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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JANUARY 19, 1910

No. 904

The 'Phone That Satisfies The Farmer

Allow us to send you the **FREE** Book that describes the most **Up-to-Date Telephone Set** for farm use--read it through--and you will then have no doubt about the kind of a telephone **YOU** will get the most real satisfaction from--send for the **Book Right NOW.**



OUT OF 259,000 PHONES IN USE IN CANADA, 250,000 WERE MADE BY US

DON'T you think that fact almost speaks for itself? There hardly seems to be much left to say. No better evidence could be demanded—or given—of the absolute perfection of every instrument turned out by us. For a long time past we have had our best engineers at work on the problem of designing a more powerful Farmers' Line Telephone. And now we have it. The work was completed months ago, although it is only now that we are offering it to you. The interval has been devoted to "trying out" these new sets under the most exacting conditions it would be necessary to meet any time—anywhere.



SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOK

**OUR NEWLY DESIGNED NO. 1317
—TYPE TELEPHONE SET—**

ALL you have to do is to ask for Bulletin No. 1416 and we will mail you **FREE**, at once the full story of farm telephones. Asking for the book places you under no obligation—don't hesitate to tell us you want it. We are anxious that you should be posted on the value and economy of farm telephones. A post card will bring it.

represents the attainment of perfection in telephone construction. Go over it point by point—prove it for yourself by comparison with any other instrument you like.

Take the transmitter—into which you talk—you will find it the standard long-distance type.

Then there is the receiver—the earpiece: it is simply perfect—never will you be bothered by local noises to spoil transmission. The result of long and careful study, it is the best possible construction and combination for the purpose.

The generator has also been well worked out—so well, in fact that this generator is stronger than any other telephone generator on the market. Observe how easily it turns. It will ring more telephones on a longer line than any other 5-bar generator made to-day. Thousands of these generators are now operating on lines more than 30 miles long with as many as 40 telephones on the same line.

The ringers and gongs are unusually efficient. Our new type 38 ringer is not only very sensitive, but very strong and operates on from only one-third to one-fourth the current ordinarily required. The extra large brass gongs produce a volume of noise fully half as great again as gongs on other sets. You'll never fail to hear this telephone when it rings. The switch hook makes all contacts on the best grade of platinum points—that makes for efficiency.

Taken as a whole Set No. 1317 is an extremely handsome instrument. The woodwork is of quarter-sawed oak of finest quality and handsome finish. And in point of service this telephone is unsurpassed—more than \$10,000 was put into it in engineering expense alone before the first instrument was made. Would you like to know more about it? The space here won't permit us to tell you, but if you will write, we'll gladly give you any information you may desire.

Watch for the other advertisements of this series. They have a story to tell you

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC

AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers and suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants.

MONTREAL
Cor. Notre Dame and Guy Sts.

TORONTO
60 Front St. W.

REGINA

VANCOUVER
918 Pender St. W.

WINNIPEG
599 Henry Ave.

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Hundreds of Farmers are now Burning Straw. WHY DON'T YOU?

**Our Sterling
Heater is
Simplicity itself**

Just Two Pieces

**A BASE
AND A
DETACHABLE
CYLINDER**

22" x 60"

TO USE

Simply take the cylinder outside, PACK it full of straw, bring it back and attach it to the stove and it will burn for from 3 to 18 hours, according to the kind of straw used and way it is handled.

THE STERLING STRAW HEATER



**Purchase now.
It will save its
cost in Fuel Bills
severaltimesover
this Winter**

IT DOES THE WORK

Wolsley, Sask., Nov. 19, 1909.
The Sterling Straw Stove Co.,
Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen:—
I used your Sterling Straw Heater in my shop last winter. I have a large and very cold building, and finding a coal stove insufficient, supplemented it with your stove for the very cold weather.
Finding it a better heater than the coal stove, I used it entirely the balance of the winter and found it gave better and even heat, with no attention for twelve hours at a stretch. My fuel bill was \$1.25 for a load of straw and \$22.50 for coal. Saved the price of the stove in three weeks.
Yours truly,
H. W. WOOLLATT.

Our terms are Cash with the Order.

PRICE \$9.00

DELIVERED AT YOUR STATION

Extra Cylinders \$4.00 when ordered with the heater

For Prompt Delivery, Order Now

Remit by Express or P.O. Money Order.

THE STERLING STRAW STOVE COMPANY
413 SOMERSET BLOCK WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

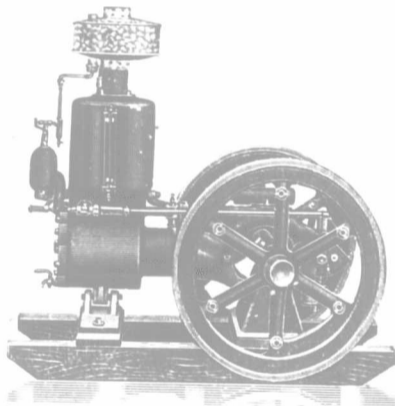
TRADE NOTES

HOME ROOM SETTING FOR PIANOS

In the large cities one is impressed with the changes that are being adopted for displaying merchandise. The old country store idea, where everything is jumbled together, is a thing entirely of the past. Every up-to-date merchant realizes the importance of displaying his goods so that the customer is able to judge them as they would appear in their own home, or for the purpose which they intend using them.

One of the most notable examples of this progressive movement yet seen in Winnipeg is the Piano and Gramophone show-rooms of Messrs. Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd., on Portage Ave. This enterprising firm have had built into their spacious store, a number of rooms about the size of the average parlor, and these rooms are furnished in different styles and colors, and are made sound proof, so that the customers have the opportunity of hearing and seeing an instrument under the same conditions as it would appear in their own parlors. The furnishings in each room have been planned so as to harmonize with the new designs and latest finish of pianos.

Any intending purchaser will quickly realize what an advantage this is in helping to make an intelligent selection. It is very difficult for a customer going into large warehouses, where a great many pianos are together, to make a selection. Very often, the instrument they would choose in the warehouses is one that they are not so well pleased with in their parlor, but where they hear it in about the same sized room, with similar furnish-



A TRAIN LOAD OF STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES

We have just ordered for the balance of our Winter trade.

That is the best evidence we can give you that the Stickney is the Farmer's Engine.

Runs equally well at the North Pole or the Equator.

The very engine YOU should have

Write for our Elegant New Catalogue No. 60, giving 59 reasons why "The Stickney is the best."

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. Limited
WINNIPEG - CALGARY

22 Imported Clydesdales Just Landed

For Sale at very lowest prices. I have been importing for the last 30 years. My experience counts for something to those wanting a good Horse and at the right price. Intending purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to see my stock or write before buying elsewhere. Long distance phone.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

ings, they are able to judge how it would look and sound at home. In addition to these smaller parlors, this firm have a large concert room, in which they keep their grand pianos. This room is also used for their monthly recitals, which they have planned to give with the Player Piano, and at times prominent vocalists and violinists will be secured to assist in order to demonstrate the possibilities of the Player Piano for accompaniments. Monthly Gramophone recitals will also be a feature, and customers will have an opportunity of hearing the new hits each month, which will insure very enjoyable evening, and at the same time enable them to keep in touch with all the latest records produced, and to hear them before making a purchase.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, with the present equipment, can show to advantage a very large number of instruments, so that intending purchasers will have an opportunity of seeing a large stock under one roof, at prices ranging up to \$1,500. The gramophone parlors, which will be located in the basement, but which are not yet completed, will undoubtedly surpass anything of their kind in Western Canada.

We feel justified in congratulating Messrs. Cross, Goulding & Skinner on their splendid new warehouses, and we feel that they will be more than repaid by the increased business which will come to them as a result of their endeavor to give the public better service, which is the keynote of the success of this institution.

RICHARDSON'S HOLSTEIN SALE

A very successful sale of Holstein-Friesians was held on December 30 at Caledonia, Ont., by J.W. Richardson. About half the herd was sold. Only 5 were matured cows and 29 were one year or under. The 46 head offered brought \$6,290. Nine females brought \$200 each or over, N. C. Hardy procuring four at \$940. The great 4 year old Bull, Prince De-Kol Posch, went to Dr. English for \$525.

Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph, opened the sale with an address. Arrangements were most complete in every particular, the sale being held under a large tent, 40x90 ft. Trains stopped at the farm. Over 500 people were present. Holstein men consider the signal success of this sale as a fitting tribute to the proved excellence of the Holstein cow as a profitable producer of dairy stock and products. It was of service during the course of the sale that those having the strongest official backing and of well-known families of the breed secured a brisker bidding and an ultimate higher price.

Founded 1866

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Just sit down now and write to us for full particulars of the best business proposition you are likely to hear this year. Let us tell you, in plain words, how very little money will start you in the profitable business of poultry-raising The Peerless Way. Let us show you why it will pay you well to

One PEERLESS user will sell 200,000 fowl this year

Scores and hundreds—ten thousand people in fact,—all over Canada, are following The Peerless Way to their profit. More than eleven million dollars' worth of eggs were sold in Canada last year. Yet with all this output prices stay high for every sort of good poultry and eggs. The market is far bigger than the present product—and it grows bigger day by day. Poultry-raising is the best business for any farmer, any farmer's child. Pays better for the time and money invested. Profit is surer. Isn't over-crowded—and never will be.

adopt the Peerless methods, to make use of the advice and aid of the Peerless Board of Experts—pay you well, and profit you speedily.

PEERLESS users get valuable help and service free

Besides finding a buyer for our customers' poultry products (which we do free of any cost to you) our Board of Experts stands ready always to advise, counsel, help with practical suggestions—free, entirely so, to Peerless users. These practical men have developed the greatest poultry business in Canada—The Poultry Yards of Canada Limited. Long experimenting in the hatcheries of this great plant brought the Peerless to perfection, and proved it as the one successful incubator for use in every section of the Dominion.



Let us ship you this and trust you for it. We pay the freight and give you a 10-year guarantee.

Poultry ought to be a side-line on every farm—

The poultry-crop is the one crop that never fails. Every farmer certainly ought to make poultry a 'side line,' at least—it is a certain profit for him, no matter how bad a year he may have with his other crops. And the Peerless customer need feel no worry about finding a market for all he wants to sell in the way of poultry or eggs. We look after that for him. We find him a buyer who pays the best market prices in spot cash.

Within a month or so from this very day you could have a poultry-for-profit business well under way. Write and ask us to prove to you that success with poultry, The Peerless Way, is possible for anybody of good sense in any part of Canada. Get the facts about it. They are facts that will probably be new to you. Send for them—it's for your own benefit we suggest that you send for them at once, without another day's delay. Just use a post card, if you haven't a stamp handy—put your name and address on it—say 'Show me'—that's all that's necessary.

More than 10,000 PEERLESS users are successful—

Poultry-raising with the difficulties taken out of it—that is the reason why The Peerless Way has proved profitable for over ten thousand people, scattered all over Canada. There is not a reason on earth why it would not do as much for you as it has for the most successful of them. No matter where your farm is, you can do well The Peerless Way—and you won't need to depend much on plain farming, either.

Your credit with us makes it very easy to start—

Your credit is perfectly good with us. You can equip yourself fully for successful poultry-raising, and you don't need ready money to do it. We trust you; and we will make the terms so easy for you that you will never feel the outlay. In fact a Peerless Outfit pays for itself, and quickly, too.

Send right away for interesting offer and FREE very valuable information

You will know why The Peerless Way is the way to get profit from poultry, once you have read the big and plain-spoken free book we want you to ask for. With the book will come an offer to outfit you for poultry-profit on terms that will meet your wishes and fit your means. Please write and ask for this now—make your start now—it will pay you to.

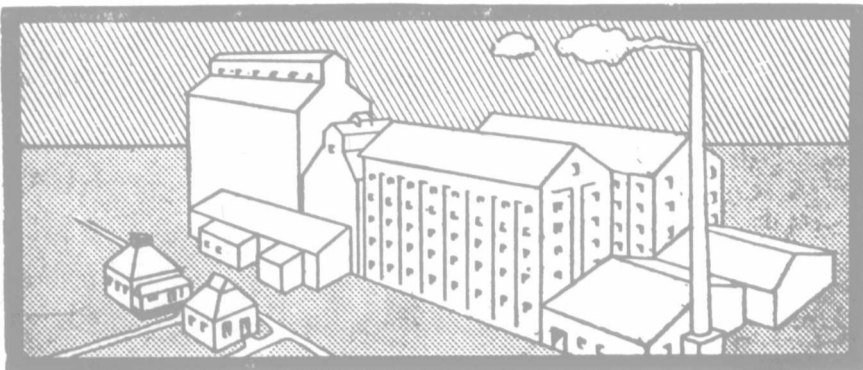
LEE Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
121 Pembroke Road
PEMBROKE ONTARIO CANADA

We carry ample stocks in our big distributing Warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, for the convenience of our Western friends. Address all letters to Head Office at Pembroke, Ontario. They will receive prompt attention.



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AIN SALE of Holstein- ecent er 30 Richardson. sold. On 29 were one ead offered ales brought Hardy pro- great 4 ear eh, went to C. Guelph. n address. omj lete in being held ft. Trains 500 people en consider as a fitting ence of the e producer s. It was of the sale gest official n families idding and



The Robin Hood Mill
where

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

Is Made "Different"

Ever since this mill was started it has been working at its full capacity trying to keep up to the demand for Robin Hood Flour.

Ever since this flour first got into the homes of the West, its success has been nothing short of sensational.

We want you to be a party to this success. How can we induce you?

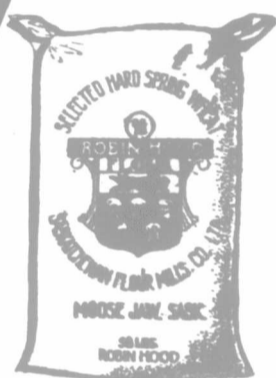
By highest quality? Robin Hood Flour has it. By best value? This flour gives it.

Then, Madam, why not you start using it?

Ask your grocer about our Money-Back Guarantee.

SASKATCHEWAN FLOUR MILLS CO., Ltd.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

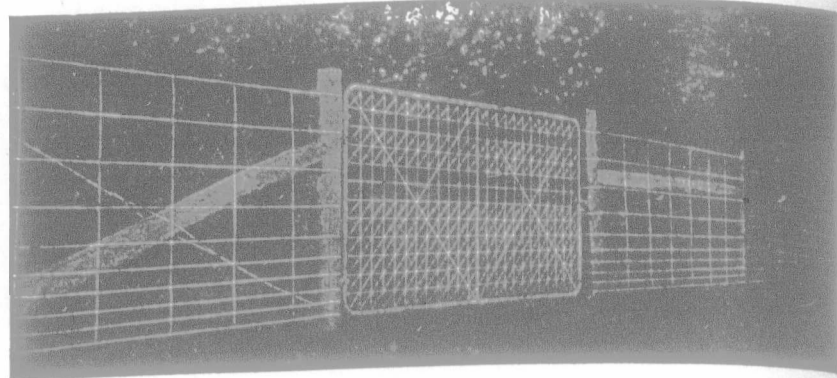


WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.



PAGE FENCES AND GATES

Styles for all uses—lawns, parks, farms, railways. All heights. Cost less to erect and give better service. Let me quote you 1910 prices and send you Free Illustrated Booklet. Please ask for it now.

14,000 Miles of Page Fence in use in Canada
73,000 Page Gates in use in Canada

R. LANGTRY

502W
137 Bannatyne St. E., Winnipeg

Fence and Gates in Stock

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

EPPS'S COCOA

is a treat to Children, a sustenance to the worker, a boon to the thrifty housewife.

BREAKFAST

SUPPER

In strength, delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

CHILDREN THRIVE ON "EPPS'S."



Stay Inside While You are Outside

You be the Judge of it

IN ORDER TO ASSIST YOU IN GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH THE

Dysthe Face Protector

WITHOUT FIRST SENDING THE MONEY you can deposit \$1.00 with your nearest bank or post office, have the Banker or Postmaster sign the order for it, and you send it in to me, as per blank below.

If you, after the trial, rather have your dollar than the protector, return the protector and get your money where you left it.

Order for a 10 days' Free Trial of one Dysthe Face Protector.

Date.....

Mr.....

P. O.....

Prot.....

Above have this day deposited with me \$1.00 on a 10 days' free trial of one Dysthe Face Protector, and be it understood, that I hold the money for 10 days after the date of mailing the protector at Winnipeg. If above shows postal receipt for return of the protector in that time he is to receive his money back in full from me. If not I am to pay it to M. Dysthe, 351 Beverly Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Banker or Postmaster.

Martinius Dysthe

MANITOBA WINTER FAIR and FAT STOCK SHOW AND PROVINCIAL POULTRY EXHIBITION BRANDON, MARCH 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1910

DEPARTMENTS

HORSES CATTLE
SHEEP SWINE
POULTRY GRAIN

JUDGING COMPETITIONS

At the present stage of the game, the farmer of Western Canada can derive as much good from an institution like the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show as a thirsty traveller can derive satisfaction from a drink of water—and the results will be more lasting.

INDUCEMENTS

SINGLE FARE RATES.

The Greatest Winter Stock Show in Canada. Grand Parades and Competitions in the evenings; Orchestra in attendance. Annual Conventions of Live Stock Associations. The Best Show Building in the West.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, PRESIDENT, BRANDON. FOR ALL INFORMATION, PRIZE LIST, ETC., ADDRESS CHARLES FRASER, SECRETARY AND MANAGER, BRANDON

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, January 19, 1910

No. 904

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance \$1.50
(if in arrears) .. 2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance .. 2.50
Date on label shows time subscription expires.

In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrearages.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House,
Norfolk St., London W. C., England.

Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.

Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,

14-16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Interest in Good Roads

That an organized effort is being made to improve the highways of Manitoba will be appreciated by all who make use of roads. The only regrettable feature so far is that the newly-formed association does not contain active members from all parts of the province. However, that, no doubt will be remedied in time. Municipal councils should not hesitate to become members because initial steps have been taken by municipalities surrounding Winnipeg. The association is provincial, and the object is to have uniformly good roads in all districts.

In order, therefore, to have best results it is the duty of every individual who is interested in this important question to see that his municipality is properly represented on the deputation that meets the government shortly, and also at the next annual meeting, so that intelligent and representative members may be elected as executive managers of the organization. There is a good work to be done, and it remains with the people to see that this work is as thorough as possible.

Farmer's Advocate's Donation

In offering prizes for road improvement competitions THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE hopes to interest individual farmers in the use of a simple and inexpensive implement that has been used to advantage in other parts of Canada as well as in the United States. The split-log drag, as its name indicates, is simply an ordinary log ten or twelve inches in diameter split down the middle, the two halves being braced so that one follows the other about thirty inches apart. When soft wood is used, particularly if the roadway is stony or gravelly, it is well to face the trailing edge with iron, but on ordinary mud roads, where this implement is most efficient, it is well not to have such facing. The edge of the log smooths the mud,

causes the water to run off and so puddles the surface that when it dries an excellent road-bed is formed.

It is the improvement of clay roads that Manitoba most needs. Plows, scrapers and graders commonly are used to make a well-rounded road-bed, but traffic in a wet season soon forms ruts and holes that make the road almost impassable. Judicious use of this split-log drag remedies this objectionable condition. If you do not agree, enter the competition. You can at least satisfy yourself and your neighbors and you stand a chance of winning a handsome cash prize.

Fame and Fortune On the Farm

The tirade against the lot of the boy on the farm, written by "Saskatchewan Farmer" and appearing on another page of this issue, is not published because the sentiment expressed is approved. However, the writer gives a most lurid picture of conditions as they exist on all too many farms. He has, perhaps, combined the defects of many to make his case the stronger. But that he could muster up such evidence without departing from the truth is deplorable. However, it is not necessary to read as far as the paragraph that contains his admission to guess that he is not in love with his work. It is evident that he does not delight in the occupation in which he is engaged—and still more evident that he does not wish to be.

Twentieth century farming does not demand that such conditions should exist on any farm. Intelligent farmers who take a pride in their work soon remedy these numerous defects and provide such facilities as make farm work on the whole not at all objectionable. Naturally, the manual labor entailed is more strenuous than that required in the office or the study. But what strong man objects to hard work? The modern, thinking farmer has learned that by using brains and planning it is not necessary to work the long hours or undergo the hardships referred to by "Saskatchewan Farmer." Neither are the boys of the home imposed on with chores and extras. If our correspondent were acquainted with the long hours, and the brain- and nerve-wrecking study of the men in store or office who are eminently successful, perhaps he would change his mind and not be so sweeping in his advice to farm boys. For one Garfield, or Lincoln, or Hill, or Vanderbilt, there are hundreds who left farms in boyhood days and never attained a position equal to that of the average farmer. With more reading, more thinking, and more planning the average condition and contentment of the farmer can be made higher than the present average. Perhaps for those whose aims are fame and fortune, a withdrawal from the farm would be best, both for them and for the farming industry.

An Example Worth Imitating

The dairy cow competition in Wisconsin, conducted under the direction of the college of agriculture, is suggestive of valuable work that might be carried on along similar lines in this country. The competition is designed to help develop the dairy industry by stimulating the testing of individual cows and herds and encouraging better business methods in the management, feeding and care of cows.

To this end a competition has been started in which substantial cash prizes are offered for the highest records of butter-fat production per year. The first prize in the individual cow class is \$300, and \$500 is offered as a first prize to the owner of ten cows in any one herd that shows the highest records in butter-fat production in one year. In all, \$1,850 are offered in cash prizes by the State, in addition to which some eighteen special prizes, consisting largely of pure-bred bull calves of the leading dairy breeds, cream separators and dairy apparatus are donated by breeders and manufacturers.

The only cost to competitors is \$5.00, to cover the expenses of an expert sent out by the college to test the cows and supervise the carrying on of the work. A good deal of interest is being taken in the competition, and the indications are that much benefit will result from the work.

If Wisconsin, which ranks as one of the leading dairy States in the union, needs a competition of this kind to stimulate interest and encourage better business methods in the dairy business, it is a safe bet that there is a fertile field for applying such stimulus to the business in this country. What dairying needs everywhere is better informed cow owners. Wisconsin has set an example in educational work that is worth while and worth imitating.

Surface vs. Sub-Surface Packing

As between the roller and packer, as implements for use in conserving soil moisture, opinion is pretty well agreed. The packer is the most efficient, though not yet the most generally used. It leaves the soil in better condition to hold and retain moisture; properly used increases the soil's capacity for moisture and lessens the amount lost by evaporation. But the question arises which of the two types of packers is best adapted for general use. One type is known as the surface packer, and is designed for work very similar to that done by the roller, the chief difference being that it does not leave the land so hard and smooth on the surface. There is something of a surface mulch. The other type, the sub-surface packer, is designed for packing the soil at some depth below the surface. It leaves the soil firm underneath, but the upper two or three inches are loose, and the particles not broken down extremely fine. If an ideal result is ob-

tained, the soil in the root zone is firm and capable of exerting the maximum capillary force, while the looser particles above it prevent alike evaporation of moisture and the blowing of the soil—a result certainly that is to be much desired.

But there are other practical phases to the question. The power required to pack soil to the depth of the furrow is to be considered. A sub-surface packer needs much horse-flesh in front of it, and horses are usually at a premium in the seeding season. It requires, too, to be used at the proper time, and that, again, is a question on which men may differ in opinion and the result be affected thereby. Finally, there is the question of cost.

It is difficult, therefore, to state, generally, which type of implement is to be preferred. The superintendent of one of our experimental farms states that results as satisfactory as are possible with either type of packer may be obtained by frequent shallow cultivation. He has been experimenting in moisture conservation for years, and has some ground for the observation.

Our columns are open for further discussion of this question than appears in this issue. It is a matter worth considering further, since more of these implements will be purchased next season in the West than have been purchased hitherto. The experience of farmers who have used them is invited.

Regina Convention

Perhaps at no convention ever held in Canada in the interests of agriculture has the program been so comprehensive and so intensely practical as that arranged for Regina next week. Scarcely an intelligent farmer, no matter what his specialty, can absent himself on the plea that his branch of the farming industry has been neglected. Naturally, much attention is given to grains and methods of improving the quality and yield. But livestock and other branches of the farming industry are not forgotten. Experts and recognized authorities have been secured for all discussions.

The program augurs well for Saskatchewan agriculture. Those who attend will not regret that they have spent money and time in taking advantage of such a treat.

* * *

"I am very pleased with your valuable journal."—H. Woolsey, Manitoba.

* * *

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is the best farm journal I ever read."—T. H. Truscott, Saskatchewan.

* * *

"I have been very much pleased with THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE."—J. Ellis, Manitoba.

* * *

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a very good paper, and I like it."—Byron Lowe, Saskatchewan.

* * *

"I am very well pleased with THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE."—Arch. McMillan, Saskatchewan.

* * *

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a valuable paper to farmers."—W. J. Stafford, Saskatchewan.

* * *

"I must say I appreciate THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE very much and find it quite an acquisition in many instances on the farm."—W. Waller, Saskatchewan.

* * *

"I am well satisfied with THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and think it is \$1.50 well invested in any farmer's home."—Chas. Parker, Manitoba.

Canada's Aid to Motherland

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In your issue of December 29 you published a somewhat lengthy epistle from David Ross, on the "Naval Question," and as Mr. Ross made some statements which I should like to refute, I would be glad if you will allow me space to reply.

I have read of a certain section of Canadians being against the establishment of a "Canadian Navy," or even a contribution to aid the Imperial navy; but do not ascribe their reasons to the mean and selfish ones as adduced by Mr. Ross, but rather to ignorance as to the acuteness of the situation or a desire to hide under the benevolence of the Monroe Doctrine of the United States.

Mr. Ross makes the statement that "Great Britain last summer got scared of Germany's fleet," but he does not show whether there was sufficient reason for that "scare" or not. The fact is, that Great Britain, in order to protect the worldwide commerce of the nations of a world-wide empire, as well as the nations themselves and other colonies, has to maintain a fleet equal to the navies of the two next foreign powers in strength, and Germany is deliberately planning to challenge that position. It is, therefore, up to Great Britain, as well as the other nations comprising the Empire, to see that that position is kept, and the supremacy of the seas assured, for in that lies our safety, as well as our peace and prosperity. It is no newspaper talk or fancies, as Mr. Ross would have us believe, but real fact and a desire (which shows that Great Britain is alive to the situation) to meet the aggressive action of Germany by showing to her that the British Empire would not tolerate any interference in its supreme command of the seas, which caused the mother country to call the defence conference of last summer. Sir William White, the chief naval constructor at the British Admiralty, is my authority for saying that the supreme command of the seas is dependent upon the relative strength in battleships. Great Britain has 40 of these battleships, as against Germany's 20, but Germany is building and completing 10 of these ships as against Great Britain's 4. Hence the reason for the outcry in the old country to have more of these ships built, and the offers of Dreadnoughts by Australia and New Zealand. Moreover, Germany is spending more money on new construction work than Great Britain, as the following figures show: Germany, \$41,830,000; Great Britain, \$37,725,000.

Mr. Ross also makes a most unjust misrepresentation when he says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was "pressed by British statesmen for a cash contribution, which he had to refuse." In reply to this I cannot do better than quote from the address of Lord Tweedmouth, who presented this question before the last colonial conference. He said: "We welcome you, and we ask you to take some leading part in making more complete than it is at present the naval defence of the Empire"

We thoroughly recognize that we are responsible for that defence. We want you to help us in that defence. We want you to give us all the assurance you can, but we do not come to you as beggars. We gladly take all that you can give us, but at the same time if you are not inclined to give us the help that we hope to have from you, we acknowledge our absolute obligation to defend the King's dominions across the seas to the best of our ability." Can any reasonable or unbiased-minded man say there is in that statement the "pressure" whereof Mr. Ross speaks? No, sir, it is a flat-footed statement that if the over-seas dominions don't want to do their duty, the mother country does not mean to shirk hers.

However, let me emphasize the fact that it is as much our duty as loyal citizens of the Empire as well as to our own interests and preservation to see to it that the British navy is in supreme command of the seas. The very prosperity of the West depends upon the free and uninterrupted passage of our product (wheat) to the British market. Every farmer knows that the price of his wheat is based upon the price prevailing at Liverpool, and what good would come if the Canadian government greedily and selfishly applied its money to public works and development and neglect to help in guarding and maintaining the very source of our wealth and prosperity.

Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are just as eager to develop themselves, and it is just as important to them as it is to Canada to do so, but we do not find them trying to shirk their responsibility.

Sask.

W. J. B. CANNAN.

In Time of Peace Prepare for War

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

While pleased to see that you published an article in answer to your correspondent Don's somewhat cheap idealism, I must condemn its tone in that it attributes motives of envy, hatred and jealousy. I imagine Don a sincere and enthusiastic, if somewhat melodramatic, idealist, who hopes to convert the world to disarmament. May he succeed! It is my belief that the "Parliament of man—the federation of the world"—will come in the fullness of time, but first some one race or combination will have to be sufficiently powerful to force disarmament.

Your editorials, too, appear to condemn any expenditure upon the science of self-defence, and imply that everything should be spent upon the accumulation of more wealth. Why not accept denunciations against wealth as equally emphatic, or more so, than those against force? But apart from that striving for what you consider will contribute to the greatest happiness of the people, how is it proposed to defend liberties and retain the wealth which you (quite rightly in my opinion) seek to accumulate? I hardly think it can be done by acting as Don suggests and shouting to an admiring (?) world. "No, we will not make any preparation or learn military science; it is too costly. The sacrifice is too cruel."

One of three courses seem open to Canada: 1. *Annexation*, of which I will only say that it is much against the aspirations and sentiment of Canadians, and there also would be the military burden which you denounce.

2. *Independence*, in which you would either have to sneak under the protection of the Monroe Doctrine; be under a militarism greater in proportion to population than any nation, or be at the mercy of any aggressor.

3. *Remain part and parcel of the British Empire* and take your full share in defending it. How long will the general press of Canada keep publishing accounts of their marvellous prosperity and potential greatness and boast that there is no military burden (because, forsooth, some one else is assuming it)? There is not a thoughtful and manly young Canadian Imperialist who has not felt humiliated by the position, and it was chiefly that feeling which prompted so many to volunteer and the nation to approve of the aid given in South Africa. It may be pride or vanity, as Don says, but it is a proper pride which prompts him to defend the national liberty and a proper prudence which teaches him how to do so.

Awful as are the horrors of war, and sorrow as one must at the wounds and misery, even of opponents, I think that even Don himself would feel a manly satisfaction in having fought his best fight to resist interference with what he considered his just rights and liberty. We respect the Boers for having made the fight they did, and they have not lost their own self-respect as they would have done had they tamely submitted to what they thought injustice, under the plea that they knew nothing of military science because they would make no sacrifice in times of their prosperity.

Wealth and force when rightly directed should prove defenders, not destroyers, of just government and as there is certain to be force among mankind for a long time our aim should be to *rightly direct* it, and not be amongst those who shout weak platitudes in time of peace and are brushed to one side and have no influence when the real danger comes.

Thoughts of the attitude and influences of the churches in war time occur which it would interest me to talk to men like Don (who I take to be a clerical) about, but which (as probably this letter also) would be out of place in your practical journal.

It would be quite possible to make the military self-supporting and learn their profession also, in time of peace and only require the support of the nation in actual war. Would the people generally be any better off? Taxes cause a fractional portion of the poverty of the people.

Man.

A. J. MOORE.

* * *

"I am glad to say I like THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE very much."—M. E. Cooper, Saskatchewan.

* * *

"We like THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and do not wish to be without it."—L. Jones, Alberta

HORSE

"Directum," 2.05 for seven years' champion trotting stallion and one of the greatest harness horses the world has ever known, died recently of blood poisoning. Next to him on record stands "Cresceus" as the greatest trotting stallion.

* * *

It is a great mistake to shut young foals up where they can have no exercise to develop muscle. They require all the exercise they can have for this purpose. Young foals confined in box stalls will never develop the possibilities of their blood inheritance. Idleness and deterioration go hand in hand, and a young foal to develop symmetrical growth needs the free exercise of a paddock or pasture. If confined in a box stall the youngster should be given regular daily exercise to develop strong bone and tissues that will make him an efficient horse when he reaches maturity.

Treatment of Burns and Scalds

BY DR. J. FIELDING COTTRILL

Early last spring I visited a farmer near the United States boundary and was requested to call upon a neighbor who had met with a serious accident the day before. While burning stubble the fire got away, and he endeavored to check it with his plow but was just too late, and in making a sharp turn one horse fell. In a second the four horses were a struggling mass in the midst of the dancing flames. The poor beasts were a pitiable sight, and I have often thought that I would like to tell readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE what to do to shorten the agony of their horses in such a case. Prairie fires are responsible for practically all the cases of burning among horses in the Canadian Northwest; but it matters little whether the cause is that of escaping steam or chemicals, the effects are practically the same.

