

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, October 5, 1910

No. 941



This Edison

Fireside Model Phonograph

Shipped FREE!

Read this
**Great
NEW
Offer**

LOOK FOR THE
TRADE MARK
ON EVERY INSTRUMENT
Thomas A. Edison

SHIPPED FREE

The Great New 1911 Offer on the Genuine Edison. The most marvelous offer the offer which eclipses all others. This offer is for everyone who has not yet heard our Edison in their own home. This offer is for YOU. For you to hear concerts and entertainments by world-famous musicians—just such entertainments as the metropolitan theatres are producing.

MY OFFER I will send you this Genuine Edison Fireside Outfit (the newest model) complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records, for an absolutely free loan. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph, together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will just stop and think a moment you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I WANT TO LEND YOU THIS PHONOGRAPH

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine Edison Phonograph. Nearly everyone is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now, there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior, and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. That is why I am making this offer. I can't tell you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison. Nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand, full beauty of its tones. No words can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine Fireside Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the Fireside Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.

All You Need Do: All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful Fireside Edison. You will want to do that anyway, because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact, we appoint no such agents, and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

If You Want to Keep the Phonograph that is, if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is not compulsory. This is a free trial. You may send it back at our expense if you wish. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay it on the easiest kind of payments.

Our Easy Payment Plan

So many people really want a phonograph who cannot pay all cash that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. \$2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, no guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact, no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small, and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

Owners of Edison's New Fireside Model Now Ready. All those who already own an Edison Phonograph can wonderfully improve their old machines, making them almost like the new Fireside, and can also get the SUPERB new 1911 Edison Amberol records, the loudest, clearest, most beautiful records ever made, playing TWICE AS LONG as any of the records heretofore made.

Owners of Edisons, write for FREE circular AA, describing all this. F. K. BABSON, Manager.

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Just sign your name and address on this coupon now, and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalog, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records (over 1,500 of them) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign this coupon or send postal or letter now. No obligations—just get the catalog. Write now, today, sure.

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Home Journal

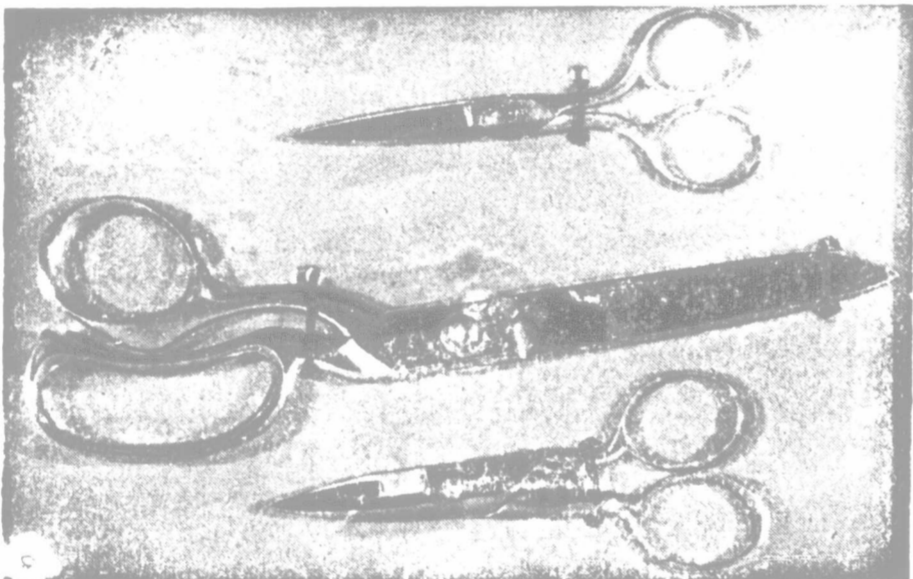
To live men who can get the business we are prepared to pay \$15.00 WEEKLY and ALL expenses. Homesteaders who are willing to work can easily save running expenses for next year during the winter months.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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Not many homes have a complete assortment of scissors, and yet when you have used this set for some time you will realize it is a necessity.

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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

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Forty pieces of handsome and dainty China, coloring and design exquisite. Retail ordinarily from \$5.00 to \$6.00. We will give this whole set, free, to any one sending us four new subscribers with \$6.00 to cover their subscriptions for one year.

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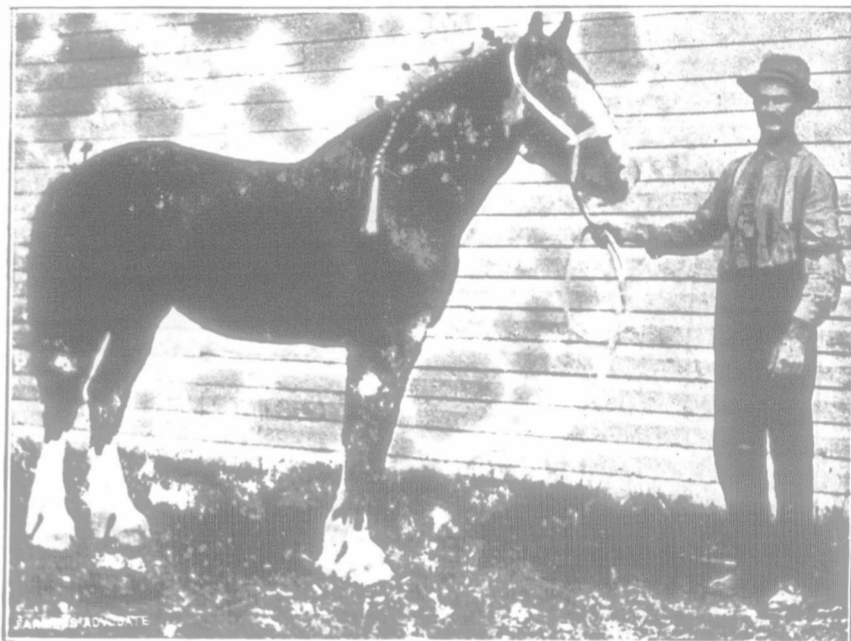
GOSSIP

THE ROYAL FARMS

King Edward was one of the largest breeders and exhibitors of pedigree live stock in the country. At the Shaw Farm, Windsor, there is maintained the famous herd of Shorthorn cattle which for the last quarter of a century has had but few equals in prosperity and influence. It attained to eminence long before his accession, but if anything its reputation has been extended and enhanced since it came into his possession. Like Queen Victoria before him, King Edward evinced the liveliest interest in the welfare of the herd which has won so many prominent honors in the showyard, and which has sent animals into many of the colonies and foreign countries. It was the Windsor herd that set the example, which has been so extensively followed, and has been such a potent factor in preserving the supremacy of the Shorthorn breed, in blending the Aberdeenshire strains with the older and impoverished Bates and Booth families. If the Windsor herd had done no more than this, it would have rendered a signal service

first-prize yearling bull to a South American buyer, for 1,000 guineas. The other breeds of bovine stock included at Sandringham are the picturesque West Highland, the comely little Dexter from Ireland, and the indispensable Jersey in the dairy. The Scottish and Irish varieties have been exhibited with consistent success, the former chiefly at the winter shows.

Leaving the Thoroughbreds out of the question, it has been in the breeding of Shire horses and Southdown sheep that Sandringham has achieved greatest success in the agricultural world. The stud of heavy cart horses is one of the oldest, largest and most impressive of the breed. His Majesty exhibited a keen appreciation of the qualities of a good cart horse, and followed closely the career of his stud and its progeny, which at the periodical reduction sales passed into the hands of other owners. It is within the mark to say that few studs contributed more largely to the select list of prominent prize-winning animals than that at Sandringham. So many of the young colts and fillies bought at the Wolferton sales developed into famous prize-winners that the Royal stud has earned the reputation of being one of the best from which to procure young animals likely to achieve distinction for their owners, and no breeder could wish for finer testimony



LADY MADCAP, SIRE EVERLASTING, FIRST IN CLASS FOR TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES, MOOSE JAW EXHIBITION, 1910. OWNED BY JOHN LOGAN.

to the great cosmopolitan breed, but its influence for good has extended far beyond these limits, for its surplus progeny have been distributed with beneficent results throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The hospitality of the Flemish Farm is shared by herds of Herefords and Devons, which in their respective circumstantial spheres have been equally conspicuous in public exhibitions. The brilliant records of the Windsor herds of these varieties at both the summer and winter shows refute the view widely entertained that local breeds cannot be long maintained successfully outside their native districts. It can at least be said regarding the Royal Herefords and Devons, that skillful management has been equal to the disadvantages of unpropitious environment. The popular Jersey breed also occupies an important, though less prominent, place at Windsor. It is a fitting recognition of the utility qualities of the Channel Island variety that it exclusively is kept for supplying dairy produce for the Royal table. A fine herd is maintained at the Royal dairy near the Castle, the dairy itself being equipped with the most modern appliances, and in every sense admirably appointed. Several varieties of pigs are bred, though not on an extensive scale.

The Sandringham farms also are utilized for the breeding and rearing of pedigree stock. A herd of Shorthorn cattle has long occupied a prominent position on the Norfolk estate, though it has not attained to quite the same eminence as the herd of the same breed at Windsor, it has achieved considerable success. Many prize animals have been bred at Sandringham, and it may be recalled that at the Royal Show in 1896, the Royal owner himself sold his

regarding the results of his enterprise.

A choice flock of Southdown sheep brought Sandringham into prominence in the pastoral branch of farming. Founded with purchases from the Goodwood and other noted flocks, it has throughout its career occupied a position in the very first rank, and has rarely failed to contribute successfully to the leading summer and winter shows of the past twenty or thirty years, while championship honors have been won more than once at the Royal and Smithfield exhibitions. The Royal flock possesses in a marked degree that uniformity of type, character and quality which is held to denote judicious breeding and skillful management.

At Abergeldie Mains, near Balmoral, his late Majesty continued with undiminished success the herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle founded by Queen Victoria, and thus a variety of breeds of farm live stock unprecedented in the historic association of British Sovereigns with the farming industry, had in King Edward VII. an appreciative and generous supporter.

* * *

During August eleven prosecutions were conducted in Ontario for violation of the Dominion Seed Control Act. Two retail firms were convicted and fined, while the others escaped fine under sub-section 2 of section 9, as it was proved that the seed had been purchased in good faith from a wholesale firm in Canada.

* * *

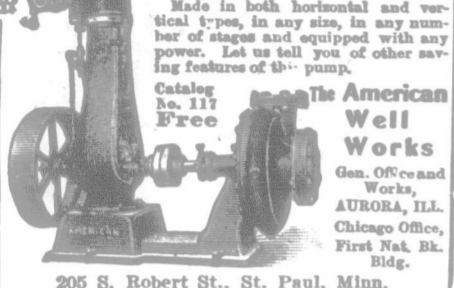
It is announced that the fifth annual International Horse Show will be held at Olympia, London, from 14th to 24th June, 1911. The prize list will be ready for issue early in January. About £12,000 will be offered in prizes.

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.



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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.

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BRIGHT VIRGINIA TOBACCO

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ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.
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Dominion Limited

\$1850

Every Dominion ["Limited" is built

entirely in our own factory at Walkerville. Our output is not so large that it will tempt us to slight even the smallest detail in any car.

For thoroughness and honesty of construction, long life and efficient service, we challenge your comparison with any car, even with those selling at \$500 to \$1000 higher in price.

After you have noticed the handsome lines, the rich finish, and the luxurious roominess of this superb car, your next question is naturally: "Will I get my money's worth in service from this car?"

Our answer is: The designer of the Dominion "Limited" has been long and prominently identified with the automobile industry.

He can point to thousands of successful cars of his design, running season after season, with entire satisfaction to their owners.

Our instructions to our engineering department were: Choose the finest materials that money can buy; select nothing for cheapness, but watch every piece of material for efficiency, service and long life.

The result is a car that will stand up under hard usage; that will go thousands of miles over the roughest of roads with entire safety to the car, and comfort to its occupants.

The motor is cast from finest grey iron. The crank shaft is of finest vanadium steel. The frame is of special carbon steel, pressed cold, with extra wide flanges for strength. The straight line shaft drive is through nickel steel gears of great strength, heat-treated.

Front axle is heavy and strong, drop-forged, I-beam section, heat-treated.

Finest imported ball-bearings are used wherever they will add to the efficiency of the car.

The wheels have extra large spokes of second growth hickory.

Powerful brakes with 12-inch drums.

Throughout the entire car this liberal, almost lavish policy, is carried out.

The result is a motor car that is in the strictest sense of the word a car of quality.

OTHER MODELS SOON READY

Additional models to the Dominion line will soon be announced, including motor trucks and delivery cars.

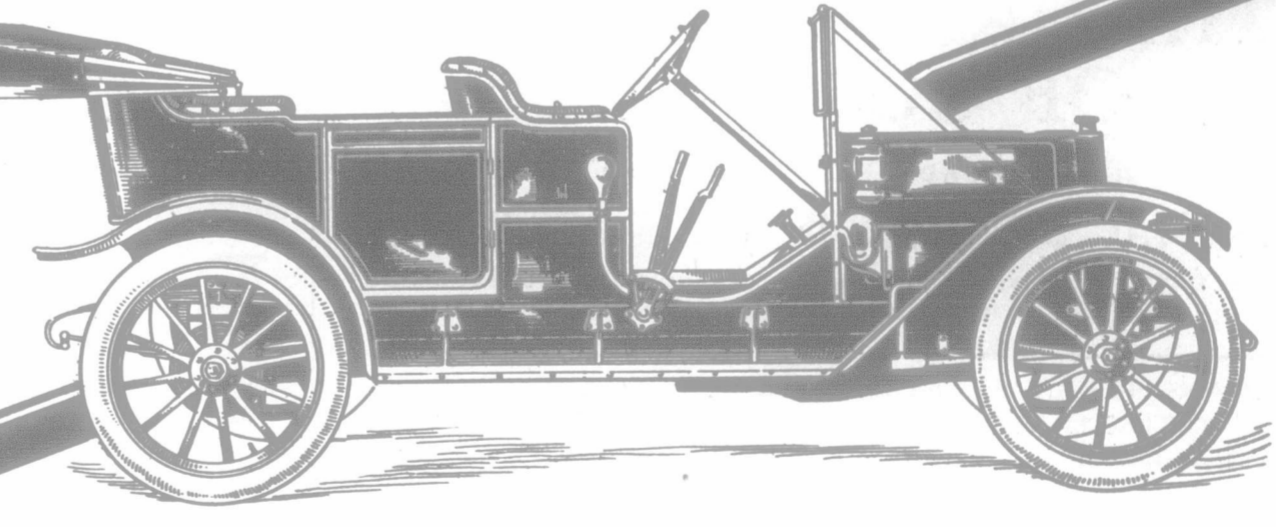
RELIABLE AGENTS DESIRED

Dominion cars are already recognized as the foremost Canadian built cars, and their favor is rapidly spreading to every part of our wide country. Dealers who act as our agents will almost immediately find themselves in possession of a lucrative business. Write us today for territory and terms.

OUR HANDSOME CATALOG

describing and illustrating the Dominion "Limited" will be sent on request. Write for a copy today.

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Wire us for net track offers when you have your grain loaded. We are always in the market for every kind of grain at top prices. We have a separate commission department for handling consignments to be sold highest bidder. Careful attention given to grading at every car. Large advances and prompt adjustments. Do not overlook writing for further particulars before shipping. All inquiries have our prompt attention.

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For Traction Engines, Wagons, Etc.



Mica Axle Grease makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

Reapers,
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Engines
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Granite Harvester Oil

insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

Standard Gas Engine Oil

is the only oil you need. It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

Capitol Cylinder Oil

delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

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Buy Your Roofing on Proof—Not Claim

The one and only basis on which you can afford to choose your roofing is that of proof—proof of what it has done, not claims of what it may do.

Do not be deceived by extravagant claims and high-sounding guarantees. They are merely made for lack of proofs of what a roofing has done. Insist upon seeing roofs that have given satisfaction for years.

We can point out roofs of proof, right near you, where Neponset PAROID Roofing has lasted as long as the highest-grade shingles. It has been on Government buildings, dairy barns, stables, poultry buildings and railroad and industrial buildings everywhere for over a decade. We have been in one line of business for over a century and the experience gained in all that time is back of

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

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NEPONSET PAROID Roofing for barns and general farm buildings. Slate in color. Does not taint rain water. Resists fire.

For such poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds and temporary buildings as require low-cost roofing, you will find that NEPONSET RED-ROPE Roofing lasts three times longer than tarred felts.

These are facts and not claims—write us and we will prove every statement

Consult Our Building Counsel Department—tell us the nature of the buildings you propose to erect or repair, and we'll send you the Bird NEPONSET Book which treats your special case. There are dealers in Bird NEPONSET Products everywhere. If you do not know the one in your locality, write us and we'll tell you.

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Originators of Complete Ready Roofing and Waterproof Building Papers.
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NEPONSET PROSLATE Roofing and Siding for residences and all buildings requiring an artistic roof or siding. Rich-brown in color, much more attractive and lasting than shingles.

Each roll of Bird NEPONSET Roofing contains directions for laying and complete fixtures, including square metal caps.

NEPONSET WATERPROOF Building Paper under clapboards, shingles, slate, metal, etc., insulates against exterior cold, heat and dampness. It costs little and cuts the fuel bill one-third every winter.

Your Choice of Three Styles of Roofing

WE make three styles of Brantford Roofing, because it is not reasonable to expect one style to meet all roofing requirements. So we ask you to send for samples. Choose the style you decide exactly meets the requirements of your particular job. Then you are sure of satisfaction.

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BRANTFORD ASPHALT Roofing has a silicic finish. It is our biggest seller.

Brantford RUBBER is a smooth surface roofing, but contains no "India Rubber."

Both ASPHALT and RUBBER are made in three thicknesses.

Brantford CRYSTAL is made in heavy weight only. It has a mineral surface of rock crystals. It requires no painting.

The pure wool felt, which is the foundation of these three styles, is made to our own specifications. It costs 33 1-3 per cent. more than ordinary felt.

The Asphalt we use for the saturation is 99 per cent. pure. So called "Trinidad" Asphalt is only about 45 per cent. pure.

We spare no expense in the making of Brantford Roofing. It is the highest grade roofing on the market to-day. If you want that kind of a roofing look for rolls bearing the trademark shown below.



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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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No. 941

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EDITORIAL

Road Dragging Competition

In four municipalities in the vicinity of Winnipeg an interesting competition in keeping roads in good condition by the use of the split-log drag has been concluded, and cash prizes totalling two hundred dollars awarded. Enthusiasm has been aroused, and it has been demonstrated that no implement excels the split-log drag in keeping roadways in condition when economy and efficiency are considered.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has for some years been interested in the drag as a road implement. Feeling satisfied that its introduction into Western Canada would be a boon to all who travel the highways, a cash offer was made last winter to the Manitoba Good Roads Association, if this organization would use the money to promote a competition that would induce individual farmers to give it a trial. Details of the contest were arranged and four municipalities entered, with four competitors in each.

The contest has been a success, as will be noted by the report of the judges given on another page. In addition, letters received by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE from several of the contestants show that they are satisfied that no implement ever seen can be used to such advantage.

This Fall's Weed Weather

As a general rule Western Canadian weather in the fall is pronounced unfavorable for promoting weed growth. Recent rains that have fallen in many localities gave almost ideal conditions for the germination of seeds that had fallen. Wherever discs or other implement that would help to cover these seeds had been used there is no danger of lack of germination sufficient to permit of the destruction of the pests, either by subsequent

cultivation or by the winter's frosts. Perhaps even those who have felt positive about wild oats not germinating until they had stood through the winter will change their minds. If wild oats that ripened and fell to the ground did not sprout after being treated to a liberal rainfall, followed by balmy sunny days, provided they had even a scanty covering of soil, then there are good grounds for the assertion that a season's wild oat crop will not grow in the fall. We would like to hear from those who have anything definite on this point.

Not only has the weather of September been favorable for the germination of weed seeds, but also for unusual development of stem, flower and seed in weeds that had made little development during summer. Sow thistle, Canada thistle and quack grass fields in particular call for special attention. The root stocks of these weeds are very tenacious of life. Cultivation in the earlier part of the summer may have so weakened them that no signs of life appeared while the weather was dry. The rains, however, may have roused up a small spark of life that remained here and there, and if something is not done sufficient growth will be made before winter sets in to re-infest what otherwise would have been a clean field.

Examine your summerfallow and see if it would not be well to cultivate again before freeze-up. It would be folly to allow late summer and fall development of weeds to step in and spoil the summer's work on the summer-fallow.

The Pulse of the Western Farmer

Premier Laurier has spent some weeks feeling the pulse of the Western farmer, as far as legislation demands are concerned. Incidentally he and his allies no doubt have endeavored to reach conclusions as to what demands are worthy of "serious consideration" and what should be ignored. It can safely be guessed that the trip did something to awaken even these able men to the fact that the agricultural interests of the Canadian West call for attention at Ottawa on Parliament Hill. It is to be hoped that consideration will be given these problems in proportion to their real worth, and not because a move in that direction may mean votes.

Farmers and those interested in the farmers' welfare have told Sir Wilfrid very plainly that they want government ownership of terminal elevators; that free trade at least in machinery used on the farm, is desirable; that a line of railway from the prairie provinces to Hudson Bay would be a boon; that our live-stock industry will be helped by the establishment of a chilled-meat trade. And there were several other pertinent suggestions urged with due force. What action will be

taken remains to be seen. It is safe to say, however, that some element in one or more of the provinces will find reason to complain. When will big questions in the way of legislation be handled in a business way? It is true that what is satisfactory for Eastern Canada is not the best for the West. But there must be compromise. If representatives of the Dominion government were to meet with representatives of the various provinces and talk matters over frankly in a business way, even tariff problems can be worked out on such lines as will come pretty near giving fair treatment to the greatest number. What is wanted is business, not politics.

Judging by Jury System

To obtain live-stock judges of unimpeachable integrity and possessing absolute knowledge of the classes of live stock to be awarded is the problem that confronts every exhibition association once or twice each year. Such men are to be found, but they are not always obtainable. Then, too, the cost of securing their services often is an item for serious consideration.

The Vancouver Exhibition Association this year followed in many of the classes the "jury system." This system, as practiced, may be briefly explained: The names of seven qualified judges are placed in a hat. Three are drawn to act as judges, and one as referee. These four enter the ring as judges, and are to arrive at their decisions without consultation and hand their decisions to the clerk, the referee only being consulted in the case of a tie. It was most remarkable how seldom the referee's ballot was consulted. Most of the leading exhibitors and all of the judges spoke in the highest praise of the system.

While there is no doubt that it is best at an exhibition to have a competent, qualified judge for every class of live stock, still there are occasions when the jury system may be properly employed. It is to be strongly recommended in advance of the services of judges such as sometimes are engaged.

Subsoiling

Subsoiling is stirring or plowing the soil deeper than it is ordinarily plowed. The object in doing so is to render available for the crops grown on the land a larger percentage of the rainfall. It is a process most useful in sub-humid climates. A sub-humid climate is one in which rainfall is below normal, normal rainfall here being taken to mean the amount necessary to produce crops.

Subsoiling increases the capacity of a soil for moisture; it decreases the power of a soil for lifting moisture from the lower depths, and it increases percolation, that is, the downward movement of water. It is a process that is

most useful where the subsoil is naturally dry and where the upper soil is not too light in texture.

Stirring the soil to a greater depth than it is ordinarily plowed, breaking up the "hardpan" that in some soils forms five or six inches below the surface, increases the root zone of the plants, and in ordinary seasons should give the crop a better chance to obtain the needed moisture. There is the danger, however, that since stirring the subsoil decreases the capillary conducting power of the soil stirred, the subsoiled layer may become dry, and should a crop fail to develop its root system below the subsoiled layer before moisture becomes too scanty, diminished yields may result. But when the crop gets its roots below the stirred layer and into the lower soil, the subsoiled layer acts as a mulch of great thickness, the crop is in position to withstand prolonged drought, and the yield naturally should be greater.

These are some considerations worth noting by those who may be thinking of using the subsoil plow as a means of promoting their chances for a crop in a dry season. At present we know of only two subsoiling outfits at work in the Canadian West. We have an idea, however, that the practice will shortly be more common. The object in subsoil plowing is to stir up the lower soil, not to bring it to the surface. Increasing the root zone is a sound practice in most cases, providing too much is not attempted first time the implement is used. The subsoil should be stirred up gradually.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 16

I DEAL WITH THE MATTER OF STOCK KILLED ON RAILWAY TRACKS

There are few matters with which farmers in this prairie country have to contend that cause them more worry than the danger of damage to stock by railway trains. I know of many farmers who have lost from one to ten, or even more, horses or cattle in a season with no returns coming on application to the railway company on whose line the damage was done.

Now what can be done to ensure fair treatment of those poor farmers who lose valuable stock? Even the railway commissioners are nonplussed. In bygone days they told the loser to lay his complaint before the railway authorities and a settlement would be made. At a recent session of the railway commission in Winnipeg it was learned that some flaw in the statutes enables the railway company to refuse to settle. The law states that crossings must be equipped with efficient guards. Perhaps the difficulty lies in the impossibility of finding a guard that is efficient under all conditions. What about the winter time when snow drifts across the part of the track on which the guards lie, and packs so hard that any animal can walk over without performing any tight-wire-walking stunts? The fact is that the railway companies frequently remove the guards when winter sets in. This action they claim is not taken because they are anxious to allow some farmer's cattle to stray onto the track and be slain by the engine in the hands of the first engineer that comes along. It is done because the guard is not efficient in winter when in its place, and because the track is much more difficult to keep clear of snow when the guard is placed. They therefore take it out, claiming that horses and cattle can cross at will anyhow.

I do not wish to be taken to favor the railway companies, but if I give my opinion candidly I think that every farmer should keep a kindly

care over his stock and see that they do not wander to a railway track. The fact is I cannot name one man who is considered a good stockman or a careful farmer who has suffered loss from his animals being killed on a railway track. Progressive farmers as a rule do not allow their stock to run at large. They have fences to keep them within bounds. Of course I realize that in rare cases accidents will happen—some careless neighbor may leave a gate open, or in a rush season something of a similar nature may happen.

It is very annoying, however, to know that an unscrupulous engineer deliberately ran down and killed several head of valuable stock in broad daylight. I have heard of several such cases in recent years. One friend in Saskatchewan had five valuable horses killed at one attack. He lived about five miles from the railway. His horses strayed away from home, and spying good pasture between the railway fences crossed one of these inefficient guards. The first train that came along scared the brutes and they ran ahead of the engine as far as they could. The engineer never slacked speed—so say eye-witnesses—and he slew them right and left. Up to the present the farmer has nothing for the equines he lost. I don't know how he presented his case, but no doubt there is a loophole through which the railway company can crawl to avoid handing over any cash. The difficulty is that even when the farmer has a straight case these big corporations have the money to spend and they lead on until the complainant becomes alarmed because of prospective heavy costs and drops his case.

It is a difficult problem to solve. The railway companies are in need of an efficient guard, but something should be done to make it possible for the loser to obtain redress in instances where the company admittedly is at fault. Until this something is done stock-owners will do well to keep their animals within bounds.

"ARCHIE McCLURE."

The Real Trouble With the Sheep Industry

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

That group of Canadian "patriots" who have in the past been so solicitous to increase the farmer's prosperity, by increasing the cost of all he must buy, and who have been so successful that increased cost of food, due to decreased farm population, has become one of our most acute national problems, never put forward a proposal that partook so greatly of the nature of a goldbrick as the proposed duty on wool. The proposal comes ostensibly from the sheep-breeders and the woollen manufacturers, but I am informed by a prominent woollen man, in touch with the trade, that an import duty on wool would not be particularly acceptable to the woollen men, while it is hard to imagine that any man acquainted in the slightest degree with the sheep industry can seriously think that a duty of 5 cents per pound on wool, even if the farmer realized the whole in increased prices, could have any perceptible effect in encouraging the raising of sheep. It is good guessing that the whole proposal originated with that source of all fiscal evil in Canada, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who hope by this means to weaken the cause of lower tariff, which has become the settled policy of all farmers' organizations, by creating a protectionist party among the farmers themselves. Mr. Biggar, who through the press and in every way possible, has been laboring assiduously to promote the idea among farmers and sheepmen that a substantial duty should be levied on wool, is certainly not a sheepman. So far as I know, he is not a woollen manufacturer. Is it equally sure that he is not in this matter the mouthpiece of the protectionist party in the Manufacturers' Association?

Now, let us not deal with theories, but with facts. Mr. Biggar's arguments are certainly rich in theories, and the results seem to be reached in logical form: increase the duties on wool, and sheep-raising will increase. As against these theories, let us place the actual facts as the sheep-raiser finds them, and see how much the proposed increased duties on wool would amount

to. I raise sheep. My flock is a grade one, well-graded to good Shropshire stock. It consists of twenty-five breeding ewes, with five ewe lambs kept each year to replace old ones culled out. The lambs arrive in April; the males are castrated, and all except those which are used for food, or kept for flock maintenance, are fattened the following winter, and sold in February or March. In short, my flock is one which could be kept on any farm as a side-line to other livestock farming. There is no special equipment or care, other than would be given to any other form of live stock. Let us see how this flock pays, and how the additional five cents per pound for wool would affect it.

During the year just closed, I have sold from my flock \$234.80 worth of mutton, \$39 worth of wool, while five lambs, valued at \$6 each, have been used for food on the farm; total returns \$303.80, of which \$264.80 has been for mutton, and \$39 for wool. Had the proposed duty been in force, I would have received 5 cents per pound more for the 135 pounds of washed wool produced, or in total, \$9.75 more for my year's returns. That is, the total returns of my flock would have been increased by 3.2 per cent. I find sheep-raising pays well. Nothing on the farm pays better, and my profits are not cut so fine as to depend on the addition of \$9.75—the price of one fat lamb—to my receipts. The effect of the additional duty in raising the price of the clothes of my household would probably far more than offset the gain on the wool. I have not used the figures of my own flock from any desire to introduce personal experience, but simply as an example, for the truth of which I can vouch, of such a flock as could and should be kept on the average farm. The figures given for last year are, I think, rather below the average yearly production; certainly not above it.

Now, will any man in his senses maintain that the addition of 3 per cent. to the gross returns of our flocks will have an appreciable effect in encouraging the raising of sheep? My own belief is that sheep-raising would still be exceedingly profitable if nothing but mutton were produced. The sheep, while a great feeder, consumes cheap foods; the capital expenditure for housing is very small, and the effect of sheep on the farm in destroying weeds and weed seeds is very beneficial, while labor is a very small item, compared to other kinds of live stock. The wonder to me is that sheep-raising is not more widely followed under our conditions.

Now, what is the explanation of the decreasing sheep industry of Canada? The explanation is not far to seek, and it lies with the farmers themselves, and not in any lack of protective duty. We may as well be frank about it. While Ontario has many sheep-breeders of note, and many grade flocks, which pay well, the great bulk of the sheep in this country are wretchedly handled. I am fairly well acquainted with conditions in this province, and know whereof I speak. I have no hesitation in saying that in Ontario there are not fifty per cent. of the farmers who keep sheep, who have proper housing for them, cheap as that housing is; not twenty-five per cent. who use purebred rams of any breed in their flocks, and not ten per cent. who castrate their male lambs, or who keep their flocks reasonably free from parasites by the use of any sort of dip. If this estimate is correct—and I am sure that it does not err by representing conditions as worse than they are, let us see what it means to our sheep industry. It means that the sheep on half our farms have no shelter other than the barnyard affords, and are constantly exposed to injury by cattle and horses which use the same yard, so that yearly losses by accident run high. It means that three-fourths of our flock-owners do not follow any reasonable system of breeding; that the cheapest of mongrel males are used, and no proper selection of females is made. It means that the great bulk of our lambs have to be sold in that lowest class, listed as "bucks and culls," at a time of the year when the market is glutted with them. Is it any wonder that sheep-raising, when followed in this way, does not pay, or that those who follow it in this manner are getting out of the business? Would our bacon

or beef or dairying industries have amounted to much if managed in the same way? Has not this sort of thing had much more to do with the decline of sheep-raising than the lack of an import duty on wool?

Our woollen manufacturers—and, indeed, all our manufacturers—would like increased protection on their products, because it would enable them to charge more for their output. There is no doubt as to this. Our woollen manufacturers now have a protective duty of 30 per cent. in their favor; and this, added to the natural advantage of proximity to their market, should be ample to insure reasonable profits, and I am informed by one who knows intimately the conditions of woollen manufacture that this is the case wherever modern machinery and methods are used. There is little doubt that many of our woollen manufacturers are in the same class as our unsuccessful sheep-raisers, and are looking to a protective tariff to make them a profit which should come from the application of more brains in their business. What is wanted is not more protection, but an educational campaign both on the farm and in the factory.

Then, again, this matter of protection to wool is an endless chain—it is hard to see where the effects cease. To give the farmer a gross return of 3 per cent. more than he now receives, or of about 35 cents per sheep, we would increase the cost of the woollen manufacturer's raw material by about 15 per cent. Consequently, he demands more protection, which again increases the cost of material to the tailor and maker of clothing. There, again, more protection is the remedy, and the whole accumulated burden falls on the shoulders of the helpless consumer, with the effect of increasing the cost of living, which is already higher in Canada than in almost any other country in the world. The farmer will be injured in two ways: First, by having his own living expenses increased; and, second, by having his market injured by the greater economies which must be practiced in city homes to meet the increased clothing bill. Further, and worst of all, the farming community will have lost that jewel, consistency, and will no longer be able to meet the rapacious demands of the protectionist manufacturers with that statement of policy which has become a settled question to the 30,000 organized farmers of Canada, "The entire elimination of the protective principle from our tariff." Let us be clear on this question. The farmers of Canada are already suffering greatly from the effects of our protective tariff; in proof of which statement we have only to point out that the decrease in rural population, which is now rousing such concern, is coincident with the application of a protective tariff in Canada. There is, and has been, a persistent demand from all independent farmers' organizations for the cessation of this policy; and now, just as success is in sight, comes this proposal for increased woollen duties, which would rivet our fetters more firmly than before. Let the farmers of Canada beware of strengthening in any way the hands of those who are already working them so much injury.

