

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

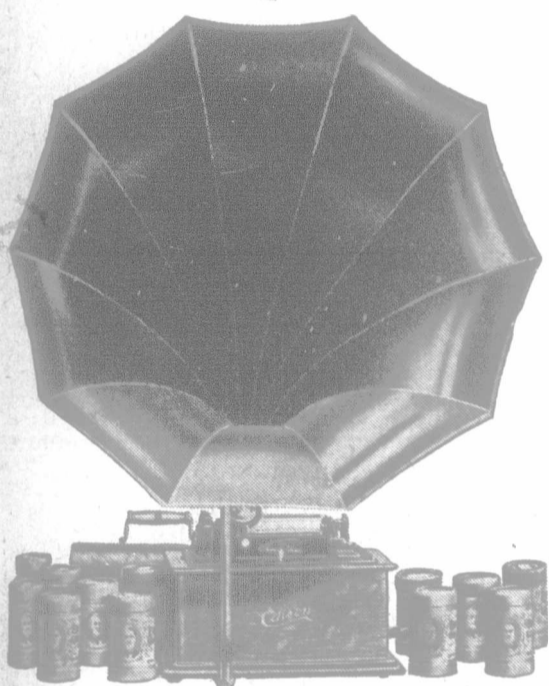
The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, DECEMBER 8, 1909

No. 898



# The Edison!

The latest style Edison Phonograph in our new outfit No. 10 — this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

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Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my own expense.

**Read the Offer:** I will ship you free this grand No. 10 outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Moulded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me a cent C.O.D. or sign any leases or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert; give a free minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

**MY REASON**—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.

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The phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph of our Outfit No. 10, 1910 Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from the outfit No. 10. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. We want to convince you; we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything you ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

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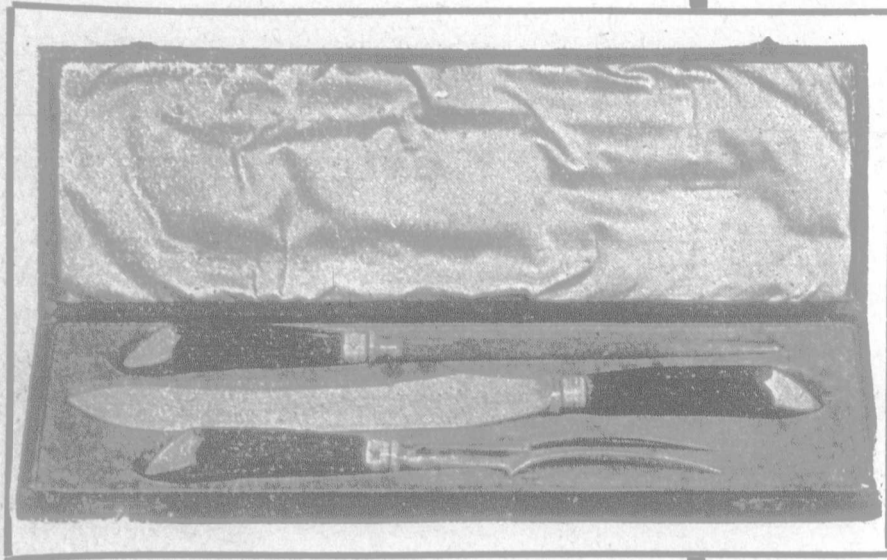
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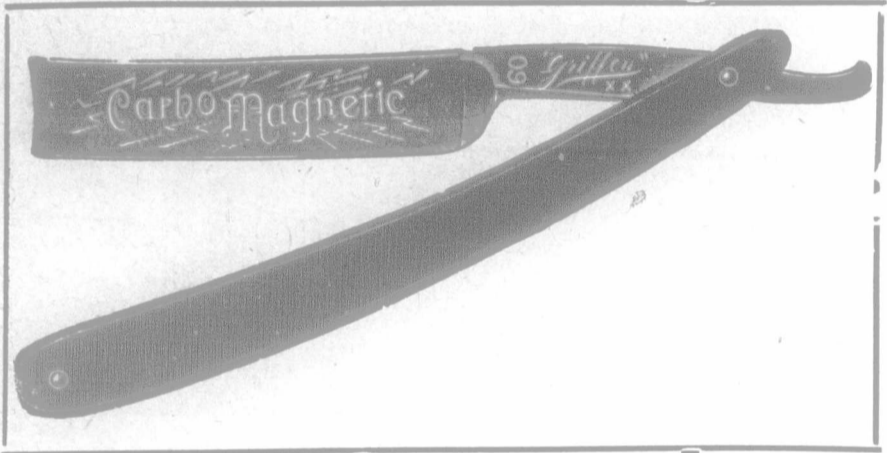


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 and Home Journal



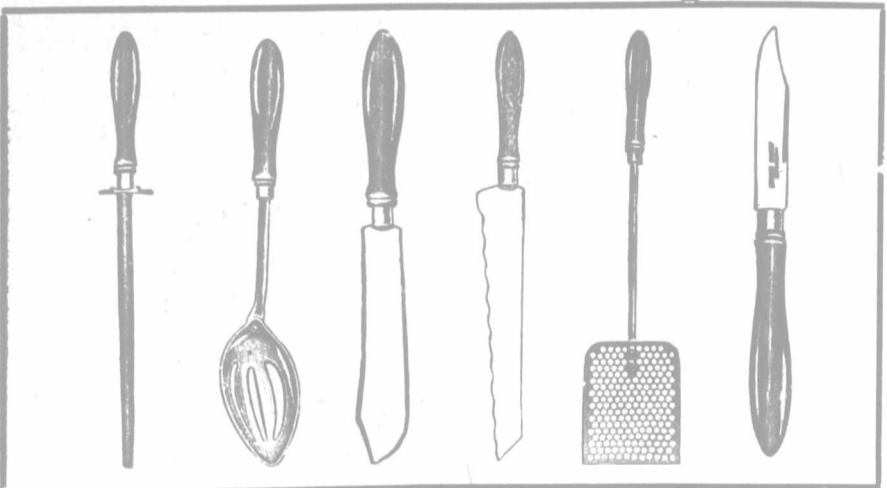
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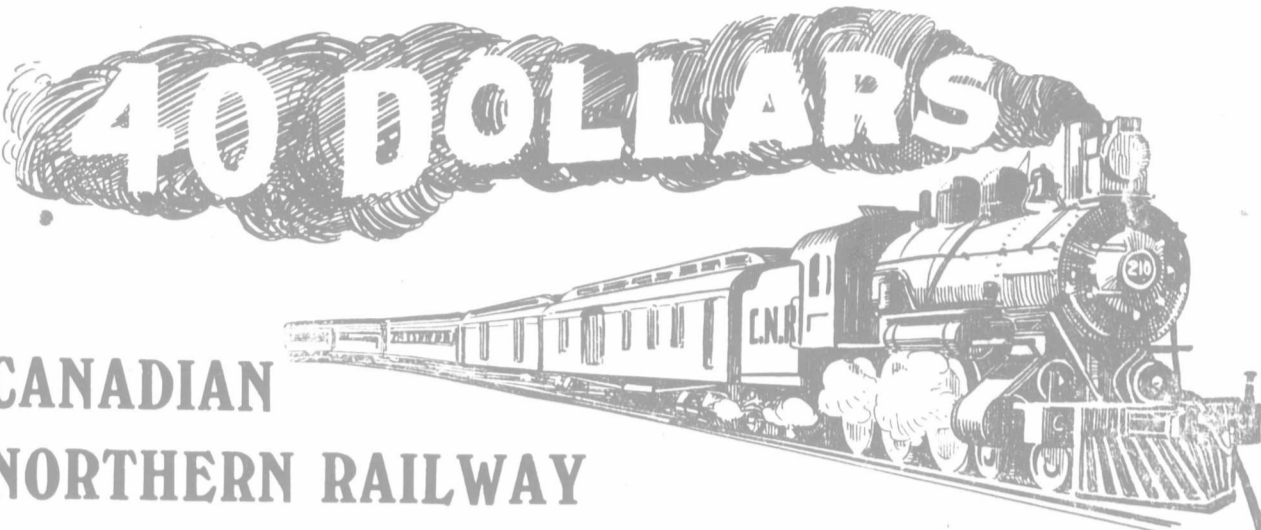
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**AND QUICK ACTION**

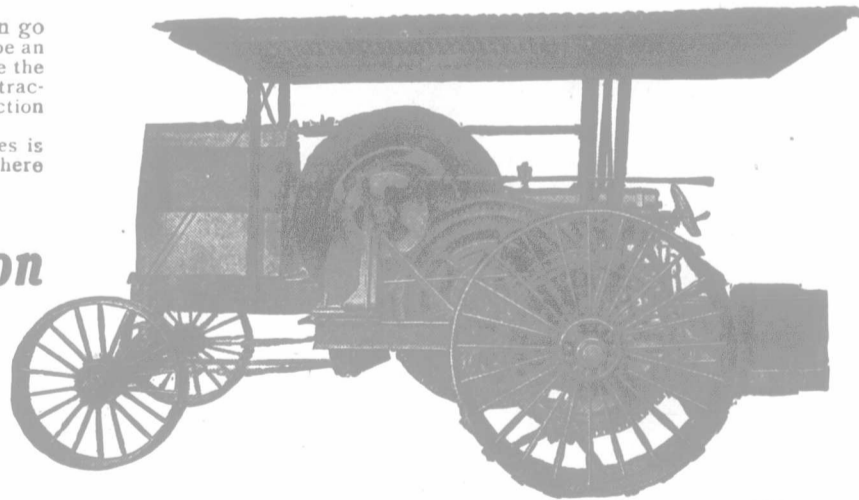
READINESS for work is just one advantage which International gasoline tractors have over steam tractors. There are plenty of others, but readiness for work is worth thinking about. You don't have to wait to get up steam. There's no time wasted in building the fire. There's no coal or wood or water to haul and no need of a tending wagon. It's a "touch-and-go" matter with the International gasoline tractor. It is ready whenever you are; and when you shut off the power you shut off all fuel consumption that same instant.

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# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, December 8, 1909

No. 898

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

## EDITORIAL

### Work for Live-Stock Associations

If the live-stock men of the West at their annual meetings this winter take steps that will direct attention to sheep raising they will do something worth while. Few farmers that have grown half a dozen crops or more are in such condition that sheep would not prove beneficial in the work of combatting weeds.

With the passing of the coyote and the introduction of wire fencing the sheep raising industry should receive an impetus. Agricultural writers consistently and persistently refer to the advisability of having flocks on all farms, but the reading of an article does not fill every farmer with an inclination to go out and buy. Some realize that they should purchase a small flock, but cannot get them near home, and so the step is not taken.

To the organized live-stock men, then, belongs the task of introducing these animals. Why not arrange for auction sales in at least a few localities where it is known this class of live stock will be most acceptable? Government energy has been spent in other provinces of the Dominion in introducing sheep. Why not in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta?

### New Feature in Dairy Work

Special information on the production of milk is being given in Indiana by the authorities at Purdue Experiment Station in co-operation with the Erie Railway. A special train furnished and equipped without charge by the railway company and with lecturers and printed matter provided by the experiment station is to tour the State. The train will stop for about forty minutes at each of about thirty points.

Thoroughness is the watchword in arrangements made for this milk-production special train. The lecturers will present the results

of investigations and discuss, generally, the care of milk. Two cows are to be taken along—one of ideal dairy type, and a large producer, and the other a representative common type not capable of returning profits when kept for dairy purposes.

Such innovations always serve a good purpose. The public craves for something new. If similar equipment, the same lecturers and equally good representatives of desirable and undesirable types of cows were the features of an ordinary meeting few would consider it worth while going a few miles to hear and see. In the new form, however, it will create enthusiasm and result in general improvement along the lines attacked.

### Training Weed Inspectors

The Principal of Manitoba Agricultural College has suggested to the Union of Municipalities that the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act could be carried out with less friction, and the provisions of the Act for the prevention and eradication of noxious weeds more satisfactorily enforced if weed inspectors were trained for their work; if they knew the name and characteristics of the different weeds; knew the best methods of eradication of each species, and the measures that could be taken to prevent its spread; knew how to approach men and induce them to cut weeds without taking prosecution proceedings to enforce them to do it. Knowledge of the Act, acquaintance with the plants against which it is directed, and tact: these three qualities are required in a satisfactory weed inspector.

A story is told that shows the necessity of all three. A weed inspector discovered a patch of sow thistle on a farmer's place and ordered it cut down. The farmer point blank refused. Prosecution proceedings were instituted, and when the case came up for trial it was shown that the weeds were dandelions. Cases like this occur rarely of course, but they would not occur at all if inspectors knew weeds and the Noxious Weeds Act as they should.

The Union of Municipalities expressed themselves as being favorable to the proposal to have a short course for weed inspectors at the agricultural college next spring. Such a course should be taken advantage of as generally as possible. We can never hope to legislate weeds out of the country, nor can we prevent them from coming in by all the acts on the statute books. But legislation helps both to eradicate and prevent weeds and to that end is justifiable. What is needed is education, education that will acquaint every man who owns land with the habits, characteristics and means of preventing or getting rid of the most noxious of these plants. Educating the weed inspectors is a direct move in this direction. They cannot be too well informed on weeds and the Noxious Weeds Act.

### Agricultural Society Funds

One of the functions of an agricultural society is to spend money furthering the interests of agriculture. A study of the situation reveals the fact that while some organizations spend lavishly—not too much so—others situated under seemingly similar circumstances do not find it possible to secure cash for respectable prize offerings.

Grenfell Agricultural Society can fairly be taken as a model in endeavoring to further the interests of agriculture. Last year, according to Secretary Gowler's report, there were 258 members. The cash handled totalled \$3,273.15. Government grants were \$849.53; gate and grandstand receipts, \$339.55; entry fee collections, \$241.90.

A study of the disbursements shows \$207.25 to a seed grain fair, \$115.00 to a spring stallion show, \$119.00 to a plowing match, \$100.00 to a field grain competition, \$16.00 to a stock judging contest, and \$950.10 to prizes for the summer show. This shows handsome contributions toward stirring up keen friendly rivalry among the members.

At the grain and field roots exhibition held recently \$240.75 were offered in prizes. Included in this was an offer of five prizes—\$50, \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10—for ten bushels of wheat, any variety. This is an example of how Grenfell Society induces farmers in the district to take an interest in improved agriculture. The figures show heavy expenditures, but the report shows a balance on hand after paying almost \$800 toward improvement in grounds and buildings.

The fact that the agricultural society has been alive has had not a little to do with the progress made by Grenfell district.

### University Land Question

The University of Manitoba has never attained the proportions or position that an institution of its pretensions should have attained. Its development has been hampered on every hand. Years ago it was given generous land grants, and its lands to some extent have been its undoing; or rather have prevented it from doing as much as it should have done. These lands were exempt from taxation as long as they remained in the possession of the university, and 87,000 acres are still held by the institution in various municipalities of the province.

In these municipalities the University of Manitoba, to put it mildly, is not in very good odor. The owners of thousands of acres of idle land, contributing absolutely nothing to local education, nothing to rural improvement, nothing to road building, nothing to any public work carried out in the interests of the municipality in which the land is situated, are not likely to be looked on favorably by those on whom the additional taxation burden due to



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Advocate



their exemption falls, not even though the owners, as in this case, happen to be the provincial university. Its lands have been chiefly responsible for the spirit displayed toward the university in rural communities.

The university and the high purpose it stands for could best be popularized in the country if the governors of the institution removed as far as possible the cause of this long-standing unpopularity. It would seem, too, that it would be good business to dispose of the university lands. These lands have now reached a point in value where it would be more profitable to sell than to hold. And selling would remove the chief objection of rural municipalities to the institution. The Manitoba University may achieve its purposes without the kindly feeling and support of the rural communities, but it would achieve them much more rapidly if it had the country's sympathy and support.

### New Theory of Deteriorating Yields

Professor H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, has evolved a new theory to account for the deterioration in wheat yields from prairie soils. The professor noted three facts: 1, That newly broken prairie land in the Red River Valley does not, as a rule, produce as large yields or as plump wheat as old land; 2, that new prairie land rarely produces as large yields as new soil did ten or twenty years ago; 3, that overworked summer-fallows or soil lavishly manured may not produce as large a crop as the mechanical condition of the soil or its known abundance of fertility would seem to demand it should produce.

So he began experimenting, and has reached the conclusion that decreasing yield is due to specific diseases which cause root rot and produce in a crop all the characteristics which would seem to indicate that the soil on which it was grown was worn out for wheat. The experiments further indicate that the disease may be prevented and the yielding power of affected soils restored.

The remedy suggested is worth noting. Rotate the crops, and give the fungi a chance to die out; sow plump seed treated with formaldehyde before sowing; avoid rendering available excessive supplies of nitrogen in the soil; give the soil thorough cultivation, and have the seed bed thoroughly compact.

The results of the experiments upon which is based this new theory of deteriorating yields will be published shortly in bulletin form, when an opportunity will be afforded of forming opinion as to the professor's conclusions regarding the existence of a specific root disease. In the meantime, however, the remedies suggested will be found to be pretty nearly what are recommended by agricultural authorities for successful wheat growing, and are worth practicing on that account.

WE HAVE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION A BROCHURE ON LIVE STOCK SELLING WHICH SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF EVERY FARMER AND BREEDER IN THE COUNTRY. IT HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF STOCKMEN, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE SCALE ON WHICH THEIR OPERATIONS ARE CARRIED ON, AND WILL BE FOUND TO CONTAIN SOME USEFUL INFORMATION ON LIVE STOCK QUESTIONS. ANY OF OUR READERS MAY HAVE THE BOOKLET FREE FOR THE ASKING.

## Digestibility and Productive Value of Foods—II

By PROF. R. HARCOURT, O. A. C., GUELPH

It was pointed out that in foods with low proteid content the proteids were not so fully digested as when this substance is fairly abundant. The same is true with mixtures of foods or rations. Too much starchy food in a ration, especially if the proportion of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous constituents is wider than 1:8 or 9, will cause a decrease in the digestibility of the nitrogenous materials. The coarse fodders grown on the farm are our cheap foods, but the digestibility of their proteids is improved when they are combined with some of the mill by-products that are rich in proteids. Consequently, the addition of these materials improves the digestibility of the whole diet. This is one of the advantages resulting from feeding properly-balanced rations. On the other hand, we must not go to the other extreme, and feed too great a proportion of the proteids, for foods containing large amounts of this substance are expensive, and while the proteids improve the digestibility of the whole diet, and have certain functions to perform in the body which they alone can do, they must not be fed to do the work of the cheaper carbohydrate materials.

The amount of proteids required will naturally depend upon the kind of animal and the object desired. If an animal is being fed, maintaining it in its present condition during the winter, a very small amount of proteids is required. If the animal is young, and growing, building up bone and muscle, it must have a large amount of proteids in its diet. Nature provides that milk, which is the natural food of the young animal, is particularly rich in albuminoids. Mature animals that are being fattened do not build up much muscle and flesh, and consequently do not require so much proteids as the young animal, and cheaper gains can be made by using the starchy foods quite freely. Milk cows must have a large proportion of nitrogenous foods, as they must have proteid material to produce the casein of the milk. Horses doing fast work, or when spirit or vim are required, must have food rich in proteids; but if the work can be done slowly, a much smaller proportion of this expensive constituent will answer, and at the same time cheapen the ration.

It is not easy to make an accurate statement of the comparative nutritive value of foods. The quantity of digestible constituents which a food contains does not sufficiently indicate its nutritive value. This is owing to the unequal value of its various constituents, the unequal losses which take place during the process of digestion and utilization, and the unequal labor which the process of digestion requires with different foods, which must, of course, be done at the expense of the portion of the food digested. This is a point very often entirely overlooked in considering the value of foods. It is true a horse will digest a certain amount of wheat straw, but the energy obtained from the digested portion is not sufficient to do the work of digestion, and the animal must draw on the digested part of the other foods eaten to aid in digesting the wheat straw.