We can readily distinguish three stages or degrees: First, where there is simply a reddening of the skin; second, where blister or vesicles have been produced; third, where some of the skin and perhaps flesh has been cooked, dried up, and its vitality destroyed.

All stages require immediate treatment, and the danger does not depend so much upon the depth of the burn as on the extent of its surface. There are millions of sensitive nerve endings scattered over our bodies, and these are so close together that we cannot push a pin into our skin without touching one. Therefore,

if we have a small but deep burn, comparatively few of these nerves may be injured, whereas a scorching of a large surface, though apparently only trivial, may affect many more nerves and even produce a fatal result. The effects are not confined to the seat of injury, for almost immediately all the nerves in the body become excited from sympathy, and we have systematic results, shown by a shivering at first, which, however, we generally fail to notice. Then comes a coldness of the extremities. But probably the first thing we notice is a weakness, a restlessness, and a difficulty in breathing. If we feel the pulse we find that it is quickened, and if we take the temperature we shall find some fever.

Now, whatever we are going to do in the way of treatment must be done at once. If the veterinary surgeon lives ten or twenty miles away, the poor beast may die from shock before he arrives. This shock is the first thing we must combat. At once give a good dose of whiskey in milk. Don't hesitate about it. Then proceed to apply something which will keep away the air from the injured part. Really, I believe it matters little what we use (within reason), providing we do it quickly. If the skin is not broken (and even if it is it will do no harm), at once cover with an even mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. This is known as Carron oil, probably because it originated at the Carron Iron Works in Scotland. Here the men were constantly being burned by the molten metal, and large quantities of this mixture were kept on hand for cases of emergency. Every reader of this will act wisely in procuring a bottle of this mixture at once, and keeping this for personal use in the house.

Having used this Carron oil we have time to look round and think. If the burn is of the first or second class, and is confined to a scorching or reddening of the skin, with or without blisters, we can hope for success. Even if the destroyed skin does not cover too large a surface, we may still go on, but if a large surface of skin has been destroyed, we must ask ourselves if it will be worth while to continue the treatment, or would it be more merciful to put the poor beast out of its misery. You know that when a wound is healing, the scar contracts, and if this scar is large, of course, the contraction will be large also. A skilful veterinary surgeon could easily transplant some healthy skin into the large resulting sore, and produce a satisfactory result.

The position, also, of the burn must be taken into account. If it be in any part where there is much movement, such as round the shoulders and elbows, it is very serious. In any case, if much skin is destroyed, you must expect some weeks and perhaps months to pass before re-

covery takes place. If you decide to go on with it procure a good supply of the mixture recommended, and put it on freely. If you can cover the part with thin cotton soaked in this Carron oil all the better. Renew this dressing frequently, and if any blisters form, open them with a clean needle, but do not remove the skin. Later on you can change to some simple ointment, such as carbolic or zinc ointment.

Although I ask all to procure some Carron oil, many will not do so, and when the accident occurs they will as usual stand and wish. But in such cases we have no time to stand. Rush into the house, get some eggs, and cover the injured parts with the whites, then dust on flour, or chalk, or starch powder, or mix chalk and water to a cream and cover the part repeatedly until a thick coat is formed, and get the veterinarian as soon as you can. If the skin cracks, or is destroyed, some would use a dry powder to dust on. Zinc oxide with twice as much starch is not bad, but iodoform with equal quantity of boric acid is better, and one part iodoform to eight parts of tannic acid is still better. If you prefer, you can mix either of the latter into a salve with vaseline or lard. Probably this would be the better plan. Later on, say after a week, treat it as an ordinary wound.

In speaking of the above I have been thinking mainly of burns produced by fires. If they are the result of chemicals, some other things must be thought about. For instance, say the cause was a mineral acid (sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, nitric acid, muriatic acid or hydrochloric acid). In this case to add water or anything containing water we would produce more heat. What we want is something that will destroy, or neutralize, the acid. So we should cover it at once with chalk, or even baking soda, and after the effervescing had ceased we could wash all off and treat as recommended before. If the cause has been some caustic substance, such as lye, it would be better to neutralize it with an acid, say vinegar.

STOCK

Live Stock Notes

Live stock prices in the United States are higher than at any time since the civil war. Consumption demand is heavy and despite high retail prices is continually increasing, with no prospect of letting up.

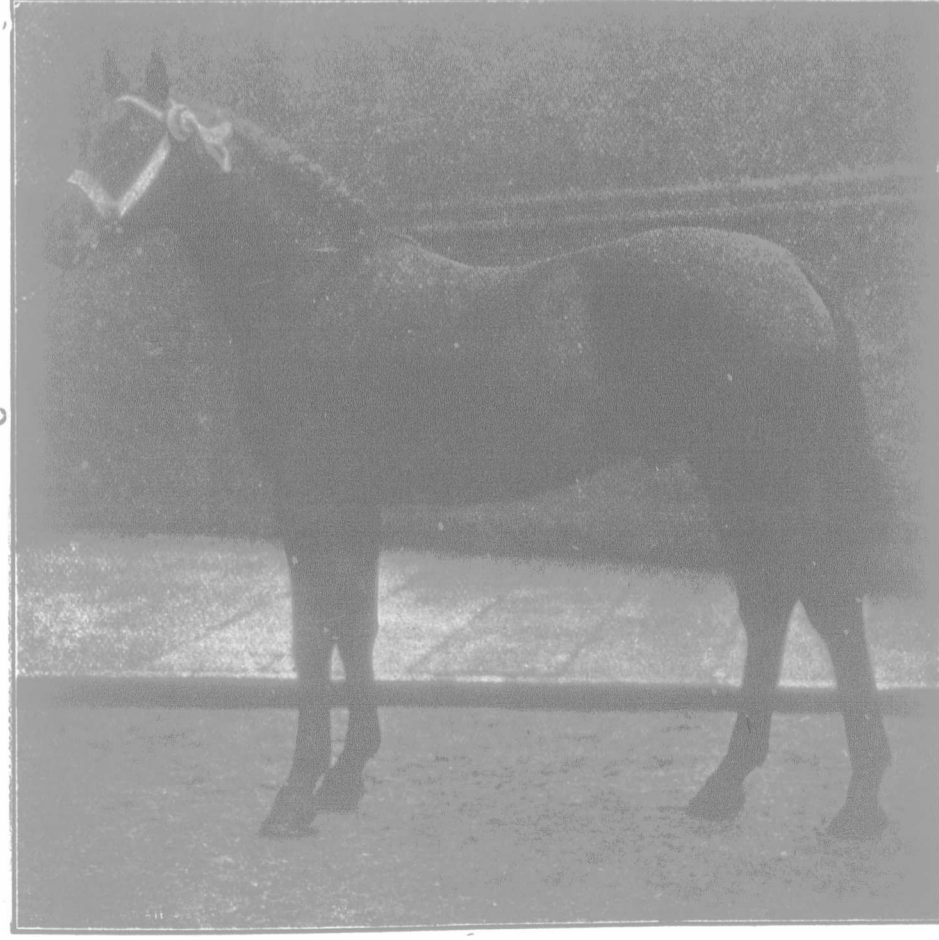
Chilled Meat from Australia

Advices from London report the arrival of 1,330 quarters of chilled beef from Australia. The beef is described as arriving in excellent condition. Shipment was made from Brisbane, Queensland, and was 62 days in transit. It was sold on the Smithfield market at 8½c. to 9c. per pound for hindquarters. This was a little more than paid for beef from Argentina. It is said that this experiment has demonstrated the superiority of the chilling process over freezing for preserving the character of the meat. The London Daily Mail says that arrangements are being made for transporting chilled beef from both Australia and New Zealand.

Reasons for Hog Prices

In his contribution to the Weekly Report issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Commissioner J. M. Mussen of Leeds, England, discusses the shortage of hogs in Great Britain, giving reasons for the prevailing prices. He says that the present buoyant state of the pig markets is explained by the scarcity of pigs in the United States. Whatever the reason, that country is producing smaller surplus in all classes of live stock than formerly. It is commonly assumed that the diminution in the export is due to increased home requirements, and, no doubt, this is the correct explanation, although statistics show an actual reduction in the number of pigs in the country.

Pigs, however, are difficult to deal with in a statistical sense. Nothing short of a census twice or three times a year, would approximately represent the actual total, as more animals are slaughtered under a year than over that age, and hence escape enumeration in the actual reckoning. Too much importance, therefore, should not be attached to statistics collected annually, though



A TYPICAL THOROUGHBRED. PREMIUM WINNER, HUNTER SHOW, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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for a series of years they may roughly reflect the position of affairs. But allowing that there is shortage of pigs in America, it does not follow that this state will long continue, as the prolificacy of the porcine race makes it possible for a deficiency to be speedily made good.

It is possible also to see a connection between the scarcity of pigs and the high price of feeding stuffs. It is conceivable that the United States farmers, if they have curtailed their pig-breeding operations, have found it more advantageous to sell their maize and other corn for export to this country.

The cost of production is as important a question as the selling price and it should be borne in mind by those who are disposed to look upon the present increase in prices as representing so much clear gain. It is believed that the only means of imparting stability to pig breeding is to establish local factories for curing bacon and hams, as past experiences have shown that the open markets are not to be trusted, owing to the sudden variations in the volume of imports or other conditions, over which the producers have no control and cannot foresee.

Live Stock Shipments

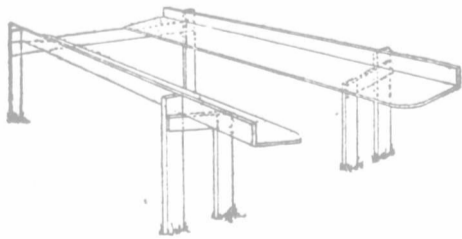
The statement of shipments of live stock and wool from the Medicine Hat district prepared by Inspector J. H.G. Bray shows the receipts to have aggregated the vast sum of \$1,308,167 for the past season. Shipments from the different points in the district were as follows:

From Medicine Hat — 2544 horses, 699 cattle, 50 sheep.
 From Suffield — 848 cattle.
 From Coleridge — 332 horses, 7204 cattle.
 From Woodpecker — 108 cattle.
 From Grassy Lake — 13 horses, 1952 cattle, 660 sheep.
 From Irvine — 970 horses, 297 cattle, 2630 sheep, 100,998 lbs. wool.
 From Walsh — 337 horses, 2401 cattle, 2630 sheep, 89,300 lbs. wool.
 Totals — 4997 horses, 14,014 cattle, 10,844 sheep, 190,298 lbs. wool.
 In 1908 the totals were — 3023 horses, 14,430 cattle, 12,235 sheep, 123,300 lbs. wool, which shows an increase in horse shipments for 1909 over 1908 of 1974, and a decrease of 416 head in cattle and 1391 head of sheep.
 An approximate value has been placed on the total output as appended: Horses \$624,625, cattle, \$630,630, sheep \$35,785, wool \$17,126

Suitable Service Stall

Some time ago a subscriber inquired if we could publish instructions for the building of a breeding stall, or stocks, to be used in breeding heifers when a heavy sire is in service. We reproduce in this issue a description and sketch of a device for the purpose, which was recently published in the Jersey Bulletin, and which appears to be practicable and inexpensive. The specifications are as follows:

In building a stall, one should select a level space, set two posts 36 inches apart; to the posts spike a piece of 6-inch plank, the top edge of which should be about 28 inches above the ground. Four feet six inches back of these posts, set four more — two on either side, as shown in drawing. The short or inside posts should be about 16 inches high. Spike a piece of 2 x 4 from the top of the short post to the longer post by its side — slanting the 2 x 4 a little toward the



THE WARNER SERVICE STALL.

inside of space where cow is to stand. The space between the short posts should be 30 inches. Place a 9-inch plank flatways, the front end resting on the stringer nailed across the front posts, the back end resting on the 2 x 4 that is nailed on the hind posts. This plank should project over the hind post about six inches, also about three inches over the top of the posts toward the inside. Nail fast. Then place an 8-inch plank lengthwise, set upon edge inside of the long posts, and nail to same. This is to prevent

the bulls' feet from slipping off the outside edge of the plank which his front feet rest on when serving. The space where the cow stands should be 18 inches wide at the front end, and 24 inches at the back end, opposite the hind posts.

We always use this stall when breeding a cow. Its value will become more apparent when using a heavy bull on a small cow or heifer. When we were breeding Holsteins we often used a bull weighing 2,400 pounds to a yearling heifer, without the slightest injury to either.

I neglected to mention that, should a cow after being placed in the stall, stand too high for the bull, a little dirt can be taken out where her hind feet stand, or, if too low, fill in.

Marketing Live Stock

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In my article of January 5 I mentioned various ways by which the present troubles in getting live-stock to market and sold at reasonable prices might be ameliorated. Perhaps if the suggestions were granted in full it would render unnecessary, at least for a time, the further more expensive and more permanent remedy, which I now have in mind. There is an old saying that "Providence helps those who help themselves," and the present progress of the farmers' company, which is having such a great success in handling the grain crop, may be at-



BOSOM FRIENDS

tributed to the fact that all other remedies proving futile, they had recourse to the time-honored method of doing for themselves what nobody else would do for them. "Tis money makes the mare to go," and money will be required to make the scheme I am about to propose go; but when one looks at the great spread between the value of stock leaving the farm, and the finished article, as offered to the people for purchase as food, it seems as if there must be sufficient latitude to make a suitable profit, even though in competition with an entrenched monopoly, which surely is no greater than the grain growers had to contend with.

It seems to me a joint stock company, subscribed by the farmers (who produce the raw material without which other monopolists would be powerless), who would be directly interested in making their own company a success, would be a permanency, if once on its feet and going. I am aware that dressed meat is a perishable article; but conditions are changing, and it is not so perishable now under modern conditions as it was 30 years ago, when ice boxes and refrigerators were the exception rather than the rule, which they now are. I see that cattle begin to shrink once they leave the farm, and the shorter the distance the less the shrinkage, so I would say: "Farmers, build your own abattoir at some suitable point, and enter into the business of manufacturing your own raw material in an up-to-date manner, such as the present day requires. You could then have your own sorters, who would grade the cattle coming in by train loads or car lots, sell or ship as most desirable at the time, and place for immediate slaughter all others, which would shrink no more when placed in the cold storage. A hooking system could be devised, by which each shipper could be credited with the number of pounds of each grade, alive or dead, a suitable installment paid at once, and balance on deal being concluded

and sales made. In Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, or any other port salesmen are as willing to handle your stock as any other, and by consigning to your own company you could certainly feed and rest them before offering for sale. I do not know what the freight on dressed beef would be from Winnipeg to England, but I can easily imagine that four or five dressed beasts could be stalled in the space occupied by one, and its feed space alive. Allowing that a company could provide its own abattoirs and immediate cold storage, what would be needed, for part of the year, would be refrigerator cars to some common storage point at St. John or elsewhere, where we should impress upon the Dominion Government the necessity of such accommodation being provided; and I think we should be justified in asking for this latter at once, as the trend of things in this Western country is making such a storage more necessary every year. If the Western Canadian farmer is to keep up in the race for supremacy with the nations of the world it will have to come soon at any rate. Pork-packing, chilled beef and dairy produce all demand a protective storage of this kind before the export of such products can reach its ultimate dimensions.

The writer was over in Britain four years ago, and found in nearly every large town retail shops, where frozen and chilled beef and mutton of the best quality were being sold by white-coated, white-aproned servants of Argentina Meat Company. Everything was as clean as possible, and presented a good appearance; quarters of beef, shipped in cotton cloth, kept cool till wanted and often presenting a better appearance than home-killed Irish or English. Sent over in this way our butchers' cattle, i. e., heifers and good cows, would command a sale. As for retailing, a large beast is not wanted in the manufacturing towns. In fact, a good heifer of 1,000 pounds alive is about as valuable as any. Whatever may be done, I see a possibility of a great saving in shrinkage in some of our stock by taking the matter in hand ourselves. But it requires to be done on a large scale, and with considerable of a backing in cash and patrons. At present we are getting cornered and the knowledge that we are not being fairly treated militates very much against any enterprise in cattle raising and feeding. I am sorry that the grain growers in convention did not appoint a committee to enquire specially into the possibility of establishing such a trade. Recommendations to this and that, do not seem to accomplish much, and like the lark in the old story, when we do it ourselves, things will begin to move.

Man.

FRANK SIMPSON.

Suggestions on Doing Chores

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

How chores may be most conveniently done has no doubt occupied the minds of many progressive farmers. Still throughout the West this important question has received far too little consideration. Much time, strength and good nature is annually wasted about our stables, and any suggestions that can help to stop this waste of energy and force should be welcome.

As I understand the question it is very comprehensive. It includes the methods of building and other things for which the farmer himself is responsible; and it also includes the way in which the man who does the chores goes about it. Let us first consider the building and implements.

A stable should be built either under a barn, or else with a roomy loft above it. Feeding racks should lead from the hay loft to the mangers, and these should be so constructed that the hay will feed down easily. This is a simple matter, if all the hay and straw that is to be fed is first cut rather fine.

Some object to the work of cutting the feed. I think I can show that it will be a help, if the cutting be done in the only right way, viz., by steam, horse or gasoline power. Hand power should never be used. It is far too expensive for all the good it does. But by means of a small engine, a large amount of feed can be cut up and blown into the loft in a day. A blower should be used to move away the cut hay and straw. Once cut, hay can be packed in a smaller space; it feeds down in the feed racks more readily; the stock eat it with greater relish; it is less likely to be rooted out of the manger and thrown about the floor by restless animals; the coarser parts, being mixed with the finer, are all eaten; it is more evenly spread in the stalls for bedding.

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and it makes a much finer manure for the land. In speaking of cutting hay I do not mean that the hay and straw that is to be fed is the only material that is to be cut. All the bedding should be cut as carefully as the feed.

In feeding grain, whole or chopped, bins to hold a goodly quantity of each kind used, should be provided in a place convenient to the stock, to avoid much running to and fro. These bins should be filled regularly, the grain being brought to them in wagons. The bins should be provided with chutes, into which the grain can be shovelled or emptied from the wagon. Carrying of bags of grain on the shoulders of the men should not be necessary. It is quite possible to arrange the bins so as to avoid this slavery.

Roots should be stored in a good root house opening into the stable. A trap can be made through which to pass the roots from outside in fall. This trap should be covered well to keep out frost in winter. If the root house is built like a cellar, much lower than the floor of the stable, it is difficult to lift the cut roots up. Of course the roots may be cut inside the root house, if so desired, or outside. The labor of carrying the roots up remains the same.

Here is my plan. You have all heard of "dumb waiters" in houses. Apply the same principle to your root house. Have a horizontal door opening downwards, in the side of the root house. The door is on hinges, two or three feet above the floor of the stable. When open it lies down, slanting into a box, wheel barrow, or any receptacle for the roots. Inside the root-house have a frame that moves on pulleys on the same plan as the "dumb waiter." Instead of solid shelves, however, have a well-balanced box or bin, balanced so that when full of roots it will remain upright, after the plan of the sugar bins and flour bins in our kitchen cabinets. Have attached to the front of the bin a rope. Now, standing in the root house, fill your bin with roots. Raise the dumb waiter to the open door. Pull the rope attached to the bin, tipping the roots from the bin onto the slanting door allowing them to slide into the box or wheel barrow. Let down the dumb waiter and continue until a sufficient quantity of roots is lifted up.

The stable should be provided with a smooth floor of some sort. I am not discussing the health of the animals here, but a floor, level and hard, is quite necessary, if the stables are to be cleaned quickly and well. If stanchions are not used, then all ropes, chains, or halters should be provided with rings and snaps, so that no knots need be tied or untied, and no buckles be buckled or unbuckled. Snaps are so much quicker to handle.

Behind each horse there should be substantial harness pegs or hooks, high enough to prevent harness from being knocked down. The harness belonging to each horse should be kept on its own peg, so that no time need be lost hunting for the right collar.

In cleaning stables much time is often lost. The stable should be built long, with a row of animals on each side, back to back. Wide doors should be opened at each end of the stable. A manure spreader should be used. This should be driven into the stable at one end, and the manure placed at once in the spreader. It can then be driven directly to the field and spread at once, thus saving an enormous amount of time.

If a spreader is not at hand, then use a common sleigh or stone-boat, either of which is much to be preferred to a wheelbarrow. I once knew a little lad who cleaned his father's stable by using a large hide. It was an old, hardened hide that had never been tanned. The boy tied a rope to one end of the hide and hitched a pony to the rope. The manure he piled on the hide. When out on the manure pile he turned the pony round, tipping the hide over in that way.

It is easier to go around the stable and arrange the bedding after the last feed is given at night, than it is to clean the cows' udders if they lie down in the dirt. The milking should be done as soon as the cows stand up in the morning, so as to be through with it before the cows lie down again and soil their udders, thus making extra labor.

Sask. B. E. NEVILLE.

* * *

"I have taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for several years and don't know what I should do without it. If I were to quit it, it would seem like a death in the family. It is like a neighbor coming in every week to give me the news."—G. Garroock, Saskatchewan.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length. January 26.—What is your opinion as to the comparative feeding values of prairie hay and cultivated grasses or clovers? Discuss the use of each for horses and for cattle.

February 2.—What is your opinion of two-rowed barley as a crop for the Canadian West? Is its malting quality of sufficient merit to warrant prairie farmers undertaking the production of this cereal?

February 9.—What do you consider the easiest and most thorough method of clearing "scrub" land? Discuss different systems for various tree growths, or particularize for the conditions under which you have had experience.

February 16.—What method do you follow in selecting eggs for hatching to ensure getting eggs for this purpose from your best stock? Have you ever used a trap nest? If so, with what results? Do you know of any other method of selection that is just as good and simpler?

Roller vs. Packer

The contributors to this week's discussion have no disagreement as to which is the more efficient implement for use in conserving soil moisture, the roller or the packer. Of the letters published one advocates sub-surface packing, one surface packing and the other does not state which he practices.

The question, therefore, comes down to the type of implement that is most generally useful. And on this point we believe there is ground for

further discussion for which our columns are open at any time.

In the present discussion we have awarded the prizes for best answers in the order in which the letters appear.

Uses a Sub-Surface Packer

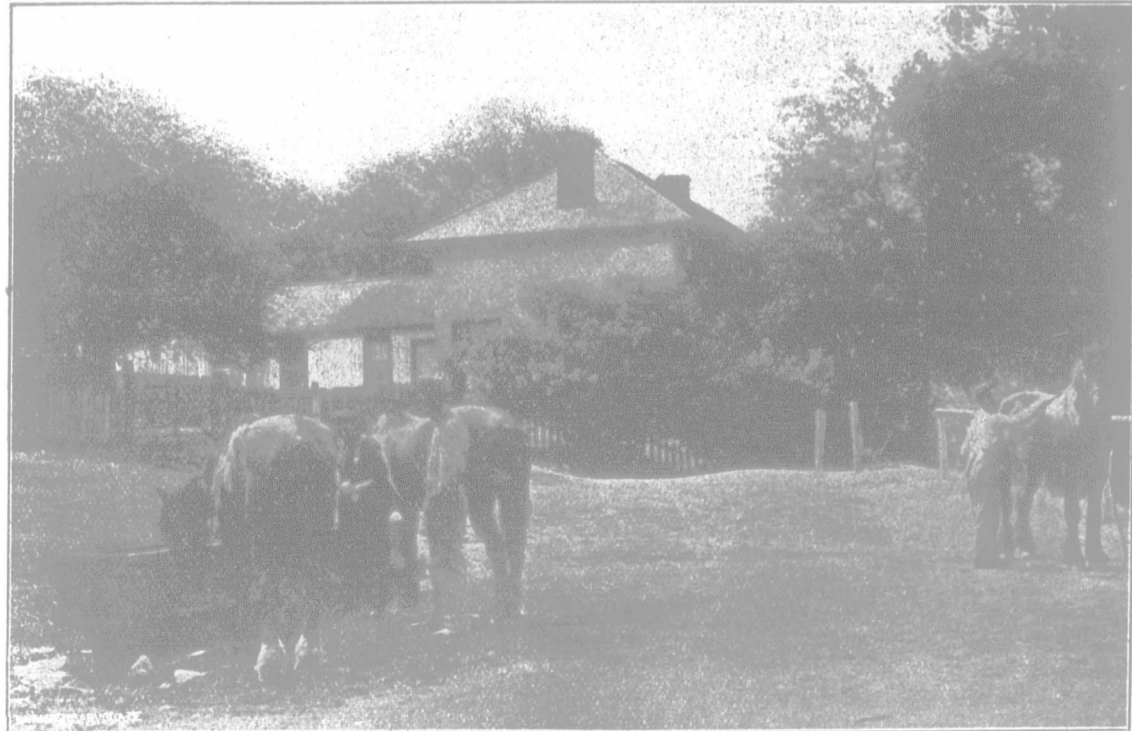
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

If the movement of moisture in the soil under varying conditions is understood a clearer idea would result regarding the use of rolling and packing implements. I believe the use of the roller on plowed land is not advisable and that the practice should be discouraged. The object in using the roller is to firm the soil and draw moisture to the surface for the use of the growing crop. This it will do, but when the extreme surface is rolled the effect is lost, for the moisture is drawn off by evaporation. There is no mulch to break the upward movement of the moisture and the crop is left at the mercy of the wind. I have concluded from many years studying the question of moisture in Manitoba soils, that rolling is a detriment unless the harrow is used freely immediately after the roller. I believe that if the roller were discarded entirely and more use made of the harrow greater benefits would result.

In packers we have the sub-surface and the pulverizer or surface packer. The latter type has been freely used in the West, but with questionable benefit I think, because it is simply an extreme surface pulverizer; more so at any rate than the sub-surface packer. This the average farmer in Western Canada does not want. What he needs is a sub-surface packer, because a sub-surface packer has a wedge shaped packing disc which presses the soil both downward and horizontally. This type of packer has been in use many years in the United States and is now becoming as popular in this country. It has advantages over the surface packer in that it presses the soil right to the bottom of the furrow, making a firmer seed bed and leaving the plant food more evenly distributed for the crop. Then again we have a thicker stratum of packed soil than can be secured by using the surface packer or a roller. This naturally creates greater capillary power, the soil is able to "lift" up more moisture for the use of the crop. To illustrate my argument take the case of a well travelled road. When you find such a road dry I will recede from this position, but not till then.

The fact should not be lost sight of that when the sub-surface packer lifts the moisture it is not lost through evaporation, as the moisture is lost from surface packed soil. It is held beneath the surface mulch, accumulates there and aids the further upward movement of moisture from below. This is important as moisture is saved during the dry hot spells with which most of us are familiar. By using the sub-surface packer we can largely overcome the loss of moisture by hot winds, a loss which is common and serious in many districts. After land is packed with a sub-surface packer it is not pulverized but left in ridges which is a large advantage over surface rolling.

Man. W. N. CROWELL.



COSY HOME AND GOOD HORSES IN OLD ONTARIO

Surface Packer Advised

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The topic for discussion this week should prove one of the most valuable that has been chosen since this excellent department was started some time ago. I look forward to the issue of the 19th with interest to learn what others have to say about this subject. The time has come when farmers more than ever realize the necessity of packing their land in one way or other, to conserve the moisture, and prevent the prairie winds from drying out the seed bed, the roller and the packer being two of the several agencies for securing this desired condition.

To prepare land for the harrow it should be harrowed until the soil is perfectly pulverized, with no large lumps on the surface. A farmer down East once said, "the roller is a curse to the average farmer." I believe him, for the simple reason that very few farmers take the time and trouble to get the soil in proper shape before applying the roller. The consequence is that these lumps are pushed into the ground, the result being an uneven crop.

There are two kinds of packers on the market, each doing different work under different conditions: one a surface packer, the other a sub-surface packer. The surface packer is an implement that every farmer should procure as soon as he is able, it being in my opinion away ahead of the roller, for general use. It not only packs the land well, but in so doing it breaks up the lumps, leaving the soil nice and mellow on top. The condition of the land would be much improved if it had one or two strokes of the harrow after the packer, which operation would make the soil take large sized "wheat granules." If the land is worked up too fine it is apt to blow, so there is a time to stop cultivation; but only very few of us reach that stage, it being generally the other way about, cultivation being stopped before it has proceeded far enough.

The subsoil packer is an implement which is used for the purpose from which it derives its name, viz., to pack the subsoil, and no doubt it does excellent work, but of the three mentioned, roller, surface packer and sub-surface packer, I would advise a beginner with limited means to purchase a surface packer, which implement I think could do least harm if used in the wrong place and at the wrong time, and nine cases out of ten it would undoubtedly be doing much good.

Man.

C. E. GULLAND.

Advantages and Use of Packer

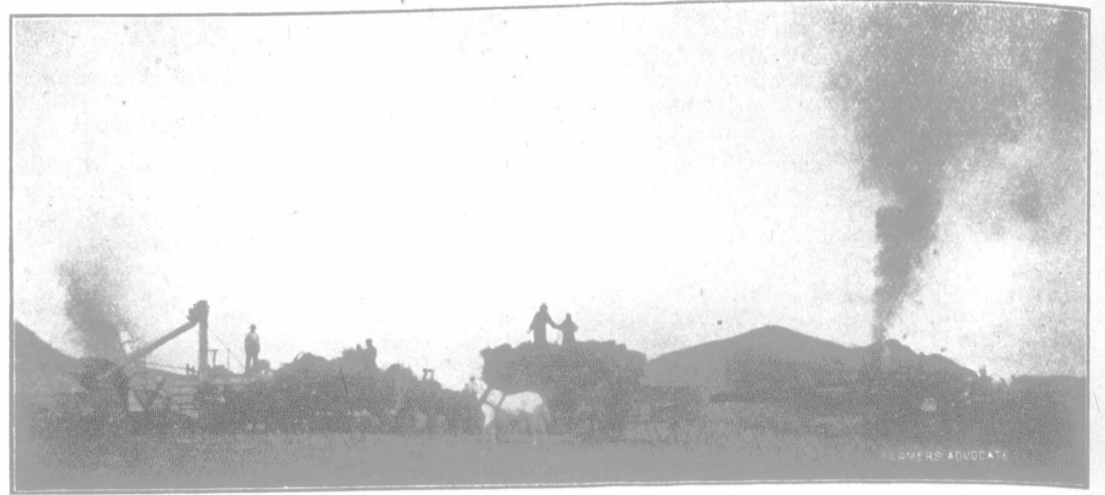
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In comparing the usefulness and efficiency of the roller and packer I would say that both implements are of great benefit to the soil, but I think the packer far superior to the roller. The roller was all right before the packer came into use, but in this enlightened twentieth century the roller is a thing of the past. My reasons for preferring the packer are that the land is left in such shape that it will not drift, and I think at the same time packing does as much good as once harrowing, for there is a mulch left on top that will help to retain moisture; whereas if the roller were used the land is left smooth and is sure to drift and not hold moisture near so well.

I will give my method of using the packer. I formerly packed all spring, plowing right after the plow without harrowing and then seeded, but I found this was not satisfactory, as there was not a uniform seed bed. Some places there was unevenness in the ground; in other places a few holes, and the grain was not sown at a uniform depth, consequently when it was harrowed some grain was covered too deeply. Last spring I harrowed all my land after plowing and then seeded. I found there was a great difference, as the harrowing helped to level the land and when the packer was used it made the land more solid, better seed bed was made and the grain came up more evenly. I would also advise harrowing before packing for other reasons. Packers are heavy implements and if the plowing is harrowed first the packer hauls easier and so does the seeder, thus saving horse flesh. My advice to the average farmer who is halting between two opinions whether to buy a packer or roller is this: Buy a packer and buy the best you can get and I am sure you will find that it will pay for itself in increased crops.

Man.

THOS. WALKER.



Threshing outfit belonging to Isaac Yerx at work on Orton Stoodley's farm in Neepawa district.

Fame and Fortune on the Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The boy leaves the farm in the first place to better his condition, to obtain an education and get in touch with human nature, so as to get fame and fortune. He wants to make a success of life in a higher calling, where chances to get rich are more promising; his very being calls to him to leave the prosaic life of the farm, where he has to be up late and early, work hard twelve hours a day in rough cloths, isolated from society, knowledge, finance and healthy mingling of fellow feelings or friendship, and ambitions such as all have. But one may get the embryo of future success on the farm; then if he wishes to gain a fortune he must leave the old homestead and follow the true path of business in one calling or another; go to the financier, brush up with the capitalist, learn of his ways, study bonds and securities, public utilities, railroading and promoting schemes. He wants to study politics, for if his ambition is to fill the premier's chair he can't waste his time doing work on a farm that a Doukshobor could do for \$1.00 a day. Can a man run a real estate office on an isolated prairie farm or in the back woods?

