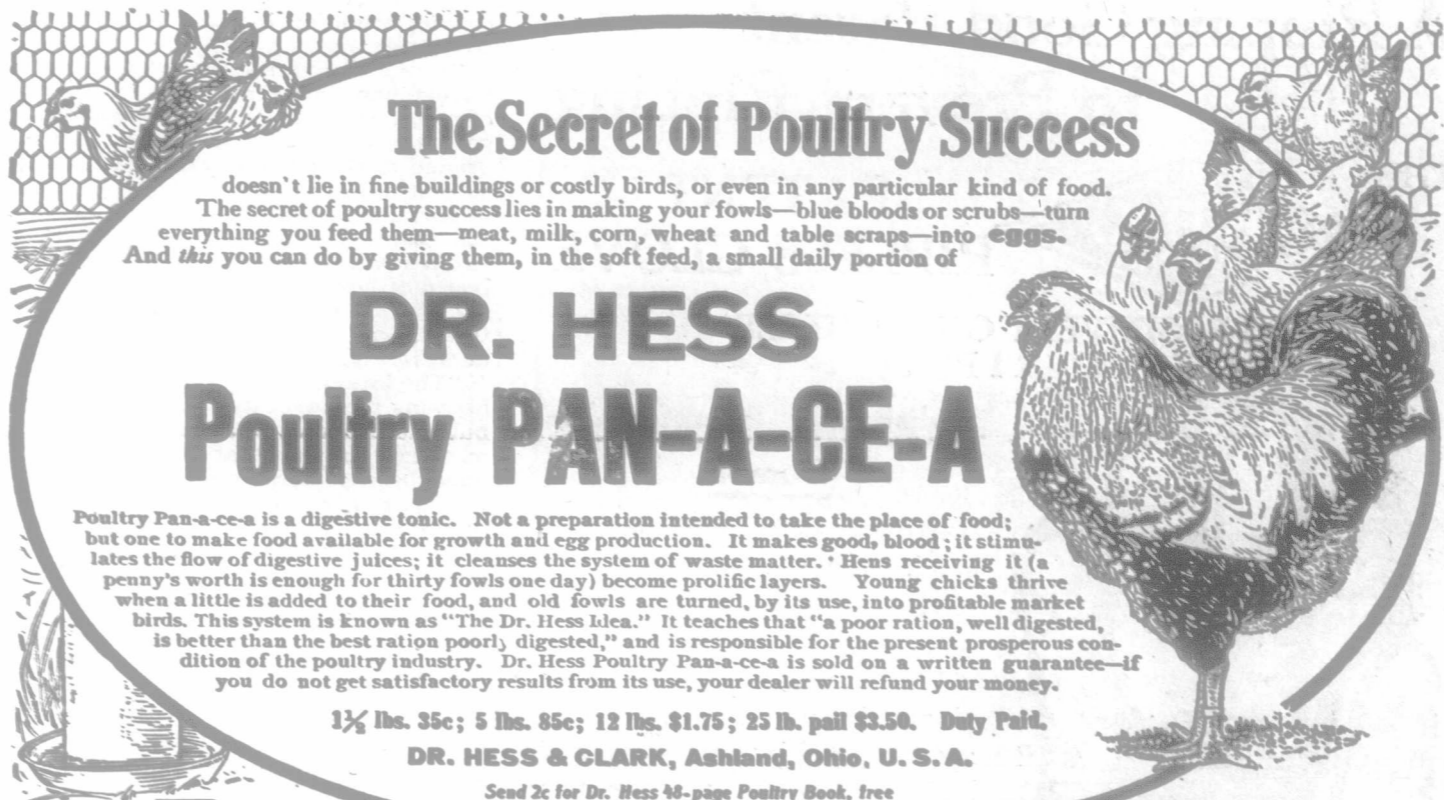
Don't allow your neighbor to be without this number. Tell him if he subscribes now he will get two Christmas numbers, as The Farmer's Advocate will go for the balance of 1910 and all of 1911 for the yearly subscription price. Single copies of either of these numbers cost 25 cents.

farmers. People about town also, having gardens or fruit trees, and poultrymen frequently come to the office for suggestions or information.

A good deal of time, however, is spent in visiting individual farmers in the county and at the various markets. By conversation in this way in the field, orchard, or barn, besides learning something myself as to local conditions and to forth, I have been able to be of some help. It does not seem much in itself, but I believe in this quiet way a good deal has been done. I have also made it a point to become acquainted with the rural school teachers. I think valuable work is done in visiting the rural schools, giving the children a few interesting lessons, and awakening there an interest in the possibilities of the parents' business.

"Of course, all the fall fairs were visited in the district and literature distributed. At the fall fairs we had an educational exhibit. I also acted as judge at the horticultural show. The local grocers have aided materially in the distribution of bulletins where they would do the most good.

"Considerable efforts have been made to awaken an interest in the value of testing the dairy cows of those supplying milk to the town or sending cream to Toronto. To this end I have been doing considerable testing myself, both for individual farmers and for milkmen



The Secret of Poultry Success

doesn't lie in fine buildings or costly birds, or even in any particular kind of food. The secret of poultry success lies in making your fowls—blue bloods or scrubs—turn everything you feed them—meat, milk, corn, wheat and table scraps—into eggs. And this you can do by giving them, in the soft feed, a small daily portion of

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a digestive tonic. Not a preparation intended to take the place of food; but one to make food available for growth and egg production. It makes good blood; it stimulates the flow of digestive juices; it cleanses the system of waste matter. Hens receiving it (a penny's worth is enough for thirty fowls one day) become prolific layers. Young chicks thrive when a little is added to their food, and old fowls are turned, by its use, into profitable market birds. This system is known as "The Dr. Hess Idea." It teaches that "a poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration poorly digested," and is responsible for the present prosperous condition of the poultry industry. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is sold on a written guarantee—if you do not get satisfactory results from its use, your dealer will refund your money.

1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty Paid.
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Send 2c for Dr. Hess 40-page Poultry Book, free

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

Often, overtaxed digestive organs cause a cow or steer to shrink in milk or lose flesh. The remedy is to strengthen animal digestion by giving regular doses, twice a day, of Dr. Hess Stock Food. The tonic properties of this preparation act directly on the digestive organs and give them strength to perform their proper functions. Thus the cow comes back to her normal milk flow and the steer to his feed. Sold everywhere on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00. 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Duty paid.
Smaller quantities at a slight advance.
Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

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The Farmer's Library

We are satisfied that we have the most complete library of Farm Books desirable and would like you to glance over our list. Also note Premium Offers. Send at once.

We don't want your money—this test of Psychine is at our cost—we'll buy a 50-cent bottle from your druggist and give it you free to prove.

This is a hopeless, cold world to many.

"A vale of tears" in very truth sickness, suffering, sorrow.

And sickness is the cause of most of the misery.

Now a good many people accept sickness as something that has to be a visitation.

They may make ineffectual attempts to cure themselves, but they don't get well.

Now we want such hopeless ones to let us buy for them a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from their druggist, which we'll give them free of charge to let them know that there is at least one preparation that is hope for the hopeless, that will surely benefit them.

* * *

We've been making and selling Psychine for the third of a century.

We have sold many millions of bottles in that time.

Psychine has cured many hundreds of thousands of hopeless cases.

We have received hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

Psychine is proved itself to be the most remarkable preparation for the cure of disease.

Now Psychine's power comes from its ingredients.

Psychine is made from herbs—nature's own remedies.

And the herbs from which Psychine is made are beneficial to the body because they increase the number and strength of the white corpuscles of the blood, or the phagocytes, which devour every germ of disease that finds entrance to the body.

That's why Psychine cures where other old time remedies fail. That's why Psychine has stood the test of time for the third of a century. That's why we can afford to buy and give away hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles.

Now Psychine is indicated in the following diseases.

Read this list carefully and then fill out and mail us the Coupon without delay.

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| La Grippe | Bronchial Coughs |
| Bronchitis | Weak Lungs |
| Hemorrhages | Weak Voice |
| Sore Throat | Spring Weakness |
| Anaemia | Early Decline |
| Female Weakness | Catarrhal Affections |
| Indigestion | Catarrh of Stomach |
| Poor Appetite | Night Sweats |
| Chills and Fevers | Ob-tinate Coughs |
| Sleeplessness and | Laryngitis and |
| Nervous Troubles | Dyspepsia |
| After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and | La Grippe. |

Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a

50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given to you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine

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

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

COUPON No. 51

To the Dr. F. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

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

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

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

A Ripping Good Patent to Prevent Ripping

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IS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED NOT TO RIP



H.B.K. PATENT RIPPLES TIPS.

Stylish Comfortable Durable

Always looks neat on the hand. Always easy to wear and work in, because it has no inseams to hurt the hand.

Will outwear three ordinary gloves, because the finger tips are protected by extra pieces of leather, concealing the seams and **PROTECTING THE STITCHING.**

The nearest ever made to an everlasting glove.

The only practical working glove ever made.

The **MORE** it is worn the **LESS** the chance of **RIPPING.**

Ask your dealer to show you this wonderful glove. Has to be worn to be appreciated.

For sale by the best dealers everywhere in Canada.