The most accurate method of ascertaining the nutritive value of any food is to experiment with it, but comparatively few foods have been fully investigated, and many feeders have not the time nor ability to carry out experiments that will give reliable results. Thanks, however, to the wonderfully painstaking researches of two German investigators, we are now able to estimate more or less accurately what is the final value to the animal of digested food from various materials. It would be out of place at this time to discuss in detail the results of these researches; but, using the data obtained, it is possible to calculate with a reasonable degree of accuracy the maintenance and production value of foods. The production value represents the power of the digested portion of the food to produce increase of body weight, milk, or work. The results obtained are comparative. Warrington's Chemistry of the Farm contains the following table of calculated results:

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF ORDINARY FOODS FOR RUMINANT ANIMALS

	For Maintenance.		For Production.	
	Value of 1,000 lbs. Expressed as starch	Quantities Equivalent to 1 lb. of Starch.	Value of 1,000 lbs. Expressed as starch	Quantities Equivalent to 1 lb. of Starch.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cotton cake (hulled) ..	944	1.06	825	1.21
Corn .....	859	1.16	825	1.21
Wheat .....	823	1.21	783	1.28
Linseed cake .....	842	1.18	733	1.36
Barley .....	755	1.32	721	1.39
Peas .....	796	1.25	702	1.42
Oats .....	676	1.48	626	1.60
Wheat bran .....	635	1.57	578	1.73
Brewers' grains (dried) ..	634	1.58	533	1.88
Mixed hay (best) .....	536	1.87	359	2.79
Mixed hay (medium) ..	506	1.98	337	2.97
Clover hay (medium) ..	459	2.18	319	3.13
Oat and barley straw ..	412	2.43	207	4.83
Potatoes .....	212	4.72	202	4.95
Wheat straw .....	357	2.80	96	10.41
Corn silage .....	131	7.63	92	10.87
Mangels .....	87	11.49	76	13.16
Swedes .....	86	11.63	75	13.33
Turnips .....	68	14.71	59	16.95

According to these figures, always supposing the foods to be fed in a properly-balanced ration, 1,000 pounds of cotton cake would be equal to 944 pounds of pure starch for maintenance, or 820 pounds if used for productive purposes. Or that 1,000 pounds of turnips are equal to 68 pounds of starch for maintenance. Further, that 1.16 pounds of corn, or 11.49 pounds of mangels will give equal results for maintenance; and that 1.21 pounds of corn, and 13.16 pounds of mangels will give the same results when fed for production purposes. Of course, the succulency value of mangels and turnips cannot be estimated in this way.

The different rank which fibrous foods take is clearly shown. It appears that two pounds of oat or wheat straw may replace 1 pound of corn, if the steer or sheep is merely on a maintenance diet, but that 1 pound of corn will have as great an effect as 4 pounds of oat straw or 8 pounds of wheat straw when fed to growing or fattening animals.

These figures are very similar to the results of Danish experiments in fattening pigs, where it was found that 4 pounds of potatoes or 7 to 8 pounds of mangels would replace 1 pound of meal from the cereal grains. American experiments show that 4½ pounds of potatoes are equivalent to 1 pound of corn meal. In some old French experiments, 5 pounds of turnips, or ½ pound of peas or barley were reckoned equal to 1 pound of best meadow hay.

The table teaches us that an equal weight of corn and oil cake will have nearly similar feeding value if supplied to an animal receiving a sufficient amount of proteids in its diet, as, for example, if the animal is pasturing on grass or clover. In some English experiments, clover was consumed on the land by sheep receiving 728 pounds of cotton cake, or 728 pounds of corn meal per acre. The average gain in weight of ten sheep, in eight annual trials, was 362½ pounds when receiving the cake, and 356½ pounds when fed with an equal weight of corn meal.

It is evident that the figures in the above table give us a good basis for the comparison of food both for maintenance and production purposes. For various reasons, the coarse foods give better results for maintenance than for production. Furthermore, these figures show that many foods can be substituted for each other without altering the value of the whole diet. For instance, it is quite clear that sheep or cattle on grass will do as well with corn as supplementary food as if it had been composed of the expensive cotton cake or linseed cake. It is also evident that 1.28 pounds of wheat are as good as 1.42 of peas, or 1.60 of oats, or 1.73 of bran, when fed for growth, milk, or work, always supposing that the required amounts of proteid in the diet is maintained, as would be the case, for instance, if clover hay formed the main part of the ration.

But, unfortunately, experience proves that clover hay does not form the main part of the ration of ordinary farm animals. For various



reasons, timothy is still grown in considerable quantities, and its hay, the straws, and even roots and silage, are comparatively low in protein materials. Consequently, whenever these form a large part of the ration of a cow giving milk, or a young animal which is to be pushed ahead rapidly, more protein must be added to the diet than if the roughage was made up principally of clover or alfalfa hay. It is here that the mill by-products, such as bran, gluten meal, gluten feed, oil cake, which are rich in protein substances, are of the greatest value. Every dairyman has a large quantity of cheap roughage which he desires to feed. These materials do not contain enough protein. Added protein, supplied in the form of materials rich in this constituent, will not only make up this want, but may improve the digestibility of the whole ration, and thus materially increase the dairyman's returns.

**Farming along Business Lines**

Farming is in its best sense not merely existing by means of agricultural pursuits; it is a business of producing and marketing agricultural products that are best suited to the districts in which the farmer settles. The farmer is, or should be, a business man, and to be successful does not trust to luck but hustles and uses his brains to compel nature to make his efforts productive of resulting profit. There is no business that can be trusted to succeed without a reasonable expenditure of thought and energy, and farming is not a fool's occupation. The business of farming requires the same amount of intelligence and sagacity that is needed in other lines of business. The trouble with the unsuccessful farmer is that he does not apply the right methods to his business. He fails for the same reason that other business men fail. He tries to run a business upon faulty principles, and no business can prosper under such a handicap. Given the right sort of direction and the proper amount of energy the farm is a better business than the store, the bank or the manufacturing establishment, and you can have the greatest of all blessings, good health, as a bonus if you know how to keep it. Many of our farmers allow tools and implements to come to waste and ruin by standing out in the weather the whole year. A binder for instance, is used for perhaps one week in the year and allowed to stand out in the rain and snow as well as the blistering sun the remaining fifty-one weeks. Just suppose the merchant were to allow his goods to stay out in the weather all night; or supposing the banker would leave his vault open at night. They would lose their money, just as the farmer is robbed of his profit by loss of machinery. Farming on a business basis is a paying business, but there is no business in the world with profits large enough to stand a continual leakage.

Each year we see wonderful developments in all branches of agriculture. Agricultural colleges, experimental farms, seed fairs, agricultural shows and lectures show how these developments can be made of practical use to farmers, and the uptodate farmer is always open to learn. The farmer (?) who has no interest in the above institutions is generally the one who has not time to read agricultural papers, and does not want to learn save by experience on his own land. His story is a short one and easily told. It generally ends with the expression: "There ain't no money in farming!" His farm is untidy, overrun with weeds, broken down fences (if he has any) buildings out of repair, just because — just because he will not learn how to utilize the labor he loses every day. He works hard but goes about it the wrong way.

The farmer who makes farming a success is the one who plans his house, barns, etc., for economy in labor. This farmer keeps weeds in check; his fences are always in repair; his house is nicely painted and to make his home more homelike he plants trees and shrubs; he has a flower garden and a vegetable garden. In all of these he and his family find pleasure and profit. What a difference there is between a nice tidy home, surrounded by trees, and the bare prairie farm!

Professor Robertson, superintendent of the State Agricultural College at Crookston, Minn. remarked some time ago that he had noticed the average prairie farm and that some are not worthy of being called "Home." No trees of any kind, no windbreaks, or shelter belts, miserable looking gardens and in a great many cases buildings in a dilapidated condition. There is no reason why farmers on our prairies should not grow trees to shelter the buildings and to beautify the home.

LARCHMOUNT.

**HORSE**

**Wintering the Foals**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In stating what I consider to be a good system to follow in wintering foals, I will presume that the foals are ordinary ones, which have run out on grass all summer with their dams. About November 1 I would take the foals off the mares, put them into a loose box of some kind, not more than two colts together, leaving the mares outside. The mares will be on hand next day and towards evening let the foals have a drink. This will be found all that is generally necessary to do for the mares. Be sure you do not reverse this process, i.e., put the mares in and leave the foals outside.

If the youngsters have not been used to grain, sheaf oats will be found very much the best feed for them. Put halters on them from the first, whether you intend to tie them or not. When watering them from a pail, etc., it will be found a great help to be able to hold the colt by the halter. Presuming there is a manger in the stall, see that it is well provided with slats, so that the foal cannot get cast in it in any way. Next see that the manger is not too deep. If it is the foal in reaching down to the bottom will perhaps get what is known as a manger boil, i.e., a soft and painful swelling in its heart. Fix the manger, however, by filling it up, not by making it lower from the stall side.

If the foal is thin, and shows too much stomach try a dose of raw linseed oil, about half what you would give a full grown horse. Should worms be in evidence, give an injection of salt and warm water — about a handful of salt to a quart of water. This should be repeated in ten days.

Having attended to all these things get the foal halter-broken, using the rope breeching in preference to all other methods of halter breaking.

Feed the foal four times a day, say sheaf oats twice per day, hay and a little threshed oats once, and at night a bran mash, not forgetting the spoonful of salt. You can give this mash every night, but it will not hurt to substitute for it once in a while oats and bran in equal quantities, with about a handful of linseed meal. Never give more than about a half gallon to each foal, and if possible tie the foals up when feeding grain. Be careful never to feed too much of any one thing. The foal should always be hungry when the next feed comes.

Watch very carefully that the foal does not get lousy. I think that powders dusted into the hair are better than washes of any kind. However, if he becomes sorely troubled you will have to clip (not forgetting to blanket him afterwards) before applying treatment of any kind. I

think an occasional spoonful of sulphur, given internally to the foal, might give the little visitors a hint to leave.

Now while you remember the outside and inside treatment of the foal, don't forget the underneath requirements! If the foal is not getting lots of exercise his hoofs will grow very fast and cause trouble in the fetlocks, have a rasp always on hand and don't be afraid to use it, seeing particularly that the foal's feet are well trimmed, before going out in the spring.

I like to get my foals out every day in winter, but not to leave them out long enough to get them chilled. Now if you remember to give the foal plenty of water and a good bed, it will not be your fault, Mr. Owner, if you don't have a good yearling in the spring; but do not be surprised if in the spring you see a foal which has run out all winter and sucked its mother in rather better condition than the stabled ones. I am afraid that you will certainly find this to be the case if you are not very careful not to turn your stabled colts out too early in the spring. The yearlings should be put in at night and fed as usual till all the spring frosts are over.

Man.

G. H. BRADSHAW.

**Fattening Horses for Sale**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Horses require to be fat to bring the maximum price from the general customer. Discriminating horsemen want "condition," something rather different and more costly, unless the large amount of exercise required can be made profitable.

In fattening I condemn as dishonest the practice of using antimony or drugs. Corn and roots (sugar beets for preference) will get the fat and velvet skin more quickly and cheaply than anything I know, but in this country where they are not generally available, oats, bran and barley must be the basis. They are much better for the horse. Good oat sheaves cut and mixed with bran are cheap and good, as it saves the price of threshing and crushing; but where the grain is threshed I like crushed oats and bran and a small quantity of flax mixed with enough cut hay or good straw to make the horses masticate it. Dampen with water, to which add a small quantity of molasses. If not too inconvenient feed four times in the 24 hours, instead of one of the feeds of cut stuff a feed of boiled barley with chaff as often as the particular horse will take it without symptoms of colic, remembering that although it will fatten more quickly than oats, it is not very safe for some horses. Give a good forkful of hay at night in addition. Water should be given twice a day in winter, and three times in warm weather. A little meal stirred into the water will hasten the fattening process.

As to quantity: Upon asking an old farmer whose horses were always fat the secret, he



HANDSOME BLACK SHETLAND PONY FIRST AT THE 1909 LONDON PONY SHOW.

1866

FOR

OR

action.

Quantities Equivalent to 1 lb. of Starch.

- Lbs.
- 1.21
- 1.21
- 1.28
- 1.36
- 1.39
- 1.42
- 1.60
- 1.73
- 1.88
- 2.79
- 2.97
- 3.13
- 4.83
- 4.95
- 10.41
- 10.87
- 13.16
- 13.33
- 16.95

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the above parison of ction pur- foods give for pro- show that each other hole diet. p or cattle supplement- sed of the It is also as good as bran, when supposing in the diet or instance, the ration- proves that part of the for various



said: "I just give them a rub down every day with the oats they leave in the manger." This may be overdoing it, but horses require as much as they will assimilate if they are to fatten quickly, and the average farm horse will take about 15 pounds of grain feed a day. Horses not accustomed to grain should get much less to start with; when once properly fat, half the amount will probably keep them so.

I would not waste much time in cleaning. A fat horse whose skin is oily will look shiny with a few minutes' vigorous brushing a day; a thin one, with dry coat, no amount of cleaning will make look well. Besides, they can be clipped at little cost before sale time in the spring.

The length of time required to fatten will, of course, depend upon the state of the animal at starting. One in fair shape, perhaps three months; one much run down may take double that. Does it pay? 100 days' feed at 15 lbs. per day at 1 cent per lb., gives \$15; straw, no value; hay, \$8; molasses, \$5; attendance, \$5 per head. This shows a total of \$33 at least. There is certainly \$50 difference in value between a fat horse and one in moderate flesh; often a lot more, and often the difference between a sale and no sale. Many condemn much fat in theory, but I notice that in practice they buy the fat ones. I would rather undertake to get a soft, fat horse hardened for work than to get a poor one in similar shape, though it is more easy to injure the fat one with injudicious overwork at first. On the whole it would pay farmers having horses on hand for spring sale to fatten properly, but to buy specially for that purpose is another question. The risk of accident or death being added to the cost is worth considering, and some horses would not fatten in a year. The very fat ones, such as draft stallions and mares kept up for sale, have probably never been otherwise than fat, and it takes little to keep them so. The necessity for exercise, I think, depends largely upon what the animal has been accustomed to. Those that have had a lot of work or exercise are more likely to go wrong when deprived of it. If a box stall is provided, no more will be required to merely fatten. If not, turn out for a couple of hours a day,—though one advantage of leading or driving out for a short time is, that the horse can be taught to brace up and be alive while he is out, which makes him more attractive.

Manitoba.

A. J. MOORE.

### Influence of Soil in Horse Types

An English authority on horses, writing recently in an Old Country publication discusses the question of the influence of soil on horse types. The subject being a rather unusual one, his remarks will bear repeating. The writer says:

There is no point which is of more vital importance to success in breeding horses than that the land on which they are reared should be of a suitable character for the purpose. This, in fact constitutes the chief fundamental requirement in horse breeding, as all experienced breeders will agree. The nature of the soil plays a great part in molding the type of horses; their size, the development of their bone, and their general conformation are all very largely influenced by this factor. And not only does it have a bearing on their outward type, but their whole inward: quality—their constitution, the quality of texture of the bone, the toughness or otherwise of their sinews, etc., are also affected by it to a material extent.

The requirements of horses as regards the nature of the soil vary according to the breed. A soil which is suitable for one class of horse may be quite unsuitable for another. When the conditions of soil are not congenial to its particular nature, a breed cannot flourish, and sooner or later loses its type or actually degenerates. For this reason horse breeds do not bear being indiscriminately transplanted from one kind of soil to another. Yet the mistake is commonly made of attempting to breed a particular class of horses on land totally unsuited to its character. For instance, heavy and massive Shire horses can be raised only on rich and fertile land of a heavy character where the grazing is of the best, as well as very abundant. Such horses cannot be bred on lightish soils, because the grazing on these lacks the elements which are necessary for the production of this type. Transplanted on to light land, Shire stock deteriorates in size and weight, and the true type, with its massive proportions and powerful build, is gradually lost. Cart horses bred on this kind of soil are always

on the small side and of a lightish stamp. Their weight and size, in fact, bear a direct and close relationship to the richness and fertility of the soil. The richer the latter is, the more does it promote the development of these characteristics. The heaviest and biggest Shire draft horses are bred in the low-lying, marshy and rich lands of the Fen country. Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, which kind of soil favors the production of extreme weight and a huge framework to a greater extent than any other kind.

In the case of the light breeds of horses also richness of soil tends toward massiveness of shape, just as it does in the case of cart horses. But the requirements of this class of horse as regards suitability of soil are, of course, of a different nature. The biggest and most powerful light horses can be bred on soil which would not be suitable or good enough in point of richness for producing really weighty and first-rate Shire horse stock. Moreover, the marshy, low-lying, rich pasture grounds, such as are found in the Fen districts and elsewhere, which are so admirably adapted for raising heavy draft horses of the weightiest stamp, are by no means the most suitable for the production of good horses of the light class, while some light breeds cannot be bred successfully on them at all. For instance, they are suitable for raising thoroughbreds, or stout and tough hunters or polo ponies. Light horses bred on this class of soil, it is true, develop much weight and grow to a big size, as a rule; but they are more or less coarse in type, and lack the quality and refinement which one looks for in well-bred animals, while invariably they are more or less soft in constitution. Furthermore, the quality of their bone and sinews is of an inferior character, these structures being deficient in toughness; and this last applies also to their feet, which generally incline to be of a flatter shape and more spreading than one likes to see in horses of the light class which are worked at fast paces, and whose feet consequently are subjected to a great deal of concussion. Really tough hard-wearing and stoutly-constituted light horses, with strong legs, steely tendons and good feet, can be bred only on uplying pasture lands.

In no other direction does the nature of the soil exert a greater degree of influence on the horse bred on it than it does in regard to the size and quality of the bone, and also the quality of the structure intimately connected with the bone—namely, tendons, sinews and ligaments. The principal ingredients which go to build up the bones are lime and phosphates; hence, where the soil is deficient in these important constituents, the feed it produces does not contain a sufficient amount of bone-forming material to assure a full development of the bones in young horses, and under these unfavorable conditions they naturally remain light-boned and weedy. It is impossible to breed big-boned horse stock on such unsuitable land.

The quality of the bone also varies on different kinds of soil. Some soils tend to produce dense, tough and finely-textured bone, more or less ivorylike in its substance; while on others the tendency is for the bone to be of an inferior character, porous, soft, and of a coarse texture, although it may at the same time be abundantly developed. Quantity and quality of bone, in fact, by no means always go hand in hand. The quality of the tendons and ligaments is in all cases most closely associated with that of the bone. When the latter is flinty, flat and ivorylike, the former structures are of an equally good quality, and possess toughness and strength, so that they are found to wear well. And similarly, when the bone is poor in quality, coarse, and with a tendency to roundness, instead of being nice and flat, the sinews are also of an inferior nature, and do not stand well, being neither strong nor tough.

Of the various kinds of soils, no other is so favorable to the development of big bone—and that of the very best quality—as good limestone soil. This is admittedly the most suitable for the breeding of good horses, and especially of light horse stock of a tough and hard-wearing sort. Our stoutest and best horses are bred on land of the limestone formation.

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Horses may not be needed for regular work from now until seeding, but care should be taken to see that they get sufficient exercise. However, it is not wise to allow them to remain outside when they stand around and become chilled.