I have every sympathy with the efforts of the sheep-breeders to revive an industry which should be a great factor in Canadian agriculture. When, however, leaders in this matter come out in support of a measure of such doubtful value to sheep-raising as a protective duty on wool, especially where the support of this measure would mean the weakening of the whole position of the farmers on the tariff question, they appear before the public in a very doubtful light. They are either very badly informed on the sheep question, very easily duped, or are influenced by other and more sinister influences. Let them stick to the policy of education, establish—if necessary—more demonstration flocks, and rouse the department of farmers' institutes until the same attention is paid to sheep that has been paid to bacon and dairying. In these efforts they will have the hearty support of all who have at heart the agricultural well-being of Canada, and there is little doubt as to their meeting with early and complete success.

—E. C. DRURY, Master Dominion Grange.

HORSE

Straw for Horses

Professor J. H. Shepperd, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, answering a question recently anent wintering horses on straw, says:

The North Dakota station did a considerable amount of work in horse feeding a number of years ago and made extensive trials with oat straw, as compared with hay for roughage. In the trial it was found that some horses did about as well on it as they did on hay. While others were very much harder to carry, chiefly because their appetites for roughage were too light to cause them to eat enough of it. Aside from those dainty animals there was little trouble in keeping them up on oat straw as roughage.

The oat straw used was that of a normal season, which was coarser and more woody than that which has been obtained this year. The trial consisted of a period of sixty days' feeding with oats as the grain ration against a similar period with oats and hay, and sixty days' feeding with a mixture of half and half bran and shorts by weight with hay compared with sixty days' feeding bran and short with oat straw.

During the first thirty days winter conditions were present and the horses were used only about enough for good exercise. During the second thirty days they were worked at harrowing, discing and seeding and had nearly all of that work the last half of the month. The horses receiving oats and hay as a ration required nine and one-third pounds of oats with hay to carry them, while those on oats and straw consumed eleven and one-half pounds of oats per day. During the thirty days that they had light work, the horses on hay gained 176 pounds and the three on straw 169 pounds. During the thirty days when they had heavy work one-half of the time, those on hay lost 340 pounds, and those on straw 345 pounds.

The similar lots of horses fed on bran and shorts half and half by weight gained during the winter conditions, 88 pounds when fed hay, and 83 pounds when fed straw. When they were on the straw ration with heavy work for one-half of the month they lost 225 pounds, and on the hay ration 235 pounds.

These results indicate that horses can be carried almost as successfully on straw as roughage as they can on hay, provided enough additional grain is given them to supply them with sufficient nourishment. The additional grain required is about one-fifth. If the feeder has facilities for chaffing the straw and will moisten it and mix the grain fed with it during the season when the animals are required to do very little work, a smaller amount of grain will carry them.

A Question in Breeding

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Have you or any of your readers ever had any experience crossing a smooth-legged horse

on a hairy-legged one? Would such cross be considered advisable? I have a Kentucky-bred mare, weight 1,150 pounds, and some advise me not to use a Clydesdale stallion on her. I would like some information along this line.

Sask.

R. O. H.

As a general proposition crossing two individuals so unlike in type and character as a Kentucky Thoroughbred and a Clydesdale is not advisable. The offspring may resemble the sire sufficiently in size to make them useful draft animals, but the chances are they will take after the dam strongly in some points and resemble the sire closely in others, making up a combination of Clyde and Thoroughbred characters in one individual not blended in harmony. We have seen mares strong in Thoroughbred blood crossed with purebred Clydesdale stallions. We do not remember having seen offspring satisfactory in size and draft quality resulting, for as a rule the man who crosses a light mare with a heavy stallion does so to secure fair-sized colts of some use for draft purposes. In one case the offspring resembled the dam in feet and legs and had their sire's head and neck and a body that was a blend of the two breeds. In other cases we have seen them the other way about, or with varying characters taken from one or the other parent.

Crossing is almost the exact opposite of grading. The breeder takes two distinct breeds—assuming he is working with purebreds—and attempts to bring into harmonious combination two lines of blood that have been distinct for as many generations as alien blood has been kept from the breed. From such a cross one never knows what will result. The offspring may resemble either or both the parents or neither, for once the ancestral lines of two distinct and long bred breeds are broken and turned into one the chance that determines what the new line is to be may make it like either or both the parents, or like something generations back in either or both their ancestors. Crossing distinct breeds as a rule is not to be advised. We would breed a Thoroughbred mare to stallions of her own breed if they were available, or to stallions of the other light breeds if Thoroughbreds could not be had. The corner stone of successful horse breeding for the man who has a few unregistered mares is grading, not crossing. Crossing might accidentally produce offspring most desirable in every way, but grading carried on for some time would ensure the production of such offspring with certainty.

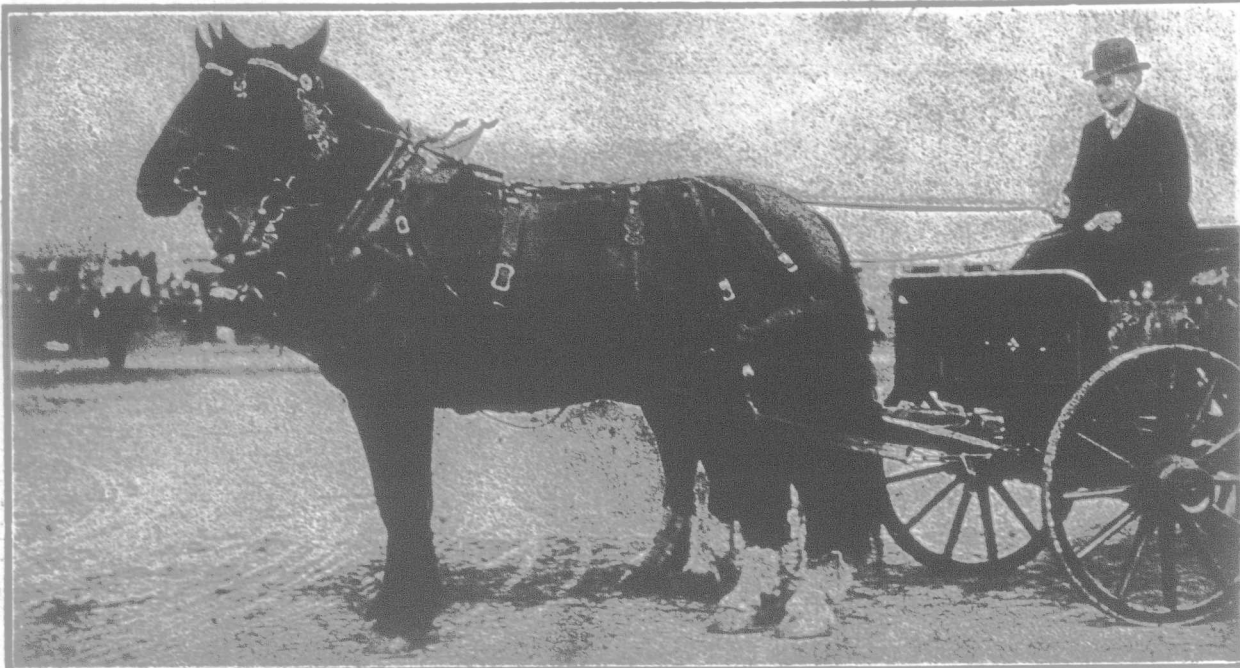
Suggestions on Licensing Stallions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In a recent issue you ask for opinions as to whether it would be advisable to have more stringent legislation enacted in the matter of licensing stallions. I consider the law governing the licensing of stallions for public service is not as stringent as it should be to ensure the breeding of sound horses. I would suggest that the officials of all shows and fairs insert a clause in their entry forms requiring that all sires entered be subject to veterinary examination, and



TEAM OF CLYDESDALE FILLIES OWNED BY P. M. BRETT & SONS, PRIZE WINNERS AT WESTERN EXHIBITIONS, 1910



HANDSOME AND USEFUL DRAFTERS ARE SEEN AT FALL SHOWS

that owners should produce animal's pedigree to great grandsire and dam before being allowed to proceed before the judges; any unsound horses being rejected, as is the case at the London, England, Shire, Hackney and Blood Stock Society's show, to which His late Majesty King Edward VII. contributed 50 and 100-guinea premiums as special prizes to encourage sound breeding, the stipulation being that premium winners serve a limited number of approved mares in their district at a slightly reduced fee.

Another factor which in my opinion would tend to improve soundness would be to break the sires at say two years of age and work them and by so doing have them prove their ability to work without throwing out curb, splint, spavin, or such unsoundness and to enable them by good and hard muscular condition to transmit their powers to their progeny and so aim at producing soundness and stamina combined, as is the case with breeding in England, especially with racing stock.

In breeding racers a sire is first tried on the race course, for which purpose he is bred, and if proved to be good at racing and sound he is much sought after as a sire when he commences his stud duties. But if his track record is otherwise after his racing career is done his name is very rarely heard of again. I trust that some more able pen than mine, through the medium of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, will infuse enthusiasm for better breeding and sounder sires, and bring about, if not premiums, better prize money to enable owners of sires to co-operate with horse-keepers in improving our most noble and useful of all animals.]

Man.

F. HORSLEY.

Signs of Pregnancy in a Mare

A reader wishes to know by what signs he can determine whether or not a mare bred three months ago is in foal.

As a rule, there is no sign by which it can be determined definitely at this date whether or not a mare bred in May or June is in foal. There are many and various signs that indicate a mare is in foal. Some may be present and some absent, and every horseman knows that even with the best indications that a mare is carrying a foal are at times misleading. Enlargement of the abdomen is a striking feature of pregnancy, but it may be absent in young mares with their first foals. On the other hand, in old matrons that have borne a number of foals, the natural enlargement of the barrel is such that this sign cannot be taken as an indication of pregnancy. As a rule, a mare in foal loses her skittishness, becomes somewhat dull and restful, and there is no return of oestrus. The fact, however, that oestrus does not return regularly cannot be taken as an infallible sign. In-foal mares are usually more phlegmatic, less excitable, inclined to be lazy, show increased appetite and a tendency to lay on flesh. The lower surface of the abdomen tends to become more angular. In

fact the appearance of the barrel is one of the best indications of a foal previous to the detection of life in the foal itself. A mare on grass will show signs of pregnancy earlier than one that is at work.

Carbolic Acid for Corns

Bernard Hibbert, Alberta, in commenting on an article on corns in the horse, in a recent issue of this paper, states that he has had good success in curing corns by the use of carbolic acid. The procedure is as follows:

Clean out the foot thoroughly and cut carefully around the edge of the corn. Get the corn as open and clean as possible. Hold the foot up with the sole as flat as possible and drop a little carbolic acid on the corn. Hold the foot for a minute or two. This treatment is given twice the first day, and once a day for two or three days thereafter.

STOCK

Trimming Bull's Feet

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Three-year-old bull, kept in the stable most of the time, is becoming long in the feet and going down in the pasterns. How would you suggest trimming the feet? I have no rack or stall to secure him in, consequently the job would have to be done in the stable or yard.

Man.

H. C. H.

Sometimes a bull's feet can be trimmed while he is lying at rest. Bulls that are docile and rather sluggish in temperament can be handled in this way. If the job cannot be completed at one time it can be later by watching for an opportunity.

Another method is to trim the feet while the bull is standing. One end of a rope is fastened around the pastern of one foreleg. The other end is passed over the back just behind the withers. One man standing beside the bull on the other side draws on the hoof until the hoof is raised sufficiently to be trimmed. The other front foot is trimmed in the same way. To trim the hind feet, the animal is tied in a stall with upright studding at the rear. A smooth pole of sufficient length is then run in front of one hind leg only, and one end of the pole is raised so as to raise the leg from the ground. The bull will struggle for a while, but finally desist. To prevent rubbing off the hair from the front part of the leg, sacking should be tied around the pole where the leg is to come in contact with it. Similarly, the other hind hoof is trimmed.

By a third method the bull is thrown. To throw a bull is comparatively easy. Secure a rope of sufficient length to go around the animal's body three times. Make a noose in one end; draw the other end through it and make a circle of rope which is passed back toward the

breast. Then tie the bull securely to a post or tree, the head well down. The rope behind the noose is laid back along the withers. Pass it around the heart-girth, snug into the front legs. Make a half-hitch, and carry the rope back along the spine to a point in front of the hook bones. Again pass it around the body and make a half-hitch as before. Carry the unused end back, and have two or three helpers draw on it tightly. The animal is forced down, and is held thus until trimming is complete. This method does very well when only one bull is to be operated on. Where the feet of several are to be trimmed, a special rack for the purpose is to be preferred.

The trimming is done by a pair of pinchers, similar to those used by blacksmiths in clipping horses' hoofs. The sole of the foot should be pared down until it is level with the outer rim. Do not cut in too deep. A little experience will soon enable an operator to know when the paring should cease.

Plans to Eradicate Tuberculosis

We are in receipt of an interesting booklet from the secretary of the Kansas State Veterinary Medicine Association, in which is outlined a plan for the automatic and complete eradication of tuberculosis within two years after its adoption. The plan is to trace tuberculosis to the farms on which the disease exists by means of the tuberculous hogs going to the packing houses. It is proposed to invite the co-operation of the farmers of one county and have the plan tried out. It is believed that tuberculous hogs contract the disease from the cows on the farms from which they come, and that if these farms could be discovered and the tuberculous cows on them the source of nearly all the animal tuberculosis in the country would be known and the disease could be properly dealt with. This briefly is the plan proposed. It being understood that measures will be taken to reimburse farmers for any loss that might result in case the destruction of their stock was necessary.

It is an interesting fact that government veterinary inspectors at American packing houses in the fiscal year 1908 alone found 706,046 tuberculous hogs (or an average of 2,000 per day) among the 35,113,077 hogs that came from the farms of the United States and went to packing houses under government inspection. By tagging every hog marketed from one county for two years, it would be possible, through the veterinary inspection at the packing houses, to trace the source of infection to the farm and to the cows on the farm from which the hogs came. A public-spirited citizen is backing the scheme financially and it is hoped to secure the co-operation of the farmers of one county in some state and test the efficiency of the plan. The annual loss from tuberculosis in the United States is estimated at \$23,000,000.

Tariff on Wool Not Advisable

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am a free trader. No government has the moral right to enrich and rob his neighbor. The Conservative party came into power in 1878 on the National Policy. It was a policy that taxed the people to build up manufacturing industries. The present government is following the same policy, taxing hundreds of farmers to benefit a few score of manufacturers. In doing this the government is breaking its pre-election pledges. Each farmer of half a section pays \$100 per year or more in behalf of the manufacturers' tariff. Sir John Macdonald said: "The farmer is the easiest to legislate for. He never asks for anything and he never gets anything." I am against an increase of tariff on wool. It would give the farmer a few cents and buy his silence, while he paid the limit for everything. Let the farmer and the laborer, in fact, every consumer except the manufacturer and the customs house officials, know their interest lies in free trade. Canada never loses money by buying stuff cheap. The manufacturers make a market for farm produce, but for every dollar they give they take ten. I shall never cease to

advocate free trade. I believe the legislation is bought and forced by combined manufacturers. Let farmers do the same and agricultural interests reign in an agricultural country.

Man.

A. A. TITUS.

Who Makes Hog Prices Anyway?

Writes a disgruntled swine raiser: "The worst hogs in the hog business are the packers. Last June I had a bunch of 200-pound hogs and the best I could get for them was seven and a quarter cents. At the same time you were quoting hogs at ten and a half cents at Winnipeg. Who makes the price of hogs, anyway?"

The hog prices we quote are made at the Winnipeg stockyards and are the actual prices paid for live hogs at this point week by week. At the time to which this correspondent refers, hogs were selling at Winnipeg, at \$10.50 per cwt. The price at his point in northern Saskatchewan was \$7.25. It should have been \$9.25 at least. He is in error, however, in assuming that some powerful interest at Winnipeg fixed the price he was to receive for those hogs. He is pretty likely to find the "fixer" a lot nearer home. Winnipeg packers at that time were extremely anxious to acquire hogs and daily supply was below requirements. The price in this case is more apt to have been due to lack of competition among local buyers than to an "understanding" among the packers to get this particular bunch of hogs two or three dollars per hundred below their market value.

There are troubles enough in marketing hogs in this part of the country, but the cause frequently is wrongly placed. The packer gets blamed for much that should properly be laid at the door of the local buyer. Winnipeg livestock market is not the best on the continent. It can be improved, and probably will be in the near future. But there has been good live competition in the hog business in the past year or eighteen months. Somebody else got the rake-off in this case and our friend is more than likely to find him close at home.

* * *

The *Breeders' Gazette*, answering the misrepresentations of an Eastern magazine anent the huge profits being made by sheep-raisers in the western states, gives an estimate of the cost of raising sheep in Idaho. The cost of salt annually is figured at 2.1 cents, labor costs 68.2 cents per head; the provision account also chargeable as labor, 18.1 cents. These figures are taken from the records of one of the best managed sheep outfits in Idaho. The total expense of running this band last year was \$2.43 per head, which included winter feed and taxes.

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.

October 12.—*What is your method of wintering the farm horses? Do you keep them in the stable, winter them in the yard, or let them rustle? What comments have you to make on the wintering of work horses on the farm?*

October 19.—*If there are practical objections to having calves come in the fall, what are they? Have you ever had the cows come in in October, November or December? If so, how did it turn out? Did you make as well from the cows as you would had they calved in the spring, and what kind of calves did you raise? Is the practice advisable?*

October 26.—*What success have you had raising chicks this year? Were results sufficiently promising to induce an increase in operations next season?*

November 2.—*Practical farmers differ in opinion regarding the use of the harrow after the plow. Some claim that the harrow should be used immediately to form a surface mulch and conserve moisture; others advocate leaving the surface as rough as possible to hold the snow. Discuss this question and let newcomers know the results of your experience.*

Is Subsoiling Advisable?

Owing to the fact that few farmers have attempted to use a subsoil plow in the Canadian West the replies to this week's topic are not numerous. However, much valuable information is contained in the two letters that are published. Mr. Tweltridge, who wins the cash prize of \$3.00, is foreman on the big C. P. R. farm east of Winnipeg. His study of subsoiling and what experience he has had place him

in position to speak with authority. No doubt, it will be many years before subsoil plows are in general use in this Western country, but the subject is worthy of consideration.

Subsoiling and Moisture Conserving

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Since the problem of moisture conservation is one of the most important confronting the farmer of the Canadian West, I will give particulars gathered from practical experience, together with sufficient theoretical information to enable the casual reader to comprehend the principle of subsoil plowing.

By subsoiling we mean the stirring of the soil beneath the upper layer which is ordinarily turned during plowing operations. Special plows are made for this purpose, which follow the ordinary single furrow plow; or, if time will not permit to use the single furrow plow, the gang or disk plow may be used, which will, of course, mean that only one-half of the subsoil will be removed. However, a great deal better results may be obtained by following the gang plow than by neglecting the work altogether. Owing to the shortness of the season, and also considering that many farmers have more land than can be thoroughly operated, there has been, and is now, a tendency throughout the country to skip instead of plow the land properly. Although many farmers are beginning to realize the importance of conserving moisture, a great many more retire at night without considering for one moment how best to increase their yield of wheat during the coming year.

For the benefit of those who have not read or studied the question, it might be better to explain that moisture travels to soil surface in a somewhat similar manner as oil is carried up a lamp wick to the light (by the action of capillarity). Now, taking this for granted, does it not stand to reason that a soil that is perfectly firm from the rock to from three to five inches from the surface, which is the depth usually plowed, is going to lose more of its moisture than land which has been broken up to greater depth?

Not only do we check the upward flow of moisture by cutting the current off at the point where the tender roots of crops are eagerly reaching out for sustenance during the dry seasons; but we do away with that hard-pan, which almost every farmer will find on looking at the bottom of a newly turned furrow, and which in spite of their efforts will scarcely permit the entrance of the fine feeding roots on which the plant largely depends for its living and quick development—a most noticeable and important feature may be obtained here: that in countries like our own with a limited growing season a crop should not be delayed by its roots having to penetrate the hard-pan or almost impervious subsoils before sufficient nourishment can be obtained to bring it to maturity.

Subsoiling, then, is the only means by which we can bring about these favorable conditions. Of course, we are aware that it will never become as popular as surface plowing, because of its needing an extra two or three-horse team (according to the required depth), and an extra man; but when we notice that its effect lasts from five to eight or more years, according to the nature of the soil, is it not worth trying, and if found to be successful from ten to one hundred acres or more—according to the size and facilities of the farm—plowed each year.

Packing soils is the most popular method we have of conserving moisture and increasing crops at present; but I find many farmers on light as well as heavy soils—light particularly—trying to pack when there is not sufficient soil to pack. It is somewhat like trying to press from three to five inches of dry flour on a smooth table in a strong wind: the moment you leave it, it blows away. Therefore, I say that we must have a pervious subsoil before we can pack land intelligently and raise heavy crops such as are grown in older countries where subsoiling is practiced.

I was very pleased when meeting the Hon. Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan dur-



FIRST PRIZE PEN OF YEARLING SOUTHDOWN EWES AT THE ROYAL COUNTIES SHOW IN THE OLD COUNTRY

ing the summer to find him enthusiastic in this movement. In fact, before we parted he had procured a catalogue that listed subsoil plows, and by this time, I believe, he has one on his own farm which he intends to use this fall. As he put it, if he gains nothing he is only out \$12, the cost of the plow!

Prof. King in his work on subsoiling has proven that more moisture is made available by subsoiling than with ordinary plowing. The following are the results given:

	Subsoiled ground.	Not subsoiled.	Difference.
1st foot.....	17.07	18.91	-1.84
2nd foot.....	23.29	19.42	+3.87
3rd foot.....	22.76	17.78	+4.98
4th foot.....	16.35	14.19	+2.16
5th foot.....	18.14	19.20	-1.06

Which show that at the expense of the first and fifth foot the second, third and fourth feet where the roots will be found in greatest abundance have gained considerable in quantity.

There are, however, dangers to be avoided when subsoiling. One of the most serious difficulties, aside from the expense, is the danger of puddling (or packing when wet). Of course, this is particularly noticeable in rainy climates, where the subsoil in the spring is liable to be too wet; but with the exception of low-lying lands and clay or heavy loam soil this would scarcely apply to our soils in the West. The danger may also be intensified on account of the fact that the surface soil may be in good condition for plowing when that below is much too wet. If this work is attempted when the ground is not in good condition very great harm may be done, so it is generally much safer to subsoil in the fall (in moist soils especially) and also dry ones, with the exception of summerfallow, and in wet climates, when the ground is generally driest.

There is also another great danger which must be carefully guarded against, that is: In case there should be an exceptionally dry season, such as 1910, and the soil had not been firmed in some manner (packing preferably), the water supply from below may fail to make connection with the young rootlets in time to produce any material crop growth. However, if the land is properly packed, the danger from this would be very small. Possibly when commencing to subsoil it would be better to deepen the soil gradually than to disturb any great amount at once. The plow with the narrowest point, say two to three inches, would be better, and easier on the horses than one with four inches or more.

The point in use on the C. P. R. farm has been drawn by the blacksmith to three inches—formerly it was four. Although it is impossible as yet to give results, ten acres have already been subsoiled, and it is expected that thirty acres will be finished this fall.

Man.

T. H. TWELTRIDGE.

Using a Subsoiler

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The practice of subsoiling has never been introduced into this country, and it is only occasionally that one hears any reference to it. I cannot speak from experience in Western Canada in the matter of using a subsoil plow, but have used it successfully in Eastern America and cannot see why it could not be used to advantage here. Subsoiling has two chief objects: the opening of a larger soil area for the retention of moisture and the enlarging of the zone in which the plant feeds. It is most useful in sections where the rainfall is just about sufficient to produce crops, and where every effort has to be made to retain as much as possible of the moisture.

Stirring up the subsoil has this effect, providing the surface is kept in condition to prevent evaporation, that is, in a mulch. A crop of grain grown on subsoiled land, if it gets rightly started, will withstand drought better than on ordinary plowing, for the moisture that is in the soil is further below the surface, and if the roots of the crop have got down well into the subsoil grain will produce much better on a deeply stirred soil than it will under ordinary methods of cultivation. Of course, the kind of soil has to be con-

sidered. Sandy soil doesn't need subsoiling. Neither should heavy land with the hard, shaly subsoil common in some sections. But the average soil can be subsoiled, and, I believe, to advantage.

In using a subsoiler it is not advisable to stir up the lower soil too violently the first time. The first instrument sent into the soil below the plow line should be a sort of sharp-pointed spike that simply pierced the soil and jars it up a bit. The lower soil should never be brought to the surface. Subsequently the subsoiler may be used with a flatter point and a larger area stirred. It should be used carefully at first.

Man.

R. M. G.

Level Cultivation Saves Moisture

Level cultivation saves moisture. When the land is ridged it is put in a condition for getting rid of moisture, as there is more surface exposed and the furrows make a splendid place for the rain to run off. Where there is too much moisture it is an advantage to throw the soil up around the plant and to leave the furrows in which the surplus rain runs off.

In North Dakota and the northwestern states we need to put forth every effort to save the moisture and the more level we can leave the surface the less there will be of it exposed to the air, wind and sunshine, and then when it does rain it will have to soak in, as there will be no channel for it to run off. Then again the ridges and furrows are objectionable, in that the soil in the ridge dries out, so that the plant roots do not have as much surface soil to grow in as under level cultivation, and it is out of the surface soil that the plant gets nearly all of its food. Deep plowing and level cultivation is the best way to save moisture, to give the plant roots feeding surface, and to keep the soil in fine tilth. This applies equally to corn, potatoes, vegetables or trees.—W. C. PALMER, N.D.A.C.

The Need of a Hoe Crop in the West

The value of a hoe crop to the farmer has been demonstrated over and over again. It has many points of advantage. Besides furnishing a very remunerative crop it cleans the land of weeds and takes the place of a summerfallow in improving the conditions of the soil.

The need of a fodder crop has not been much felt in this country as yet. In Alberta prairie hay can be readily obtained; slough grass is comparatively plentiful in parts of Saskatchewan. But in Manitoba, where the land is becoming more thickly settled, the fodder question is becoming an important one. The time is not far distant when the sloughs will be drained and the prairie broken up. Then some provision must be made for the production of winter feed for the stock. Alfalfa and clovers are grown to good advantage in many parts; grasses grow well.

But one of the great needs of the country is a crop, such as corn, where cultivation can be followed during the season and a good crop be procured in the fall. And why not corn? It is only a few years since the most hopeful thought wheat could only be grown in the warmer parts

of the West. Look at its present range; and its limits have not yet been reached. I venture to say that within ten years corn will be successfully grown in Southern Alberta and that inside of twenty years the stock will be eating ensilage.

Perhaps the larger varieties will not be grown; and perhaps not fully matured at first. In Ontario some of the larger varieties of corn sown in July have reached a growth of eleven feet by October. It was not fully matured, but it made excellent feed. There is no trouble in getting a season as long as this in some of the parts of the West, and why should we not try some varieties. The plant soon becomes acclimatized; and by selecting the first ripe, while the crop is growing, the variety may be made much earlier. Experiments conducted with corn in Alberta are encouraging. The prairie soil is well adapted for corn, and when successfully grown it will be one of the most profitable crops the farmer can raise.

What potatoes have done to clean the soil corn will do much better. In many places stink weed, and many other weeds, have been cleaned from the soil by potato culture. The great difficulty is that where this crop is grown on a large scale there is not sufficient market.

Some hoe crop is necessary. By hoe crop it is not meant that the crop must be kept clean by hoeing. This is not the best method; even if it were as easy and cheap. If the crop is put in well, there is little difficulty in keeping it clean. The rows should be straight; and if put in hills the marking and planting should be carefully done. Then the cultivator can be run so close to the hills that there is need for little hoeing. Thus we have the soil summerfallowed while the crop grows. Weed seeds are germinated, started to grow and killed, and as the corn shades the ground there is little chance for growth of weeds. Besides the land is left in an excellent shape for sowing the following spring.

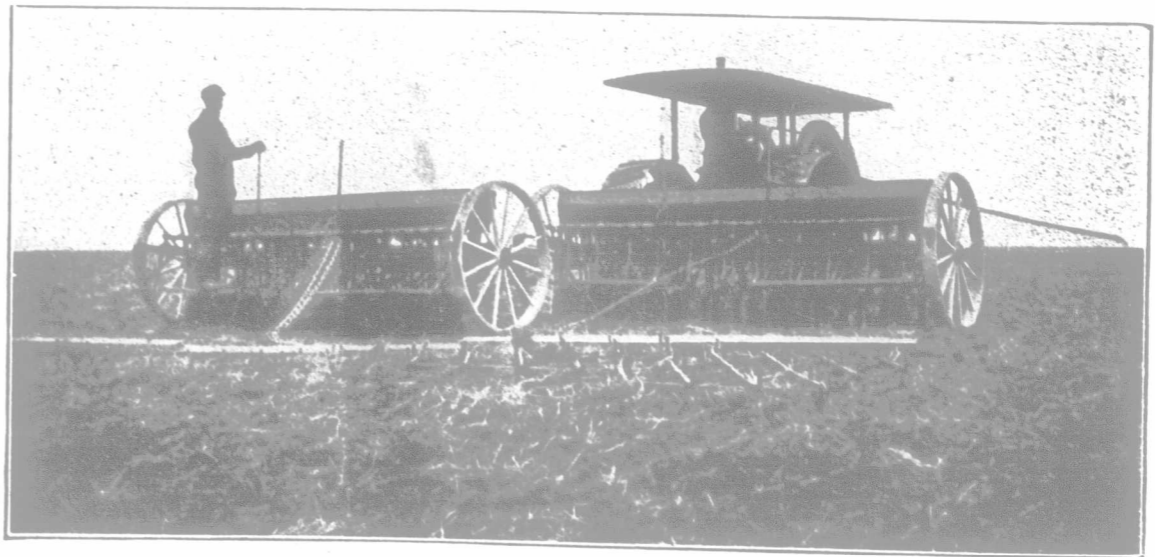
The weed proposition is one that must be looked after or it will be a very costly one. It appears that the hoe crop is the best and cheapest solution of the problem. And when corn can be grown it will prove to be the most profitable of crops. It will clean the soil, put the land in a good state of fertility and tilth, and give a remunerative crop.

J. P. JOHNSTON.

Seeding a Permanent Pasture

A reader in Saskatchewan states that he has a piece of new breaking which he wishes to seed down for permanent pasture. He wants to know what he should seed it with and the quantity of seed required per acre.

Answering the inquiry, Angus McKay, superintendent of the experimental farm at Indian Head, says: Brome grass is the best variety for a permanent pasture, but as objection is taken to the difficulty of eradicating it, I think Meadow Fescue, or English blue grass, 10 pounds, and timothy, 5 pounds, will be found suitable. This quantity will seed an acre. Unless the land in question has been plowed deeper than ordinary breaking it will not give satisfactory results as a pasture, especially in seasons like the present.



SEEDING BY GASOLINE POWER. F. FURBER & SONS, NORMANTON, SASK., HAULING TWO 22 DOUBLE DISC DRILLS AND SIX SECTIONS OF HARROWS WITH A 20 H. P. GASOLINE TRACTOR

Seeding Stony Land and Sloughs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Have a field fenced for pasture, but not broken yet. It is quite stony, and contains some burned out patches. Is there some grass I could sow on this with success to make a permanent pasture, as I do not wish to break this piece?

Have a slough of several acres, plowed this summer, which usually has water standing in it up to the middle of July. What would be the proper thing to sow this in for a late crop, or would it be a good idea to sow it to permanent pasture, as it cannot well be drained?

Alta.

S. J. K.

It is somewhat difficult to get cultivated grasses to grow on unbroken prairie, and where it is possible to break the land I would prefer to do so, and sow the grass seed on the backsetting. Apparently your land is too stony to plow, and the next best thing is to thoroughly disk it, and then sow the grass seed. Brome will give you the most and best pasture; next comes a mixture of timothy and Western rye grass, about five pounds of timothy and twelve pounds of rye grass. This is sufficient for an acre. If brome seed is used it will take fourteen pounds of seed per acre.

I have found that brome grass gives excellent results in slough bottoms. Break up the slough just as soon as it is dry, disk harrow thoroughly, until you are sure that all the sod is killed. Then sow with fourteen pounds of brome grass and harrow. Sow at any season of the year when dry.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Fodder Corn

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I notice frequently in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE that a good many farmers speak highly of corn as a fodder crop. As I have no experience with corn, I would like to know the best variety to grow for fodder, and the best method of handling it; there being no corn cutting machines in this part and no corn grown as yet; also when it should be cut, and is it any use as a horse feed? I was thinking of trying some for winter feed for oxen and cows. I have been told there is a lot of waste, as cattle will not eat the stalks unless it is cut up for ensilage.

Sask.

H. C. S.

Among the varieties of corn recommended for this country are Northwestern Dent, Golden Dent, Longfellow Yellow Flint and North Dakota White Dent. The first named, generally, is to be preferred. It comes nearer maturing in an average season than any of the others, and makes the most satisfactory fodder. James Murray, superintendent of the experimental farm, Brandon, says of the varieties grown there :

"The varieties of corn grown in field lots this year were Mercer, Golden Dent and Northwestern Dent. These varieties are not the heaviest producers of fodder, but yield a good return and reach a stage of maturity that makes them more valuable for feed than the large growing late kinds. Of the three varieties grown this year for the bulk of our fodder, the Northwestern Dent gave the most satisfactory crop, producing 10 tons per acre, and being nearer ripe than the others. This variety will, under good conditions, grow from 7 to 10 feet high, and by being sown by the 20th of May will have the grain firm on the cob by the 1st of September. In order to cob properly the stalks should not be closer than nine inches to twelve inches in the row, and the rows at least three feet apart." This variety will probably be found most satisfactory for your locality."

Corn is most useful if made into silage. Stock of all kinds eat silage readily and consume practically the entire stalk. Cut and cured in the field and fed cut or uncut a considerable proportion is wasted, the thick, pithy stalks not being eaten. A few farmers in the West have built silos and grow corn in large quantities for fodder, but the practice is not much followed yet. It has been demonstrated, however, that corn matures sufficiently to make satisfactory silage, and that there is no reason why the silo

should not come into as general use here as in the South and East.