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

The Expert Glove and Mitt Makers of Canada.

CLARK Heaters Make Winter Driving a Real Pleasure



They keep the feet warm and cozy in any style of vehicle. There is no flame, smoke or smell, and one of these heaters will last a lifetime. They cannot be bent or broken. We make 20 styles, some as low as 90c each. Get one from your dealer, and write for complete catalogue. Write today. You will never know real comfort on cold weather riding until you get one of these heaters.

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with the cost of a pair of Lumbersoles and never have cold feet again. Guaranteed to keep feet warm at 50 degrees below zero. Special wooden soles do it. Non-conductors of cold. Retaining your foot's natural heat. Thousands wear them in Canada. Every wearer delighted. Don't this winter have the gnawing agony of cold feet. Get a pair of Lumbersoles. Be comfortable. It'll only cost you \$1.75. Send to-day. Sizes 3-12 (for all ages), \$1.75; children's sizes 6-2 (fit ages 3-10), \$1.35. Post or express paid by us. Send for catalogue of British footwear and woollen goods. Sent by return. Money refunded if boots are not satisfactory. Dealers wanted. Ask for catalogue and special proposition.



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Looking for Highest Quotations on Raw Furs? Try Others! Looking for Square Deal and Highest Market Value? TRY US "Simply ask the man who is shipping to us. You can find him everywhere" Over 1,000 unsolicited testimonials from last season's shippers. We pay Express charges on all shipments over \$10.00. Remittances forwarded same day furs are received. Upon request any shipment held separate for approval. We telegraph valuation upon consignments of \$250.00 or upwards. Our references:—Any Bank, Express Co. or business firm in Detroit. Write to-day and get information of value. **M. SLOMAN & CO.** 126 Congress St. West Detroit, Mich. The firm with a record of twenty-five years of honorable dealings.

supplying our own. This matter is receiving attention in other parts of the county as well.

"From the first the townspeople have taken an interest and have been of material help. The parks committee gave the free use of nearly an acre of ground in the agricultural fair grounds; so that our experiments here will be an important educational feature of the fall fairs. The townspeople have also taken advantage of the department, the board of health asking for regular testing of milk delivered to the town, the town beautifying club asking for an address, etc.

"The local press has been very free in allowing the use of its columns in giving publicity to the department. Articles on timely subjects that I have prepared have been readily received and given prominence both in the daily and weekly editions. Not only the local papers, but others over the county, have been generous in this regard.

"Some local meetings have been held, and I have been present at and delivered addresses at all the farmers' institute meetings in the county. In these addresses, among other things I have advocated the formation of farmers' institute clubs, and as a result we are likely to organize many of these over the county in the near future. Especially have I endeavored to interest the young men in this, and I believe that it is in extension work of this kind that the greatest good can be done in this county. We are near the short courses held at Guelph, and such courses here would not be to the best advantage. But by the introduction of such clubs, the interest in agricultural education can be kept up the year round, and the agricultural interests organized; the opportunity is at hand to discuss questions of local interest as they arise, and thoughtfulness induced always. At present there is a strong agitation to have a larger representation of farmers in parliament, but as a class, because of lack of opportunities, farmers are perhaps lacking in ability to voice their sentiments even in a small meeting. Practice in these clubs will give young men, on whom the future depends, not only a wider and more thorough knowledge of their business, but will fit them also to supply the present lack of men adequately fitted to represent the great industry in parliament."

Another young man reports his year's work in brief:

"(1) We have held several orchard demonstrations in spraying for San Jose scale. These were well attended.

"(2) A short course in stock and grain judging was held, with an attendance of 60.

"(3) A short course in fruit and vegetable growing was held, with an attendance of 150.

"(4) We have assisted in organizing seven farmers' clubs and one poultry association.

"(5) We have also attended all the farmers' institute meetings in the county. At these we conducted several judging classes, which were appreciated and well attended.

"(6) It is also our intention to conduct experiments with tobacco and fertilizers during the coming season."

SATISFACTORY WORK DONE

The work outlined above, along with attending farmers' club meetings, writing articles for the papers, answering questions, and work of that kind in the office, will give you a fair idea of our work as representative of the department of agriculture. It is hard to say which of the two different phases of the work is the more important, but I think the success of the work of teaching agriculture in the high school depends almost entirely upon the success of the extension work in the county.

In conclusion, I would say that these classes have now been running for three years and a half, and the demand upon our government from other counties is becoming very persistent. It seems to be the best way yet devised for getting into immediate touch with the men on the land. An agricultural representative stands for the agricultural college, the experiment station and our publications—all in one man.

"At a short course conducted by one of these men last year, an old gray-headed farmer came up to me and said: 'I hear you are connected with the Agricultural College at Guelph.' I admitted that I was. He said:

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof

DURABLE and ORNAMENTAL

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.

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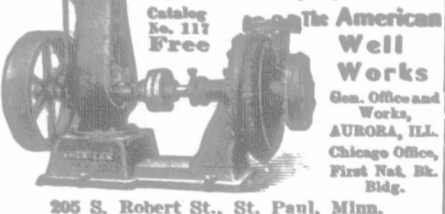
WESTERN CANADA FACTORY 797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

THE GREATEST Money Saver

Cheapest to install, least attention, fewest repairs, highest efficiency and economical and dependable under every condition of service is the

American Centrifugal Pump

There is not a valve or other get-out-of-order feature about it—just the easiest possible curved flow-lines without a sudden change of direction in passage through the pump, enabling water to be raised with less power than with any other pump in existence. It's the modern way in pumping. There's 41 years of manufacturing experience behind it. All gold medals given to centrifugals at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909 were awarded to this pump. Made in both horizontal and vertical types, in any size, in any number of stages and equipped with any power. Let us tell you of other saving features of this pump.



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The only Strictly Farmers' Course Farm Business from Start to Finish

F. E. WERRY'S SCHOOL OF FARM ACCOUNTING

BRANDON, MANITOBA

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, most BLISTERED over used. Removes all bunche from Horses. Impossible to produce ear or Mouth. Sent for descriptive circular.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th), insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.
W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM WAYNE, ILL.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure** and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Oshawa, Ontario, 5 Church St., Toronto, Ontario.**

GLORIOUS KOOTENAY

Creston Fruit Lands offer greatest inducements of any in Province. Soil and climate unexcelled. Irrigation unnecessary and no summer frosts. Nearest to Markets. Look at your Map. Fruit shipped at noon reaches Alberta before midnight. **PRICES REASONABLE** Improved, partly improved and unimproved lands for sale. **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO OKELL, YOUNG & CO. CRESTON, B. C.**

Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers. Besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory. At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case; the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case \$14.00.
D. A. REESOR "The Jeweler" Issuer of Marriage Licenses BRANDON, MAN.

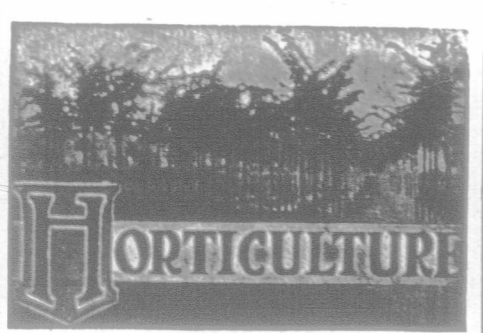
STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. (ure) pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.
The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

"Your college is not doing much for us; but if you had some men on your staff like our agricultural expert, Mr. H—, your college might count for something and be of some use to the practical farmer."

As a matter of fact, the Mr. H— to whom he referred and to whom he had become attached was a recent graduate who had got most of his inspiration, enthusiasm and instruction from our excellent staff of professors. To this farmer, however, and to his neighbor, his services were immediately available, and they had become so attached to him and to his methods that to them he was in truth and deed more important than the agricultural college situated 300 miles away.

I thoroughly believe, then, that the best method of improving our farming, of increasing our annual output, of making men more contented with the life on the farm, of attracting town and city people to move to rural communities, in bringing about co-operation of neighbors, and of improving farm life and farm methods generally, is to systematically employ thoroughly good men, graduates of agricultural colleges and experts in their business, and to put one or more in each county in the United States and in Canada.



HOUSE PLANTS IN FARM HOMES

Only those who have had house plants and then are obliged to be without them for a time know what pleasure there is in having a few nice specimens of plants in the window throughout the winter. This week's discussion gives some valuable hints regarding suitable varieties and necessary care and attention. It is easily seen that geraniums rank highest from almost every standpoint. Every homelover should read these articles and others that will appear in future issues and make it a point to have flowers in the future if this part of home decoration has been neglected.

The cash awards of \$3.00 and \$2.00 have been made according to the order in which the letters appear.

HOW TO GROW HOUSE PLANTS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE: Of the plants that can be used to advantage geraniums are the most popular, and deservedly so. The newer kinds with their clusters of bloom of almost every shade and marking are as beautiful as roses and much more easily grown. Begonias, especially the tuberous rooted, are fine for pot plants. The foliage and great waxy flowers make them things of beauty. One of the grandest plants I ever saw was a fuchsia that, sitting in a tub on the floor of a Manitoba parsonage, completely filled a large bay window. It was covered with bloom, and was sufficient to make that room a place worth living in. The coleus, with its rich colored foliage, will do much to brighten a room in summer, but dies at the touch of cold weather. They grow easily from slips, but seeds germinate readily, and you can get a great variety in that way.