## STOCK

### Cost of Hog Raising in Manitoba

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I noticed in a recent issue your request for definite information re cost of hogs. I recently sold two loads of very young hogs which brought \$207.00. I sold these hogs before they were heavy enough in order to catch the top price. Had I kept them for better weight the drop in price would have been much more than the gain in weight would have amounted to. I fed these hogs almost \$80.00 worth of shorts and barley and having used more of my own barley last spring, in feeding cattle than I had expected to I had to buy all the feed for the hogs, so know very closely what it cost. In addition to the barley these pigs got a little milk on the start, besides some roughage, such as clover, weeds and grass. Altogether I think \$5 would be an outside figure for these. Three sows were fed along with these pigs for three months and I kept one pig for my own use. Attendance is pretty hard to get at, but I estimated it at \$25. These hogs were poorly fed most of the time, which was a mistake, as better feed and attendance would have well repaid me. One litter sold when five and one-half months old and the rest at five months. Below are figures giving my estimate of the cost of raising the hogs:

24 young pigs .....	\$36.00	
Grain .....	80.00	
Roughage .....	5.00	
Attendance .....	25.00	
		\$146.00
Price realized .....	\$207.00	
1 pig unsold .....	9.00	
		\$216.00
Balance profit .....		\$70.00

I received 8 cents per pound for the first load and 6½ cents per pound for the second load.

Man.

A FARMER.

### Saskatchewan Swine Breeders

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The above association was organized at the annual Fat Stock Show in Regina, in March, 1909. The objects of the association are:

1. To encourage the breeding of more and better swine in Saskatchewan.
2. To build up a better market.
3. To supply the members of the association with a list of all the pure-bred stockmen of Saskatchewan.

We have in Saskatchewan a great grain growing country, where feed for hogs can be grown as cheaply as in any country in the world, and yet we are importing cured bacon and hams in large quantities. Over 2,000,000 pounds of pork products came into Canada last year, most of which we in the western provinces consumed. But someone remarks that we are wheat growers. True, but is it good policy to send out hundreds of carloads of good pig feed, pay freight on it, get little or nothing for it at Fort William, and then pay duty and freight on the pork we use on the farms that grew the feed? I refer to the broken wheat and other dockage. Only a few days ago an order for 440,000 pounds of bran came from Denmark to the Lake of the Woods Company, of Winnipeg. Most of us have heard the remark: "There is something rotten in Denmark," applied to some peculiar transaction around home, but certainly it is not in their way of farming, when they, the Danes, can take this by-product of our wheat ship it 5,000 miles to feed dairy cows and hogs, and then send some of the product back to Winnipeg market.

If there are not some good brood sows on every farm, why not? Every farmer should produce at least his own pork and some to sell and return something back to the soil at best. We are only custodians during life of our land, and we should aim to leave the place as good as we got it, if not better; and it cannot be done by growing all grain and sending it out of the country to be consumed in other countries.

Don't try to breed poor swine. Get into some one of the breeds you fancy and use only a pure-bred boar. To show the newcomers and the



young men the right type of hogs, it is proposed to take part in the winter fair at Regina; to offer prizes for the different breeds, and a champion prize open to them all; to get the best outside judges and lecturers to take part, and also a judging contest for the young men.

As to the markets, while most of the province has a regular market it is not what it would or should be, if we had a large killing plant in some central part of the province.

Now, farmers, there is plenty of capital and men ready to build such a plant, as soon as we show proof that we will produce a steady and large supply of hogs. At present the shrinkage in the long haul, and the freight eats up about .019 per lb. This will be yours, farmers, as soon as you grow enough hogs to get such a plant in Saskatchewan.

It is the intention of the officers of the association, in conjunction with the other three, namely, horse, cattle, and sheep breeders' associations, to print a list of all the pure-bred stock breeders in Saskatchewan with the probable number each has to sell yearly and supply members with a copy, also a copy of any pamphlets printed by the Government of Saskatchewan in the interests of live-stock.

As all the cash at the disposal of the association is a grant from the Department of Agriculture, and the membership fees, and as the objects of the association are for the good of all hog raisers in the province we desire all farmers to become members and help the cause along. The membership fee is only \$1.00 per annum, and we should have at least 600 members in Saskatchewan. Membership fee may be sent to the secretary, F. Hedley Auld, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

A. B. POTTER,  
President S. S. B. A.

**Method of Feeding Hogs**

In a circular issued recently from the Illinois Experiment Station methods of feeding hogs were discussed. It is recommended that all grains fed to pigs be ground. Grains that are ground and mixed with milk or water may be more evenly distributed in the trough and each hog in the pen is more likely to get his share.

It is suggested that the feeding trough should be arranged, either by a swinging panel over the trough or by having it in a separate feeding pen so that the slop can be poured into it without being disturbed by the pigs. When the slop is in the trough and the pigs are all present the panel over the trough may be swung back, or the gate, which should be a wide one, may be opened into the feeding pen so that all the pigs can come to the trough at the same time. Then, by having pigs of equal size in the lot and not having too many together, there will result a good distribution of the nutrients to the different individuals of the lot.

Regarding the feeding of alfalfa the writer says: In the summer time pigs may be allowed to eat alfalfa from the pasture. In winter it may be chopped as fine as possible with an ordinary fodder cutter and then mixed with a little meal and sufficient hot water or steam to thoroughly wet it. This will be eaten very readily if fed while the pigs are hungry.

**Railways, Not Shippers, to Blame for Low Prices**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I want to say a word regarding live-stock shipping. I have been a shipper of all kinds of live stock and farm produce, and am convinced that there is no man more at sea than a live-stock shipper, especially in these western provinces. Stock shipping, to my mind, will never be in much better condition than it is until our present railway system is changed.

One has but to look at the spread of prices between prices paid at local points and Winnipeg prices on livestock and produce to say at once that the shipper is robbing the farmer. But a man requires a monument of gall and inherited cash, or he would never tackle a proposition like stock shipping. In the first place, he buys right to give him a profit, but owing to our defective system of transportation he has to stand by and see his hogs die like flies, or shrink in weight until he can't recognize his own stock. And there is no redress. It is not an uncommon thing to be 100 hours between this point (Davidson, Sask.) and Winnipeg, and hogs or other live-stock running for that time without feed or water will surely look the worse for the ride.

Hogs sell here usually \$2.00 per cwt. lower than Winnipeg prices; that at least is the spread at present. I do not ship any hogs to market myself, as I raise pure-bred Poland Chinas, and we do as Luther Burbank does, cut and butcher for home consumption such animals as do not come up to our ideals as breeders.

I would like to make a few suggestions regarding transportation. We should have a stock train that would land stock in Winnipeg in 40 hours from this point, which is 12 hours longer than it should be; but 40 hours would not be too bad. This stock train should have second-class rights, take all perishable goods and sent over the line at 25 miles per hour, having equal rights with the silk trains now rushed across at intervals. This train should be run say twice a week, and started so as to reach Winnipeg on the morning of a market day—say Tuesday and Friday. In this way stock would arrive in presentable condition. What is essential in improving stock shipping conditions is that the existing delays in transit should be cut out, not only on the road, but at the yards. I have seen stock stand for 40 hours after arrival at Winnipeg before the cars could be got to a chute to unload.

I do not want to have much livestock shipping in this country so long as it takes from 4 a. m. to 2.30 p. m. to run 91 miles with exhibition stock, which was my experience once last summer when I came up from Regina to Davidson and arrived here after the fair was over.

It is hardly right for the farmer to place on the buyer and shipper the blame for the low prices paid for stock. Place the blame where it belongs. Correct the railways, and the rest will be easy.

Sask. J. M. STOWE.

**Buyers Not Entirely to Blame**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Since the bacon factory at Edmonton got under way most of the hogs from this neighborhood go there. Last week prime hogs were selling at Edmonton for 8 cents off cars. Our local buyer was offering from 6 to 7 cents. He has fifty-five miles to ship. He acknowledged he was not paying enough for first-quality stock, but as he was forced to pay for poor ones more than they were worth he recouped himself by paying less for prime animals. A farmer wants always to sell all his hogs, good, bad or indifferent, at some price to be arranged between himself and the buyer. The farmer has ten good hogs and a couple of old sows. He insists on selling the sows at the top price, and as buyers have learned by experience that they have to pay top price for sows or do without the hogs, they even things up by making top prices lower than they should be. When a buyer gets to market the poor ones are culled out, no matter how many good ones are in the bunch.

Alta. L. HUTCHINSON.

**Buyers Grade too Low**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Our local buyer claims to pay for hogs according to quality, but I find that he generally wants to grade them down to the lowest grade possible. He claims to allow himself one cent per pound margin between Winnipeg prices and what he pays the farmers. There seems sometimes quite a difference of opinion as to what Winnipeg prices really are, though I think the farmer, as a rule, has to take what is offered him or keep his hogs. My opinion is that the "rake-off" is more with the packers than with the local buyers. I am strongly inclined to believe that hog prices never ought to go much lower than what they are now, not if a fair profit is to be left to the man who does the hardest of the work. I believe there are lots of hogs raised in this country at a loss. When a farmer has a bunch of hogs ready for market, he has no choice but to sell, he can't lock his hogs up in his granary and hold them like wheat.

I have raised two litters this season, seventeen in all. I had them come early and they haven't stopped growing yet. Some of them will soon be ready for market. I have fed them on the cheapest food obtainable, such as rape and sugar beets, not forgetting a fair allowance of shorts, and all the dairy refuse from eight cows. I am keeping strict account of everything these pigs consume and I think at the end of the season I shall be in a fair position to give the cost of production of a pound of pork. I am already positive of one thing: that there is a lot of hard work attached to hog raising, whatever the pay is. I will let you know later on how these hogs turn out.

Sask. L. H. GRABHAM.

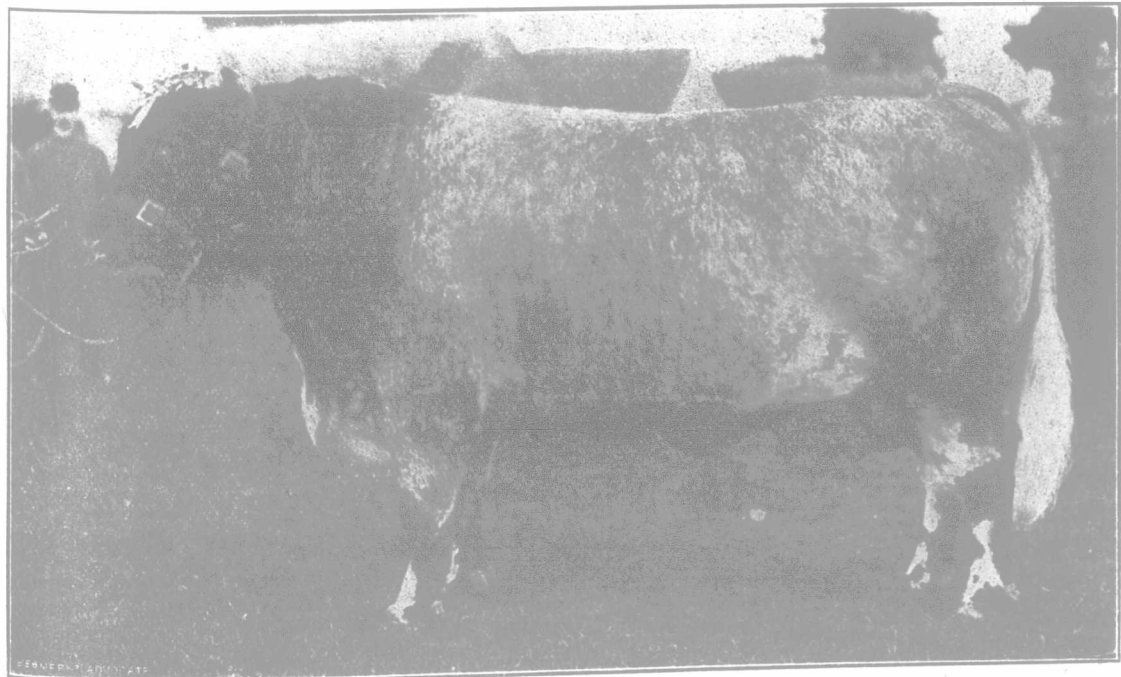
**Scarcity of Hogs**

Attention is being called in British farm papers to the fact that the bacon industry is approaching a grave crisis. It seems that it is not in Canada alone, or in America, but in all the important hog producing countries of the world farmers are giving less attention to hog raising, with the result that for some time there has been an increasing shortage of supplies in the bacon markets of the world.

In Britain at present bacon prices are on an abnormal basis. Canadian bacon is quoted at 73s. to 76s. per cwt., Danish at 76s. to 79s., Irish at 74s. to 77s., English home grown bacon is selling at 80s., and even up to 90s., per cwt. 66s. per cwt. is a normal price for home bacon and the price of foreign bacon of the three grades quoted is as much above normal as is British grown bacon.

British bacon imports have fallen 20 per cent. below average during the past year. The breeding stock in the country has decreased in the same period by 15 per cent. Demand for bacon products is on the increase and nobody seems to be increasing breeding and feeding operations. It is figured, therefore, that bacon has not yet sold as high in Britain as it will before supplies can be brought up to a normal basis.

In this country and the United States there is a decided shortage and Canada will sell less bacon abroad next year than she has for some time. In the United States the number of hogs packed up to date this year are 8 per cent. less than in 1908. There are no serious indications that in



RESERVE CHAMPION SHORTHORN BULL AT THE ROYAL SHOW THIS SEASON.

Founded 1866

Manitoba

request for... I recently... which brought... they were... the top price... the drop in... than the gain... I fed these... ts and barley... m barley last... d expected to... hogs, so know... dition to the... on the start... ver, weeds and... d be an outside... fed along with... kept one pig... tly hard to get... ese hogs were... was a mistake... ould have well... ve and one-half... onths. Below... e cost of raising

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any part of America farmers are increasing the number of their breeding stock or giving any special attention to hogs despite high values obtaining.

British consumers in these circumstances have reason to be alarmed for the future. They will probably pay higher for pork before they will be able to buy it any cheaper.

## FARM

### Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

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

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

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

January 5.—Do you consider it pays to cut hay sheaves or straw for winter feeding? What are the advantages? Do the animals eat it more readily and do you think the refuse used as litter improves the quality of the manure?

### The Farm Meat Supply

The killing and curing of meat on the farm are discussed in this issue and some good suggestions are offered by the contributors whose letters are published. Home curing pork and beef is not so much followed nowadays as it formerly was, but there is no doubt that many farmers would find it to their advantage to cure their own meat supplies. Curing mainly is the trouble. If this can be learned much of the objection to home curing will have been overcome. In the letters that follow the home curing of meat is given particular attention, and the advice offered may be safely followed. First prize is awarded to W. H. Moore, Man., and second to Mrs. W. J. Irwin, Man.

### Directions for Curing Meats

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Curing pork and beef on the farm is something that could be profitably done during the winter months by the mixed farmer. I say the mixed farmer, because he would be in a position to have the right kind of feed to make good pork—and, after all, it is the feed we use that makes the meat good or bad, from the barnyard chicken to the Christmas beef. We read a great deal about the long, lean bacon hog, but I would say here that

in my experience of twenty-five years in raising pigs for selling alive, killing and curing, I was never asked by a buyer if my pigs were of the long, lean bacon type. If they were pigs and in proper condition for the knife that was all there was to it. I have raised several breeds of pigs and found them all make the best of meat when fed the proper kind of food and killed at the right age. A pig fed on crushed barley and water, is boiling kill the pig by sticking it in such way as to either sever the veins of the neck or to reach the heart that it will bleed quickly. When dead place on the platform and get the water in the which is the usual feed in this country, will make an oily and rich dry meat, while the same pig fed on barley meal, boiled potatoes and a little skim milk would make considerably more pork at the same age, and the meat supply would be much milder, less oily and more juicy.

The pigs I kill for my own curing are from eight to eleven months old, but never over eleven months; and I always see that if they have not been fed on the above ration from the start they have it at least three weeks to a month before killing.

My process of cutting up a pig for curing is simple. First take off the head, then split the pig down the back, take out the ribs, cut off the hams and shoulders, which are cured in brine or pickle. The sides we make into what we call spiced rolls, made by rubbing in a mixture of sugar, spice, saltpetre and salt. When cured the sides are rolled tightly, bound with twine and smoked if desired. The head, feet and trimmings can all be used on the farm or sold if made into headcheese.

My curing room is part of the basement of my house. It is of concrete and is cool, airy and light. My smoke house is a small frame building eight feet square, without a floor. We have always been able to find ready sale in Winnipeg at good prices for all the cured pork we had to dispose of.

We do not do much in the way of curing beef, except for our own use, though we fatten and kill quite a number of cattle every winter, and dispose of the meat fresh. We sell some in the quarter, but frequently cut up a beef, send the best cuts into the city and sell to consumer. More of it we corn and use on the farm, and the very coarse pieces, such as neck, shanks, head, feet and offals of the beef we feed to our hens, and find it quite profitable to do so. Below are recipes for curing hams and shoulders, also spiced rolls of pork and corned beef:

Pickle Hams and Shoulders.—Make a brine strong enough to float an egg, and to each three gallons add one teaspoonful saltpetre and for each hundred pounds of meat allow four pounds brown sugar. The meat should be covered with the above mixture and should be stirred every two or three days. Small hams will cure in three weeks; large ones will require six.

Curing Spiced Rolls.—To four quarts salt add two tablespoonful each of ground allspice and cloves, one tablespoonful saltpetre and two cups brown sugar. This amount is to be rubbed in in two rubbings. The above is enough for four sides. Put the sides one on top of the other, rub and turn them every day for a week. Then leave for a week, when they will be ready to roll and tie, and smoke if desired.

Corned Beef.—Make a brine same as for hams and shoulders, but leave beef in brine for only two weeks.

Man.

W. H. MOORE.

### Killing, Dressing and Curing Pork

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

About 24 hours before the pig is to be killed, separate it from the others and give it neither feed nor water. This will simplify the dressing. When ready to butcher have sufficient water heating to scald the pigs. While it is heating prepare a platform for scraping on and a barrel for scalding. Have gambrel sticks, knives and spreading sticks in readiness. When the water barrel, adding a small quantity of ashes—ashes help to remove the hair and scurf.

When the water is ready take a large hook with a handle on it and place in the lower jaw. Throw the pig into the water with its back to the barrel. Pull it up and down in the water until the hair pulls easily from the legs, and then draw out onto platform. Cut open the ham strings and attach the hook to the cord to scald the head and fore-quarters.

Pull the pig out onto platform and scrape the head, ears and legs first, then balance of body.

When this is done insert the gambrel sticks in hind legs and hang the pig up. Wash the body with hot water and scrape off all scurf and dirt. Then rinse with cold water. Now make slit down belly, being careful not to cut into intestines. Remove the intestines into a tub or basket, and take out the heart, liver, lungs and tongue. Cut away the lungs and gall, open the heart and wash all with cold water. (If liver is covered with white spots it is unfit for use and must be thrown away.) Place a chip in the hog's mouth to hold it well open, and a spreader about half way down the belly and then cleanse the inside with cold water. Remove the fat from the intestines and put it in cold water until ready to render. (Never render entrail fat with the leaf.)

Leave the pig until cold, but not frozen, then take down and lay on its back. Cut off the head, take a sharp axe and cut the carcass in two, leaving the ribs fast on one side of the backbone. Remove the leaf, tenderloin and ribs. Cut off the hams and shoulders and cut each side into three pieces, going from back to belly. Trim off the hocks and feet. The meat is then ready for curing.