Where no harvester is at hand the corn would have to be cut by hand. Some use a grain binder where small patches are to be handled, but it is pretty hard on the machine. Cured in the field it should be shocked in good-sized shocks, and allowed to cure. When dry it may be stacked near the stables, or left in the field and hauled in as needed. If run through a cutting box, stock will eat it more readily, but much of the thick stalks will be wasted.

Corn is an excellent fodder for all classes of stock. Cows and oxen will do well on it. Horses relish it quite as much. Corn fodder field-cured has a feeding value about equal to timothy hay.

Dry Farming in Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The publications of the Dry Farming Congress have been very interesting to me. This is my seventh year in Alberta. It is the first in which the rainfall has been less than the crops required, but our rains always begun late in the spring or early summer. In two previous years there was no rain till I began to fear that the grain sown was not likely to germinate in time to make a crop, but in both of these years the June rains started the crops so vigorously that the yield was good.

My interest in dry farming methods grew out of the fact that these methods induce seed to grow before the rains. I became convinced that by properly working the soil I could induce the crop

that is, where it was worked up at once. In the portion which lay some time in the furrow slice, before being worked, the soil had dried out a good deal, both in the higher and in the lower portions. At present the flax on the portion which was worked up right behind the plow is as fine as I ever saw where the land rolls downward, and fair where it rolls upward. On the portion where the land lay for some time in the furrow slice before being worked, the flax is short and thin throughout.

This dry year has taught me some very surprising things concerning conservation of moisture. The oats in this vicinity are a total failure, except one piece which largely by accident was put in differently from the rest. It will yield somewhere from thirty to forty bushels to the acre. The land is not different from that where the crop has failed either in the texture of the soil, the amount of rain received or in being higher or lower. The seed happened to be put in so as to give it a better chance.

The most surprising thing I noticed during the drouth was this: Part of my grass land was burned over by a prairie fire, leaving it entirely bare to the hot sun during the long, dry spell. After the drouth had lasted for some time I fenced the burned area. There was not a sign of moisture discernible from top to bottom of the post holes. At the same time in the flax where a good dust blanket had been worked up while the furrow slice was still moist, I could both see and feel moisture in the soil two inches below the surface.

Of course, land could be worked so fine that the crop would all lodge in a normal or wet year. The amount of work which is best is a matter of judgment, but no harm could be done by bringing the soil at once after plowing to whatever degree of tillage were deemed desirable. For my part I am resolved that henceforth neither fall nor spring plowing shall dry out before being worked up on my land.

Alta.

W. I. THOMAS.

Earliest Harvest

On the experimental farm at Indian Head harvest commenced August 6th with oats, on the 8th with barley, and on the 9th with wheat, and everything was in stook or in stacks on the 27th, the earliest completed harvest in the farm's history. One variety of wheat (Marquis) and six field lots of barley were threshed from the 25th to the 29th inclusive. The wheat averaged 54 bushels on 5½ acres, and the barley from 54 to 76 bushels per acre.

A Disease of Alfalfa

The Colorado Experiment Station reports progress in the investigation of the new bacterial disease of alfalfa, known as stem blight. The disease appears to have seriously ravaged certain sections of that state, and has proven difficult to deal with or stamp out. It is a stem infection that retards growth and destroys the rich, dark green color of the leaves. A thick viscid fluid oozes from the affected parts of the stem, which dries and blackens. The stems then break easily and much loss results in the handling of an infected crop. No remedy or method for the control of the disease has been worked out.

* * *

The most practical way of putting humus into the soil is to follow a system of crop rotation, growing clover for hay or seed one year in five and feeding it to live stock, saving all manure and returning it to the land with the least possible loss.

* * *

An interesting bulletin on the beet-sugar industry has been issued by the United States department of agriculture. In the United States last year 512,000 tons of beet sugar were produced, which is six more than the highest previous record. The industry is rapidly growing in size and importance, 66 factories being in operation in 1909. The bulletin deals with methods of production and reviews conditions in the industry in all states where beets are grown.

GET YOUR NEIGHBORS' CASH

After reading THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a year or more you will agree that every farmer should arrange to have this practical journal arrive every week. Now, when "Tag" or the "Chien Boule Dog," a bright serial, is being used is a good time to talk to your neighbors about becoming regular subscribers. Copies from September 14, when the story began, can be provided to new subscribers.

By way of showing our appreciation to those who take an interest in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in this way we advance the date on the label six months for every new name sent in accompanied by \$1.50. Besides, many valuable premiums are offered to those who assist in swelling our subscription lists.

to start ahead of the rains, especially in years when the rains were late.

My only crop this year at Fox Coulee is a fourteen-acre piece of flax. In the hope of inducing it to start quickly I put twice as much work on the ground before seeding as is commonly put on flax land in this vicinity. In this way almost by accident I prevented a total failure of the crop. Unlike previous years, this year has been very dry. Creeks which would swim a horse last year in the rainy season have never been deep enough this year to wet a horse's knees. Unfortunately, I did not anticipate the drouth, and failed to follow the "Dry Farming" instruction to work the land immediately behind the plow. If I had done so I should have had a bumper crop, instead of a half crop. I am convinced of this for the following reason :

The land all lay in the furrow slice from the beginning to the end of the plowing. At once, when the plowing was finished, the whole fourteen-acre piece was worked up and seeded. It was worked so as to leave a dust blanket for retaining the moisture. When it was plowed first it had dried out considerably, but where it was plowed last it had not had time to dry much before being worked. The growth is very irregular, for until late in August we had no rain of consequence since seeding, leaving the crop almost entirely dependent upon the moisture in the soil at seeding time. The land is rolling prairie, where the roll is downward making it low. There was a fair amount of moisture in the portion worked up right behind the plow and enough to be noticeable on the higher land ;

DAIRY

Preparing Dairy Herd For Winter

The dairy farmer commonly experiences difficulties in handling his milch cows as well as the young stock in late summer and fall. He knows that special attention is required if he is to expect reasonable returns from his cows, and he also realizes that both cows and younger animals should go into winter in good thrifty condition, if they are to be wintered at lowest cost. September rains this year have aided largely in many localities in freshening grass lands and scattered fields that were sown late; but it is always wise to make special provision for a supply of suitable fodder. Young stock can be satisfied on rape. For milch cows, however, other feed is needed as rape taints the milk and butter. Corn has been brought into prominence during the past few years. Gradually, the corn belt is moving northward and for fodder purposes it has been grown with satisfaction well north in the Canadian West.

Prepare for the production of some of these crops next season. A mellow and rich loam gives best returns. Early land suits corn. Between now and spring particulars regarding this and other fodder crops should be gathered so that provision can be made for the dairy herd.

Difficulties in Churning

During the past few weeks several enquiries have reached THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in which difficulties in churning were referred to. These troubles seem to have arisen in all parts of the West. There are many causes that will contribute to slow churning, but it is difficult to give a definite reply unless all particulars as to care and feeding of cows and care and handling of the cream are known.

A question recently forwarded from a Saskatchewan reader, Mrs. J. S. Field, is fairly representative. It was handed to Prof. J. W. Mitchell, of Manitoba Agricultural College, for attention. The question reads:

"We have four good cows and I am anxious to make all the butter I can. I churn now, but it takes me from two to two and a half hours to get the butter. Some of my neighbors get butter in four or five minutes. I allow my cream to stand for two days without adding fresh, so as to be sure that all of the cream is sour. What is the trouble? What should I do to make the butter come sooner. Time is valuable, especially to the housewife on the farm, and I would be greatly obliged if you would kindly advise as to the proper way of making butter."

Prof. Mitchell's reply reads:

Not knowing the richness of your cream, or the temperature at which you have been churning, it is impossible to state definitely the cause or causes of the difficulty experienced. Nevertheless, we feel that information can be given which, intelligently applied, should help to remedy matters.

Following are some of the conditions that make for difficult churning:

1. Too thin a cream or cream containing too much of the skim milk element. Cream that contains 18 to 20 per cent. fat, or that will make from 2 to 2½ pounds of butter to the gallon is regarded as a thin cream, and is likely to cause difficulty in churning; whereas a cream testing 30 to 35 per cent., or that will make 3½ to 4 pounds to the gallon, will, under right conditions, churn quite readily, and not only will it churn readily, but it will, in all likelihood, produce a better quality of butter.

2. Too low a churning temperature; that is, a temperature too low for the richness of the cream. Cream containing 30 to 35 per cent. fat will churn at a much lower temperature and much more readily than will cream that tests much lower than this.

3. Cream not properly ripened. Clean flavored, properly ripened cream possesses a pleasant acid taste and smell, has a smooth, glossy ap-

pearance, and pours like reasonably rich syrup or molasses.

4. Churn too full. A barrel churn should not be filled much over a third full. If too full there is not sufficient room left for proper concussion.

Other causes of difficult churning might be mentioned, but as they apply more particularly to late fall and winter conditions they need not be mentioned here.

SUGGESTIONS OFFERED

We would suggest, if you are using a centrifugal cream separator that you take a cream testing 30 to 35 per cent., or that will make 3½ to 4 pounds of butter to the gallon of cream. With milk of average richness this means taking in the neighborhood of 12 pounds of cream from 100 pounds of milk.

Keep your cream comparatively sweet, until you have collected a churning. Don't put cream from the separator into the larger lot before first cooling it. After each addition of cream to the cream can, stir well to mix the new with the old, and make it uniform throughout. The morning of the day before churning, warm the cream to 60 or 65 degrees and allow it to ripen at this temperature. When it begins to thicken, start cooling it down to churning temperature several hours before churning.

Cream of the richness indicated should readily churn in from 25 to 35 minutes at a temperature in the neighborhood of 55 degrees. In the early part of the season it will churn at a lower temperature. Regulate the temperature to enable you to churn in the time indicated. Don't follow the practice of your neighbors in churning

BOUND VOLUMES READY

The weekly issues of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL, covering January to June, 1910, have been bound into compact form between cardboard covers. Extra volumes are ready for those who neglected to keep the issues as they arrived. The price is \$2.50. Back volumes, covering the latter half of 1908, and both half years of 1909, also are on hand. A carefully prepared index is bound into each volume.

in 5 to 10 minutes, as this means an inferior, weak-bodied butter, and a heavy loss of fat in the buttermilk.

If you are not using a separator, but are adopting the deep-setting system of creaming your milk, we would say to set the milk as quickly as possible after milking, in as cold a place as possible, and let stand for not less than 24 hours before drawing off the skim milk. Have the water surrounding the cans as deep as the milk in the cans and keep a plentiful supply of ice in it, if you have ice. If you have no ice, it will be necessary to change the water, but good results are not likely to follow where no ice is used. Make as rich a cream as you can under these conditions. But, at best, cream from deep-setting is comparatively thin and will have, as a consequence, to be churned at a higher temperature. You may find it necessary to churn at a temperature well up to 60 degrees.

Don't practice guess work with regard to ripening and churning temperatures, but purchase a tested dairy thermometer and use it.

* * *

The Northwest exploration division of the department of the interior have issued a report covering the work for the past year. The gist of the report is that out of 21 million acres explored 10 million acres are available for settlement once access is secured. The greater portion of the remaining area could be drained and it is considered that drainage would repay expenditure. The district covered in the report is that part of Saskatchewan and Alberta north of the surveyed area and bounded by Green lake, Beaver river and the connecting waters to Portage la Loche, thence down the Clearwater river to the Athabasca river, and up the latter to the northern limit of the surveyed area.

FIELD NOTES

Thanksgiving Day October 31

The Canada Gazette contains a proclamation announcing Monday, the thirty-first day of October, as a day of Thanksgiving for the Dominion of Canada.

Saskatchewan Crops

The final estimate of the yields of the four leading grain crops of Saskatchewan is as follows:

	Estimated acreage	Average yield	Estimated total production	Total production 1909
Wheat	4,642,000	14.7	68,416,000	90,215,000
Oats	2,103,000	39.7	83,500,000	105,465,000
Barley	237,100	26.1	6,199,200	7,833,000
Flax	393,100	9.66	3,797,590	4,448,700

World's Wheat Crop of 1910

Three authorities have recently put forth estimates of the world's wheat crop of 1910, viz., the Hungarian Agricultural Department, "Dornbusch's List" and "Beerbohm's List." The Hungarian Department places the wheat yield at 3,642,623,000 bushels, against 3,451,409,000 bushels in 1909. According to Dornbusch the total yield will be 3,462,144,000 bushels, as compared with 3,618,848,000 bushels in 1909 and 3,185,160,000 bushels in 1908. Beerbohm estimates 3,492,000,000 bushels in 1910, compared with 3,644,160,000 bushels in 1909 and 3,192,520,000 bushels in 1908. The highest of these three estimates for 1910 (Hungarian) differs from the lowest (Dornbusch) by 180.5 million bushels, and from the other estimate (Beerbohm) by 150.6 million bushels, while the difference between Dornbusch and Beerbohm is 29.8 million bushels. The forthcoming reports of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome, which will be based upon information furnished by the adhering governments, should have an important bearing upon this question.

Fair at Stonewall

On Friday last Stonewall and the surrounding country found time to attend the annual fall fair. Although the air became chilly in the afternoon a large attendance engaged themselves looking over the exhibits and watching the judging and speed rings. President McIntyre and his board of directors left nothing undone that would end in making the show a success. E. W. Jones, of Carman, made the awards in the horse ring. Cattle, sheep and hogs were judged by W. W. Thomson, of the Agricultural College, and George Tyler placed the ribbons in the poultry classes.

In the senior stallion class, Drutt & Sims, with Methuen, won from R. R. McKerracher, who has a fine three-year-old, Dunure Prince. Methuen is a fine stamp of horseflesh, and has left good stock throughout the district. J. McIntyre won the special prize for this year's foal, his get. Among those who won in the heavy horse classes were J. F. McCullough, J. Stanbridge & Sons, A. S. Matheson, A. H. Matheson, Ed. Mollard, R. Harvey, Albert Mollard, D. Munro, W. Inkster, A. S. Conbrough.

In the light-horse classes there was good competition. The list of winners included T. Scott, R. Braden, N. Rollins, Drutt & Sims, R. J. Scott, J. W. Thomas, J. Oughton, A. Bell, J. M. Luke, Todd & Cressen and John Biscoby.

In the cattle classes Holsteins were shown by John Oughton and M. Oughton. Shorthorns were light, with N. Milne the only exhibitor. Grade prize-winners were: W. Rumpfuz, C. E. Gulland, M. Oughton, A. Matheson, R. Harvey, W. Taylor and D. Munro. In poultry the list of winners included R. D. Laing, F. H. Weineke, Rev. F. W. Goodeve, R. W. Brown, J. W. Thomas, H. Pearson, A. Bell, J. E. Sinclair.

Vegetables made a creditable display. Prominent among the winners were: R. W. Brown, Geo. Craddock, P. Hawkins, Chas. Shipley, J. W. Thomas, C. P. Maine, A. Matheson and J. Oughton.

* * *

The government of Australia propose to submit to the electors of the Commonwealth one of the most ambitious schemes yet proposed for the control of the rapidly growing monopolies. It is proposed that all monopolies shall be nationalized and all industrial authority throughout the Commonwealth vested in the federation. The electors will vote on the scheme in April next, and in the meantime one of the most bitter contests ever waged on the island continent is scheduled to be fought out.

* * *

A man went over Niagara Falls and through the whirlpool in a barrel one day last week and attempted the feat the following day to break the record for this sort of thing. His second attempt was unsuccessful, though he came through without a scratch. Another notoriety seeker went over the same route in the attempt to lower the time record for such daredevilry and succeeded in navigating the descent and whirlpool in a little better than seven minutes.

DRAGGED ROADS MODELS OF PERFECTION

SEVERAL miles of clay roads within twenty-five miles of Winnipeg have been kept in fine condition all summer by frequent use of the split-log drag. A competition, in which cash prizes totaling \$200 were offered, introduced this modest, but efficient, road implement. A few years ago THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, instituted a contest in Ontario which popularized the drag, and proved to be a boon to the districts that were lucky enough to have competitors. Last winter THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of Winnipeg, donated \$100 to the Manitoba Good Roads Association, this sum to be used in inaugurating a contest with this implement in Manitoba. Later, Wm. Harvey, of Winnipeg, also donated \$100 for the same purpose.

In a short time arrangements were made to offer three cash prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00 to individuals in each of the four municipalities first to make application. It was further stipulated that there should be at least four entries in each district. Reeves and councillors busied themselves arranging with individual farmers to use the drag and compete for the prizes. The first four entries were Assiniboia, Rosser, Springfield and St. Andrews. The municipalities provided the drags, and the contest was begun in May.

The association selected W. F. Tallman, street commissioner for Winnipeg; A. McGillivray, provincial good roads commissioner, and S. R. Henderson, president of the organization, as judges, and instructed them to make three inspections, the first in June and the last in late August.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES

At a meeting of the association, held in Winnipeg recently, the following report was presented:

Your committee appointed at a meeting of the Manitoba Good Roads Association on May 14th last, to inspect the roads in the four municipalities, viz., Assiniboia, Rosser, St. Andrews and Springfield, contestants in the split-log drag competition, to decide upon the miles in each municipality, entitled to first, second and third place, as the merits in each case demanded, in consequence of having been kept up by using a split-log drag, begs to submit the following report:

The following miles of roads were set aside for this purpose and placards placed at each end of every mile, inscribed in such a manner that users of the road might observe the resultant benefits derived from the continual use of the drag:

Municipality of Rosser—(1) Mile on Oak Point Road, running northwest from its junction with the Rosser road, dragged, by J. N. Taylor, Mount Royal.

(2) Mile between sections 4 and 5, township 12-2E dragged by Geo. Clarke, Mount Royal.

(3) Mile east of section 25-12-1W, dragged by D. Childerhose, Rosser.

(4) Mile on Oak Point road, running northwest from section 1-12-1E, dragged by Gus. Peterson, Lilyfield.

Municipality of Assiniboia—(1) Mile on River road (south) from McCreary road to lot 31, St. Charles, dragged by John Bourke, St. James.

(2) Mile on River road (south) from lots 69 to 80, St. Charles, dragged by A. E. Lonsdale, Headingly.

(3) Mile on Portage road from lot 97 to 11, St. Charles, dragged by D. Isbister, St. Charles.

(4) Mile on Portage road, from lot 96 to 91, St. Charles, dragged by J. A. Isbister, St. Charles.

Municipality of St. Andrews—(1) Mile on main highway from lot 1 to 10, St. Andrews, dragged by Geo. Larter, Parkdale.

(2) Mile on Selkirk and Clandeboye road, dragged by Wm. Norquay, Clandeboye.

(3) Mile on Selkirk and Clandeboye road, dragged by R. Muckle, Clandeboye.

(4) Mile between sections 32 and 33, township 13, 4E.

Municipality of Springfield—(1) Mile north of section 36-11-5E, dragged by Geo. Miller, Jr., Cook's Creek.

(2) Mile north of sections 15 and 16, township 11-4E, dragged by W. J. Black, Springfield.

(3) Mile east of section 9-11-6E, dragged by Arthur Cook, Dundee.

(4) Mile north of section 31-10-6E, dragged by F. W. Schloross, Dugald.

As the work of dragging these roads was to commence on the first of June and to continue through the months of June, July and August, the committee arranged to go over them once before this work started, and on May 31st inspected those in the municipality of Rosser; and on June 1st, 2nd and 8th, those in the municipalities of Assiniboia, Springfield and St. Andrews respectively. The object of this first inspection was to become familiar with the locations of these miles, their conditions previous to the commencement of the dragging and to consider any features that might have a tendency to either facilitate or retard the work of improving their conditions. The second trip was made on August 10th, 11th and 12th. On this trip it was found that the two miles on Portage highway in the municipality of Assiniboia had been withdrawn, on account of the council being unable to secure men to take up the work. In the other municipalities all the miles were being attended to and a vast improvement in

their condition from the time of the former inspection, was apparent.

The final inspection, which, according to one of the conditions of the completion, should have been made about the first of September, had necessarily to be postponed on account of the continuous rains of the weather came, and to allow sufficient time to elapse after the rain to permit the competitors, who were advised by letter of this change, to get their respective miles into shape. It was, therefore, September 16th before the committee started on their last trip of inspection, visiting the municipalities of Assiniboia and Rosser on that day, the municipality of St. Andrews on the 17th, and the municipality of Springfield on the 19th, thereby going over the districts three times and covering a distance of about six hundred miles in so doing. This was made possible with reasonable despatch, through the kindness of the council of the city of Winnipeg; in placing the motor car of the street commissioner's department at the disposal of the committee.

The question of deciding on the merits of the several miles in each municipality was not an easy one, the amount of traffic on each section, the nature of the soil of which the road is built, and the conditions of the road at the time of the starting of the competition, were points that entered largely into the matters to be considered, before awarding the place that each mile should take in the competition.

ASSINIBOIA ENTRIES

The mile on the south side of the new city park in the municipality of Assiniboia deserves first place in that municipality. This piece of road is subjected to very heavy traffic conditions, and was in a deplorable state previous to the commencement of the dragging, and considerable work must necessarily have been put on it, to put it in such shape as was noticed on the two last trips of inspection.

The mile on the south river road, immediately east of the parish line between Headingly and St. Charles, while consigned to second place, was not so far behind the first one, and a vast difference was noticeable in going over it, in the evenness of its surface, compared with that of the adjoining miles.

ROSSER COMPETITION

The best roads in the competition were found in the municipality of Rosser, and the mile along the Oak Point road from its junction with the Rosser road northwest deserves special mention. This mile was worked by J. N. Taylor, a farmer residing close by. He is to be congratulated, not only for the interest and enthusiasm displayed throughout, but for the condition in which he kept the mile allotted to him. It was almost perfect.

The second mile between 4 and 5, township 12-2E, in charge of Geo. Clarke, was also a very fair example of the improvement that can be accomplished by the judicious use of the drag, and stood out in striking contrast to the surrounding roads. The third road on the east side of section 24, township 12-1W, appeared to have been kept in splendid condition by D. Childerhose, Rosser, owing to the nature of the soil being somewhat lighter than that of the other miles in this municipality, with considerable less traffic on it and good natural drainage, the work of keeping this mile should have been comparatively easy.

CONTEST IN ST. ANDREWS

The mile on the main highway from lot 1 to 10, operated by Mr. Larter, was kept in pretty fair condition, having received special attention when this was required after each rain. The sticky nature of the soil, along with the heavy traffic which this mile is subjected to, must necessarily have made it more difficult to keep up than the other miles in this municipality. The two miles on the Selkirk and Clandeboye road, in charge of Mr. Norquay and Mr. Muckle, were kept in excellent shape previous to the rains about the first of September, when from lack of sufficient attention their condition was allowed to deteriorate, thereby placing them in second and third places in the competition, Mr. Norquay's mile having a little advantage over the other.

SPRINGFIELD DRAGGED ROADS

The roads in Springfield, while kept with a fairly smooth and even surface, were permitted to become too much crowned at the center, this being particularly noticeable on the mile north of sections 15 and 16, township 11-4E, and the mile on the Dugald road, north of section 31-10-6E. This defect will often appear, especially on narrow dump, such as these were, with constant dragging towards the center, and may be obviated by occasionally dragging from the center.

CLEAR DEMONSTRATION

The work done by the men operating the split-log drags in the different municipalities in this competition exemplifies in no small way what can be done with this implement in improving the conditions of the earth roads in this province. Its cheapness and simplicity of construction, the ease with which it can be operated, and the efficiency of the work that can be accomplished with it if handled with a reasonable amount of common sense, should appeal to every councillor or road superintendent in the province who has to deal with this problem. The roads un-

der question must stand out as object lessons in the different municipalities in which there are situated and it is to be hoped that not only will their present conditions be maintained, but that an effort will be made to put as great a mileage as possible in the same shape. The time of year is approaching when the earth roads in this province need attention to keep them in passable condition and to have them freeze with as regular and smooth a surface as possible, and no better implement can be recommended to accomplish this than the split-log drag.

PRIZEWINNERS NAMED

After due consideration of the conditions and features pertaining to each and every mile in the different municipalities your committee recommends the awarding of the prizes as follows:

Municipality of Assiniboia—1, John Bourke, on River road (south) from McCreary road to lot 31, St. Charles; 2, A. E. Lonsdale, on River road (south) from lots 69 to 80, St. Charles.

Municipality of Rosser—1, J. N. Taylor, Oak Point road, northwest from junction with Rosser road; 2, Geo. Clarke, between sections 4 and 5, township 12-2E.; 3, D. C. Childerhose, east of section, 24-12-1W.

Municipality of Springfield—1, Geo. Miller, Jr., north of section 36-11-5E.; 2, W. J. Black, north of sections 15 and 16-11-4E.; 3, Arthur Cook, east section 9-11-6E.

Municipality of St. Andrews—1, Geo. Larter, on main highway from lot 1 to 10; 2, Wm. Norquay, north mile on Selkirk and Clandeboye road.; 3, R. Muckle, south mile on Selkirk and Clandeboye road.

Events of the Week

The Grand Trunk Pacific on Monday commenced operation of the National Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg to Superior Junction, Ontario. By using the Canadian Northern line through Winnipeg the G. T. P. have now a continuous line from Edmonton to Fort William.

The report of the commission that made inquiry into the trade relations between Canada and the West Indies has just been issued. The West Indies are strongly urged to make reciprocal concessions to Canadian goods so that the advantage already obtained may be continued.

Notice appears in the Canada Gazette that a general competitive examination for cadets for the naval service of Canada will be held November 9 at various points in Canada, including Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria.

Asiatic cholera has broken out in Naples, Italy. Fear of a cholera epidemic in Rome is acute. People are fleeing from Naples and emigrants said to be from the disease-infected area are embarking for America. The disease was carried to Naples from Russia. In the latter count ems to be raging still with unabate.

Industrial disorders in Germany continue. German industries are menaced by strikes and lockouts, and unless settlement of the difficulties outstanding is soon reached, upwards of a million men will be unemployed. Rioting has occurred in Berlin and other cities. The Socialist party is said to be behind the war of the workmen on their employers.

Roosevelt has hurled defiance at the "old guard," the "stand-patters" and other groups into which the Republican party in the United States has been divided, and seems likely to get control of the great element in the party that stand for progress, conservation of national resources, the curbing of monopolies and lower tariff. He has won out in New York state and the signs are that he will win all along the line.

A wave of unrest is sweeping over industrial Great Britain, and a great labor war may be imminent. The trouble does not seem so much between employers and employed as between executives of trades unions and groups of workmen who refuse to abide by bargains collectively entered into on behalf of them by those whom they have elected to represent them. The trouble is a sort of sectional revolt, and unless checked executives of trades unions may lose much of the power vested in them.

The commissioners appointed last summer to select a site for the University of British Columbia have reported. They have decided on Point Grey, a seaside suburb of Vancouver, as the site. The commission is strongly of the opinion that the university should not be placed on a site which may in time be completely surrounded by a city. The commissioners suggest that not less than 250 acres be set apart for the university campus, and 700 acres for experimental purposes in agriculture and forestry. This is exclusive of a forest reserve for forestry operations on a large scale. Already 2,000,000 acres have been set aside by the provincial government as an endowment fund for the university.



OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW



The trend of grain prices is lower. Wheat was on the decline all week, and other grains were all lower in sympathy. Flax took a rather serious slump, the drop being the largest recorded for several months. The general outlook for grain is bearish. Nearly every factor capable of influencing price is for lower values. Live stock prices are on a better basis. Other farm produce is practically unchanged.

GRAIN

Price variations in wheat were of small dimensions, but on the whole the cereal declined. Coarse grains likewise were influenced by the weakening tendency of wheat and went lower. Flax made some sharp declines.

Canadian—	VISIBLE SUPPLY		
	Last week	Previous week	Last year
Wheat	4,197,860	3,289,826	5,689,792
Oats	7,106,649	7,013,763	910,967
Barley	625,452	610,225	447,180
United States—			
Wheat	32,252,000	29,930,000	16,460,000
Oats	18,840,000	18,423,000	11,792,000
Corn	4,547,000	3,850,000	2,300,000
Europe—			
Wheat	91,718,000	87,132,000	56,600,000
WORLD'S SHIPMENTS			
America	1,630,000	2,560,000	3,328,000
Russia	6,520,000	6,056,000	7,072,000
Danube	3,232,000	2,832,000	880,000
India	1,128,000	376,000	32,000
Argentina	1,688,000	364,000	160,000
Australia	44,000	1,072,000	24,000
N. Africa	448,000	432,000	135,000
Total	15,360,000	14,192,000	11,632,000
Wheat on Passage			
Wheat on Passage	41,912,000	39,480,000	25,008,000

THE WEEK IN WHEAT

Heavier world's shipments had a lowering tendency in the early part of the week. Eastern Europe continues a strong wheat shipper, and other countries, Argentina and India particularly, greatly increased their shipments of the cereal. Canada and the United States are sending comparatively small quantities of wheat abroad. As the week progressed with no increase in interest in North American wheat abroad, the natural tendency was for the cereal to depreciate in price. At present wheat prices in Canada and the United States are based largely on the sentiment that values must eventually increase and that before spring the cereal will be worth more money than it is to-day. Whether this assumption is warranted by world conditions only future events will disclose, but for the present the opinion that such advance must occur is sufficient to make American offerings light. The wheat sellers of America seem to have the idea that the world must come to them for wheat.

At present European buyers are not so much alarmed over supplying the world's consumers of wheat as Americans are. Europe is buying only what is required and is not excited about the outlook. This influence is likely to keep values low for some months. After that if the Argentina and Australia have not panned out too strong and the outlook for winter wheat on this continent is below normal the price of wheat will very likely advance. If the reverse is true wheat will sell before next May for less money than it is bringing to-day. The future is a gamble with the odds for the present slightly in favor of lowering values.

FLAX DECLINING

Flax prices slumped badly during the week, depreciation being due to change of sentiment among American buyers and some theory of increasing supplies. As a matter of fact the flax crop this season is unusually short. Government crop reports for North Dakota indicate less than 40 per cent. of a normal crop. Other flax states in the Northwest are short similarly and the Canadian provinces are away behind. In the end flax will probably go higher than it was.

Wheat—	WINNIPEG OPTIONS					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
October	99½	97½	98½	97	96½	97½
November	98½	97½	98	96½	96½	97½
December	98½	97	97½	96½	95½	96½
May	102½	101½	102	100½	100½	101
Oats—						
October	35½	35	34½	34½	33½	33½
December	36½	36½	35½	35½	35	35½
May	40½	39½	39½	39½	38½	39½
Flax—						
October	250	247	239	226	220	215
November	248	244	239	230	218	215

CASH PRICES

One Northern	100½	99	98½	97½	97	98½
Two Nor.	96½	94½	95½	94	93½	94½
Three Nor.	93½	91½	92	90½	90½	91½
No. 4.	88	86	85	85	86	86
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	94	92½	93	92	90½	91½
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	92	90½	91	90	88½	89½
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	92	90½	91	90	88½	89½
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	90	88½	89	88	87½	88½
Rej. 1 Northern for seeds.	93	93½	92	91	90½	90½

Rej. 2 Northern for seeds.	91	91½	90	89	88½	88½
Oats—						
No. 2 white						
C. W.	35½	34½	34	34	33½	33½
No. 3 white						
C. W.	32					31
Extra 1 feed	32½					
No. 1 feed	31					
No. 2 feed	30					
Barley—						
No. 3	49	46½	47	47	47	47
No. 4.	42½	42½	42	42	42	42
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	248	245	238	225	218	210

LIVERPOOL						
No. 1 Nor.	118½	117½	116½	116½	116½	116½
No. 3 Nor.	111½	110½	111	111½	111½	112½
October	106	104½	103½	105	105	104½
December	106½	105½	104½	105½	105½	105½
May	107½	106½	104½	105½	105½	105½
AMERICAN OPTIONS						
Chicago—						
September	96½	95½	95½	94½		
December	99½	98½	98½	96½	96½	97
May	105½	105½	104½	102½	102½	102½
July						98½
Minneapolis—						
September	109½	107½	107½	107½		
December	110½	109½	109½	107½	107½	108½
May	114½	113½	113½	111½	111½	112
New York—						
September	104½	103½	103½	101½		
December	107½	106½	106½	104½	103½	104½
May	111½	110½	110½	108½	108½	108½
Duluth—						
September	113½	112½	111½	111½		
December	113	111½	111½	109½	108½	109½
May	116½	114½	114½	113	112½	112½

LIVESTOCK

Stock-yard receipts continue liberal. The yards all were taxed to accommodate the stock arriving for sale. Prices on the whole were well maintained. Good branches of butcher stuff sold at advanced figures, but the young stock, of which receipts were heavy, was not any too keenly competed for. Hogs are scarce. The way things are going, the hog market bids fair to touch higher levels in the next year than it did in the last. Prices are above the nine-cent level. Outside live-stock markets show little change from a week ago.

Rice & Whaley, livestock commission dealers, report as follows:

Receipts for week so far cattle, 6108; hogs, 720; calves, 299; sheep, 141; as compared with 6,610 cattle, 550 hogs, 620 sheep and 235 calves for the same days of last week.

The runs of cattle both this week and last have been rather liberal. The quality of the cattle this week was not quite as good as last week. Prices on the export and best butcher steers ruled about steady, while the medium and common butchers, both steers and females, suffered a decline of from 15 to 25 cents per hundred. All Eastern markets are from 25 to 40 cents lower, and unless these markets show some improvement we will see no higher prices here. Indications at present all point to some lowering of values.