All these plants must be grown in the sun. A shelf, six inches below the window sill, so that the sun will not shine on the pots is best. A thorough weekly washing in strong soap suds, pots, plants and all, I find excellent treatment, though the coleus resents such heroic measures. After washing carefully rinse the leaves in clear water.

The great ismene is a summer flowering bulb, producing large quantities of pure white fragrant blossoms. They bloom very quickly after being potted. In October the bulbs should be dried off and kept for growing another season.

For winter flowering nothing, perhaps, is as good as bulbs from the

Most Ills of Life

come from errors in diet, from too little exercise or from the mistakes we commit without thinking of consequences. These sicknesses may be slight at first, but they hinder work, prevent advancement or bring depression and spoil enjoyment. What is worse, they lead to serious physical disorders if not checked in time; but you CAN check them easily and quickly. They will

Naturally Yield To

such a safe, simple, reliable family remedy as Beecham's Pills. In every household where this famous and unequalled medicine is known, the whole aspect of life is changed for the better. Be ready to help yourself—and your family—to overcome trouble and to regain, and keep, good bodily conditions by having on hand for immediate use

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For females, Beecham's Pills are specially suitable. See instructions with each box. Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

It Works While They Work

If horses go lame, you don't have to lay them off to cure them. Kendall's Spavin Cure works while they work—and cures them while they earn their keep. For Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints, Lameness

Kendall's Spavin Cure "Completely Cured Him"

Moose Jaw, Sask., Oct. 13th
"Two years ago, I bought a colt that was badly spavined, and completely cured him with only two bottles of your Spavin Cure. Worked him steady all the time and sold him last winter for a top price."
Howard Brock, Esq.
Also famous as the standard family liniment \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse," or write us. 53
DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Essexburg Falls, Vt.

RAW Toronto, 1815 Walkerton, 1895

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

C. H. ROGERS
Direct Exporter and Manufacturer
WALKERTON - CANADA

ALL KINDS WANTED FURS

THE KODAK ?

You cannot evade the demands of the Christmas SEASON. Permit us to aid you in the selection of your Christmas gifts. Here's one that

SOLVES THE XMAS PROBLEM


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

THE PRICE

One No. 2 Brownie Camera, 2 1/2 x 3 1/4	\$2.00
One No. 2 Brownie Developing Box	1.00
One Roll No. 2 Brownie Film, 2 1/2 x 3 1/4	.20
Two Brownie Developing Box Powders	.05
One 1/2-pound package Kodak Acid Fixing Powder	.15
One 4-ounce Graduate	.10
One Stirring Rod	.05
One No. 2 Brownie Printing Frame	.15
One Package (1 dozen) 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 Brownie Velox	.10
Two Eastman Metol Quinol Developing Powders	.10
Three Paper Developing Trays	.30
One Dozen 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 Mounts	.10
One Dozen 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 Kodak Dry Mounting Tissue	.05
One Instruction Book	.10

Price, complete, neatly packed, \$4.00 **\$4.45**

ROBT. STRAIN & CO.
Kodak Dealers - 281 Smith St., Winnipeg



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS
I have just landed in my stables at Bolton, Ont., 12 Clyde stallions, 6 Clyde fillies, 5 Percheron stallions and 1 French Coach stallion. A bigger, better bred lot never reached Canada. In coming down to Toronto drop off at Bolton.
F. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT., ON C. P. R.

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

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

B STEELE, BRIGGS, SEED CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.



NOTICE TO IMPORTERS
of Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares
C. JOYE & SONS, Breeders, Commission Agents and Interpreters
Vladloo, near Dixmude, Belgium

We meet importers at any port in Belgium or France and assist them in buying in any draft horse district. Can save you lots of money as we are living in the main horse-raising district, where you can buy direct from the breeders, getting the choice. Annually 600 of the best mares are bred to our state fair prize winning stallions, hence let us give you some valuable information. Can furnish pedigrees, all about shipping, etc. Lifetime experience.

Bismarck de Vladloo 49422 Branch: Barn, Furnes. Reference, Bank Cloet Dixmude.

LEICESTERS AND SHORTHORNS

I am offering a number of grandly-bred shearing rams, ram lambs and young ewes, on which I am prepared to quote close prices for immediate sale. They are from the flock that won the Zenonium Cup, the championship of all breeds at Winnipeg Exhibition, 1910.

In Shorthorns I have three bull calves, 3, 9 and 10 months old, and 6 young heifers from deep-milking cows, and sired by a bull from the most noted milking Shorthorn family in Canada. Bulls \$80.00 each. Price of heifers on application.

Money refunded and return charges paid on all shipments that are not satisfactory. Can ship direct over C. P. R., G. N. R., G. T. P. or G. N. R. Visitors met by appointment.

A. J. MACKAY,
WA WA DELL FARM MACDONALD, MAN.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Of Belgian, Percheron, French and German Coach stallions and mares.

H. Vanlandeghem & Sons

Commission Agents and Interpreters, Isoghem, Belgium, and Nogent-Le-Rotrou, Percheron District, Eure & Loire, France.

REFERENCE: Bank DeLaere, Isoghem, Belgium. We meet importers at any port of Belgium or France and act as interpreters in the draft and coach horse districts. We can save you money. Can furnish you with full information about shipping, pedigrees, etc.

TIGHNDUIN STOCK FARM
LASHBURN, SASK.

Breeders and Importers of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Yorkshire Pigs and Shetland Ponies.

A number of good Yearling Fillies, Young Bulls, Heifers and Yorkshire Pigs for sale

J. Morison Bruce PROPRIETOR
J. C. M. Johns MANAGER

OAK LAWNS FARM OAK LAKE, MAN.

HEAVY DRAFT BREEDING HORSES
SHIRES, CLYDESDALES

I can supply first-class stallions and mares of the above breeds, to farmers who need them.

If you will notify me I will meet you at the station, or if you prefer, go to Cochrane's barn and you will be driven to Oak Lawns Farm, free of charge.

JOHN STOTT

Handsome Prince, Reg. 486, a 1910 Champion

little Bermuda buttercup oxalis, which can be potted and placed in the light at once, and in a short time will be covered with golden blossoms, though the list of freesias, crocus, tulips, hyacinths and Chinese lilies. I have tried other kinds of bulbs, but have found these most satisfactory.

My best flower stand has been a watertight box about two feet wide and long enough to fit the window. Mine was about five feet long; the sides were six inches high. This was mounted on legs two inches higher at one end than the other. The lower end had a hole bored through the bottom, which was fitted with a cork. The bottom was covered several inches deep with stones. On these the pots were placed. Every morning in the winter hot water was poured on the stones. The next morning the cork was withdrawn, the cold water drained into a pail, the cork replaced and hot water again poured on.

The plants grew so green and thrifty that my box was much admired, especially as the sides were curtained by vines, the most luxuriant of which I found growing wild and transferred to the house, where it "more than grew."

There are numerous other plants that might be mentioned. Ornamental asparagus is good for winter growing if you have a warm room, though it will live most anywhere. It likes heat, and if the pot is placed occasionally in another dish containing half its depth of very hot water it will grow rapidly. Asparagus sprengeri is beautiful for a hanging basket, with its graceful, pendulous masses of fine, leathery foliage.

The plant commonly called leopard lily, though it is not a lily, with its round, green, leathery leaves spotted with white is decorative. It requires plenty of room, rich soil and good drainage.

Do not have too many plants. They obscure the light, and it is too much like work to take care of them. One well grown plant is worth a dozen poor ones.

See that the receptacles for the plants are perfectly clean, and that they have one or two holes in the bottom for drainage. Cover these with stones or broken crockery, next with an inch of coarse gravel, and then nearly fill with rich garden soil. If the soil is well baked in the oven it will be greatly improved.

Man. **MRS. WM. KINLEY.**

VARIETIES OF HOUSE PLANTS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
Geraniums are amongst the best house plants, as they require little care and can be had in a great variety of cheerful colors, ranging from white, various shades of pink, scarlet and crimson. They can be propagated from slips or grown from seed. They do well in almost any good soil; must be kept moist, but never wet, or the roots will rot, and like plenty of light and sunshine. To keep the plants a good shape, turn them round every few days so that all sides may get the light. Sometimes they need pinching back to make them throw side branches.

Primula obconica, or Japanese primrose, as it is sometimes called, is a very satisfactory plant for a north window, as it will thrive without sunshine. It is a delicate mauve or white. A cluster of small blossoms on one stalk; an excellent table plant, as it grows low and bushy, and is a splendid winter bloomer. It is seldom troubled by insects, but it requires plenty of moisture. It can easily be grown from seed. If started in the spring, it will bloom the following fall. This variety of primula continues to bloom year after year.

The Chinese primrose, or primula, is an annual, has flowers much larger than the obconica, and a greater variety of colors—white, mauves, pinks and crimson. It is a very handsome plant when well grown, and a good winter bloomer; can also be easily grown from seed, and will repay anyone the care it requires.