There are several ways of curing meat, but either of the two following methods have proven satisfactory with us. The first is the dry salting which is the easier method. When the carcass is cut up rub a little salt well in on the flesh side of each piece and leave them three days to drain. Then rub in all the salt the meat will take, being sure to rub each piece well and cut into the flesh so the salt can reach the joints, particularly the joints of the hams and shoulders. Fill each cut with salt. Now place a ham, skin side down in barrel and pack around it the sides, on edge with skin to the outside of the barrel. Add a thin layer of salt over this. Put in a shoulder next and pack in with side, and so on, adding a layer of salt to every layer of pork. On top place a heavy layer of salt mixed with a little pepper. Put ribs, bones, hocks, etc., on top to be used at once; cover the meat well with salt. The other method of curing is by using brine. Drain the pork for three days after cutting, as for dry curing, and then make a brine hardly strong enough to hold up an egg, using about 1½ pounds of salt and ¾ pounds of brown sugar to each gallon of water. Let the brine boil and then set away to cool. Place the meat in the barrel as described for first method, omitting salt, of course, and when the brine is cold pour it over the meat. Put on a weight to keep the meat covered. After six weeks the meat may be taken out and smoked. This method has been used by mother and myself ever since I can remember and it is very satisfactory.

Man.

Mrs. W. J. IRWIN.

### Alberta's Alfalfa Ranch

The extension of wheat and alfalfa culture in Southern Alberta is evidenced by the action of George Lane of the Bar U ranch, one of Alberta's earliest and most prosperous ranchers. For a number of years the herds of the Bar U ranch utilized an unlimited free range, both on the prairie and in the foothills. Noting the rapid march of wheat and the success of alfalfa Mr. Lane realizes that the end of the free range is close at hand, and at the same time predicts an advance in land values. He recently purchased some 10,000 acres of land in the Bassano district. His plans are already laid for the cultivation of the tract and 2,000 acres will in the spring be prepared for alfalfa. This premier fodder will be used for fattening cattle, which, after running a couple of years in the foothills, will be shipped to Bassano to be finished for the market.

### Well Digging in Quick-sand

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In replying to your query regarding digging wells in quicksand if the quicksand lies a few feet below the surface it is advisable to dig down to the quicksand a little larger than the size of the well required, and crib this far before attempting to go further, making the crib either round or octagonal (eight-sided). A square crib is not satisfactory, as the earth pressure will burst it in sooner or later. Make this upper crib straight up and down, like a cylinder. Having put this in you may fill in round it just as if the well were completed, then you can partly cover the top and have a good platform to work on. Now make another crib like the first, with these differences: it must be of a size across at the lower



end to fit easily inside the first crib, and it must taper from bottom to top in the proportion of over an inch to the foot. Supposing this section of cribbing to be seven feet in length and four feet across at the bottom, it would be only three feet across at the top. This is lowered into the well as soon as the quicksand becomes troublesome, and the well-digger works inside in safety. Such a crib will be found to go down easily as fast as the earth is removed. Make the inside rims of the crib of 2 x 4 scantling, fit the joints as well as possible, and nail short pieces of soft pine boards across the joints of the rim to hold them firm. We put in a rim every eighteen or twenty inches to be sure the crib is going to stand the pressure.

Sask.

JOHN HUBBARD.

## POULTRY

### Soft Shelled Eggs

The loss occasioned by soft-shelled eggs which are practically valueless and often smashed as soon as laid is annoying, but the mischief does not end with the loss of the egg. Frequently the soft egg is broken and in such cases rapidly devoured by the fowls, and in this way the habit of egg-eating is learned; and once the taste is acquired it usually happens that the hens soon learn to crack and eat the properly shelled eggs in order to satisfy the craving for the discovered delicacy. So confirmed will the habit become that several hens may be seen waiting around the nest where one is laying, and immediately the egg is deposited it is devoured by the gourmands, everything, including the shell, being often cleared up in a few moments.

Soft shells may arise from several causes, but the most frequent is a lack of proper material for shell formation. A sudden fright may occasion a soft egg, but if it occurs frequently it is usually the result of lack of material to make the shells, and the first and most important step when they make their appearance is to study the provision of this material, both separately and in the nature of food supply, so that the cause may be removed before the habit of egg eating sets in.

C. F. COOK.

### Cost of Egg Production

The Kansas State Agricultural College reports on the results of poultry experiments conducted during the year. It was an experiment to determine the cost of egg production.

Two pens of pullets, one of White Leghorns and the other of White Plymouth Rocks, were selected from the young stock raised in 1908, and no one had the least knowledge as to the breeding of the parents, their originality, or their egg records. One Plymouth Rock pullet laid forty-eight eggs in succession without missing a day. This same hen produced 174 eggs between February 1 and October 1, and is still laying. No. 129—the above hen—had a companion, No. 136, which laid 181 eggs in the same length of time, and still keeps it up. This is at the rate of three-fourths of an egg a day. Both of these hens are now molting and laying at the same time. In the same pen are nine other hens that in the last eight months have put into the egg basket 1,499 eggs, or an average of more than 136 eggs each. The total cost of feed, with grain at the prevailing high prices, was \$8.81, or approximately 10 cents a month for each fowl. The eggs brought \$25.56, leaving a profit over the cost of feed of \$17.75, or \$1.61 a hen for the eight months. In the pen of nineteen White Leghorns there is not found as high an individual record, 172 eggs being the highest, but the average is greater, 152 eggs each. The total value of the eggs was \$34.45. The cost of feeding was \$14.75, or a little more than 9 cents a fowl a month. The total profit over feed was \$35.69, or \$1.87 a hen.

### Preparing and Feeding Animal Matter

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To provide animal matter for my poultry in winter I have a bone cutter and lay in a supply of fresh killed beef heads about the last of November. These I break up and run through the machine as required. By keeping the heads frozen they cut more easily, as the meat and gristly parts go through more readily, whereas if the flesh is soft it is almost impossible to get the

heads to cut up. In addition I generally manage to get one or more coyotes by trapping. I skin these and use the carcasses for the fowls. These usually come in before beef heads are available, and when it is frosty I run the coyote through the cutter also. I also try to keep a sack of beef scrap on hand to help out, when, for lack of time or other reason, I cannot supply the bone.

In cutting up beef heads one must be careful to knock the teeth out of the jaws first or they will break the blades of the cutter up very badly, but in other respects I find no difficulty in handling them and like them much better than scraps, which is getting almost too costly to use any more.

For one hundred hens about six quarts of cut bone and meat as it falls loosely from the cutter makes a satisfactory feed if given twice a week, although I think that amount could be given three times a week with good results. In feeding I merely scatter it on the scratching litter.

In feeding unfrozen meat in mild weather, such as carcasses, I usually hang it on the wall in the poultry house and scarify it with a knife to give the hens a start. After they have the meat off I run the frame through the bone cutter. For beef scrap I make a hopper from a coal oil tin, opening one side lengthwise and about five inches from one edge and cutting it clear out from that to within one and a half inches of other edge. This inch and a half is turned out to overhang the opening about one inch when the can is hung horizontally with the opening out from the wall. I then turn in one inch of the five on lower edge to make a lip, so the birds cannot throw the scrap out with their beaks. With the opening not more than four inches up and down the fowls cannot get into it and the lip prevents waste and the overhanging strip to keep litter from entering it makes a very satisfactory hopper hung by two nails on the wall. It is easily emptied of dust, etc., and although I have hoppers on the self-feeding principle I use these altogether both for scrap, grit, crushed bone and dry mash. This hopper has the merit of being cheap, as the cans are usually to be found on every farm in the west and half an hour at most with a can opener and pliers ought to suffice for anyone to rig one up.

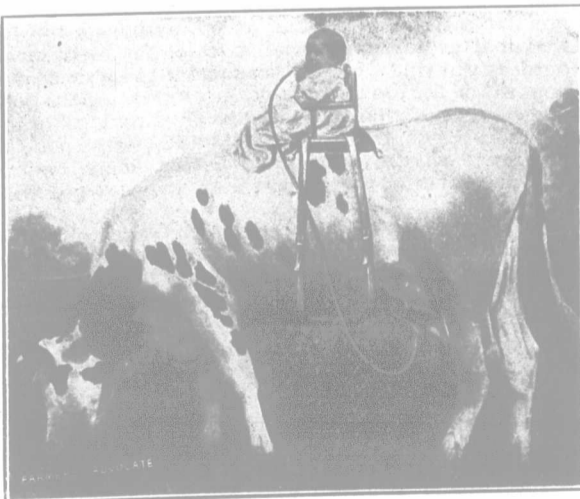
A. B. SMITH.

## DAIRY

### Red Polls for Farmers or Dairymen

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In a recent issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE I noticed an article written by W. J. Tregillus, and while there is sound sense in a good deal he says, there is also room for debate in some paragraphs. I have nothing to disagree with him about when he advocates the keeping of dairy cows for dairy purposes, because a man going into dairying would be foolish if he did not do so. The trouble is to say which is the best dairy breed. Hundreds will say Jerseys, and as many more would say Ayrshires or Holsteins, and perhaps Guernseys and Alderneys. The above breeds are always recognized as distinctly dairy, with no pretensions to anything else. In the outset of Mr. Tregillus' article he makes a straight attack at dual-purpose cows by saying that if a man wants to win a race he



HOLSTEIN MILK FOR BABIES  
A New York state breeder uses this method of impressing the claim that milk from Holstein cows is specially suited to rearing infants.

does not put a dual-purpose horse on the race track. Just so. But he is a racing man and all he cares for is racing, the same as a man who breeds a special purpose dairy cow has no other aim than to fill that milk pail.

Now this would seem somewhat needless to reiterate, but what I would like to emphasize is that the people of the Northwest are for the most part farmers, and the question is should a farmer keep special purpose cows? I would like to give my own experience and the results of my observations.

I am a breeder of Red Polls and claim that breed is distinctly dual-purpose. Many readers will remember the cow "Susie," whose cut appeared in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE as winner of grand championship at Winnipeg in 1907. This cow weighed 1,400 pounds. Her daughter Queen won third prize in a three days' contest at the same show. Queen's half sister, Ruby, won second place. Ruby, up to the time of the show, milked over 4,000 pounds of milk in five months, and averaged 10½ pounds of butter. She was two years and seven months of age. Queen, two years and eight months, gave more milk, and averaged 10½ pounds of butter. She milked as much as 42 pounds of milk a day. I am now in the dairy business in a province where feed is from \$16.00 to \$25.00 per ton, and I am milking Red Polls. I have one of Ruby's daughters, and she is even better than her dam. These are distinctly dual-purpose cows. Their records as milkers compare favorably with any of the special dairy breeds, and they have acquitted themselves creditably as feeding animals. The Red Polls are having about the same row to hoe as the Percheron horses had. But the Percheron is now a force to be reckoned with in drafters, and in ten years it will be the same with the Red Polls.

B. C.

H. E. WABY.

### Raising Heifer Calves

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Is it possible to raise heifer calves on hay tea, and have them develop into as satisfactory cows as if they had been raised in the natural way?

ALBERTA READER.

In my opinion nothing can fully take the place of milk for rearing calves; they need not have whole milk more than 10 or 12 days after which they will do well if gradually changed to skim-milk. I have never been able to raise heifer calves to my own satisfaction on hay tea, although some dairymen considered the calves did well. If your enquirer wishes to try the methods I have used, here it is: It was used while I lived in England. I have always raised my calves on milk in this country.

I selected the first cut of ordinary meadow hay, as it then had most soluble matter, cut it in one-inch lengths, allowing about three pounds to each calf, boiled it for half an hour, then strained it and mixed in about one-quarter pound of wheat middlings and one-quarter pound of flaxseed, and boiled to a jelly and fed when at about blood heat. We started feeding this ration when our calves were about one month old, gradually increasing the quantities of hay and middlings, always being careful to feed at an even temperature to prevent scours.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the rearing of heifer calves for their subsequent development into milking cows. If I could not spare the milk for raising my heifer calves I would try to arrange with some capable, trustworthy farmer to raise them for me on milk; and even if one paid well for getting the calves reared this way it would be far more satisfactory. The difference between a cow giving 3,000 pounds of milk and one giving from 8,000 to 10,000 in one milking period, would soon pay for the cost of rearing.

In passing I would like to say, to get the right kind of cows for the dairy, one must begin by having the right kind of parents. They must be in good condition at breeding time, and kept so until the birth of the calf. One can then expect a good, healthy, vigorous calf. We have frequently had calves weigh 100 pounds and over at birth, and our aim is always to keep them growing.

There is no need to fear that heifers will get too fat. If they are of the dairy breed and have been fed on suitable food, they soon take on the true dairy form, when they get into the dairy, although they may be full fleshed when they freshen.

Alta.

W. J. TREGILLUS.



**FIELD NOTES**

**TESTS UNDER IRRIGATION AT LETHBRIDGE**

Winston Churchill, president of the British Board of Trade, was horse-whipped last week at Bristol by a suffragette. His hat saved the minister from the force of the rawhide, but the woman, as the police hauled her away, warned Mr. Churchill that he could expect repetition of the assault from British women.

**Alberta Exhibition Dates**

The Alberta Provincial Live Stock Show, including the fat stock show, auction sale and show of cattle will be held at Calgary from the 5th to 8th of April, 1910. The prize lists are now being prepared. The next Alberta Provincial Fair dates are July 4th to 9th, 1910. E. L. Richardson of Calgary is secretary.

**Must Come Every Week**

Here is how a subscriber, not altogether familiar with English, shows what he thinks of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE: "Dear FARMERS ADVOCATE because you is my best frind i will pay for you \$1.50 and i tell you that you have to come every weeck to."

**Study of Coal Situation**

In view of the shortage of fuel which was reported from a few towns in Saskatchewan, the Department of Agriculture recently sent a representative to investigate conditions in the coal fields of Southern Alberta, whence comes most of the domestic coal burned in the province.

It was ascertained that the output of the Taber fields at the present time is 30 cars per day, and of this number 70 per cent. are billed to Saskatchewan. Thus the available and regular supply from this field alone is now 650 to 700 tons per day. The output of the Taber field has been greatly increased during the past month by the return of many miners who have homesteads in that country and spend six of the summer months performing their homestead duties. There is also a reasonable prospect of the output being further increased by from 25 to 30 per cent in the near future by further additions to the labor supply and by the installation of modern equipment in some of the smaller mines.

At Lethbridge, some 40 miles west of Taber, are situated the famous Galt mines and others. Some of the output of these is used on the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's road; some is shipped to towns along that road, and the wants of the city of Lethbridge are supplied. In addition some 22 cars per day are shipped to Western Canadian points, via C. P. R. The average daily shipments of the other mines in the Lethbridge district is 8 or 10 cars. Of this total of about 30 cars per day Saskatchewan receives 55 per cent., or about 500 tons.

Thus, at the present time, Saskatchewan, according to available information, is receiving approximately 1,150 or 1,200 tons of the Southern Alberta coal per day. This would be amply sufficient to meet all demands in all but the newest districts had the local dealers been able to secure the large supplies usually placed in stock in the early fall. Owing to the four months' strike at the mine which terminated about the last of July and the disorganization consequent upon the strike, the fall shipments from the large mines, The Canadian West at Taber and the Galt mines at Lethbridge, fell far short of supplying these orders.

Few complaints of car shortage or lack of promptitude upon the part of the railways in forwarding shipments were heard, while, on the other hand, it was generally conceded that the C. P. R. had taken much interest in the situation and had done its utmost to provide adequate transportation facilities. An occasional dearth of rolling stock or irregularity in the supply of empties was the gravest charge laid, while there was a disposition on the part of railway officials and mine managers to cooperate in meeting a difficult situation, by fair distribution and prompt loading of empty cars and quick forwarding of loaded cars to points where the demand was acute.

Should the present mild weather continue for a week or two the Taber and Lethbridge mines will have an opportunity to overtake the demand to a considerable extent and no acute shortage, even of the Southern Alberta coal, may result. Should the winter prove a cold one, however, there can be little doubt but that a shortage of this coal will be experienced and reverse will have to be had, to a larger extent than at present, to the less popular coals of the Estevan, Crow's Nest, and Edmonton districts.

A. F. MANTLE

The results of experiments conducted at Lethbridge Dominion Experimental Farm on the irrigated area as announced by Superintendent W. H. Fairfield show valuable particulars, especially in desirable quantities of seed per acre and in regard to the growing of alfalfa.

Experiments conducted with different rates of seed per acre resulted as follows:

SPRING WHEAT — RED FIFE		Yield 1909		Ave. for 2 years	
Amt. of seed	Lbs.	Bu.	Lbs.	Bu.	Lbs.
15	35	0	32	30	
30	29	20	32	30	
45	33	20	33	55	
60	29	20	34	40	
75	36	0	38	0	
90	38	00	38	25	
105	38	40	38	15	
120	38	30	34	25	

OATS		Yield 1909		Ave. for 2 years	
Amt. of seed	Lbs.	Bu.	Lbs.	Bu.	Lbs.
15	91	0	75	27	
30	89	14	70	20	
45	84	24	73	8	
60	87	22	78	18	
75	88	8	81	16	
90	93	18	78	28	
105	94	4	81	6	
120	82	12	74	14	

MENSURY BARLEY		Yield 1909		Ave. for 2 years	
Amt. of seed	Lbs.	Bu.	Lbs.	Bu.	Lbs.
15	40	20	36	12	
30	44	28	40	0	
45	45	20	41	22	
60	46	32	43	6	
75	51	12	44	8	
90	47	24	43	16	
105	42	24	38	26	
120	47	24	41	12	

In studying the above tables one will notice that irregularities in the yields obtained this season are toned down in the average for the two seasons. It is interesting to note that the most satisfactory amount of seed for all three kinds of grain is approximately the same. For wheat it appears to be between 75 pounds and 105 pounds per acre. For oats exactly the same and for barley between 60 and 90 pounds. However, these are the results for two years only. A five years average would be much more satisfactory. In fact, this is the case in all crop tests, an average of the results for a number of years is required before reliable conclusions can be drawn. Special conditions are almost sure to exist in any one or two seasons selected, either more or less rain or storms later or earlier than usual, or possibly it is particularly hot at a certain period in the development of the plants. All these things make the results of a single season somewhat unreliable, no matter how much care has been used in preparing the land so that the various plots or fields will be planted under uniform conditions of soil.

**EXPERIMENTS WITH FIELD PEAS**

As pointed out in the report for the non-irrigated farm we believe from observations that have been made on the farm that the yield of peas can be materially increased if the land on which they are to be planted is inoculated. If this proves to be the case as with alfalfa, then our present relatively small yields need not be discouraged. Careful tests are planned along this line for next summer.

It is very possible that the growing of peas may be quite an important feature of the irrigated farms, as soon as satisfactory yields are obtained. In the Rocky Mountain states to the south of us a very popular method of feeding sheep, and hogs too for that matter only on a smaller scale, has been developed by growing a crop of peas and turning sheep and hogs in the field to pasture off the crop eating the pods and also picking up those that shell off and fall to the ground. Of course this scheme would only be possible in a range country, that is in a district where the winters are dry and the ground is seldom covered with snow.

Of the varieties tested this season Wisconsin Blue, Daniel O'Rourke, Gregory, Golden Vine, and Early Britain stood at the top running from 23 to 31 bushels per acre. Prussian Blue gave a yield of only 11 bushels.

**CORN FOR FODDER**

Seventeen varieties of corn were planted in rows three feet apart. All corn was not only planted in hills three feet apart each way but also in rows three feet apart with the kernels dropped three or four inches apart. The yields for both methods are given in the tables. The corn was intended only for fodder. Most of the varieties were in silk at time of cutting on September 7th but a few had started to form cobs. The weight given is the yield of green feed just as it was cut in the field. As mentioned in the report of

the non-irrigated farm some of the varieties in the garden ripened seed.