The demand is still good for stockers and feeders at prices about a quarter lower than last week. We quote prices this week as follows, delivered, fed and watered:

Best export steers	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Fair to good export steers	4.60 to 4.85
Best export heifers	4.50 to 4.80
Best butcher steers	4.60 to 5.00
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Best fat cows	4.00 to 4.35
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 3.75
Common cows	2.50 to 3.25
Best bulls	3.25 to 3.50
Common bulls	2.50 to 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.25 to 4.50
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	3.75 to 4.25
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs.	3.50 to 4.00
Light stockers	3.00 to 3.50

There is no change in the hog market this week. The bulk sold at 9 cents, with roughs and stags out. Sheep and lambs are in rather poor demand this week and prices are some lower. Best handy weight sheep are selling from \$5.00 to \$5.25; heavy sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.75; choice lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75. Best veals, \$4.00 to \$4.50; heavy, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. weight	Price
302	Hogs	225	\$9.00
40	"	221	8.75
26	"	311	8.50
3	"	337	8.25
3	"	437	8.00
Cattle—			
11	Cattle	1059	4.35
20	"	1117	4.25

31	"	946	4.10
89	"	960	4.00
20	"	941	3.90
84	"	869	3.75
58	"	956	3.70
14	"	848	3.50
10	"	1062	3.30
9	"	855	3.25
77	Cows	1010	4.25
20	"	1088	3.80
4	"	965	3.50
25	"	1042	3.25
7	"	1064	3.00
4	"	887	2.50
1	Bulls	2000	4.00
2	"	1388	3.25
8	"	1188	2.75
8	Calves	213	5.00
2	"	135	4.50
29	"	274	4.00
1	"	175	3.90
10	"	263	3.75
1	"	275	3.70
21	"	274	3.50
4	"	562	3.00
140	Sheep	160	5.10

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.50 to \$7.00; heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.00; cows, \$5.00 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.00; butcher cattle, \$4.80 to \$6.25; butcher cows, \$3.15 to \$5.00; butcher bulls, \$2.00 to \$4.50; feeders, \$4.70 to \$5.70; stockers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.00.

BRITISH

Latest London cables quote ranchers at 12c. to 12½c.; Canadian steers, 14c. to 15c. Liverpool prices: Ranchers, 11c. to 12c.; Canadian steers, 12½c. to 13½c.; States steers, 13½c. to 14c.; Canadian bacon, 15 9-14c.

CHICAGO

Steers, \$4.25 to \$8.20; heifers, \$3.50 to \$7.25; cows, \$3.60 to \$5.50; feeders, \$5.50 to \$5.80; stockers, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$8.00 to \$9.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, \$4.00 to \$7.25.

PRODUCE MARKETS

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

Cream, sour, per lb. butterfat	25 to 26c.
" sweet	30 to 31c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	26c.
" " " bricks	28c.
" No. 1 dairy	21c.
" No. 2 dairy	17 to 18c.
Cheese, Eastern	13½ to 13¾c.
" Manitoba make	10½ to 10¾c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	23c.
Live poultry, turkey, per lb.	15 to 17c.
" chickens, per lb.	14 to 15c.
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	12 to 14c.
" geese, per lb.	10 to 11c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	19½c.
" breakfast bacon, per lb.	20½c.
" dry, salted sides, per lb.	16c.
" beef, hind quarters, per lb.	9½c.
" beef, front quarters, per lb.	6c.
" mutton, per lb.	13½c.
" pork, per lb.	15c.
" veal, per lb.	8½c.
Hides, country cured, per lb.	8½ to 9c.
Sheep skins	55 to 75c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 11c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$17.00 to \$18.00
" shorts, per ton	19.10 to 20.00
" chopped barley, per ton	22.00
" oats, per ton	25.00
Barley and oats	24.00
Hay, No. 1	14.00
" No. 2	13.00
" No. 3	13.00
Timothy, No. 1	12.00
" No. 2	16.00
" No. 3	15.00
Potatoes, per bushel	70 to 75c.

The Royal Commission on technical education is at present touring Ontario. Their itinerary in that province will conclude October 22, after which the commission comes to Western Canada, reaching Victoria about December 10, from there going to California and returning East through the United States, inspecting the educational institutions of the Republic en route home.

Labor troubles in Germany are causing a good deal of discontent in that country. In the last four weeks over 100 strikes have occurred. The increasing cost of living, rising taxation and general dissatisfaction with conditions are the causes. The number of unemployed in Germany is ten times what it was at this date last year. Added to the labor troubles is widespread dissatisfaction at political conditions, and events seem rapidly shaping for further swelling of the tide of socialism.



Hope's Quiet Hour

SPREAD IT BEFORE THE LORD

Hezekiah received the letter of the hand of the messengers, and read it: and Hezekiah went up into the house of the LORD, and spread it before the LORD. —2 Kings xix.: 14.

The King of Judah was facing a terrible danger. Rab-shakeh, the leader of the Assyrian army, had come up "with a great host against Jerusalem." He had spoken to the people in their own language, telling them how he had triumphed over other nations, and could easily conquer them, too. He had scornfully offered to give Hezekiah two thousand horses, if he could find riders for them. The king of Judah had turned to God for help, and had received a message of hope from Isaiah the prophet. Rab-shakeh seems to have been checked for a time, but he sent a letter of defiance to Hezekiah, which was full of contempt for the God in whom he trusted. He declared that the gods of other nations had not been able to save the people who trusted in them, why then should the God of the Jews be able to deliver Jerusalem out of the hand of the king of Assyria?

Hezekiah had served God for many years, and knew that the cases were not similar in any way. He was willing to own that the gods of other nations were helpless—what help could they give to anyone when they were only wood and stone? So he took the letter to the house of the LORD, calling on Jehovah to make it plain that He only was the God of all the kingdoms of the earth. And Hezekiah's splendid faith saved his people. Isaiah sent him a message from the LORD God of Israel: "That which thou hath prayed to Me against Sennacherib, king of Assyria, I have heard. This is the word that the LORD hath spoken concerning him: The virgin the daughter of Zion hath despised thee, and laughed thee to scorn. . . . for I will defend this city, to save it."

I am afraid we are apt to read the wonderful story of the destruction of the Assyrian army by the angel of the LORD, as if it were a fairy tale. Perhaps we believe that God answered the trustful prayer of Hezekiah in marvellous fashion, but we have no expectation that He will do great things for us. And yet Hezekiah's prayer would have been of very little use if it had been faithless and half-hearted. He might have believed that Jehovah had saved Israel from Pharaoh, long before, but have thought—as we sometimes do—that the age of miracles was past.

I think if he could have looked ahead to our age, he would have said that miracles were everyday affairs. If man can use mighty natural forces to work wonders, can send messages flying like lightning under the water or through the pathless air, straight to their mark, is it not foolish to imagine that the God who made all the natural forces is powerless to use them?

Let us begin, like Hezekiah, by feeling sure of God's power and willingness to help His children; then let us take the natural course and spread all our troubles and perplexities before Him.

Recently I was in church when the larger part of the congregation had begun to stream out. The first part of the service was over, and only the celebration of the Lord's Supper would come next—ONLY the LORD'S SUPPER! It was a congregation of Christians; and Christ the King was standing there, offering Himself to each hungry soul. He offered life and courage and peace—just what each

soul needed for its own special difficulties. A friend who was with me whispered, "Would you like to stay for the Communion?" The question startled me. Of course I intended to stay, as I had not been at an earlier service. I was as surprised at the question as a child in his father's house would be if someone said: "Dinner is ready, are you going to have yours with the rest of the family?" Christ was there, calling me by name to come to Him and spread all my joys and all my perplexities before Him. I was sure of sympathy, sure of His help. I did not want to escape troubles altogether. Would a soldier like to live his life without any hardships or fighting? No one wants to be a "carpet knight." But I did want courage and patience and strength. How could I turn my back on my Lord, refusing His help and disappointing His love?

There are some professing Christians who don't go to church, saying that they can pray and read their Bibles at home. I don't believe they find time or inclination for much prayer or Bible-reading, when they "forsake the assembling of themselves together" in Christian fellowship. But Hezekiah was not satisfied with praying at home. He went to God's House and laid his special petition at the foot of the Throne. I have heard people say that the prayers of the Church are cold, and nothing but meaningless forms. But everything is changed when we realize that the Living JESUS is in the church—in the midst of the "two or three" who are really praying with hearts and minds as well as lips. Fix your attention on Him, speak to Him in prayers and hymns and psalms, listen to Him in lessons and preaching, in absolution and benediction, kneel at His feet to receive His own Life in Holy Communion, and then you will not come out and complain that the service was wearisome and unprofitable. Then you will feel the joy of having had an interview with the King, and you will look forward with glad anticipation to the next opportunity of coming near to Him in the "Tent of Meeting."

But it is not only troubles and difficulties that we should spread before the LORD. There are our opportunities, too. We are like soldiers, coming to our Captain for orders. Let us place ourselves absolutely at His disposal—time, talents, money, health, everything that He has given into our hands to use, should be spread out for His direction. One has received more money than another. Why? Does the Father love the one child more than the other? Or is the money placed in the hands of one so that he may use it for the good of his brothers and sisters? To keep a talent for one's self, is to bury it, and render it useless. It is our business to find out what talents our Master has entrusted to us, and use them wholeheartedly for Him. Then we shall understand the blessedness of giving, and enter into the joy of Him who is the Giver of all things.

If we go ahead, without asking for directions, we shall probably make some very serious mistakes. Let us come as simply as a child to our Master, and ask Him to give us wisdom for the work He has called us to do. Then we can go forward in restful confidence, knowing that He can bring high and lasting success out of apparent failure. The plan is His, not ours. We have nothing to do with results—and we can never tell what important results may spring from our failures.

When I was crossing the Atlantic in July I was reading a book from the

ship's library called "The Romance of Missionary Heroism." In it was a description of Capt. Allan Gardiner, who landed again and again in Patagonia, but was forced each time to return to England without doing anything for the natives. But his missionary zeal was not in the least daunted. He landed for the last time, with six companions, and the whole party died from scurvy and starvation, having accomplished nothing of a missionary character. Such a tragedy seemed the direst disaster; but it stirred the heart of the English people as no appeal of his had power to do. The South American Missionary Society sprang into vigorous life, and did such good work that the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego "are no longer a degraded and cruel race, the terror of the sailor wrecked upon their dreary coasts. In every part of the archipelago to which the message of the Gospel has penetrated, they are humane and civilized folk, ready to give a kindly Christian welcome to any poor shipless mariner who has struggled to their shores out of the devouring waves." The mission party sailed in the "Allan Gardiner," and the only son of the martyr missionary—another Allan Gardiner—was there. Was his a useless sacrifice?

As the leader of the Assyrian host was conquered through the faith of His people in His Presence in their midst, so it is still. Bishop Wilkinson says: "Though the battle is raging on every side, though the triumph-song of the alien hosts is pealing from the city of our GOD, still the Captain of our salvation is waiting; waiting there behind the veil, waiting in the royal tent. Though the very citadel of His kingdom may seem already in the hand of the foe, He is waiting." What is He waiting for? He wants the Church to share the Triumph,—then it must take part in the battle. Are we too interested in earthly matters to take our fair share of the work and the fighting? Or are we accepting each day's orders from the King Himself; really making it the great ambition of our lives to be His loyal and obedient servants? He knows us—are we daily learning more and more of Him?

DORA FARNCOMB.

LAUGH AND THE SCHOOL LAUGHS WITH YOU

Dear Editor:—It is a good thought to give some space to teachers and their perplexities, and young teachers will do well to take advantage of it, since by merely asking questions they can have them answered by experienced teachers.

I have taught for several years, and one of the important rules set for my own following is "Get on the good side of your pupils." That does not mean to give in to them and spoil them, but try to look at school work and discipline from their point of view and soon you can get them to look at it from your point of view.

Don't forbid laughter in your school room, young teacher. You can command better and more willing obedience if you lose some of that starch and awful dignity. Let them laugh, encourage them to laugh, but unknown to them direct them as to what they laugh over. Children, some more than others, have only laughter with which to express their emotions, especially when in a crowd. Happenings which would mean tears when alone mean hysterical giggles when a dozen or so children are together. They laugh when interested, excited, startled or frightened without being hardly conscious of doing it.

Once I substituted for three weeks for a teacher in the country. The first day I made a very mild and harmless joke and the school looked astonished and almost scandalized. For the first week I was the only frivolous being inside the walls, and dreadfully lonesome, but they softened little by little and we had some hearty laughs together before I left.

To my own class I tried to teach the wrong of laughing when any one was hurt or humiliated, to show them that it wasn't funny, and that there was something the matter with people who laughed at what was not funny. "What would you do when something really funny happened if you laugh as hard as you can at nothing?" was the

question that set them pondering when a general giggle came because a door slammed, or a window dropped. When a really funny thing happened I let them laugh—laughed with them, even if the joke was on me. Once the boy who kept the list of lates added my name when he put them on the board because I had been detained in the hall after the bell rang. The youngsters were all ready to laugh as soon as I should see that I was to be kept in for being late, and the roar came when my eye caught my name, and I joined in it. Once a new class giggled because their music teacher stumbled on the step while she was telling them a story. Only one boy and myself saw the point of the story and we refused to tell it or to let Miss F—repeat it. We would refer knowingly to this good story for days after, till the class had learned not to laugh at trifles for fear of missing something worth while. A sense of humor is a gift of God, and the teacher has a chance to cultivate it in a child till he will see the real fun in things and scorn to find anything funny in what is unkind, vulgar or vile.

PEDAGOG.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

(The following beautiful composition was captured during the war at Charleston, S. C. It was printed on heavy satin, July 4, 1823. It was picked up by A. P. Green, of Auburn, Ind., at Corinth, Miss., the morning the Confederate forces evacuated it, May 30, 1862.)

Thou to the mercy-seat our souls doth gather,
To do our duty unto Thee. . . Our Father,
To whom all praise, all honor should be given;
For Thou art the Great God Who art in heaven.
Thou by Thy wisdom, rul'st the world's whole frame;
Forever, therefore, Hallowed be Thy name;
Let nevermore delay divide us from Thy glorious grace, but let Thy kingdom come;
Let Thy commands opposed be by none;
But Thy good pleasure and Thy will be done,
And let our promptness to obey be even The very same. On earth as 'tis in heaven;
Then for our souls, O Lord, we also pray,
Thou would'st be pleased to Give us this day,
The food of life, wherewith our souls are fed
Sufficient raiment and Our daily bread,
With every needful thing do Thou relieve us.
And of Thy mercy pity And forgive us
All our misdeeds for Him whom Thou did'st please
To make an offering for Our trespasses,
And forasmuch, O Lord, as we believe That Thou wilt pardon us As we forgive,
Let that love teach, wherewith Thou dost acquaint us, to
Pardon all Those who trespass against us,
And though sometimes Thou find'st we have forgot,
This love for Thee, yet help And lead us not,
Through soul or body's want to desperation.
Nor let earth's gain drive us Into temptation.
Let not the soul of any true believer Fail in the time of trial But deliver,
Yea, save them from the malice of the devil,
And both in life and death, keep Us from evil,
Thus pray we, Lord, for that of Thee, from whom
This may be had For Thine is the Kingdom,
This world is of Thy work, its wondrous story,
To Thee belongs The power and the glory,
And all Thy wondrous works have ended never,
But will remain forever and Forever,
Thus we poor creatures would confess again,
And thus would say eternally Amen,

HARVEST DAYS

O the golden harvest days!
O the glorious harvest days!
What a spell ye weave around me,
Glimmering, shimmering harvest days!

Mellow, yellow harvest days!
Toil-inspiring, hurrying days:
How the husbandman rejoices
In his work these knotting days!

Hark, the song the binder sings,
As the sheaves abroad it flings!
In the sun its long arms flashing,
'Round and 'round the field it rings.

Whistling forth the "stoker" goes,
Groups the sheaves like tents in rows
Till the field, with grain late waving,
Like a camping army shows.

Little recks the farmer now,
As his crops before him bow,
Of his toil thro' spring and summer
With the sweat upon his brow.

Plowing, harrowing, sowing seeds,
Carefully uprooting weeds—
Now he garners rich fruition,
To supply his coming needs.

Cheery prairie harvest days—
Busy, joyous, strenuous days!
Crowning now our "Queen of Summer,"
Nature brings these royal days.

Now for these glad harvest days—
Fruitful, toil-requiring days—
In Thy bounteous gifts rejoicing,
God of Nature, Thee we praise!
September, 1909. S. J. C.

THE OLD LOVER

Been her husband forty years;
Didn't think I'd mind at all,
When she went away to Mary,
Just to see the baby small,
Knew, of course, that I would miss her,
Never thought that I would be
Just a hungerin' to see her,
Wishin' she'd come back to me.

'Tain't because I'm old an' foolish
That I'm achin' in this way;
Just can't get along without her,
Yearnin' for her every day.
Things don't go the way they used to,
Nancy's gone an' life's a sham;
I'm just aching now to see her,
Lonely? Well, I guess I am.
Want to put arms about her,
Want to smooth her silvered hair,
In my throat a lump's arisin'
When I see her empty chair.
This old house, so still and solemn,
Isn't what it used to be;
This old heart of mine's not, either,
Nancy's gone away from me.

Gone to see our daughter Mary
An' her baby. When she went
Said she'd come back just the minute
That I wanted her, and sent
For her; Nancy, I'm a writing,
Come back right away, oh, do;
For the old man's, oh, so lonely,
An, he's yearnin' just for you.

"FOR THE LORD IS GOOD"

The riddle of the world is understood
Only by him who feels that God is good,
As only he can feel who makes his
love
The ladder of his faith and climbs
above
On the rounds of his best instincts;
draws no line
Between mere human goodness and
divine,
But, judging God by what in him is
best,
With a child's trust leans on a Father's
breast. —WHITTIER.

CITRON RECIPE WANTED

Preserved Citron.—Cut the citron into slices, seed and peel. Cut into cubes, a little larger than dice. Put in a preserving kettle with enough cold water just to cover and cook gently until the fruit can be easily pierced with a straw. Take out the fruit from the juice and spread it on platters over night. In the morning add to the juice a pound of sugar for each pound of the original fruit, and let it dissolve over a gentle fire. Then add a sliced lemon. Put the citron into the juice again, and cook slowly for an hour. Put up while hot in self-sealers which have been scalded just before the fruit is put in and for which you have new rubber rings.

The Ingle Nook

FOOD AND NUTRITION CHARTS

The recent wide spread discussion of the high cost of living has aroused great interest in all phases of domestic science, and has greatly increased the demand for the publications of departments of agriculture on all subjects relating to food and nutrition. The United States department has recently issued a set of 15 charts on the composition of food materials. These charts are printed from photolithographs in six colors, and show in the case of each material the protein, fat, carbohydrates, ash and water contents, and the fuel value expressed in calories. The percentage composition and fuel value are given in figures, and the relative proportion of each con-

charts are as follows: 1, whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk, and cream; 2, whole egg, egg (white and yolk), cream cheese and cottage cheese; 3, lamb chop, pork chop, smoked ham, beefsteak and dried beef; 4, cod (lean fish), salt cod, oyster, smoked herring, and mackerel (fat fish); 5, olive oil, bacon, beef suet, butter and lard; 6, corn, wheat, buckwheat, oat, rye and rice; 7, white bread, whole wheat bread, oat breakfast food (cooked), toasted bread, corn, bread, and macaroni; 8, sugar, molasses, stick candy, maple sugar and honey; 9, parsnip, onion, potato and celery; 10, shelled bean (fresh), navy bean (dry), string bean (green) and corn green; 11, apple, dried fig, strawberry and banana;

When I Go Home

It's several years since I was there, but now I have a mind
To leave the noisy city and its heat and dust behind,
And go back to the hilly farm, where peace with quiet dwells;
And that I'll get a welcome something inside me tells.

My heart? Perhaps! My head? Don't know! But maybe you can
guess

When I tell you what I think upon with lingering tenderness;
It's not the flowering orchard, nor the parlor cool and neat;
It's the kitchen and what Mother's going to make for me to eat.

I've sent the word home that I'll come. She'll have it by today;
And just as plain as if I heard, I know that she will say:
'I must do up some of those red plums; John likes that kind so well.
Don't open that last jar of jam; I've often heard Jack tell

"That ros'b'r'y jam was what he liked, spread thick on home-made bread,
And the maple syrup—I must see that Johnnie is well fed.
I hope the garden pumpkin will be ripe enough for pie;
And I must make a fruit cake at least two stories high.

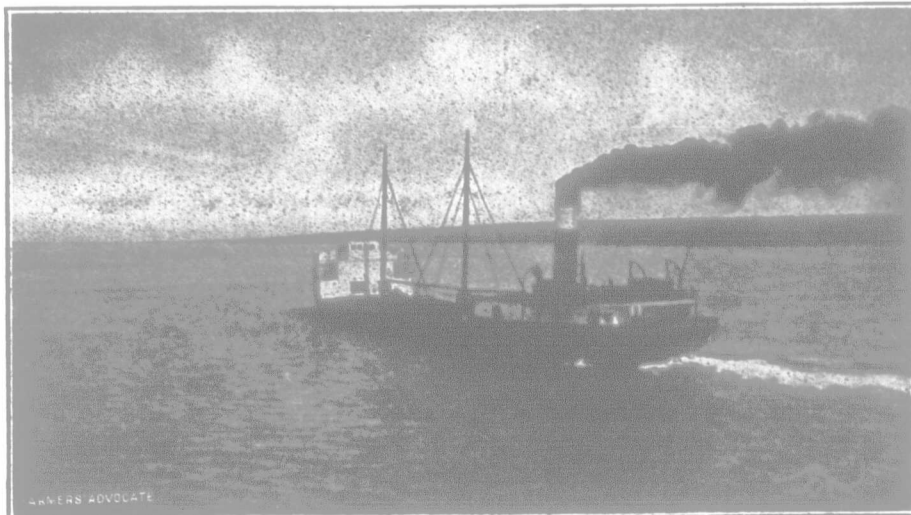
"With beans and peas and cauliflower, asparagus and such,
With cream and chicken and smoked ham, he won't want oysters much;
And with tarts and buns and pancakes, I guess there'll be enough
To take the taste out of his mouth of all that city stuff."

And so I'm going home at last—I think of it all day;
And in the night I dream of it, and dreams like that are gay.
It isn't just the things to eat, though they'll be good to see,
But I'll eat them in the kitchen while Mother smiles at me.

stituent is represented graphically. For example, in the case of whole milk a glass of milk is shown: 87 per cent. of the figure is colored green to represent the water content, 3.3 per cent. red to represent the protein, 4 per cent. yellow to represent the fat, 5 per cent. blue to represent the carbohydrates, and 0.7 per cent. drab to represent the ash content. The fuel value of 310 calories per pound is represented by printing in solid black nearly one-third of a square one inch on each edge, since one square inch represents 1,000 calories. The figures given for the percentage composition of the various materials are average figures based upon as many analyses as are available in each case. The food materials shown in these

12, grapes (edible portion), raisins (edible portion), grape juice (unfermented), canned fruit and fruit jelly; 13, walnut, chestnut, peanut, peanut butter and coconut. Chart 14 gives the functions and uses of food under the headings, "Constituents of Food" and "Uses of Food in the Body." Chart 15 shows the dietary standard for a man in full vigor at moderate muscular work and the estimated amount of mineral matter required per man per day.

These charts are printed on sheets 21 by 27 inches of a good quality of paper, and are for sale by the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, D. C., at \$1.00 per set.



ON CANADA'S GREAT LAKES

NO FORGIVENESS NECESSARY

Dear Dame Durden:—It is not very long since I wrote to your charming circle, but I hope you will forgive me for coming so often, as I have a little help to offer this time.

I noticed "Pottawattamie's" letter in the August 31st number, in which she was asking for a homemade beer recipe. I managed to procure one from a friend, so I am sending it, trusting it is not too late. I will close, wishing your paper every success.

"QUEEN MAB."

Home-made Beer.—Take 2 dippers of barley, put into a bag and soak in water for a day or more. Hang in a convenient place to drain. Moisten occasionally with water until sufficiently grown out (sprouting from the head). When ready, place with a packet of Beaver hops into a boiler of water, and boil from two to three hours. Remove bag and add a pound of brown sugar, also a cupful of treacle, according to taste. When the sugar is dissolved, pour the liquid into a cask, and when cool enough, add 4 to 5 yeast cakes, previously dissolved in lukewarm water. Shake the barrel, and drive in the tap. Let the beer remain four or five days; longer, if possible, and then draw for use.

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6729 Fancy Waist, 34 to 40 bust.



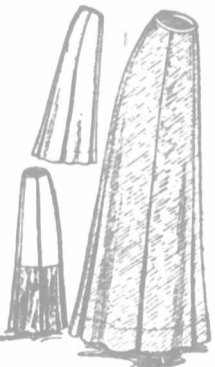
6743 Fancy Waist, 34 to 42 bust.



6740 Coat with Shawl Collar, 34 to 40 bust.



6631 Girl's Coat, 6 to 12 years.



6732 Six Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



6737 Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



NOT SATISFIED WITH SCHOOL
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I go to school every day now since it has started, but I don't like my teacher. She is too cross and favors some of the children. She makes the others wait on her while she sits at her desk reading a book.

I am in the fourth grade and am ten years old and weigh 90 pounds this summer. My sister aged seven and I drive four miles to school. My pen is not very good and I am in a hurry so my writing is not very good. I am sending a stamped addressed envelope for a button and also a song for the Wigs to remember me by.

POOR WRITER.

(Tut, tut, Laddie! Don't get silly notions like that in your head about your teacher. She is only cross to those who deserve it, and the best teacher on earth can't escape the charge of favoring. What she reads in that book she is going to tell you some day in a history or geography lesson, or as an interesting story on a rainy day. I taught fifty boys for over three years and I know a whole lot about it. And don't forget this—that if you do not study and get up your lessons you are just hurting one person—your very own self, and not doing the teacher a bit of harm in the world. A ten-year-old with such a big, fine body should have a big, fine mind to match it. Don't you think I am right?—C. D.)

ON A CITY FOUNTAIN

"In Memory of a Little Child"
Here in the city market-place
Around this granite basin's brink,
The thirsty pigeons whirl and dip,
And tired horses stop to drink.

And here the wagoner descends
To cool, at this perennial spring,
His sun-burnt brow, and drain a draught,
To throbbing pulses quieting.

The working-lads and city dogs
Seek out this spot when parched with heat,
And here the barefoot gamin drink
And splash its waters o'er their feet.

And thus from daily sun to sun
Its sparkling waters ceaselessly
Uprising in limpid streams to bless
In cooling, grateful ministry.

"In memory of a little child"—
Such are the words carved in the stone—
Upon whose tiny grave the grass
Of full a score of years has grown.

Was reared this granite monument;
O noble grief to thus transmute
Its pain and loss to others' good
And comfort give to man and brute!

Within the noisy market-place,
This fountain pure and undefiled
Shall chant for aye its rhythmic song
In memory of a little child.
—Our Dumb Animals.

LITTLE MARIE AT SCHOOL

Hands up! How many of you Western Wigs grumbled when the first day of school came again?

You said: "I don't see what school opened so soon for. I wish I didn't have to go. I wish there wasn't any school to go to. What's the sense in learning things?"

Now, be honest, didn't you say or think something like that?

Yet compared with little Marie Jean Veinot, you ought to be able to learn so easily that it would seem like play. Would you like to hear of little Marie?

To begin with she is now ten years old. Her mother died when she was a baby and her grandmother took her. She was just two and a half years old when she took sick and when the disease went it took with it Marie's sight, speech and hearing.

Can you imagine what that means, even a little bit? Shut your eyes tight and do not speak a word for ten minutes and see how it feels. Even then you could hear what was going on.

Well, to get back to Marie's story. When she was seven years old she was taken to the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Halifax, N. S., and put under the care of a teacher who was clever and patient. But her scholar could not see the teacher nor the book, could not hear what was said and could not speak to ask questions about what she did not know.

How much have you learned in three years at school, little Wig, with your good eyes and ears and busy tongue? This is what Marie has done in her three years: She can talk on her fingers about a hundred things, dolls and books, the comet and the King, and even about politics. By laying her fingers on your lips while you talk she can easily tell what you are saying. She can read stories in the braille books made for blind people. She writes a letter every week to her grandmother on the typewriter. And to do all these things she has had the help of only two of her sense servants—touch and smell—where you have five. She is bright and happy and loves to laugh, but school must have been hard for her. Do you think you will ever grumble again at going to school when you stop to think of Marie Jean Veinot?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

A LOVER OF POETRY
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Although this is the first time I have ever written to your club, I have always been an interested reader. I am just on the shady side of thirteen and I should like to correspond with any girl of the same age. I do not go to school now, having passed the entrance examination last June, but I have two little brothers going. We have the rural telephone and the rural mail delivery in our district now. We live on a farm of 640 acres, a few miles north of Edmonton. We have about two hundred acres of oats in this year, and about thirty acres of fall wheat.

The Edmonton exhibition was a great success. The fireworks were very beautiful, and there were very lovely buildings. How many of the members like riding horseback and breaking in colts? I, for one, am very fond of it. We broke in four this summer. I am a great bookworm and I am a lover of poetry. I enclose a two cent stamp for a button.

Alta. CLEMENTINE.
(Here is part of a poem Longfellow wrote for girls about your age. He calls it "Maidenhood.")

O thou child of many prayers!
Life hath quicksands—Life hath snares!
Care and age come unawares!

Like the swell of some sweet tune,
Morning rises into noon,
May glides onward into June.

Childhood is the bough, where slumbered
Birds and blossoms many-numbered;
Age, that bough with snows encumbered.

Gather, then, each flower that grows,
When the young heart overflows,
To embalm that tent of snows.

Bear a lily in thy hand;
Gates of brass cannot withstand
One touch of that magic wand.

Bear through sorrow, wrong and ruth,
In thy heart the dew of youth,
On thy lips the smile of truth.

O, that dew, like balm, shall steal
Into wounds that cannot heal,
Even as sleep our eyes doth seal;

And that smile, like sunshine, dart
Into many a sunless heart,
For a smile of God thou art.

ADOPTED BOY AN INSPIRATION

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first time I have written to the Wigwam although we have taken THE ADVOCATE for six or seven years, and we all like it very much. I liked the serial "The Golden Dog" very much, as well as I did "Power Lot, God Help Us."

Yesterday, as I was reading an old ADVOCATE for the month of March, 1910, I came across a letter from Carrie Horne, written at the Orthopedic Hospital in Toronto. I was there at the same time she was and knew her very well.

I see a lot of the girls are fond of reading, and I am very much so. I have read Anne of Green Gables, Anne of Avonlea, Ivanhoe, Kenilworth, and ever so many more.

Mamma was reading in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE about adopting children, so she decided to adopt a little boy. We have him now and like him very much. Mamma and I made some verses up about him, which I enclose hoping you will print them. I will close for this time.

MARY DAVIDSON.

P.S.—Is there a sequel to Anne of Avonlea? I would very much like to know if there is.—M. D.

(Glad to hear from you and to print your cute little poem, "Our Brownie." There isn't a sequel written yet to "Anne of Avonlea," but perhaps there will be some day. "Kilmeny of the Orchard" is Miss Montgomery's latest book.—C. D.)

OUR BROWNIE

Oh, Charlie Brown,
He came from town
And turned the house all upside down.

He got up late,
Lassoed the gate,
And made the breakfast table wait.

He would not hoe—
Not he. Oh, no!
But he would be a cowboy, Oh!

Oh, is he good or is he bad?
He cheers us all when we are sad
Then teases till we're almost mad.

Our Brownie he will always be
Now just you wait and you will see.

ENJOYS THE WIGWAM

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for years, and I always read the Western Wigwam and enjoy it fine. I have five sisters and two brothers. I am fourteen years of age. I hope my letter will escape the waste paper basket. I am sending an addressed envelope and a two cent stamp for a button. Please send a button to me.

I must close my letter for this time and leave space for the other Wigs.
From your

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY.

TOO SHORT TO TIRE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, and I hope it will escape the W. P. B. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for many years, and we all like it. I always read the letters in the Western Wigwam, and find them very interesting. I am fifteen years old. Our school will start next week. Our teacher's name is Miss A—, I will not write any more this time or you will get tired of reading it. I am endorsing an addressed envelope and a two cent stamp, hoping to receive a button. With best wishes to the Western Wigwam.
CHERRY-SOUR.

A LITTLE BOY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club and I would like to join your club. I am a little boy four years old. I cannot write yet, so I had to get my sister to help me. I have got a little puppy named Stella. She is so pretty; her fur is black and curly. I live nine miles from Bawlf, our nearest town. My father has taken THE ADVOCATE ever since I can remember and we like it very much. I am sending a two cent stamp for a button and I hope my first letter will escape the W. P. B.

Alta.

HERBY (4).

A GOOD YIELD

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club. One of my little friends has a button, so I thought I would get one too. I go to school every day and am in grade four. I live two miles from school, so you see it is quite a long walk. In the hot weather they used to drive me. We threshed this week and we got eight hundred and ten bushels of wheat off thirty-seven acres. We think that is very good for this year.

My father has taken THE ADVOCATE for about ten years. When it comes into the house the first thing I do is to look at the letters in the club. I remain a member of the Western Wigwam.
Man. IRENE B. DUNCALFE

BESSIE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I received the button, and I thought it was very nice. We have nine pigs. The crops are very good. We have got all the grain cut now. We milk six cows, and we feed seven calves. I have a little heifer calf and I call her Bessie. I wish the Wigwam much success.
Sask. ELSIE MAY REID.

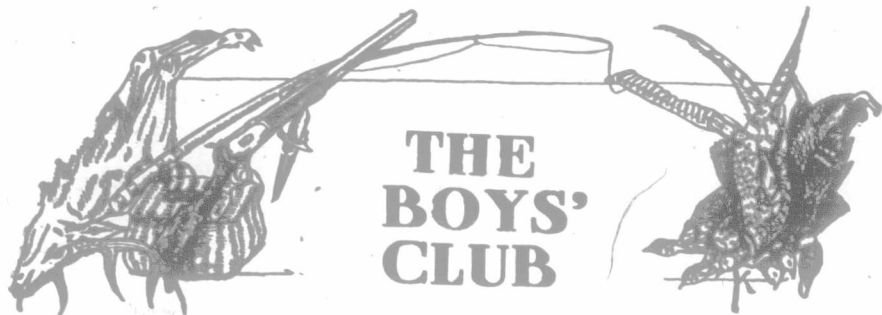
MY FIRST LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. My father has taken THE ADVOCATE for some time and I like to read the letters in it, so I thought I would write. I am a little girl eleven years old and I have four brothers and one sister. Their names are Harvey, Birt, Ray, Cecil, my sister is Ella and my name is Cora. I go to school every day. I am in grade five and my studies are drawing, composition, arithmetic and copybook. Our teacher's name is Mr. T— and we like him very well. We have five horses and one little colt. Well, I must not make my first letter too long or perhaps it will go to the waste paper basket. I will close with a riddle: What is the difference between a hill and a pill? Ans.—One is hard to get up and the other hard to get down.

FERDALE LASSIE.