The cineraria is one of the most showy of all pot plants. Its colors include some of the richest purples, magentas and white. When in full bloom, it is a mass of daisy-shaped flowers, a glow of beautiful color, but is very subject to aphid (or green fly).

Caught a Cold Which Ended in a Severe Attack of Pneumonia.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately, or serious results are liable to follow.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption are all caused by neglecting to cure the simple cold.

Mrs. G. W. Bowman, Pattullo, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago I caught a cold which ended in a severe attack of Pneumonia. Since that time at the beginning of each winter I seem to catch cold very easily. I have been so hoarse I was unable to speak loud enough to be heard across the room. Last winter, however, a friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying it had helped her. I bought a bottle and before it was half used I was completely cured. I also find it a good medicine for the children when they have colds."

Beware of the many imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Ask for "Dr. Wood's" and insist on getting what you ask for.

It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
BOOKLET FREE
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man.

HOLSTEINS

High-class stock for sale. Young bulls of breeding age. Females from record of merit cows. Our stock are heavy producers from some of the best blood found in America. Write us for particulars.

NICHENER BROS., Red Deer, Alta.

**You Can't Cut Out
A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or
THOROUGHPIN, but
ABSORBINE**

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.00 per bottle at 4/6's or 6/11's. Book 4/6's.

Mr. K. H. McDERMOTT, Edmonton Alta. writes Nov. 19th, 1907: "I use your ABSORBINE on a bog spavin on my two-year old colt and have cleared it off."

W. F. YOUNG, P.E.F., 208 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYRANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin, Bell & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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



Every letter we publish goes as far and means as much as the contract, for they tell of results that are true. They are from actual users, and are honest in every word they say.

Huntingdon, Que., May 3, 1910.—It is a year since I used your "Save-the-Horse," on a very severe case of bone spavin, and although the horse was nine years old, and the leg had been blistered several times and other so-called spavin cures applied without success, yet half a bottle of your remedy completely cured him, while he worked as usual. I have watched him carefully ever since without seeing any return of the old lameness. I am thoroughly convinced that the cure is permanent. I have persuaded my brother to give your remedy a trial for bog spavin, and enclosed you will find his check for one bottle.

Very truly, F. D. SHEARER.

\$5.00 a Bottle With signed GUARANTEE

A binding CONTRACT to protect purchaser absolutely in treating and curing any case of BONE and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, King-bone (except low), Girth, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoebill, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Send for copy of contract, booklet on all lameness and letters on every kind of case. At all druggists and dealers, or express paid.

TROY CHEMICAL CO. 148 Van Horne St., TORONTO, ONT. And BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

and requires careful watching or this pest will soon cover it. Tobacco, in a wash, or smoke, or dusted on the plants will keep them down. If used as a wash, care must be taken not to make it too strong, or it will burn the plant. This plant is raised from seed in the spring for fall and winter blooming, and will continue in bloom from two to three months. The individual flowers last for a long time. There are two varieties, the dwarf and the stellate, which grows two feet high,

The Kidneys Wear Out

But many people of advanced years have learned how to keep these organs healthy by using

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

The kidneys are often the first organs of the body to cause trouble. Their work of filtering the blood is greatly increased by excessive eating or by the use of highly seasoned foods and alcoholic drinks.

As advanced age comes on most people suffer more or less from derangements of the kidneys. With some there are years of pains and aches, with others Bright's disease is soon developed and the end comes quickly.

Fortunately a great many have learned about Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, and are enabled by their use to keep the kidneys healthy and active.

This medicine is entirely different from ordinary kidney treatments, and invigorates the action of the liver and bowels. To this combined action is attributed its remarkable success.

Mr. Richard Preston, Osborne, Lambton county, Ont., writes:—"I want to testify to the wonderful curative properties of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. Seventeen years ago I began the use of this medicine, when my back was so bad that to stoop or rise was torture to me. The kidneys were in bad condition, but these pills entirely freed me of back pains. I have used them ever since, whenever the kidneys would get out of order, and now, at eighty years, am well and hearty, thanks to this grand medicine.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

and has long petals which are curled or quilled.

Begonias in many varieties are splendid house plants, as they require less sunlight than most other flowering plants and are ornamental when not in bloom, some of them having very beautifully colored and marked foliage. They slip easily.

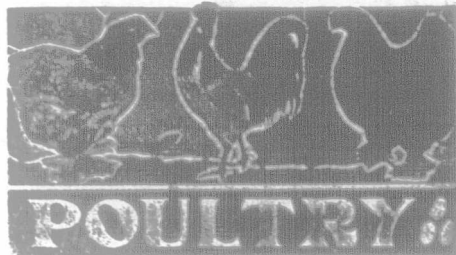
Asparagus sprengeri is a beautiful feathery plant for hanging baskets. Its fronds grow to a length of four feet. It stands quite a lot of cold, and can be easily grown from seed, which is sometimes slow in germinating, but soon makes a nice little table plant. Then, as it continues growing, the new fronds get longer. I know of one grown from seed in a farm house which is four years old, and is a shower of delicate green in front of the window the fronds at least three feet long.

A very pretty effect may be gained by planting a few pieces of Tradescantia (Wandering Jew) round the pot or basket.

Asparagus Plumosus is another plant that can be grown from seed. It is slow to germinate; likes a sandy loam, a moderate supply of water, and is benefited by sprinkling every few days. The Boston fern, with its long, graceful fronds, is another very satisfactory plant. Palms, aspidestrias, rubber plants and many others might be added to this list.

As a general rule, it is not a good plan to keep plants standing in saucers with water in them, as it is apt to cause the earth to sour. Most plants need to be kept moist—not too wet; they need all the pure, fresh air they can have, without getting chilled. All plants require re-potting from time to time, as they increase in size and use up the plant food in the earth.

Man. ELEANOR LYS.



Philadelphia press reports state that Abraham Staples, an egg dealer of that city, upon prosecution by Agent Cassidy of the state food commissioner's department, was convicted of selling decayed eggs and sentenced to three months in the county jail. Thomas D. Ellis, a commission merchant, was also prosecuted and fined \$500 and costs for the same offence, and his son, George D. Ellis, of the same firm, was sentenced to three months in jail.

FITTING FOWLS FOR EXHIBITION

Every fancier has his own plans and whims in fitting poultry for exhibition, and there are many different methods employed. The breeding stock must be good to commence with, or you can never expect to raise chicks that will have a possibility of winning. In many shows there is not much difference between first, second, and even third prize bird; in the larger shows, condition frequently means the winning ribbon. How often can a bird be improved in condition by an hour or so spent on him by his owner some evening just before the show; in fact, I believe all varieties are greatly improved by washing the entire bird, and not simply its head, feet and legs.

In these days of keen competition, the blue-ribbon fancier keeps his eye on the likely ones from the time they are mere chickens, and by a little extra care and feed, these are pushed forward as much as possible. It is always preferable to separate the cockerels and pullets at an early age, when you have the room.

THE VALUE OF SHADE DURING MOLTING There are several colors which are much benefited by shade. White, buff and even black birds are greatly improved in plumage by not being exposed to the sun. The old birds that had the best attention in molting time, are sure to be the possessors of the best bloom on their new coats. Fat-producing foods should not predominate in the molting season. At this time, a

McDonald's Yorkshires



A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire bears on hand. Fat-ringed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$30.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls. A. D. McDONALD, Naptinka, Man.

MELROSE STOCK FARM

FOR SALE: Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves; Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages, and one yearling Leicester ram.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS

OAKNER P.O., MAN. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

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

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm, Box 1288, Saskatoon, Phone 575, C.P.R., C.N.E., G.T.P.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

ORMSTOWN, P. QUE. Duncan McEachran, LL.D., F.R.C. IMPORTER AND BREEDER

The demand for special selections and the satisfaction so far given by them has been such that I will hold annual auction sales, the first on Oct. 28th inst.

Special importations on order will be made in intervals, at lowest possible prices, by buying from the breeders and paying cash.

MIDDLETON'S

Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths

3 large York Boars, 7 months old, \$30.00 each; 3 Pure-bred Tamworth Boars, 3 months old, \$25.00 each; 1 Tamworth Boar, 5 months old, \$35.00

ADDRESS: E. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or E. G. MIDDLETON, 144 Princess St., Winnipeg

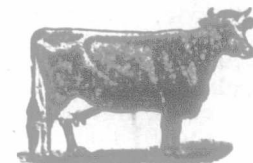
GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

80-HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD-80



Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock; Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.



Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

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

We have a full line of COWS, HEIFERS and BULLS. Reliable BUTTER-BRED STOCK for sale.

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

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of

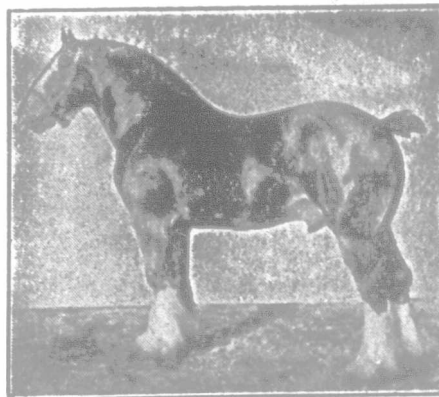
Clydesdales

Percherons

Belgians

AND

Hackneys



We have our barns full of choice Colts of above breeds and we can sell to you so that the horse will pay for himself. We give a 60% guarantee and live up to it. Write now.