In a public gathering is it the poor farmer that is called to preside or make impromptu speeches? He would be out of his sphere; he has not had time to study the proper procedure; he has been feeding the stock, helping mother at her many labors, and by the time chores (and that word I will always dislike) he is fast asleep on floor or lounge—no time to read or study the great plans of the world at large. Even if they did try to delve into finacnet or statesmanship the environments of the farm are not conducive to accomplishment. He has seen only a few neighbor boys and heard the common farmer talk when they meet, and all they said was: "Have you commenced to sow? Have you cut any wheat; threshed yet, going to ship your own grain? I am ahead. I got 10c. a bushel more than the elevators would give me," and he does not figure out that the man who shipped it for him does that.

The conversation one hears on the farm does not entertain or instruct, I can say it from experience. I was raised on a farm, and I am still a farmer and very successful, but I do think had I had my boyhood wish granted, that of the railroading, I would have done better, get much

enjoyment and contentment and had my dollars to show for my work; as my heart would have been in my business, and it has never been in my farm. To-day when I see a train I wish I had control of it.

The chance of success in getting fame and fortune is not on a farm. Garfield left the farm to follow a mule on the toepath on the canal which lead to the White House. Lincoln ran a rowboat on the river Mississippi for delivering trunks to the steamer—the first money he ever earned. That doesn't speak well for his home and the farm, and he never went back to the farm. James J. Hill commenced work as a section hand at \$1.45 a day. This was more to his taste than farming. He can talk farm for the other fellow—he will make more money.

Jay Gould left the farm to make a sun dial, and that beat his farming, because it led up to fame and fortune. Vanderbilt made his first pile boating on the Hudson River. He never could have built up the Vanderbilt railroads following a plow. But why cite instances to prove that it is wise for a smart boy to leave the farm? Can you think of one who left the farm, made a success, got rich and went back to following a drag across a dry wind-swept seed-bed of a quarter section, dust-covered horses, dust-drifted on every part of the body, eyes filled full, teeth gritty with the sand? When he goes into his meals he is a stranger to himself in the mirror. I fail to see anyone returning to the farm to carry hay or straw, the wind blowing 50 miles an hour and the thermometer near 40 below zero. Think of drawing water from an open well with the old broken bucket that used to hang in the well—but ice has filled it up so it cannot hang there.

There are some pleasant things on a farm, but a boy cannot see them until he has been away in business for himself, until he is 60 or 70 years old, then he tries to tell the boys how they should stick to the farm. He knows that only once a year will you see any money, and then only till November 1st, when father pays his debts and the boys may get 10c. for peanuts. It is like the doctor's medicine—better to prescribe than take it.

Boys, take my advice; improve your time on the farm, in school read and study; get all the papers and books you can read, find out what line you like best; then as soon as you have your high school education make a break for fame and fortune, never to return to the farm except as a visitor or a landlord. SASKATCHEWAN FARMER.



Threshing finished on the farm belonging to M. Csversko, a Hungarian in the Galician settlement some miles from Neepawa, Man. Mr. Csversko has been 23 years on this place and always has good crops.

MEDICINE FAKING AND STEEL RANGES

By RICHARD M. KEANE.

For scientific flim-flamming, flim-flamming of the kind where the operator by sheer force of genius and compelling salesmanship overpowers the resistance of the average individual and separates said average individual from his funds, the medicine fakir has every other kind of con man and flim-flammer faded to a frazzle. He is in a class and field by himself. He sells a commodity that the ordinary man, if taken by himself would be mighty hard to convince he stood seriously in need of, but when a bunch of these same ordinary men gather together on a street corner and the medicine man, in language that has been carefully studied and is almost too painfully clear, pictures death for them, and speaks of eternity and the loved ones they will leave behind in this cold, cruel world. When he speaks to a bunch of them like this and weeps and paws the air, there is usually a stampede of these same ordinary mortals to possess themselves of the concoction which the "doctor" "guarantees" as a sure enough life preserver. Can you blame them? Certainly not. Most of them know better, know that if anything went wrong they'd consult the family physician, but the street-corner doctor is compellingly eloquent, pathetic, sympathetic, and usually presents some pretty logical arguments. Of course, the "medicine" he sells doesn't cost him more than two cents a gallon, but that's neither here nor there. Anyway, whoever heard of a medicine salesman who made the selling of the "remedies" the big end of his business? Scarcely ever. They always purport to be "introducing" and advertising the "remedies." Why, then, should the seller's profit on the concoction be considered? Certainly it should not.

A man in a crowd is more easily scared into believing that he has one foot in the grave, than he is if spoken to individually—more easily scared for this reason: The "doctor" is not talking directly to him, but incidentally a good many of the symptoms which the doctor states lead on to serious physical disorders he has noticed in himself. He has awakened in the morning with a bad taste in his mouth, or has had a "tired feeling" at times, or headache, or a heartburn, symptoms indicative of serious internal derangement, signs that forerun the disorders which bring most men to their deathbeds, according to the "doc." So he gets thinking of his condition, does this average individual, and when the "doctor" shuts up at the psychological moment, a bunch of these average mortals lunge forward for the only elixir that will preserve their lives. Simple, isn't it? Yes, but it's one of the high-class lines of faking.

Did you ever watch a medicine fakir on a street corner or at a country fair? He puts up quite an entertainment doesn't he? Always there is a black-face artist, a "never-was" from the cheap vaudeville, who fills the surrounding atmosphere with "song," and after the crowd has gathered in, the "doctor" resplendent in frock coat, plug hat and long hair, chokes the nigger off and proceeds with his harangue. He usually gives a history of himself and the origin of his remedy. Then he slams into a discussion of human ills, a rolling off of symptoms and exhibition of human parasites that is calculated to give one the "creeps." He illustrates his talk with gestures that are as good as a motion picture show. Mark Anthony at Caesar's funeral didn't nurse his audience along more carefully to action than the expert quack medicine salesman on the street corner nurses his along to the point where it is ready to carry away his dope.

Selling medicine on the street corners, at fairs, etc., is carried on in these days chiefly by "manufacturing chemists" who send out crews of salesmen and work the country as carefully as any business house does. The business was formerly carried on by free lances who put up their own remedies. Occasionally, nowadays, one runs across one of these old-fashioned free booters, but rarely. The medicine business has been crassly commercialized.

THE PHILANTHROPIC MEDICO

We ran across a specimen of the free-lance genera last summer. He was working in Southern Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. He had something new in the line of swindles, at least he had tacked a new idea onto an old stunt.

He travelled with his wife, stopped at the first hotels and lived on the best the country afforded. Incidentally, he was cleaning up from a hundred to four hundred simoleons a week, and getting away before anybody caught on.

His plan was simple and effective. Striking a town he registered at the de luxe hotel and made a few calls to get acquainted. He called usually on blacksmiths, shoemakers and other tradesmen in lines somewhat similar. His calling was to get an idea of the general health of the neighborhood, find out who was sick, what they were suffering from, how long they had been ill, etc., and so on. Blacksmiths are usually pretty good disseminators of this kind of information, and it was easy for our philanthropist to pick up enough data in one afternoon to furnish him with victims for a week.

Next day he set out to round up his prospects. The best livery in town was none too good, so taking his wife along he struck for the tillers of the soil. A common stunt was to pose as a land buyer under which guise he could make a proper approach on his intended. In the course of the talk incident to land values the victim could generally be relied upon to bring up the matter of his own infirmities, or, if he wasn't on the sick list himself, it was comparatively easy for the "doctor" to bring conversation around to that point. Then the fine work began. The fakir would mention in an incidental way that he was a specialist in a certain form of diseases, and on the information furnished by the blacksmith he was always certain to strike the right line of disease to specialize in for each individual case. He was merely out that way on a holiday, was thinking of buying some land thereabouts as an investment, having a lucrative practice in the city. His talk showed him no stranger to the particular disease his victim, or the member of his victim's family, was suffering from, and the rest was fairly easy.

If the sick one happened to be a female the wife took quite a hand in bringing the matter up to the point where a neat robbery could be effected; if it was a male, the "doctor" played a lone hand, and did it with equal success. He saw the patient, he discussed the disease, he spoke of cures affected by himself in cases where the disease was further advanced than in this one; he was sympathetic and large-hearted; he wanted to do something to alleviate the patient's sufferings and incidentally remembered that he had in his pocket a small portion of the medicine prescribed in such cases. He didn't press his services further. By this time the patient, or the patient's family, was clamoring for the "doctor" to get in his work. A small box of harmless pills was passed over, and the head of the house handed out the cash or put his name to a note. The sum involved averaged around forty dollars, depending, of course, on the "doctor's" idea as to what the victim could be stuck for. After that the medico made his getaway and drove over to the next victim's to repeat the act there. A week usually was spent in each locality, and everybody in the district with an ache, pain or a fear of death was canvassed. The victims referred the "doctor" one to another and all he had to do was drive around and get their money or negotiable paper.

At one Manitoba town this artist presented himself at the local bank one Saturday morning after five days' work in that locality, and had four hundred dollars worth of notes discounted. After that he caught the first train out and struck for a new stamping ground. With the cash received he had probably taken in five hundred dollars. Who would be a street-corner medicine fakir selling remedies in twenty-five cent or dollar lots when he can buy a frock suit and plug hat for fifty bucks, drive out into the country and beard his victims right on their own couches? Certainly this has medicine faking of the ordinary type kiboshed on every point. This artist was an aristocrat.

It's pretty hard for a sick person to stand off a flim-flammer like this, unless he lets his better sense prevail and remembers that specialists rarely drive through rural communities with pills in their pockets. The stamp of the fakir was plainly discernible if one could let his imagination get behind the professional-like habiliments in which "Doc" garbed himself, or could

forget the easy-suave, sympathetic conversation that the money-grabber handed out.

SELLING STEEL RANGES

For audacious salesmanship the steel-range man is probably without a peer. His line cannot properly be classed as a swindle, since he is selling a commodity of use and value and makes a straight sale, no string attached to the agreement, nothing wrong in any way with the transaction save this: that the range, after the buyer has become acquainted with it doesn't seem to possess so many and marked advantages over every other type of range or stove in existence, as it did when, under the hypnotic spell of the peddler's overpowering salesmanship, he was induced to sign his name or make his mark to certain notes for rather formidable sums.

After a bunch of range men have gone through a district you couldn't find a stove buyer in it, not if you used a fine-toothed comb. Of course, some might remain who could be talked into purchasing, but if you inquired a little further you'd find their notes weren't negotiable. That was the only reason they escaped. Believe it, it was. It was their own fault, not because the range man was partial or overlooked them. He knew them too well to waste time.

These steel-range fellows have a beautiful selling system. They strike town with outfits of mules, ranges and peddling wagons, drive out each morning with three or four ranges in their rigs and come in at night with farmers' notes in their wallets. For audacity they have no peers outside their own class. Single handed one of them will drive up as close as he can to the kitchen door of a farm dwelling, raise a yell, jump into the back of his rig, hurl out a range, hit it a wallop with a sledge hammer, slam bang the lids against the wagon wheels, tosses out some gaudy blue enameled pots and pans and several lengths of stove pipe, and if the farmer by this time hasn't got out his shotgun and is mounting guard at the kitchen door the salesman proceeds to roll his range into the house, shifts the old kitchen stove into a corner, and has his unbreakable steel range going before the farmer has recovered from his first spasm of astonishment.

All that remains for the householder to do is sign and deliver. No use remonstrating; nothing but a straight refusal to buy backed up by what looks as if it might be followed by force, will induce the range man to pack up and take himself off the premises. He points to the merits of his stove, the small firebox, the water heater, the fruit evaporator beneath the oven, the splendid array of utensils that accompany it, and the exceptional value offered. He emphasizes the fact that the farmer has a chance to try the range, that he doesn't need to pay a cent until a year from next fall, that it's just the thing he's been wanting for the past twenty-five years, and the farmer would be a hard-shelled, tight-wad who wouldn't "fall" for the line of guff these peddlers are able to hand out. No kind of objection on the farmer's part is tolerated, nothing short of a positive refusal to buy. If the power used to close some deals is not hypnotic, then some of our professional hypnotists in vaudeville could learn from these fellows a new stunt with which to mystify their audiences.

We remember one case where an old farmer had just purchased a new cook stove but was so swayed by the compelling eloquence of the range salesman that he struck a deal whereby the range man took the new stove in "part pay," the farmer giving his note for the "balance." Next day Mr. Farmer found his stove at his own gateway, and on comparing notes with a neighbor, who also had been investing in the new kind of range, found that the sum involved in the notes had been identical in each case, viz., eighty-nine dollars, in two annual payments, with interest at seven per cent.

But what about the range? What's the matter with it? The merits of the thing surely were amply demonstrated, the farmer should be a fair amateur judge of stove values. Where's the kick? Sometimes there isn't any, but, as a rule, there is. The small firebox has disadvantages which, discreetly, the salesman didn't allude to. It takes kindling instead of the ordinary-sized sticks; it keeps a man busy firing; the heater is a tin contraption, and the fruit



wa district.

had my dollars to could have been seen in my farm. had control of it. ting fame and ld left the farm h on the canal. Lincoln ran a i for delivering money he ever ll for his home ck to the farm. a section hand o his taste than he other fellow

a sun dial, and led up to fame his first pile. He never could roads following o prove that it he farm? Can made a success, g a drag across urther section. on every part gritty with the meals he is a I fail to see carry hay or a bour and the Think of draw- the old broken ell—but ice has

on a farm, but s been away in or 70 years old w they should hat only once l then only till his debts and It is like the be than take it your time on ly; get all the find out what you have your e for fame and m except as a WAN FARMER.



tlement some good crops.

evaporator is a fake. The farmer's wife finds after the salesman has driven off that the range is a smaller size than her old stove and not all the seller "guaranteed" it to be as a cooker. In short, it would have been dear at half the price. But by the time this is found out the farmer's note has been sold to the bank, so what's the use?

Steel ranges have been sold from one end of the Dominion to the other. They are dumped in usually from the other side of the line. They have value but not as much as is represented by the sum of money they exchange for. The farmer could buy better goods from his own hardwaremen for less money; he could buy a range guaranteed by a reputable manufacturer and vouched for by a responsible local salesman but if he prefers dealing with the demonstrative type of salesman who drives up to his kitchen door and proceeds to do a burlesque song and monologue act, why let him do it. He'll find out where he got off at after a time and won't be taken in on a game like that again. But there are others who always will, and winning money getting games enough to go around to those who refuse to bite on the same "plant twice." Sure there is. We're only human all of us, ready to be trapped if the trapper knows the right kind of bait to use.

(This is the fifth and concluding article on flim-flams and swindles.)

House Plans Wanted

Subscribers frequently write us asking for satisfactory house plans. Last week a Pilot Mound reader wrote as follows:

"Kindly give me plan of a good farm kitchen. The part of the home now standing is 18 x 24 and it lies north and south. I want to build the kitchen to the west side. The house is solid brick, and I want to build the kitchen veneer brick. I want every convenience in it for a farm house in Manitoba."

We would like our readers to submit plans intended to meet this case. We also open our columns for general house plans. Pencil drawings of cellar, first floor and upstairs, showing general layout as well as dimensions of the rooms will add greatly to the value of suggestions offered. Perhaps some have noticed details in which improvement can be made. If so, make special mention of them. We would like also to have photographs of the residence.

Publication of these particulars will prove of great benefit to those who plan to build new houses in the spring or summer.

* * *

"I wish you every success in your good work."
—W. C. Hardy, Saskatchewan.

* * *

"I would be sorry to give up taking your interesting and instructive paper."—E. S. Hussey, Alberta.

DAIRY

Milk Trusts and Food Prices

A trust is supposed to be controlling the distribution of milk in a number of American cities, chief of which are New York and Chicago. The federal department of agriculture will make an investigation of the entire matter to discover why it is that milk producers in the country receive about 4 cents a quart for milk which sells to consumers for eight or ten cents, leaving 100 or 150 per cent., profit for the distributor.

This condition in the milk trade has drawn the attention of the authorities to the question of the increased cost of living. Facts brought to light so far as the investigations tend to show that the foreign consumer of American food products is able to purchase them for less money than can the American consumer living in the locality where such food stuffs are produced. For example wheat bread sells in Chicago for five cents per loaf of 14 ounces. The same wheat transported to England, ground, baked into bread sells for 10 cents per loaf of 64 ounces, never more than 12 cents. Thus the American pays for his bread at the rate of 5.7 cents per pound while the British consumer 4000 miles from the wheat fields can purchase bread usually at the rate of 2.5 cents per pound, and never pays more than three cents per pound. The investigation, if properly prosecuted should disclose some facts of interest.

Wisconsin Dairy Cow Competition

Encouragement to the dairy industry along a new line is being offered by the college experiment station of Wisconsin, in which state a dairy cow competition is underway. The aim is to impress cow owners with the value of keeping records of the butter fat produced per year, and to emphasize along with this the necessity of estimating the cost at which such butter-fat is produced, that an idea may be arrived at of the profit or loss from the year's work. The competition began November 1, 1909, and will continue until November 1, 1911, under these rules:

1. Any cow owned by a resident of the State of Wisconsin may be entered in the competition.

2. Cows entered in the competition shall be tested for two days each month during the year, as arranged for by the rules governing the semi-official yearly tests in this state (see page 8), with the provision that no award shall be given to a cow that has not been safely bred within five months from the date of last calving.

3. The owner shall furnish a detailed monthly statement of the kinds and the amounts of the different feeds eaten each month by cows entered.

4. In order not to place young animals at a handicap in the award of prizes, the records of production actually made by cows under five years of age shall be increased in accordance with the average results obtained in authenticated yearly tests of cows of different ages, as follows: Records made by cows under 2½ years at the beginning of the yearly test shall be increased by 30 per cent.; 2½ to 3 years old by 24 per cent.; 3 to 3½ years old by 18 per cent.; 3½ to 4 years old by 15 per cent.; 4 to 4½ years old by 8 per cent.; and 4½ to 5 years old by 5 per cent.

5. Records of production for the competition may begin on the fifth day after calving and close 365 days from the date of the beginning of the test.

6. The cost of the monthly two-day tests conducted in connection with this competition shall be \$5 for each farmer. The expense stated covers the entire cost of the test to farmers so far as the station is concerned and includes all necessary expenses of the supervisors of the tests (travelling, hotel, per diem, etc.). Farmers supply the sulphuric acid and glass jars or bottles used on the tests, and pay notary fees (if affidavits are required) and express charges on Babcock testers. They provide for the accommodation of supervisors at the farm during the tests and convey them from and to the nearest railway station or next farm where tests are conducted.

No more than ten cows in any one herd shall be tested at one time on monthly tests if the cows are milked twice a day, and no more than eight cows where any are milked three or four times a day. The number of milkings per day shall in no case exceed four.

7. Prizes shall be awarded as follows:

(a) For the highest records of production of butter-fat by a cow for one year—First prize, \$300; second prize, \$200; third prize, \$100; four prizes of \$50 each.

(b) For the highest records of production of butter fat by 10 cows in any one herd for one year—First prize, \$500; second prize, \$300; third prize, \$200; fourth prize, \$100; two prizes of \$50 each.

The maximum amount of money paid for prizes to any one breeder shall be \$500.

Churning Difficulties

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you give particulars re butter making? My wife has had considerable trouble to get butter since the weather has been cold. I believe the cream is too cold, or the cold weather effects it in some way.

W. W. P. S.

When difficulty is experienced in making butter the trouble usually may be traced to one or more of these causes: The cream may be too cold, too thick, too thin, or too old; it may not be properly ripened; the cows may be "strippers"; the churn may be too full, or the buttermaker may not understand his business. Remove the cause and the difficulty will disappear. You will find it one or all of those given.

Have the cream of moderate consistency, neither as thin as milk, nor as thick as "black strap" in zero weather. If you are skimming from pans or cans don't take too much milk along with the cream. Keep the cream sweet and cold until you have a sufficient quantity for churning. A crock or can is a convenient thing to keep cream in and always thoroughly stir the contents of the cream can each time you add

a skimming. when you have a sufficient quantity for churning, say three days' skimmings, place the cream can in a vessel of warm water, bring it to a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees, and let it stand at this temperature until sour. If it does not sour readily add sweet-flavored sour skim milk, or buttermilk, at the rate of one quart to each ten quarts of cream.

Churn at a temperature of about 70 degrees, as near that point as possible. Don't guess temperatures, use a thermometer. Have the churn less than one-half full, and don't add the contents of the tea-kettle to the churn if the butter doesn't come in a reasonable time. You only increase the difficulty unless the cream is too thick, which is improbable. When the butter starts to come, a little water may aid separation. Stop churning when the butter granules are the size of wheat kernels, drain off the buttermilk, and add water at a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees to wash the butter. When washed work and salt in the usual way.

Remember these facts: Cream will not churn readily until it is properly "ripe." At that stage it smells and tastes sour, and pours like good molasses. This kind of cream churns best in winter at a temperature from 65 to 72 degrees, Fahrenheit, the temperature being determined by the thermometer, not by the finger. Cream from cows that have been milking a long time and are on dry feed is always more difficult to churn, and makes a poorer quality of butter than cream from cows in new milk and on pasture. The remedy is to have some new milk at the time most of the cows are stripping, and to imitate pasture conditions as much as possible by feeding a succulent diet in winter. The difficulties you complain of will probably be remedied by attention to some of these details. If not, state specifically where your trouble lies and we will be able to answer more definitely.

POULTRY

Ventilating a Poultry House

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have a poultry house 16 by 16 feet with a shanty roof. The height is about 6 feet at the north side and 10 feet at the south side. It is attached to a stable on the east side. The walls are built of half-inch lumber outside the studding, then paper and ship-lap. It is sided inside with ship-lap. There is one ply of lumber on the roof covered with regular roofing paper. On this there are about four feet of oat sheaves. The walls frost over on the inside in cold weather, and when the weather becomes a little mild this melts and runs down and keeps the place very damp all the time. My fowls do not do well, having colds most of the time. I have some valuable fowl and would like if you could advise me how to stop the frosting over. If ventilation would stop it, where should the ventilators be placed? Should the air be taken off from the ceiling or the floor?

W. J. C.

Ventilators for poultry houses have been designed but as a general rule are not satisfactory, giving either too much ventilation or not enough and creating drafts which are apt to create colds. The best way to ventilate a poultry house is as you would a dwelling, by opening windows and doors. In climates milder than ours the plan is followed of having the windows partly open all the time, cotton being tacked across the opening to diffuse the incoming air, but this is not followed in this country to any extent.

You might try the straw loft plan if the height of your ceiling will permit, which it will for a part of the width at least. Make the ceiling of strips of boards, lath or poles, placed two or three inches apart. Upon this place a layer of dry straw about 18 inches deep. In each end of the loft provide a window or ventilator, which may be kept open in all but the severest weather. The wind passing through the loft from end to end draws out the foul air from the apartment below and fresh air sifts through the straw without creating strong draughts. It might be as well first to try airing this house by opening the doors and windows, for it is probable you are keeping it too close and warm. Hen houses do not require to be as warm as some think they should. Let the fowls exercise in searching for their food and the house does not need to be as warm as if they were idle. Exercise will do them good, keep them healthier and induce laying.

ORIGIN OF OUR DOMESTICATED POULTRY

By Professor F. C. Elford.

To find out the origin of the domestic hen and to trace her history from the Ark, or some other place, down to the present, would make a very interesting study, and also a somewhat difficult task. Just how far the hen dates back, there is some difference of opinion; one would think there was a pair of fowl in Noah's Ark, and there may yet be remains unearthed that will show there was a prehistoric hen, just as there was a prehistoric horse. Sufficient evidence is available, however, to indicate that the hen comes of a somewhat lengthy lineage, dating back some centuries before Christ.

We know that roosters were then domesticated, and that they could crow, but Darwin and other naturalists think domestic poultry was in existence several centuries prior to this.

Edward Brown, of England, has written a book entitled, "Races of Domestic Poultry," which compiles considerable data on the subject, and from this book much of the matter in this article is taken.

Many of our domestic animals originated in Asia, which is not strange, if we take into consideration that Asia was also the native place of man. In the early history of poultry it was not kept for domestic purposes; in fact, the domestication process was a later consideration, and did not begin until the ancients quit their nomadic life and became a pastoral people. As long as the



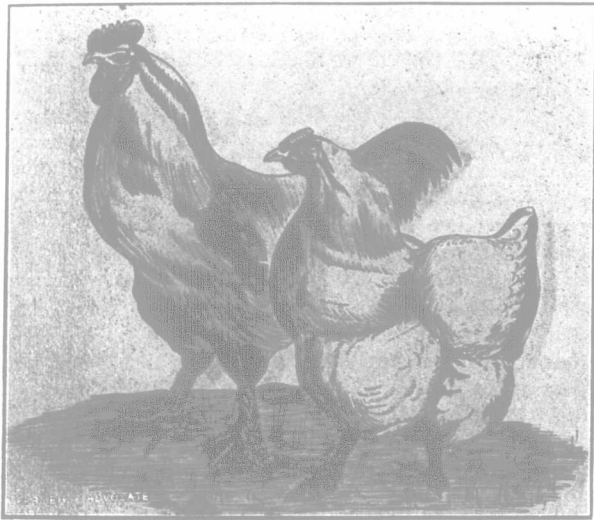
PROF. F. C. ELFORD
Manager Poultry Department, Macdonald College, Que.

pullet would pick out a place in the open, the only provision being that it be elevated.

From such peculiarities it has been contended that these birds did not originate in the jungle, but must have come from a country where there were few natural enemies, a place free from wood and trees, a flat open land, where probably the spring freshets or melted snow from the mountains would rush down and wash everything away. Early breeders of the Cochin state that it has been almost impossible to get the Game and the Cochin to cross, which strengthens the contention that their origin is different. So the common origin may be still further back, but as far as our purpose goes we can still consider the jungle fowl as the ancestor of most of our domestic poultry.

The complete domestication of poultry and its distribution throughout the civilized world, the natural classification, the development of breeds and varieties is a work that began centuries ago, and is being carried on to the present time, until we now have over 125 recognized varieties; in fact, if we judge by the increased interest taken in poultry culture, the development process is only well under way. What the next decade will show in the development of poultry and poultry culture one can only guess.

Cock fighting is not countenanced by the laws of our best countries to-day, but, according to what can be learned, it was a very popular pastime among the native Indian princes a thousand



COCHINS AS INTRODUCED INTO ENGLAND FROM CHINA.

longed. This wild bird, however, has been used recently in crossing with the domestic hen. Eggs of the wild species have been hatched and, the chicks have become quite tame, though they have not been successfully reared, the confinement probably proving too much for their wild natures. The exception, if there is any, to this origin might be taken in case of the Asiatic class, the Cochins and Brahmas. It is claimed that the natural habits of these fowls are almost entirely different to the habits of most of our breeds. When Cochins were first introduced into England, about fifty years ago, the young chicks did not act as ordinary orthodox chicks should act, but had a way of their own. When they would be in the yard with the mother hen and a dog came along, or anything unusual caused them to become frightened, while other chicks would run for shelter and hide, the chicks from China would squat or bunch anywhere in the open. As the chicks became bigger and the pullets were ready to lay, there was another difference noted. Instead of choosing a secluded spot to deposit the egg, behind a bush or under a box, the young

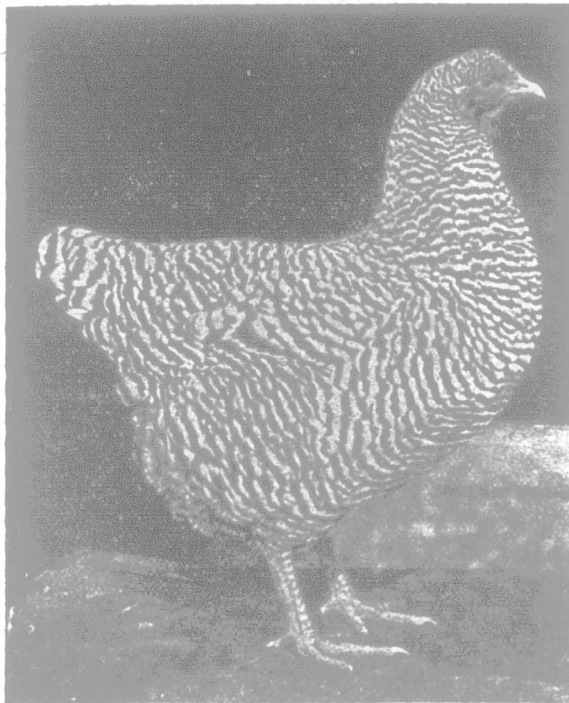


COCHINS AS THEY APPEAR TO-DAY.

people had no settled habitation, but moved as the supply of game demanded, there was no domestication of poultry, but when for self-protection the people gathered into villages and became a pastoral people, the old food supply became exhausted, and cultivation of the land and domestication of small animals naturally followed. The domestication of poultry was a comparatively easy task, as the young of the wild fowl could be taken and tamed, eggs might be secured, and afterwards hatched by means of fowl already tamed.

Now, this may be all true, but it does not explain where the fowl that gave us the domestic hen came from. I am told that there really wasn't any poultry in the Ark, that the Antediluvians were not troubled with trap nests, and didn't care whether eggs cost fifty cents a dozen or not. On this subject the Bible does not seem to give much light. About 1,500 years before Christ, Job speaks of the peacock, and we read in Chronicles of the same bird, which, according to commentaries, was a bird of Asia, imported by Solomon in the ships of Tarsish from Ceylon. Commentators also offer explanation to the effect that the "fattened fowl supplied to King Solomon's table" about 1000 B.C. were most probably geese.

Naturalists are not all agreed upon the exact origin of the domestic hen, but Mr. Brown thinks it is fairly safe to suppose that the most of our domestic poultry came from the Jungle fowl of India, Gallus Bankiva. This species of wild bird, in all except size, resembles our black-breasted Red Game. The male and female both resemble our domestic hen in voice, except that the last note of the crow of the wild male is less pro-



MODERN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK
First-Prize Pullet at Madison Square Garden in 1905.

years before Christ, and it is to the fondness of this sport that we may be indebted for the early distribution of poultry. The sport of cock-fighting has been indulged in for centuries in many Eastern countries, and in those early times, when war was the usual order of things, it can be imagined how attractive these fighting birds would be to soldiers, and when an army conquered a land in which these birds were, it was a most natural thing for them to carry some of the cocks back to their own country, to have them later carried on further. It has been suggested that the Persians thus introduced the bird into Persia, after their conquest of India by Cyrus about 537 B. C. Two hundred years later Persia was conquered by the Greeks under Alexander, and the fowl was brought to Greece, where it was known as the Persian Bird.

Victor Hehn, in "Wanderings of Plants and Animals," says "the original home of the fowl was India, and it first migrated west with the Mido-Persian invaders. In a work on the temple of Damian Hera is stated, "As the cock spread from Persia, so the sacred peacock spread from the temple of Hera to the surrounding districts." Wherever a Persian settled he took as much pains to procure a cock as to pray and wash before and during sunrise. Darwin states that figures of the fowl figured on some of the Babylonian columns, and that he had seen impressions of them dating back to 600 B. C. From this he seems to think the cock came to Europe during the 6th century before Christ. The first actual reference to the fowl in western literature occurred between 400 and 500 B. C. But it is quite likely the fowl went eastward earlier than this; a Chinese Encyclopedia written 1,400 years before Christ makes mention of it. This eastern invasion can be easily accounted for, when it is remembered how

much more convenient India is situated to China than to the Western Provinces. It is quite probable that by the time of the Christian Era the fowl had spread itself all over Western Asia and Eastern Europe, and it was known in several parts of Western Europe. Cæsar found that cockfighting was known to the ancient Britons, where it was probably introduced by the Phœnicians.

Domestic poultry was thus probably distributed by two main channels, with India as a starting place. About the year 1400 B. C. the Eastern stream started, finding its way into China, from there into Japan and Central Asia, on into Siberia, Russia, Germany and Britain.

Between 500 and 600 B. C. the Western stream started, going by way of Persia, Greece, Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Britain and America.

The evolution of the various breeds, as also the origin of turkeys and waterfowl, make interesting studies in themselves, and may be dealt with again.

HORTICULTURE

Strawberry Culture

W. T. Macoun, horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, is the author of a work on the strawberry and its culture which has recently been issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Considering the ease with which strawberries may be grown it is surprising that more has not been done in the introducing of hardy varieties into the Western country and more interest is not taken in the growing of this fruit by general farmers. In the East strawberries have come into very general use. The ease with which new varieties of this fruit are produced from seed, has resulted in the introduction, during the past few years, of a large number of new sorts. Facts regarding the quality, productiveness and general usefulness of these as compared with the best of the older varieties are presented in this bulletin, in accordance with the experience gained by tests carried on for twenty-one years at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. The best methods of preparing the soil, with particulars regarding the most successful treatment to secure an abundant crop, are fully explained and remedies suggested for the more common diseases and injurious insects to which strawberry plants are subject.