The tonnage of the best was:

Variety	Yield in rows		Yield in hills	
	Tons	Lbs.	Tons	Lbs.
Early Mastodon	15	1130	8	1600
Superior Fodder	12	1850	8	1380
Mammoth Cuban	12	1300	6	430
Compton's Early	11	1430	8	830
Eureka	10	1780	6	1200
Longfellow	10	1560	6	1200
Salzer's All Gold	9	700	6	430
Selected Leaming	9	700	6	430

**POTATOES ON IRRIGATION**

Potatoes are destined to become a leading crop on irrigated farms; especially will this be the case when it will be possible to have land that has been enriched by the growing of alfalfa for a few years to plow up and plant with this crop. Twenty varieties of potatoes were tested with the following results:

Variety	The high yielders in order were:		Yield	
	Bus.	Lbs.	Bus.	Lbs.
State of Maine	646	48		
Empire State	618	12		
Irish Cobbler	605	0		
Morgan Seedling	578	24		
American Wonder	567	26		
Rochester Rose	521	24		
Money Maker	517	0		
Vick's Extra Early	510	24		
Late Puritan	459	48		

**ALFALFA EXPERIMENTS**

On account of not having any old land it was not thought advisable to plant a very large acreage of alfalfa in the season of 1908, but in the latter part of May of that year a few acres were sown. One of the experiments was to determine the best quantity of seed to sow per acre. The following table gives the results obtained during the past season. It would be only fair to mention that an exceptionally fine stand was obtained. Just after the seed was sown very timely rains came and practically every seed grew, a condition that cannot always be relied upon. This should be borne in mind in studying the results.

Amt. of seed	1st Cutting		2d Cutting		3d Cutting		Total Yield for season
	June 24th	Aug 4th	Aug 4th	Sept 13th	Sept 13th	Tons Lbs.	
5	1840	2	1000	1	220	5	1060
10	200	2	1280	1	1040	6	520
15	2680	2	1480	1	1180	6	1340
20	200	2	1680	1	1220	6	1100
25	20	2	1400	1	1280	6	680
30	280	2	1520	1	1200	6	1000

The second cutting was not cured quite as dry as it might have been before it was hauled to the barn, consequently the yield on the second cutting for all of the plots is a trifle high. As mentioned above an extremely good stand was obtained on account of the rains coming when they did and the seed bed being in such an ideal condition. Under ordinary circumstances such conditions cannot be relied upon and so five or ten pounds of seed, as a rule, do not give as good a stand as was here obtained. Observation and experience in the district would indicate that twenty pounds of seed on irrigated land is about the right amount to sow.

**EXPERIMENTS WITH INOCULATION**

When the alfalfa was seen in May, 1908, the land was all inoculated except a small piece left for a check and the following table gives the effect of this use of soil from an old alfalfa field spread over the land, just previous to sowing the seed.

	1st Cutting		2d Cutting		3d Cutting		Total yield for season	
	June 24th	Aug 4th	Aug 4th	Sept 13th	Sept 13th	Tons Lbs.		
Inoculated	2	700	2	50	1	1050	5	1800
Uninoculated		1900	1	1050	1	800	3	1750

Increase due to inoculation 2 50

It might be well to call attention to the fact that an equally good stand was obtained on both these plots, whether they were inoculated or not, as the inoculation rarely effects the growth of the plants the first. It usually appears the second season. When the last cutting was made but little difference was noted in the color and general appearance of the two pieces and it is anticipated that the piece that is uninoculated will be quite as good as the other next spring because the irrigation water will have distributed the germs over the untreated plot.

**ALFALFA AND GRASSES MIXED**

Where alfalfa is sown with a mixture of grasses such as timothy, rye grass, etc., the hay can be cut only twice during the season instead of three times, owing to the fact that the grasses are not ready to cut until some time in July, which allows time only for one more cutting to come on, while alfalfa grown alone, if three cuttings are desired, must be cut about the 25th of June. After the grasses had been cut in July they made little growth, so that the second cutting is



practically pure alfalfa. The following table gives the results of three plots:

Mixture	1st cutting		2nd cutting		Total yield for season
	Tons	Lbs.	Tons	Lbs.	
Alfalfa and timothy	1	1620	1	920	3 940
Alfalfa and rye grass	1	1800	1	1840	3 1640
Alfalfa timothy and rye grass	1	1940	2	440	4 380

MANURING HAY LAND

An experiment to test the benefit of spreading a light mulch of coarse barnyard manure on hay was conducted. The manure was coarse rather dry horse manure from the stable where considerable bedding was used and was spread on in the month of November, 1908. The following table gives the results obtained.

Kind	Tons	Lbs.
Timothy — manured	2	40
Timothy — No manure	1	1200
Brome Grass — manure	2	440
Brome grass — no manure	2	0
Rye grass — manure	2	40
Rye grass — no manure	2	320

Report of the Rosthern Farm

The Rosthern station is the latest acquisition made by the Dominion Government in the way of an experimental farm, and as all the time and energy for the first season has been consumed in preparation rather than experimental work, there are no lists of results for presentation to an expectant public.

The farm is splendidly located south of the town of Rosthern, convenient to the station and adjoining the railway from which a full view may be obtained. The land is uniform and representative of the soil of the district, and has been cropped for a number of years, but like too many of the farms of the West, was badly infested with many varieties of noxious weeds.

To carry on experiments in variety tests we knew would be quite useless, if wild oats, pig weed and lamb's quarters were likely to come up in great abundance, and consequently our first duty was to fight the weeds, the results of which can not be known until next year. We started plowing the land as soon as we could get on it in the spring, and as we had a small portion plowed, we rolled it to break up the lumps, disced it, put on the packer and harrowed it. Every time weeds made their appearance we harrowed it, repeating this operation several times all summer, alternating occasionally with the broad toothed cultivator in order to get some of the stronger roots of couch grass and wild oats, and at the end of the season we believe we had the weeds almost totally conquered. The packer we used did excellent work when following the disc, but was entirely useless after the roller.

We put in about thirty acres of oats very late, intending to cut it for green feed, but during the first week in August a hail storm knocked it completely out. We immediately cut the crop with the mower, plowed the field and treated it as we had done the rest of the farm. No weeds had reached maturity in these oats, so that the treatment was really summer fallow rather than cropping.

About two acres were planted to potatoes in one place and half an acre in another. Both crops were put in very late, both were plowed in, but the two acre plot was put in shallow, the tubers being merely covered, while the tubers of the half acre plot were buried about four inches. Both started slowly, both received the same cultivation, both were hit by the hail, but the crop on the half acre plot amounted in total more than that of the two acre plot.

Many trees were received for planting in the spring, but owing to the lateness of the season very little was done, and we have several hundred shrubs and trees standing in nursery rows ready for planting in permanent positions next year. Around three sides of the farm we have planted two rows of trees and one row of shrubs. Of the trees there are Manitoba maple, Russian poplar, American white elm and ash. The first season's growth shows a large advantage in favor of the elm and ash over the maple and poplar. It is yet to be seen whether they will withstand the winter. The shrubs include almost all of the most hardy varieties that have been tested at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the farms at Brandon and Indian Head. Nearly all of these have made good growth during the past season.

An implement shed has been erected, a new addition has been made to the foreman's house, the superintendent's house is under construction and we hope next year to build a barn.

No little trouble was experienced in arriving at a conclusion as to how to dig a well and secure it from surface contamination, as the surface soil is loam, and from about two feet below the surface to at least a depth of thirty-feet it is pure sand. We dug down through this sand to a depth of twenty feet, carrying with us a round wooden crib, 4 1/2 feet across, made of boards. At this depth we obtained a fair amount of water and the sand was so fine and soft that it was almost impossible to dig. We placed inside this outside crib another crib, similarly made three feet across, and filled the intervening space with concrete made of one part cement to ten parts sharp gravel,

carrying this construction to about thirty inches above the surface. We were disappointed in not being able to remove the lower portion of the outer crib, as we feared the wood might cause a disagreeable taste to the water. To prevent the well filling up with quick-sand, we dumped into the bottom as soon as we ceased digging about nine inches of gravel, and now after three months' test we find no sand in the bottom of the well.

As it now stands we have a well twenty feet deep, with a cement curb all the way, and supplied with water as free from any impure taste as one could get anywhere. We believe with the use of a tight cover no contamination can get into this well.

Plans are under way for the laying out of the grounds in an attractive and convenient form. We attach great importance to this from the fact that we are in a country where the provinces, the townships, the farms and the roads are all resolved into straight lines and right angles. This is convenient enough when mere material production is looked after, but the eye and the aesthetic sense in general require rest and variety as well as any other function of the human body and we believe that a small portion at least of every farm should deviate from these hard and fast lines.

We hope therefore to set aside a small portion of the farm to lawn, arboretum and flower garden, interwoven with winding walks and drives. We do not mean this to be an exact model for other farmers to copy, but rather to be used as suggestive for the laying out of their own "beauty spot."

The experimental farm to serve its highest purpose must be run in co-operation with the farming community. It must be looked upon and honestly criticized by every thoughtful farmer whose land is tributary to the district served by the experimental farm, and we hope from year to year to gradually come into closer and closer harmony with the farmers, and with their co-operation to do what is most helpful for the uplifting of agriculture in Northern Saskatchewan.

W. A. MUNRO, B. A., B. S. A., Superintendent.

Second National Apple Show

The second national apple show was held at Spokane, Washington, from November fifteenth to twentieth. The show opened with a large crowd in attendance and with 1,200 individual exhibits on display. British Columbia was well represented with attractive exhibits from the Arrow Lake and Nelson districts and also from Vernon and Kelowna.

British Columbia secured eighteen per cent. of the plate awards. The Kootenay secured fourteen prizes on plate exhibits. These boxes of the twenty-one selected to be sent to President Taft at the close of the show were grown by British Columbia fruit growers. A box of Baldwins was furnished by F. G. Fauquier, of Needle; a box of Northern Spies by Lord Aberdeen's ranch at Vernon, and a box of Wagener's by the Kelowna board of trade.

The first prize of one thousand dollars in the car load contest was won by Messrs. Tronson and Guthrie, of Eagle Point, Oregon. The second prize in this class went to W. W. Sawyer, of North Yakima, for a car of Grimes Golden. The third prize also went to North Yakima, being won by E. C. Hill, with a car of Spitzenbergs.

A British Columbia exhibit which attracted a good deal of attention was that of H. W. Carson, of Grand Forks. It consisted of a pyramid of fifty apples, and although it won only third prize in the class in which it was entered, on account of the size of the apples it attracted unusual attention. The fifty apples weighed sixty-four pounds. They were of the Baxter variety and some of them weighed more than a pound and a half.

In opening the show Howard Elliot, president of the Northern Pacific, stated that in his opinion if the apple business was going to grow and develop as it should the cost of production would have to be decreased. He considered that two dollars and more per box was rather too much for the ordinary householder to pay for apples.

Among the British Columbia prize winners were: Blenheim Orange — First, James Johnstone, Nelson; second, R. Shields, Needles. Belle De Boskoope — Second, C. W. Busk, Nelson. Cox's Orange Pippin — First, Gordon Hallett, Harrop; second, J. W. Cockle, Kaslo. Golden Russett — First, R. E. Harris, Kelowna; second, Coldstream Ranch, Vernon. Ontario — First, C. E. Weeks, Kelowna; second, J. J. Campbell, Willow Point. Ribston Pippin — First, J. T. Bealby, Nelson. Red Cheek Pippin or Mammoth — Fleming Bros., Vernon, first prize. Alexander — Second, Fleming Bros., Vernon. Baldwins — Second, H. Bailie, Kelowna. Gano — Second, Kenyon Ranch, Vernon. Gravenstein — First, J. W. Cockle, Kaslo; second, F. G. Fauquier, Needles. McMahon White — Second, James Johnston, Nelson.

Roxbury Russett — Second, A. Leet, Kaslo. St. Lawrence — Second, Geo. Thompson, Kelowna. Snows — Second, R. Sweeney, Kelowna. Tolman Sweet — First, J. W. Cockle, Kaslo. Wealthy — Second, J. Jerran, Harrop. Whitney Russett — First, Mrs. John Smith, Spence's Bridge.

Roots and Forage Crops in Brandon

Superintendent Jas. Murray, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, sends the following report on corn, roots, clovers and grasses:

The unusually warm weather experienced during July and August was particularly favorable to corn, and a splendid crop resulted. Corn cannot yet be regarded as one of the stable forage crops of Manitoba, but demonstrations of its value in different parts of the province every year are making it increasingly popular. It is a plant that luxuriates in warmth and sunlight during the growing season, as it is a southern plant. The cool nights that mean so much for cereal crops are not what the corn most requires, but the extreme heat during the day partly counteracts this. In the higher altitudes of Western Canada, corn will probably not be so popular for a great many years as in the more favored plains at the lower levels. Here there is no reason why it should not be grown more extensively, as it will yield a heavy crop of excellent fodder.

A mistake frequently made by new growers is to grow large, late varieties instead of the smaller early-maturing kinds. The varieties that produce an abundant grain crop in Illinois and Southern Minnesota are not as suitable for growing here for fodder as those that reach maturity in North Dakota. Such varieties as North Western Dent, Golden Dent, Triumph and Mercer, seldom grow more than nine feet high in this climate, but if sown in good time—May 20th to 24th—will be well clobbered by the first of September, and give a good yield of excellent feed.

All the corn grown this year, about 14 acres, followed a cereal crop, the land being well manured the previous fall. In future, part of our acreage will follow a clover sod plowed in the fall after being manured. Manure applied before the corn not only benefits the corn crop, but the cereal crops which follow. The growth during July and August was all that could be desired, but a slight frost on August 29th put a damper on further growth, and it had to be cut for the silo. About twenty different varieties were grown this year on small plots, some of which yielded nearly eighteen tons per acre, but the smaller kinds mentioned above produced only about ten tons per acre. The main crop was North Western Dent, and it was not only well clobbered, but the grain was nearly mature when it was cut. The silage that was produced is of as fine quality as one could wish to find.

HOT WEATHER AFFECTED ROOTS

The root crop was seriously affected by the dry, hot weather, so that the yields were little more than half of what they have been in more favorable years. As has almost invariably been the case, the earliest sown roots gave the best yields. The sowing is done on the flat, as there is too great a tendency for drills to dry out before the plants are well rooted. Frequent cultivation with roots, as with corn, is essential to satisfactory results. Mangels, turnips, carrots, and sugar beets produced a fair crop of roots of medium size; turnips and carrots suffered most from the dry weather, as their growth is made late in the season.

CLOVERS AND GRASSES

Most of the grasses and clovers gave a satisfactory crop, but in some cases the aftermath was very short, owing to the lack of rain. Plots of one-fifth acre in area serve as the basis of yield with most of the varieties reported on, and some of them are not grown in larger acreage. Two cuttings were made of all the alfalfas and mixtures containing alfalfa. The following table gives the total yield of cured hay per acre and the year of sowing:

Variety	Sown	Total yield	
		Tons	Lbs.
Grimm's alfalfa	1908	4	525
Alfalfa (Indian Head Seed)	1907	4	100
Turkestan alfalfa	1908	3	1800
Alfalfa and Western rye grass	1908	3	1400
Alfalfa	1907	3	1050
Alfalfa and timothy	1908	3	1000
Common Red and Western Rye grass	1907	2	575
Alsike and timothy	1907	1	725
Red clover and timothy	1907	1	1000
Western Rye grass	1907	1	575
Timothy	1907		1870
Alsike	1907		1825
Common Red clover	1907		1720
Orchard grass	1907		850

None of the alfalfas were much thinner than when they were sown, although some of them have now come through two winters. There would appear, therefore, not to be much difference in hardiness, but since alfalfa is a crop that is intended to be cropped at least four or five years, it is scarcely fair to base conclusions on two years' results. Grimm's alfalfa is a strain that has been grown in Minnesota for upwards of fifty years, and it is supposed to be much harder than the ordinary strain. Turkestan Alfalfa is usually considered to be somewhat harder. The mixtures of alfalfa with the grasses gives a first cutting consisting of a considerable proportion of grass, but the second cutting is almost wholly alfalfa. It is not generally considered safe to take a third cutting of alfalfa in this climate, as the roots are then left with little protection for the winter, but if the season were such as to promote a late growth, the third cutting might be taken without much risk.

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Yield in hills	Tons	Lbs.
8	1600	
8	1380	
6	430	
8	830	
6	1200	
6	1200	
6	430	
6	430	

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Yield	Bus.	Lbs.
646		48
618		12
605		0
578		24
567		26
521		24
517		0
510		24
459		48

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Yield	Total Yield	13th for season
Lbs.	Tons	Lbs.
220	5	1060
140	6	520
180	6	1340
220	6	1100
280	6	680
200	6	1000

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In addition to the plots of alfalfa, we had this year about six acres that yielded about three tons of hay per acre.

A mixture that seems to possess unusual merit is Western Rye grass and Common Red clover, sown in the proportion of 8 pounds of Rye grass and 6 pounds of Red Clover per acre. Rye grass is one of our surest croppers, and it seldom fails to make a good start, but it produces a hay that is rather stiff, wiry, and difficult to handle. The clover not only corrects these faults, but also improves the feeding value of the hay, and stimulates a stronger growth in the Rye grass. In 1908 the yields from the Rye grass and Rye grass and clover plots were respectively: 2 tons 1050 pounds, and 2 tons 875 pounds. In the second year's growth there was a very marked difference in favor of the mixture—one ton per acre. The aftermath was also much better where the clover was present.

The yield of hay from the orchard grass (Cocksfoot) was very low, but it gave an abundant aftermath, and it may prove valuable as an addition to pasture mixtures. It has generally been considered rather tender, but it withstood last winter without loss. A plot of Perennial Rye grass sown in the spring of 1908, was a good catch, but was completely killed out during the winter. The low yield of Red clover in the table is due to its being the second year it was cropped, and the crop was much thinner than a year ago when the yield was three tons 800 pounds per acre. A considerable proportion of the hay crop this year was a mixture of clover and timothy seeded a year ago with oats.

### Dr. S. J. Thompson Dead

One of Manitoba's best known agriculturists died last Friday morning in the person of Dr. S. J. Thompson, of St. Charles. The previous week he was in attendance at the annual convention of the Manitoba Union of Municipalities at Portage la Prairie, and as reeve of Assiniboia took an active part in the Sessions. On Friday of that week, however, he was taken seriously ill. An operation was performed at St. Boniface Hospital on Monday, and, for a time he rallied only to take a turn for the worse later.

The late Dr. Thompson was one of the men of Western Canada who always was willing to give enthusiastic assistance to any organization or move that meant improved conditions in agriculture. He has for years been recognized as one of the most progressive farmers in the province. He also was a successful veterinarian, and for a number of years was veterinary inspector for Manitoba. His advice and general assistance will be missed by the executives of live-stock associations and the board of Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

### Increase in Storage in 1909

Warehouse Commissioner, C. C. Castle, has compiled the elevator figures for 1909. Storage capacity, interior and terminal shows an immense increase over 1908, the grand total showing an increase of nearly 22,000,000 bushels. Some of this, of course, is in the East, but the increase in the West alone is in the neighborhood of 14,000,000 bushels. The summary by provinces is as follows:

WESTERN INTERIOR STORAGE CAPACITY			
Province.	Capacity, 1908.	Capacity, 1909.	Increase.
Manitoba . . . . .	20,852,500	21,624,500	772,000
Saskatchewan . . . . .	17,924,500	24,279,000	6,354,500
Alberta . . . . .	4,092,400	8,050,400	3,958,000
British Columbia . . . . .	168,000	281,000	113,000
Total . . . . .	43,037,400	54,234,900	11,197,500
Ontario terminals . . . . .	20,152,700	23,315,700	3,163,000
Eastern transfer elevators . . . . .	14,826,000	16,365,000	1,537,000
Grand total . . . . .	78,016,100	93,915,600	16,897,500

### A Visitor's Hints

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

An interview with A. Shortreed, of Fergus, Ontario, deserves comment, since it comes from a man of intelligence and experience. His recommendations to Manitoba farmers to feed cattle, in view of an inevitable loss of fertility in our soils through the practically universal system of one-crop farming is well timed, and the reiteration of such advice and exhortation in college, institute meeting and agricultural paper should be unwearied and unwavering till the one-crop man is regarded as a back number and a bad neighbor.