If you want a good one write. Better still, come and see them.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

JAMES BROOKS, Manager, Vegreville, Alta.

Head Office and Stables, WAWANEA, Manitoba

The J. C. Ranch

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

JOHN CLARK, JR., Gletchen, Alta.

Box 33

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

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



J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm

Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

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



Glencorse

Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

Two Clydesdale Colts, cheap. Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each. Best strains of breeding.

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MacGREGOR, Man.

THE DEADLY RUSH!

What a raging, tearing, hustling age we live in—motor cars, locomotives, flying machines! Almost from the cradle to the grave, we rush through life at express speed, flying here and there, working like steam engines, and bolting our meals! Of course, we have to pay for this deadly rush, and we pay for it with all kinds of trouble, of which the greatest is indigestion! Your stomach, through the undue tax you put upon it, loses its ability to do its work thoroughly. Then, instead of your food being digested, and turned into blood to repair the waste of your body, it sours in the stomach and creates gases which poison your blood, lower your vitality and create disease. Indigestion is at the root of all such troubles as pains after eating, loss of appetite, furred tongue, headaches, biliousness, sleeplessness, constipation and "nerves."

If you want to cure and prevent such troubles as these, take Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, and all will be well. The Syrup enables your stomach to do its work properly, and it also gently stimulates the action of the liver and bowels. Thus it aids digestion, makes food nourish you, cleanses your blood, and gives you health and vigor. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the herbal remedy, is made of an unique combination of curative extracts of roots, barks and leaves which have a more beneficial action on the organs of digestion than any other medicine known.

Mr. Robert King, of Maple, Ont., writing on February 18th, 1910, said:—
"A few years back, I suffered very much with chronic indigestion, so

much so that I had to live chiefly on milk and eggs for quite a while. The doctor said my stomach was very bad indeed, although I knew that long before he told me. I gained absolutely nothing from taking ordinary medicines, and should probably have been ill now, had I not had the curative properties of your Syrup brought to my notice. Mother Seigel's Syrup produced an excellent effect almost immediately, and has completely removed the cause of my ill-health."

If you have any form of stomach or liver disorder, Mother Seigel's Syrup will just as surely and permanently cure you. Put it to the proof—to-day!

Mr. David Warnell, a well-known resident of Jeddore, Oyster Ponds, N. S., sent us a letter on January 11, 1910, in which he tells us that Mother Seigel's Syrup cured him, after twenty years of suffering and when four doctors had failed to give him relief. Mr. Warnell also declares that Mother Seigel's Syrup is so good a medicine that "No home is complete without it." Read the letter:

"I have suffered from stomach disorders for twenty years or more, and during that period was treated by four physicians with no beneficial result. Mother Seigel's Syrup was finally used with great effect and overcame my troubles."

"My wife has used Mother Seigel's Syrup for palpitation of the heart, caused by indigestion and wind pressure in the stomach, and it benefits her considerably; in fact, all of my family use this medicine and find it invaluable. I keep Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house all the time and cannot speak too highly of it as a family remedy. No home is complete without it."



THE FRIEND OF THE FAMILY



Mother Seigel's Syrup is the friend of all who suffer after meals, because it aids digestion! It is the friend of all who have headaches, biliousness, constipation or dizziness, because it banishes such ailments, root and branch! It is the friend of all who feel "seedy," because it clears away the poisonous products of indigestion, which clog the system and make you feel run down, brain-fagged, out of sorts! Better still, it tones and strengthens your stomach and liver, regulates your bowels, makes food nourish you, and thus prevents, as well as cures, all stomach and liver disorders. Mother Seigel's Syrup is the standard household remedy, "the friend in the cupboard" in hundreds of thousands of British homes, and is unequalled as a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Mr. Chas. St. Stearns, 362 Richmond Street W., Toronto, writes:—
"My digestion became deranged about a year ago, and very soon my general health was affected. I had no relish for food, and when I ate I always suffered from sharp pains. I lost in weight, which was not unnatural, I suppose, as I ate much less than I was used to. I also had frequent headaches, and a general feeling of heaviness from which nothing seemed to relieve me. Then I turned to Mother Seigel's Syrup and now, thanks to that remedy, I am fully recovered, and in my normal good health."—15-2-1910. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, and it will cure YOU!



CURES
BILIOUSNESS
HEADACHES
CONSTIPATION

Indigestion

The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50c. size
A. J. WHITE & CO., Limited
Montreal.



change in the regular diet will assist the fowls to overcome the heavy strain on their systems. Linseed meal added to their soft food, a little hemp seed, sunflower seeds, suet, sulphur three times a week in soft food (mash mixture), raw or cooked meat, liver, lights, green bones, etc., are all good. Some breeders recommend adding a few drops of ammonia twice a week to their drinking water.

In the Western provinces there is considerable difficulty in maintaining the color of yellow-legged birds, owing to the presence of alkali in the soil. This is not general, but some districts are greatly handicapped in this particular. Not having had any experience with this difficulty I cannot make any suggestion, other than greasing the legs with lard, vaseline or lanoline. Have the legs well cleaned, then apply the ointment lightly and rub it in. These preparations should be commenced two months before the show, only do not push the pullets along too fast for fear they commence laying, and thus lose their bloom.

USING ARTIFICIAL MEANS

In the preparation of birds for the shows, are artificial means justifiable? By such is meant, plucking false feathers, removing stubs of feathers from the feet or legs of smooth-legged varieties, removing side sprigs from combs, straightening combs, fixing up white or red lobes, etc. We know these are done, and done so well that it is impossible to detect them.

As to the removal of false feathers, if this is done at least six weeks before the show, the chances are the new feathers will come in with perfect color, but there is no use in pulling out a feather until it is fully matured. A white-tipped feather in a black bird may be due to an injury to the feather while growing, and if there is sufficient time after the feather has matured to pluck it and have it grown again before the show, I would certainly try this. The bird will be in better health and capable of giving more coloring matter to this particular feather.

FIXING THE COMB

Thumb marks in cockerels' combs can be removed by manipulation between the thumb and forefinger; lopped combs can be straightened by scratching them with the finger-nail and causing a certain amount of inflammation on the opposite side, and bending and fastening them to the opposite side of the head. Hamburgs, Wyandottes and other rose-comb varieties can also have their headgear artificialized to make them more attractive.

Many fanciers in working on the white lobes and white-faced varieties use zinc ointment. This keeps the lobes in good, healthy condition, without losing their whiteness. They can be also improved in color by keeping the birds out of the sun. A red-lobed bird should be exposed to the weather, and a little citric acid solution applied to the lobes will brighten up their color. If one wattle is longer than the other, gently pulling the shorter wattle after applying vaseline to it, will increase its length and make the wattles even.

SLIPPED WING FEATHERS

Birds of many varieties have a tendency to allow their secondaries to drop, or not fold properly. In young growing stock this may be overcome by cutting these feathers, or, if they are the adult feathers, an elastic band placed around the wing for some time will make them grow into their proper condition. Some birds have a tendency to stand too upright in their coop, thus, to a certain extent, lessening the shape of their breast. For such, a low constructed coop will get them out of this habit, but their combs will need watching.

The care given the bird before the show can be seen in the appearance of its legs and feet as much as in any other section. Imagine a White Wyandotte going into an exhibition with almost white legs, when with a little sulphur ointment judiciously applied several times, the natural color will return. Scaly legs, bumble feet and rough legs are not at all necessary to the show room. These defects can be easily overcome, so why have them?

PULLING FEATHERS AND FEATHERED FEET

In Asiatics and Asiatic Bantams, especially Cochins, broken foot feathers should be removed at least six weeks

INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON E. CASE, Registered U.S. Patent Attorney, Dep. D. TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

A WARM RECEPTION

Always Awaits You in the



Sheep Lined Coat

Made in Duck, Corduroy, Frieze, Whipcord and Etoff. NO **SMALL PIECES** used in lining and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

Special H.B.K. Patent Kanti-lever pockets—The only real strong pockets made.

Made especially for **WINTER WEAR.**

You are always on the inside looking out if you **WEAR** this **KING of COATS**, which **KILLS KOLD KLIMATES.**

For Farmers, Teamsters, Laborers, Mechanics, and all other **Outdoor Workers**

A **NEAT, COMFORTABLE** and **WARM** coat to work in.

The quality of material and workmanship is indicated by this old reliable trade mark.



It stands for **MORE WEAR, MORE COMFORT** and **MORE SATISFACTION TO THE WEARER.**

Remember there is **NO "Just as good"** as the H. B. K. Brand.

For sale by leading dealers everywhere in Canada.

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

109

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

**TELLS THE PUBLIC
THE REASON WHY**

**Quebec Man Cured by Dodd's
Kidney Pills**

Of Rheumatism, Gravel and Diabetes, says he wants other sufferers to have the benefit of his experience.