The bulletin is for general distribution and while a grower in this part of the Dominion might not find the work replete with information regarding the culture of this fruit under our conditions of climate, he would find much valuable information in the work and should write the Dominion Department of Agriculture for a copy of Bulletin No. 62.

Kootenay Fruit Notes

The Kootenay Jam Company recently informed the fruit growers of that section what they will require in the way of fruits of various kinds for the coming season. They are making a special bid for black currants and red raspberries, as they have been unable to get enough of these fruits to supply the demand. In apricots, peaches, plums, blackberries, red currants and strawberries they state they can use all varieties, but in some of the other fruits they state a preference.

In cherries they do not care for anything other than Bing, Lambert, Morello and Royal Anne, while in pears they give the preference to the Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Idaho and Winter Nells.

M. A. Jull, provincial poultry expert, while making a trip through the Kootenay recently, laid emphasis on the fact that at present the province of British Columbia sends one million dollars out of the province yearly for poultry and eggs. He contended that there was no excuse for such a condition being continued. In all parts of the province he found conditions favorable to the development of the poultry industry and he strongly urged the fruit growers to pay more attention to this department. He considered that the high prices paid for eggs and dressed poultry in the mining camps furnished an opportunity unexcelled anywhere.

The growers in various parts of the province are naturally much pleased at the success that British Columbia fruit has again met with at the old country fairs. The provincial display won

the Royal Horticultural Society's gold medal for the fifth year in succession. The Kaslo district won the silver gilt Banksian medal, while Salt Spring Island won a silver gilt Knightian medal. Among other prize winners were the Victoria district display, Stirling and Pitcairn, of Kelowna and the Okanagan Fruit Union.

There is a persistent rumor in circulation that the provincial government will shortly establish an experimental fruit farm in the Kootenay district. It is even stated that some representatives of the government have been looking around for a location, but nothing definite has been given out. It is to be hoped that such is the case as no move on the part of the government would assist the fruit industry more than this one. Although the industry is making splendid progress and the orchard acreage is increasing very fast the amateur grower finds a number of problems confronting him which are not very easy of solution.

Prominent among these is the question of varieties. As it takes several years for a tree to come into bearing experimenting with varieties is an expensive business. It cannot be undertaken to any extent by a private individual and if an experimental farm were established it would not be many years before it could be proved beyond a doubt what varieties are most suited to the district.

Some of the growers' experiences along this line have been most unfortunate. One grower planted a large acreage of a certain variety a number of years ago for the simple reason that this variety had done very well in another section. But he now finds that they are far behind some other varieties as far as this section is concerned and he is being put to the expense of grafting some four or five hundred trees. An experimental farm would assist the grower to avoid such mistakes as these.

E. W. D.

FIELD NOTES

The Great London Markets at Christmas

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

At Christmas time London's four great markets, Smithfield, Covent Garden, Leadenhall and Billingsgate, are centers of boundless energy, with vast supplies of seasonable eatables.

At Smithfield on the Monday preceding Christmas 4316 tons of beef, mutton, pork, veal, poultry and game entered the gate, and succeeding days were but little less in quantity. In spite of these vast supplies there was a shortage, especially in poultry, and prices ruled firm. Beef was dearer than usual, ranging from 6½d. to 1s. 1d. per pound, the highest figures in twenty years.

A visit to Smithfield in Christmas week is an education to most people. In front of the visitor as he enters are avenues of dead meat and poultry stretching in all directions. The salesmen are smartly dressed in the blue and white smocks, and all the time there is a perfect babel of hoarse cries. Scores of vans are in waiting outside the market to carry the purchasers to all parts of the vast metropolis. To and from these vans pass and repass a silent procession of strong men who carry thick slabs of slippery meat on their backs with seeming ease. There are said to be fully 10,000 men employed at Smithfield market during the Christmas rush.

At Covent Garden are veritable forests of Christmas trees of all sizes and mountains of holly and mistletoe. Huge stacks of oranges in boxes confront one, and barrels of apples seem innumerable.

If you wish to see fat geese all beribboned the Leadenhall market will provide a feast. There seems no end to the avenues of geese, turkeys and fowls brought from near and far for the great London trade.

Billingsgate is rather prosaic in comparison — fish everywhere if the visitor is there early in the day, because Billingsgate does most of its business before dawn.

A wonderful sight indeed are London's gigantic markets at Christmas time, and the great provincial markets at Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and Liverpool are worthy rivals of the London centers.

TRADE REVIVAL

The trade revival is gaining impetus month by month and the imports for November of foreign produce were of record value, being no less than £61,605,222. The nearest approach to this in any

one month was in January, 1907, when the figures were over £60,000,000.

Part of the heavy totals are accounted for by the prevailing high prices of cotton and wool. Food stuff imports were heavy; wheat increased by £433,900, flour by £99,000, oats by £178,000, but meats declined by £234,000.

The expansion of exports was by £4,459,279, almost entirely in manufactured goods.

CLYDESDALE EXPORTS

The secretary of the English section of the Clydesdale society says that trade in Clydesdales in the last twelve months has been very good, Canada especially taking many fine horses. During the year 1,400 have been exported, with an average value per head of £35 and a total value of over £49,000.

SMITHFIELD SHOW

This year Leeds-Smithfield Show brought out a fine collection of live stock and the entries constituted a record. The prize list was of the value of £1,800, and total entries, including poultry and pigeons, were 2,885. In the cattle section the championship was won by a Scotch cross-bred beast shown by Mr. Chas Emmerson, of Darlington. The winner was an evenly fleshed, level-backed, compact steer, weighing 1775 pounds. The King was an exhibitor of cattle and sheep, but took no prominent prizes.

A feature of the show which attracted great attention and favorable comment was a fine display of British Columbia apples. Rhodesian products were also well displayed.

INCREASE IN MILK PRICES

The cost of milk production has largely increased in England in the last few years, but dairymen have been unable to get higher prices from consumers, largely owing to lack of combination. A concerted effort is to be made to get better prices and it is probable that the larger centers of population will have to pay more for milk.

There are curious divergencies in prices in some districts only a few miles apart. In Lancashire, Rochdale and Oldham are practically contiguous towns, but Rochdale dairymen get only 3d. per quart for milk, while Oldham retailers get 4d. Most large provincial towns now pay 4d. and an effort is to be made to make this price uniform in the provincial towns.

The Worcester Chamber of Agriculture has been discussing the meat warranty question and considers it practically dead. We certainly have heard nothing of it during recent months. Farmers all over the country ignored the warranty demand, and in these markets where an attempt was made to force the demand the whole business had been quietly dropped.

The recent disclosures on foreign condensed skim milks have been before various boards of agriculture, and resolutions have been passed demanding that all such milks showed be prominently labelled, "Unsuitable food for children."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEET

The Royal Agricultural Society held its annual meeting during Smithfield Show week, and there was a large attendance. A satisfactory financial position was shown — altogether different to the disastrous Park Royal days — in spite of the small deficit on the Gloucester Show.

Prospects for a successful show at Liverpool in 1910 are excellent. A strong local committee has arrangements well forward, and subscriptions are coming in well. A well known Lancashire landowner, Sir Gilbert Greenall of Warrington, was elected president of the society for 1910.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

The local government board has an enormous number of food products analyzed each year. 95,664 samples have been dealt with this year, of which 8,169 were reported against. Samples of milk numbered 45,093 and of these 4,738 were adulterated. Heavy adulteration of milk, as practised some years ago has practically ceased, but the practice of taking cream from milk, so that only just enough for legal requirements is left, has greatly increased.

Of butter, 20,729 samples were examined, and 1,545 or 7.5% were found to be below the standard. A practice has sprung up lately of selling margarine as "butter mixture" — although the vendors comply with the law and label the package "margarine."

The use of preservatives in food products is on the increase, and many foods otherwise perishable are made to keep in shops, and the result is an indigestible and dyspepsia producing mixture, in the opinion of one medical officer of health.

F. DEWHIRST.

New Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes

The general management of the Agricultural Societies of Manitoba has been transferred from the agricultural college to the department of agriculture. For a number of years Principal Black, has superintended the work of the fairs and institutes, but pressure of duties in connection with the agricultural college compels him to relinquish as much outside educational work as possible. The deputy minister of agriculture, J. J. Golden, has taken up the executive direction of these institutes.

Windthorst Seed Fair

Windthorst Agricultural Society, though only a few months old, held a most successful seed fair. Entries were numerous, and the quality high. Judging was done by A. F. Mantle, D. Morrison, Dr. Elliott and T. W. Wright. The prize-winners included Fisher Bros., W. Grylls, Philip Leech, J. B. Fuchs, F. J. Dash, F. S. Reider, J. A. Cook, A. P. Davis, W. E. Carey, R. M. Sutherland, A. Sagenschneider, R. F. Gray, R. Hawkins, Robert Fisher, P. Fieldler and A. Schindler. George Jaegle exhibited home-grown tobacco. E. H. Battely is secretary.

Wheat Crop of 1909

The wheat crop of Canada for 1909 is estimated by the census and statistics branch of the department of agriculture to be 166,744,000 bushels, an increase of 54,310,000 bushels over 1908. The average yield per acre was 21.51 bushels, as compared with 17 bushels in the previous year. The average price was 84 4-5 cents, as compared with 81 1-10 cents, and the total value was \$141,320,000, as compared with \$91,228,000 in 1908.

The estimate places the wheat yield of the prairie provinces for last year at 147,482,000 bushels, an increase of 55,629,000 bushels.

Railway Commission Order

Orders were issued recently by the Dominion Railway Commission requiring the railway companies of the prairie provinces to provide, within six months' time, suitable buildings for the accommodation of passengers and freight at all flag stations where annual earnings total \$15,000, of which at least \$2,000 must be on inbound freight, and also requiring the appointment of temporary agents to receive and forward grain during the shipping season from September 15 to December 31, each year at all points in the west where the shipments last year reached 50,000 bushels.

Centennial Postponement

At a meeting of the shareholders of Canada's International Exposition, proposed for Winnipeg, held recently in that city it was decided that the exposition should be held in 1913 instead of 1912. It has been contended by a good many of those who have been closely connected with exposition work that more time would be needed for preparation than would be available if the exposition were held in 1912. Since it has become apparent that the exposition is to be even larger than was anticipated, the need for more time has been made clear to practically all of the exposition executive.

Dairy and Poultry Meetings

Meetings for the discussion of dairying and poultry raising have been arranged to be held in Saskatchewan at the following points on the dates specified: Paynton, Feb. 1; Lashburn, Feb. 2; Marshall, Feb. 3; Northminster, Feb. 4; Lloydminster, Feb. 5; Stony, Creek, Feb. 7; Mount Forest, Feb. 8; Clapton, Feb. 9; Birch Hills, Feb. 10; Spry, Feb. 11; Yankton, Feb. 12; Rathwell, Feb. 14; Central Park, Feb. 15; Naisberry, Feb. 16; Goldburn Valley, Feb. 17; Willow Hill, Feb. 18; Hanover, Feb. 19; Valparaiso, Feb. 21; Norwood, Feb. 22; Campbellville, Feb. 23. All meetings will be held at 2 p. m. The speakers will be W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying, who has supervision of government creameries and poultry fattening stations in Saskatchewan, and William Newman, also a practical man of several years' experience in Eastern Canada and thoroughly familiar with conditions in Saskatchewan.

Questions affecting poultry raising and dairying will be fully and clearly presented, and fullest opportunity for the audience to take part in the discussion will be given. These are profitable meetings for both women and men.

B. C. Dairymen to Meet

The annual convention of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association and the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association will be held at Victoria, February 3rd and 4th. The program for the meetings has just been issued and many addresses are to be delivered which promise to be of a very practical and instructive nature. The speakers listed are specialists along the particular line on which they are asked to speak.

Alberta Short Courses in Agriculture

The department of agriculture for Alberta has decided to hold short courses for the farmers and farmers' sons during the coming winter months. These will be held at Lethbridge, February 8 to 19; Olds, February 21 to March 5; Vegreville, March 7 to 19. Instruction will be given in live-stock, dairying, agronomy and poultry-raising. Two cars of selected live-stock will be used for demonstration purposes and instruction given on the subjects of breeding, feeding, care and management of stock. Likewise in dairying, agronomy and poultry-raising all phases of the subjects will be taught and demonstration work given along all lines. It is the efforts of the department to make these courses as practical and instructive as possible.

Those who have been engaged as instructors include John Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ont.; W. F. Stevens, of Huntingdon, Que.; Duncan Anderson, of Orillia, Ont.; H. A. Craig and A. W. Foley.

B. C. Agricultural Associations

On January 31st a meeting of delegates from each agricultural association in British Columbia is to be held in Victoria. The object is to form an agricultural association to govern, to a certain extent, the smaller fall fairs and to set the dates in circuits, so that the department can send expert judges to each show free of charge to the exhibition.

On the 1st and 2nd of February the Central Farmers' Institute meeting is to be held. On the 3rd of February the British Columbia Dairymen's Association meets; on the 4th the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association, and on the 5th the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association hold their meetings at Victoria.

Special rates have been issued (single first-class fare) from all points in the province to Victoria and return, good for twelve days, and large attendances are anticipated. Any information regarding these meetings will be furnished by R. W. Hodson, live-stock commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

Potato Crop in Ireland

The average yield of the potato crop in Ireland in 1909 is estimated at 5.5 tons per statute acre, as against 5.4 tons in 1908, and 4.4 tons for the ten year period—1899-1908. The acreage of the crop in 1909 amounted to 579,799 acres, as against 587,144 acres in 1908, a decrease of 7,345 acres, and the total produce of the crop in 1909 is estimated at 3,202,819 tons, as against 3,199,678 tons in 1908. The quality is, on the whole, very good. The returns show that in most of the southern counties the crop exceeds that of last year. Thus the average rate for the province of Leinster is 5.4 tons in 1909 per statute acre, as against 4.9 tons in 1908. Similarly in Munster the average is 5.4 tons in 1909 as against 4.7 tons in 1908. In Connaught also the yield is 5.5 tons in 1909, as against 5.2 tons in 1908. On the other hand, in Ulster, taking the whole province, the average rate is lower than last year, viz., 5.7 tons in 1909, as against 6.2 tons in 1908. The returns indicate that in many of the northern counties the yield of sound tubers this season was more than usually uneven. It should be noted that the estimates furnished represent in all cases only the estimated yields of sound tubers.

Alberta Local Improvements Convention

The Alberta Local Improvement Association, composed largely of farmers from different parts of the province, met in convention recently at Calgary. This association has been in existence but a short time in Alberta but its importance is evidenced from the subjects discussed and the scope of the resolutions as passed by the convention. These resolutions were passed as recommendations to be presented to the Government in formulating and reconstructing laws regarding the various municipalities of the province.

Over fifty delegates were in attendance, T. H. Hammond, of Pincher Creek, president of the associa-

tion, directing the procedure of the meeting. Throughout the convention a great deal of discussion was indulged in by numerous delegates, the following resolutions being finally adopted:

"That this convention is in favor of government aid to roads, being based according to the actual annual expenditure of the districts. That the minimum rate of taxation be three cents, and that the maximum rate be ten cents per acre, and that in the event of any council considering a rate of five cents an acre insufficient to meet current expenses the rate may be increased by a majority vote at the next annual convention.

"That local improvement districts or any division thereof, be empowered to borrow money on debenture on the following plan, viz., a maximum of twenty cents per acre; to be repaid in yearly payments of one cent per acre yearly and interest thereon. The loan to be subject to a majority vote of the rate-payers.

"That councils of all local improvement districts have power to deal with deviations in roads, where cost of same does not exceed fifty dollars.

"That this convention recommend that the rate of pay laid down in the local improvement district ordinance be no longer observed but be left in the hands of the several councils.

"That the local improvement ordinances be so amended as to allow the council of any district, if they so wish to impose a tax not exceeding one cent an acre for the purchase of poison to be put out in a manner suitable for the destruction of gophers.

"That upon the request of a council the government send a road engineer to inspect and give the grades and estimates of the cost of a given piece of road.

"That the large local improvement districts be asked to organize. When such is not practicable owing to the paucity of ratepayers the said land be attached to the neighboring district."

Split-Log Drag for Roads

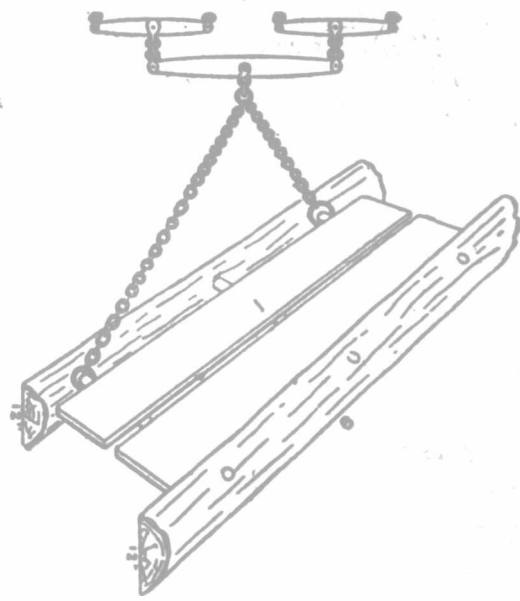
Before the season of 1910 is ended it is to be hoped that the split-log drag competition in Manitoba, for which the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has given \$100 to be offered as prizes, will have done much to show what benefit can be done by judicious use of a simple and inexpensive implement. In a similar competition held in Ontario in 1907 there were sixty-three entries—forty west of Toronto and twenty-three in the eastern part of the province. The keen spirit of rivalry was secondary to the improvement of the roads. The prevailing feeling was that an improved road and the local introduction of the drag formed a satisfactory reward for work done.

Reporting on the work of the drag W. A. McLean, engineer of highways for the province who made the awards, said:

"The split-log drag is an exceptionally useful implement for the repair and maintenance of earth roads. The writer, after close observation during the past summer, has been greatly impressed with its value. That the merits of the split-log drag have been so fully and widely demonstrated, and that so much benefit is to be anticipated, should afford gratification to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

DESCRIPTION OF DRAG

What is the split-log drag? To make one is almost more simple than to describe it, for the implement is simplicity itself. A log from five to



THE SPLIT LOG DRAG.

The Farmer's Advocate has offered \$100 to the Manitoba Good Roads Association to be offered as prizes for a competition in the use of this simple and inexpensive implement on clay roads.

eight feet long is split in half. The halves are placed parallel to one another, the edges down and flat face to the front. They are firmly braced together in this position, with three cross-bars wedged into holes bored through the log. A chain-hitch is attached in such a manner as to incline the drag at the desired angle, say forty-five degrees, the forward corner being at the outer edge of the road, and the rear corner at the centre. By dragging this implement up one side of the road and down the other, making a number of circuits, using two or three horses, the edges of the log plane off the tops of ridges and rough places, drawing the material sideways and forward to fill hollows and ruts, crowning it at the center of the road. This drag, used eight or ten times during the year on an earth road, while the earth is in a moist condition after a rain, will keep an earth road in the best condition that an earth road can be made to reach.

Somewhat similar work may be done, and is commonly done, with a scraper having a single blade, and with a tongue rigidly attached. Why is this not as good as the split-log drag? The common scraper requires in operating it two teams and two drivers, which handicaps its use very materially. To secure two teams and two drivers is seldom an easy matter and the common practice has been for a pathmaster to charge half a day for procuring them. Even then the one has to wait on the other, and they seldom can get on the road when the soil is in the best condition for its use. The split-log drag can, if properly made, be handled by one team of horses and one driver, and takes less time to use it on the road than does the ordinary scraper, as two round trips can be made on a half mile of road in less than an hour with good results. The split-log drag is more cheaply and easily made than the single-blade scraper, and every farmer can have one in his own barnyard. Being cheaply made and easily handled, it can be driven out on the road at the noon hour, or at any slack period, with little loss of time. The angle at which it travels along the road is not fixed as with the single-blade scraper, and the operator, by stepping from one end to the other, can change the angle according to the requirements of the road. The split-log drag being made of two parallel blades, instead of one, rides over the hollows, drops earth into them, and fills them up, whereas the single-blade scraper tends to go into depressions and make them deeper; and finally, the split-log drag can be used earlier in the spring, or at any time when the road is extremely wet.

The split-log drag by no means does away with the grading machine. On the contrary, it, if anything, makes the grading machine more valuable. The work of the grading machine is to construct, but the sphere of the split log drag is to repair and maintain. Districts where earth roads prevail commonly use the grading machine on the main roads year after year to keep them in repair. As a result the side lines and little-travelled roads have been neglected, and have not been improved as they should be by using the grading machine. By establishing a proper scheme on any "earth road" for the use of the split-log drags, these can be made to take the place of the grading machine for repair, while the grading machine can be sent on its proper mission of construction, to outlying roads which have heretofore been neglected and upon which it is so much needed.

Alberta Creameries Convention

The convention of delegates from the Government creameries of Alberta, held at Red Deer, on January 5th and 6th, 1910, was probably the most important one in the history of the creameries. Some forty delegates were in attendance, and Hon. Duncan Marshall, George Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture; C. Marker, dairy commissioner and W. F. Stevens, live-stock commissioner were also present.

Among the important points decided upon was that the creameries should take up a greater share of the work than has been done in the past; that patrons should be paid according to the quality of the cream supplied by them, and that the creameries should be paid in accordance with the quality of the butter shipped into cold storage. By these changes it is expected that the high standard now secured for government creamery butter will be maintained, and the careful farmer will no longer have to assist in paying for the sour and poor stuff sent to the creamery by his careless neighbor. The delegates were unanimous for the change, and it is expected that the whole plan will be worked out in detail before the summer season opens up.

(A full report of this meeting will appear in our issue of next week.)

Saskatchewan Crop Report

The final crop report for Saskatchewan for 1909 was issued last week by the Department of Agriculture. The total area in grain crops was 6,898,559 acres, and the average acreage of grain crops per farm for the province was 84.9 acres. The acreage of all crops in Saskatchewan in 1909 was 7,016,272. The area in grain crops was 6,898,559 acres, compared with 5,981,802 acres the year before.

The acreage, total yield and average yield per acre of the various grain crops was as follows:

| | Total Acreage. | Total Yield. | Average Yield. |
|--------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Wheat | 4,085,000 | 90,255,000 | 22.1 |
| Oats | 2,420,000 | 105,465,000 | 47.1 |
| Barley | 244,000 | 7,833,000 | 32.1 |
| Flax | 319,000 | 4,448,700 | 13.9 |

This yield of crop places Saskatchewan in the third rank among the provinces of the Dominion and States of the Union as a producer of wheat and oats. Minnesota with 94,000,000, and North Dakota with 90,700,000 bushels are the only states that produced more wheat than did Saskatchewan. After Saskatchewan comes Kansas with 87,000,000 bushels. Minnesota's average yield was 16.8, North Dakota's was 13.7, Saskatchewan's 22.1, Kansas 14.1, United States' 15.8. Illinois and Iowa were the only states in the Union that produced more oats than did Saskatchewan in 1909, their production being 159,000,000 and 116,000,000 bushels respectively, as against Saskatchewan's 105,465,000 bushels. Illinois' average yield was 36.6, Iowa's 27.0, Saskatchewan's 47.1, Minnesota's 33.0, and United States 30.3 bushels per acre. Saskatchewan produced very nearly one-eighth as much wheat as did the United States and more than one-tenth as much oats.

The average price on the farm for all grades of the wheat crop was 84c per bushel, which means that the wheat crop was worth \$75,780,600 to the producers.

The oat crop at an average price of 26c per bushel, was worth \$27,420,000, and the total value on the farm of all grain, roots, fodder crops raised in Saskatchewan in 1909, together with that of milk and its products was \$132,539,242.

There were in Saskatchewan on July 1, 1909:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 429,766 horses, valued at | \$21,488,800 |
| 234,458 milch cows, valued at | 8,637,946 |
| 594,632 head of other cattle, valued at | 11,892,640 |
| 152,601 sheep, valued at | 839,305 |
| 352,385 swine, valued at | 1,938,117 |
| Poultry valued at | 1,058,911 |

making a total of agricultural assets in the province valued at \$178,421,961, owned by 81,303 farmers, and grown by less than 12 per cent. of the estimated arable acreage in the province south of parallel 55.

In harvesting this immense crop, the farmers of Saskatchewan received aid from 12,500 harvesters brought from the east on seven excursions and distributed throughout the province. This province received over 65 per cent. of the harvesters who came west this year.

There are in the province at the present time, 1,758,000 acres of new land and 1,772,000 acres of summer fallow, together with a large area of fall ploughing, ready for the 1910 crop.

The above figures both of acreage, yield and numbers of live stock, were compiled from the reports of 20,000 individual farmers and the average yield was verified for the reports of several thousands of threshermen.

There are in the province at the present time 842 grain elevators, having a total capacity of 2,729,000 bushels.

Events of the Week

Some sensational feats in air navigation were accomplished at the flying competition held last week at Los Angeles, Cal. A Frenchman, in a frame of wood covered with silk, mounted to a height of 5,000 feet, breaking the world's record for altitude. The contest was the largest of its kind yet held in America.

Twenty-one townships in Southern Alberta, due south of Bow Island, were thrown open for homesteading January 10, and one of the biggest rushes ever seen in Lethbridge was on when the land office doors were opened. The people began lining up early the day before, and at least a thousand were before the office door when it opened at nine o'clock. Some brought lanterns in boxes to supply heat, and had friends bring them food or relieve them in the line.

Quite an exciting race promises to develop this year for the honor of discovering the South Pole. Expeditions are being fitted out in France, England and the United States, while a German scientist is endeavoring to get a fourth one under way. Two British expeditions are preparing to set out, one commanded by Lieutenant Shackleton, who reached the farthest southern point last year.

Interest in the British elections was maintained at fever heat all week. Leaders on both sides have been going over the same arguments, and very little new matter has been touched on. Ninety-one elections were held on January 15 with the following results: Liberals, 34; Unionists, 43; Labor, 9; Nationalists, 5.

A company has been formed with a proposed capital of five million dollars to develop the oil fields in the district of Fort McMurray, 400 miles north of Edmonton, which are said to be as rich and extensive as anything in America. In the same district there are said to be large asphalt deposits, the company aiming to develop also and supply petroleum and paving material for Western Canada. Some leading business men in Winnipeg and capitalists from the United States are interested.

It is said that certain American and English capitalists are considering building a railway from Winnipeg to the Yukon. The line would be two thousand miles in length and would cost fifty million dollars. It is claimed that the Peace River Valley and the mineral wealth of the Yukon country would provide lucrative traffic for the road. It is unknown to what extent the scheme has been considered. J. J. Hill and Jos. E. Leiter are among the American financiers interested; Lord Fitzroy is one of the English promoters.

The Railway Commission has decided against the C. P. R. in the matter of the application of the Western Associated Press to prevent the railway discriminating in press despatch rates in favor of its own news service. The C. P. R. maintains a news distributing service which it wires over the country on its own wires at a cheaper rate than it would allow the Associated Press. The commission rules that the same rates must apply to the company's service as to the Associated Press.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police report for 1909 states that on September 30 last the strength of the force stood as follows: 51 officers, 600 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 558 horses. Compared with last year this is a gain of two constables and 35 horses. There are 240 men in Alberta, 306 in Saskatchewan, 31 in the Northwest Territories and 74 in Yukon. Commissioner Perry points out that villages, railway stations and isolated settlements are increasing so rapidly that the strength of the force will have to be doubled to meet demands made upon it.

The American public got an idea last week where some of the increased cost of meat is going, when Swift & Company, one of the largest Chicago packers issued their annual statement to stockholders. It shows that in 1909 the company's assets increased from \$101,000,000 to \$112,924,296. It also shows that it distributed \$4,200,000 to the holders of \$60,000,000 of stock, that it paid full interest on its \$5,000,000 worth of bonds, that it set aside a liberal sum for maintenance and replacement, and that it put away the enormous surplus of \$4,000,000 out of last year's profits alone. The total surplus of the company to date is \$22,000,000, which is more than 35 per cent. of the total capital of the company.

The measure providing for the naval defence of the Dominion was laid before the House of Commons by the Premier, January 12. It provides for a navy to consist of five cruisers and six destroyers, eleven million dollars being the estimated cost of construction and three millions the estimated annual cost for maintenance. The cruiser unit will consist of four warships of the Bristol type and one of the Boadicea. A Bristol is a protected cruiser of 4,800 tonnage, carries six guns and a crew of 391, and has a speed of 25 knots. A Boadicea is a non-protected cruiser of 3,300 tonnage, carries six four-inch guns and a crew of 278 men. The destroyers are known as the river-class type. It is expected that construction work on these vessels will be undertaken as soon as the measure is adopted by parliament and arrangements can be made for building.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Wheat values have changed but little during the week. Old Country markets were weaker, and their weakness was reflected in all world's markets, but the decline was small, and wheat is in practically the same condition as a week ago. Oats show some improvement, but flax has apparently reached its high price limit.

Live-stock matters are quiet. Locally, the same quotations would serve to portray values. Hogs are being marketed in good numbers, and prices are steady. Outside live-stock markets show increased strength.

GRAIN

Wheat opened with weaker foreign cables and heavy world's shipments. Summing up the situation at the close of last week, Broomhall, the leading British wheat statistician, makes the gain in the world's wheat crop of 373,000,000 bushels over last season, and 360,000,000 bushels greater than the average of previous years. The gain in production over the 1908 crop was 12.1 per cent., and the four-year average 11.6 per cent. These larger returns suggest that nature and the producer responded very well to the needs of the world, or, at least have answered the call for more breadstuffs. Six months' distribution of a huge crop, nevertheless, has not resulted in any great accumulation of wheat. Judged by the position of the cash wheat in all markets, supply and demand, while not so closely adjusted as to make for an acute stringency, such as prevailed the latter part of 1908-09, is still as a moderate reserve total. Based on the large 1909 crop, the high prices still prevailing for wheat prove puzzling to many. While it is admitted the great gold output has tended to raise commodity prices, it is easily demonstrated that supply and demand is still the most effective factor in the rise of wheat prices. As an additional influence, the holding power of the American farmer must also be accounted a responsible agent. However, it is not improbable that another liberal harvest would result in lower prices. The Hungarian minister of agriculture, an authority of continental Europe makes the world's harvest 3,452,000,000 bushels, or 10,000,000 bushels more than Broomhall.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

| | Last week. | Previous week. | Last year |
|--|------------|----------------|-----------|
| Canadian— | | | |
| Wheat | 13,281,115 | 8,963,323 | 6,665,752 |
| Oats | 5,079,764 | 4,558,449 | 3,378,903 |
| Barley | 1,010,662 | 795,243 | 754,224 |
| In above totals for visible is included 1,282,300 bushels of wheat, 572,974 oats, and 112,101 of barley in store in holds of vessels in Canadian terminal harbors, and 3,461,172 bushels of Canadian wheat in store at Buffalo and Duluth. | | | |
| Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on January 7, was 4,614,366.20, as against 4,357,853 last week, and 4,668,411.30 last year. Total shipments for the week were 691,238, last year 574,996. | | | |

WORLD'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS

| | Last week. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| North America. | 3,808,000 | 3,208,000 | 4,440,000 |
| Russia | 3,016,000 | 3,168,000 | 664,000 |
| Danube | 792,000 | 872,000 | 568,000 |
| Argentina..... | 144,000 | 512,000 | 864,000 |
| India | 808,000 | 312,000 | ..... |
| Various | 184,000 | 184,000 | 120,000 |
| Total | 10,368,000 | 8,720,000 | 6,992,000 |
| Wheat on pas- sage | 26,992,000 | 26,872,000 | 21,768,000 |

Bradstreet, last week, showed an increase in world's visible of 4,010,000 bushels, as compared with a decrease of 3,412,000 bushels for the same week in 1909.

INCREASE IN CANADIAN VISIBLE

A marked increase occurred in Western deliveries during the week, the total wheat received being 1030 cars, as compared with 561 in the same week last year. Visible is also swollen by the figures showing the quantity of wheat in store in the holds of vessels lying at Port Arthur, Duluth and Buffalo. The increase in receipts evidently due to the high prices prevailing, certainly the quantity passing inspection weekly is remarkable for this season.

WORLD'S CROP OUTLOOK

A review of the world's crop condition published early in the week is inclined to be bearish. The Argentina situation was slightly bullish but not sufficiently so to effect values. The former estimate

of an exportable surplus of 80,000,000 bushels from Argentina is now somewhat reduced. The export of oats from the Republic is now estimated at 31,000,000 bushels. Australian advices indicate that harvesting conditions are being maintained and that shipping is proceeding actively. In Eastern Europe the outlook for the growing crop is generally favorable. While the weather in Russia, Roumania and Danube country is cold there is a good covering of snow and the condition of the winter crop is rated favorable. Generally the American winter crop is considered in excellent condition, being protected pretty well with snow.