THE MORNING SPIN



THE BOYS' CLUB

TEACHING TRICKS TO ANIMALS

Dear Boys,—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE began some time ago to think about and plan for the Christmas number. It seems pretty early, but we've found it necessary if the thing is to be done well. As a special attraction for our Boys' Club we are planning to have a well illustrated article on Dog Training, in which I am sure every boy reader will be interested.

But before the Christmas number is ready to come out, I think it would be a good idea to have letters from every boy who has ever taught tricks to a dog or any other animal. If you have seen such things done, even if you haven't tried it yourself, you could write an interesting letter about it. I heard of a man recently who had trained twenty-five roosters to go through many of the tricks dogs are taught, and some that dogs could not possibly do.

Let us hear at once from every boy who has even one idea on the subject.
THE EDITOR.

THE CHICKENS' ENEMY

Dear Editor,—This is my first letter and I am enclosing a drawing. I am very fond of such sports as shooting and fishing. I have a 22, and I shoot all kinds of gophers with it. There are four of us going to school and we have a mile and a half to go.

We had a fine brood of little chickens, and when we got up one morning we found a weasel had taken six of them, leaving us only eight. We have a weasel skin and a muskrat skin. I hope the club will never be short of letters and I promise to write again some other time.

Alta. ROY BERRIDGE.
(Your drawing was well done but not very interesting to the other boys. Won't you try again?—Ed.)

A TRIP WITH EARL GREY

(Earl Grey's recent trip from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay was a new one for the governor-general to take, but it shows how wise he is to want to know something of the still unsettled parts of the big land of ours. We all need to know more about Canada, too. So take your maps of the Dominion and follow Earl Grey on his trip. You will find it a most interesting story of adventure. Give a moment's thought, too, to the fact that the account given below was sent by Professor Brock, a member of the governor-general's party, by "wireless" from Labrador.—Editor's note.)

"On Monday, August 8, preparations for the journey were completed by Major Moodie, who had charge of the arrangements. The party embarked at Norway House in twelve canoes. Twenty-four Indians and three mounted policemen formed the escort, and a cook and two servants completed the brigade. Ten miles were made that afternoon. Next morning the camp was roused at 4 o'clock and by 5.20 breakfast was over, the canoes loaded and the journey resumed. At 9.30 a stop was made for a voyagers dejeuner, about 1.30 a stop was made for luncheon, and at 6 p.m. the party camped for the night. This schedule was maintained throughout the trip.

"The canoe route leaves the Nelson river and ascends the Echimamish, a small, swampy stream, which was followed to its head at Painted Stone Portage. Here the Echimamish was left and a series of portages followed. On these portages one could not help picturing the old voyageurs who had first carried their canoes and supplies past them, the pioneer traders with wares for barter, the early explorers such as Sir John Franklin, struggling with unwieldy craft; Lord Selkirk's Red River settlers with meagre effects; the British soldiers on the way to protect the colony from possible American aggression; the Hudson Bay company

with brigades laden with rich furs; missionaries penetrating the wilderness to spread the gospel, and governors of the Hudson Bay company travelling in state.

"From the last of the portages to the sea there is 105 miles of river, unobstructed by rapids, but with a swift current.

The trip to Hudson Bay was made without mishap and from start to finish was a delightful pleasure excursion. The fly season was over, the weather was good and it was hot enough to make swimming a delight. Every one was surprised and charmed by the scenery. The nights were made glorious by Northern Lights. The wonderful lakes and water courses made one realize as never before the value of this region to Canada as a limitless holiday ground for millions of people.

"For some distance from Lake Winnipeg a large area of good land lies to the north and becomes more plentiful as Oxford Lake appears. Along Knee Lake, and from there to the bay, the soil is deep, consisting of clay and clay loam.

"After the swampy, Echimamish the rocks, hills and studded lakes and wooded shores of the Hays river were welcome. Everyone paddled and assisted in portaging, and aided by a favorable breeze, which enabled the canoes to sail, excellent time was made. On August 12 the beautiful Oxford lake was traversed and the party arrived at Oxford House, which is situated on a grassy, clay peninsula about five feet high, near the end of the lake. We approached with the flotilla of canoes abreast. His Excellency's canoe in the centre of the line. Indians grouped about the Hudson Bay post, fired round after round from shot guns as a fusillade of welcome. Subsequently in replying to an address of welcome, Earl Grey expressed much satisfaction at the prosperity of the Indian community and urged them to better their present enviable position by further developing native arts and utilizing the resources of the fine soil of the district. The party then proceeded, camping by the Beautiful Trout Falls.

"A strong wind aided the run through the picturesque Knee and Swampy lakes. The run for a distance below Swampy lake was most exhilarating, being through a succession of small rapids, some of which the party ran through without portaging.

INDICATIONS OF MINERALS
"Extensive schists and diabases that may be mineral bearing and that are certainly worth prospecting, occur on the Upper Echimamish, Oxford lake and Knee lake, appearing to extend to Pipestone and to Cross Lakes factory. In all probability the iron ore formation of Lake Superior will be found in it and other minerals may be present.

"York Factory was reached about 8 p.m., August 10, in a heavy rain with the canoes in the same order as at Oxford House. From the esplanade in front of the post the Indians fired salutes and two nine-pounders with slow matches blazed away as fast as they could be re-loaded.

"York Factory is built on a low and swampy peninsula at the confluence of the Hays and Nelson rivers. It was an important post at one time, being the supply point for the whole of Western Canada, but the large building at present only partially occupied, is an evidence of its fallen greatness.

ARRIVAL AT NELSON HARBOR
"On August 20 the flotilla reached Nelson Harbor, and the Canadian hydrographic schooner, which is engaged in surveying both the rivers, was sighted. These rivers bring down a large amount of sediment and fill up the estuaries with shifting bars. The government steamer, Earl Grey, which was to meet us here, could not

be seen, as she lay anchored in the roadstead, twenty miles off the land.

"Before leaving York Factory, His Excellency received a deputation of Indians and gave them some much-needed advice regarding the ventilation of their dwellings.

"The run to Fort Churchill was most enjoyable, no wraps being required when sitting on deck. At 11 o'clock in the evening we were on deck without hats or coats, watching the Northern Lights. Summer sailing on the Mediterranean of Canada we found as pleasant as it could have been on the Mediterranean of the old world.

"At Churchill harbor the next morning we were on deck at 6 o'clock in pyjamas, for coffee. The Hudson Bay Company's steamer, Pelican, was in the harbor, but sailed almost immediately for York and Moose factories. The harbor, the Hudson Bay post, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police barracks, the old Fort Prince of Wales, the Indian and Eskimo camps on a site opposite the town, and the railway yards were inspected.

RUN THROUGH HUDSON BAY

"Churchill was left at 7 p.m., and the ship was headed for Hudson Straits. The run was without incident, the weather fine and wraps were superfluous. No ice was seen, not even enough to cool a glass of champagne. The ship then coasted along the north shore of Ungava, running into Prefontaine harbor and Saglok bay. Along Charles island numerous walrus were met.

"On August 26 we ran down the shore of Baffin land, sighting Grenfell Glacier. A number of icebergs drifting in from Davis Straits were seen during the day, forming a beautiful picture in the bright sunlight.

"At Port Burwell, on the east point of Ungava Bay, a stop of two days was made for watering the vessel, which enabled the party to visit the Moravian mission.

"On August 29, Port Burwell was left, and steaming around Button Islands we reached the Atlantic. The extended trip through Hudson Bay and Straits was as pleasant as a summer sail upon the Atlantic. Certainly if we had not known we would never have guessed that we were on what has been popularly regarded as a Polar sea. We constantly spoke of it as the Mediterranean. For 178 years the Hudson Bay Company's ships have come in without missing a year save once. For 300 years it has been frequented by ships of all descriptions from the pinnacle of twenty tons to frigates of seventy-five tons and finally to the Earl Grey, of 2,500 tons. Scarcely a ship has experienced serious trouble, although the majority have been sailing vessels without auxiliary power to keep them moving through the ice, and although there are no artificial aids to navigation, not even detailed or accurate charts being available. As routes are established, currents and magnetism carefully worked out, and when sailing masters become thoroughly familiar with this route to the east the safety of navigation will be increased and the season of navigation may be lengthened over the present three and a half to four months from mid-July to November, which is generally considered by those who have experienced these waters to form

the period during which the route is navigable."

ROUSING THE BOYS

Dear Editor and Boys,—I am an interested reader of the Boys' Club and have been ever since it was started.

Come, boys, what is wrong with you? I have not seen any letters for the last week of two. Would it be too much trouble for you to tell us more about the Boy Scouts and what they are doing? What do you mean by a tender-foot?

I agree with some other of the boys that hunting and fishing does not make a person cruel and I entirely disagree with the boy who says that it does. For instance, when the disciples of Jesus had been out all night and caught nothing, but after obeying the commands of the man they thought a stranger, they got their net full of fishes. On reaching the shore their breakfast was awaiting them with fishes and bread and also a warm fire to warm themselves by.

May I join your club? I do not think I am too old to join, as I am only fourteen years old.

Alta. ALBERT BARKER.
(I will tell you more about the Boy Scouts in another issue soon.—Ed.)

SAND WILL DO IT

I observed a locomotive in the railroad yards one day. It was waiting in the roundhouse where the locomotives stay; It was panting for the journey, it was coaled and fully manned, And it had a box the fireman was filling full of sand.

It appears that locomotives cannot always get a grip On their slender iron pavement, 'cause the wheels are apt to slip; And when they reach a slippery spot their tactics they command, And to get a grip upon the rail they sprinkle it with sand.

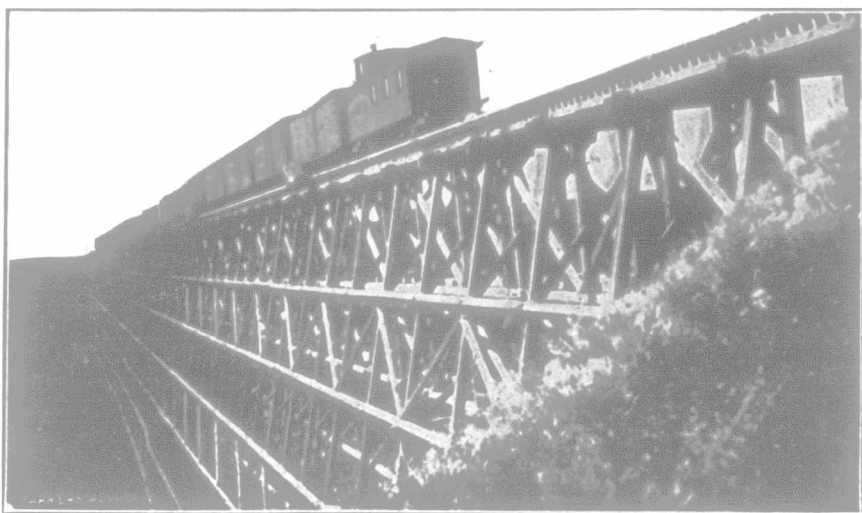
It's about the way with travel along life's slippery track, If your load is rather heavy you're always slipping back; So, if a common locomotive you completely understand, You'll provide yourself in starting with a good supply of sand.

If your track is steep and hilly and you have a heavy grade, If those who've gone before you have the rails quite slippery made, If you ever reach the summit of the upper table-land, You'll find you'll have to do it with a liberal use of sand.

If you strike some frigid weather and discover, to your cost, That you're liable to slip up on a heavy coat of frost, Then some prompt, decided action will be called into demand, And you'll slip 'way to the bottom if you haven't any sand.

You can get to any station that is on life's schedule seen, If there's fire beneath the boiler of ambition's strong machine, And you'll reach a place called Flushing at a rate of speed that's grand, If for all the slippery places you've a good supply of sand.

—Anonymous.



A PIECE OF SASKATCHEWAN BRIDGE-MAKING

TAG

OR THE
CHIEF BOULE DOG

BY VALANCE PATRIARCHE

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CHAPTER IV.

Mrs. Trent was a rara avis among landladies, in that she was not suspicious, never poured forth tales of the late Frederick T—, nor sorrowed audibly over the contrast between her former station and present humble circumstances. She subsisted by letting rooms to young girls employed in the city, and among these was one whose small sister earned her board and keep by helping about the house. This was Josephine, a prim, white-faced Miss of twelve, with the skin of her brow drawn taut as a drum-head from the excessive neatness of the braids of hair tied above it, and ill-assorted features which were apt to relax into fearful contortions when she fancied herself unobserved. As far as the household of Mrs. Trent were aware, these grimaces and the singing of "Strangers Yet" were Josephine's sole recreations, for, ready as the widow was to administer to bodily needs, she failed to recognize the universal cry for beauty and pleasure in the young feminine mind. When Josephine, in her funny old-fashioned clothes, was sent forth for her daily walk it was with strict injunctions not to loiter and to speak to no one; while if despatched on an errand, she was given just so much time for its accomplishment. This steadiness of bringing up was advanced by Mrs. Trent as reason why she (Josephine) should become the guardian of Bateese during the absence of his "Pa and Ma." This being arranged, Pat and Patty whirled off in a hansom on the morning after arrival, feeling like scholars out for a half holiday. After their weariness and anxiety they were ready to enjoy everything and quite confident that the problem of Bateese was to be settled—somehow—very shortly. Such a beautiful reckless day they had, lurching at Sherry's; being whirled through the park in an automobile; promenading down Fifth Avenue, gayest of all the laughing strollers; buying a huge box of spring flowers to brighten their humble apartment, dining royally, and finally returning in a hansom, enjoying to the full the cool evening air and rest after the bustle of the day. As they turned into a street near home, they were hailed with shouts from a strange figure on the sidewalk—an animated red dress surmounted, apparently, by the head of Medusa. Their vehicle stopped, and the apparition was discovered to be Josephine with pig-tails flying loose and India rubber countenance working convulsively.

"Get him out," she yelled, "Call him out!"

"Who?" asked they in one breath, and their hearts sank. In the careless joy of the day they had almost forgotten Bateese.

"Your kid," answered Josephine, excitedly. "He ain't hardly got any clothes left on him an' he won't come out." She pointed to a flight of steps leading to the cellar of a deserted house, and, simultaneously, there came a wail therefrom; a long wail as of much pent suffering and sorrow too great to be borne. Pat and Patty alighted and hurried to the spot. Crouching against a cellar door, with tear-stained countenance raised imploringly, was the luckless Bateese; his coat was gone, his little shirt hung in shreds, his "half-long" gray trousers were spattered with mud and torn from hip to ankle on one side, and a much swollen under lip added the finishing touch to his forlorn and battered appearance. At his feet lay the ever-faithful Cairlo, whose sleek complacency was in strong contrast to the condition of his master.

"For Heaven's sake, Bateese!" gasped Patty.

"What under the shining canopy ever struck you?" asked her husband.

"W-wan beeg boy go mak de laf on me," sobbed Bateese, "an' I ponch an' he hit wit de han' an' I cry on de eye an' he say bebe! an' I ponch wan more tam—me—an' we go to fall 'roun' an' den Jo'sphine she ponch auss' an' I ron' ere."

"I stuck up for yer. Didn't I, Bateese?" cried Josephine, eagerly. "I whaled that carrot-head good an' hard—Didn't I, Bateese?"

Bateese nodded. He was beyond enthusiasm. His guardians considered a moment and then decided that the small nurse and Bateese be sent home in the hansom, the latter wrapped in Pat's overcoat to protect him from the air, and eyes of a cold world. They were accordingly bundled into the vehicle.

"Here," cried Pat, "take this beast with you," and he thrust Cairlo in after them. "Same address and be quick," he added, counting the fare into the man's hand, and turning to where Patty stood ruefully examining mud stains on her tailor-made.

"I am covered with tangible woe from Bateese," she said, "and my hair is coming down. Let us find a back street. Here is a quiet little place, we'll run up here."

Which they did, and thence made their way with some difficulty and many devious turnings, back to their lodgings; so it happened that when the cabman reached the right street and discovered he had forgotten the number of the house and never known the name of the occupants, he pulled up and looked anxiously but in vain for his former passengers. Then, lifting the trap, he called to Josephine.

"What's the number of the house youse is bound fer?"

And Josephine answered promptly and primly that she did not know, which was true, but she failed to add that she could point out the house, which was then in sight. For Bateese's nurse had black sins on her conscience, and—weighing against the bliss of her

first carriage ride—was the fear of Mrs. Trent's wrath. It seemed a simple and exciting thing to go on driving indefinitely, a childish version of "eat, drink and be merry"; so she held the fat hand of Bateese, put her feet on Cairlo's back and, sitting very straight, thought of the lovely ladies she had seen in the course of her walks, who did nothing all day but drive around and wear flowers.

Presently the cabman's face appeared from above the second time and, after eyeing his small and dirty fares, with much disapprobation, he said:

"Say, you girl! Wot's the name of the folks wot live in the house you was goin' to?"

"Don't know!" answered Josephine, haughtily.

"Well, wot am I going to do wid youse anyhow?" the man asked with irritation.

Whereupon the emboldened Josephine, not deigning to look at him, waved a dirty paw airily and cried:

"Drive round the park, James!" in a tone which she flattered herself was the counterpart of that once heard from the lips of her heroine of the stone house on Riverside Drive.

The man's jaw dropped for a second with astonishment, then leaning over, he made a monocle of thumb and forefinger, the better to examine this prodigy.

"Crazy as a loon," he muttered. "Drive round the park, James!" Oh, Lord! oh, Lord!"

He slammed down the trap, chuckled grimly and, wheeling his horse about, started to retrace his route in the hope of meeting the guardians of this lunatic. At intervals he repeated "Drive round the park, James!" in mincing undertones and with renewed chucklings, but even the delicious humor of that speech failed to buoy up his spirits when it became apparent that they who had saddled him with his burden had vanished. He returned to the street he had left and inquired imploringly of maids and landladies if they "knew anything about that outfit" (indicating his passengers), even inducing one or two females to go out and examine his charges at short range. But Josephine had never played on the street, and her sedate walks were pursued on more fashionable thoroughfares, so that she met with no recognition. One woman, indeed, who had turned her kitchen apron to the rear of her person on descending to the street, as if putting household cares behind her for the nonce, gave it as her opinion that Josephine was "Miss Blundell, the milliner's little girl, who run away once before." The hansom

accordingly moved to the milliner's shop, its driver much cheered in aspect, but when Mrs. Blundell appeared she looked at the lost pair with that complacent sympathy which is purely external, and positively declined to be a mother to either of the stray-aways, presenting a plump girl of eleven with sausage curls as her only effort in the maternal line. The cabman was detected but persistent, and urged her "to knock up her thinker an' see if she couldn't place 'em as hers," and on this being received with indignation he suggested she might like to "adopt 'em for company." Here the door was slammed violently in his face, leaving him to return with scowling countenance to Josephine, who was just then happily engaged in sticking out her tongue at plump little Miss Blundell.

"I know what I'll do with youse now, my lady," he said, darkly, as he climbed to his post and drove off with decision. His purpose became apparent when he drew up before a police station and ordered his fares to descend. "Instanter—and haul out that pup. I ain't going to touch him."

The heart of Josephine thrilled. It was a wonderful adventure. Here was a palace or something, and who knows what glorious things might be inside; she light-heartedly kicked Cairlo to facilitate his descent, and followed with Bateese. The cabman pushed them on before him, and even the captain of the precinct, yawning at his desk, and the two policemen swapping yarns on a bench by the door, accustomed as they were to strange sights, sat up straight when they beheld the trio.

Josephine entered first, dragging after her the rotund form of Bateese, the tense expression of her face being in contrast to the appealing smile of the small boy, who beamed impartially on all as he stumbled in, tripping alike over his voluminous trailing overcoat and the bulldog slinking at his heels. Suddenly Josephine's eye was arrested by the uniforms before her and an agony of fear pierced her soul. With a shriek she dropped the hand of Bateese and rushed for the door, but the cabby was too quick for her.

"No you don't, duchess!" he said, as he gripped her arm. "Sorry to interrupt you but we are going to pay a call—"

"What's the matter there?" asked the captain, leaning forward.

"Lost," answered the Jehu, laconically, "an' she, (jerking his thumb at the struggling Josephine) has bats in her belfry."

(To be Continued.)

"Dem suah do lighten de wuk"

—Aunt Salina.

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NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY
5027 Elwood Building OMAHA, NEB.

The eye of a little Washington miss was attracted by the sparkle of dew at early morning. "Mamma," she exclaimed, "it's hotter'n I thought it was!"

"What do you mean?"

"Look here, the grass is all covered with perspiration."—Baptist Commonwealth.

WHOLE FAMILY WAS AFFLICTED

But Dodd's Kidney Pills Restored All to Perfect Health

Father, Mother and Daughter after years of suffering are made healthy and happy by great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

St. Leon Standon, Dorchester Co., Que., October 3.—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills have no equal as a family medicine is proved conclusively by the statement of Mr. George Lacasse, a well known resident of this place. His statement given for publication is:

"For twelve years I had pains in the small of my back. My head would ache and my muscles would cramp. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me.

"My wife was troubled with Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

"My little girl had nervous trouble. She was so bad that she could not keep her hands and feet quiet. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her."

Is it any wonder that Mr. Lacasse is shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills? He has learned through experience as have thousands of other Canadians that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Kidney Disease no matter where it appears, or in what form it is found. Dodd's Kidney Pills should always find a place in the family medicine chest.

Book Review

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MILK AND MILK TESTING

This is the title of a one hundred page book, published by the Orange-Judd Company, New York, and of which Chas. A. Publow, professor of dairy husbandry at Cornell University, and H. C. Troy, B.S.A., New York, state agricultural chemist, are the authors. It is essentially a book for buttermakers and those making preliminary studies in dairying. In its compilation, up-to-date dairy literature has been freely consulted, the authors aiming to bring together in condensed form as many new facts as possible bearing upon the subject of the work. As its title implies, the book is a series of questions and answers bearing upon milk and milk testing. The volume is sold in Canada by McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto, or may be obtained through this office on remittance of 60 cents. It will be sent postage prepaid to anyone sending one new name and \$1.50.

FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS

This is a book by Professor J. B. Davidson, Iowa, and Prof. L. W. Chase, Nebraska, two of the judges at the motor contest in connection with the Winnipeg Industrial this year. It is fresh from the press of the Orange-Judd Company, New York, contains over 500 well-printed and aptly illustrated pages, and is the first book in America dealing with farm machinery and farm motors. In these days when farm machinery is increasing in complexity a good work dealing with the whole subject is welcome, especially a work dealing with the latest department of farm equipment, steam and gasoline motors. "Farm Machinery and Farm Motors" was prepared as a text for use in the agricultural colleges, with which the authors are connected. In motors it deals fully with steam and gasoline engines, and also to a limited extent with oil and alcohol engines. Some attention is given to electrical machinery, but the major portion of the work is devoted to the discussion of the principles and uses of farm machinery, there being taken up such lines as tillage implements, seeding machinery, harvesting and haying equipments, manure spreaders, threshers, corn machinery, feed mills, wagons, buggies, pumps, windmills, etc. There is a valuable chapter or two on these two last named.

"Farm Machinery and Farm Motors" is sold in Canada by McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto, or may be obtained through this office for \$2.00. It will be sent postage prepaid to anyone sending \$4.50 to pay for three new subscribers.

TRADE NOTES


P. & O. ENGINE GANG PLOWS

The Parlin & Orendorff Co., of Canton, Ill., are among the pioneer manufacturers of plows used in connection with traction engines. Their latest production in this line, called the P. & O. Mogul, is being advertised in this issue. The Mogul is made in five sizes, from five to twelve bottoms, each bottom controlled from the platform in front by an individual lever. The levers are bunched together in the center of the platform, and are all within arms' reach.

These plows have attained a wide reputation during the past two years, and the P. & O. Co. report that their sales were only limited by their manufacturing capacity. Anyone interested in plowing by traction power will do well to write to the Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill., for a copy of the pamphlet, "Traction Engine Plowing."

* * *

The official prize list of the National Dairy Show, Chicago, October 20th to 29th, is ready for distribution, and may be had on application to the Secretary-Manager, H. E. Van Norman, 1305 Unity Building, Dearborn Street, Chicago. The prizes are liberal, and, with the specials donated by breed societies are well worth competing for.



The Wonderful ALADDIN Lamp

Wonderful because it produces a luxurious, soft, white light, excelled only by sunlight. Burns ordinary kerosene or coal oil, the cheapest of all illuminating fuels.

Burns Less Oil than Any Other Lamp of Equal Candle Power

Aladdin Lamps are most durable in construction—easiest to take care of—simplest in operation. The light is brighter and easier on the eyes than gas or electricity.

Occultists declare the Aladdin Gives The Best Artificial Light Known. Users declare it is not only the best light, but the best Lamp known. **There is No Equal.** The Aladdin is superior by test and best by comparison. It appeals to those who want superlative excellence for its own sake—appeals to those who consider economy a first essential. *Odorless, noiseless, simple, safe and clean—The Ideal Lamp for the multitude.*

Don't be bamboozled by an imitation. There is only one Aladdin. Insist on having it. The name is on every burner.

Investigation is the keynote of progression. Let us show you Aladdin

AGENTS WANTED

Ask for Free Lamp Introductory Offer

THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY OF AMERICA
141 Bannatyne Ave. Dept. A., Winnipeg



FARMERS!

IF YOU WANT to get the best results get our prices before selling your Oats and Barley. We give you the same government weights and grades as you get at Fort William, and

YOU GET QUICKER RETURNS

Our long established connection in the East is the very best, insuring the very highest price. We give liberal cash advance on receipt of bill of lading.

Write us for information and particulars.

ANCHOR ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSING CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

FERTILE OKANAGAN FRUIT LAND

The Shuswap River Valley in the Upper Okanagan, British Columbia, is noted for its rich, deep, mellow soil. These characteristics are particularly noticeable in the Carlin Estate, which a reliable firm of British Columbia land surveyors, after a thorough examination describes as being first-class bottom land, composed of a deposit of silt and loam. We ourselves after a careful examination of this estate and the surrounding district, find that the land produces bumper crops of higher priced vegetables—celery and tomatoes—as well as large and small fruits of exceptional quality.

At Armstrong, a few miles down the valley, similar soil to that of Carlin Orchards is producing thousands of dollars of celery annually on several acres owned by Mr. J. H. Patton.

Immediately across the river from Carlin Orchards, Mr. Waddell is getting splendid results from general farming, and his apple orchard is yielding bumper crops.

On all sides there are many similar instances proving that Carlin Orchards are eminently suited for fruit-growing and an intense system of farming. From such land as this one may obtain an independence with a small outlay of capital and labor, while living under desirable conditions and engaging in a pleasant occupation.

We offer 10 to 20 acre blocks in Carlin Orchards at from \$100 to \$125 per acre, a small payment down and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. Some of the land is cleared, and the cost of clearing the balance is estimated by the engineers at from \$10 to \$40 per acre, most of it only \$20, to prepare for planting.

When in full bearing this land will be worth \$1,000 per acre.

Investigate this proposition. Write now for full information and carefully prepared data.

SELLING AGENTS:
ROGERS, BLACK & McALPINE 524 Pender St. West VANCOUVER, B.C.

We Want Your Help for a Minute

Have you a neighbor who does not take the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal? If so, tell him about it and secure his subscription. At the same time remember our generous list of premiums which are published from time to time.

How Old Do You Feel?

It's all a matter of keeping the bodily tissues in good condition. You have the same chance as others to feel perennially young and to enjoy a long, happy, contented life, if you will live rationally and avoid sickness. The air is filled with countless germs ready to pounce upon a body that is in a condition to receive them. The healthy body throws them off and renders them harmless. There is no better medicine to keep the system in proper condition than

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They begin by cleansing out the poisons that accumulate through a congested stomach or sluggish liver. They act upon the blood and purify it. They energize the nerves and through them, tone up every muscle. They strengthen each cell and make it immune against the germs from without. They prevent disease by making the body strong enough to repel it. For three generations they have been an infallible family remedy, ever at hand, pleasant and efficacious. Take them regularly to guard against constipation and they

Will Keep You Young

In boxes, with full directions, 25c.

HOUSEWIVES

are often at a loss during

Harvest Time and Threshing

HOW TO KEEP A SUFFICIENT STOCK OF GROCERIES ON HAND TO FORTIFY THE HUNGRY HARVESTER

Note Our Extremely Low Prices and buy accordingly

Sugar, per 100-lb. sack	\$5.55	Jams, E. D. Smith's, Brigger's, or Wagstaff's, regular price 80c. our price	.65
Tea, our special Household, worth 50c. per lb. Now	.32	Pork and Beans, in large 3-lb. tins, per doz.	1.45
Tea, our special Household, per 5-lb. pkt.	1.50	Molasses, per 2-lb. tin 8c.; per 12-lb. pail	1.45
Tea, finest-India, per 5-lb. pkt.	1.20	Extracts, per 24-oz. bottle 8c., extra strong, 24-oz. bottle	.20
Coffee, a very choice Mocha and Java, per lb.	.32	Sardines, King Oscar, per 1 doz. tins	1.35
Coffee, choice Mocha and Java, per 5 lbs.	1.50	Soaps—	
Coffee, a real good Santos, per 5 lbs.	.95	Royal Crown, per 7 bars 25c. Per case 144 bars	4.20
Prunes, 90-100 per lb. 7c., per 25-lb. box	1.60	Sunlight, per 20 bars	.90
Prunes, 70-80 per lb., 8½c., per 25-lb. box	1.80	Fels Naptha, per 10 bars	.60
Currants, cleaned, per 10-lb. lot	.87	Toilet Soap, per 12 cakes	.25
Figs, per 30-lb. bag	1.65	Cocoa, bulk, per lb.	.25
Apples, dried, per 50-lb. box		Cocoa, Baker's, Fry's, Cowan's or Lowney's, per ¼-lb. tin	.22
Jelly powders, per 4 pkts. 25c. per 1 doz.	.70	Syrup, Beehive, Corn or Edwardsburg, per 20-lb. tin	.93
Cheese, per 10-lb. cut	1.50	per 10-lb. tin	.50
Plums, canned, per case 2 doz.	2.00	per 5-lb. tin	.25
1 case containing 3 cans Peas, 3 cans Peaches, 3 cans Strawberries, 3 cans Plums, 3 cans Corn, 3 cans Beans, 3 cans Peas, 3 cans Raspberries, worth \$3.40, our price	2.90	Pickles, per 1 gal. pail, sweet	.85
Salmon, a choice red, per doz. tins	1.85	Pickles, per 1-gal. pail, sour	.75
Baking powder, per 16-oz. tin, best	.20	Mustard, in ¼-lb. tins, Keen's or Coleman's	.23
Baking powder, Gold Standard, 5-lb. tin	.75	Mustard, bulk, per lb.	.20
		No. 1 Apples, in barrels, beautiful stock, all kinds	4.25

DUNGAN & HUNTER

MAIL ORDER GROCERS

519 LOGAN AVE. - - - WINNIPEG

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

GENERAL

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

RYE FOR SPRING PASTURE

We are very short of early spring pasture. It has occurred to me that fall rye might prove useful for this purpose. Have you had any experience with it in this country?—H. A.

Ans.—I have tried fall rye on the Manitoba Agricultural College farm and find it very satisfactory. It starts growth in the fall, remains green all winter and makes rapid growth during early spring. It provides earlier fodder than any plant I know of. It must, however, be cut when quite young. If allowed to form heads it becomes very tough and unpalatable. We sow between August 15 and September 15, at the rate of one and one-half bushels of seed per acre. It can be purchased from any reliable seed firm.

M.A.C. S. A. BEDFORD.

TIMOTHY AND ALFALFA

I wish information regarding the growing of timothy and alfalfa in this country.—L. W.

Ans.—Timothy succeeds well here if sown in the spring with a grain crop, preferably wheat or barley. The seed can be sown to best advantage with a grass seed attachment sold with most of the grain drills. It can also be sown by hand and covered with the harrow. Alfalfa should never be sown with a grain crop, for the grain will rob it of moisture and also crowd it out. The following plan has always proved successful with me. Plow grain stubble during May, harrow once, then sow twenty-two pounds of alfalfa seed mixed with forty-four pounds of chopped grain on an acre. An ordinary grain drill will sow this mixture. As soon as the weeds and volunteer crop is a foot high cut with a mower and leave the cuttings on the ground. Do not pasture the first year. Repeated cuttings with a mower will prevent the weeds from going to seed and also encourage the clover to branch out.

M.A.C. S. A. BEDFORD.

OLD COINS

Could you inform me if there is any value in old coins? I have one dated 1687, a three cent piece. I do not know if it is an English piece or not, as I cannot make out what is printed on it. On one side is a woman's head and around it these words: Dei Gratia, Jacobus II. On the other side in the centre is III. with a crown at the top, and around the outside these words: M.A.G., B.R. Fra. Et H.I.B. Rex. 1687. Will you let me know if there is any value to this coin?—G. K.

Ans.—This is a three penny piece of James the Second of England. We imagine you have misquoted the letters and abbreviations about the edge. They probably are: Rex Brit. Fra et Hib. 1687, which read with the words on the other side, "Dei Gratia Jacobus II." mean "James the Second, by the grace of God, King of Britain, France and Ireland." The value of the coin depends to a large extent on whether or not it is milled on the edge, that is whether or not it has the fine grooves or indentations around the edge. Coins of this period were made with both smooth and milled edges, the smooth kind being the most rare and valuable. Would advise you to send a rubbing of this coin to some concern making a specialty of old coins. If you would send such rubbing to "Numismatic," an old coin journal published at Monroe, Michigan, you would probably learn definitely what it is worth.

RACK LIFTING DEVICE

I notice in a recent issue that a reader is asking for a device to load and unload basket racks. I have such a device.

Make Them Sound



A lame horse is a dead loss. Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swollen Joints and Bony Growths won't cure themselves. Yet you can cure these troubles and make your lame horse sound with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

just as thousands have done, and are doing today.

In the 40 years that this world's famous remedy has been on the market, Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars to horse owners.

Mounds, P.O., Olds, Alta.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a number of years with great success, and I think it can't be beaten as an all-around stable liniment for Kicks, Strains, Swelling of all kinds, Ringbone and Spavin".

ARTHUR FLETCHER.

No telling when you will need it. Get a bottle now—\$1—6 for \$5.

Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at your druggists or write us

Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Essexburg Falls, Vt.