Rousseau Mills, Portneuff Co., Que., November 28 (Special).—"Tell the public Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Gravel, Rheumatism and Diabetes." These are the words of Seraphin Carpentier, of this place.

"For ten years I suffered," Mr. Carpentier continues. "Then I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and decided to try them. Almost from the first they relieved me and now all my Gravel, Diabetes and Rheumatism have entirely left me.

"I want others to know what cured me, because I do not want them to suffer as I have suffered."

There are thousands of just such living proofs in Canada that Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Kidney Disease. If you take the disease early they will cure it easily and quickly and you will be saved much suffering. If you have neglected it and let it reach its more dangerous stages, such as Gravel, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it. They never fail.

**CHURCH BELLS
CHIMES AND PEALS**
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1866



**H.B.K.
BRAND**

**Sheep Lined
Coats**

are lined with thoroughly
cleaned and selected
skins.

H.B.K. patent Kantilever
Pockets, which cannot sag.
The warmest coats for out-
door wear in cold weather.

SMOKE

Golden Sheaf

**BRIGHT VIRGINIA
TOBACCO**

Manufactured by
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.
QUEBEC - WINNIPEG

before the show to allow them to come in properly. In the tails of Mediterranean classes, all broken feathers should have two months' time. The best part of a Cochin to a Cochin fancier is the junction of thigh, leg and foot feathers, for without an abundance of feathers here you approach the Brahma type. How to preserve Cochin foot feathering is a difficult proposition. Many schemes have been advanced, but none of them are very successful, unless it be a sand bed in individual coops for males and females, with two inches of space left open at the bottom, so their foot feathers will not come in contact with the sides of the coop. Sweet oil applied frequently and well-rubbed in, will maintain the color in yellow-legged fowls, but for those with white legs use lanoline instead.

HOT WATER HASTENS THE MOLT

How often one finds a good bird tardy in having the feathers grow during molting, or possibly some of the feathers prevented from bursting through the skin, owing to its toughness. The feather growing can be wonderfully assisted by placing the bird in a pail of hot water—as warm as the hand can bear it. This is to be especially recommended in breeds of long feather. If you wish to have your Cochins or Brahmas with good long feathering, molt them in warm quarters, but if you wish hardness of feather, as in Games, you must adopt the opposite course.

One thing that will try the temper of a judge more than another when he goes to a coop, is to have the occupant make the effort of its life to fly through the top of the coop. The bird of the true fancier will come to the front of the cage and pose for inspection. There is not much difficulty in picking the winners. One is on dress parade; the other is possibly crouched down in the far corner.

TEACH THE BIRDS TO POSE

This can be changed by a little extra care on the part of the owner by training his birds to pose. Train a chicken! Why, certainly you can. Walk down the Game or Game Bantam alley, look at those mammoth Brahmas or Cochins, see that White Beak cockerel or Wyandotte hen. They have not been just picked out of the yard and sent to the show; they are trained birds. If the owner is a working man—and all of us have to be nowadays—the chances are he is spending his evenings training his birds for that large show that takes place next week. If you want to win, get the training habit. The chances are the other fellow has it already, and that his birds are as tame and as easy to handle as wax dolls.

Put up exhibition pens in your houses for this purpose. Pieces of meat, bread or other titbits will bring your bird to the front of the coop, which for a game should be at the top, and for other breeds where reach is not required, at the bottom. Do not forget that boiled linseed added to the soft food will greatly improve the gloss of the feathers, and that the finishing touches can be put on with an old silk handkerchief.

HOW TO WASH FOWLS

Washing poultry is practiced nowadays by every live, down-to-date poultryman, and if he does not do it, he has to have uncommonly good birds to win over poorer ones in first-class shape. Two or even three washings can be given white birds with excellent effect; the first one at least two weeks before the show, the second one a week before, and the third two or three days—or just long enough in advance to give them a chance to dry thoroughly before being shipped.

Provide plenty of warm, soft water. Three tubs are necessary; one with warm water for the first washing, the second with tepid water for rinsing, and the third with cold water to souse the bird in—this water has bluing in it when white birds are put through. Having made the best selection you can for the show, an extra bird or two should always be prepared, as washing often improves these so much that you might wish to change your selection afterwards.

This is my plan of washing. I stand the bird in the first water, and soak his legs and feet only. Then I take him out and lay him on my lap, which is covered by a waterproof of some kind, and scrub his legs and feet thoroughly. I remove all possible dirt from beneath

WALL PLASTER

When figuring on that new house do not overlook the interior finish

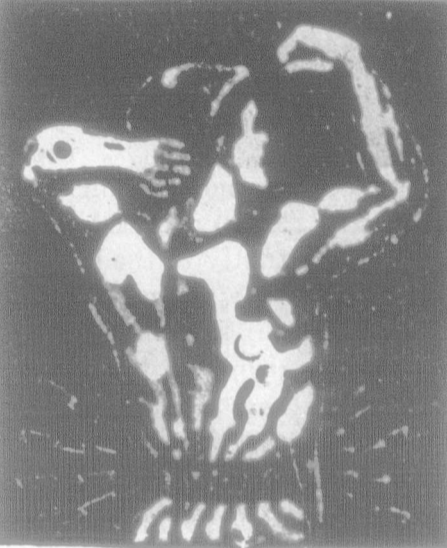
Ask for Sackett Plaster Board
and the Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

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Manitoba Gypsum Company, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Perpetual Youth

Let Me Tell You How to Regain All Your Old Vim, Vigor and Manly Strength. Be a "Health Belt Man"; Feel Young for Balance of Your Life. Age Doesn't Count if You Have the Vitality.



"I could shout for joy. After years of suffering and Debility Your Wonderful Health Belt Cured Me. I am a Man Again—Use My Name as You See Fit."

C. Simpson,
Pilot Mound, Man.

Perpetual youth. That is precisely what I mean. I say as man to man, give my Health Belt a reasonable chance and it will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate; it simply adds the electro-ionic element to your bone, nerves, tissue and blood; all the force and strength which has been drained from your system by some earlier indiscretion. My Health Belt is essentially a strength giver. It overcomes the private symptoms of weakness in men, which sap the vitality. If you are nervous and lack manly vigor you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physician if this is not true. I stop this awful weakening process. You wear my Health Belt nights; while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at the small of the back; it cures backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour; two months will make a new man of you. No drugs; no privations; no restrictions except that you must give up all dissipation. Let me restore your vitality and you will be able to face the world with new ambitions. The Health Belt cures other ailments, too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatica, lumbago, kidney, liver, stomach disorders.

Special attachments furnished, and worn by women as well as men.



Let Me Send You These Two Books Free

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

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

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

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

NAME

ADDRESS

these scales with a brush, and if any is left, this is taken out with a small, dull knife or toothpick. When these parts have been properly cleansed, I return the bird to the water and immerse it entirely to the head. I allow it to soak thoroughly, until the plumage is pliable in every direction.

Then apply your soap, which cannot be too good. Use pure castile, as a little of it goes a long way. Some

use Sunlight of Ivory—these are good. Wash the entire plumage in a thorough manner right to the skin with the soap-suds, using either a small sponge or a soft nail brush. Before getting too much soap on the bird, wash the head, face and comb. After completing this washing, squeeze and wash out as much of the soap as you can, then immerse the bird in the rinsing water to take out all the soap, for if any of the latter

is left in the plumage, more harm than good will be done, as the feathers become glued together and not fluffy.

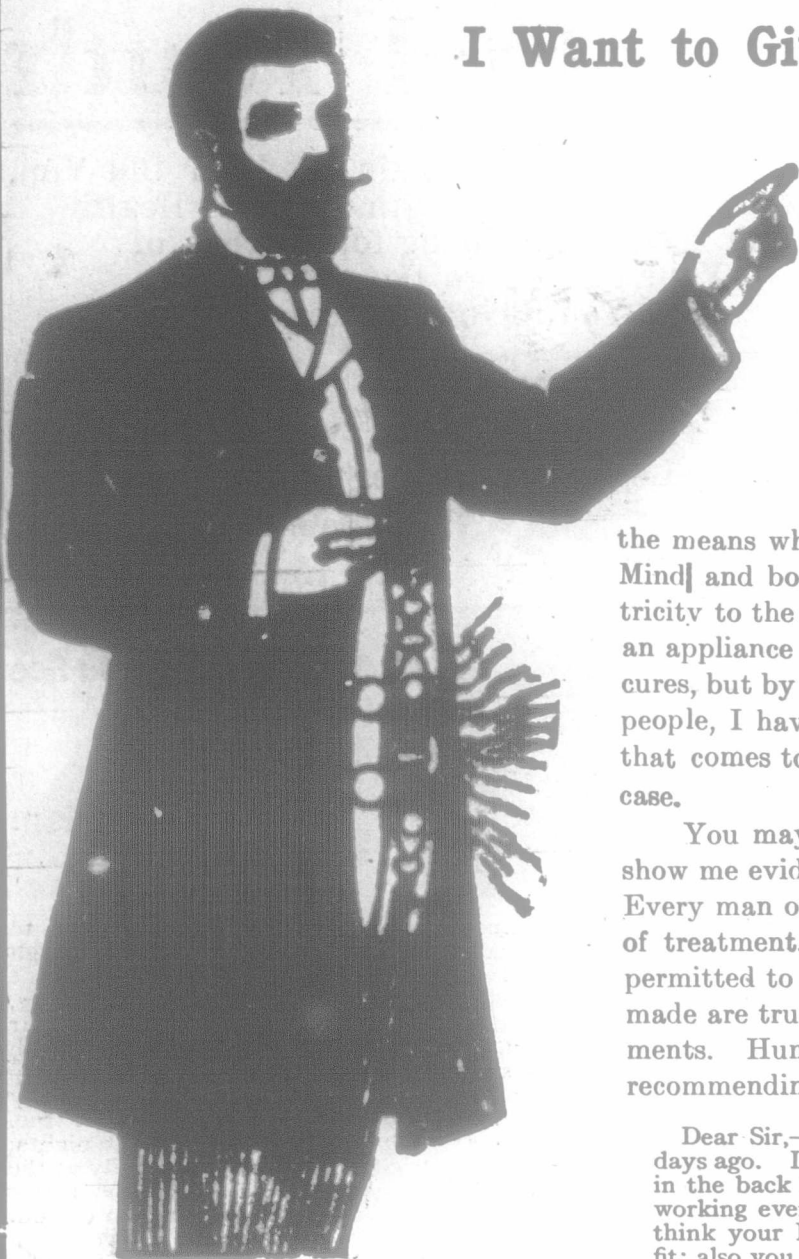
Soase the bird in the cold water, and squeeze the feathers so as to get all the moisture out of them you can. Rub with a towel to assist in quick drying. The washing should be performed in a room where the bird can be afterwards exposed to the heat of a fire in some way that he will dry quickly. They