#### POOR BUSINESS

Mr. Shortreed remarks that the Ontario man is glad to get the grain the Manitoba farmer sells, pay cost of freight, insurance, dealers' profits, two wagon hauls and then feed it to steers. Another anomaly still more striking is that it has been a paying business for those engaged in it (in many cases butchers) in our own province for years to buy grain, straw and hay from farmers, put up buildings and hire men to feed cattle which when fattened and

killed, the manure being wasted, are sold back to the same farmers in the shape of beef. The bulk of this work is done while the one-crop farmer is practically unemployed. Could any system be more thriftless?

#### WHEN PASTURES FAIL

Mr. Shortreed recommends the growing of rape, which is a valuable crop in Ontario. It grows nowhere better than in Manitoba. The seed being very cheap, a few cents will pay for an acre's sowing, and the food yield is very large. As it is fed off the field it needs no harvesting. It comes in at a time when pastures are dry and short, and is most succulent and fattening. All live-stock thrive on it. It can be fed with impunity to pigs at any time. With sheep and cattle, the change from other feeds must be not too sudden. When first turned on, the animals should be full of feed and water, and the morning, when the dew is on, should be avoided as a time for the first taste. Allow a longer period each day for three or four days, after which all danger is past. The work of the animal's feet in firming the soil, and the enriching by their droppings would make a stomach astonishing to some of our hungry, impoverished soils.

#### NOT THE RIGHT KIND

Mr. Shortreed remarks on the poor quality of some of the cattle coming to market at Winnipeg, and, no doubt, his adverse criticism is just. Many of the sires of our cattle, especially near the city, are bred away from every requirement of a beef pedigree. Such grades are a natural consequence of the making of a dairy herd or the use of a scrub bull. The mistake is in not vealing all such males, for calves always bring a good price for veal, and there is no money in raising beefing misfits. This vealing of all males not pedigreed, or, if pedigreed not fit for breeding purposes, is a regular practice in the leading dairy states to the south, notwithstanding that in the vicinity steer feeding is a live industry.

E. HUGHES.

### Christmas Number Next

Our annual CHRISTMAS BOX to our thousands of readers will be presented next week in the form of an attractive and profusely illustrated number of eighty-four pages. An original cover design in two colors will enfold special articles by prominent men. We disclose none of the particulars, save one—Dr. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) is this year numbered among our worthy contributors.

Tell your neighbors to subscribe at once and secure The Farmer's Advocate for the balance of this year and all of next year for the regular subscription price. This will include this season's special number as well as one a year from now. Those who wish extra copies for sending to friends can have them at 25 cents a copy. Order at once.

### Winter Fair at Regina

The Saskatchewan Winter Fair promises this year to eclipse anything along that line that has yet been held in Saskatchewan. There should be a large exhibit of excellent stock, as the Winter Fair Board has spared no pains in the preparation of an elaborate premium list, and during the past season the number of pure-bred stock in the province has been still further increased by the importation of several carloads of choice animals. This is true particularly in the horse classes, but the improvement in the cattle classes will also be noticeable as a number of prominent breeders in the province are giving much attention to that phase of the live-stock industry.

In the preparation of the premium list much attention was given to details, and classes that were a little weak in prize money last year have been extended so as to encourage the greatest competition, and a large number of animals will doubtless be brought out for the show in March.

A commendable feature of the premium list is that the market classes for both cattle and horses are given increased attention. Last year a prize of fifteen dollars was offered for the best heavy draft team in harness. This year in the same class \$95 cash prizes, and a \$25 gold medal are offered. The class is for "Best team of geldings or grade mares in harness" and the prizes are \$50, \$30 and \$15 for first, second and third, respectively. The gold medal is offered for the best gelding or grade mare, and there should be good competition in this class.

Others beside the Winter Fair Board rightly regard the market classes as worthy of the greatest attention, and the Leader Publishing Co. has offered a \$100 silver cup for "the best pair of fat cattle, steers or heifers, either pure-bred or sired by a pure-bred bull." To be eligible to compete in this class, the animals must be bred, owned and fed by the exhibitor. Pure-bred heifers cannot be entered in competition for this prize unless they are also entered in the dressed carcass competition.

In the live-stock judging competition classes for sheep and hogs have been added, and a splendid trophy valued at \$50 has been given by the Standard

Publishers, Ltd., to the Winter Fair Board for the winner of the provincial championship in judging live-stock.

Full particulars regarding transportation, entry fees, etc., are given in the premium list, copies of which may be obtained from F. Hedley Auld, Secretary, Regina.

### What Our Readers Think

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is about the best farm paper I have seen here or in the United States."—Peter Aune, Alberta.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is both interesting and instructive and has been a great help to me."—T. W. Armstrong, Sask.

"My father has been a subscriber to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for at least 15 years, and we always look upon it as the one paper we cannot do without, and although not farming we must still have it and always try to induce others to do the same."—J. Wade, Man.

"I get very full value for my money in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and would not like to be without it."—J. A. Davies, Sask.

"I consider THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE to be the best paper that comes into my home, and would not care to be without it."—George Leeper, Sask.

"I consider THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE one of the best papers any farmer can take, and am glad to be a reader of it."—A. A. Burnham, Alta.

"I shall do all I can to introduce your splendid paper which I think is better every month. At present I am distributing my used copies to the neighbors as I think the paper recommends itself best that way, and I think I am more than repaid for my trouble in getting such a good paper as yours."—L. Franklin, Man.

### Events of the Week

Twenty Japanese were killed and fifteen injured in the wreck on the Great Northern Railway between Vancouver and New Westminster on November 28.

A switchmen's strike, which threatens to attain serious proportions, was called on the principal lines west of Minneapolis on December 1. There is a chance that other railway employees may go out in sympathy, causing a general tie up.

A report issued recently by the United States Government shows 943,828 names of the United States army, who drew last year \$16,197,703.77 from the national treasury. Of civil war soldiers 354,710 names remain still on the rolls, or only 25 per cent. of the 2,200,000 men who enlisted from 1861 to 1865. The veterans of the Civil War are decreasing in numbers at the rate of nearly one thousand per week, which seems like a remarkable death rate.

President T. A. Crerar, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, speaking at Virden last week, declared that a grain combine exists through the elevator interests and that government ownership was the only solution of the elevator question. He stated that his company had increased in membership from 2,932 to 7,558. F. W. Green, Secretary-treasurer of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan, on Dec. 2nd, presented a petition to the government, signed by 2,000 names, asking that the grain storage facilities within the province be taken over by the government.

A serious crisis is approaching in German finances. Revenue legislation to meet a large deficit must be enacted by the parliament which convened December 1, and the situation is expected to develop into as large a question as the one the British Government is endeavoring to solve. Germany's national debt now stands at \$1,135,875,000, and present revenue laws are inadequate to cope with the growing indebtedness. The Socialist party is developing strength in Germany very rapidly, and seem soon to play a large part in the government.

The House of Lords rejected the Lloyd-George budget by a vote of 350 to 75. Parliament has been prorogued and early dissolution is expected. First elections are expected to be held by January 8. The government is going to the country with what seems the most popular election cry since 1832. Premier Asquith made the most effective speech of his career, when in the House of Commons on Dec. 2 he moved a resolution declaring the lords have no authority to interfere in financial affairs. Lloyd-George, on Sunday, addressed one of the largest audiences that has assembled in Trafalgar Square, London, since the time of the Corn Law agitation; Winston Churchill is raising Lancashire. In all one hundred thousand meetings will be held in England between now and the elections.



# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Wheat values changed little during the week, nor has much developed that would indicate that much change is likely to occur for some time. In the United States rumor is afloat that Patten is acquiring a line of May, and will repeat the price boosting performance he gave last spring. Europe is not alarming herself over supplies, being satisfied apparently that there will be plenty of the cereal to go round and no need to boost values to get it. The world, speaking generally, is bearish, decidedly, on wheat. At the same time there is a noticeable development of bull sentiment, and it would not be surprising if the bull element got hold of the situation and started things humming.

In live-stock there is little to chronicle. Values locally are stronger a trifle, or rather better prices are being paid for poorer stuff. Export business is pretty nearly through. Outside markets firm and generally unchanged.

## Grain

Wheat opened dull and lower. Demand in Europe was light, and prices slumped off some from last week's quotations. Shipments were considerably below the week before, but some 4,000,000 bushels ahead of the same week a year ago. The foreign outlook was regarded as bearish. British crop figures for 1909 showed an 8,024,728-bushel increase. The European situation generally showed improvement. Nothing new was out concerning Argentina conditions. Indian and Australian conditions were rated ideal.

CANADIAN VISIBLE			
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Wheat	9,999,613	11,093,628	7,708,475
Oats	4,354,480	3,986,863	1,514,853
Barley	1,054,524	879,580	764,101

AMERICAN VISIBLE			
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Wheat	29,417,000	27,629,000	48,973,000
Oats	13,250,000	13,918,000	8,691,000

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS			
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
North America	4,312,000	5,080,000	5,352,000
Russia	5,832,000	6,112,000	1,368,000
Danube	872,000	632,000	312,000
India	320,000	176,000	.....
Argentina	176,000	320,000	600,000
Australia	288,000	304,000	272,000
Various	152,000	208,000	48,000
	11,952,000	12,832,000	7,952,000

WHEAT ON PASSAGE			
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Wheat on passage	29,417,000	31,992,000	28,688,000

**STOCKS IN TERMINALS**  
Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on Nov. 26 was 6,311,282, as against 7,624,513 last week, and 5,834,298 last year. Total shipments for the week were 3,839,171, last year 3,221,586. Oat stocks totalled 1,937,008, as against 1,443,017 a year ago; barley, 624,696, as against 576,734 last year; flax, 526,074, as against 266,251 this date 1908.

**SHIPMENTS FROM PORT WILLIAM**  
The Warehouse Commissioner issued a statement, December 1, showing grain receipts and shipments at the head of the lakes during September, October and November. Wheat receipts were 41,236,989 bushels, as compared with 33,015,694 bushels for the same period in 1908. Shipments by rail and water for three months were 35,157,572 bushels, as against 27,517,773 for the same months a year ago. Oat receipts totalled 8,739,354 bushels, compared with 5,377,141 in 1908; shipments, 7,093,680 bushels, as against 3,744,250 in the same period last year. Barley receipts for the three months amounted to 1,921,032 bushels, as compared with 1,581,829 last year; shipments, 1,327,593, as against 1,028,760 for the same period in 1908. Flax for the three months this year totalled 1,791,523 bushels, as against 600,158 in 1908; shipments, 1,351,557 bushels, as against 342,676 a year ago.

**BEARS DOMINANT**  
Bearish sentiment seemed to dominate the market all week. Whatever advances wheat made during the period was made in the face of bear news from every quarter that has any bearing on the wheat situation. The European outlook furnished some Monday morning fodder for the bears to chew over. Receipts at Russian interior points were reported on the increase. Russian shipments, since July, were approximately three times what they were a year ago, the figures being 101,336,000 bushels, as compared with 31,000,000 bushels in 1908. And still Russia was selling wheat at the rate of 6,000,000 bushels per week.

On the heels of this came favorable reports on the condition of the United States winter crop, which is summed up as ahead of last season. The Argentine crop did not enter the lists, but as no further news had been received from that quarter concerning damage from drought or grass hoppers, traders are beginning to assume that rumors of disaster in the South have been overdrawn, and are playing the market accordingly.

## POOR DEMAND FOR CANADIAN WHEAT

British demand for our wheat declined decidedly during the week. No particular reason can be assigned for the sudden decline in demand, save the general bearish feeling that affected the market everywhere. The approaching close of navigation did not inject any additional ginger into the situation, and while shippers at the head of the lakes were pushing as much wheat as possible out of the terminals export demand showed no tendency to improve.

## BULLS SHOWING UP IN CHICAGO

In Chicago and Minneapolis the only excitement of the week was the stir due to the suspicion that Patten and certain other star operators of the first magnitude were buying wheat. The mere mention of the name of Patten as a bull is sufficient to scare all ordinary bears to cover. Chicago was suspicious all week of some unknown bull influence that was affecting the market. Should the suspicion be confirmed, and Patten develop an appetite for wheat anything resembling what he had about a year ago, values will be quickly affected. The shorts would never wait for another dose of wheat they got last year.

## FLUCTUATIONS IN CASH PRICES

The opening of December produced some change in cash prices. Spot wheat showed only a slight decline, but "bulls" and "inspective" slumped considerably, price being based on December figures. The opening of December produced some change in cash prices. Spot wheat showed only a slight decline, but "bulls" and "inspective" slumped considerably, price being based on December figures. Contract grades only have been making prices during the week. There was no sale for lower-grade stuff after the first.

## CLOSING OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG

	95	95½	94½	95½	95½	95
Wheat	95	95½	94½	95½	95½	95
December	95	95½	94½	95½	95½	95
May	98½	99	98½	99	98½	98½
Oats—						
December	32½	32	32	32½	32½	32½
May	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35
Flax—						
December	152½	151½	150	151½	150½	150½
May	157	156	155	156½	155	155

## WINNIPEG CASH PRICES

	99½	96	95½	96½	96½	95
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	99½	96	95½	96½	96½	95
No. 2 Nor.	97	93½	93½	94	94	92½
No. 3 Nor.	96	92	91½	92½	92½	91
No. 4	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5	87½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6	80½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats—						
No. 2 White	33½	32	32½	32½	32½	32½
No. 3 White	32½	31	31½	31½	31½	31½
LIVERPOOL PRICES						
No. 1 Nor. spot	119½	118½	118½	118½	117½	117½
No. 2 Nor. spot	116½	116½	116	115½	116½	116½
No. 3 Nor. spot	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	114½
December	119	117	116½	116½	116½	116½
March	111	110½	110	109½	109½	109½
May	109½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108

## Live-Stock

Arrivals at Winnipeg yards, considering the season and weather, are rated fair. Demand for stock, for hogs especially, is good, with prices running at last week's figures. Cattle prices are really higher than they were, although the figures do not show it. Hogs continue to look promising. Buyers need swine, and as long as supplies are short and demand as good as at present there is little chance of any serious changes in values.

## HOG SHORTAGE

According to figures compiled at American live-stock markets, hog receipts are from 30 to 35 per cent. behind last year's figures for this date. American buyers are playing steadily to depress values, but demand and the number of swine offering are equal to all the bear dope that can be circulated.

## BRITISH MARKETS UNCHANGED

There was a rumor last week that the government intended removing embargo restrictions against Argentina cattle, in which case more competition would develop in British live-stock markets. The report is highly improbable. In the meantime Canadian cattle continue to sell at about last week's prices. The approaching holiday season seems not to have affected cattle markets to any extent yet.

## SHEEP TRADE DULL

Trade in sheep at Winnipeg is usually of such small order as scarcely to warrant mention. Very few sheep are coming in. There has been some inquiry of late for breeding stock, and it is believed there

will be more farms in Manitoba next year with sheep on them than there is this. As a marketable commodity western sheep is almost an invisible quantity. Some stock is coming in from the East, but it is the West that should be supplying the East. Prices are unchanged, and values improved some for the seller.

## EASTERN MARKETS ACTIVE

Toronto reports indicate that live-stock values are a trifle stronger, quality being lower than it should be. Hogs are selling unchanged, and deliveries are not of a large order; \$7.65 was the best Eastern price for hogs last week.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

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

## REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Ave. Wt.	Price.
<b>HOGS—</b>		
93 Medium hogs	210	\$7.75
515 " "	183	7.75
14 " "	192	7.50
1 Sow	500	7.00
2 " "	360	6.75
1 " "	360	6.25
1 " "	440	5.75
1 Stag	590	5.00
<b>CATTLE—</b>		
83 Steers	1120	4.50
22 " "	1189	4.15
13 " "	1023	3.50
21 Steers and cows	1058	3.85
8 " "	1005	3.25
11 " "	969	3.15
38 Steers and heifers	1121	3.80
22 " "	892	3.75
20 " "	1057	3.50
36 Heifers	958	4.00
4 " "	875	3.00
13 Heifers and cows	1115	3.60
16 " "	1052	3.25
6 Cows	1012	3.50
5 " "	1175	3.35
3 " "	1033	3.25
23 " "	914	3.00
1 " "	940	2.25
1 " "	1220	1.50
1 Bull	1500	2.60
4 Bulls	1077	2.50
1 Calf	375	4.00
43 Calves	301	3.85
28 " "	262	3.75
2 " "	615	3.25
15 " "	414	3.00

## CHICAGO

Figures showing live-stock receipts for November have been published. Cattle increased 26,000, and sheep 12,000, but there was a decrease of 260,000 hogs. For the eleven months ending November 30, there has been a decrease in cattle receipts of 149,000 head, and a decrease of 1,290,000 hogs. At the five principal American markets for these same eleven months there has been a falling off in hogs to the tune of 2,720,000 head. This is the most remarkable hog deficit America has had to face for some time. Hogs cannot break much in price when supplies are slumping at this rate. Prices at Chicago for the week: Choice beef cattle, \$4.50 to \$9.50; butcher cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; rangers, \$5.50 to \$7.15; stockers, and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.35; hogs, \$8.00 to \$8.40; sheep, \$2.00 to \$7.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.80.

## BRITISH

Latest London cables quote Canadian cattle, 12c. to 13c.; ranchers, 10½c. to 11½c. Liverpool prices are 11½c. to 12½c. for Canadian steers, 10½c. to 11½c. for ranchers, 10½c. to 12c. for cows and heifers, and 9c. to 10c. for bulls. Ranchers at Glasgow are quoted at 12½c. to 13c., and bulls, 10½c. to 11c. per lb.

## TORONTO

Export steers, \$4.25 to \$6; heifers, \$5.00 to \$5.60; cows and bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; choice butcher, \$4.00 to \$5.60; cows, \$3.00 to \$4.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.25; feeders, \$4.25 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.60 to \$4.00; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.65; off cars, \$7.90.



# Home Journal

A Department for the Family

## People and Things the World Over

A copy of the Kilmarnock Burns was sold in Boston the other day for \$1,025. It was a tall, clean copy of that rare first edition, and was purchased by a Scotchman, who will take it back to his native clime.

By a unanimous vote the municipal council of Paris has decided to grant a site in the Place Des Etats Unis for a monument to the memory of Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn., who was a pioneer in the use of anesthetics in dental surgery.

Probably the first Sunday school roof garden in England has just been opened in Leeds. It will accommodate a large class, and on hot days the scholars will receive their lessons in the open air. Flowering plants and creepers are to be cultivated on the roof.

"To fall in love with a good book is one of the greatest events that can befall us," the late Prof. Henry Drummond has written. "It is to have a new influence pouring itself into our life—a new teacher to inspire and refine us, a new friend to be by our side always, who when life grows narrow and weary, will take us into his wider and calmer and higher world."

The depredations of vandal tourists have almost destroyed the famous chambers of Martin Luther at Wartburg. They have carved their names all over his table and have chipped so many bits off his bedstead that restoration would mean making it anew. The plaster has similarly disappeared from the walls and the celebrated inkstain is no more. The room, in short, is in a state of ruin.