It is built in this way: Four posts 14 feet long are set 3½ feet in the ground at such distance apart that they form the four corners of a rectangular area 15 feet by 12 feet. Tie the posts together on the long side, at the top and half-way from the ground. Brace each set of posts diagonally from the ground line to the top of posts. Tie the end posts at the top, tie also diagonally. Secure two very straight poles, 6 inches in diameter and 14 feet long to use as rollers on top of the frame just made. On one end of each roller securely fasten two pieces about 3 inches in diameter and 11 feet long, or long enough so that a man can reach the ends from the ground. These pieces are for turning the rollers. Fasten two ropes on each roller, each rope three feet from the end of roller, and have a hook in the loose end of each rope. To take the rack off simply drive the wagon under this de-

HAD LAME BACK

Was Almost Unable To Move.

Two Boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. M. B. Cairns, Upham, N.B., writes: "I feel it my duty to drop you a few lines to let you know what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I had such a Lame Back that I was almost unable to move, and my kidneys were in an awful condition."

"After taking two boxes of Doan's Pills I was completely cured and feel as well as I ever did."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all Kidney Troubles. They begin by expelling all the poisonous matter from the kidneys, and then heal the delicate membranes and make their action regular and natural.

Doan's Kidney Pills are entirely vegetable, and may be safely taken by young and old.

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

When ordering direct, specify "Doan's"

vice, hook the ropes to the top boards or to the frame and twist the rollers. The rack is lifted in less time than it takes to tilt it. A ten-year-old boy by using this device can load and unload a rack with ease that is hard work for three men.

Alta. A. L. DICKENS.

SHEEP EATING WEEDS

Will sheep eat ragweed and Herrick? If not, what is best way to get rid of these plants if ground is too rough to be plowed?—A. F.

Ans.—Sheep will eat ragweed, but, like every other particular animal, will not do so when plenty of preferable food is available, such as good clover, grasses, etc. Herrick, or wild mustard, is not freely eaten by sheep. By sowing grass seeds and obtaining good sod, the mustard will give very little trouble. If for any reason it is found impossible to get a sufficiently thick and even sod to keep down the mustard, the annual crop can be destroyed, and seeding prevented, by spraying with bluestone 10 pounds to the barrel of water, and a barrel of mixture to the acre, applied with a special sprayer.

SIX PER CENT SECURITIES

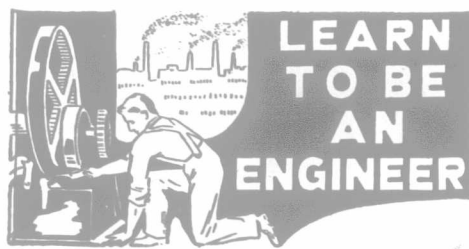
Will you give me a list of securities, Canadian or others, over which I could spread say \$30,000, and secure without risk a return of 6 per cent., or more if possible? I hope soon to retire, have this amount to invest and would like to put it into securities that would return a sure 6 per cent. without any trouble on my part.—A. S. T.

Ans.—Probably the best thing for you to do would be to place this money through some reliable financial agent or broker. We would not care to advise what particular line of investment you should take up. Railway, municipal or industrial bonds are a good form of investment where one does not wish to be troubled looking after the business. Some of these pay 6 per cent. per annum or better and some pay less. Another safe form of investment is first mortgages on land. There are a number of reliable loan companies that handle clients' investments, at a small annual charge and as a rule 6 per cent. or better can be secured. A good active stock also is a safe investment and possesses the quality of being readily turned into cash. In making an investment consider the soundness of the security offered the marketability of the investment, the dividend paid and the manner in which it is paid.

WHO OWNS HAY?

Cut hay on homestead land, which was taken up, but the homesteader was not living on the place. After I cut and raked the hay another homesteader came and hauled it away, but did not say anything to me. He now claims that the homesteader who owned that quarter gave him permission to cut the hay. Can I claim the hay, or was I wrong in cutting on homestead land?—M. G. W.

Ans.—Neither party has any right to the hay. The dispute practically amounts to a quarrel between two thieves, unless of course, one of the parties had the consent of the owner of the land to take the hay, in which case he would be the person entitled to it.



LEARN TO BE AN ENGINEER

Complete outfit of instruction on Stationary Engineering given you by mail at your own home. Learn in your spare time. Special instruction also in Traction Engineering, Gas and Gasoline, Marine and Locomotive Engineering. We guarantee to fit you for any examination for Government license. Free booklet on request. Write today. Courses also in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Beginners' Course, Matriculation, Teachers' Certificate, Civil Service, Mechanical Drawing, Agriculture, Stock Raising, Poultry Raising and 100 other subjects.

Canadian Correspondence College, Limited Dept. F. Toronto, Canada

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

HORSE LACKS SEXUAL DESIRE

A stallion six years old, seems to have lost erectional power and sexual desire. He is thin, but not poor; has swelling in hind legs. He eats heartily, but doesn't seem to drink as much water as he should; has been washed and kept clean. Has bred only fifteen mares this season. We have him for our own use and all mares are sound and healthy. We work him on the farm. He has no blemishes or unsound parts that we know of.—M. D. E.

Ans.—From your description of the case it appears that the horse has not been ailing lately, neither is he sick at the present time, but as you state he is thin. From this we infer that he is simply run down, possibly from overwork. If your conclusion is correct, this alone would account for his lack of sexual desire. While work in a moderate degree is beneficial for stallions, they should not be worked too hard, or bad results may follow. We advise you to give him just enough work to exercise him well, and feed him well on good, nourishing food. Be careful not to over-feed. See that he is well-groomed daily. Get the following prescription filled by your druggist and give two table-spoonsful in a pint of cold water as a drench, or mixed with his grain three times a day: Tincture of iron, 16 ounces; tincture of gentian, 8 ounces; liquor strychnine, 2 ounces; water to make 32 ounces. When the medicine is all used, discontinue for a week; then commence again with the same dose as before, if found necessary. This treatment may be kept up for two months, or, until improvement is manifest.

After effect of lymphangitis. I have a driving horse five years old, that had lymphangitis last winter and since then puffs up in one hind fetlock, joint goes down in the day time when working and puffs at night. Walking about in the pasture will keep it down. I have fed him saltpetre cream of tartar and coppers without much results.—SUBSCRIBER.

AFTER EFFECT OF LYMPHANGITIS

Ans.—There is a structural change in the tissues of the leg as a result of the attack of lymphangitis. The circulation is slower in the affected limb, hence the dropsical swelling after a rest. At this stage medicines do very little good. Perhaps the best results are obtained from the use of an elastic bandage applied to the leg over night. The bandage should not be put on too tight, just enough to give gentle pressure. When taken off the leg may be rubbed for a few minutes. A horse so affected should always be kept in a loose box. Great care must be exercised regarding his diet, especially if the horse is to have a day or two of idleness. His grain allowance should be reduced, and bran mashes substituted for at least one meal on each day he is resting. One attack of lymphangitis predisposes to other attacks.

May be tuberculosis. Cow has a cough and always has had. When taken off the leg may be rubbed for a few minutes. A horse so affected should always be kept in a loose box. Great care must be exercised regarding his diet, especially if the horse is to have a day or two of idleness. His grain allowance should be reduced, and bran mashes substituted for at least one meal on each day he is resting. One attack of lymphangitis predisposes to other attacks.

MAY BE TUBERCULOSIS

Ans.—You had better have the tuberculin test applied to your cow. Her symptoms point strongly to tuberculosis. Your local veterinary surgeon would apply the test.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION IN OX

Have an ox which passes quite a lot of wind and will keep it up for hours at a time; is worse on warm days. Eats well but keeps poor. At intervals he seems to strain himself to endeavor to pass the wind, and quite often a slimy matter will issue. Might add that one of my neighbors described him as a "strained ox." What is wrong and what is best to do for him?—W. W.

Ans.—In the first place this ox should have the tuberculin test applied by a qualified veterinary surgeon. If the ox re-acts to the test you must be guided by the veterinarian's advice. If he proves to be free from tuberculosis we must conclude that he is suffering from

Let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) from your druggist and give it to you (free) to prove its great value.

Psychine is the greatest vitality builder of the age.

For thirty years Psychine has been curing almost every disease that is due to run-down vitality.

Hundreds of thousands have used Psychine with wonderful beneficial results.

We have received thousands of unsolicited testimonials from people whom Psychine has cured, of in many cases, hopeless ailments.

There are still thousands of people suffering from disease, however, whom Psychine can benefit.

There are still thousands who are trying to cure themselves by wrong methods, who are using dangerous and hurtful medicines.

There are still thousands who are gradually losing their vitality—from whose body the necessary resisting power to disease is slowly but surely slipping away.

There are still those who soon will hear the dread "call in the night" if they do not take prompt action.

To these we have the above message, viz.: "Let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from your druggist and give it to you, free, to prove its great value."

That 50-cent bottle of Psychine will tell you more powerfully than mere words can how tremendously beneficial Psychine will be for you.

It will give you an unmistakable indication of its wonderful power to renew the bodily vitality, to strengthen the phagocytes (the white corpuscles), the policemen or scavengers of the body.

The Surgical Department of the Japanese Army, in the Japo-Russian war, first drew the attention of the scientific world to the function of the white corpuscles of the blood or phagocytes.

Foreign medical men were astounded to see Japanese soldiers with wounds that had not been cleansed or dressed for days, that were apparently dirty, ill-kept, and altogether unsanitary.

Yet these dirty wounds healed marvellously; no army the world had ever known had such a wonderful record

for the recovery of their wounded as the Japanese army.

And all because the Japanese knew how to let the white corpuscles cure.

There are two kinds of corpuscles in your blood, you know, red and white.

The red carry nutrition, the white are the policemen or scavengers of the body.

Whenever a disease germ enters the body, these white corpuscles attack and literally eat it.

A wound that attracts disease germs from the air is cleansed and healed by billions of phagocytes, or white corpuscles, devouring these unwelcome disease germs.

Any disease can be cured by these white corpuscles if they be in sufficient number or strong enough to attack and devour the germs that cause the disease.

If they are not in sufficient numbers or strength, then the disease germs eat them and disease claims the body.

That's the cause of every disease to which humanity is heir.

For centuries the cure of disease has been by means of herbs—nature's remedies.

It is only within recent times that we have come to know how these herbs act.

Now scientists tell us they increase the strength and numbers of the white corpuscles or phagocytes.

In Psychine we have some of the most healing and beneficial herbs in the world, herbs that increase and strengthen the white corpuscles.

From Arabia comes one herb, from South America another, China and Japan produce a third, while the jungle of India yields a fourth.

All these herbs are recognized by the medical profession as being the most beneficial to health that they know.

That's why Psychine, in the third of a century it has been made, has cured hundreds of thousands of people who suffered from the following diseases:

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

That's why we believe it will be beneficial to you.

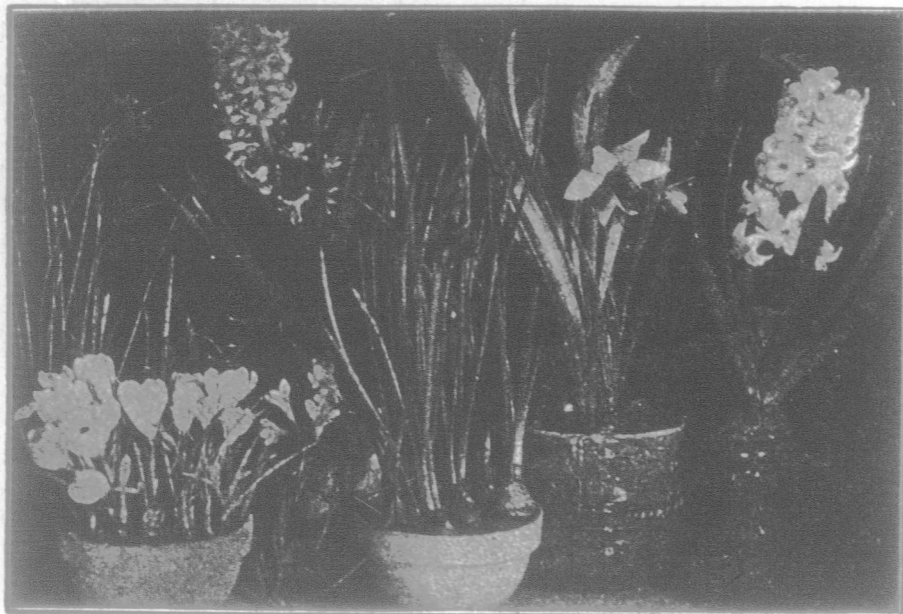
Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us, and we'll give you an order on your druggist (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

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. T. 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.



Winter Beauties For House Culture And the Grandest of Spring Gardens

ORDER NOW your Bulbs and Bulbous Plants if you are to get the very finest results in **YOUR HOME** during the Winter, and **OUT OF DOORS** as soon as the earth has cast its snow mantle. Get our Catalogue of the finest guaranteed strains of Tulips, Scillas Siberica, Hyacinths, Narcissi, Lillies (including the Chinese Sacred Lily), Anemones, Freesias, Crocus and Snowdrops, etc.

These Specialties must be secured this Fall. They cannot be obtained in the spring.

Your name will also be added to our mailing list for 1911 catalogue of Selected Seeds for Western Canada.

Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
WINNIPEG, CANADA Limited.



Never again need your baking or roasting worry you.

Never again—after you have labored over a fine batch of biscuit or a delicate pie crust—need you fear that it may be spoiled in the oven.

Never again need you get anything less than **best results**.

The Wonderful Oxford Economizer

found only on Gurney Oxford Stoves and Ranges—**guarantees** good cooking.

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NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

The Gurney Foundry Company, Ltd.

500 King St. West

Toronto,
Canada.



some disease of the digestive system, probably chronic indigestion with its attendant train of complications. Commence treatment by administering from two to three pints of raw linseed oil—dose according to the size of ox. Add to the oil three ounces of oil of turpentine; shake well, and drench slowly. When the oil has ceased to operate, give mixed with damp chop or mash three times a day, one-half ounce doses of hyposulphite of soda. Continue this medicine for ten days, then give the following powder for two weeks: powdered mux vomica, four ounces; powdered gentian, six ounces; powdered wood charcoal, eight ounces; common salt, eight ounces. Mix well and give four tablespoonsful at a dose. Do not over-feed on bulky or coarse feed.

STALLION TROUBLES

Clydesdale stallion, nine years old, broken to harness, worked a little in the spring, put out to pasture about the middle of June, only served twelve mares or so this season, worked a little in haying and harvest. He is only in fair keeping trim, although well taken care of. In starting to work, for the first couple of hours he works splendidly. After that he seems to lose strength and can scarcely walk, or walks as though his legs were too heavy. At no time is he kept working more than three or four hours. Has a good fitting collar; breathes heavily (not like the heaves), and drinks a great deal of water. After working he stands for a length of time in the stable without eating; seems to be too tired to eat. Last spring his penis was in a bad state. Dirty, yellow and black scabs (some as large as marbles) came out all over it. I thoroughly cleaned it different times, but I see that he is as bad as ever again. After being in the stable for a while his legs all get a sort of an itchy scale on them, and he bites and tears them with his teeth and scrapes his legs together. This horse throws good stock, but I see there is spring horse colt of his get, whose penis has the same kind of scabs on it. Do you consider this a safe horse to breed from? He is not a very safe horse to leave idle for any length of time, as he is inclined to be ugly with the teeth. I intend to work him this winter, so would be pleased if you would give me your opinion through the columns of THE ADVOCATE.—A. W. P.

Ans.—From the symptoms given we are of the opinion that your horse has a diseased heart, which would account for his great lassitude after only slight exertion. It is extremely doubtful if medicine will benefit him; but you may try a course of tonic treatment for a few weeks. If you notice an improvement in his condition the medicine may be continued after one week's intermission, as each bottle of medicine is finished. Tincture of iron, eight ounces; tincture of gentian, six ounces; liquor strychnine, two ounces. Dose, two tablespoonsful in one-half pint of cold water as a drench, or mixed with his grain three times a day. The condition of his penis is the result of infection, brought about probably by serving a mare having a vaginal discharge, or by careless handling by the attendant. The delicate skin covering the organ is easily abraded, and through the abrasions, no matter how slight they may be, germs enter and infection follows. The treatment is extreme cleanliness. The parts should be cleansed with a weak creolin solution—a tablespoonful of creolin to two quarts of warm soft water—then the following lotion applied with a piece of clean cloth three times a day: Liquor acetate of lead, one ounce; boiled soft water—allowed to cool before use—one quart. If he recovers sufficient to become useful as a work horse we advise castration as a remedy for his ugliness. The condition of the colt's penis is only a coincidence, and may be treated as advised for the horse. Many draft stallions are affected with eczema of the legs. The easiest way to afford relief is by clipping the hair off the legs, then scrub them well with soft soap and warm water to loosen the scales. When the legs have been well-rubbed dry with a cloth, the following solution may be applied with a corn brush, vigorously: Creolin, four ounces; formalin, one ounce; soft water, four quarts. The

A Case Of "Wooden Leg"

Would you hire a man with a wooden leg? Hardly! A wooden leg is a poor substitute for real leg power. You would want a man with two good legs—full leg power—no substitutes.

Disks and other contraptions in common cream separators are like wooden legs—they are mere substitutes for lack of skimming force resulting from a wrong principle of construction. A properly built separator produces plenty of skimming force to do the work without disks or other substitutes. Claims that contraptions are needed in modern machines are disproved by the fact that

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

contain neither disks nor other complications, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as common machines. Wash many times easier and wear several times longer in consequence. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sell.



30 Yrs
Write for Catalogue No. 186
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRTS

This guarantee seal is on the certificate attached to each H.B.K. Buckskin Shirt.
Buttons sewed on by hand—can't come off.
Buttonholes bar tacked—can't break. Seams all double stitched and anchored—can't rip.

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

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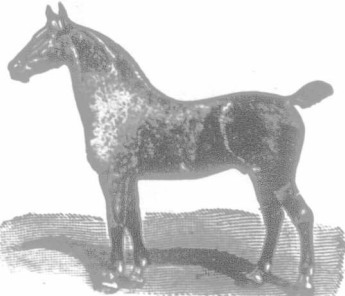
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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

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

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

SLOCAN PARK

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.

Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT

H.B.K. BRAND

Patent Ripless Gloves

are made for hard wear. Practically everlasting. No seams inside to hurt the hands, and they are

GUARANTEED NOT TO RIP

Invest \$1.50 and Get The Farmer's Advocate

scrubbing should be done once a week. The medicine may be continued every evening until the case improves satisfactorily, but should be withheld for a few days occasionally.

GOSSIP

PROVIDE SCRATCHING LITTER

See that a liberal supply of scratching litter is provided for the chickens this winter. To have poultry digging around daily in their own damp droppings endangers their health, is disgusting, and does not make for best results in egg production.

AMERICAN ABERDEEN ANGUS HERD BOOK OFF THE PRESS

Members of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association are advised that Volume 19 of the Herdbook has just come from the press, and is now ready for distribution. A large edition has been printed in order that every member will be able to secure a copy. The price to members is \$1, express or postage prepaid, and to non-members \$3, express or postage prepaid. Volume 19 contains 12,000 pedigrees, and is very completely indexed, including a list of all members up to date, arranged alphabetically, and by states, as well as by counties. The actual cost of the book in large quantities is \$1.60 per volume, the amount is about \$2. Thus one can readily see the association quotes the herdbook at just half the actual cost. A few complete sets can be furnished at \$1 per volume. Send your order by return mail in order that you may not be disappointed. The association has still a number of copies of the revised edition of "Supremacy of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle," and will send a copy to anyone upon request. The secretary is Chas. Gray, 817 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

QUALIFIED VETS

The registrar of the Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan, J. J. Murrison, sends the following names of veterinarians qualified to practice in the province, which list arrived too late for insertion in the advertisement of the association on another page: Hugh L. Dixon, Moose Jaw; H. J. Gordon, Fillmore; Henry Garrett, Regina; G. W. Jemison, Maple Creek; Stephen Knight, Moose Jaw; R. La Pointe, Morse; J. S. McIntyre, Yorkton; W. E. Schuman, Wilkie and Geo. S. Thornewill, Brownlee.

SASKATCHEWAN FARM BULLETIN

Bulletins Nos. 19 and 20 of the department of agriculture of Saskatchewan, have been issued. Bulletin No. 19 contains those portions of the annual report of the department for 1909, which are of interest to farmers. A few of the subjects covered are fairs and institutes, inquiry into live stock interests, creamery and poultry data, and a discussion of the harvest help question. This bulletin also contains a number of the addresses delivered by experts at recent provincial gatherings.

Bulletin No. 20 contains the estimated yield of grain crops by crop districts, a summary of which is given in another column. Either or both of these bulletins may be obtained free by addressing a postal card to the department of agriculture at Regina, also Bulletin No. 18, in which the question of the soil packer and its use is fully discussed.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND IN ENGLAND

Records of recent sales of real estate in agricultural districts of England, as published in the *British Live Stock Journal* give an indication as to the prices at present ruling for agricultural land in the old country. A farm of 221 acres in Lincolnshire sold for \$34,500, or at the rate of \$164 per acre. Dairy and grazing farms in Surrey, near London, with an acreage of 514, sold for \$63,266, or \$123 per acre. The

EATON'S FOR UNEXCELLED FUR VALUES



16-1050. WESTERN SABLE EMPIRE MUFF

Made of choicest grade full furred skins only. Made on large-sized block over light weight down bed. Lined with best quality black satin and finished with wrist cord. See picture above. This muff is a value record with us, and we strongly urge you to order early, as when present stock is sold it will be impossible to repeat within several dollars of the price. Extra special EATON value at \$5.00

This is just an inkling of the Fur values shown in the Eaton Fall and Winter Catalogue. You will find it a real pleasure in selecting your furs from this Catalogue and, besides getting best quality and very newest designs, the Eaton price always means a saving on every purchase.

THE EATON FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE

If you have not received your copy of the Eaton Catalogue write TO-DAY. A post card will do, and a catalogue will be sent you by return mail, free of charge.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

MAKE FARMING PAY

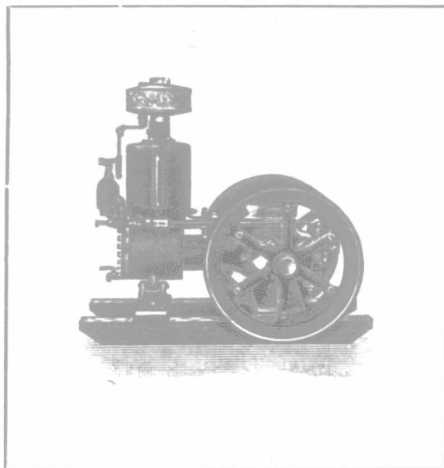
To make farming pay big profits in this fertile West all that is necessary is a thorough knowledge of agriculture. The trained farmer who understands all about farming methods beats out his neighbors. It's the extra five bushels per acre that count. We teach Farming Methods by Mail—the methods that enabled the Indian Head Experimental Farm to get as high as 54 bushels of wheat per acre this summer. You can study at home with personal supervision by mail.

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OF WESTERN CANADA, LIMITED
212 ROOKERY BUILDING - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Power for Fall Plowing and Threshing

THE CELEBRATED

"Flour City" Gasoline Tractor
Twice Gold Medal Winner.



The ENGINE for GENERAL WORK around the farm for fall and winter is the "FAMOUS STICKNEY"—for eight years the leader. Why? Because it has more points of merit than others and gives no trouble to its owner.

The Canadian Air Motor Power Mill is still the cheapest of all powers for the farmers.

Our Lines of Well Drills and Augers are the largest in Canada. They are in great demand and are big money makers. An excellent line for an enterprising man to take up just now.

Catalogues describing the above on application; also our Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Tanks, Troughs and Aymer Scales. Write us today.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Ltd.

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The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

WANTED—Good farm, from owner only. State price and description. Address Wilms, Box 754, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Old English sheep dog; 14 months; also 2 bitch pups. Bred from winners. Hatfield, Norwood P. O., Man.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

PEDIGREED DUBOC JERSEY HOGS for sale. Male and female. J. T. McFee, Headingley, Man.

FARM HELP of every description supplied. Red River Valley Employment Agency, 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Phone 7752.

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

FOR SALE—A few good stocks of first-class Italian bees, in new eight-frame Langstroth hives. Also some R. C. R. I. Red Cockerels and Pullets. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

FATHER AND SON (father carpenter) want homesteads in district where farmers would break and seed in return for labor. Apply W. Sargeant, Tyndall, Man.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Man and wife want situation on farm for the year. Both fully experienced; three years Manitoba farms. Two children. Wages accordingly. Stone, McKenzie, Manitoba.

PERSONS HAVING WASTE SPACE in cellars, outhouses or stables can make \$15 to \$30 per week growing mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Now is the best time to plant. For full particulars and illustrated booklet write Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

FOR SALE—Five hundred head of sheep, cross bred Shropshire on Merino, \$6.50 per head. Can be seen any time at Glenbow, which is eighteen miles west of Calgary, on main line of C. P. R. Address C. R. de la Vergue, Glenbow, Alta. Local and long distance telephone.

ENGINE FOR SALE—We have ready for delivery several Portable and Traction engines, simple and compound, 16 to 26 horsepower, rebuilt and in first-class order. Will sell much less than their value. Address P. O. Box 41, or The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co., Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg.

VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS sunshine, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunderstorms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 34 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply Beadwell & Biscoe, Comox, B. C.

WANTED BY RESPONSIBLE YOUNG MAN good farm, stock and implements preferred. Must be on easy terms. Sam Sibbern, No. 3 Fire Hall, Winnipeg, Man.

SELF-SUPPORTING HOMES in the glorious fruit district of southern British Columbia for \$10 cash and \$10 monthly, without interest. Annual profits \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. Orchard, garden, poultry, scenery, hunting, fishing, boating; delightful warm climate; church, school, post office, store, big saw-mill; daily trains; close to markets; unlimited demand for products. Write quick for maps photos, free information. West Kootenay Fruit Land Company, Dept. O, Drawer 1087, Nelson, B. C.

GROW APPLES AND GROW RICH—Ten acres in British Columbia finest fruit-growing district, will support a family in comfort; prize fruit, enormous crops; highest prices; big profits; \$200 to \$500 per acre; established settlements, no isolation, plenty good neighbors; best transportation; good markets; grand scenery, hunting, fishing, shooting, school, church, stores, post office, hotel, daily trains, splendid climate, fine summers, mild winters, high winds and low temperatures unknown; prices right; easy terms. Proofs, plans and particulars, Fruitvale, Limited, 47 Ward Street, Nelson, B. C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND—For sale, this beautiful residential property and good farm, 160 acres, Cowichan district; 1 1/2 miles from station; 55 acres cleared, part under cultivation and part rough pasture; 1 1/2 acres bearing orchard; good garden with strawberries, etc. Comfortable nine-roomed dwelling, prettily situated, overlooking lake on property, spring water laid into house; 2 barns, pig house, 5 large poultry houses, incubator house, granary, tool house and other outbuildings. Boat and boat house go with the place; splendid shooting and fishing. Some good timber on property. Price, \$13,500. Stock, poultry, implements, etc., could be taken at a valuation, if desired. Address Owner, "Lakeview Farm," Westholme, B. C.

ENGLISHMAN FARMING IN AMERICA must sell his two farms. One 67 acres, suitable fruit, dairying, poultry or general farming. Comfortable eight-roomed house. Substantial barn, 70 x 35 feet; ample outbuildings. Early land; orchards producing 80 barrels of high class apples, besides pears, plums, cherries, etc. Beautiful, healthy country. All conveniences near. Sure crops. Good cash markets for everything. Hay now, \$16.00; eggs, 35c.; butter, 35c., etc. Price \$2,500. Other farm, 250 acres. Good every way. Two-roomed house, furnace heated. Two big barns, etc. Orchards, 300 barrels apples. Fine views, spring watered pastures wood, timber. Investigation invited. Cost of inspection paid to purchaser. Price \$8,500, including stock, crops, implements, lot of household furniture. Chas. Elvin, Winthrop, Maine, U. S. A.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, young and old; also Pitt Games and Canaries. Prices reasonable. F. Hills, Box 6, Kennedy, Sask.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte and White Leghorn cockerels; vigorous stock, from the best laying strains, \$2.50 each. Order now. L. F. Solly, Westholme, Vancouver Island.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. J. A. Surprenant, St. Pierre, Man.

MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM, breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, S.-C. Brown Leghorns, winners of four championships. Best and largest stock in the West. Orders now booked for fall delivery. Prices, \$2.00 each upwards. Address Joseph Shackleton, Olds, Alberta. Box 268

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES 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.

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

H. C. GRAHAM, "Lea Park," Kitscoty, Alta., Scotch Collies and Yorkshires for sale.

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

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

HEREFORDS—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHEPHERD PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**FARMER'S
ADVOCATE**

The Best Advertising Medium
The Leading Family Journal
The Only Agricultural Medium
Printed in 2 Colors in the West

represents about twenty years' purchase. An estate of 1,034 acres near Cheltenham in Gloucestershire, including 215 acres of woodland, made \$53,500, or \$51 per acre. An estate near Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, of 1,113 acres, including three excellent wold farms, with houses, cottages and farm buildings, made \$115,826 or \$104 per acre. An estate in Cheshire of 1,105 acres consisting of four dairy farms, a small holding and building sites, sold for the large sum of \$306,600, or \$277 per acre. The proximity to large populations and the inclusion of building land account for the high price in this instance. An estate in Breconshire, Wales, of 1,829 acres, made \$133,833, or \$73 per acre, the price representing thirty years' purchase of the rental value. Finally may be cited the case of five farms in Buckinghamshire, the smallest being of 173 and the largest of 354 acres, with rents varying from \$5 to \$6.25 per acre. The prices realized ranged from \$63 to \$131 per acre and the number of years' purchase from 15 to 18. In comparing the price of land in England and Canada it must be remembered that rates and taxes in the older country are high and represent a heavy item in the expenses of farming.

BRETT OFFERS SHORTHORNS

Among the advertisements in this issue is one from Paul M. Brett & Sons, in which some of his choice Shorthorn cattle are offered for sale. Those who are acquainted with Shorthorn history in Western Canada or follow the awards at the big shows, know that anything that Mr. Brett sells is worth the price. His herd has won numerous prizes against the strongest competition in America during recent years. Only choice breeding stock are kept. Besides, an effort is made to breed from milking strains. In short, he has stock fit to go to any big herd in Canada, or to form satisfactory foundations for those who wish to start in a modest way along proper lines. The size of Mr. Brett's herd makes it necessary to dispose of several head before winter sets in. Correspondence will be attended to promptly. Visitors are always made welcome, and if a letter or card is sent a rig will meet the train.

Mr. Brett also has made creditable wins in Clydesdale horses. Among his stallions the best at last season's shows were Trojan and Baron of Edenwold. His females also are of prize-winning quality.

KELSO RAM SALES

The annual ram sale at Kelso, the chief annual sheep sale in Great Britain, was held on September 9. There were 2,457 rams catalogued, of which 1,038 were Border Leicesters, 383 half-breds, and 1,036 Downs—a total slightly in excess of last year's figures. Trade was good, and a ready demand was encountered for first quality sheep. The highest price paid was £160, given by Hon. A. J. Balfour, for a Border Leicester. Other high prices for Leicesters were £100, £105, £65, £75, £85, £50, etc. The highest price paid for a Down was £30, given for an Oxford. Hampshires sold around £12 and £15. Sales on the whole average better than last year.

HANDLING DRIFTING SOILS

Professor J. H. Shepperd, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, writing on soil drifting in a recent issue of an American farm paper, says: I have just returned from a 40-mile automobile ride through one of the drifting regions of the state. They have just had a violent series of windstorms and what soil will blow and what won't blow are pretty well set off. Old land, that is, land which has been cropped regularly with small grains for years, with no manuring, had blown badly. Such land cropped to potatoes the past season was drifting the worst of any to be seen. Next to it in drifting was land which had been cropped to small grain for years without a change and which had been fallowed. Similar land which had been fall-plowed had also blown badly. Constantly cropped land had drifted in many cases even when spring-plowed. Manured land did not drift so badly, even when it had been regularly cropped to small grain for years, but it blew considerably—rental being \$6 per acre, the price paid

**CORRUGATED
IRON**

**Galvanized, Rust Proof
Made from very finest
sheets, absolutely free
from defects.**

Each sheet is pressed, not rolled, corrugations therefore fit accurately without waste. Any desired size or gauge, straight or curved.

LOW PRICES—PROMPT SHIPMENT

**Metallic Roofing Co.,
LIMITED**
Manufacturers
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(47)

Western Canada Factory
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Steamship Passengers

SAILING FROM
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Book your Rail Passage via
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**GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM**

The Double Track Route in connection with Lehigh Valley

**3 Through Trains 3
Daily**

Scenic Beauty, Smooth Roadbed, Polite Employees and Special Attention given Steamship Passengers. We represent all Steamship Lines and Cook's Tours. All information cheerfully given, reservations made and tickets issued.

A. E. DUFF, General Agent, Pass. Dept.
260 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG.
PHONE MAIN 7098

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.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

LEASING OF LANDS

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

REPEATED

HOW TO MAKE A SHIRT

Procure 3½ yards **BEST MATERIAL** obtainable. This quantity will make the shirt **ROOMY, COMFORTABLE** and **EASY TO WORK IN**.

Sew all buttons on **BY HAND** so they **CANNOT COME OFF**. **BAR-TACK** all **BUTTON HOLES**, then they **CANNOT BREAK**. **DOUBLE STITCH AND ANCHOR** all seams so they cannot rip. The result will be a truly well-made shirt. It is cheaper, easier and better, however, to **BUY** the



which is made on the above principles.

THE H.B.K. BRAND BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT is a special line and has attached to it a **GUARANTEE BOND**, guaranteeing the shirt **WILL NOT RIP**. Dealers are instructed to replace without any charge to you any **H.B.K. BRAND BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT WHICH RIPS**.



Sold by leading dealers throughout Canada.