should then be returned to a coop well littered with clean straw, or clean him out. This may look like extra work, but when you see the other fellow with the blue ribbon tacked on his coop and the boys praising his birds, you will wish you had made more preparation and had that honor yourself.

Dr. A. W. BELL.

MEN! I WANT TO TALK TO YOU

I Want to Give My Reasons for the Popularity of My DR. McLAUGHLIN BELT



This is the electrical age. We are passing through a period which is prolific of invention upon the lines of electricity, and it is fitting that great improvements should be made in the adaptation of electricity for the cure of disease and many weaknesses from which men suffer. No branch of electrical research has offered so great inducements, such marvellous possibilities for the betterment of mankind, as the improvement of the methods of applying electricity to the human body for the restoration of its vitality. Experience, coupled with faithful and constant study, observation of the needs of the sick and weak, combined with the ardent ambition to produce

the means which would most effectively battle with the elements which create distress of Mind and body, have enabled me to produce a most wonderful method of applying electricity to the human system, and I am gratified with my success, not only having perfected an appliance which overcomes all objections to the use of electricity, and which absolutely cures, but by plain and honest statements of facts, by appealing to the judgment of suffering people, I have built up the largest business of the kind in the world. I take every case that comes to me individually, and arrange my Belt to suit the demands of that particular case.

You may say, as many others have said: "Doctor, your arguments sound good, but show me evidence of cures to back up your statements." That is my strongest argument. Every man or woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of treatment. After seeing original letters from prominent people (letters which I am permitted to exhibit), their doubts are dispelled, they are convinced that the claims I have made are true. You can see these patients and secure from them verification of my statements. Hundreds of my best testimonials cannot be published, as the patients, though recommending my treatment privately, object to publicity.

Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure that I report the use of your Belt, which I received about thirty days ago. I feel 100 per cent. better already. My stomach is working all right now and the pains in the back have gone; also that tired feeling has vanished and I am getting strong. I am now working every day, while before I received your Belt, I was lying around hardly able to move. I think your Belt the most wonderful cure of the age. You have the liberty to use this as you see fit; also you can refer any sufferer to me, who is in doubt. Wishing you every success.—S. BURNS, Minitonas, Man.

I have for years contended that old age was nothing but the freezing of the blood when there was no longer sufficient vital heat in the body to keep the blood warm and the organs active. I have said that years did not cause decay, and proved it by citing cases where men have been made vigorous under my rejuvenating treatment. I have men at seventy years of age who will tell you that the manner in which I apply electricity made the warm blood bound through their veins.

Dear Sir,—I am perfectly satisfied with the Belt you sent me. I followed your advice as far as possible and I have not been troubled with rheumatism since. I have felt better this fall than I have done for four before. It was always in the fall and spring I was troubled with it. Yours, etc. GEORGE MILNE, 69 McAdam Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—After using your Belt for pains in the back for one month, I find it has cured me. I think it is the cheapest investment I ever made, as I have paid out more money for doctor's medicines which did me no good than would have paid for the Belt. Thanking you for your valuable service and wishing you success.—FRANK HOWARD, Woodbend, Alta.

Dear Sir,—I cannot praise your Belt too much for what it has done for me. I am strong and active again. I kept it a secret from my friends, and they are always asking me how I came to be looking so well and strong, and I just show them my Belt, and say that is what did it.—A. MATTHEWS, No. 44 Osborne Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Decay in old men is similar to general debility in young men. Years have nothing to do with it. In each it is the failure of the stomach to generate sufficient energy to supply the demands made by the vital organs.

A great many wealthy men are suffering tortures and dosing themselves with drugs without relief, who never try a remedy like mine because they repose entire confidence in their family physicians, who believe that electricity is a remedy of the future, not of to-day, and so advise their patients.

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative powers of my Belt allows me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

Send for this Book To-day

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

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

CUT THIS OUT

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

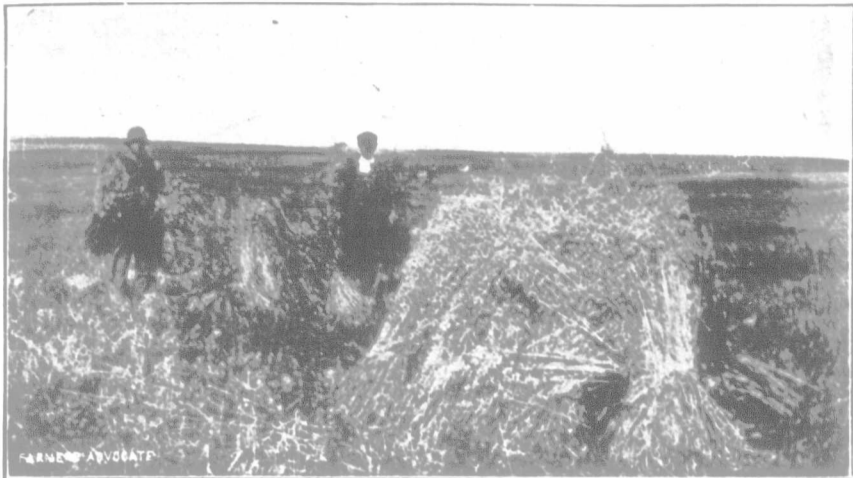
112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

Please send me your book for men, sealed, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

SEND IT TO-DAY



OATS STOOKED UP WELL ON A. E. WILLIAMS' FARM.

GOSSIP

WHEAT GROWING IN MANCHURIA

The area of Manchuria is approximately 360,000 square miles, with an estimated population of from 10 to 12 millions. The present annual production of wheat is about 10 million bushels, which might be increased to from 300 to 400 million bushels, even with the primitive methods of native cultivation. The soil and climate are as favorable for wheat production as in the valley of the Mississippi. The native wheats are chiefly of the bearded and smooth chaff type; but fife, blue stem and Canadian club types are also seen. Although the region is naturally favorable for wheat production, the crop has never been extensively grown, chiefly because the yield of wheat is less per unit of land than that of millet, sorghum or maize, and these foods are better adapted to the standard of life and the purchasing power of the Chinese family. Of late years, however, there has been a noticeable growth in the consumption of wheat among the Chinese throughout China, and in Manchuria in particular a strong demand for wheat flour has arisen since the Russo-Japanese war. At first this demand was supplied chiefly by the United States of America; but in 1909, on account of the high price of American flour, owing to the depreciation of silver and of the increased production of the Shanghai and Manchurian mills, the import practically ceased.

Flour is produced by steam roller mills at Harbin, Changchun, Hailin and Shuangchengpu under Russian management, at Ninguta, Aseho and Kirin under Chinese management, and at Tieling under Japanese management. In 1909, according to steamship and railway statistics, 5,400,000 bushels of wheat passed into Harbin, of which 3,600,000 bushels were milled locally and 1,800,000 bushels were exported by the Sungari River to Siberia. The milling of wheat in Manchuria is increasing rapidly, with cheap wheat, cheap labor and low transportation charges. The Manchurian mills, with the steam mills at Shanghai, must inevitably capture the flour trade of the far East.

In January, 1910, No. 1 wheat was worth at the mills 84 cents per bushel, and at harvest time wheat was selling for 66 cents gold per bushel. The highest and lowest prices recorded during the past three years have been 56 cents and 84 cents per bushel. In Mukden 'second patent' flour from the Japanese Tieling mills was sold in August last at \$3.93 per barrel of 196 pounds, and flour from the Russian mills at Harbin, of similar quality, at \$4.08 per barrel. — Board of Trade Journal.