### Fades the Rose

I.  
Fades the rose; the year grows old;  
The tale is told;  
Youth doth depart,—  
Only stays the heart.

II.  
Ah, no! if stays the heart,  
Youth can ne'er depart,  
Nor the sweet tale be told,—  
Never the rose fade, nor the year grow old.  
—RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

### An Old Time Spelling Match

The branch of the Mechanics' Institute at Grenfell has gone back to the old-fashioned spelling bee, and at a recent "match" managed to extract more instruction and entertainment from it than it would have been possible to get out of ninety per cent. of the new-fangled methods of being amused. Some things have improved since the "good old days," but the ever-increasing tendency of having to be entertained or amused instead of being able to entertain ourselves is no advantage of modern times. The spelling bee and the singing school were good things in small districts and it is to be hoped that they will be revived in the West. Thirty-two people took part in the Grenfell phonetic festival, and everybody was "down" at the end of forty-five minutes except a physician, who earned the handsome book offered as a prize by the Institute. The first man down was routed by "mandolin" and the preacher succumbed to the intricacies of "rhinoceros," "Violoncello," "quay" and "exaggerated" slew victims along the line and somebody fell before "mischievous." The captain on one side failed at "humiliation" and thereby discovered what the sensation was like, and his opponent drew the booby prize because he was unlucky enough to be the thirteenth person who was spelled down.

### The Enemy Discovered

It has been proved by surgical operations that what was thought to be a case of moral degeneracy was a contracted skull whose walls pressed upon the brain, and so-called mental defectives demonstrated that the mind was all right except that it was encased in an imperfect body, and the removal of adenoids, the treatment of eyes and ears has restored such an one to the order of his peers.

There have been two discoveries of immense importance made along this line during the last few months. It has been the common belief that the warm climate of the Southern States and a lack of industrial ambition in the human make-up have combined to keep the negro and the "pore white" of that part of North America from rising above a very low order of living. It is now believed that the dullness and apathy and the shiftless idleness is not so much a mental or moral condition as it is a physical scourge whose ravages have been traced to a tiny worm which attaches itself to the digestive tract of the human system and there robs the body of its nourishment. The result is anæmia and inertness of all the powers, physical, mental and moral. School children, both white and negro, are subject to it.

### The Rabbi's Song

If Thought can reach to Heaven  
On Heaven let it dwell,  
For fear that Thought be given  
Like Power to reach to Hell.  
For fear that desolation  
And darkness of thy mind  
Perflex an habitation  
Which thou hast left behind.

Our lives, our tears, as water  
Are poured upon the ground,  
God giveth no man quarter  
Yet God a means hath found;  
Though faith and hope have vanished  
And even love grows dim,  
A means whereby his banished  
Be not expelled from Him!  
—RUDYARD KIPLING

Pellagra is a new name to many of us, but its ravages have become so severe in the United States as to cause great alarm. It is a loathsome skin disease and is caused by some unwholesomeness in Indian corn. It has always been common in countries where maize is a staple food, and it is found also on rice. The skin eruption is only one of the evil results of this fungus. It leads often to vertigo, epilepsy and melancholia and thence to suicide. It is fostered in dirt and insanitation, and has been nurtured in those sections of America's large cities where poor foreigners are herded together.

Tuberculosis we have always with us; but that is not going to be ever true, because people have begun to look upon it as it is, a product of bad air and carelessness rather than a visitation from heaven. But money is promptly needed to put any perceptible check upon these diseases now that their nature has been determined. And here is one use for the millionaire. Rockefeller has said that he will give a million dollars to aid in the fight against the hook-worm disease. The newspapers say that Carnegie is to give an equal sum to be used in the extermination of pellagra, and Mrs. Russell Sage gives one of her many millions to help in the battle waged against tuberculosis. A less wealthy donor, name unknown, has offered a prize of a hundred thousand dollars to the man who first discovers a genuine cure for the great white plague.

### No Tipping Allowed

Joseph Lyons is a name that will perhaps never be emblazoned on the walls of Westminster or in the halls of fame for any great achievement, as the world has reckoned greatness. But the name is not now unknown to the world at large, and the owner of it has put himself in the way of earning the undying gratitude of those who travel up and down this world and have perforce to stop at hotels in transit. For Joseph Lyons has built on the site of the old Exeter Hall in old London a hotel, the Strand Palace, which stands unique among the world's hosteleries as the one place of its kind where the wayfaring man need not tip the waiter or the porter or the page or anything else that is Joseph Lyons—nay more, where he is not allowed to tip any of the aforesaid unless he wishes them to be instantly dismissed. Tipping is a nuisance and reaches its limit as a nuisance in England. Everybody has to be tipped and we could all go across the Atlantic a year sooner if we did not have the gratuities to save after we had hoarded up the passage money. Any traveller in England can appreciate the feelings of the man who went into a public wash room and was angered at seeing the notice, "Please Tip the Basin." "I'll be blamed if I will! I've tipped everybody else about the place but this is the limit."

The Strand Palace hotel has started out with every indication of continued and increasing prosperity, and the profits are not made by charging the guests high prices for a meal and then expecting them to pay the employee's salaries also. Its proprietor will have many who have protested against the present unjust system to wish him a very sincere godspeed in his new venture.

### The Makers of the West

"I saw the little trunk of a school-teacher going into the remotest corner of a sparsely settled section of homesteaders. When I helped the postman to lift that brave girl's trunk from our wagon and carry it into the one cabin that constituted the Kelvington postoffice to await her call, I felt as though I was identifying myself with the great uplifting forces of a new land. I gloried in the courage and patriotism of that young woman.

"We drove six miles out of our way to grasp the hand of a divinity student who had heard the call of the unshepherded and measured out to his conscience a circuit that swept through forty miles. He looked the gritty Gospeler that these churchless homestead regions welcome. He was shaping what as yet he could not see—charging with moral life conditions yet to come.

"These two—the teacher and the preacher—stand for great underlying vital currents of the higher life that one touches here at every turn. They represent that which exceeds in interest the cereal glory and commercial power of these regions. These are the nobler, the more enduring qualities of this region's future, which relate themselves more intimately to its progress than the dollars in its soil or the showy spectacle of its industries. To have looked in upon these vital forces and factors of a coming Empire and seen them at their inception grappling with unique conditions, was to have witnessed a rare and inspiring spectacle in the world's life."—Extract from a letter of a traveller in Western Canada.

A recent Chinese newspaper stated that the law of nationality, consisting of twenty-four articles, has been decided upon. By this law any person who has lived in China over ten years and is above twenty years of age, of good moral standing, being helpful to China, may be allowed to assume Chinese nationality, if asked for. Unless one has lived in China more than twenty years he will not be allowed to serve in the Grand Council, Imperial Household Department, or as a military official in any position above the fourth grade, neither can he become a member of Parliament nor of the Provisional Council.



# HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

## THOU MEETEST THOSE THAT REMEMBER THEE

Thou meetest him that rejoicest and worketh righteousness, those that remember Thee in Thy ways. — Isa., 64:5.

I have not received nearly as many answers as I expected to the question whether the farmers of to-day were less interested in religion than those of thirty years ago. However, those who have answered do not seem at all pessimistic. A Presbyterian minister writes: "Though I am a Western man, and not a native of Ontario, I am inclined to think from what I hear, that, though there is a good deal of indifference and self-satisfaction, there is less atheism and agnosticism than there was thirty years ago amongst the people of the rural district. But there is abundant field for your preaching in 'The Quiet Hour,' and I hope you will be severe."

Another writer expresses her opinion in these words: "Hope . . . has asked whether or no interest in religious matters is declining among the Canadian farmers. I cannot think so, and especially in Ontario, for to watch — as I often do while driving to church — buggies of every description, wending up the hills to the little old country church (surrounded by God's acre where lies all that is mortal of our beloved ones), makes me say, that in proportion to our city churches, the attendance in the country church is just as good . . . our best writers, our deepest thinkers, and all our most religious men and women, have either been brought up in the country, or spent many years of their lives among nature; and, as time goes on, Canadians will not be behind in giving, from some country corner, ideas and thoughts that may live and grow for ever. — Leaves."

Another letter on the same subject is given below. I suppose most of our farmers are too busy in everyday religion to have time to write about it. But we all have need to watch and pray against the temptation to be so occupied in business or pleasure as to forget God. Our King invites us to meet Him many times each day. His hands are full of gifts. He offers power for the work we have to do; He wants to cheer our discouragement, rest our weary hearts, and pour His golden sunshine all about us. And yet we struggle along painfully and slowly, just because we do not keep the trust with our Divine Lover. The Bible has been called "The Love Story of God," but all His messages of Love are not written yet. He is still ready to whisper secret words of love and joy and wonderful peace to the heart that is kept shining and holy as a temple, with doors always open to Him.

Baring Gould says that in Belgium he has seen railway porters kneeling in silent prayer in church, between trains. Even the boys, he says, on their way to and from the hay field, often step into a little church and kneel for a few minutes in devotion. He describes how, in a Tyrolean village, where the church bell rings at twelve, the mowers put down their scythes, take off their caps, and pray for a minute, then go on with their work. In the market, the sellers and buyers stop for a space, and prayer crowds out bargaining.

Habits of prayer can be cultivated. It is worth a great deal to us to form the habit of remembering God in our beds, and thinking of Him in the moment of waking, as the Psalmist says. A touch of consecration glorifies the whole day when we open our eyes and smile up into our dear Lord's face the very first thing. Then we can remember that our real business in life is to do the work He has set before us. And at night, as we render up to the Master an account of our stewardship, we must learn to regard success or failure from His point of view. If we have gained money by fraud or hardness — that is failure. If we have seized an opportunity for helping or cheering a comrade, especially if it cost something in the way of giving up time, money, or inclination — that is success. If we have lost control of temper, or have been "blue," discontented, or cross — that is failure. If we have gained admiration which

was undeserved — that is failure. If we have really rejoiced at another's success — that is success.

The prophet says that God "meetest" those who rejoicingly work righteousness and who remember Him. What joy can be found in those meetings? On the first Easter Day, the women were eagerly running on their Lord's errand, with fear and "great joy," when He met them, saying "All hail!" He has not changed in all the centuries since. Still He stands in the way, to meet and reveal Himself to those who consider it their highest privilege to serve Him.

In the parable of The Prodigal Son, the elder brother was angry because he thought his brother had been having all the good times, while he had been having the tiresome home-work to do. He did not realize that it was far pleasanter to live in the home-love than to be thrown among careless strangers. He had the right of sharing all his father's possessions. And so have we. Never imagine that those who plunge recklessly into sin are having a "good time."

"Hope's Quiet Hour" in your paper, I saw the statements under the heading, "A Startling Change," and desire to express my opinion on the subject.

In regard to the decline of attendance of church and reading among farmers, it is true that, to a great extent, man lives far behind his privileges wherever one may find him, in either town or country.

Times do not demand the long-distance drives, the churches being more numerous as compared with pioneer days. However, since "Church Union" is in vogue, a person's "ism" won't count for anything, and the long drives are abandoned.

In my opinion, the farmers more readily appreciate their privilege than do the town citizens. For example, a farmer who is used to driving, does not mind a two or three, or possibly, five mile drive to church, while the town citizen, living but a block away from church, finds some ready excuse for absenting himself.

The country appointments do not admit of as much variety, either in oratory or music. Our leading ministers find a position in a town or city church, and who is there who does not enjoy harmony in music (as compared with our country churches) — in music,

hope someone who is more able than I, will further take up the discussion and try to impress we are living in an ennobling age, not a degrading one.

FARMER'S FRIEND.

## INGLE NOOK

### MOUNTING FISH AS TROPHIES

Have you ever caught a fish so large and beautiful that you have longed to be able to keep some record of it? You may weigh it and you may measure it, but it only adds to the number of "fish stories." I have a great weakness for angling, and sometimes when I have landed an unusually fine spotted beauty I have regretted that it must sink into the limbo of the frying pan. I wrote to several taxidermists and naturalists, but, according to them, Mr. J. K. Jerome's story about the boasted fish being only plaster is the common lot, I was always informed that a cast was the best method, as fish were almost an impossibility. I tried many complicated experiments and eventually found that the only materials necessary were always to hand in every kitchen. I like as a rule to write only what will be of interest to the busy woman; but I think that in this instance my friends the boys will find my hints the most acceptable. To begin with, the fish should be wrapped in white paper as soon as possible so as to preserve the scales and color before they fade. It is best left thus till the next day, but if it is to be skinned immediately, several layers of paper must be used. With a sharp penknife cut from the spread of the tail along the lateral stripe as nearly as possible until the broad flat jowl is reached. Keep the paper on. Cut right through it. With the point of the knife separate the skin from the upper side, scraping out the deep set dorsal fins until the head is reached. Now the underside, so that the knife can be slipped through near the tail and the spine severed, and the skin scraped and worked over the head. Then clean out the head. There is little in it but the gills and the eyes. Save the gills and separate them. This is not such a difficult process as the skin is much tougher than anyone would believe. Keep the paper on all the time. Now smooth out the skin and scrape off any meat that is left. It is better to keep too much on than to cut the skin. Salt the inner side of the skin heavily and leave for a few days. If the paper adheres firmly to the skin, soak it in water until it comes off easily. Dry the skin gently with a soft rag. Lay it on a clean board with a sheet of clean paper under it. Take a few sheets of stiff paper and lay them on the skin, rolling them over so as to keep an unbroken curve along the back to the head. Stuff the fish with cotton wool, packed on as hard as it will go so as to prevent creases. Sew along the side line with needle and thread. The join may be left with the skin a little apart so as to leave a place to glue the fish on a board. When it is all dry, wipe off any salt from the skin or gills and paint over with gum arabic or clean mucilage. For the eyes two common black hat pins will do nicely, but they must be framed by a piece of burnished silver or lead paper, putting a hole for the pupil. The fish may now be varnished. For those who have a little taste it is a great improvement to touch on the colors with a little tube oil color, using plenty of megilp with each color. Bitumen is the best color for back. The fins usually require vermilion and crimson lake; color should be used sparingly or it will appear staring. The gills should be colored carmine and only inserted when quite dry. The tails and fins will perhaps seem inclined to curl up unless spread on card-board with pins until even the varnish is dry. This sounds a little complicated but I have known boys make a complete success of the first attempt.

Ganges, B.C. OCTAVIA ALLEN.



BOATING ON THE RIVER.

The way of transgressors is "hard," and not at all a way to be desired. If you would like to be a prodigal, and are only kept straight by the fear of consequences then you are not likely to meet God while you do your daily work. He meetest one who "rejoiceth," and worketh righteousness, one who says, like a servant of old to his master, "I will not go away from Thee;" because he loveth his Master and his Master's house, and feels that it is the most desirable place to be. — Deut., xv. : 16.

Christ does not seek only servants to do His work. He wants the enthusiastic friendship of each busy servant. He wants us to take time to be alone with Him every day, and often during the day. If life seems difficult and its burdens heavy, go into the quiet and shut the door of the heart, allowing no one but Christ to meet you there. You will come out with new strength and courage for the work that can afford to wait in the meantime. The Master is willing to meet you now. Are you going to disappoint Him?

DORA FARNCOMB.

EDITOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE: In looking over the columns of

as one may term it, of to-day. Our forefathers, the majority of them, at least, enjoyed the slow, drawing singing. The town ministers at that time had country appointments, so town and country fared much alike.

The farmer of to-day, instead of his yoke of oxen, has in his stables seven or eight horses, and about forty or fifty head of cattle, thus necessitating his time for feeding.

The statement made in regard to the buying of religious books may be true, but, by the time he has read the church paper, Sunday school papers, and the Sunday columns, as found in our weekly newspapers, he has about all he can digest, until the next week's paper comes.

However, a person acts as he thinks. A person who says "good literature is declining," must speak from the standpoint he views, or from what he reads.

A cultured person, no matter if he has but an ordinary education, looks for nothing but the best literature, and good reading, in such books as have been lately published, Marian Keith's books, Robt. E. Knowles, or Robert Barr.

These are only my opinions, and I





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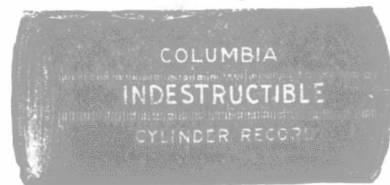
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## THE INGLE NOOK

### SENDING HELP

Dear Dame Durden,—I thought so often I would write to you but have so little time, for I have six wee ones. But reading the Ingle Nook of November 10, I see the requests for a not-too-rich pudding and fruit cake, and I thought I would copy my fruit cake recipes, as I do everything not too rich.

Fruit Cake No. 1, without eggs.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter, 1 nutmeg,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful salt, 2 cups raisins, 2 cups buttermilk, 2 cups currants,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonfuls soda,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour, lemon peel if you like. I use this for common and for Christmas.

Fruit Cake No. 2.—2 cups sugar, 5 eggs, 3 cups raisins, 2 cups shortening, 3 cups currants, 2 tablespoonfuls molasses, lemon peel and spices to taste, 1 teaspoonful soda (small), 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, flour to thicken. Bake  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 hours in slow oven.

I will also enclose a recipe for fried cakes: Two cups sugar, 3 eggs,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup shortening, stir to a cream with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups sour milk and 2 teaspoons soda; flour to roll out.

These are very good.  
Oatmeal Cookies.—One egg,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sour milk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups maple syrup,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter, 2 small cups of oatmeal, and flour enough to knead, and roll out nicely, 1 teaspoon soda.

Syrup Cake.—Half cup sugar filled with syrup, 1 egg, 3 tablespoonfuls butter (I use only one spoonful),  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup water, 1 teaspoon cassia, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour. Bake in layers.

I hope these will answer for the Ingle Nook. I have tried them all and know they are good. I see a great many good helps and hints in the paper. Wishing you every success for the Ingle Nook, I remain as ever,

CONSTANT READER.

(I hope that now you have got started

ed you will be a "constant writer," as well as a constant reader, though with a houseful of little people you must be as busy as a bee. Much thanks for your help.—D. D.)

### INFANT'S VEST

Materials required—2 oz. Lady Betty or white Berlin wool, three bone pins No. 10

Cast on one pin 100 stitches, knit three ribs. Thus knit two rows, puri two rows, knit two rows. Then knit forty stitches, and with the third pin continue to work on these forty stitches until you have twenty-two rows—that is, eleven ribs. Leave these stitches on the pin. With the third pin cast off twenty stitches for the shoulder (by passing one stitch over the other) of the sixty stitches left on the first pin. Knit on the remaining forty stitches twenty-two rows for the back the same as for the front.

In the 23rd row, cast on twenty stitches for the other shoulder, and knit them on one needle with the forty stitches left from the front. You will now have 100 stitches again, on which knit six rows as at the beginning.

Cast off the stitches and sew up the sides under the arm, leaving the armhole open.

A crochet edging is worked round the neck and sleeves.

1st Row—One single into the edge of knitting, two chain, pass over one stitch of knitting, one single into the next.

2nd Row—One double under two chain of last row, three chain, one double under next two chain. Repeat.

A tape or ribbon is run through the first row of crochet round the throat.

### A COMBINATION APRON AND BAG

The design given here is of a convenient sewing apron which is very little trouble to make. Make it of dotted or flowered muslin or of one of

the big mercerised handkerchiefs with a fancy border; sew on a piece of valenciennes beading round where shown in the illustration. Run in a ribbon fastened tight at the band on both sides and having a bow at the lower centre. In this bow put a white hook with a corresponding eye in the middle of the



THE WORKBAG APRON.

band. When you have finished sewing leave the piece of work, if it is not too large, and the sewing utensils on the apron and convert it into a sewing bag by catching the hook into the eye. Hang it up by the strings.

### ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPELLED

I am not giving the following extract to "point a moral," but merely as a sample of English as she is spelt by a ten-year-old Ontario boy living near a school. The extracts are taken from the Ontario reader for the grade in which he was studying and was part of the year's work. I append a translation as it would be impossible for anyone not familiar with the text to guess at the meaning.