CORN HELPING AMERICAN PRICES

In American markets a bull movement of some size is effecting corn prices and these in turn influencing the price of wheat. Some American authorities infer that the strength of the corn market largely is responsible for the price of wheat, oats being similarly affected. Old country markets have been quite out of line with American centers lately due to the stimulating influence of something on prices on this side, believed to be the influence of a bullish corn market.

FLAX STEADY

The flax market has been without much feature for the past few days. There has been no marked difference in prices for the seed, either here or at Duluth. Receipts at Winnipeg are heavier than a year ago, and it looks as if producers were satisfied that nearly top values have been reached. Perhaps they are not far wrong. Flax, in the reason of things, cannot go much higher than it is.

COARSE GRAINS

Oats and barley show little change. In the United States oats are a trifle stronger, due to the strength of corn. Here very nearly the same conditions prevail. Receipts, locally, have been heavy, much heavier than a year ago. There is room for some further advance in oats. But the 1909 price will not be touched.

THE ARGENTINE SITUATION

British buyers are beginning to feel bullish regarding the Argentine situation, and show a tendency to rate higher the damage reported of the crop of 1909. At present very little wheat is moving from the South, and Buenos Ayres is not showing much anxiety to sell abroad. This is construed as a sign favorable for stronger values. The Argentina situation, which it is only imperfectly understood in the Northern hemisphere, should be fairly well known in the Republic, and the tendency to withhold shipments is regarded as an indication that supply conditions have been seriously exaggerated.

In the chief ports of Argentina, the visible supply last week was placed at 1,920,000 bushels, as against 1,480,000 the previous week, 1,600,000 last year, and 1,472,000 two years ago. Argentina shipments are light. For the first week in January shipments totalled 144,000 bushels, against 864,000 for the same period in 1909. Arrivals at Buenos Ayres from the interior are reported light and of unsatisfactory quality. Market is reported firm and active.

CLOSING OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. |
|---------------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|
| Wheat— | | | | | | |
| January | 104½ | 104½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| May | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| July | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109 | 108½ | 108½ |
| Oats— | | | | | | |
| January | 35½ | 35½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| May | 38½ | 38½ | 39½ | 39½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| July ..... | ..... | ..... | 40½ | 40½ | ..... | 39½ |
| Flax— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 196½ | 197 | 193½ | 197½ | 195 | 191 |
| May | 203 | 203 | 203 | 203 | 202 | 198 |

CASH PRICES

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. |
|---------------|-------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|
| Wheat— | | | | | | |
| No. 1 Nor. .. | 104½ | 104 | 103½ | 103½ | 103 | 103½ |
| No. 2 Nor. .. | 102 | 101 | 101½ | 101 | 101 | 101½ |
| No. 3 Nor. .. | 99½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| No. 4..... | 96½ | 96 | 96 | 95½ | 95½ | 96 |
| No. 5..... | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92 | 93 |
| No. 6..... | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84 | 85 |
| Feed ..... | ..... | 74½ | 74½ | ..... | 74 | ..... |
| Rej. 1, 1 Nor | 99½ | 98½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97 | 98 |
| Rej. 1, 2 Nor | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 96½ | 96 | 97 |
| Rej. 2, 1 Nor | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 96½ | 96 | 97 |
| Rej. 2, 2 Nor | 96½ | 95½ | 95½ | 94½ | 94 | 95 |
| Rej. 1 Nor. | | | | | | |
| for seeds | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 96½ | 96 | 97 |
| Rej. 2 Nor. | | | | | | |
| for seeds. | 96½ | 95½ | 95½ | 94½ | 94 | 95 |

| Oats— | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|--------|------|------|
| No. 2 white | 35½ | 35½ | 36 | 36½ | 36½ | 36 |
| No. 3 white. | 34½ | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Barley— | | | | | | |
| No. 3..... | 45½ | 46 | ..... | ..... | 46 | 46½ |
| No. 4..... | 43½ | 44 | ..... | ..... | 44 | 44½ |

LIVERPOOL

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. |
|---------------|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|
| No. 1 Nor. .. | 122½ | 122½ | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ |
| No. 2 Nor. .. | 121½ | 120½ | 120 | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ |
| No. 3 Nor. .. | 120 | 119½ | 118½ | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| March. | 121½ | 120½ | 119½ | 120½ | 120½ | 119½ |
| May | 118½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117 |

LIVE-STOCK

The local market is featureless. Quiet enough at any time, Winnipeg takes on a dullness that can be felt in winter. Receipts are light. Hogs are coming forward in fair numbers, and run at last week's prices. Cattle are from local points, and butcher stock only. Sheep and lambs are an unknown commodity.

Outside markets are reported fairly strong. At Toronto record prices were paid for hogs, sheep and lambs. At Chicago rough weather has been effecting deliveries, and prices are firm as a result. British markets are firm and unchanged. Rumors continue to circulate to the effect that Argentina cattle are to be admitted to Great Britain after March 1st, 1910. There is no confirmation of this rumor. It is generally regarded as having only political significance. Hogs last week at Montreal touched the highest point yet made, reaching \$9.40 per cwt.

WINNIPEG MARKET QUOTATIONS

Receipts for cattle for week ending January 15th, was little increase over previous week. Bulk consisted of common to fair Manitoba cattle, and about fifteen loads of cattle from Alberta. Fair to good in quality. Price on all classes of cattle fully steady with previous week.

Receipts of hogs fairly liberal, and market sound at prevailing quotations; quality fair to good. Practically no sheep and lambs arriving for sale. Receipts of calves light, mostly heavy weights, and quality common.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Choice export steers, freight assumed. | \$4.10 to \$4.25 |
| Good export steers, freight assumed..... | 4.00 to 4.15 |
| Choice export heifers, freight assumed..... | 3.65 to 3.85 |
| Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered. | 3.25 to 3.75 |
| Good butcher cows and heifers | 2.75 to 3.25 |
| Medium mixed butcher cattle..... | 2.50 to 3.00 |
| Choice hogs | 8.00 to 8.25 |
| Choice lambs | 6.00 to 6.50 |
| Choice sheep | 5.00 to 5.50 |
| Choice calves | 3.00 to 3.50 |
| Medium calves..... | 2.50 to 3.00 |

TORONTO

Export bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.00; steers and heifers, \$4.90 to \$5.40; cows, \$2.00 to \$4.60; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.25 per cwt.; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; lambs, \$6.00 to \$7.10; hogs, off cars, \$8.40; fed and watered, \$8.65.

CHICAGO

Beef cattle, \$4.25 to \$7.90; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.15; Texans, \$5.00 to \$6.25; calves, \$7.00 to \$10.00; sheep, \$3.75 to \$6.15; lambs, \$5.75 to \$8.90; hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.85.

BRITISH

London quotes ranchers at 10c. to 11½c.; Ontarios, 12½c. to 13c.; Americans, 13c. to 13½c. per lb. American offerings are fairly numerous; ranchers falling off.

CALGARY

Prices show little change from last report. All the beef arriving is ordinary quality killing stuff. Steers are quoted at \$3.00 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$8.00; sheep, \$5.00.

HORSE MARKET

Horses continue to be shipped almost daily from Toronto to the Northwest. Prices in the East are practically unchanged from last week. Good heavy draft horses sell up to \$230, but these have to be of extra good quality. The average price for drafters is \$182.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

A new attempt to emphasize the diagnosing and treatment of tuberculosis in medical schools, so that the disease may be detected in an incipient stage, would seem to go a long way to assist in the successful warfare against what was at one time looked upon as a scourge. Mr. W. J. Gage has made an offer to the University of Toronto of five scholarships to the value of \$100 each, and gold and silver medals, carrying a cash payment of \$50 each, to be competed for by fourth and fifth year graduates in medicine.

It is not generally known that "Gipsy" Smith, the famous evangelist, who has returned to England after a successful tour in America, is a real gipsy, but such is the case, for he was born in a gipsy tent near Epping Forest. His father was a tinker who made willow baskets and re-caned chairs, and for years the future evangelist travelled about in the orthodox gipsy manner. He was little more than a boy when he became converted and it is interesting to note that he tried to hasten on his own conversion because he believed he was standing in the way of his sister, who, as she was younger than he, must, he thought, wait until her elder brother had become religious.

It is proposed that the French Chamber of Deputies shall vote by electricity next year. A screen will be placed near the secretaries' table, containing the names of the deputies, and against each name will be five spaces, marked "Present," "Absent," "Yes," "No," "Vote unrecorded." At the beginning of each session, when the deputy takes his seat he will press a button in front of him, and so record his presence. Then at the time of the vote he will vote "Yes" or "No" or his wish to abstain by pressing the necessary button.—Tit-Bits.

A new animal has been discovered in British East Africa by the Smithsonian African scientific expedition under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt. This animal, the first announcement of whose discovery was made at the Smithsonian Institute, is a hitherto unknown species of otocyon, to which officials of the scientific organization have given the specific name of Veragtus. It is a small carnivorous mamma, closely resembling a fox. This announcement is of special interest for the reason that comparatively few new forms were expected from this region of Africa, as the territory up to this time explored by the Smithsonian expedition has been pretty thoroughly examined by British naturalists.

Many Canadian and United States book-lovers will learn with regret the death of Mr. William Brown, of Edinburgh, one of the most widely known book and autograph dealers in the world. He was at one time with Mr. W. Paterson, the publisher, but in 1877 started in business on his own account in Edinburgh. Mr. Brown was a discriminating buyer, and had a large clientele in all parts of the world, notably in the United States and Canada. He was a well known figure at Sotheby's, where he was a constant purchaser, chiefly of high class rarities in books and manuscripts of Scottish interest. In March, 1907, he bought for £355 the Ms. of Burns' "Bannockburn," and at the same sale he secured for £350 a group of poems in Ms. by the same poet. In June of the same year he paid a high price in the same rooms for one of Nelson's letters to Lady Hamilton, and as recently as December 7 he bought the presentation copy to Lord Hatherley, of Queen Victoria's "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands." He was also a considerable buyer at the John Scott sale in 1905, and at the more recent one of Lord Amherst. Rare editions of all kinds, especially of Burns and Scott, and numerous Burns manuscripts, in addition to those mentioned, passed through his hands.

It will no doubt come as a surprise to many to hear that the Duke of Connaught, whose name has been mentioned as a likely successor to Earl Grey as governor general of Canada, belongs to the Six Nations Indians of Canada. He is, in fact the only white man to receive such a mark of affection from these famous Redskins, and he is known amongst them as "Cousin Arthur."

Noticed in a City Library

That more boys read than girls.
That boys read better books than girls.
That boys read more instructive books than girls.
That boys read more history and historical stories.
That boys read more travel books.
That boys read a lot of books on how to do things and how to make things.
That there are ever so many books that tell girls helpful, useful and interesting things to do and to make, but the girls do not as a rule read them.
That the boys read a book on how to make something and then they make that particular something. They tell the librarian about it.
That boys read books that give them a more general knowledge of all things.
That girls prefer story books for the most part.—Christian Advocate.

One Thing the School Should Do

While school teaching and school systems are being criticized, it must be remembered that nowadays the school is held responsible for too much. It is popularly supposed to do everything for a child except feed and clothe him, and that may be added to the teacher's various duties some day. At present if a boy's manners are bad, if his notions of honesty and cleanliness are elemental, if he hasn't an in-born love of work—the school is blamed for it all. "Is that what you learn at school?" is the reproachful reproof handed out, even by parents.

But while it is nonsense to expect the school to take entire charge of a child's health, morals and manners and teach him the subjects of the school curriculum besides, there are some phases of that curriculum that would stand a little more attention. One, the neglect of which is particularly noticeable, is the instruction in how to write a business letter. They say that the art of friendly correspondence is dead, killed by the telephone and the picture postcard. But the necessity for the business letter is not yet obviated, nor is likely to be for some time. The business letter should be business-like, but not full of the pompous formalities that were in vogue at one time. The chief characteristic of such a letter should be that in it the writer states that business that made the letter necessary, the whole of that business and nothing but that business. Every batch of mail brought into any office contains an irritatingly large percentage of letters that for some reason or other cannot be dealt with in the usual way. All sorts of vague questions are asked that cannot be answered, because nobody knows exactly what is wanted. Sometimes the directions are explicit enough as far as they go, but an important detail is omitted which makes all the rest useless. Often and often the affair will be stated fully and accurately and the writer will neglect to sign his name or give his post office. Instead of that he will adorn his epistle with remarks about the weather and other totally irrelevant details and then wonder why his order was not filled, vowing that that firm will get no more business from him. If the boys and girls in the schools of to-day are trained to write a letter containing everything necessary to the case, and nothing unnecessary, their business contemporaries fifteen or twenty years from now will have less work to do, and much less excuse for lost tempers and profanity.

The Best of It

Western people ought to give humble and hearty thanks for the weather that is being dealt out to them this winter. But it would be a cause for added thankfulness to convince other people that our weather is more enjoyable than theirs. It is, but they will never believe it, and we must find our satisfaction in enjoying it ourselves and pitying the misguided folk who live somewhere else. The papers are full of the climatic trials they are called upon to endure. Haven't you read of the terrific storm and loss of life caused by it on the Nova Scotian coast? The states to the south of us have had their traffic tied up for days at a time with blizzards and snow blockades. Below the snow line there have been rains and floods to mar the prosperity and comfort of the inhabitant. And other places are having steady rains and gloomy days or oppressive fogs instead of our bright sunshine, blue skies, and that nipping air that urges a man to be up and doing. Give thanks for Western prairie weather and keep your temper when friends write from "down East," or across the sea: "We are having dreadful weather, but you must be having it much worse in the West." It isn't so.

Draw a Long Breath

D. F. Comstock, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, calls special attention to the value and importance of deep breathing. He says that both mental and physical fatigue can be overcome by a few minutes of rapid, deep breathing. Other results still less known by the general public are pointed out by Mr. Comstock. The pulse beat goes up rapidly while the deep breathing is continued, sometimes increasing forty beats a minute. After several moments of deep respiration he found that for the next four or five minutes it was possible to do without breathing, except very lightly. This discovery could be put to practical use by persons going into burning buildings or into other places where the atmosphere made suffocation imminent. A curious effect was the apparently rapid lapse of time during the latter half of a period of hard breathing. The value of this practice is increased when it is found that unlike other stimulants to physical and mental activity, deep respiration causes no reaction when it is discontinued.

Missing Half of Life

A recent letter in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE gave the details of a plan for a distribution of good reading matter worked out by a man who recognizes the important place that books should occupy in the lives of men and women. The idea is fairly prevalent that reading is a necessity for some professions—law and theology, for instance; that it is beneficial to others, such as literature and merchandise, but that for some walks of life it is decidedly a luxury, and not a luxury to be indulged in under pain of being accused of weakness. The farming profession is usually included in the last list, and by farmers themselves much too often. "I have no time to read," is the constant excuse given for not taking a paper or magazine, for not buying a book. But it is a mistake. In the first place the farmer needs to read all he can get along the line of his own work. He gets other men's experience in that way, and thereby saves time rather than wastes it. Then he needs to read his local paper in order to get into his rightful place in the community. He ought to read a paper that gives a worldwide view of affairs, so that he can judge of his position as a living man in a world of living men. Current papers have their uses, but they do not take the place of books in the farmer's reading. In the printed book he finds a heritage left for his benefit and pleasure by all the ages, and in them he sees his true connection with the great and good of all Time. The man who hasn't time to read isn't more than half living—whether that be his misfortune or his fault he alone knows.

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

IS THIS WASTE OF TIME?

There came unto Him a woman having an alabaster box of very precious ointment, and poured it on His head, as He sat at meat. But when His disciple saw it, they had indignation, saying, to what purpose is this waste?—S. Matt. xxvi.: 7, 8.

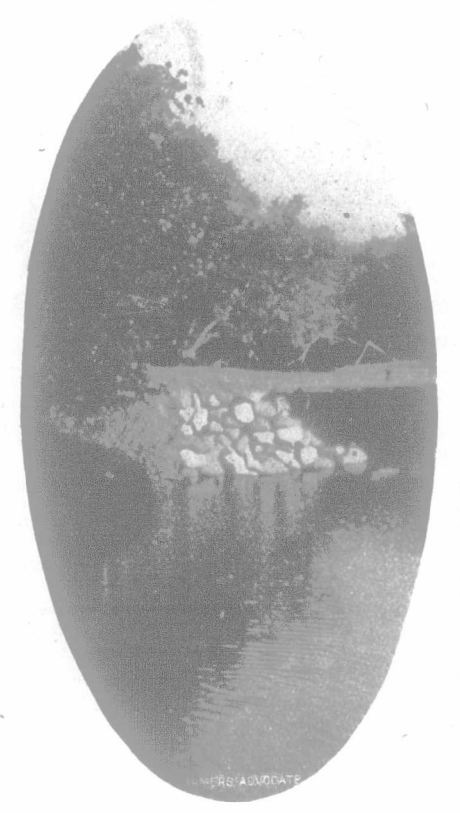
I am writing this two days after Christmas, having just made some attempt to tidy the house, which was—of course—littered with the delightful disorder of tissue-paper, colored string, bits of baby ribbon and Christmas seals. There are people in the world still—people who look down in lofty scorn on the childlike spirit of Dickens—who say (or think)—“To what purpose is this waste?” Think of the quantity of ribbon and tissue-paper cut up to wrap about Christmas presents, and then tossed carelessly into the waste-paper basket. Think of the money spent on Christmas labels and seals! Why, it probably amounts to thousands of dollars in Canada alone. Is this waste? Might not this “wasted” money be gathered in a heap and given to the poor? So might some of the disciples of Christ echo the lament of those other practical disciples long ago.

But we are not concerned with the opinion of the servants of our Lord—what does the Master Himself say? Does he think the money spent in dainty wrappers is wasted? He evidently did not think the alabaster box and precious ointment were wasted, when they were joyously sacrificed in loving lavishness by Mary of Bethany. That apparent “waste” has been an inspiration to loving hearts ever since. Let us carefully examine the question of dainty accessories to gifts.

The other day, as we gathered round the table, and unfastened one parcel after another, we found that the youngest member of the party had taken special care to have each of her gifts daintily done up. She had bought a fresh supply of paper, ribbon and seals, because the first lot had been used for gifts outside the home. Do you think that she considered that “anything would do” for the home people? Not she! In all the rush of Christmas Eve, she found time to take particular and special delight in all the sacramental outward tokens of the inward grace of beautiful family affection. And I, for one, did not consider the time and money wasted. The gifts would have been as practically useful—perhaps—if wrapped in common brown paper, but they would not have been the outward signs of overflowing, considerate love—love that scorned to consider expense or trouble. And the thought came to me to have a chat with you about the value of keeping our perfume fittingly shrined in an alabaster box when we offer it to our Lord. Think of our gifts to Him, through His poor. Some people find it hard to accept a much-needed Christmas basket. They feel that the gift is “cold as charity”—real charity is never cold. But if the basket be daintily packed, with mysterious packages slipped in here and there, properly boxed or wrapped, and labelled with cheery Christmas wishes—how delightful the task of unpacking it will be. Five cents worth of paper and ribbon will give far more joy to a lonely, hungry heart, than the same five cents spent in sugar or meat. Of course one must not overdo this matter of tissue-paper. The outside must not be a fair covering of a worthless gift. The “alabaster” box held “very precious” ointment, which filled the room with its perfume. We must be careful to do unto others as we should like them to do unto us. If the daintiness is not an expression of kindly goodwill, it is indeed “waste.” Instead of a holy sacramental token, it may be only a hypocritical shell,

without a precious kernel.

Do you think God cares about the accessories to our gifts? Does He care about clothes? When the people were invited to meet with Him at Sinai, they were told to sanctify themselves and to wash their clothes. It is not a meaningless custom to prepare for the Sunday worship by bathing and putting on clean clothes. The “Sunday-go-to-meeting” suit



may be simply finery, or it may be the preparation of a King's daughter, who is careful to be “all glorious within” and also dressed in her very best clothing—“clothing of wrought gold . . . raiment of needlework.”—Ps. xlv.: 13, 14.

The wise men brought gifts of frankincense and myrrh to present to the King, and they did not consider that such offerings were wasted on the Child in His lowly home. Gold was, evidently, useful—some would have said of the other gifts, with their symbolic meaning: “To what purpose is this waste?” Were they wasted?

There may even be some followers of “Mr. Gradgrind,” who consider it “waste” to have candies and nuts at Christmas time. Just fancy a Christmas with only necessities and no luxuries! It might be sensible and practical, but it certainly would be a very poor imitation of a real, old-fashioned, hearty Christmas. It would be all outside—body without spirit, head without heart.

God might—as has been quaintly said—have made us in such fashion that our food could have been shoveled into us at regular hours, as coal is dumped into a stove. Then life would have been bare of the sacramental fellowship of the daily meals. Does God believe in dainty wrappings? Look at His gifts and see. Think how the rich juice of the grape is contained in a beautiful case. Think of the peach and plum and apple, and countless fruits. How different the world would be if these were all a dull black, or brown, or gray.

How tender and considerate God is in His numberless ways of wrapping His gifts in dainty ways to give His children pleasure. The world is full of delightful things, which are luxuries, rather than necessities. There are the various sounds of bird and insect, which blend into the pleasant harmony of a summer evening. There are the beautiful colors and shapes of flowers and birds and animals of all kinds. There are the varying colors of the sky, the solemn grandeur of mount-

ains, and the beauty of numberless landscapes. There is the beauty of water—sea and lake and river; and the musical “sound of many waters” which is like God's own voice bringing to us messages of tenderness.—Rev. I.: 15.

God shows plainly that He enjoys giving to us—do we show Him as plainly that we enjoy giving to Him? It has been suggested that the organist in a church plays a voluntary, while the offertory is being taken up, in order to soothe the sufferings of the congregation. Anyone who does not offer “willingly,” need not expect God to take pleasure in His gifts. God loveth a “cheerful” giver, and I think He is pleased when we save our brightest, cleanest money, to present joyously to Him, as an outward visible sign of our love. When the Church lifts up her gifts to her Royal Bridegroom, neither He nor She can be satisfied with a cold formality. He gives Himself to her “to the uttermost”—shall She measure her self-surrender for fear of giving more than is absolutely necessary?

“Thou hast shone within this soul of mine
As the sun on a shrine of gold.
When I rest my heart, O Lord, on Thee,
My bliss is manifold.
My soul is the gem on Thy diadem,
And my marriage robe Thou art.”

DORA FARNCOMB.

GRANDMOTHER SPEAKS HER MIND

It's queer the way that some folks talk
Of how they felt when they were younger,
How straight and brisk they used to walk
How light their heart and keen their hunger;
Though I know lots of girls like me,
Who don't speak of their days of yore so,
But laugh and chat as full of glee
As in their youth—but only more so.

That phrase, “The snows of seventy years,”
Is one I never took a shine to,
For somehow no one ever hears
That seventy lovely springs were mine too;
That seventy summers opened their gates
And let me wander through their sweetness,
That seventy autumns—praise the fates!
Have crowned me with their rich completeness.

What's all this stuff of years and snow?
The sunshine's all they need, I'm thinking,
And every warm heart beat, I know
Will set the years and snows to shrinking,
But anyway, we maids and wives who
Lived through seventy Junes of clover,
Have had more bird song in our lives
Than snow and sleet—yes, ten times over!
When did your grandpa charm me most?
No, not in youth, nor long years after.
Glued close to his wage-earning post,
With little time for love or laughter,
He seldom talked—too much to do—
But sweetness, insight, wit and leisure
Fall thick on him at seventy-two
He hands them on to me with pleasure.

The world belongs to young folks—yes,
Young folks of sixty years—God bless 'em!
How they would thrill to a caress,
If they had someone to caress 'em.
Their backs are bent, their locks are gray,
Their lives were spent in toil for others
And in their stiffening work-worn clay
The fire of youth burns bright—or smolders.

Spirit of youth! We often spend
Full three score years in looking for thee,
And find thee near our journey's end,
A thing so fair we must adore thee.
The face of peace that never clouds,
The eyes of faith that cannot falter,

The hopes and plans that come in crowds,
The lips of love that never alter.

I think “the heavy weight of years”
Is laid on those who haven't spent 'em
We can't hang on to toil and tears,
They just will fly—you can't prevent 'em.
Whenever I muse on misery
And trials I now no more shall go through,
I feel that life's a smiling sea,
With not a blessed wave to row through!

Talk of the twilight of old age!
Why, when life's sun is bright and shining,
How can you reach the twilight stage,
Unless your sky clouds with repining?
I've had some sunless days I own,
I knew what twilight meant at twenty
But now my unripe fears have flown,
The sunlight is so good and plenty.

I used to grieve on Christmas day,
And goodness! how I dreaded New Year's!
It seemed so hard to have to say
I'd reached the age of thirty-two years,
But now the days are smiles of God,
And she who has the greatest number
Has seen her griefs grow drowsy—nod—
Then slink to everlasting slumber.

Come Christmas! Come with all your joy,
And swell the stream of youth within us;
Give strength to every dear old boy,
And show each old girl how to win us,
Lift all us grown-up little folks
Upon your massive jolly shoulder,
And make the subject of your jokes
The foolishness of growing older.
—Echelwyn Witherald.

INGLE NOOK

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES.

Sarah has a pattern for a dainty cloak and hood for a little girl which she offers to forward to any one needing it.

A letter from Yorkton, dated Dec. 29, was addressed to the Fashion Department, but as no name was signed it is impossible to fill the order. Will the writer kindly supply the deficiency as speedily as possible?—D. D.

Among the pretty cards and calendars that came to me at Christmas time, was a calendar sent by one of our members. It was all done by her own skillful hands and was inscribed: “The best of good things for Dame Durden and the Ingle Nook for 1910”.

Several very helpful letters came to me too late to be of any use before Christmas. Some of them required to have cuts made for illustrations before the directions could be understood and the time was not long enough for that. So I am going to hold these good suggestions; the years are so short now that it will not seem any time till we'll be needing them again.

CAP, MUFFLER AND MUFF.

This set made according to directions is large enough for a child of three. Muff and muffler need no alteration for a five-year-old and the cap needs only four extra stitches cast on for the crown. The material required are ten ounces of berlin, three quarters of a yard of silk, and a yard and a half of ribbon for the muff hanger. Use bone needles, No. 7, and knit all but the plain parts in the loop stitch, which is made as follows: First row knit plain; second row, slip the first stitch, insert the needle in the next stitch, put the wool over the point of the needle away from you and round the first finger of your left hand twice, then put the wool over the needle again and knit in the usual manner, drawing all three threads through. Knit the last stitch on the needle plain; third row, knit plain, drawing the three threads into one

"New Century" Washing Machine

The "New Century" washes a tub of clothes in five minutes—without boiling or rubbing.

It washes heavy clothes thoroughly—and soft, thin things without the least injury.

The "New Century" enables you to do the biggest kind of a wash in an hour, that would take the whole day with an ordinary wash-tub.

It saves your hands, your back, your time, your nerves—to say nothing of the clothes. The ball bearings and powerful oil tempered steel springs make it run so easy that a child can do the family washing.

It is the cheapest machine ever sold, for value given. The Wringer Stand is one of the many improvements the "New Century" has. It is as rigid and strong as a bar of steel—in just the right position for quick, easy wringing—the wringer is always on stand—and the water drains right into the tub.

Twenty-five years of "knowing how" are built right into every part of it.

Some people buy them because they run "so easy," others because they do such perfect work in so short a time—all of them because there is no other "just as good."

Price \$9.50 without wringer, delivered to any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec.

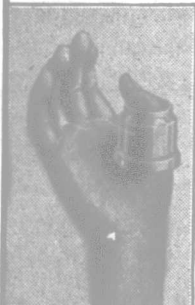
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The Only Piece Inside Sharples Dairy Tubular Separator.

Choosing the best cream separator is easy. The simplest is the best. No need to be fooled by claims that complicated machines are modern. Those who are misled by such claims are not satisfied until they discard their complicated machines for simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular Separators. Tubulars probably replace more common separators every year than any one maker of such machines sells. Disks and other contraptions cause work and trouble and are not needed in properly built separators.

This is the Proof!

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators—the only simple, sanitary, easy to clean, modern separators made—easily and constantly outskim and outlast all others. That is because Tubulars are different. Tubular sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.

30 Yrs

Write for Catalog No. 186

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Can.

stitch. Repeat rows two and three alternately.

Cap.—Cast on 10 stitches for the crown, increase one stitch at each end of every plain row until you have 18 stitches on your needle. Then knit 16 rows without increasing. At the end of 16 rows decrease 1 stitch at each end of every plain row until only 10 stitches are left on the needle. Then cast off. To knit the band for the cap, cast on 14 stitches and make a strip of loop knitting long enough to go round the crown. Join the ends of the strip together. Crochet the edge of the crown and the edge of the strip together with a hook. Line the cap with silk and put a rosette of silk on each side near the front.

Muffler.—Cast on 16 stitches and make a strip of loop knitting a yard long. Pad the wrong side with cotton wadding, and line with pale blue silk. Make a crochet chain loop, and sew on a button to fasten the stole around the neck.

Muff.—Cast on 30 stitches, knit 72 rows of loop knitting, cast off. Line

with cotton wadding double, then silk. Sew the silk round, taking care to leave the chain edge at the sides free. Sew the ends together with wool and a darning needle. Pick up 36 stitches along the sides with three steel knitting needles. Knit two together at the beginning and end of each needle for two rows. Knit one row plain. Cast off. Do the other side in the same way. Put a ribbon round the neck, ending with a little bow on each side.—Sent by Sarah.

A BALL FOR THE BABY.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having so often read the interesting letters in your corner and seen so many suggestions and recipes that I am sure have proved of great help to the members, I am sending you a cutting out of a paper telling how to make a wool ball for a baby, thinking that as Christmas is near it might prove useful when so many members are busy making presents for their children.

Take a piece of thin cardboard about four inches in diameter. From its center cut out a circle about an inch and a half in diameter. Join and wind into little balls any odd scraps of bright colored wool you have, and by putting the ball each time through the ring cover the cardboard so full with wool that no more can pass through the center. You will have to use a darning needle at the last. Now cut through all the strands of wool along the outer edge of the cord. Tie a piece of twine tightly round the lengths of wool in the center. Cut the card ring and pull it out, then work the ball into round shape and clip at smoothly.

When fomenting with hot flannels I wonder if the members ever wring the flannels through wringing machines, which I find is a great saving on the hands and also saves time, besides keeping heat in the flannels.

This is my first letter to you, but trust it may help someone. With best wishes for your continued success, I sign myself,

A Shut-In.

(May your Christmas be a happy one, even though you are shut in from some of the winter's joys that we active ones do not half appreciate.—D. D.)

THE TRUE CHRISTMAS

Dear Dame Durden:—Here I am again! Shove over, please, and let me into my corner and near the fire, please, for I've come a long way and it's cold. Good for you, Dame Durden, not to wear a big hat! Neither did I. But tell me, how you are going to keep your resolution of "minding your own business", when it is

clearly your "business" to mind other people's business? Haven't you got the affairs of all this corner to manage? When we get up a tree you know we have a way of calling on you for a ladder. See! So don't mind your own business too well. I got a letter from home this week, with something in it too good to keep. I come from that dear city where you feel like saying your prayers before you cross Yonge street. Our church there every year gives a unique Christmas entertainment. The Sunday school meets to celebrate Christ's birthday by giving gifts to Him, instead of receiving for themselves. The admission is received at the door in a big clothes basket, and you may put anything into it for the city mission—anything from a potato or apple to a turkey—as the spirit moves you. The classes one at a time bring forward their gift for whatever poor family or mission they have decided upon. One class carried up a table and set it with two roast chickens, and a real good Christmas dinner for a large and very poor family. Another class took to a Christmas tree loaded with warm woollen toques, mittens, stockings, handkerchiefs and dolls. Two classes each gave a ton of coal; two other classes each gave bags of potatoes. The woman's Bible class gave one-hundred packages of rolled oats; the men's class gave four and a half barrels of flour, to be put into smaller bags and distributed. Another class gave nine comforters, another, a quantity of flannel and towels for the Infants' Home. The officers gave armfuls of lbs. of tea, and beside that there were oranges, apples and candy for everyone.

Dear Chatterers, do you not think this is a truly Christ-pleasing way of celebrating His birthday? "For the poor ye have with ye always" and "inasmuch as ye did it unto them ye did it unto Me". Do you not think it is an invaluable lesson to teach the children—the spirit of giving—instead of just always looking for something for themselves? It seemed so good to me, anyway, that I just wanted to tell it. I know that lots of rural schools have no poor just right around them, but there are many missions that they could pack a big Christmas box for. What do you think? My letter is getting too long now, so I must stop and give my neighbor a chance to speak. She looks as if she could hardly keep quiet? A happy New Year to you all from—Roanoke.