* * *

Kansas tried a plan last year arranging meetings in the farmers' institute. The regular meetings were held as usual, but on one day in each month an institute meeting was held in every county in the state. The same topic was discussed at all meetings. The chief advantage of the plan is that on a certain day each month all over

the state, every institute worker is lecturing on one particular subject, and the whole state having been prepared for the meetings by publication of the subject in the newspaper, an impulse is given to the regular work of the institute, and much good is said to be resulting.

WHERE RAINFALL IS SCANTY

The United States department of agriculture has for several years been carrying on investigations and accumulating data regarding dry land agriculture in the Great Plains, and in compliance with the urgent demand made by settlers, actual and prospective, for



GENERAL PURPOSE TEAMS AT WOODLANDS SHOW.

information concerning the best methods of farming in that section, it has issued two bulletins giving publicity to such facts and figures as have direct bearing on the subject, although it is not claimed that sufficient data have been accumulated to form a basis for final conclusions.

The results announced are, however, of sufficient importance to deserve careful consideration, and they throw strong light upon the controverted questions of summer tillage, continuous cropping, and crop rotation, and show that in addition to actual rainfall the questions of evaporation and run-off have much to do with the successful production of crops in those sections. Accurate information regarding the precipitation in many sections of the West is now available as the result of the extended operations of the United States weather bureau; many of the records are complete for years, and being of value to the prospective settler, have been computed in rainfall tables and have been included in the bulletins.

The bulletins treat to a greater or less degree upon continuous cropping, as compared with alternate cropping and summer tillage, upon crop rotation compared with continuous cropping, and the relative farm value of crops of wheat, oats and barley as produced by the various rotations and by continuous cropping. The question as to the relative merit of disking the stubble for spring wheat and oats and summer tillage, and the relative merits of fall and spring plowing receive considerable attention and are discussed in one or the other of the bulletins in connection with the distribution of rainfall, rapidity of evaporation, and the amount of moisture conserved by the different processes.

Prospective settlers are apt to give very little attention to the climatic

features other than the total rainfall. Oft times they do not even assure themselves that the figures given for a particular region represent the normal rainfall, and not simply the rainfall of a single year. They ignore almost completely the frequency of torrential rains, the seasonal distribution of the rain, the loss of water through water run-off, the occurrence of hail, and the amount of evaporation. These bulletins are intended to bring the importance of such factors to the attention of the prospective settlers in regions of limited rainfall. The bulletins also contain tables showing the normal rainfall for practically every station in these regions where precipitation records are available, the tables being supplemented by state maps, showing at a glance the distribution of the rainfall in the state.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURERS

On first of June, 1911, a census will be taken of the manufactures of Canada. It will ascertain the capital employed in works in 1910, together with the value of land, buildings and plant, the kind or class of products of the works by quantity or number of finished articles and their value in the year. These statistics will relate generally to factories employing five hands or more during the year, but in such industries as flour and grist mills, brick works, saw and shingle mills, electric light and power plants, and a few others where the value of products is large in proportion to the number of persons employed, returns will be required without regard to the number of employees. The employees of work will include

show the number and horse power of steam, gas and gasoline engines, water wheels and electric motors, as well as the power sold to or bought from other public or private companies. The fuel used at the works will show the quantity of coal, wood or other fuel and its value laid down at the works, including transportation and duties. The coal will be classified by measure to show whether it is foreign or Canadian. Custom work and raw materials will be reported by kind or class, and entries will be made to show amounts received in the year for custom work and repairs; and the cost value of raw or partly finished materials used at the works. The kind or class of products of the works in 1910 will be entered by separate name if more than one is made, the quantity or number of each finished article and the value of separate products in the year. The aim of this record is to show the extent and variety of manufactures in each province and district; but it will be understood that the statistics as compiled and published will give away no records of individual business. Totals will be published only where three or more industries of a class or kind are reported. All information here referred to will be collected by enumerators on Schedule No. 9.

The census of the dairy industry, relating to the production of butter, cheese, cream and condensed milk, will be taken on Schedule No. 12, and will show for each kind of product its quantity and selling value, and the quantity of milk and cheese used for conversion at the factories, the number of patrons, and the amount of money distributed to them in the year.

SPECIAL RENEWAL OFFER

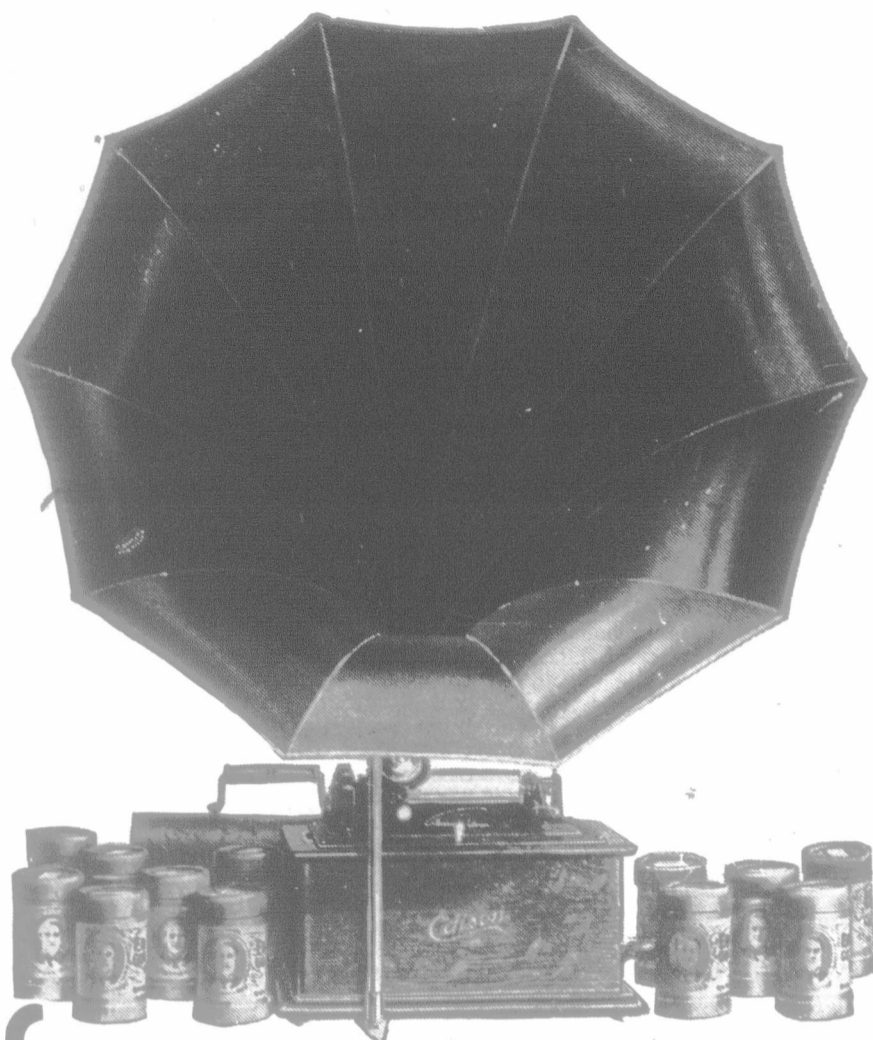
Every farmer in the Dominion should be a subscriber to Canada's leading agricultural journal. Nearly all the best ones are, but many thousands of others do not yet appreciate the immense benefit it would be to them to have such a paper coming weekly to their homes, brimful of practical information and thought-stimulus. Many would readily subscribe if the paper were once brought effectively to their attention. It devolves upon our present subscribers to do this. We want every present subscriber to send us this year with his renewal at least one new subscription, and to this end have decided to make an extraordinary special offer, good until DECEMBER 31st, 1910.

For one new yearly subscription and your own renewal for 12 months, we will accept \$2.00. For each new name in addition to the first one we will accept from you \$1.00, the balance of 50 cents being retained by you as a commission. Or, if preferred, you may send in the new names, accompanied by the full subscription price of \$1.50 each (United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year), and take your choice of one of our splendid premiums. These, like the paper, are astonishingly good value.

NOTE.—This is a special offer, good only till the end of the year. Speak to your neighbor to-day. Get his name before he has signed for other papers. Roll in the new names now.



T. R. TODD HAS FINE HORSES IN A WELL LOCATED CORRAL.



The Edison!

The Latest Style EDISON Phonograph in Our New Outfit No. 9—this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

FREE!

Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my own expense.

Read the Offer:

I will ship you free this grand No. 9 outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Molded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me one cent C. O. D. or sign any lease or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert, give a minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

MY REASON—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.

MR. EDISON Says: "I want to see a Phonograph in every home."

The Phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph of our outfit No. 9, 1911 Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from the outfit No. 9. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. We want to convince you; we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

My Reason I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great outfits No. 9. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only \$2.00 a month—\$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. Perhaps you yourself would want a Phonograph, and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on a free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan. There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan that is all. I ask not for one cent of your money, I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for \$2.00 a month, if they want it.

Now, remember, nobody asks for a cent of your money I want every responsible household in the country, every man who wants to see his home cheerful and his family entertained, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is absolutely free from us, and we do not even charge you anything C. O. D.

Write for the FREE Edison Catalog

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