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

Shirtmakers to **The Workingman.**

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

enough in most cases to ruin the crop. Corn land did not drift much except where other badly drifting soil blew across it. Drifting seems to be contagious, and when blowing dirt passes over a piece of land the soil thus trespassed upon joins in the mad rush before the gale. Grass land, timothy and clover, which had been plowed up and cropped, had not drifted to any appreciable extent even in the second season after the grass had been plowed up, and brome grass was not touched by the winds even on the lightest soils the first season following the breaking of the sod. I shall be surprised if brome grass will not be found immune to blowing the second season also, and nearly immune the third year after the sod is turned over. Farmers are afraid to sow brome grass, though, as they have had a sad experience in getting quack grass with their brome grass seed. Our pure seed law should remedy that condition, but farmers will have to be certain of it, as they cannot afford to get that pest into their land. On the demonstration farms we have adopted the practice of sowing five to six pounds of timothy seed with each grain crop. These timothy roots do not get extensive, particularly on land fall-plowed, but they prove quite a help. It is an inexpensive process, since that amount of seed costs only from 15 to 25 cents per acre. Land which has winter rye growing on it cannot drift on account of the crop holding it, and hence is immune to blowing. Taking stock then after this inventory of inspection what do we have to ward off drifting? 1, grass roots; 2, winter rye; 3, spring plowing; 4, corn land with its stalks; 5, manuring; 6, sowing timothy with the grain annually.

That list reads like a mixed system of cropping is required and the keeping of live stock a necessity, does it not? I say so much the better for the country, for such a system of cropping is the only permanent one for any part of this country. A number of cropping plans can be built up from that list of wind-resisting items. For example, the following should do reasonably well at least:

Wheat; clover and timothy; wheat; wheat on spring plowing; corn (manured).

Another plan would be: Wheat; clover and timothy; wheat; barley on spring plowing; winter rye; corn (manured).

Constant watching and quick application of strawy manure whenever signs of drifting appear will go far toward warding off this trouble. In the sandy sections where drifting causes the trouble destroying brome grass sod is not difficult like it is on heavy land.

SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP SALES

Auction sales of purebred and grade sheep are being held this month under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association. At Saskatoon, on October 18, and at Regina on October 21 at 1.30 p. m. each day, choice specimens will be knocked down to the highest bidder. Every farmer should read the advertisement on another page and try to arrange to attend the sale and make a purchase. Rules of the sale and catalog can be had by writing the secretary at Regina.

FILTRATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

The quality of water for human consumption depends upon the polluting and purifying influences to which it has been subjected before reaching the consumer. It is well known that the general health of a community using a sewage polluted water gradually falls lower and lower, and the death-rate increases proportionately. Of the diseases most frequently following the use of an impure water, typhoid fever holds, at the present day, the most prominent position in the public eye. It is a curious fact, as yet unexplained, that the change from an impure water to a pure supply diminishes the sickness and death rate, not only from typhoid fever, but also from tuberculosis, pneumonia and other serious diseases. It is also a fact that in certain cities using a sewage polluted water the death rate from typhoid fever is many times more than that for cities using a filtered water supply taken from the same source.

Each grate bar has three sides—long wear

When only *one* side of a grate bar is continually next to the fire all the wear is concentrated on that one side. The life of the grate bar is thus naturally just *one-third* as long as when the wear is distributed on three sides.

That explains why Sunshine grates have *three lives*. Each of the four grate bars has *three sides*. Each time the ashes are "rocked down" (no shaking with Sunshine) the side next to the fire can be changed. Thus the life of the grates is greatly prolonged.

When desired, the heavy bull dog teeth on the grates will seize hold of clinkers, grind them up, and drop the particles into the ash-pan.

Buy the Sunshine—the durable, convenient, economical furnace, guaranteed by largest furnace makers in British Empire.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

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

The Range With A Reputation

You don't want to buy a range every day, or every year, but when you do, the *Great Majestic Range* is worthy of your most careful consideration. It is a range with a reputation, built on honor of the best materials, and while the first cost may be more than some others, it outwears three ordinary ranges; this, and its fuel saving, baking and water heating qualities make it the cheapest in the end.

The *Majestic* is the only range made entirely of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like Steel—Malleable iron can't break. *Majestic* Ranges have absolutely air tight joints like an engine boiler, because they are put together with rivets, and they stay air tight, because neither heat or cold can open them.

The *Majestic* is lined with pure asbestos board, ¼ inch thick, covered with an iron grate and it's put there to stay—you can see it. This assures a steady, even, perfect baking heat and saves fully one-half your fuel.

A Perfect Baker **The Great and Grand MAJESTIC Malleable and Charcoal Iron RANGE** **A Fuel Saver**

The reservoir is all copper and heats like a tea kettle through a copper pocket, stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It boils 15 gallons of water in a very few minutes and by turning a lever the frame—and reservoir—move away from the fire. This feature is patented and is used only in the *Majestic*.

All doors drop down and form perfect and rigid shelves. Malleable iron oven racks slide out automatically, holding anything they contain. The open end ash pan does away with the shoveling of ashes out of ash pit. The ventilated ash pit prevents the floor from catching on fire and the ash cap catches the ashes that would otherwise fall to the floor.

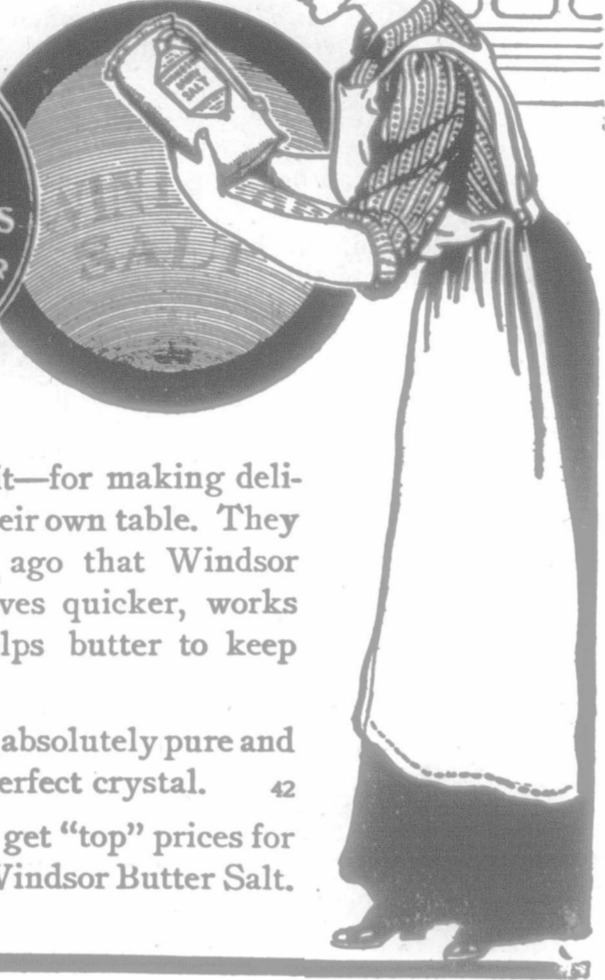
No springs anywhere to weaken, or get out of order. It is the best range at any price—a range with a reputation and it should be in your kitchen. It is for sale by the best dealers in nearly every county in forty states. If you don't know who sells them in your vicinity, write us and we will send you our book, *Range Comparison*. Everyone who is thinking of buying a new range should first read this booklet. **Majestic Manufacturing Co., Dept. 37 St. Louis, Mo.**

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every farmer's wife knows



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Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal. 42

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.

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Generally speaking, there are two methods in use for the filtration of public water supplies. They are known as the "Slow Sand" filtration and "Mechanical" filtration. In the former type, the water filters through beds of sand and gravel at varying rates of from two to five million gallons per acre every twenty-four hours, according to the character of the water. In mechanical filtration, a precipitate is first added to the water, which is then passed through a medium of sand under pressure, the rate of filtration being many times more than in the slow sand filters.

The type of filter best suited for any particular water must be carefully considered before adoption by a municipality, and this can only be done by a competent sanitary engineer. When either system can be used, it resolves itself into a question of primary cost and annual maintenance. The slow sand filters cost, approximately, \$30,000 per million gallons of the daily consumption and about ten per cent. of this per annum for operating; while a mechanical filter costs about one-fourth, and, if carefully operated, a high degree of efficiency as regards purification can be obtained. This is well exemplified at Chatham, Ontario, where for some years filters of this latter class have been in operation, the water treated being that of the river Thames.—*Commission of Conservation Bulletin.*

GET YOUR NEIGHBORS' CASH

After reading THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a year or more you will agree that every farmer should arrange to have this practical journal arrive every week. Now, when "Tag: or the Chien Boule Dog," a bright serial, is being used is a good time to talk to your neighbors about becoming regular subscribers. Copies from September 14, when the story began, can be provided to new subscribers.

By way of showing our appreciation to those who take an interest in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in this way we advance the date on the label six months for every new name sent in accompanied by \$1.50. Besides many valuable premiums are offered to those who assist in swelling our subscription lists.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

In these days of quick communication and complete transportation systems between the four corners of the earth, the people of any country dependent on outside markets for the disposal of a surplus of products, should study as carefully as possible every source of competition, both present and prospective. It is necessary to do so in order to decide as to the particular products in which the competition is likely to be most keenly felt.

In this connection, the development of the Argentine Republic, the enormous increase in its exports of wheat and animal products, and the rapid growth of its population, should be matters of much interest to Canadian farmers.

The interest is increased by the similarity of large areas of the country in its physical features and adaptability for the production of certain crops to our own Northwest. The country, as a whole, differs in point of climate from Canada, with a range of temperature that gives it a tropical character in the north, varying to sub-arctic in the south; but the great central, treeless plateau (the pampas), with its large estancias (ranches), devoted largely to live stock and wheat-growing, has many features in common with the Canadian prairie provinces.

It is undoubtedly a country of enormous possibilities in many directions, but the tendency at present is to push the growing of wheat and beef cattle. Hog-raising has made little or no progress, probably owing to the fact that the Argentine is not pork-eater. He breakfasts on rolls and coffee, like the Spaniard and Italian in other parts of the world.

The Argentine has great possibilities

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SHEEP LINED COAT

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Special H. B. K. patent Kantilever pockets on each coat, giving them ten times the strength of the ordinary pockets.

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Five Sizes—
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12 Furrow



One of the leading plow men in the country said: "We have been up against the plow game; we have tried them all, but the Mogul is a little the 'sickest' yet." The Mogul is the latest and best, with new features not found on any others. Platform is level; levers bunched in the center, saving half the walking. Self-castoring gauge wheels and rolling coulters which do not interfere with each other. Simple and strong.

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Canton, Illinois.

as a fruit-growing country. Peaches, pears, apricots, grapes and similar fruits do exceedingly well in some parts, while the citrus fruits flourish in others. Lack of a convenient market appears to be the only obstacle in the way of large and profitable production.

The following figures, quoted from an Argentine government publication, will give some idea of the growth of the export trade:

	Wheat (Bush.)	Flour (Tons)	Bran (Tons)
1899 ...	63,000,000	39,464	78,890
1908 ...	135,000,000	113,500	208,309
	Frozen Beef (Tons)	Frozen Mutton (Tons)	Other Meats.
1899 ...	9,079	56,627	3,322
1908 ...	180,814	78,846	14,008

ARGENTINE EXPORTS

The total exports in 1908 were valued at \$366,005,341, or more than double what they were in 1889. About \$10,000,000 represents the value of dye woods and sundries, the balance being for animal and agricultural products.

The area devoted to wheat culture was doubled between 1900 and 1908, when it comprised about fifteen million acres. The same ratio of increase applies to the total cultivated area.

Live stock in Argentine, census of 1908:

Horned cattle	29,116,625
Sheep	67,211,758
Horses	7,531,376
Mules	465,037
Swine	1,403,591
Goats	3,945,086
Asses	285,088

Farming operations are conducted on a large scale, some of the estancias comprising nearly 100,000 acres.

In the list of countries to which produce is exported, Great Britain stands at the head, with over 20 per cent. to her credit. Belgium is next, taking 15 per cent., followed by France, Brazil and the United States, in the order named.

The population of the Argentine in 1908, according to the National Demographic Bureau, was 6,489,023, having increased from 3,954,911 in 1895.

Arrival of immigrants in the Argentine Republic, 1857-1908:

Years	Number
1857-1860	20,000
1861-1870	159,570
1871-1880	260,613
1881-1890	846,568
1891-1900	648,326
1901-1908	1,243,379

Total 3,178,456

Nationalities:	Number
Italians	1,799,423
Spaniards	795,243
French	188,316
Austrians	53,250
Britons	42,765
Germans	40,655
Swiss	28,344
Belgians	20,668
Others	209,792

Total 3,178,456

Arrivals in 1908:	Number
Spaniards	125,497
Italians	93,479
Syrians	9,111
Russians	8,560
French	3,823
Austrians	2,551
Germans	2,469
Portuguese	2,083
Britons	1,879
Hungarians	934
Swiss	655
Brazilians	626
Danes	463
North Americans	341
Others	3,229

Total 255,710

These figures show that the tide of immigration to the Argentine is very similar in point of numbers to that which comes to Canada, but we have the advantage in the matter of nationalities.

The preponderance of Spaniards and Italians in the population explains why the dairy industry has not prospered. The exports are less now than they were in 1902, and amount to about 3,000 tons of butter a year.

I do not see any probability of the Argentine becoming a serious competitor of Canada in the dairy markets.

J. A. RUDDICK.

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Write a postal for our book today—shows over 400 styles and sizes, more than any ten stores can show you in stock—and you save \$5 to \$40 cash. No better stoves or ranges than the Kalamazoo could be made—at any price. Prove it before we keep your money. Be an independent buyer. Send name for Free Catalogue No. 614

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Then \$10.00 per month for one year, the balance spread over five years.

Prices: Lake frontage, \$150.00 per acre; other lots, \$100.00 per acre. No lots more than three-quarters of a mile from lake frontage.

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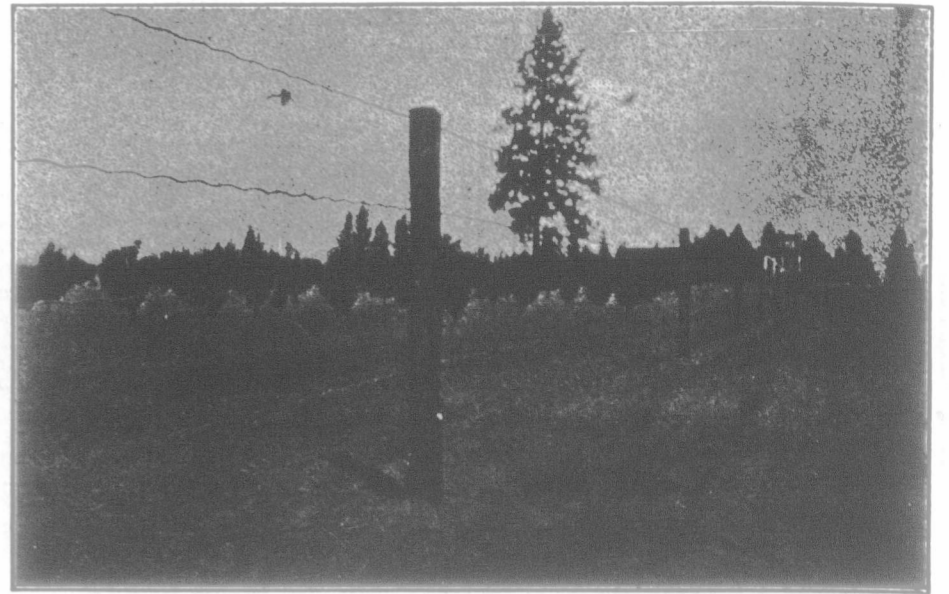
EVERYTHING about Amatite appeals to the man with common sense. He can see its superiority at once—the *real mineral surface* which never needs painting; the two layers of *Pitch* which is the only imperishable waterproofing known; the two layers of *heavy Tarred Felt*—all these contribute to the popularity of Amatite.

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THERE ARE NO WEEDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ORCHARDS WHERE PROPER CULTIVATION IS DONE

Horticulture

WEEDS ALONG FENCES
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Possibly the most difficult place on the farm to keep free from weeds is along the fences. It is often noted that on farms where the fields are kept comparatively clean, weeds are allowed to grow almost unchecked along the fences, marring the appearance of the farm and helping in the distribution of noxious seeds. Especially is this the case with fields that have been divided, the dividing or cross fence forming a harbor for all kinds of weeds that in the ordinary course of plowing, harrowing, etc., of the fields are left unmolested on account of the protection afforded them by their close proximity to the fence and the inability to run the ordinary farm implements sufficiently close to the fence without risk of injury. Pulling these weeds by hand, or cutting them out with a hoe, is slow, laborious and expensive work, and the use of the scythe, after the weeds are

well grown, leaves the fence unsightly and does not prevent a lot of the weeds from seeding.

There is one tool usually on most farms, that, with a slight alteration, can be made to do very effective work. That tool is the ordinary one-horse cultivator, providing that the outside tooth on each side is taken off and replaced by two 18-inch sweeps. In travelling along the fence with this implement, it will be found that the wing of the sweep will project through the fence some six or eight inches, and if it is run up and down each side of the fence four times during the season at proper intervals all the weeds that germinate will be killed along any post and wire fence without hand pulling of weeds or hoeing, providing that a quiet, gentle animal is used, allowing the man at the handles to hold the implement so that it will cut right up to each post, even allowing the wing of the sweep to touch them. The 18-inch sweeps referred to are interchangeable, will fit almost all one-horse cultivators, and are obtainable from farm implement dealers.

B. C. W. A. COOPER.

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This district is being connected with the city proper by means of the Second Narrows Bridge, just starting, and will have a population of many thousands in two years. Your investment **NOW** will reap you 100 per cent. by that time, should you want to sell. Do not wait. Clip out this coupon and mail it to-day.

To obtain maps and particulars fill up and mail this coupon.

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Please send me particulars of ERINDALE.

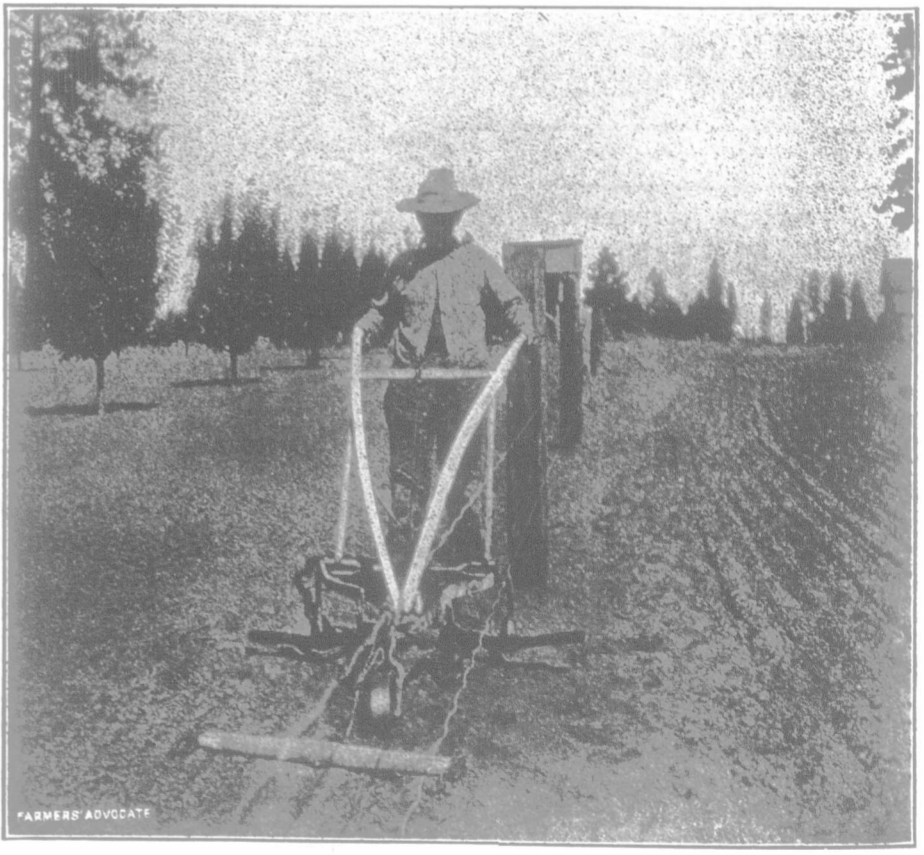
The Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan

Under the authority of the Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan, Chap. 10, 1908-09, the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Saskatchewan or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

Armstrong, J. A., Regina.	Gray, F. M., Battle Creek.	Olsen, N. P., Saskatoon.
Ayre, H. T., Regina.	Graham, N., Indian Head.	Ovens, H., Yorkton.
Acres, Geo. H., North Portal.	Gibson, J. G., Heyburn.	Pegg, H. W., Oxbow.
Burnett, J. F., Regina.	Girling, T. A., Saskatoon.	Paine, H., Rosetown.
Black, Jas. A., Swift Current.	Gilmour, R. G., Lacombe, Alta.	Pomfret, Henry, Elkhorn, Man.
Briese, Wm., Little Touchwood.	Hopkins, A. G., Bratton.	Paquette, Louis, Pense.
Buie, John G., Quill Lake.	Head, Chas., Regina.	Paterson, Jas. Bell, Yellow Grass.
Brock, A. McKay, Moose Jaw.	Hatton, John, Melfort.	Richards, H., Indian Head.
Burns, H. J., Rouleau.	House, H. E., Indian Head.	Reid, Wm., Belcarres.
Branion, Everet A., Whitewood.	Hilton, Geo., Ottawa.	Rathlon, Axel von Holstein, Stockholm.
Baker, Godfrey P., Togo.	King, John, Carlyle.	Spencer, Earl, Craik.
Black, D. C., Ambrose, N. D.	Kellam, Volney S., Estevan.	Stuart, W. P., Carlyle.
Chasmar, R. G., Hanley.	Littlehales, J. E., Elbow.	Smiley, S. S., Moose Jaw.
Cottrill, J. Fielding, Humboldt.	Lockhart, A. A., Carnduff.	Sharp, H. R., Rocanville.
Creamer, J. P., Qu'Appelle.	Lee, Wm. J., Wolseley.	Snider, J. H., Moose Jaw.
Colman, A. R., Milestone.	Lloyd, A. M., Yellow Grass.	Shearer, Wm. A., Lang.
Cunningham, Geo. A., Moose Jaw.	Murison, J. J., Arcola.	Shields, A. M., Welwyn.
Christie, Victor V., Kimball, Alta.	Mountford, J. J., Prince Albert.	Thompson W. Stanley, Davidson.
Colling, Thos. F., Francis.	Mustard, H. H., Hood Mountain.	Thompson, John T., Moosomin.
Churchill, T. J., Wolseley.	Meakings, E. A., Willow Bunch.	Titus, A. E., Halbrite.
Cameron, A. E., Winnipeg.	Mann, Jas. H., Whitewood.	Tanner, Willet, Girvin.
Culham, W. R., Tugaska.	Matthew, R. G., Jansen.	Tordiff, A. G., Creelman.
Cunningham, E. T., Vermilion, Alta.	Mead-Briggs, C. H., Saltcoats.	Tanner, V. E., Broadview.
Church, J. A., Windthorst.	Moore, C. F., Lumsden.	Wilson, John, Wingham, Ont.
Elliott, J. T., Fartown.	McKenzie, Robt., Stoughton.	Whybrite, F. W., Prince Albert.
Fyfe, J. C., Regina.	McClellan, M. P., Grenfell.	Wright, Norman, Saskatoon.
Farr, J. W., Earl Grey.	McLoughry, R. A., Moosomin.	Wilson, John, Courval.
Farrell, Geo., Lemberg.	McMillan, Alex., Wapella.	Wroughton, T. A., Dawson Y. T.
Fawcett, J. M., Fleming.	McLachlan, A. A., Rosthern.	Young, J. M., North Portal.
Fletcher, Benj., Moose Jaw.	McRae, Alex., Francis.	
Gebbie, A. S., Regina.	McLaren, W. H., Lumsden.	
	Nichol, S. T. P., Outlook.	
	Orme, W. H., Saskatoon.	

The practice of the veterinary profession in Saskatchewan by any other person is direct violation of the above Act and renders him liable to prosecution.

J. J. MURISON, Registrar.



ONE HORSE CULTIVATOR WITH SWEEPS ATTACHED DESTROYS WEEDS ALONG FENCES

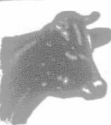
CONSUMPTION OF FIREWOOD

In a circular issued by the forestry service of the United States Department of Agriculture, A. H. Pierson, forest assistant, gives interesting figures showing the consumption of firewood in that country. In 1880 the census statistics showed an annual consumption of 146 million cords of wood annually, and an average price of \$2.21 per cord. In 1908 it is claimed the consumption was only 86 million cords. The estimated consumption by classes of consumers and the prices are shown in the following table:

Class of consumer.	Quantity.	Total.	Average per cord.
On the farms.	70,000,000	182,700,000	2.61
In towns and cities from 1,000 to 30,000 population	12,615,000	50,590,000	4.01
In cities of over 30,000 population	1,615,000	11,110,000	6.88
In mineral operations.	1,770,000	5,600,000	3.16
	Cords.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Total—United States.	86,000,000	250,000,000	2.91

Saskatchewan Sheep Sales

There will be held at
Saskatoon on October 18th
 and at
Regina on October 21st
 at the hour of 1.30 p.m.
 Auction Sales of Pure Bred and
 Grade Sheep
 Under the auspices of the
SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
 Every animal individually selected.
 Special rates on all railroads on the
 certificate plan
T. C. NORRIS, M. P. P., Auctioneer
 For Catalogue and rules address
 Secretary, Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders'
 Association,
 Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.



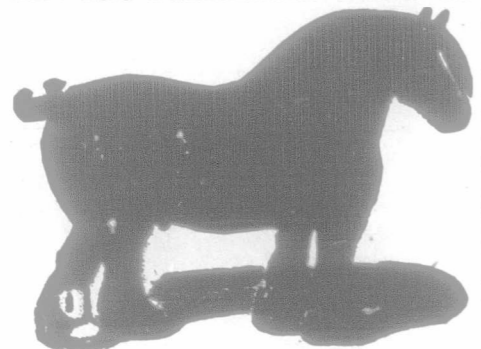
HOLSTEINS

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.

MICHENER BROS.
 Red Deer Alta.

BRITISH HOME AND HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRE HORSES

At the 1907, 1908 and 1909 LONDON
 SHOWS of the Shire Horse Society,
ALL THE CHAMPIONS were Sired
BY or trace back to FORSHAW'S
SHIRE HORSES.
 NOTICE.—**DAN PATCH, CHAMPION**
 Shire stallion at 1909 International
 Exposition, Chicago, also Champion
 at Illinois State Fair, and Iowa State
 Fair, 1909.
 "CLEVELLY'S HAROLD," CHAM-
 PION Shire Stallion at St. Joseph, M.
 O., Inter-State Fair, 1909. "Eckham
 Masterpiece," CHAMPION at the
 American Royal, Kansas City, 1909,
 ALL were PURCHASED FROM US.



Inspection and Correspondence invited
 Prices reasonable.
JAMES FORSHAW & SONS,
 Carlton-on-Trent, Newark,
 Nottinghamshire, England
 Telegrams: Forshaw, Sutton-on-Trent (2 words)
 Station: Carlton-on-Trent, G. N. R. (Main Line)
 (Station is on the Farm)



ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis,
 Cell Evil, Flatula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises
 and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays
 Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing
 the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant
 to use, \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or deliv-
 ered. Horse Book 5 D free.
 "Mr. M. C. WRIGHTMAN, Meubeth,
 Man., writes April 8, 1907. 'I have used
 ABSORBINE with good success on soft
 swellings.'"
 W. F. YOUNG, P. R. F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.,
 LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
 Also furnished by Martin Dale & Wynne Co., Winnipeg;
 The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary;
 and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver

HAY BALED HAY OATS AND POTATOES

Can supply you with all you want
 at any point.
 Can buy all you have to sell at
 any points.
 Write or wire for quotations
LAING BROS.
 307-309 Elgin Ave. Winnipeg

GROWING TULIPS

Success in bulb growing comes only
 from careful attention to a few im-
 portant principles, and as in growing
 all other plants under proper condi-
 tions the grower who gives attention
 to these will be well rewarded for his
 efforts by the luxuriance of bloom
 which he obtains. For beauty of
 form and brilliancy of coloring, tulips
 are unequalled. For bedding purposes
 they are the most popular and effective
 of all hardy bulbous plants, as the
 most gorgeous effect can be produced
 by harmonious massing of contrasting
 colors. For window culture three to
 five bulbs, according to size, can be
 planted in a five-inch pot. Fill the
 pots lightly and press the bulbs into
 the soil, thus bringing the base into
 close contact with the soil particles.
 Cover the bulbs to the tip and press the
 soil firmly all around. Water freely,
 and then place them in a cool basement
 or room, and cover them over with
 sand or ashes, and do not bring out until
 they are well rooted.

Here are a few of the best kinds of the
 single varieties for pot culture. All
 the Duc Van Tholl tulips flower early,
 but do not produce large blooms:
 Kaiser Kroor, red, gold and yellow
 border; La Reine, white, rose border;
 Chrysolais, pure yellow; Belle Alliance,
 rich scarlet; Golden Prince, bright yellow,
 sweet scented; Rose Grisdelin,
 white and dark rose; Vermillion Brilliant,
 most brilliant Vermillion; Prosperine,
 rosy carmine; Cottage Maid, white
 with rose edge.

The double tulips come into bloom
 a little later than the single varieties,
 but they are splendid for pot culture,
 and the flowers last longer. Some of
 them are quite dwarf. A few of the
 best are: Gloria Solis, rich bronze
 crimson with yellow border; Duke of
 York, carmine and white; Imperator
 Rubrorum, rich crimson scarlet; Le
 Candeur, pure white; Nurille, beautiful
 rosy white; Rex Rubrorum, brilliant
 scarlet; Tournesol, scarlet and yellow;
 Salvator, rose, deep rose.

MAKING LAND HIGH PRICED
 "\$2,375 an acre is paid for bearing
 orchard; \$428 for unplanted land;
 sales this week, \$500,000; 280 acres
 sold for \$120,000; 120 acres pears sell
 for \$28,500."

The above statements are made on
 the cover of an up-to-date magazine
 on orchard work, and is part of an ad-
 vertisement of land in Oregon.

Here, in British Columbia, we have
 as good soil and climate, and every-
 thing else needed to grow as good and
 as perfect fruit as any in Oregon, yet
 no person ever hoped for such prices
 as these. Yet the men paying these
 prices are shrewd Americans, who
 are investing their money in what will
 bring them good interest. But the
 real reasons for their land producing
 fruit which sells at a good enough figure
 to make it worth this much are not
 hard to seek. First, up-to-date meth-
 ods of intensive cultivation of the
 orchards, proper cultivating, pruning
 and spraying; second, proper advertis-
 ing; third, proper packing and prepar-
 ing the fruit for market in the most
 attractive form, by selecting only
 specimens perfect in color and shape,
 of even size, and well packed in tastily
 got up boxes; fourth, proper marketing.
 But, above all, and by which alone
 all the above is possible, co-operation.
 Here is no utopian scheme, but a record
 of facts accomplished, and results attain-
 ed to show us what we could, and ulti-
 mately will, accomplish by business
 methods.
 B. C. W. J. L. HAMILTON.

POULTRY

POULTRY HOUSES IN ALBERTA
 EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
 Considerable enquiry from Alberta
 has recently been made regarding the
 proper kind of poultry house to build.
 In answering this question there are
 many factors to be taken into con-
 sideration. The numbers of fowl to be
 housed will to a certain extent govern
 the style or kind of house to be built.
 Where only a limited number of fowls
 are kept, a dozen birds or thereabouts,
 a well-drained dug-out are often suc-
 cessfully used. These are frequently
 found on farms and are easily and
 cheaply constructed by almost any

McDonald's Yorkshires

A few fine long
 pure-bred Yorkshire
 boars on hand. Far-
 rowed April from prize-
 winning stock. Price
 \$20.00 each.
 Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for
 prices on bulls.
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES
 Sold out of sheep. Six young
 bulls, a few heifer calves for sale,
 five young stallions, from one to
 three years old.
GEO. BANKIN & SONS,
 Oakner P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

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-win-
 ning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in sea-
 son.
R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,
 Saskatoon Phone 375
 Box 1283
C. P. R., C.N. R., G. T. P.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

Ormatown, P. Que.
 Importation and breeding of High-
 Class Clydesdales a specialty.
 Special importations will be made
 for breeders at minimum cost. My
 next importation will arrive about 1st
 June.
DUNCAN McEACHERAN

MIDDLETON'S

Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths
 Stock of 800 to
 choose from. Prices
 from \$7.50 up. In-
 quiries given imme-
 diate attention.
ADDRESS
H. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or
E. G. MIDDLETON 184 Princess St., Winnipeg

SUMMER HILL OXFORDS

Their quality is undoubted. We have the best that time and experience
 can produce. We have seven hundred to select from. We are the founders
 of the first flock of Oxfords in America and have sold more Oxfords than
 all other breeders in Canada combined. Our new importation of fifty head
 will arrive July 30th. We are fitting one hundred head for exhibition this
 season and will exhibit at the leading shows this year. See our exhibit at
 Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina. For particulars and prices write to
PETER ARKELL & SONS, TEESWATER, ONT.

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.

OAK LAWN'S 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

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydes-
 dales. Young stock always for sale. Male and
 female. A carload of young stallions just ar-
 rived. I can supply you with a show-ring cham-
 pion or a range stallion.
JOHN CLARK, JR.
 Box 32
 Gleichen, Alta.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK
 of every description. Owing to the rapid in-
 crease in business, Mr. C. 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. G. POPE

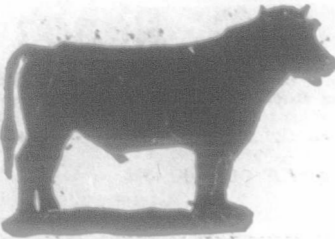
Regina Stock Farm
 Regina, Sask.
 Breeder of
 Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine
 Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE
 Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old,
 sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam
 Duchesse de Kof (7158) and litter of registered
 Sable Collie puppies.
Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

2 Clydesdale Colts Cheap
 Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each
 Best strains of Breeding
J. BOUFFIELD, Prop. MacGREGOR, MAN.




HOLSTEINS

Have two or three highly bred bull calves for sale at bargain prices for the next thirty days. Have one sire ready for service from fine milking strain. Home of Wild Rose Jones, 2nd Piebe, the only cow in Western Canada with an official record of 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Write us for quotations.