(So glad to get your cheery letter. I think you are right about the Christmas giving. We older ones have found out that then, if at no other time in the year, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Why should we deprive the "kiddies"

of that form of enjoyment through lack of teaching? I agree with you about the atrocity; it was not of my choosing. Don't be at all alarmed; I'll break it to you very gently. Don't stay away so long another time.—D. D.)

FOR EMERALD GEM.

Dear Dame Durden:—In this week's Advocate I see "Emerald Gem" requires a recipe for non-intoxicating ginger drink. Here is one which I brought with me from England which may do: Gingerette—2 drams essence of cayenne, 4 drams essence of ginger, 1 dram essence of lemon, 1 dram burnt sugar. Boil 3 lbs. white sugar in two quarts of water for 15 minutes, pour into basin and add above ingredients. When cold, and immediately before bottling, add 3 oz. tartaric acid. When using mix with water to taste.

I get many hints from the Ingle Nook, for everything Canadian is nearly new to me. Wiltshire.

(Since anything Canadian is new to you, do not hesitate to ask any questions you like. Any of our members will be glad to help when they can—just as willing as you were to give "Emerald Gem" the knowledge that she wanted. Come again.—D. D.)

The Western Wigwam

NOTICE

Willie Harris asked for a button and it was sent to the post office which he gave as his address, but was returned "Uncalled for". Will he write again please?—C. D.

I hope the children who get their buttons but do not see their letters in print will not get impatient. I can send out buttons right away, but we have to wait for space to print the letters.—C. D.

SORRY TO LOSE HER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I never wrote before to you but I always read the other letters. My sister wrote once and we saw her letter in print also. I would like a button please, and am sending a stamp for one. I go a mile and a half to school every day. Our teacher's name is Miss W—and we all love her, but she is going to leave us at Christmas and we will be sorry. I live on a farm and my father has a good many horses and cattle. I am very fond of all animals. I am preparing a piece to say at a concert next month and I won't have time to write again, so I am going to wish Cousin Dorothy and all her papposes a very happy Christmas.

Sask. ARTHUR WELLS (9)

WANTS TO BE IN IT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have seen so many letters in the Western Wigwam Club that I thought I would write a letter and try and have something to do with the club as well as the rest. Well, I am going to school every day. I like my teacher. I live on a farm about four miles out of Roblin. I have two pets, a cat and a dog. I hope I will receive a button. I will close, wishing the Cousins every success. Inclosed you will find a two cent stamp to bring the button.

Man. (a) WESLEY NOBBS.

FOND OF RIDING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Western Wigwam I have not courage to write much. Papa has taken the Advocate for quite a time and I always look for the page with the children's letters. I am very fond of horseback riding and driving. We have three miles to go to school and in winter we drive. I have four sisters and two brothers. I am sending a two cent stamp for a button.

Sask. (b) ROSE BUD. (12)

MANY WOLVES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about one year and we like it fine. I am fourteen years old. Maybe I am too old to join the club but I hope not for I would like a button. I am very

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TURBAN HAIR STYLES

are not complete without a Turban frame and a new braid or coil. The immense stock we have secured of these two articles in particular allows us to sell them cheaper than any other hair goods house. All our goods are made from the highest quality cut hair. Positively unsurpassed.

Louis XV Turban Pins

These articles give this hair-dress both a distinguished and handsome appearance. Price 50 cents each. Owing to the demand for these pins we advise you to get them at once.

Our new 1910 Catalogue will be mailed post-paid to you on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. The above cut is a reproduction of one of the styles shown. Our catalogue contains 50 illustrations of the latest styles.

All Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

THE
Dorenwend Co.
OF TORONTO, LTD.
The House of Quality and Style
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fond of riding and driving the horses. I have a little colt; his name is Billie and I like riding on him after the cows. In the night there are many wolves up here. I wish every success to the club.
Sask. (b) BLUE BELL.

WOULD LIKE BUTTON.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was quite pleased to see my first letter in print, but I thought I would write again, and see if Cousin Dorothy would please send me a button. I sent a two cent stamp for a button the first time I wrote but did not get one. I am going to send another two cent stamp, and I hope I will get a button this time. I would like to become a member of the Western Wigwam. I will close for this time hoping to receive the button.
BERTHA POINTON. (14)

LAST YEARS CONCERT.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to tell you how we go to school. We have a little pony; we drive him in a cart and four of us go. We have a mile to go to school and there are twenty-two scholars go. We had a Christmas tree last year with recitations and musical drills, but we don't know if we will have one this year. We have church every two weeks but we don't have Sunday School yet. We have forty-one horses, one cow, one calf, nine pigs, one dog and sixty-seven chickens. I am going to send a two cent stamp for a button.
I have four sisters and two brothers. With best wishes to the Western Wigwam.
Alta. (a) CHRISTMAS ROSE (13)

LOVES THE BABY.
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I have a sister fourteen, and a brother seven years. I go to school, and we have twenty-seven in our school now. Our teacher's name is Mrs. S.— There was a baby at our house to-day. Will you send me a button please, Cousin Dorothy?
Alta. (a) BABY LOVER.

The Golden Dog
By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C.
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CHAPTER XLVI— (Continued).

The Bourgeois still reclined very still on his easy chair. He was not asleep. In the daytime he never slept. His thoughts, like the dame's, reverted to Pierre. He meditated the repurchase of his ancestral home in Normandy and the restoration of its ancient honors for his son.

Personal and political enmity might prevent the reversal of his own unjust condemnation, but Pierre had won renown in the recent campaigns. He was favored with the friendship of many of the noblest personages in France, who would support his suit for the restoration of his family honors, while the all-potent influence of money, the open sesame of every door in the palace of Versailles, would not be spared to advance his just claims.

The crown of the Bourgeois's ambition would be to see Pierre restored to his ancestral chateau as the Count de Philibert, and Amelie as its noble chatelaine, dispensing happiness among the faithful old servitors and vassals of his family, who in all these long years of his exile never forgot their brave old seigneur who had been banished to New France.

His reflections took a practical turn and he enumerated in his mind the friends he could count upon in France to support, and the enemies who were sure to oppose the attainment of this great object of his ambition. But the purchase of the chateau and lands of Philibert was in his power. Its present possessor, a needy courtier, was deeply in debt, and would be glad, the Bourgeois had ascertained, to sell the estates for such a price as he could easily offer him.

To sue for simple justice in the restoration of his inheritance would be useless. It would involve a life-long litigation. The Bourgeois preferred buying it back at whatever price, so that he could make a gift of it at once to his son, and he had already instructed his

A \$5 X Ray Examination Free to Patients

The treatment of **Asthma, Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Consumption, Nervous Diseases**, by large Hypodermic Injections of Serum is a success. This treatment goes directly at the cause of the trouble, renews the blood in two months, average duration of treatment, which unlike any other has the advantage of being painless.

Dr. J. C. R. Charest has made a special study of this treatment in Paris and has equipped himself to apply it in his practice. He can now be consulted daily at his office.



For particulars, call or write
Dr. J. C. R. Charest,
OFFICE No. FARGO, TELEPHONE
1123 FIFTH AVE. S. N. DAKOTA. No. 511L.

LOCAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS



The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation we will have perfect health. There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins carries off this waste or dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart through the arteries brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected. Thus every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes, that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood vessels in these parts become weakened, and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new, vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membrane, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there a species of ulcers, tumors, etc. endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why **ORANGE LILY** is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immense relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional.

Dr. Cooney—I am thankful to Mrs. F. E. Currah, your Canadian representative for my health restored by your wonderful remedy. I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 3 years ago. Then I had a doctor, who told me I had a tumor, and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or 4 months, but became so bad again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Currah's address and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, that I would die anyway. I could not lift a teacup without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for **ORANGE LILY**, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 3 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for **ORANGE LILY** I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment, instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold.—MRS. GEO. LEWIS, Huntsville, Ont.

The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis' permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.

ORANGE LILY is a positive, scientific remedy for all disorders of the female functions. As explained above these troubles are of local origin, and require local treatment. It is just as sensible to take medicine internally for female troubles as it would be to take medicine internally for a bruise, a boil or an ulcerated tooth. In all these cases some dead matter is being retained, and the cure is effected by employing local methods for expelling the dead matter. **ORANGE LILY** has antiseptic, soothing and healing properties, and also tones up and invigorates blood vessels and nerves. I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that **ORANGE LILY** will cure her, that I hereby make the following



FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the **ORANGE LILY** treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind. Address **MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH**, Windsor, Ont.

Orange Lily is recommended and sold in Winnipeg by the T. Eaton Co., Ltd.

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

Eaton's January & February Sale

Great Savings in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings.

MEN'S SUITS

13A100. Made from splendid quality imported worsted with a soft tweed finish in mixed dark shades of grey, green and brown. The coats are cut single breasted, three button style, are well tailored, have broad shoulders, close fitting collar, shapely lapels and are well lined throughout with superior quality twilled lining. The vest is single breasted closing with 5 buttons. The trousers are roomily cut, hang nicely and have side and hip pockets. These suits, look very dressy, will keep their shape and retain their appearance. A splendid suit for business or best day wear. Made in all sizes from 36 to 44 chest measurement taken over vest and under coat. State height and weight. **Sale Price \$9.95**

SHEEPSKIN COATS

13A104. The coats offered in this sale are an assorted lot composed of duck with beaverette collars, duck with wombat collars and corduroy with wombat collars. On every garment you make a big saving and every garment is well made from selected sheepskins. These coats have knitted wool cuffs and some have overshoe fasteners, others have strap and buckle. It is most likely we will have the coat you want, but if not we will send one which is nearest and at least good value. They are made long and roomy and will give excellent wear. Sizes 36 to 48 chest measurement taken over vest only. **Sale Price \$6.10**

MEN'S WORSTED TROUSERS

13A106. These are without exception the very best trousers we have ever been able to offer at this price. We bought the manufacturer's complete stock of cloth and made the trousers in our own workshops. Splendid quality worsted in neat striped patterns of dark greys, made roomy, well tailored, nice hanging garments and have side and hip pockets. Sizes 32 to 44 waist measure and 31 to 34 leg measure. **Sale Price \$1.65**

BOYS' TWEED SUIT

13A113. A good suit for everyday wear. This suit is made to wear rather than for dressiness. Strong tweeds with neat patterns, well sewn and good linings. The coat is made buttoned to the neck, Russian collar and two pleats down the front. Made for boys from 6 to 10 years. State exact age of boy and if he is large or small. **Sale Price \$2.15**

UNDERWEAR

14A11. Men's heavy, elastic, ribbed underwear, shirts and drawers, double breasted, pearl buttons, sateen facings, ribbed throughout, correct weight for mid-winter wear, sizes 34 to 42. **Sale Price, each .55**

20A53. Men's Rubbers, best quality pure gum, medium weight but very serviceable, smart in appearance, and made to fit the foot neatly, particularly suitable for fall wear. Sizes 6 to 11, per pair. **Sale Price .80**

Be sure to give the size wanted.

Much of the Catalog is devoted to FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, GLASSWARE, SEWING MACHINES AND CUTLERY

JUST a few items picked at random from our January and February Sale Catalogue, showing extraordinary values and exceptionally low prices, with which our Catalogue abounds. A copy will be mailed you promptly on receipt of your request. By ordering now you make prompt service and exact filling of your order assured.

Special Prices in Hardware

SET OF TOOLS

23A35. A set of good reliable tools suitable for carpenters' or farmers' use. Every tool is fully warranted and is specially selected as being a good practical tool for general work. The chest is 4-inch material, with lock corners and inside tray, good brass lock and hinges. Set complete weighs 43 lbs. For full description see Catalogue. **Sale Price \$11.75**

23A37 The Forest Beauty Lance Tooth Cross-Cut Saw. well tempered, well finished and finely ground, a saw that will cut rapidly and will not bend in the timber. 5 ft. long, fitted complete with handles, fully guaranteed. **Sale Price \$1.50**

23A30 The Superior E Axe Head, an extra hard and tough axe with ridged centre, suitable for hemlock, etc., fully warranted, weighs 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pounds. **Sale Price .73**

23A36. The Imperial Rotary Washing Machine. This is the finest value ever offered for a washing machine of this quality and class. The action is the simplest ever invented, having two cogs, the ball cog being attached to the upright shaft and the other to the main shaft. In action it raises and lowers the dasher, at the same time turning back and forth, which prevents clothes catching on dasher. The ball cog has two gears which enable the machine to be run at two speeds. All iron parts are heavily galvanized, the tub is of kiln-dried first quality white pine, bound with three substantial iron hoops. The inside of the tub is corrugated, which acts as a wash board on the clothes. The leg brackets are of malleable iron and securely bolted to the washer. We have had wonderful satisfaction with this machine and as a washer we are confident it will give entire satisfaction. It will wash the finest or coarsest fabrics thoroughly, and is the easiest running machine on the market. **Special Sale Price \$5.50**

Grocery Sale Special

24A6. Plantation Blend Coffee. Absolutely pure. **Sale Price 5 lb. Canister \$1.60**
" 10 " " " **3.15**

24A-5. Diamond E No. (2) Blend India and Ceylon Tea. **Sale Price 5 lb. Canister \$1.60**
" 10 " " " **3.15**
" 50 " " " **15.50**

Special Values in Jewelry

4A24. Our Special Watch for man or boy, good movement in nickel case, guaranteed to give good satisfaction. If it does not, return it to us: do not tamper with the works first. **Sale Price .89**

4A27. Gentlemen's Set, consisting of cuff-links, tie pin and tie clip, all are gold filled, with very artistic raised pattern, neat and dressy and can be worn by young or old. Price of set complete. **Sale Price .39**

Remarkable Values in Whitewear, Women's and Children's Wear

19-2801. Women's Skirt, made of fine soft finished cotton, French band, deep flounce of lawn trimmed with two clusters of five narrow tucks, finished below with three inch ruffle of good strong lace, well made in every way, generous width, length 38, 40 and 42 inches. **Sale Price .55**

19-2807. Women's Skirt, made of soft finished cotton, French band, 10 1/4 inch flounce of fine lawn trimmed with two clusters of hair tucks, one cluster of hem-stitched tucks, finished below with one row wide Swiss embroidery insertion and nine inch flounce of extra handsome embroidery trimmed with three narrow tucks, under dust ruffle, generous width, lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches. **Sale Price \$1.63**

19-6851. Little Girl's Pinafore, made of good quality strong lawn, free from dressing, neat Mother Hubbard yoke with frill of embroidery, lawn frill with hem-stitched hem over each shoulder, skirt finished with deep hem. **Sale Price**
Sizes 2 to 8 years **.39**
" 10 to 12 years **.45**

LADIES' HATS

10A183. Eaton made ready to wear hat, simple but very stylish, a design that is meeting with great favor this season in Winnipeg; the shape is a pressed felt, brim turned up at left side, drooping at right side, two deep straps of velvet around crown and run through cuts in brim, finished left side crown with large buckle and on right side with large cravat bow of piece velvet. Black, brown or navy in self colors or in any combination desired, brim measures from side to side 13 1/2 ins., front to back 16 ins. **Sale Price \$3.95**

18-89113. Two Piece Dress of White Linenette. The waist is made with box-pleat down centre, two shoulder tucks either side and white pleat over each shoulder extending down back and front; back is tucked and has linen collar and link cuffs; buttoned in front. The skirt is made in five gore circular flare style with deep hem around bottom. A serviceable and easily laundered dress. **Sale Price \$2.39**

7A9. Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose. This stocking was made especially for this Sale, and in it we have embodied all the good points for children's stockings. It is pure cashmere, perfectly seamless, has reinforced knee, reinforced feet, ribbed instep, and is made from even, well twisted yarn that will give splendid wear.

Sizes — 5 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8 8 1/2
.19 .25

Other values just as good in RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

bankers in Paris to pay the price asked by its owner and forward to him the deeds, which he was ambitious to present to Pierre and Amelie on the day of their marriage.

The Bourgeois at last looked up from his reverie. Dame Rochelle closed her book, waiting for her master's commands.

"Has Pierre returned, dame?" asked he.
"No, master; he bade me say he was going to accompany Mademoiselle Amelie to Lorette."

"Ah! Amelie had a vow to Our Lady of St. Foye, and Pierre, I warrant, desired to pay half the debt! What think you, dame, of your godson? Is he not promising?" The Bourgeois laughed quietly, as was his wont sometimes.

Dame Rochelle sat a shade more upright in her chair. "Pierre is worthy

of Amelie and Amelie of him," replied she, gravely; "never were two out of heaven more fitly matched. If they make vows to the Lady of St. Foye they will pay them as religiously as if they had made them to the Most High, to whom we are commanded to pay our vows!"

"Well, Dame, some turn to the east and some to the west to pay their vows, but the holiest shrine is where true love is, and there alone the oracle speaks in response to young hearts. Amelie, sweet, modest flower that she is, pays her vows to Our Lady of St. Foye, Pierre his to Amelie! I will be bound, dame, there is no saint in the calendar so holy in his eyes as herself!"

"Nor deserves to be, master! Theirs is no ordinary affection. If love be the fulfilling of the law, all law is fulfilled in these two, for never did the elements of

happiness mingle more sweetly in the soul of a man and a woman than in Pierre and Amelie!"

"It will restore your youth, dame, to live with Pierre and Amelie," replied the Bourgeois. "Amelie insists on it, not because of Pierre, she says, but for your own sake. She was moved to tears one day, dame, when she made me relate your story."

Dame Rochelle put on her spectacles to cover her eyes, which were fast filling, as she glanced down on the black robe she wore, remembering for whom she wore it.

"Thanks, master. It would be a blessed thing to end the remaining days of my mourning in the house of Pierre and Amelie, but my quiet mood suits better the house of my master, who has also had his heart saddened by a long, long day of darkness and regret."

"Yes, dame, but a bright sunset, I trust, awaits it now. The descending shadow of the dial goes back a pace on the fortunes of my house! I hope to welcome my few remaining years with a gayer aspect and a lighter heart than I have felt since we were driven from France. What would you say to see us all reunited once more in our old Norman home?"

The dame gave a great start, and clasped her thin hands.

"What would I say, master? Oh, to return to France, and be buried in the green valley of the Cote d'Or by the side of him, were next to rising in the resurrection of the just at the last day."

The Bourgeois knew well whom she meant by "him." He revered her feeling, but continued the topic of a return to France.

"Well, dame, I will do for Pierre

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what I would not do for myself. I shall repurchase the old chateau, and use every influence at my command to prevail on the King to restore to Pierre the honors of his ancestors. Will not that be a glorious end to the career of the Bourgeois Philibert?"

"Yes, master, but it may not end there for you. I hear from my quiet window many things spoken in the street below. Men love you so, and need you so, that they will not spare any supplication to bid you stay in the Colony; and you will stay and die where you have lived so many years, under the shadow of the Golden Dog. Some men hate you, too, because you love justice and stand up for the right. I have a request to make, dear master."

"What is that, dame?" asked he kindly, prepared to grant any request of hers.

"Do not go to the market to-morrow," replied she earnestly.

The Bourgeois glanced sharply at the dame, who continued to ply her needles. Her eyes were half closed in a semi-trance, their lids trembling with nervous excitement. One of her moods, rare of late, was upon her, and she continued: "Oh, my dear master! you will never go to France; but Pierre shall inherit the honors of the house of Philibert!"

The Bourgeois looked up contentedly. He respected, without putting entire faith in Dame Rochelle's inspirations. "I shall be resigned," he said, "not to see France again, if the King's Majesty makes it a condition that he restore to Pierre the dignity, while I give him back the domain of his fathers."

Dame Rochelle clasped her hands hard together and sighed. She spoke not, but her lips moved in prayer as if deprecating some danger, or combating some presentiment of evil.



OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

MAKES JUST AS FINE PASTRY AS IT DOES BREAD
AND THE BEST OF BOTH. HOUSE-
KEEPERS FIND IT

ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM MONTREAL

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The Bourgeois watched her narrowly. Her moods of devout contemplation sometimes perplexed his clear worldly wisdom. He could scarcely believe that her intuitions were other than the natural result of a wonderfully sensitive and apprehensive nature; still, in his experience he had found that her fancies, if not supernatural, were not unworthy of regard as the sublimation of reason by intellectual processes of which the possessor was unconscious.

"You again see trouble in store for me, dame," said he smiling; "but a merchant of New France setting at defiance the decrees of the Royal Intendant, an exile seeking from the King the restoration of the lordship of Philibert, may well have trouble on his hands."

"Yes, master, but as yet I only see trouble like a misty cloud which as yet has neither form nor color of its own, but only reflects red rays as of a setting sun. No voice from its midst tells me its meaning; I thank God for that. I like not to anticipate evil that may not be averted!"

"Whom does it touch, Pierre or Amelie, me, or all of us?" asked the Bourgeois.

"All of us, master? How could any misfortune do other than concern us all? What it means, I know not. It is now like the wheel seen by the Prophet, full of eyes within and without, like God's providence looking for his elect."

"And finding them?"

"Not yet, master, but ere long,—finding all ere long," replied she in a dreamy manner. "But go not to the market to-morrow."

"These are strange fancies of yours, Dame Rochelle. Why caution me against the market to-morrow? It is the day of St. Martin; the poor will expect me; if I go not, many will return empty away."

"They are not wholly fancies, master. Two gentlemen of the Palace passed today, and looking up at the tablet, one wagered the other on the battle to-morrow between Cerberus and the Golden Dog. I have not forgotten wholly my early lessons in classical lore," added the dame.

"Nor I, dame. I comprehend the allusion, but it will not keep me from the market! I will be watchful, however, for I know that the malice of my enemies is at this time greater than ever before."

"Let Pierre go with you, and you will be safe," said the dame half imploringly.

The Bourgeois laughed at the suggestion and began good-humoredly to rally her on her curious gift and on the inconvenience of having a prophetic in his house to anticipate the evil day.

Dame Rochelle would not say more. She knew that to express her fears more distinctly would only harden the resolution of the Bourgeois. His natural courage would make him court the special danger he ought to avoid.

her eyes in the street, "there rides past one of the gentlemen who wagered on the battle between Cerberus and the Golden Dog."

The Bourgeois had sufficient curiosity to look out. He recognized the Chevalier de Pean, and tranquilly resumed his seat with the remark that "that was truly one of the heads of Cerberus which guards the Friponne, a fellow who wore the collar of the Intendant and was worthy of it. The Golden Dog had nothing to fear from him."

Dame Rochelle, full of her own thoughts, followed with her eyes the retreating figure of the Chevalier de Pean, whom she lost sight of at the first turn, as he rode rapidly to the house of Angeliqne des Meloises. Since the fatal eve of St. Michael, Angeliqne had been tossing in a sea of conflicting emotions, sometimes brightened by a wild hope of the Intendant, sometimes darkened with fear of the discovery of her dealings with La Corriveau.

It was in vain she tried every artifice of female blandishment and cunning to discover what was really in the heart and mind of Bigot. She had sounded his soul to try if he entertained a suspicion of herself, but its depth was beyond her power to reach its bottomless darkness, and to the last she could not resolve whether he suspected her or not of complicity with the death of the unfortunate Caroline.

She never ceased to curse La Corriveau for that felon stroke of her mad stiletto which changed what might have passed for a simple death by heartbreak into a foul assassination.

The Intendant she knew must be well aware that Caroline had been murdered; but he had never named it or given the least token of consciousness that such a crime had been committed in his house.

It was in vain that she repeated, with a steadiness of face which sometimes imposed even on Bigot, her request for a lettre de cachet, or urged the banishment of her rival, until the Intendant one day, with a look which for a moment annihilated her, told her that her rival had gone from Beaumanoir and would never trouble her any more.

What did he mean? Angeliqne had noted every change of muscle, every curve of lip and eyelash as he spoke, and she felt more puzzled than before.

She replied, however, with the assurance she could so well assume, "Thanks, Bigot; I did not speak from jealousy. I only asked for justice and the fulfilment of your promise to send her away."

"But I did not send her away. She has gone away, I know not whither,—gone, do you mind me, Angeliqne? I would give half my possessions to know who helped her to escape—yes, that is the word—from Beaumanoir."

Angeliqne had expected a burst of passion from Bigot; she had prepared herself for it by diligent rehearsal of how she would demean herself under every

FENCE POSTS.

Now is the time to secure your fence posts for next spring. We can furnish in car lots for shipping points subject to market changes. Sizes 2 1/2 in. to 3 in. 7 feet long 1500 to car 5c. each

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A BRANCH OFFICE has been established at 107 St. James' Chambers, Toronto.

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This important change permits of prices being reduced to those prevailing in Europe, namely:—Full package, \$12.00; half do., \$6.50; quarter do. \$3.75; postage or express charges extra.

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Returns absolutely secure. A postal card will bring you information of a highly satisfactory investment. R. E. Kemmerer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

A well known writer was touring in Ireland.

"You see thim mountains," said the driver of the jaunting-car.

"Yes."

"Thim's the highest mountains in the wurruld."

"Is that so?" asked the surprised tourist.

"It is," assured the driver, "exceptin' av coorse, thim in furrin parts."

MAPLEINE PINOCHÉ

Three cups of brown sugar, one cup of milk, one tablespoonful of butter. Boil together, stirring constantly, until it will make a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Take from fire and beat. When ready to pour on buttered plate, add ten drops of Mapleine and one cup of broken nuts. Mapleine is the new flavoring better than maple. It is sold by grocers everywhere, 50c per bottle. If not send 50c in stamps to the Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash., for a 2 oz. bottle and recipe book.

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For further particulars apply to
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That is the Edison Phonograph as Mr. Edison makes it—the object of his constant, daily care.

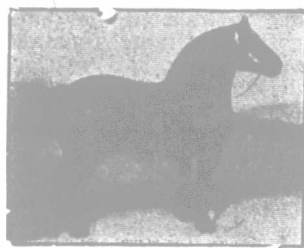
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We have lately had a consignment of Percheron Stallions and mares from Maple Leaf Farm, Essex County, Ont., to our sale barn at Victoria Park, Calgary, Alta. Stock is all young. We can give you greater value for your money than you can get elsewhere. Come and let us prove this to you. Barn is full. Buy early, while there is a choice. Write for full information.

Address Phone 472 **E. J. WIGLE, 342 18th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.**

possible form of charge, from bare innuendo to direct impeachment of herself.

Keenly as Bigot watched Angelique, he could detect no sign of confusion in her. She trembled in her heart, but her lips wore their old practised smile. Her eyes opened widely, looking surprise, not guilt, as she shook him by the sleeve or coquettishly pulled his hair, asking if he thought that "she had stolen away his lady-love!"

Bigot though only half deceived, tried to persuade himself of her innocence and left her after an hour's dalliance with the half belief that she did not really merit the grave suspicions he had entertained of her.

Angelique feared, however, that he was only acting a part. What part? It was still a mystery to her, and likely to be; she had but one criterion to discover his real thoughts. The offer of his hand in marriage was the only test she relied upon to prove her acquittal in the mind of Bigot of all complicity with the death of Caroline.

But Bigot was far from making the desired offer of his hand. That terrible night in the secret chamber of Beau manoir was not absent from his mind an hour. It could never be forgotten, least of all in the company of Angelique, whom he was judging incessantly, either convicting or acquitting her in his mind as he was alternately impressed by her well-acted innocent gaiety or stung by a sudden perception of her power of deceit and unrivalled assurance.

So they went on from day to day, fencing like two adepts in the art of dissimulation, Bigot never glancing at the murder, and speaking of Caroline as

(Continued on page 99)

FUNSTEN'S BANQUET

Funsten Bros. & Co., of St Louis, held a huge banquet recently on the opening of the Funsten Fur Exchange. Over 300 guests attended this big function in the new building. This is said to be the largest primary fur market in the world. The firm has been doing business since 1881. Business methods in all departments and large volume with small margins tell the story of rapid development.

POULTRY BOOK

Shoemaker's Poultry Book and Almanac for 1910 contains much that is of interest to all, who engage in the poultry industry. Illustrations, diagrams and sectional views are used to advantage in making points clear. This book is prepared annually by C. C. Shoemaker, Box 873, Freeport, Ill., and will be sent to applicants postpaid on receipt of 15 cents.

COCKSHUTT'S CALENDAR

The "Revolution of the West" is depicted on a handsome calendar for 1910 sent out by the Cockshutt Plow Co. In the distance is pictured a ranching scene with a modern traction engine and ten-gang plow in the foreground. The calendar is large and artistic. With head offices at Brantford, Ont., and branches at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton, this firm is developing a magnificent business in the Canadian West.

GOSSIP

GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

The fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association was held at Amherst, N. S., on December 8th, President D. G. McKay in the chair. Secretary H. W. Corning not being present (on account of a broken leg), Wm. McConnell was appointed secretary, pro tem.

The minutes of last annual meeting were read and adopted. The reports of officers were called for, and responded to by President MacKay and Vice-President E. J. Johnson.

The secretary's and treasurer's re-

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

"Black Knight" Stove Polish was made for women—made to save them work, worry and weariness.

"Black Knight" is the easy-to-shine Stove Polish. Just a few light rubs, with cloth or brush, brings a brilliantly black polish that lasts.

It's ready to use—no mixing—no soiling hands—no dirty work—and cheaper than any other because it goes farther and you get a bigger can for 10c.

Get "Black Knight" at your dealer's—or send 10c. for a large can free postpaid.

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\$532,992,100!!

That's the Value of Farm Products for Canada 1909— Isn't It Great?

OTTAWA, ONT.—An increase of \$100,000,000 in the value of Canadian crops is shown in the final estimates of the 1909 production just issued by the Dominion Census Department. An area of 30,065,556 acres of field crops has yielded a harvest which computed at local market prices, has a value of \$532,992,100, as compared with \$432,534,000 from 27,505,863 acres last year.

Canada's principle grain crops are wheat, oats and barley. This year they aggregate in area 18,617,000 acres, and in value \$263,710,000, against 16,297,100 acres and \$209,070,000 in 1908. Hay and clover from 8,210,000 acres have a value of \$132,287,700, against 8,210,900 acres and \$121,884,000 in 1908.

Rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax, grown on 1,487,311 acres have a value of \$36,707,000, as compared with 1,525,700 acres and \$23,044,000 in 1908.

The total value of wheat harvested in the Northwest provinces is \$121,560,000 and in the rest of the Dominion \$19,760,000, as compared with \$72,424,000 and \$18,804,000 last year.

It is a showing that every citizen is proud of, whether he had a hand in the production or not. The most gratifying story told by these figures is that they represent a gain over the previous year of \$100,000,000.

We are going ahead—going ahead rapidly. That is the best message we gather from this report of our results for 1909.

But, instead of being content with these figures, let us take them only as an indication of what our real possibilities are, and let us use them merely as a mile post in our climb to better things.

Let each of us, for instance, look back over our operations of 1909 to determine whether or not we did our share toward making this showing possible.

We ought to stop and think of what has made the gains of former years possible. We must stop to realize that this gain of \$100,000,000 for 1909 is not only due to more land under cultivation, but has been brought about by better methods of cultivation; by better methods of preparing the soil, sowing the grain and harvesting the crops.

Without the wonderful strides made in the development of farm machines, a \$532,992,100-crop would be entirely out of the question.

And yet there is room for progress—the rules of 1909 farming are not the rules for 1910. New machines mean new advances and new wealth. Do you keep abreast—are you posted about these things?

About traction plowing—how to plow more acres, in less time, with less expense, for better, bigger returns:

How a good disk harrow will enable you to make better seed beds:

Why it's to your advantage to spread manure the right way—as soon as you get it—instead of spreading it after half its value is gone.

Why it will pay you to use seeding machines that put the seed into the soil so that the best germination is assured and big crops result.

About the money-saving and money-making advantages of having a good, reliable, dependable gasoline engine on your place.

What the right kind of a cream harvester means to you in increased milk and butter profits—and skim-milk calves:

Why a good feed-grinder means fatter stock: How to increase the value of the 1910 hay crop by using the right mower, baler, etc.: How to know all about harvesting machines: How to know the ear marks of a good wagon.

If any of these will help you please secure a copy of our book—"Glimpses of Thriftland." That tells the whole story briefly and in verses that you'll like. Then we have some books that are still more business-like—the H C Almanac and Encyclopaedia, and others. Say which you are most interested in. All are free if you will write nearest branch house of the International Harvester Company of America listed below.

There is an International dealer near you. He will be glad to see you to hand you one of our new 1910 calendars, posters, catalogues or pamphlets on harvesting and haying machines and tools, and tillage implements or any of the machines mentioned above.

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

Appear for a still bigger showing in 1910

Prosperity
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
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CHICAGO, U.S.A.



Mention the Farmer's Advocate

ports were read, and by motion adopted. The treasurer's financial statement showed a balance on hand of \$91.66. The secretary's report stated that the membership has nearly doubled in 1909 and Guernseys are rapidly growing in popularity. There are now 233 Guernseys recorded at Ottawa.

The motto of Guernsey breeders is economical production of milk, cream and butter. That a decided advance has been made in this direction is shown by the fact that cows from several herds are now being tested in the Record of Performance. The Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has entered three cows, and in a letter of recent date Prof. Grisdale stated that he would forward two or three more entries in a short time.

Officers were elected as follows: President D.G. MacKay, Heathbell, N.S., vice-president, E. J. Johnson, Georgie's River, C. B.; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S.; directors, John McDonald, Shubenacadie, N. S.; Wm. R. McCready, Jacksonville, N. B.; T. D. Blakie, Great Village, N. S.; Thos. A. Peters, Fredericton, N.B.; J.J. Gareau St. Rock l'Achigan, Que. Auditor, R. Robertson, Nappan, N. S.

MANY JERSEYS SOLD

On a recent trip through Western Canada, B. A. Bull, representing B. H. Bull and Sons, the noted Jersey breeders, disposed of 30 head. Sales were made along the main line of the C. N. R.; between Edmonton and Calgary; in the Moose Jaw district and in Southern Manitoba. In addition several head were disposed of by correspondence. Mr. Bull finds the demand for Jerseys so brisk that he purposes coming out again in February with two car loads.

WINTER FAIR PRIZE LIST

The prize list for the Manitoba Winter Fair to be held March 5 to 11 shows more generous awards than have been offered other years. The aged Clydesdale stallion class has five prizes of \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10 and \$5. Other sections show equal liberality. Special prizes and cups make the championships well worth striving for. The cattle prizes range from \$25 for firsts down to \$5 for fourth. Sheep awards run from \$15 down and for hogs \$20 down. In cattle, sheep and swine handsome prizes are offered also in the dressed carcass competition. Judging competitions for horses, cattle, sheep and swine are held for boys under 21 who have never attended agricultural college and for men and boys under 30 years who are not graduates of an agricultural college. The seed grain fair also promises to be an affair worth seeing.

BALGREGGAN CLYDESDALES IN DEMAND

Since John A. Turner, of Balgreggan Stock Farm, Calgary, arrived with his importation he has sold seven stallions and eight Clydesdale mares and fillies. The ready demand for his stock shows that the quality and individual merits of the animals he imports and breeds are appreciated. The demand the past season for his Shropshire sheep also has been very good. Mr. Turner has disposed of rams from his flock to the value of \$1050 since August—all on order. In every case satisfaction is reported.

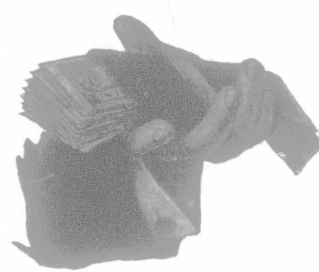
MORE SALES BY UPPER

Further sales have been made by W. E. and R. C. Upper. Recently they disposed of their great stallion Silko. Now they have sold two stallions to Wm. Mitchell of Chester, Montana, an extensive rancher there who wishes to improve his stock. These are both prizewinners. In 1908 as foals at Winnipeg they won first and second. In 1909 they won 3 firsts and 4 seconds at the summer fairs of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon.

GET MORE PROFIT OUT OF YOUR GARDEN

By Using

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Are you reaping full reward from your harvest? If not you do yourself injustice. You rob yourself of the profit your harvest should bear.

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| Beans | McK's Golden Wax | .05 | | | .25 |
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| | McK's Winningstadt | .05 | .20 | .50 | |
| Cabbage | McK's All Seasons | .05 | .20 | .50 | |
| | McK's Early White Cory | .05 | | | .25 |
| Corn | McK's Old Squaw | .05 | | | .25 |
| | McK's Early Snowcap | .25 | 3.00 | | |
| Cauliflower | McK's White Plume | .05 | .25 | .75 | |
| | McK's Giant Pascal | .05 | .20 | .60 | |
| Celery | McK's Evergreen | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.25 |
| | McK's Prairie Queen | .05 | .25 | .65 | |
| Cucumber | McK's Grand Rapids | .05 | .15 | .45 | |
| | McK's Red Wethersfield | .05 | .20 | .65 | 2.25 |
| Lettuce | McK's Giant Prizetaker | .05 | .20 | .60 | 2.00 |
| | McK's Red Globe | .05 | .20 | .55 | 1.90 |
| Onion | McK's Yellow Globe Danvers | .05 | .15 | .45 | 1.60 |
| | McK's Manifold | .05 | | | .35 |
| Peas | McK's Prosperity | .05 | | | .35 |
| | McK's Rosy Gem | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Radish | McK's Matchless | .05 | .30 | 1.00 | |
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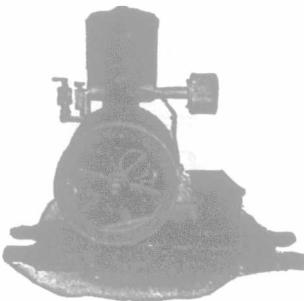
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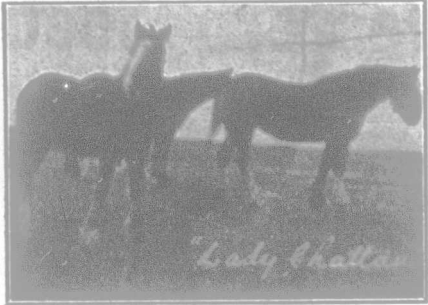
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WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunny, mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns, for authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room A34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Everyone who would like a milder climate should send for our beautifully illustrated free booklet "Enjoying Life". Write to-day. L. W. Bick, 1104 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

SERVANTS SUPPLIED—Mrs. MacNeil will be leaving shortly to bring to Winnipeg General Servants having first class references. 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

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

OR SALE—The purest Red Pyfe wheat in the province. Box R, Farmer's Advocate.

FARM TO RENT—First-class Grain Farm for one or more years, on half-share crop, seed furnished, five miles from Kenville station, in the Swan River Valley. Four hundred acres under cultivation, two hundred and twenty-five fall plowed, one mile from school, Sunday school, and church, on main road, and mail delivery, first class frame buildings, possession middle March. Address A. J. Cotton, Harlington P.O., Man.

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

A QUANTITY Abundance Seed Oats, Clean 65c per bushel, including bags, P.O.B., Stonewall, C. E. Gulland, Stonewall, Man.

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

WESTERN RYE GRASS Seed for sale. 6c. per lb. Apply to James Fotheringham, Grenfell, Sask.

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ORDER NOW for spring delivery. Native spruce and pine trees; fruit and shrubs. Send for price list. E. C. Brotton, Kew, Alta.

LOST—Sorrel Mare, stripe down face, hind feet white, about seven years old, no brand, weight about 850 pounds. Dark grey filly, white face, small white patch on hind foot, clipped main and tail like a mule; one year old. \$10.00 reward for recovery or information leading thereto. Address communications to John Kuprowski, Malby, Sask.

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

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BARRED ROCKS—Deloraine Winnings, Killarney Exhibition. Cock, first, second and third. Hen, first; Cockerel, first; Pullet, second. Cockerels for sale, \$3.00 up. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 12-6

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington Cockerels. Stock from this pen took first prize at Indian Head, Sask. H. Symons, Westfield, Wapella, Sask.

REMEMBER that the Farmer's Advocate can secure buyers for your poultry. Write us for our new illustrated book of advertising rates

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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.

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

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

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

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HEREFORDS—at reduced prices from Marples famous prize herd. Calves, Heifers, Cows, Bulls—Good for both milk and beef. Also SHETLAND PONIES, pony vehicles harness and saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

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

WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKETS

CREAMERY BUTTER—
Manitoba fancy fresh made bricks 35
Eastern, in boxes 29 to 30
Manitoba, in boxes 27½ to 29

DAIRY BUTTER—
Dairy tubs, according to grade 15 to 19½

CHEESE—
Manitoba 12½
Eastern 13½

EGGS—
Manitoba, fresh gathered and cases included 32
Guaranteed, new laid, per dozen 55 to 60

POULTRY—
Spring chickens 11
Fowl 8
Ducks 12
Turkeys 15
Geese 9

EASTERN POULTRY—
Turkeys, per lb. 21 to 22
Spring chicken, per lb. 18 to 19
Boiling Fowl, per lb. 14 to 15
Ducks, per lb. 18 to 19
Geese, per lb. 16 to 16½

CURED MEATS (Smoked)—
Hams (medium) 17½ to 17½
Hams (large) 17

Breakfast bacon (backs) 22
Breakfast bacon (bellies) 19
Shoulders 15½
Long rolls 17

DRY SALT MEATS—
Long clear sides 14½
Long clear backs 16
Mess pork, per barrel 27 00

LARD—
Lard, in tierces, per lb. 17½
50-lb. tubs 8 80
20-lb. pails 3 60
10-lb. pails in cases 10 85
5-lb. pails in cases 10 95
3-lb. pails in cases 11 00

DRESSED CARCASES—
Steers and heifers, abattoir killed 7 to 7½
Hindquarters 9
Forequarters 6
Dressed Mutton 12
Dressed Lamb 14
Dressed hogs 12
Dressed veal 8

HIDES AND TALLOW—
Frozen hides 9
No. 1 tallow 5½
No. 2 tallow 4½
Sheepskins 30 to 75
Seneca root 50

COARSE GRAINS AND FEED—
Milfeed, net, per ton 18 00
Bran 20 00
Shorts 20 00

CHOPPED FEEDS—
Barley, per ton, in sacks 22 00
Oats 25 00
Barley and oats 24 00
Hay, track, Winnipeg 10 00 to 11 00
Timothy 12 00 to 14 00

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—
Potatoes, per bushel 50 to 64
Cal. cucumbers per dozen 3 00
Cal. headed lettuce, per doz. head 1 75
Native lettuce, per doz. 40
Native onions, per doz. 40
Native radishes, per doz. 50
Parsley, per doz. 40
Mint, per doz. 75
Leeks, per doz. 50
Salsify, per lb. 8
Cal. celery, per crate 9 00
Cal. celery, per doz. 1 50
Florida tomatoes, per crate of 6 baskets 9 00
Eggplant, per doz. 2 00
Cal. Brussels sprouts, per qt. 35
Cal. cauliflower, per crate 3 75
Cabbage, per cwt. 2 00
Native carrots, per 100 lbs. 1 50 to 2 00
Native beets, per 100 lbs. 1 25
Native turnips, per bushel 50
Dry onions, per 100 lbs. 2 25 to 2 50
Hubbard squash, per lb. 3

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To grow the finest flowers and most luscious vegetables, plant the best seeds. Ferry's Seeds are best because they never fail in yield or quality. The best gardeners and farmers everywhere know Ferry's seeds to be the highest standard of quality yet attained. For sale everywhere.

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

850 ACRES

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TRAVELERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

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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.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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No Frosts. Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like. Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost. Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

Make a Living From the Start

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

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

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Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING WINNIPEG MANITOBA

THE GOLDEN DOG (Continued from page 96)

gone away to parts unknown, but, as Angelique observed with bitterness, never making that a reason for pressing his suit; while she, assuming the role of innocence and ignorance of all that had happened at Beaumanoir, put on an appearance of satisfaction, or pretending still to fits of jealousy, grew fonder in her demeanor and acted as though she assumed as a matter of course that Bigot would now fulfill her hopes of speedily making her his bride.

The Intendant had come and gone every day, unchanged in his manner, full of spirits and gallantry, and as warm in his admiration as before; but her womanly instinct told her there was something hidden under that gay exterior.

Bigot accepted every challenge of flirtation, and ought to have declared himself twenty times over, but he did not. He seemed to bring himself to the brink of an avowal only to break into her confidence and surprise the secret she kept so desperately concealed.

Angelique met craft by craft, duplicity, but it began to be clear to herself that she had met with her match, and although the Intendant grew more pressing as a lover, she had daily less hope of winning him as a husband.

The thought was maddening. Such a result admitted of a twofold meaning: either he suspected her of the death of Caroline, or her charms, which had never failed before with any man, failed now to entangle the one man she had resolved to marry.

She cursed him in her heart while she flattered him with her tongue, but by no art she was mistress of, neither by fondness nor by coyness, could she extract the declaration she regarded as her due, and was indignant at not receiving. She had fairly earned it by her great crime. She had still more fully earned it, she thought, by her condescensions. She regarded Providence as unjust in withholding her reward, and for punishing as a sin that which for her sake ought to be considered a virtue.

She often reflected with regretful looking back upon the joy which Le Gardeur de Repentigny would have manifested over the least of the favors which she had lavished in vain upon the inscrutable Intendant. At such moments she cursed her evil star, which had led her astray to listen to the promptings of ambition and to ask fatal counsel of La Corriveau.

Le Gardeur was now in the swift downward road of destruction. This was the one thing that caused Angelique a human pang. She might yet fail in all her ambitious prospects, and have to fall back upon her first love,—when even that would be too late to save Le Gardeur or to save her.

De Pean rode fast up the Rue St. Louis, not unobservant of the dark looks of the Honnetes Gens or the familiar nods and knowing smiles of the partisans of the Friponne whom he met on the way.

Before the door of the mansion of the Chevalier des Meloises he saw a valet of the Intendant holding his master's horse, and at the broad window, half hid behind the thick curtains, sat Bigot and Angelique engaged in badinage and mutual deceiving, as De Pean well knew.

Her silvery laugh struck his ear as he drew up. He cursed them both; but fear of the Intendant, and a due regard to his own interests, two feelings never absent from the Chevalier De Pean, caused him to ride on, not stopping as he had intended.

He would ride to the end of the Grand Allee and return. By that time the Intendant would be gone, and she would be at liberty to receive his invitation for a ride to-morrow, when they would visit the Cathedral and the market.

De Pean knew enough of the ways of Angelique to see that she aimed at the hand of the Intendant. She had slighted and vilipended himself even, while accepting his gifts and gallantries. But with a true appreciation of her character, he had faith in the ultimate power of money, which represented to her, as to most women, position, dress, jewels, stately houses, carriages, and above all, the envy and jealousy of her own sex.

These things De Pean had wagered

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References: Dominion Bank or any Commercial Agency.

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Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 154 - WINDSOR, ONT.

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reduces your labor; increases your crops

A Planet Jr farm or garden Cultivator often does three to six times the work of one man with ordinary implements; and cultivates the ground so thoroughly that you get more and better crops. You are actually losing money without a Planet Jr. Strong and substantially built. Fully guaranteed. Lasts a lifetime.

New No. 14 Planet Jr. Double-Wheel Disc-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow has three adjustable discs on each side, a pair of new-idea pronged cultivator teeth that run shallow next the row, steels for plowing, furrowing, and covering, and a pair of leaf-litters.

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BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.
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Take care of 10 acres of Kootenay Fruit Land for 5 YEARS and it will take care of you for THE REST OF YOUR LIFE

J. M. Fraser harvested 20 tons of potatoes from a measured acre.
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Small orchard tracts of similar character for sale on easy payments. Send for our free illustrated booklet.

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

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

SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.



on the head of Angelique against the wild love of Le Gardeur, the empty admiration of Bigot, and the flatteries of the troop of idle gentlemen who dawdled around her.

He felt confident that in the end victory would be his, and the fair Angelique would one day lay her hand in his as the wife of Hugues de Pean.

De Pean knew that in her heart she had no love for the Intendant, and the Intendant no respect for her. Moreover, Bigot would not venture to marry the Queen of Sheba without the sanction of his jealous patroness at Court. He might possess a hundred mistresses if he liked, and be congratulated on his bonnes fortunes, but not one wife, under the penalty of losing the favor of La Pompadour, who had chosen a future wife for him out of the crowd of intrigantes who fluttered round her, basking like butterflies in the sunshine of her semi-regal splendor.

Bigot had passed a wild night at the Palace among the partners of the Grand Company, who had met to curse the peace and drink a speedy renewal of the war. Before sitting down to their debauch, however, they had discussed, with more regard to their peculiar interests than to the principles of the Decalogue, the condition and prospects of the Company.

The prospect was so little encouraging to the associates that they were glad when the Intendant bade them cheer up and remember that all was not lost that was in danger. "Philibert would yet undergo the fate of Actaeon, and be torn in pieces by his own dog," Bigot, as he said this, glanced from Le Gardeur to De Pean, with a look and a smile which caused Cadet, who knew its meaning, to shrug his shoulders and inquire of De Pean privately, "Is the trap set?"

"It is set!" replied De Pean in a whisper. "It will spring to-morrow and catch our game, I hope."

"You must have a crowd, and a row, mind! this thing, to be safe, must be done openly," whispered Cadet in reply.

"We will have both a crowd and a row, never fear! The new preacher of the Jesuits, who is fresh from Italy and knows nothing about our plot, is to inveigh in the market against the Jesuits and the Honnetes Gens. If that does not make both a crowd and a row, I do not know what will."

"You are a deep devil, De Pean! So deep that I doubt you will cheat yourself yet," answered Cadet gruffly.

"Never fear, Cadet! To-morrow night shall see the Palace gay with illumination, and the Golden Dog in darkness and despair."

(To be continued next week.)

GOSSIP

IMMIGRATION NUMBER

A special immigration number issued by The Fort Saskatchewan Reporter contains much that is of interest regarding Alberta's resources. In fact, little is left unsaid as far as agricultural possibilities are concerned. The summary of facts is both interesting and instructive. High grade paper is used and illustrations are particularly clear.

When it comes to personal boasting the average veterinarian could learn things from members of some other profession, but lest somebody should jump at the conclusion that horse doctors are out of the running when it comes to advertising their versatile accomplishments we append the "matter" that is on a "business" card gotten out by a genius at Nez Perce, Idaho: "Dr. Cunningham, The 'Sure Winner' Veterinary Surgeon, Auctioneer and Evangelist of the Boss Barn, Nez Perce, will Doctor Your Horse. Cry Your Sale or Preach Your Funeral. You pay your money and Take Your Choice. If you don't see what you want, please order it. All kind of experience. Agent for the 'Easy Winger' Mop." It would seem that a man so resourceful ought to be able to live through the hard winter.

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Athletes train on BOVRIL.
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He is now teaching his marvellously successful methods to others. His system of Horse Training and Colt Breaking opens up a most attractive money-making field to the man who masters its simple principles.

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If you love travel, here is a chance to see the world, giving exhibitions and making large profits. You will be surprised to learn how little it costs to get into the Horse-Training profession.

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"I'll work no more for that man Dolan."

"An' why?"

"Shure, 'tis on account av a remark he made."

"An' phat was that?"

"Says he, 'Casey,' says he, 'ye're discharged.'"

**THIS WELL-KNOWN
ADVOCATE STATES**

**His Doctor Advised him to take
Dodd's Kidney Pills.**

**And He Found Them to be all They
were Advertised—How and Why
Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure.**

Montreal, Que., Jan. 17. (Special.—"Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to me by our family physician, and I must say they have proved to be what they were advertised.")

This statement, made by L. J. R. Hubert, the well-known advocate, of 214 James St., is a double tribute to Dodd's Kidney Pills. It shows that they are recognized by reputable medical men as a peerless remedy for diseases of the Kidneys and also that they are now looked upon as a standard medicine by the best people in Canada.

And the reason for this is that they do just what they are advertised to do. They cure diseased Kidneys and put them in condition to clear all impurities out of the blood. They cure Bright's desase, Diabetes and Back-ache, because these are Kidney diseases. They cure Rheumatism, Lumbago and Heart Disease, because these are caused by impurities in the blood that the Kidneys would strain out of the blood if they were in good working order. If you haven't used them yourself, ask your neighbors about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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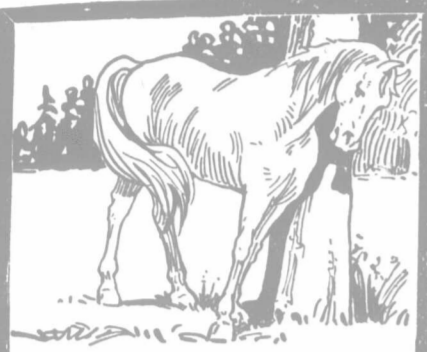
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Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

For mange, scab, lice, ticks on sheep, fleas and all parasitic skin diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs and poultry.

A reliable disinfectant, germicide and deodorizer. Purifies the air. Good alike for home and stable. Compounded by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) It requires only one gallon to make 70 to 100 gallons of Dip.

In a solution of one part Dip to 70 of water Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant meets the United States Government's requirements for official dipping for sheep scab, and is non-poisonous and non-irritating.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

Write for circular.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

BREAD WITHOUT FLOUR

Successful bread-making direct from the wheat, with no intermediate grinding into flour, is claimed by Desroffe and Georges, French inventors. Their apparatus is called a "panificator," and consists of a large screw turning loosely in an upright or horizontal cylinder, on the interior of which is a screw thread in the reverse direction. The threads diminish in size toward the exit. The wheat, cleaned and swelled to double volume by soaking six hours in tepid water, is fed through a funnel, passes in whole grains into the body of the machine, and is crushed by the finer threads, emerging a continuous roll of dough. Salt and yeast can be added before or after. The dough is put into a warm place to rise, then cut into loaves, and these are baked 40 to 45 minutes. There is no bran, 100 pounds of wheat yielding 150 pounds of bread containing the entire material of the grain.

BUCHANAN'S SPECIALS

Specialties for 1910 in horticultural stock are listed in a neat folder got out by Buchanan Nursery Co. This firm has spent thousands of dollars in experimental work with trees, shrubs and plants. They offer only northern grown stock found to thrive under prairie conditions in Western Canada. The list of specialties is worth studying.

MAN CURED OF GLANDERS

American medical journals report the successful treatment of glanders in man. The treatment is entirely new and rather tedious, but was successful in this case, the patient being in the hospital 217 days. He could have been discharged cured much earlier, but the doctors kept him at hand to study the case.

Glanders, which is common among horses, is rare among human beings and is contracted usually from a bite of a horse that has glanders. It is regarded by physicians as almost sure to kill a human being. Many deaths have occurred in laboratories where cultures of it have been made. There has been

no thorough specific treatment of the disease. The usual method has been to treat the abscesses in the patient and hope he will be able finally to fight the disease off.

When this patient went to the hospital in March last he told the physicians he had been bitten by a horse several days before. He felt as if his body was swelling. He was admitted, and within a few days abscesses developed. The doctors held a consultation and it was decided to recover the organisms of the disease from the patient and make vaccine of them. This process is a tedious and long one, involving danger to the chemists, as the disease may be taken in this way, and almost always proves fatal. The dead organisms having been obtained, they were injected into the patient's blood. They caused certain conditions which the physicians at present are unable to diagnose.

The experiment was a new one, but within two months the doctors were pleased to see the patient's condition was improving and he was suffering less pain. The injections of the antitoxin were kept up and within a short time the patient was practically cured.

HISTORY OF THE PERCHERON

Certain authorities claim that the Percheron horse is derived from the Epuus Cabalus Segnanius, which, according to archeologists, roamed in the region where Paris now stands. It is more likely that the Percheron originated from crosses between mares of Brittany and Boulonnaises with Arabian stallions left in Europe after the Moorish invasion, in the eighth century. The horses raised in the district of Perche have at all times been sought after for all uses requiring strength and agility; but it was only in 1820 that the Arabian stallions, Godolphin and Gallipoli, produced horses showing the characteristics of the Percheron of the present day, and the first stallion of the breed was "Jean le Blanc" by Gallipoli. His most remarkable offspring were "Mignon," "Coco," "Vieux Chaslain," and "Coco II."

Until about 1875 the Percheron's weight did not exceed 1200 pounds. He was mostly used for the transportation of heavy loads at high speed. To meet with the requirements of the Americans who wanted more weight, the French breeders in a period of less than twenty years, and solely by selection obtained a horse

Here Are the Two Strongest Fence Locks Ever Made

The Frost Woven Fence Lock is the strongest and most secure Lock known. It will not work loose or slip. One reason is because it possesses more inches and weight of Wire than any other



Lock. But the principal reason is because the Frost method is the most practical. Note the peculiar, powerful-looking "Knot," with its ends cut close. (These closely-cut ends prevent springing.) This triple "Wrap" makes the Frost Lock doubly secure.

The picture, alone, of the Frost Lock should prove that no other Lock on earth is so secure.

Lateral Not Kinked

The Frost Lateral is not kinked.

The Lateral in nearly every other Fence is kinked. This weakens it. And when subjected to great strain: snap! she goes. Because all contraction-strain falls on the Lateral.

No other Fence Maker can make this Lock. We own the patent. And we build our Machines in our own Machine Shops.

So, you see, this wonderful Frost Lock cannot be duplicated—nor even imitated.

Frost Metal Lock

The Frost Field-Erected Fence Lock permits the use of No. 7 Hard Steel Stays (a size larger and heavier than the Uprights used in Woven Fence). These are immovably bound to uninked coiled Laterals.

The Lock on the best other Fence made is about 60 per cent. weaker than the Wire.

But the Frost Lock is the strongest part of the Frost Field-Built Fence. Fallen trees, and other unusual tests, which have smashed other Fences to smithereens, have left the Frost unjured.

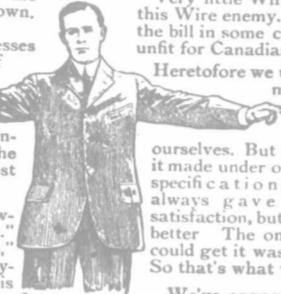
This Frost Lock is the safest Field-Built Fence Lock ever made. It is the only secure Lock which will not injure the Wire in a Field Erected Fence.

Make Our Own Wire

There are extreme weather changes in certain sections of Canada which mean a mighty short life to most Wire Fence.

Very little Wire is made to fight off this Wire enemy. Such Wire might fill the bill in some climates, but it's simply unfit for Canadian conditions.

Heretofore we used ready-made Wire



ourselves. But we had it made under our own specifications. It always gave good satisfaction, but we wanted better. The only way we could get it was to make it ourselves. So that's what we're now doing.

We've engaged a Wire Expert with 25 years' experience behind him. And we've built special Wire-Making and Galvanizing Mills, and installed the most modern machinery made.

Through scientific Annealing, all Frost Wire is even in temper. It will stand against Canadian weather, no matter how severe.

Two-Thirds of Its Life

Two-thirds of the life of a Wire Fence depends upon its Galvanizing. When this two-thirds is killed—eaten away by rust—the other third is as good as dead.

Yet nearly all Wire is Galvanized too thinly. And, besides, it's merely "coated." That's because Zinc costs four times more than the Wire itself.

(We pay the highest price for Zinc,—and get the best.)

But Frost Wire is Galvanized doubly thick. And it is not merely "coated," either. The Zinc goes down into the Wire, making the Galvanizing a part of the Wire itself. This prevents Frost Wire from scaling.

This is possible only by the Frost "Pickling" and "Cleansing" process. It simply scours Frost Wire of every particle of grease and scale, leaving it as clean as a pin.

Frost Galvanizing will now stick to the Wire through thick and thin. No Galvanizing enemy can rust it. That's why the Frost Fence will last 12 to 15 years longer than most others.

Send for free Booklet and Samples.

Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Frost Wire Fence Company, Ltd.,
Hamilton, Ont.

"Frost" Fence



MOVING PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55

ABSOLUTELY **FREE** POSTAGE PAID

If you are a Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Raiser and correctly answer, in your postal card or letter reply, the specified questions. THIS IS THE LATEST SENSATION AND GREATEST TRIUMPH IN THE GREAT MOVING PICTURE ART.

It is a New Invention that you can carry in your pocket and show your friends instantly, day or night, either once or a hundred times, and without a machine, curtain or light. It is the first successful moving picture ever taken of a World Champion Horse in his wonderful burst of speed. The original film contains

2400 INSTANTANEOUS PICTURES OF DAN PATCH

and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his thrilling speed exhibitions for a full mile, 2400 distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one pictures taken every second all of the way around the entire mile track from the back seat of a high power automobile. You can see Dan shake his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can watch every movement of his legs as he flies through the air with his tremendous stride of 29 feet. You can see his thrilling finish as he strains every nerve to reach the wire, you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you can see his caretaker force his way through the crowd and throw a beautiful woolen blanket over Dan to prevent his catching cold and then you can follow him up the track before the madly cheering multitudes. As a study of horse motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvellous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan!"—"Come on Dan!"

This remarkable moving picture is the most realistic and the most thrilling ever presented to the public. We have taken a part of these 2400 wonderful and sensational pictures and made them into a Newly Invented Moving Picture that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine, it does not need a curtain and it does not need a light. It is all ready to show instantly either once or a hundred times and creates a sensation wherever shown.

THIS MOVING PICTURE WILL BE MAILED TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, WITH POSTAGE PREPAID, IF YOU ARE A FARMER, STOCKMAN OR POULTRY RAISER, AND CORRECTLY ANSWER THE THREE QUESTIONS.

YOU MUST ANSWER THESE 3 QUESTIONS IF YOU WANT THE MOVING PICTURES FREE

1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? 2nd. How many head each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry do you own? 3rd. How many acres of land do you own or how many acres of land do you rent? I will not mail this wonderful moving picture of Dan Patch 1:55 free unless you are a Farmer, Stockowner or Poultry Raiser and unless you correctly and honestly answer the three questions.

IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT THE MOVING PICTURES SEND ME 25 CENTS. In silver or stamps to pay postage, etc., on Moving Pictures. I will mail this wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, the fastest harness horse the world has ever seen,—to you if you send me Twenty-five Cents in silver or stamps even if you do not own any stock or land. It costs about \$2700.00 cash to have one of the original pictures taken and reproduced. Write me to-day so that you will be sure to secure one before my supply is exhausted.

Largest Stock Food Factories in the Entire World
Cash Capital Paid in \$2,000,000

Address **E. B. SAVAGE, Proprietor of**
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales



We have in our new barns situated in Lumsden, Sask., about 70 head of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to Canada in 1909 and is without a doubt the best selection we have yet handled; they are all the Scotch type and are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Baron Cedric, Everlasting, Sir Everard, Baron O'Buchylive, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Revelanta, Scottish Crest, Marcellus, Lobori. Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses. Write for descriptive catalogue.

A. & G. MUTCH
LUMSDEN, SASKATCHEWAN

JOHN GRAHAM

THE OLDEST IMPORTER IN MANITOBA AND THE LARGEST IN CANADA

Three (3) importations made since January, 1909, and the last to hand on November 1st, totalling 23 head of stallions and mares.

If you are in the market to buy, don't miss seeing my stock before closing any deal; can give you the best Scotland produces or an equally well-bred horse at a small price. Have a selection to suit all buyers.

I have such crack show horses on hand as the following: Arnot's Heir, by Hiawatha that stood reserve for the Bridon Shield in 1907, besides winning many other first prizes; Lord Guthrie that as a 3-year-old was first in his class, and champion at the Royal Northern Aberdeen, besides other winnings to his credit; Silver King that was 1st as a yearling, 2, 3, and 4-year-old at Dublin and Belfast.

Will be pleased to have you inspect my stock whether you buy or not.

CARBERRY, MANITOBA

NO WATER TO FREEZE
A MARVEL OF SIMPLICITY.
The "Goes Like Sixty" Engine is always ready for work. Splendidly adapted for operating all light farm machinery, such as Pump, Churn, Separator, Wood Saw, Feed Cutter, Grinder, etc. Positively guaranteed. Free Trial. Ask for catalogue. All sizes. 1305 The Gilson Mfg. Co., 360 York St., Guelph.

GOES LIKE SIXTY
GILSON ENGINE

Golden West Stock Farm

THE HOME OF THE
GRAND CHAMPIONS



Our new offerings of **Clydesdale Stallions** is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have some very fine **Mares and Fillies** for sale.

Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C.P.R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina).

P. M. Brett & Sons
Edenwold P. O. Via Balgonie, Sask.

of much greater weight. Horses exceeding 2000 pounds are not scarce nowadays. It was also to satisfy requirements of same patrons that the breeders, who were using till then only grey stallions, succeeded in getting predominance of dark coats, but the greys are quite numerous yet and many coats born black turn grey as they grow old, and on some perfectly black horses can be seen indication of ancestral dapplings.

Although most of the stallions are black and grey these colors are not essential characteristics. Out of the 13,777 Percheron horses owned by the Compagnie des Omnibus de Paris in 1904 there were 1028 bays, 1146 blacks, 541 chestnut, 594 roans, 1462 dark greys, 390 vinous grey and 8016 various grey.