W. M. GIBSON, 159 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS




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

H. Vanlandeghem & Sons

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

REFERENCE: Bank DeLaere, Issegem, 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, pedigree, etc.



HORSES

Shires and Percherons

In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. Some of the best stallions and mares that were imported to Canada are in the importation which arrived November 20, 1909. Address all correspondence to—

W. W. HUNTER

OLDS, ALBERTA

GREAT SHORTHORN SALE

Golden West Stock Farm



WE OFFER FOR SALE

20 YOUNG BIG WELL-BRED Shorthorn Cows

AND

10 HEIFERS

All of good milking strain, bred to our famous imp. stock bull, Prime Favorite, Grand Champion at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907

We are overstocked and must make room before stabling up, and so will sell at very reasonable prices.

Our success in this and previous years' show rings is ample proof of the high quality of our cattle.

Visitors are always welcome, and will be met by our rig at Balgonie, our railroad station, if notified in time.

EDMUND P. O., SASK.
5 MILES NORTH OF BALGONIE.

P. M. BREDT & SONS

homesteader. If the dug-out is lighted and well ventilated the hens usually produce the whole winter through.

However, one reader makes enquiry as to what kind of a building he should erect in which to house one hundred hens. This is a large number to place in one house and most successful poultrymen advise that a flock of fifty is enough to shelter under one roof. Better attention can be given them and there is less danger from disease. Allowing from four to five square feet of space for one hen this would make a house of considerable dimension should fifty hens be kept under one roof.

Climatic conditions are such in Alberta that the housing problem is a very important, as well as a very difficult one. However, it is not essential that a poultry house be as warm as a cattle or horse barn. The style of architecture should not be the first consideration but attention must be given to adequate light, proper temperature and good ventilation. All draughts should be blocked and the atmosphere preferred perfectly dry.

There are a variation of opinions among poultrymen as to just what is the proper kind of house to build. However, all are agreed that certain essentials are necessary and the house that affords the fowls these privileges is the one to be desired. Where frost collects on the walls of a house it indeed is a difficult matter to keep a dry and uniform temperature.

With this claim for argument an experienced poultryman advises that a house with a double air-space wall makes the most serviceable house. He recommends for the housing of about fifty hens, a house 10 feet wide by 25 feet long from 6 to 9 feet high and covered with a shanty roof. The site should be well drained and the house fronted towards the south.

In building the house the studs would be placed two feet apart. The outside would be rough boarded, and many recommend shingling the sides. To create the double air-space strippings are nailed to the sides of the studding, laths are nailed to these and back plastering is done. On the inside lathing and plastering is again done. This double air-space prevents the collection of frost on the wall and makes a secure wall. Two windows at least should be placed in the front of the building and proper precaution taken as to ventilation. Fresh air is more important than warmth in the poultry house. The windows should be so constructed that they can be easily opened, especially during sunny days or the milder nights of winter. Cold draughts must be avoided, however, but this can be prevented by placing over the open window a curtain of cloth.

The object in building a poultry house is to provide a home for the fowls, and the one that will be the most serviceable is the one that provides for their health and comfort. It is not the cheapest house that should be considered the best. Some extra dollars spent in the building of a proper poultry house has been known to insure increased dividends invested in the poultry industry.

Alta. POULTRYMAN.

HOUSE, BREEDS, FOODS

1. Give description of a house for 100 fowls suitable for the winter. Size of house, material, ventilation, etc., etc.

2. What are the best laying and hardiest strains to get eggs in winter?

3. What food is most suitable for the winter months?—C. A.

Ans. 1—A house to accommodate 100 hens should contain 600 square feet of floor space. We would suggest a building 15 feet by 40 feet divided into three pens, as it is not advisable to have more than 30 or 35 birds in a flock. Such a house may be built with shanty roof, 8 feet high in front and 4 feet 6 inches at the back. It would be better with a foundation. Make the framework of 2 x 4 studding. Enclose with paper rough lumber and clapboards. Have two good-sized windows and a small door for the fowls in each pen. Provide a roosting room at the back by lining the studding inside with paper and boarding, with tongue and groove lumber. Line with paper and board the rafters in the roosting room as well. Eighteen inches or twenty

Severe Pains In The Liver.

Had Several Doctors.

A COMPLETE CURE EFFECTED BY
A FEW VIALS OF
MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Mr. F. H. Wood, Crystal, Ont., writes: "For several years I was greatly troubled with severe pains in the liver. I had several doctors attend me but without any success. At last I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. and after taking a few vials I was completely cured. It is, now, about six months since I took them, and I have had no return of my trouble since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who is troubled the same as I was."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or will be mailed direct, on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE




REG. TRADE MARK

No half-way, temporary, break-down-to-morrow kind of cures. Instead "Save-the-Horse" produces a lasting and perfect cure.

Besides the indisputable evidence of actual and phenomenal results on every hand, we give a signed contract that absolutely protects you.

Fifteen years of success and evidence that is honest to the core will convince. Send for book on all lameness and copy of signed contract.

Port Deposit, Md., May 19, 1910. I tried "Save-the-Horse" on a valuable mare that was lame over a year with bone spavin. It effected a complete cure. She is as fast this year as she ever was. I am entirely satisfied. PHILIP R. BOND.

Still Sound Five Years After
Benton Harbor, Mich., May 22, 1910. Five years ago I got "Save-the-Horse" of you to use on a fine horse that had injured his hind leg, and it cured him when veterinary surgeons said it could not be cured. J. E. BARNES.

\$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet & letters from business men & trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpins, Ringbones (except low), Curbs, Splints, Capped Hocks, Windpuffs, Shoe Blisters, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No wear or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Exp. Agent, T. MILBURN CHEMICAL CO., Binghamton, N. Y., and 145 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ont.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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 outdoor wear in cold weather.

Nervous Headache

AND MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM
DISAPPEARED WHEN THE
NERVES WERE RESTOR-
ED BY

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Feeble, wasted, starved nerves often make their condition known by nervous headaches. This is one of the first and most marked symptoms.

If you are at all subject to rheumatism you have noticed how much worse it gets when the system gets run down. Both nervous headache and muscular rheumatism disappear when Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is used to re-build and re-vitalize the wasted and weakened body.

Mr. James Riley, moulder for the Waterous Engine Co., 46 Jarvis St., Brantford, Ont., writes: "I suffered for years with muscular rheumatism and as I also had frequent and severe attacks of nervous headache I concluded that the trouble came from the nerves and began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As I continued this treatment the rheumatism was gradually driven out of the system, my nerves got stronger and steadier and the headaches disappeared. I consider Dr. Chase's Nerve Food a splendid nerve regulator and health builder."

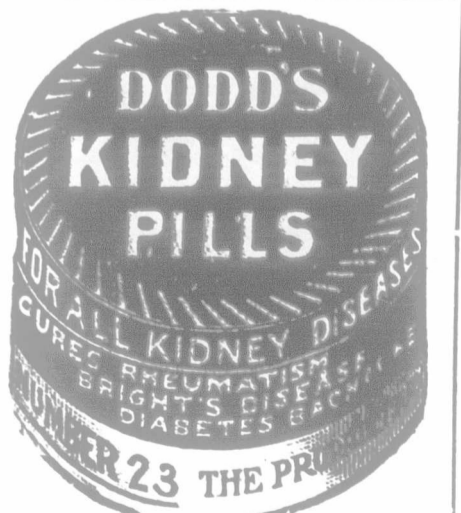
You cannot possibly make a mistake in using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food when the nervous system gets run down, for by forming new, rich blood this great food cure builds up the nerve cells as nothing else can.

When you have made up your mind to test this treatment, go at it in earnest and keep at it regularly until you feel again the joy of health and vigor. 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

Boo Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the bone—have the part locking just as it did before the lameness came.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid swellings—Boo Spavin, Thrombosis, Splint, Oub, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be misused. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of ailments and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
6 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

from the ground floor lay a dropping floor" and above it arrange the roosts. By hanging a heavy cotton curtain in front of this roosting pen, which curtain can be raised in daytime, you have snug roosting quarters for cold nights. Have an entrance door at one end only, partition doors connecting with the other pens.
As good a way as any to ventilate is to leave the windows open; or better,



remove the glass from one sash and tack in its place a piece of cotton or duck. The cloth diffuses the air as it enters and dangerous draughts do not result. There is not much danger of a house thus constructed being damp. Do not be afraid that it will be too cold. Hens can stand fairly low temperatures if the house is dry and free from draughts and they have warm roosting quarters.

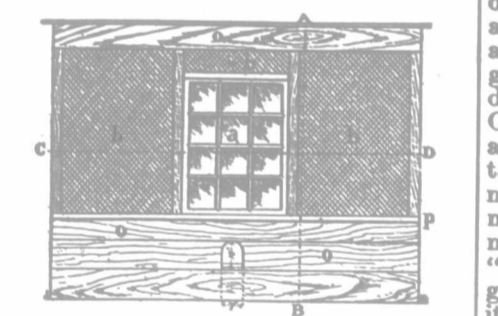
2. As a rule one of the utility breeds will be found most generally satisfactory. The three best examples of these are Plymouth Rock, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. You should find these breeds nearly alike as layers. They are all hardy.

3. Give the fowls a variety, grain, mash, meat and green foods. In winter feeding for eggs try as nearly as possible to imitate summer conditions when the hens are running out. Green food, such as chopped cabbages, roots of any kind or steeped clover should be given liberally; meat scraps two or three times a week or green cut bone is the cheapest animal food. Wheat, oats and barley are the common grain foods. These should be fed in a good, deep litter to make the fowls exercise digging it out. Plenty of water and grit should always be before the fowls. As it is impossible here to enter fully into the question of winter feeding we would suggest that you procure from the Dominion department of agriculture such bulletins as they have issued on poultry; also from the department of agriculture, Edmonton, Bulletin No. 1, "Advanced Methods of Poultry Farming," by A. W. Foley.

COTTON FRONT POULTRY HOUSES

A. G. Gilbert, manager of the poultry division of the Central Experimental Farm, writes as follows regarding the cotton front poultry house:

One of the chief requisites of profitable poultry keeping is a style of house which embraces the following features:
1.—Suitability to climatic conditions.
2.—Cheapness of construction.
3.—Freedom from dampness, which is secured by proper ventilation. This preserves the good health of the birds.
4.—Facing the south, with a window or windows on this side to admit sunshine.
5.—Affording comparative warmth to the inmates during winter



MODERN POULTRY HOUSE, WITH COTTON FRONT. FRONT VIEW

nights in the colder districts. 6.—A house which will be likely to permit of a profitable egg yield during the winter, the season of highest prices.

Among the several patterns of poultry houses which have been on trial in our poultry division during recent years, none has come nearer to fulfilling the conditions enumerated above than the poultry house with cotton front, diagrams and particulars of which are given as follows:

This house with cotton front measures 10 by 12 feet, and offers sufficient space to accommodate twenty laying hens. These dimensions can be modified without any inconvenience, as by making it 15 by 20 feet, the house would easily shelter fifty hens.

Section BBB at the south side is covered with muslin (cotton) C. The muslin should be protected on the outside by a covering of 2-inch mesh wire netting. Ventilation is obtained by the air passing through the muslin, C and E, and the light or sunshine, which is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the birds, is admitted through the window, A. In order to prevent the obstruction of the pores of ventilation, the muslin frames, C and E, should be kept as clean as possible. Remove frequently the dust and dirt from the muslin.

It is essential that the roosting quarters should be as comfortable and well

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
Write for Booklet
Manitoba Gypsum Company, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

This Man Is Young at 55 Years

He is a "Health Belt Man," Therefore Has the Vitality and Hot Red Blood of Youth in His Veins; He Towers like a Giant Above the Ordinary Difficulties of Life—Be a "Health Belt Man" Yourself—It Gives Manly Strength; It makes You Young and Keeps You Young All the Days of Your Life; It Takes all the Coward Out of Your Make-up—Let Me Give You of This Abundant Vitality. Then Nothing Can Ever Conquer You but Death Itself—100,000 Men Have Taken My Advice. Why Not You?

The secret of lifelong youth may be summed up in one word—Vitality. If you have this great natural power in abundance years count for nothing. I use no drugs, I recommend none. Just the Health Belt. No privations, no dieting and no restrictions, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Put the Health Belt on nights when you go to bed; let it send its power into your nerves, organs and blood while you are sleeping. It gives you a great flow of soft, gentle, galvanovital electricity during the entire night. One application and you are like a new being; it takes all the pain and weakness out of your back; it makes you answer the morning greeting with "I'm feeling fine!" It is a great strength builder; it overcomes the results of earlier mistakes and indiscretions, it gives you a compelling power, so that you are attractive to all women and men with whom you come in contact. W. B. Freel, East End, Sask., writes: "I am a man again, thanks to you. Nothing can discourage me now."



This is one among tens of thousands.

Free Until Cured

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE

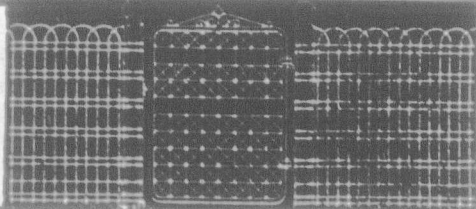
They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders etc. The other, "Strength the Glory of Man," is a private treatise for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



Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sir:—Please forward me your books as advertised, free.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

Peerless Lawn Fence

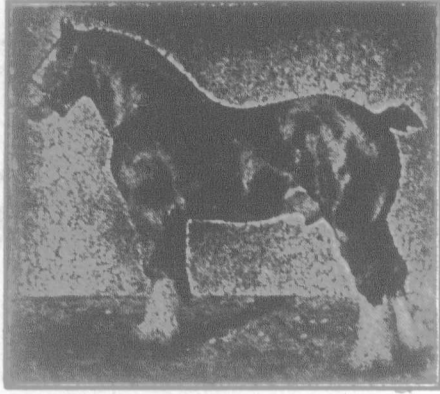
Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel. Never sags, never rusts. Improve your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information. THE DANWELL HOKIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Dept. H, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders Of

Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys



Our latest importation of stallions and mares will please you.

Among them are some choice Clydesdale colts, two years old, and a number of choice Clydesdale fillies, two and three years old.

We have Percheron and Belgian stallions, one yearling Belgian stallion weighing over 1,600 lbs.

We have the two-year-old Belgian stallion that won the state medal in his class this year, and also the winners in the yearling, two-year-old and three-year-old classes for Belgian mares, the latter mare winning the grand championship for best mare in any draft breed.

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

VANSTONE & ROGERS

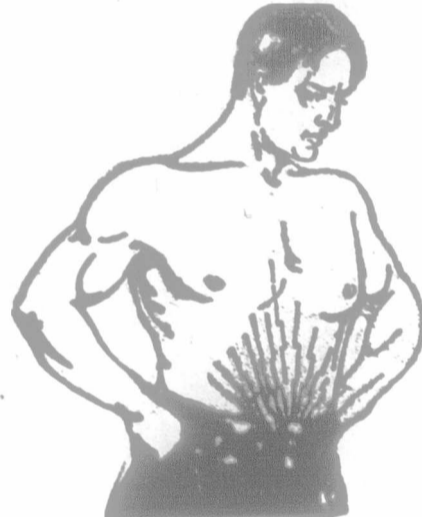
JAS. BROOKS, Manager
Vegreville, Alta.

Head Office and Stables
WAWANESA, Manitoba

"I Found a Cure"

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Did It

So Writes Mr. G. Herman. This is His Experience in His own Words Cured When Medicine Failed



Whitemouth, Man.

Dear Sir,—I wish to tell you what your Belt has done for me. When a lad of 18 years, I was carrying a heavy bag of corn, and somehow or other I must have hurt myself. A pain came on soon after, like a cramp in the stomach, and it was getting steadily worse until I found relief from your Belt. I tried doctors and patent medicines with no benefit. I then read in the papers of your Belts and their wonderful cures. After purchasing one of your Belts I found relief at once, and it has now completely taken the trouble away, and I can now lift anything without feeling that hated pain. My food digests better, and I can now enjoy pleasure, whereas before it was useless to be where it was. I am very well pleased with your Belt, and would not part with it at any cost. I would gladly recommend it to any sufferer, as I have proved it to be a cure for what medicine would not reach. I remain

yours faithfully, G. HERMAN, Wardrop's Camp.

Hundreds of men are writing me letters like this, men who have been cured right in your own neighborhood. Let me furnish you their names, so that you can talk to them personally.

You Run No Risk in Using My Belt—I Take All Chances

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work, or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by Nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the law of Nature.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that in any manner my Belt will replace it, and I will cure you.

FREE TO YOU

Get my 80-page book describing my Electric Belt, with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

If you can't call, I'll send this book, prepaid, free, if you will enclose this coupon.

Consultation free. Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

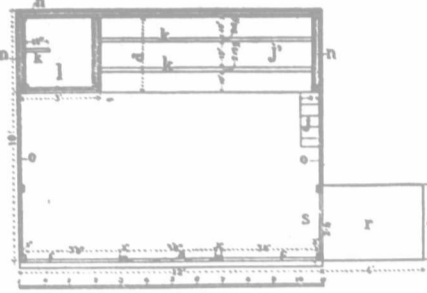
DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 Yonge St.
TORONTO, CAN.

Please send your book free

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

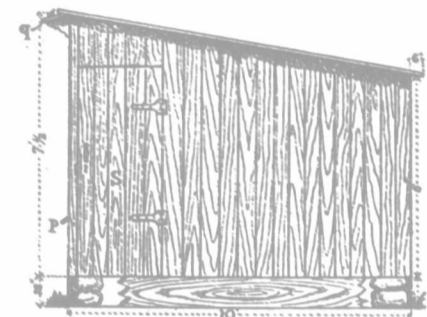
appointed as possible. Sufficient warmth and comfort in the roosting pen is the key to success with the cold poultry house. Consequently, the roosting pen, D must be warmer than the rest of the house; otherwise, in certain parts of the country the hens would freeze. We, therefore, recommend the construction of that part of the house, but that portion only, with a double ply of lumber with building paper on both sides of the scantling, NNN. The plat-



HORIZONTAL CROSS SECTION THROUGH C D

form, J, should be constructed with two ply of boarding without any space between.

That portion of the roof, O, should be built in the same manner as the sides, OOO, of a single thickness of boards. If the lumber used is not tongued and grooved (matched), it is advisable to clap-board the outside. The roof may be covered with shingles or roofing paper. Besides the roosting pen, D, (horizontal plan) we have placed special quarters for the male bird, L. The nests are 22 inches above the ground. The

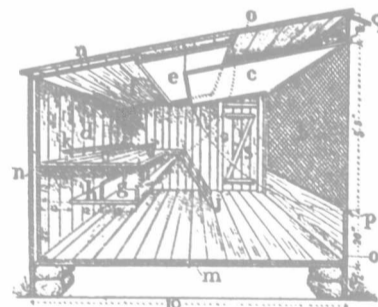


SIDE VIEW

object is to utilize the space under the nest and enable us to shelter a greater number of birds under the same roof.

MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR COTTON-FRONT HOUSE

A load of stone for the foundation. 220 feet (lumber measure) of 2 by 3 and 3 by 4 scantling. 800 feet 1/2-inch boards. One window frame. One roll roofing paper. Twelve yards muslin. Six yards 2-inch mesh wire netting. Fifteen clapboards. Roofing. Molding (10 lengths). Hardware, \$1.25. The descriptions furnish all the other information, and also those dimensions of the cotton-front poultry house, which ex-



VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH A B

perience has taught us to consider the most efficient and profitable.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES ON ILLUSTRATION

a—Movable window protected by poultry netting. b—Protecting wire netting. c—Muslin or cotton front raised as in mild weather. d—Roosting pen. e—Protecting cotton. f—Position of cotton frame dropped. g—Nests. h—Passage leading to nests. i—Rear door of nests open. j—Steps leading to roosting platform. k—Platform bearing roosts. l—Roosts. m—Male pen. n—Double-boarded floor with paper. o—Double walls and roof with 2-inch air space. p—Single walls and roof. q—Dash board. r—Entrance platform 3 by 4 feet. s—Door of poultry house.

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

IF YOU WANT TO STOP A MAN FROM DRINK

She Cured Her Husband, Her Brother and Several of Her Neighbors and Prompted by Her Restored Happiness, she Generously Offers to Tell You of the Simple, Inexpensive Remedy that she so Successfully Used.

For over 20 years the husband of Mrs. Margaret Anderson was a hard drinker, but nine years ago, by using a simple remedy, she stopped his drinking entirely. He has not touched a drop since.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON

The remedy can be given secretly, so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She wants every man or woman who has drunkenness in their home to write to her so she can tell them just what remedy she used. Hundreds have freed their homes from drink by using the information she gave them, but there are still hundreds of others who need and should have it, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks, to drop her a line to-day.

The proofs of the hundreds of really remarkable cures are too strong to be doubted or denied. Yet she makes no charge for her help, (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. She only requests that you are personally interested in curing one who drinks. Send your letter with confidence to her home. Here is her address:

Mrs. Margaret Anderson,
196 Home Avenue, Millburn, New York.
Note: (Write your full name and address plainly—do not delay.)

Make the pleasures of today a joy of to-morrow by personally taken

KODAK

pictures of family and friends and the places of interest that you visit. Photography is so simple by the Kodak system that the novice gets the credit of being an expert.

Catalogue free by mail or at your dealers.
CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited
Toronto, Canada



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Tons of Money Saved by FREE Wearers of STEEL SHOES!

Write today for book, "The Sole of Steel," or order a pair of Steel Shoes.

Pat. Dec. 4, '06 Others Pending



Ruthstein's Steel Shoes Are Worn and Praised by Thousands

You can positively save from \$5 to \$10 a year and get more good wear, more solid comfort, more health-protection, more real enjoyment out of Steel Shoes than you ever had in your life from leather-soled work shoes or rubber boots. Thousands are wearing Steel Shoes today, saving immense sums of money. Every wearer will tell you they are easier on the feet, lighter, more healthful and durable than the best all-leather work shoes that money can buy. Absolutely the best farm shoe in existence.

Better Than the Best Leather - Soled Shoes---Feel Better, Fit Better, Wear Better, Look Better!

If you will put a pair of Steel Shoes on your feet—even for five minutes—the shoes will do the rest. They will surprise and delight you with their lightness, neatness and comfort—their astounding durability. They will literally sell themselves!

Hence I am making this special Free Examination Offer, merely asking you to send me the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you immediately, you can simply notify me to send for them at my expense and the money will be refunded at once.

No Corns! No Bunions! No Callouses! No Blisters! No Wet Feet! No Colds!

TRY THEM ON—In Your Own Home—AT OUR RISK!
FREE EXAMINATION
Your Money Back Immediately if Shoes Don't Suit!

One Pair of "STEELS"

Outwears 3 to 6 Pairs of

Best All-Leather Shoes—Saves \$5 to \$10 a Year

The Steel Shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made. There is no need of breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on. Easy to put on or take off. Impossible to get out of shape. We could not afford to make you this special offer if we were not confident that our Steel Shoes are just what you need. You run absolutely no risks, no trouble on your part. All we ask is that you try on a pair of Steel Shoes before you buy any other style of working shoes. You will wonder how you ever did without Steel Shoes this long. Our Steel Shoes will more than surprise you.

A Wonderful Invention Explained

Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of superior quality leather, as waterproof as leather can be tanned. This leather is wonderfully soft, flexible and pliable—never gets stiff and hard, no matter how long the shoes are worn in mud, slush or water.

The soles and sides are made out of one piece of special, light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel.

New Corrugated Steel Soles

We have added 100 per cent to the strength of the Steel Soles by corrugating the bottoms. This extra strength enables us to make the soles even lighter than before.

The Sole of Steel keeps the uppers in shape, prevents them from warping, twisting or cracking. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets are easily replaced by hand when partly worn, making the shoes as good as new. Fifty extra rivets cost only 30 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years. No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

The shoes are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which rest the feet, absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking. Cushions can easily be taken out for cleaning.

No Corns, Bunions, Callouses, Blisters!

Steel Shoes are so easy on the feet that they absolutely do away with corns, callouses, soreness, blisters and other foot troubles. They give rest and support to the feet, and keep them in perfect condition.

No Wet Feet! No Colds or Rheumatism!

If you wear Steel Shoes you can work all day in mud and water or snow without having wet or cold feet. Thus you escape colds, rheumatism, neuralgia and the long train of ills that result from cold, wet feet. The dreaded Pneumonia often results from inadequate foot protection. Steel Shoes pay for themselves again and again by preventing sickness and saving doctor's bills. Wear Steel Shoes and you can work in cold, wet, stormy weather that would otherwise keep you indoors.

Steel Shoes in Sizes 5 to 12

6 inches, 9 inches, 12 inches and 16 inches high

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan, color, \$5.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan, \$6.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

Each pair of Steel Shoes is worth \$2.00 more than the best leather work shoes. A trial pair will convince you.

Every pair of Steel Shoes is inspected and tested before shipment.

A Positive Blessing to Farmers' Feet

Steel Shoes are unquestionably the most important discovery for the benefit of farmers in the last 100 years. They enable you to work in comfort, rain or shine, in heat or cold, in the field, barnyard or feed lot—in the swamp, in ditch work, among brush, stones or wherever there's work to do. They stand hard knocks! They shed mud! They keep your feet bone dry, rested and free from corns, chafing and blisters!

They save time and money and doctor's bills.

The proof is yours for the asking

Don't Wait—Send NOW!

See the shoes—then decide!

We don't ask you to buy the shoes!

We just want you to slip your feet into a pair of Steel Shoes.

We just want you to feel and see and know how much lighter, neater, more comfortable they are than any other work shoes in existence.

We offer to send you a pair of Steel Shoes for FREE EXAMINATION—any size or style you may select—on receipt of the price and let the shoes themselves tell you their marvelous story of comfort, lightness, neatness, strength and wonderful economy. You MUST see the shoes themselves before you can realize how much they mean to you!

They will tell you more in five minutes than we could in five hours.

If they don't convince you instantly DON'T KEEP THEM!

Simply notify us to send for the shoes at our expense, and every penny of your money will be returned promptly without delay or argument.

Don't hesitate. Any banker, any express company will tell you we are responsible. The editor of this paper will do the same. You need Steel Shoes and you need them NOW. Don't put it off, but accept our liberal FREE EXAMINATION OFFER at once, and make sure of getting your shoes promptly.

We strongly recommend the 6-inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 a pair, or the 9-inch high Steel Shoes at \$5.00 a pair. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes, our 12 or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

Throw away your old shoes and hot rubber boots—Don't torture your feet in hard, twisted, warped, leaky, shapeless leather-soled shoes. Don't sweat your feet and make them tender by wearing hot rubber boots, felt boots or arctic. Throw the old things away! Get a pair of Steel Shoes and learn what foot comfort really means!

Our Three Great Factories

The success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe Factories in Racine, Wis.; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories, running at full capacity, can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world.

Steel Shoes for Boys

Boys' Steel Shoes are absolutely boy-proof. Made exactly like Men's Steel Shoes. Soles, heels and sides are one piece of light, thin, rust-resisting Steel! Uppers are waterproof leather! Put a pair on YOUR boy and save shoe money!

An active boy keeps you busy buying shoes. One pair of Boys' Steel Shoes outlasts 3 to 6 pairs of "all-leather." No patching! No half-soleing! No new heels!

Boys who wear "Steels" can work or play in mud, slush or water without danger of colds and sickness. We will send a pair of Boys' Steel Shoes for Free Examination on receipt of the price.

If you are not instantly convinced of their wonderful merit simply notify us to send for the shoes at our expense and your money will be refunded promptly.

Boys' Steel Shoes—Sizes 1 to 5

6-inch High Boys' Steel Shoes, \$2.50 per pair.

9-inch High Boys' Steel Shoes, black or tan, \$3.50 per pair.

In ordering, give correct size. Boys' Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry! Send to-day! (70)

EXAMINATION COUPON

Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 472, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir: Please send at once for free examination

Pair _____ inch Men's Steel Shoes, Size _____

Pair _____ inch Boys' Steel Shoes, Size _____

I enclose _____ for \$ _____ in payment for same, as per free EXAMINATION OFFER.

Name _____

Town _____

County _____

State _____

R. F. D. _____

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secretary and Treasurer
STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 472, Toronto, Can.
Main Office and Factory—Racine, Wis., U.S.A. Great Britain Factory—Northampton, England

WIT and HUMOR

Two men were occupying a double seat in a crowded car. One of them was a long-distance whistler, and the other was evidently annoyed. "You don't seem to like my whistling?" said the noisy one, after a five-minute continuous performance. "No, I don't," was the frank reply. "Well," continued the other, "maybe you think you are man enough to stop it?" "No,

I don't think I am," rejoined the other, "but I hope you are." And the whistling was discontinued.

A quiet, bashful sort of a young fellow was making a call on a Capitol Hill girl one evening not so very long ago, when her father came into the parlor with his watch in his hand. It was about 9.30 o'clock. At the moment the young man was standing on a chair straightening a picture over the piano. The girl had asked him to fix it. As he turned the old gentleman, a gruff, stout, fellow, said, "Young man, do

you know what time it is?" The bashful youth got off the chair nervously. "Yes, sir," he replied. "I was just going." He went into the hall without any delay, and took his hat and coat. The girl's father followed him. The caller reached for the door-knob, the old gentleman again asked him if he knew what time it was. "Yes, sir," was the youth's reply. "Good-night!" And he left without waiting to put his coat on. After the door had closed the old gentleman turned to the girl. "What's the matter with that fellow?" he asked. "My watch

ran down this afternoon and I wanted him to tell me the time, so that I could set it."

One day a Scotch and English boy, who were fighting, were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scotch boy, though the smaller, being far the more pugnacious. "What garred ye fight a big laddie like that for?" said the mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose. "And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into trousers!"

THIS

A MAN

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R.Y. Interior. of this



Every Farmer's Wife in Canada Ought to Read this Advertisement



IF you, Madam, are a farmer's wife, you should use your influence to get your husband to roof the house and barn with Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. For these practical reasons:—

Safe Against Lightning

Every thunderstorm that passes over your place endangers his life and your own, and threatens damage or destruction to the property. But there would be no such danger if the farm buildings were roofed with Oshawa shingles. They protect any building against lightning—far better than any lightning-rod system possibly can.

Safe Against Fire

And, at certain times in the year, the house you live in and the barn nearby is in danger from fire—flying sparks from the threshing machine; sparks from the kitchen chimney; sparks from passing locomotives; sparks from forest fires, perhaps. Farmer's roofs catch fire in many ways—and you are different from most farmer's wives if you do not dread this ever-present danger. You need not dread it at all when the buildings are covered with a seamless steel fireproof Oshawa shingled roof.

Improves Cistern Supply

Probably you depend a good deal on cistern water. An Oshawa-shingled roof keeps your cistern fuller, and the water is cleaner, tasteless, without odor. It never can be from a wood-shingled roof. It always is from an Oshawa-shingled roof.

Costs Very Little

When you speak to your husband about this, ask him to send for the instructive and handsomely-illustrated free book called *Roofing Right*. He will see, when he reads that, that the actual cost of an Oshawa-shingled roof is less than five cents per year for a hundred square feet of roof surface. He will see that this roofing is guaranteed to satisfy in every sense for twenty-five years, or he gets a new roof for nothing. He will see that it will pay him well to cover his house and barn with a roof that is guaranteed wet-proof, wind-proof, fireproof and lightning-proof for a quarter century, and that will be a good roof in every sense for fully 100 years.

Use Your Influence

Interest yourself in this vital matter. It directly concerns you. Get your husband to inquire into it. Get him to send for the free book—now—to-day. Or send for it in your own name. Do that, anyway. You will be interested in what the book tells you; and it is important that you, as well as himself, should know all about roofing, and about *Roofing Right* in particular. Send now for the book, please.

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about SEVENTY-EIGHT



pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square.

When considering metal shingles always learn **THE WEIGHT OF METAL** per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the **METAL ONLY**.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds **WITHOUT THE BOX**.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

G. A. Pedlar

DON'T stop when you have Oshawa-shingled your roofs. That is only the first step towards making a house modern, or a barn what a barn should be. Go on and plate your house inside and out with steel. Cover the surface of your barn with steel. In a word, "Pedlarize" every building on your farm. This way:

Make Your House Fireproof

Finish the interior of every room in your house with Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls. These are made in more than two thousand beautiful designs, the patterns stamped accurately and deeply into the heavy and imperishable metal. They cost less than plaster in the first place; and they will be like new when a plaster ceiling or wall is cracked to the danger point—which doesn't take long as a rule. They are easily put in place. They can easily be painted and decorated.

Make Your House Sanitary

Then, if you surface the exterior of the house with Pedlar Steel Siding—it is made to simulate brick, rough stone, cut stone—these Ceilings and Side-Walls and an Oshawa-shingled roof gives you a residence that is more nearly fireproof than the "skyscrapers" of the great cities. Also, such a house will be much warmer in winter than if it were built of solid brick—and so it will save its cost in fuel-savings. It will be cooler in summer. It will be sanitary inside—you can wash the ceilings and walls clean with soap-and-water. It will be a handsome, substantial, and enduring proof of your judgment in choosing the modern building material—steel—Pedlar-made Steel.

Make Your Barns Safe

With Pedlar Steel Siding you can finish the outside of your barn most economically, and your cattle will thrive better in bitter weather than if they were housed in a solid concrete barn. This heavy-gauge seamless steel finish, keeps out the wind and keeps in the animal heat. It saves in lessened feed bills enough to pay its cost over and over. It costs but little; it is simple to put on; and it will outlast the building's very timbers. Most important of all, it—with Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof—makes barns practically proof against fire, entirely free from every kind of dampness, and proof against lightning.

Learn About Pedlarizing

At the same time you send for your free copy of *Roofing Right* Booklet No. 5, ask us for particulars about these other Pedlar specialties. We will send you samples of any of them; prices; illustrations; and samples of the Oshawa Steel Shingle as well—all just for the asking.

**GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE
GET A TWENTY-FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE**



THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA

HALIFAX 16 Prince St. ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St. QUEBEC 127 Rue du Pont MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St. OTTAWA 423 Sussex St. TORONTO 11-113 Bay St. LONDON 96 King St. CHATHAM 200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St. WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St. REGINA 1931 Railway St. South CALGARY 1112 First St. West VANCOUVER 821 Powell St. VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