The first Percheron Stallions were imported into the United States in 1851, but it was not till 1872 that the importation became steady and in 1902 it reached a total of 700 stallions. At present the imports to this country are much greater. Argentina imports annually about the same number as the United States. The exports to other countries are not as large but the number of geldings shipped out is very high. In 1872 the London market bought 12,000 Percheron geldings and till 1880 the London Omnibus Company was practically using nothing but Percherons. After that year the purchases by the English market decreased as at the same time the prices of Percheron geldings were increasing. For the present Italy, Germany and Russia are amongst the heaviest buyers of Percherons. Russia buys annually quite a number of stallions.

The qualities of the Percheron breed are without doubt due to the rigid selection that directs the choice of the stallions. The care with which the selection has been made is readily explained by the fact that the breeding of Percherons has remained in control of a few families of breeders, the Tacheau, Periot, Desprez, Chouanard, Aveline and Fardouet families. The qualities of the breed are also to a great extent attributed to the methods of raising, to climatic conditions and to the nature of the soil of the province in which they are raised. This is proved by the fact that some horses of Boulonnais of Breton breed raised in the district of Perche under the same conditions as the Percherons acquire a good deal of the Percheron's qualities. The colts are bred in the districts of Nogent le Rotrou, Montagne, Saint Calais, Bellemes, Montdoubleau. Only the colts born in 49 townships acknowledged by the Societe Hippique Percheronne are allowed to register in the Percheron Stud-Book of France.

At the age of two years a large number of the colts are used for light farm work and this moderate work helps their growth. They are given abundant and rich food composed of hay grown on calcareous lands, which is particularly good for the strengthening of the bones and their allowance of oats, which is from 7 to 9 pounds at 18 months, is increased to 17 and even 20 pounds a day when they have reached their full growth. They are then sold for city cartage. Most of the stallions kept for breeding purposes are not used for farm work but are fed on grain from the age of six months, getting abundance of food and plenty of exercise.

The Percheron varies in height from 15.3 to 17.1 hands. The frame is strong. The muscular masses are developed more in length than in width, which gives more facilities for speedy gaits. The body is cylindrical, the chest broad, the rump well rounded and muscled. The limbs are strong, the joints well developed. Some people criticize the shortness of the pasterns but the feet are excellent and stand wonderfully the work on the hard pavement of the cities. The Percheron possesses endurance, is easily kept in shape, quick, well-tempered and energetic. His two main features are agility and strength.

Sask. Jean A. L. Tenaille.

(Written for the Percheron Horse Breeders' Society of America.)

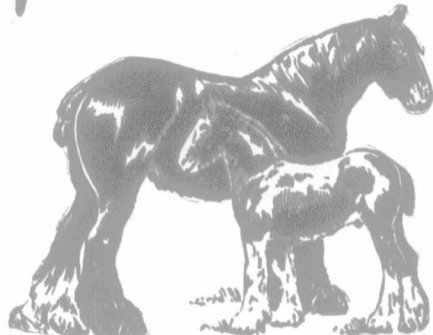
Good Fellowship

occasionally leads to over-indulgence in the good things of the table. Be good to your stomach. Right it at once with

Beecham's
Pills

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

INSURE



YOUR

IN FOAL MARES

Why risk the loss of a valuable Mare or Foal or both of them when a payment of a few dollars would indemnify you for such loss should it happen.

The General issues policies for 30 days, 6 months or 12 months covering the mare with or without the foal.

Farm Horses, Stallions, Castration, Cattle Insurance

Prospectuses sent Free on demand.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts where resides a Veterinary Surgeon.

THE GENERAL
Animals Insurance Co. of Canada.
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WESTERN BRANCH OFFICE.

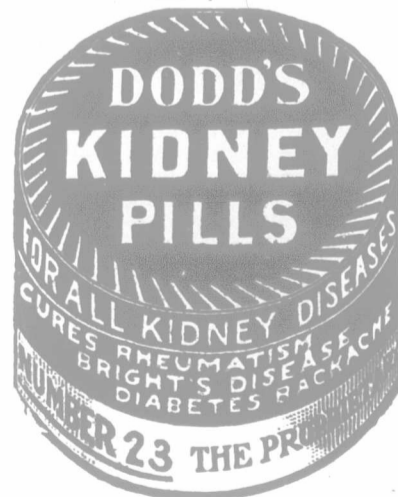
38 Grain Exchange Bldg. Winnipeg, Man.

Once the Gaekwar of Baroda attended a Christmas ball at an English country house. He was introduced to a woman whose name he did not catch and he asked her to dance with him. As they danced in the ballroom with mistletoe and holly, he saw an officer who had once deceived him in India.

"Do you see that man over there?" said the Gaekwar to his pretty partner. "Well, if there's one man in the world I hate, it's he."

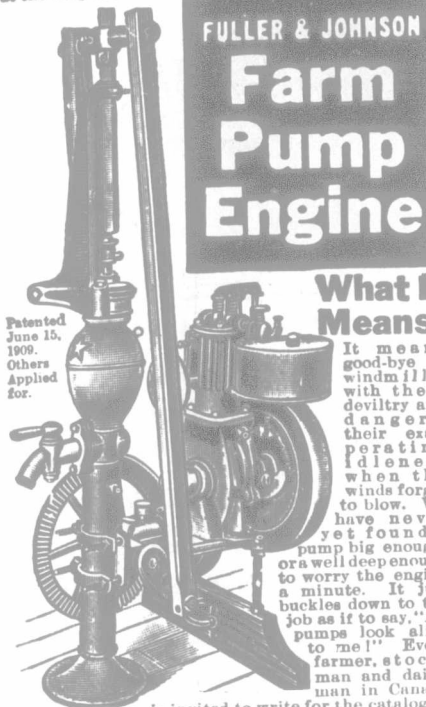
"Yes?" said the woman. "That's my husband."

"Yes," said the adroit Gaekwar. "Yes, of course. That's why I hate him."



It's Come at Last!

Have you seen the farm pump engine—the perfect power for pumping? It's the long looked for solution of the water problem on the farm. It's what you have wished for a thousand times but never heard of until NOW. We worked on this engine for years before we sprung the surprise. It took the farmers off their feet when we showed them what we had. This engine is different from anything ever known. A self cooling engine—no fans—no cooling attachments. Absolutely complete in itself! Needs no cement foundation—no anchor posts—no towers—no shafts—no belts. Has most complete lubricating system ever conceived. Cannot freeze or overheat. Connects direct to pump and starts at the drop of the hat.



FULLER & JOHNSON
Farm Pump Engine

What It Means!

It means good-bye to windmills, with their deviltry and danger—their screeching idleness when the winds forget to blow. We have never yet found a pump big enough, or a well deep enough, to worry the engine a minute. It just buckles down to the job as if to say, "All pumps look alike to me!" Every farmer, stockman and dairymen in Canada is invited to write for the catalog of this great little Farm Pump Engine. Made by Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

Dealers, Write for Agency at Once!
Send Coupon for Full Particulars

Stewart Nelson Co., Ltd.
Dept 10 Brandon, Man.

Please send catalog telling all about the Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine, and tell me how soon you could ship _____ of these engines.

Name _____
Address _____
Dealer's Name _____

DIGNITY VS. NECESSITY

Undignified it is, we know,
To run and push and jostle;
But what's a busy man to do
When all are in a hustle?
This dire alternative, you see,
Esthetic sense doth jar;
To run and lose your dignity
Or walk and lose your car
—Bard of Benzie

Blood Was Bad.

From impure blood comes Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Festering Sores, Rashes, Constipation, Headaches, etc.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

For sale by all dealers.
Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Questions & Answers

GENERAL

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

ENGINES FOR FARM WORK

I have read with much interest the various topics discussed in your paper, particularly those relating to power on the farm. I have been considering the advisability of purchasing a gasoline traction for farm work, and should be pleased to hear the experience of farmers who have used them for general farm work; plowing, harrowing, seeding, etc., what make of engine, its cost, cost of running, amount of work accomplished; what size is best suited to the work. Is it necessary to use specially constructed implements and machines or can ordinary machines be attached? How does the cost of working with a gasoline traction compare with horse power, feeding, etc., considered? E. J. C.

Ans.—Most of these questions have been answered in letters that have appeared in these columns during the past few weeks. Many have given the cost of running per day. Perhaps our enquirer can figure out the approximate cost of doing similar work by horse power. We shall be pleased to publish further particulars as to use on seed drills, disks and other farm implements. Two points we cannot answer, viz., best make of machine and price. All machines advertised in our columns are good. You can write to the firms for particulars as to price.

POWER FOR CUTTING FEED

What is the easiest and cheapest way to make horse power for chaff cutting? W. G.

Ans.—Unless you have a sweep horse power or a tread power on hand, or can get one at a low figure, it is just questionable whether or not such means of providing power for doing work on the farm is advisable. Such exercise is better than none for the horses, but as a rule they would benefit as much from a run outside and certainly more from a drive after straw or hay or to town. As to choice between sweep or tread power the question of actual cost must be considered. Other things being equal the sweep power is preferred. We would like to have our readers who have had experience with different devices for using horse power write us giving full particulars.

CRITICISMS OF HOUSE PLANS

Enclosed are two plans of a house which I wish to build. I am not satisfied about the bracing of the roof. Plan No. 1 shows a house 16x18x10 and 18 to the peak. Would you kindly let me know the proper way to brace such a roof?

Plan No. 2 is 18x18x10 with 18 to peak. Is it a better roof than plan No. 1, or otherwise? Kindly explain where the braces go but please bear in mind that I want as much space 6 foot high as is possible upstairs. How much siding, one-half inch lumber, flooring of what dimensions would I require for house No. 2? It would be built siding and half inch on the walls and one-half inch lumber under the lower floor only. I do not intend to ceil it up at present. V. R.

Ans.—The best method to adopt for the bracing of a roof of small span such as your sketch shows, is to put 2 by 4 collar ties or ceiling joists across between the sides of the roof, at the junction of the two slopes. As the studs to the outside walls are ten feet high, and the height of the ceiling to lower story is 7 ft. 6 in. you will easily have a ceiling height, upstairs of at least 6 ft. 6 in. provided

GLENCARNOCK ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



We have a choice lot of well grown young bulls of 1909, of the low down blocky type sired by Imported Prince of Benton, who was one of the best Angus bulls ever imported to America. We have also a choice lot of two year old heifers by the same sire out of big heavy fleshed, choicely bred cows of the easy keeping sort. Now is the time to get a bull that will sire the low down heavy fleshed steers that bring the top price.

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

ROBT. BROWN
Herdsman

JAS. D. MCGREGOR
Prop.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE

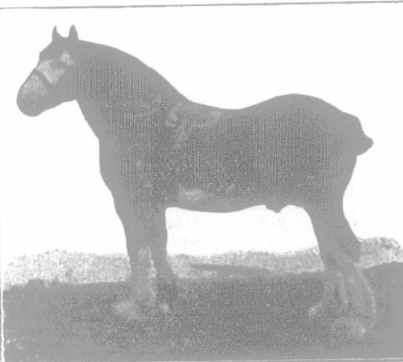


Including several prize winners at the summer fairs of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. At these exhibitions our exhibits won seventy-four prizes, nine gold medals and two silver cups. We have 40 head to select from, registered in both American and Canadian Records. Young stallions and mares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

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

IMP. ROBOSSE

HILLCREST STUD



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"BARON'S GEM"
One of the greatest Clydesdale Sires ever brought to the West.

We have added to our well known stud of Clydesdales at the Hillcrest Stud, Condie, Sask., a recent importation of thirty-five head—twenty-three stallions and twelve fillies. Our new importation was personally selected to keep up the high standard of our stud, and we are offering horses with size and quality combined, to a marked degree. They are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Everlasting, Baron's Gem, Royal Favorite, Baron's Voucher, Royal Edward, Baron o' Buchlyve and Sir Hugo.

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

Write for descriptive catalogue. Long-distance telephone in house.

TABER & PLUMMER

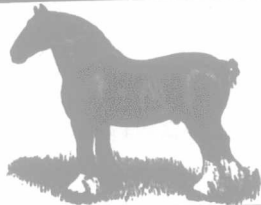
CONDIE, SASK.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



Having sold my farm I must dispose of my entire herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. I have yet my champion herd and their descendants that won for me honors at many of the leading Alberta exhibitions in past years. There are females of all ages, descendants of the most noted families of in Scotland. I have used such stock bulls as Trout Creek Hero, the champion bull in Alberta, for a number of years; Loyalty (imp.); Remus, a Toronto prize winner, and Lucerne (imp.), the latter a bull of exceptional merit. My prices are very reasonable.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALBERTA



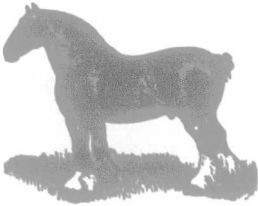
Imported Clydesdales

If you are in the market for a choice Filly or a Show Stallion come and see my stock. Prices reasonable.

THOS. USHER, Carman.

SHIRE STALLIONS & MARES FOR SALE

My importation of Shire stallions and mares has arrived, and are well over the effects of the voyage. They consist of one six-year-old brown, and one two-year-old red roan stallions, both the best of the breed yet imported to this province, also ten mares, three and four years old, all in foal to first-class stallions. You can pick some prize winners from these, also one nine-year-old and two three-year-old stallions; all imported last spring. Prices defy competition.



James M. Ewens

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM **BETHANY, MANITOBA**
Bethany, C. N. R. **MINNETONKA, S. P. R.**

FOUR IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS

High class herd headers, extra well bred, choice individuals, 2 reds and 2 roans, all yearlings. One choice rich roan yearling bull from Imp. Sire and Dam, 4 bull calves 8 to 12 months old. Females all sizes. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct. Station.

J. F. MITCHELL **Burlington, Ont**



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ALSO FOR SALE

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



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SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES

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

GEO. RANKIN & SONS
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Great Private Sale

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

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C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

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Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Orb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—does not irritate and can't be limited. 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 blemishes 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** 45 Church St., **Toronto, Ontario**

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A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Parrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each. Any time till January 1st, 1916. Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.

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I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock-bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Voucher, a champion bull in Scotland heads my herd. Write me for prices.

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

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Ten last spring's bull calves now on hand. A few nice young registered cows still offered at not much more than grade price owing to threatening scarcity of water. A splendid Clyde stallion, rising two years, a snap. Write or call on **J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.**

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and Almanac for 1916 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. **C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 873, Freeport, Ill.**

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators Etc. Received Only Award World's Fair's, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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

that the first pitch of the roof has a slope about as shown on your sketch.

The upper slope of roof on sketch No. 2, is too flat for the sake of appearances, and we recommend you to make the slope as shown on sketch No. 1. This change will make the height of ridge more than 18 feet above the ground.

The eighteen foot lengths for rafters noted in the bill of material, when cut in two, will make the rafters on lower slope of roof and provide projection for the eaves. The 14 ft. stuff for rafters is likewise to be cut in two. You will require 72 pieces 10 ft. long for wall studding, plates, etc., but we make the bill call for 36 pieces twenty feet long each to be cut. You will find that better material will be obtained from the mill at no increase in cost, when you order stuff from 14 to 20 feet long, than if shorter stuff be ordered to suit the building.

The bill of material is as follows: Studs and plates:—36 pieces 2 by 4, 20 feet long. Floor joists:—15 pieces 2 by 10 or 2 by 12; 18 feet long for upper story; 15 pieces 2 by 6 or 2 by 8, with center supports for lower story. Bridging for upper joists:—90 feet lineal, 2 by 2. Collar ties or ceiling joists:—15 pieces 2 by 4, 12 feet long. Rafters:—20 pieces 2 by 4, 14 feet long; 20 pieces 2 by 4, 18 feet long. Boarding:—720 square feet for outside walls, 510 square feet for roof sheathing, 350 square feet for rough flooring to lower story. The boarding should be one inch thick and not one-half inch. The difference in price will be trifling. Siding:—900 feet of six inch siding. Shingles:—Four thousand, five hundred shingles for roof. Flooring:—470 feet of 4 inch flooring, down stairs. 470 feet of 4 inch flooring, upstairs.

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Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestor & Worm Destroyer.

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs. Full particulars from

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ENGINEERS BRAZERS
MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada, and make a specialty of this class of work.

163 Lombard St. **Winnipeg, Man.**

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

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

CARBOLIC FOR ABORTION

Last April a cow showed signs of freshening eight weeks before she was due. One week later she aborted. During the summer another aborted. I notice carbolic acid added to drinking water advised as a remedy. At what time during pregnancy should it be given? How much should be given at a time and how often? Is it the ordinary acid that is given?

L. R. S.

Ans.—A similar question was answered in our issue of December 1, last year. The treatment is given just previous to the time you expect your cow is liable to abort. Give one teaspoonful of crude carbolic acid in a pint of water once a day for three days in succession, and then once in three days for two or three more doses. This is the treatment recommended by those who claim that carbolic acid is a cure for abortion. Ordinary carbolic acid is used. Some treat by placing salt and carbolic acid in a box in the yard. This is prepared by using four ounces of crude carbolic acid with ten pounds of salt.

LOSS OF SEXUAL DESIRE

What can I do for a cow that calved last March but has never come in heat yet? I would like to keep her as she is a good milker, but I do not know what to do to fetch her round.

F. J.

Ans.—Diminution or loss of sexual desire may be due to one or more of many causes. For instance, animals that are very poor and weak, will fail to breed until their condition is improved. On the other hand, animals that are over-fat will also often fail to conceive. Or the trouble may originate with an injury received to a part of the generative organs dur-

The composer had just played his last piece to his friend, the critic.

"Very fine indeed," said the critic. "But what is that passage which makes the cold chills run down the back?" "Oh," returned the composer, "that is where the wanderer has the hotel bill brought to him."

Babies suffer from chafing, scald head, skin irritation and eczema.

Eczema often develops from the milder forms of skin irritation and has a tendency to spread over the body and become chronic.

Baby eczema means torture for the little ones— anxiety and loss of sleep for the mothers.

But baby eczema is almost immediately relieved and certainly cured by the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment

This Ointment heals as if by magic. Patient treatment will cure the worst case of eczema.

Unlike unsanitary powders, which clog the pores of the skin, it promotes healthful action of the skin and makes the skin clear, soft, smooth and velvety.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a necessity in the home where there are small children. 60 cts. a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for a free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

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The safe place to remove and Cattle OR PIRN BLEMISH. Every taction. I druggists, full direct circulars.

THE LAW

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Fisto even have a cutting day—falls. (leaving partion

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"Because brooding ea upon his sc round only

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Stimulat

Clean the c breath, clear ous material easy manner, Constipation Heartburn, C Stomach, W arising from Stomach, Li

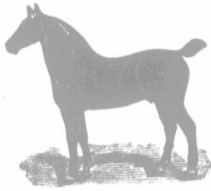
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CAUSTIC
BALSAM**

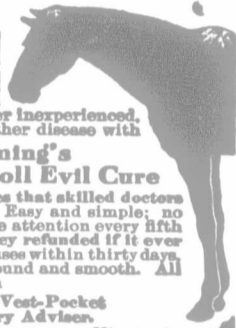


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**Fistula
and
Poll
Evil**



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even had 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 Advisor.

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A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at druggists or direct. Book \$1.00 free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. \$1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYONS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Cole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

"I wish," he sighed, gazing ardently into his beloved one's eyes—"I wish I were a star."

"I would rather," she replied dreamily, "that you were a comet."

"And why?" he asked tenderly, taking her unresisting little hand within his own. "Why?" he repeated, imperiously.

"Because," she answered, with a brooding earnestness that fell freezing upon his soul, "then you would come round only once in every fifteen years."

**MILBURN'S
LAXA-LIVER
PILLS**

Stimulate the Sluggish Liver.

Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in Nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

***** Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes: "I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

Price 25 cents a vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ing a previous parturition. It frequently happens that the neck of the womb (osuteri) is rigidly closed which prevents conception. The remedy is, remove the cause, whatever that may be. If the cow is in low condition endeavor to feed her up. If the opposite condition to this prevails, try to reduce her condition by restricting her allowance of feed, and compelling her to take plenty of exercise. If fatty degeneration of the ovaries and fallopian tubes is not too pronounced, this treatment may overcome the difficulty. If the neck of the womb is closed, this may be remedied by dilating it just before service, but the operation should be done by a veterinarian or some person that understands what he is doing. In many cases if the cow is tied along side the bull, in the same stall if possible, she will come in heat.

CALF DIED FROM PROLONGED PARTURITION

Calf came weak in legs and with indifferant appetite. After a couple of days he died. His dam is 3 years old and this is her first calf. She had considerable difficulty in calving. After several hours we assisted her. The calf had difficulty in breathing and vomited a quantity of water before dying.

Ans.—The probable cause of the weakness of your calf, and his death which followed, was prolonged parturition, together with the manual manipulations necessary to extract it. But a careful post-mortem examination of the carcass could have been made, to discover the actual cause of death.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS ON MARES

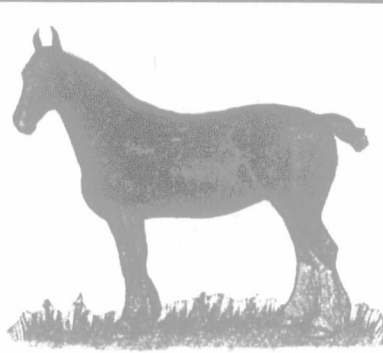
Two mares have soft swellings on their breasts that feel soft like water sacks and large enough to hold a quart. What caused them and would it be safe to lance. The mares are thin in flesh, being worked hard, but seem alright other ways.

Ans.—The soft watery swelling on the breasts of your mares, are the result of their poor condition. To overcome this you must feed them well on good oats and hay, with an occasional bran mash and boiled flaxseed. Give them plenty of exercise, either by hitching them up and driving gently for an hour once a day, or by turning them out, if they will move around sufficiently to keep warm. Give the following medicine in two tablespoonful doses, diluted in a pint of cold water as a drench or mixed with their grain three times a day: Tincture of Iron, 8 ounces; Fluid extract of Gentian, 4 ounces; Liquor Strychnine, 2 ounces. The swellings may be lanced in several places with a clean sharp pointed knife.

LAMINITIS IN BROOD MARE

Aged mare in good health has had two colts since I owned her, and is in foal now. Three or four weeks before foaling she becomes very stiff and does not lie down; has all symptoms of founder, front feet get hot then cool off; fever comes and goes; her legs swell, but that may be from lack of exercise. About one week before foaling she can scarcely move. Last spring she did not recover as she should. She seemed weak all summer, but that may have been on account of feed, as I was short of feed and she went bad before I got her to work. Although not poor, she had no really nourishing feed in her. The last week before foaling she only nibbles a little. Please give opinion as to ailment; also as to danger in breeding, as she is a good brood mare otherwise. How can I treat her?

Ans.—Your mare has periodic attacks of laminitis—founder—due to being in foal and lack of sufficient exercise. It is a great mistake to keep any mare tied up in a stall for many hours at a time, especially when she is within a few weeks of foaling. Strictly speaking, a mare in foal should never be tied up, but should be allowed perfect freedom. We know



**FOREST HOME
Clydesdales**

Our recent importation of thirteen mares and fillies. Three are by "Baron's Pride," in the best blood of breed. This was very carefully selected and combines with the best of breeding, very large size and quality of a very high order. Intending purchasers should see this lot before investing.

Garman, C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.N.R. Roland, C.N.R. and G.N.R. Telephone, Garman Exchange

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.

Bow River Horse Ranch

[Established 1880]

Pure Bred Clydes, French Coach and Thoroughbreds

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

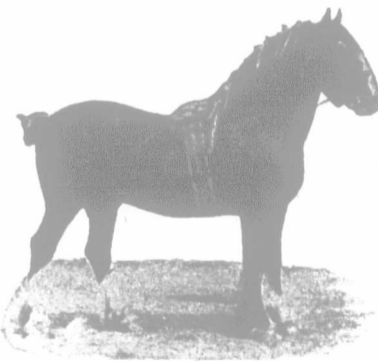
G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

HASSARD'S HORSES

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

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

TRAYNOR BROS.' CLYDESDALES



ARE TOP NOTCHERS

You should look these over before buying. Our present offering includes

The Champions of the 1908 Chicago International; Champions of the 1909 Regina Show, and Fillies and Stallions from the Great Sires "Baron's Gem" and "Black Ivory," also imported Stallions and Mares from a number of the best breeding horses in Scotland

See our Stock and be convinced that we have the best horses for the least money considering the quality

Regina on the C.P.R. Condie on the C.N.R.
MEADOW LAWN FARM

Condie, Sask.

J. D. TRAYNOR

R. I. TRAYNOR

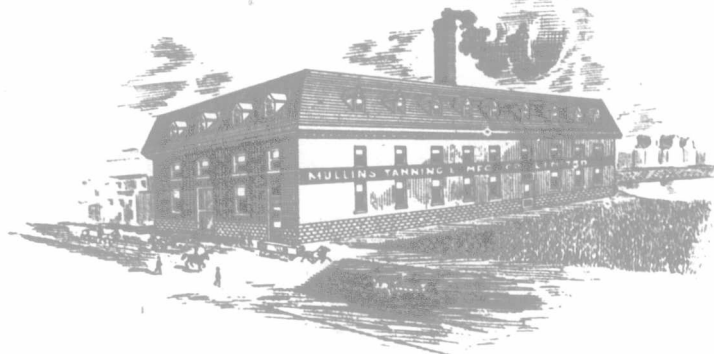
this is not always possible. Take the case of your mare. It is evident there is with her a predisposition to laminitis, when she is pregnant. And with each fresh attack, the structural changes in the feet—due to the inflammatory process—become more pronounced, until, as is usually the result of these frequently recurring cases, the animal may become useless. Hence the necessity of exercise, to assist the blood circulate through the feet. The reason she goes off her feet just before foaling is, no doubt, on account of the fever and pain accompanying laminitis. The mare can be safely bred, if you pay proper attention to her feet and comfort generally. She should be turned out in wet pasture during summer, and while stabled through the winter, she should have a roomy, loose box; her feet should be continually kept moist, either with wet swabs tied around the coronets and the soles packed with wet linseed meal, or other material.

FRACTURED BONE IN HOCK

How should I treat a cow that received an injury to her hock last fall.

SHIP YOUR HIDES

To the largest and best equipped tannery in Western Canada and **GET HIGHEST MARKET PRICES**



We are manufacturers of all kinds of leather and makers of high-class Galloway Coats and Robes. Our Raw Hide Halters are guaranteed unbreakable and hand-made. All dealers keep them. Custom tanning a specialty. Further particulars on application.

Mullin's Tanning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
382 NAIRN AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

It just became swollen and then discharged until a short time ago when it appeared to get better, except that the swelling did not fully disappear. Just recently it swelled up on the outside of the hock to such an extent that she could not walk very well. As I thought there was pus or water under the skin, I put a knife into it, when a dirty colored, foul smelling fluid ran out. I have been washing with carbolic. Except for this, she appears to be in good health. She is dry.

G. W. S.

Ans.—The symptoms point to a fracture of one of the small bones entering into the formation of the hock joint. The detached pieces of bone act as a foreign body and cause the swelling and accumulation of fluid. You cannot do better than you are doing. By continually flushing out the cavity you may in time entirely get rid of the offending matter. Then the parts will recover, but the cow may be more or less stiff on that leg.

SWOLLEN ABDOMEN

Horse's sheath is swollen. Last winter his sheath, floor of abdomen, and legs, swelled, and he became stiff in his legs. Now there is no appearance of anything wrong except swollen sheath.

Reader.

Ans.—Purge him with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1 dram iodide of potassium twice daily for two or three weeks. In addition to hay, and a reasonable amount of oats, give him a feed of bran, with a teacupful of linseed meal, twice weekly, and give him a turnip or mangel, or a couple of carrots, every day. As he is predisposed to trouble of this kind, he must have daily exercise.

PRESCRIPTION FOR TONIC

Give no recipe for a good tonic or condition powder, one that can be safely fed to mare in foal. E. A. D.

Ans.—As a rule it is unsafe to administer drugs to pregnant mares, excepting under the guidance of a veterinary surgeon. The following will be found a very reliable prescription for a general tonic for horses: Powdered Sulphate of Iron, 3 ounces; Nitrate of Potash, 3 ounces; Powdered Nux Vomica, 2 ounces; Powdered Gentian, 4 ounces; Common Salt, 4 ounces. Mix all the ingredients well together and give a level tablespoonful at a dose in damp feed three times a day.

SWOLLEN SHEATH

A seven year old gelding has swollen sheath. He gets worse when idle and is slightly lame when trotting. Suggest a remedy.

C. H.

Ans.—The gelding's sheath swells on account of standing idle in the stable. Turn him out every day. It is exercise he needs. We cannot diagnose lameness without being in possession of certain facts and symptoms pertaining to the case.

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA

My colt has stife out. I have blistered twice but there is no benefit, as it gets out every time he stands over in the stall. How can I cure him?

C. H.

Ans.—While in the stable, keep the colt in a loose box, use chaff or sawdust for bedding, as straw will entangle his legs and impede movement. Also exercise him on level ground—not in deep snow—several times a day. Commence with about ten minutes, gradually increasing the time as you find the colt improves. The exercise will harden and improve the muscular system, which is now relaxed and probably the cause of the partial dislocation of the patella. In most cases if this line of treatment is carried out faithfully, and as the colt's general condition improves so also will the stife trouble disappear. But there are cases where blistering and exercise is of no avail, then the only remedy is a surgical operation.



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It is for men who open their eyes in the morning upon a world that looks blue and discouraging; for men who feel tired, despondent and out of luck; who have lost the fighting spirit—those fellows have almost concluded that nothing is worth fighting for—who have pains in the back and who don't get rest from their sleep, and who wish that they were as strong as they used to be. It is all a matter of nervous energy—that is what ambition comes from—and that is what you can get from Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It is an invigorator of men.

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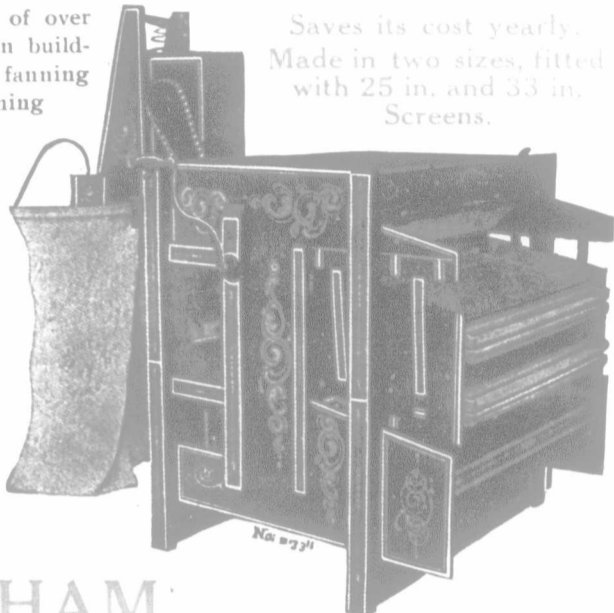
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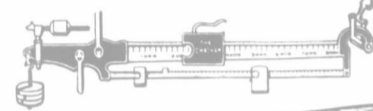
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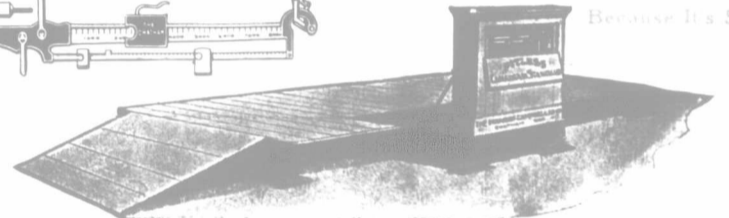
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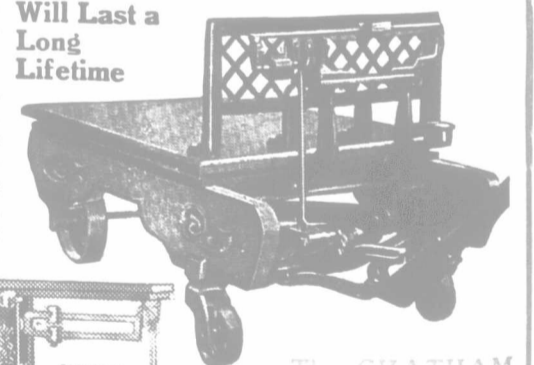
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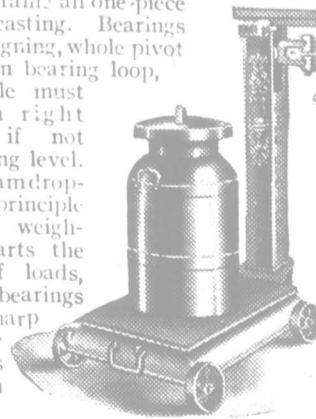
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