"The tiger is a native of India and in the Indian land some are found in western parts of China. In Indiana he range sparing as kin of the lion. The lions themselves are afraid. He can swim well, but cannot climb trees. When the female has cubs she will attack any man or beast that goes near them."

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She—"What's that little steamer by the side of the man-of-war?"  
He—"That's a tug."  
She—"Oh, a tug-of-war, I suppose. I've heard of them."—Illustrated Bits.

### MAPLEINE THREE LAYER CAKE

Piece butter size of an egg, one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, one whole egg and two yolks, two and one-half cups flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cup of milk and half teaspoonful of Mapleine.

Be careful to mix well. Bake in moderate oven. Use any Mapleine filling.


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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"The wild paster of his navie."  
"The animals rufh ting."  
"He quietly drew a pistle."  
"Paded and kuiched at the bottom."  
"Carry it off in trile."  
"One of the fiersts."  
"The tall, pink fox gluve bud hes head  
The violets curtsied and went to bed  
And good little lose tied up her hair  
And said on her nease her evening prayer."

Which, being interpreted, is:  
"The tiger is a native of India and of the Indian islands. Some are found

in western parts of China. In India he reigns supreme as king of the jungle. The lions themselves are afraid of him. He can swim well, but cannot climb trees. When the female has cubs she will attack any man or beast that goes near them."

"The wild passions of his nature."  
"The animal's rough tongue."  
"He quietly drew a pistol."  
"Paded and cushioned at the bottom."  
"Carry it off in triumph."  
"One of the fiercest."

"The tall pink foxglove bowed his head; The violets curtsied and went to bed; And good little Lucy tied up her hair, And said on her knees her evening prayer."

It takes genius to accomplish a spelling like that. DAME DURDEN.

Many women have a piece of velvet, "good as new, if the creases would come out." It is easy to steam them out, if you know how. First brush the velvet until the dust is out. Then, if there are soiled spots, clean them with gasoline. Have the top of your cook-stove clean, and just hot enough to make plenty of steam when water is dropped upon it. Take a rather large cloth of heavy cotton goods, wring out of clear water, not leaving wet enough to drip, and spread over the top of the stove. When steam begins to rise, quickly place the velvet, face upwards, upon the steaming cloth. With a stiff brush (a whisk-broom is best) brush the pile upwards. Continue brushing until the velvet is dry. Wet the cloth again, and repeat until the whole piece has been steamed. Do not use a newly-polished stove. Do not have the cloth too wet, the stove too hot, or attempt to steam too large a surface at once. It would be well to experiment with an old piece of velvet first.

**The Western Wigwam**

**JOE AND HONEY**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It is very cold here now. We have a dog and we call him Joe. He is a collie. We have a pony, and we call her Honey. We live near the river, and it is frozen up now. I have only to go about two blocks to school. I hope I will get a button. SHAMROCK.

Man. (b).

**HAS THREE CATS**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I have stopped going to school for the winter. We have two dogs, three cats and have two cows and one of them is called Peggy and the other Polly. I have to leave enough room for the rest. Man. (b) WALLFLOWER.

**EVER WESTWARD**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As one of my school mates got a button of yours I thought I would have one too, as they are so nice.

I have blue eyes, am four and a half feet tall and weigh about 80 pounds. I go to school every day and am in grade IV. I have a sister and a brother also going to school.

We first lived in Nova Scotia but we moved to Manitoba, then from Manitoba to Saskatchewan.

Well I guess I have nothing more to say this time. I enclose a stamp for which I would be pleased to receive a button. I will close with a riddle: What goes uphill on its head? Ans.—A horseshoe nail.

Sask. (a)

PANSY SEED.

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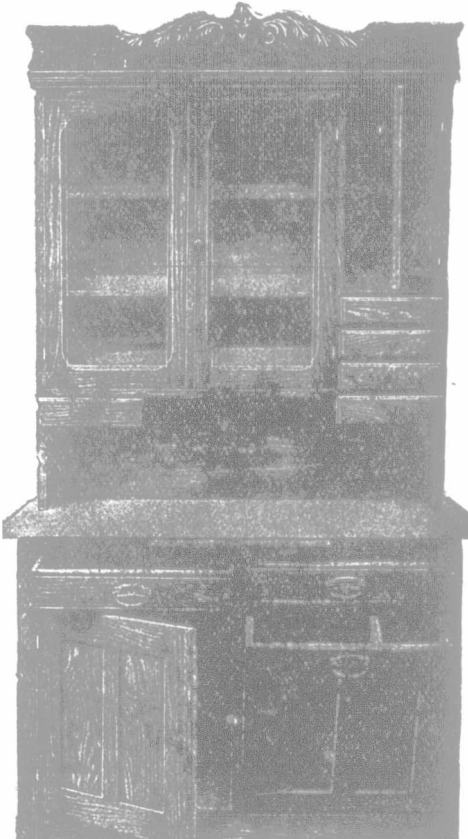
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3 lbs. Pure Food Baking Powder	.60	1.00
1 lb. Soluble Cocoa	.35	.70
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The things you use every day, and buy constantly, are often bought unthinkingly. Have you ever considered beforehand just what an inducement we hold out to you, for the economical purchase of such supplies?

It is easy to understand that our way of buying for cash, and in very large quantities, must result in the goods being bought at the very lowest prices, and it is quite as apparent that to sell for cash must permit of doing business on a small margin of profit. This combination of advantages results in prices which greatly reduce your living expenses, prices which represent the highest of quality at the lowest cost to you.

Your every-day needs have been provided for in the Eaton Catalogue. The clothes you wear, the furnishings of your home, the supplies for your table, the tools you work with, all these every-day needs of the every-day citizen are offered you at money-saving prices.

Make the Eaton Catalogue your Reference Book. It will show you the price at which you may buy your goods and it will prove a valuable aid to you in your home economies.

Satisfactory buying by mail is the result of our long experience in serving Mail-Order customers. You may order from us with every assurance of satisfaction. Our liberal Guarantee covers every purchase, large or small, and permits you to return any unsatisfactory article.

There is scarcely a family in Western Canada but has at some time or other bought goods at Eaton's, but all our customers do not realize the extent of our service, nor the many advantages which it offers for the safe and economical supply of every-day needs.

Send for our Fall and Winter-Catalogue today, and also ask us to place your name on our Grocery Mailing List.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA



## 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.

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

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

48

When Answering Advertisements Mention The Advocate

### PRAISING THE TOWN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:— Haven't visited your corner for a long time! We have a quarter-section of land 1 1/2 miles from Stettler. There are two rail-ways going to Stettler. The C. N. R. is crossing our land right in half. Stettler is to be a great town. It has two rail-ways entering the town, four elevators and many other buildings, and will also have a flour mill. We had a very nice garden this year. We had some of the vegetables at the fair and had received nine prizes. Would like to have a button.

Alta. (a) BROWN-EYED BEAUTY.

### AN EXPRESS WAGON

Dear Cousin Dorothy:— I am going to write you my first letter to the Wigwam. I am eight years old and I have been going to school over a year. The schoolhouse is half a mile from our home. The crops were very good this year. My brother and I had an express wagon and we have lots of fun with it.

This is a pretty country here. We have service in the schoolhouse every other Sunday. I took music lessons last spring on the organ.

Papa said my letter might find the waste basket. I hope not.

Man. (b) CHORE BOY.

### A SKATING PARTY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:— This is my first letter to The Wigwam and I hope it will escape the waste basket. Last April I went to a skating party. We skated a while and then went to the house and had lunch, then came home. I will close wishing the club every success.

Sask. (b) LEAH PHILLIPS.

### A NEW MEMBER

Dear Editor:— This is the first time that I have written to your club, and I would be glad if you had place in your paper for it.

I have not been able to attend school this term until yesterday. We have got the same teacher as last term. It is a very good teacher.

This fall we have had a forest fire which has burned hay and houses and has gone over a large piece of land. There came a little snow this week and now it has melted. I wish that my name will be in the Western Wigwam club, and could get the button in the mail.

Man. (b) TH. ALBERTSON, (13)

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

WESTERN

**EXCURSIONS**

Single Fare

Plus \$2.00 for the Round Trip

From all stations in Ontario, Port Arthur and West, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to

**VANCOUVER  
VICTORIA and  
WESTMINSTER**

Also to OKANAGAN VALLEY and KOOTENAY POINTS

Tickets on sale December 16, 17, 18, 1909; January 21, 22, 23 and 24; February 15, 16, 17, 1910; good to return within three months.



**A MOUSE-COLORED PONY**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, and I hope to see it in print. I am in grade three. My brother and I drive to school, a little over three miles. We have a fine little pony; it is the color of a mouse.  
MANITOBA BOY.

Man. (b).

**FOLLOWED SISTER'S EXAMPLE**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for nearly a year, and I like reading the letters in it. I go to school, and I am in the third grade. My sister wrote to you and got a button, and I thought it was very pretty, so I thought I would write. I hope I will get a button. We have seven horses, and a colt, two pigs, thirty-five hens, ten turkeys and three calves. The names of the horses are Tim, Jim, Fred, Nigger, Jip, Mag, Maud, and the colt is Nettie.  
MARY E. CLARK (10).

Man. (b).

**IN THE THIRD READER**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your little club, though my father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for quite a while. We live on a farm. I go to school, and I am in the third reader. It is a nice day. They are done threshing now. I am sending you a two-cent stamp for a button, if the editor will send me one.  
POND-LILY.

Sask. (b).

**A VIOLET IN WINTER**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I like reading the letters in the Western Wigwam very much. We have taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for two years. I would like to become a member of your club, and receive a button. We have twenty-two horses and fourteen mules. I go to school and am in grade seven. I will close with best wishes to the Western Wigwam.  
SWEET VIOLETS.

Man. (b).

(You did not forget to enclose the stamp for your button as a great many do, but you quite forgot to sign your name so that it was impossible to post the button to you. Send it as soon as you read this.—C. D.)

**A KIND TEACHER**

Dear Editor,—I go to school now. I am in grade IV., and my brother is in grade V. There are twenty seats in our school. The teacher told the children they might stay after school if they wanted to study, so we sometimes stay till half-past four and learn, and the teacher helps us.

The autumn has come and gone, and the leaves are all fallen from the trees. How beautiful the ground is when the leaves are on! There has been a great fire around here, and the fire has burned a lot of hay for people. I would very much like to become a member of the Western Wigwam.  
SNOVI KJERNESTED (12).

Man. (b).

**BAD FIRES**

Dear Editor.—I live on a farm, and I like it very much. The farm is two miles from the school and Lake Winnipeg is a little distance east of the school. There is some fire round here. It burnt two hay stacks which my father owned last Wednesday. It has burnt some houses too, and some hay for another man. I would like very much to become a member of your club, and am hoping for a button.  
KRISTAN VILHELM KJERNESTED

Man. (b).

**THE SONG OF THE BIRDS**

Dear Editor,—This is my first letter to your club, and wish I'll receive a button. I go to school every day, and I am in grade five. My sister goes to school too; she is in grade four, and she is ten years old. I live out on a farm. We live one and a half miles from the school. I like to stay on a farm, because in summer we can pick berries and flowers and hear the birds sing their merry songs. It was very dry this last summer, and there were fires all around us. The air was full of smoke. Sometimes we

# 500 Pianos to be Sold at Factory Prices



## MASON & RISCH'S PIANO CLUB

NOW FORMING

A CHANCE TO BUY A PIANO AT WHOLESALE PRICE BY JOINING ONE OF OUR FIVE CLUBS

WHEN we sell 100 pianos to one dealer in one year we expect to sell them wholesale; he in turn sells to individual buyers, one piano to each, adding his profit in each case. Now, we purpose to sell 500 pianos to 500 individual purchasers in the following manner:—

There are Five Clubs of 100 pianos each, namely, Club "A," "B," "C," "D," and "E." Our reason for dividing the Club into five distinct classes is that in this way you are not compelled to buy just one particular piano, but you can buy any priced piano you wish by joining any one of the Five Clubs.

- Club "A" is a \$575 Piano — the Club Price is \$448 — you save \$127.
- Club "B" is a \$450 Piano — the Club Price is \$337 — you save \$113.
- Club "C" is a \$400 Piano — the Club Price is \$322 — you save \$78.
- Club "D" is a \$375 Piano — the Club Price is \$298 — you save \$77.
- Club "E" is a \$350 Piano — the Club Price is \$287 — you save \$63.

The prices quoted here are all bona-fide retail prices—prices at which these pianos are sold every day. The reductions are genuine and the saving you effect is equal to the retailers' profit. All of these Clubs ought to be filled in a very short time, and as the membership in each Club is completed, that Club will be closed. In this way we will have sold 500 pianos at regular agent's prices, making to us the same profit as if sold to one dealer, the only difference being that we have divided the payments among 500 people instead of selling to five dealers.

### \$10 Makes You a Member of any one Club.

This amount to be applied as the first, or a part of the first payment, and the balance will be arranged to suit your convenience, either on monthly or quarterly instalments. To secure your place in any of these Clubs you will have to act quickly. Memberships will open December 1st, 1909, and close just as soon as the number of members mentioned is obtained. If there is anything about our Club plan that you do not understand, write to us and we will be pleased to make it plain. If you intend to purchase a piano within the next year or two you cannot afford to let this opportunity pass. It means a big saving to you, and it means a lot of pianos sold for us.

EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS  
EVERY PIANO SOLD ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN

## THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO., LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE PIANOS

Factory Branch: 356 Main Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

### The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C.

Copyright L. C. Page Co. Incorp.

#### LIKES SKATING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. I go to school, and I am in the third grade. We are a mile from school; in summer we walk, and in winter we drive. I like skating very much, and would like to be a good skater.  
JUNE ROSE.  
Sask. (a).

#### Gossip

##### HOGATE'S HORSE OFFERINGS

Attention is called to the advertisement of J. B. Hogate, of Brandon in this issue. Two carloads of the best of Mr. Hogate's many importations have been sent to the West, and those in need of good horses will find it profitable to correspond with him. His Brandon stables are full of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies. They all show good breeding and have desired substance along with quality.

them since you retired from business as a beauty. But mind my orders, dame! keep quiet and you will please me. Good-night, dame!"

"Good-night, your Excellency! Good-night, your Honor!" replied she, flushed with gratified vanity. She left Bigot vowing to herself that he was the finest gentleman and the best judge of a woman in New France! The Sieur Cadet she could not like. He never looked pleasant on a woman, as a gentleman ought to do!

The dame left them to themselves, and went off trippingly in high spirits to her own chamber, where she instantly ran to the mirror to look at her teeth and made faces in the glass like a foolish girl in her teens.

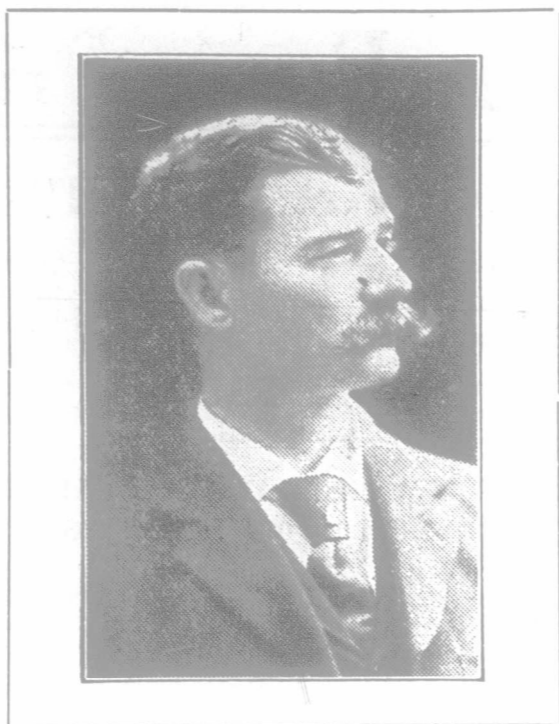
Bigot, out of a feeling of delicacy not usual with him, bade Cadet wait in the anteroom while he went forward to the secret chamber of Caroline. "The sudden presence of a stranger might alarm her," he said.

He descended the stair and knocked softly at the door, calling in a low tone, "Caroline! Caroline!" No answer came. He wondered at that, for her quick ear used always to catch the first sound of his footsteps while yet afar off.

He knocked louder, and called again her name. Alas! he might have called forever! That voice would never

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## J. B. HOGATE

IMPORTER OF  
CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

I now have my Brandon barn full of the best shipment of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions, and Clydesdale fillies that I have ever imported. The most of the Clydesdales are sired by that great breeding horse "Hiawatha." Stallions range in age from two to four years old. I have no pony Clydes; they are all draft Clydes. I invite all lovers of good horses to call and see them. You will see the best lot you ever saw in Canada. I can sell them so cheap you will wonder how I can buy them and sell them at the price.

For further particulars, write—

**J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man.**

make her heart flutter again or her eyes brighten at his footstep, that sounded sweeter than any music as she waited and watched for him, always ready to meet him at the door.

Bigot anticipated something wrong, and with a hasty hand pushed open the door of the secret chamber and went in. A blaze of light filled his eyes. A white form lay upon the floor. He saw it and he saw nothing else! She lay there with her unclosed eyes looking as the dead only look at the living. One hand was pressed to her bosom, the other was stretched out, holding the broken stem and a few green leaves of the fatal bouquet which La Corri-reau had not wholly plucked from her grasp.

Bigot stood for a moment stricken dumb and transfixed with horror, then sprang forward and knelt over her with a cry of agony. He thought she might have fallen in a swoon. He touched her pale forehead, her lips, her hands. He felt her heart, it did not beat; he lifted her head to his bosom, it fell like the flower of a lily broken on its stem, and he knew she was dead. He saw the red streaks of blood on her snowy robe, and he knew she was murdered.

A long cry like the wail of a man in torture burst from him. It woke more than one sleeper in the distant chambers of the Chateau, making them start upon their pillows to listen for another cry, but none came. Bigot was a man of iron; he retained self possession enough to recollect the danger of rousing the house.

He smothered his cries in suffocating sobs, but they reached the ear of Cadet, who, foreboding some terrible catastrophe, rushed into the room where the secret door stood open. The light glared up the stair. He ran down and saw the Intendant on his knees, holding in his arms the half raised form of a woman which he kissed and called by name like a man distraught with grief and despair.

Cadet's coarse and immovable nature stood him in good stead at this moment. He saw at a glance what had happened. The girl they had come to bear away was dead! How? He knew not;

but the Intendant must not be suffered to make an alarm. There was danger of discovery on all sides now, and the necessity of concealment was a thousand times greater than ever. There was no time to question, but instant help was needed. In amaze at the spectacle before him, Cadet instantly flew to the assistance of the Intendant.

He approached Bigot without speaking a word, although his great eyes expressed a look of sympathy never seen there before. He disengaged the dead form of Caroline tenderly from the embrace of Bigot, and laid it gently upon the floor, and lifting Bigot up in his stout arms, whispered hoarsely in his ear, "Keep still, Bigot! keep still! not one word! make no alarm! This is a dreadful business, but we must go to another room to consider calmly, calmly, mind, what it means and what is to be done."

"Oh, Cadet! Cadet!" moaned the Intendant, still resting on his shoulder, "she is dead! dead! when I just wanted her to live! I have been hard with women, but if there was one I loved it was she who lies dead before me! Who, who has done this bloody deed to me?"

"Who has done it to her, you mean! You are not killed yet, old friend, but will live to revenge this horrid business!" answered Cadet with rough sympathy.

"I would give my life to restore hers!" replied Bigot despairingly. "Oh, Cadet, you never knew what was in my heart about this girl, and how I had resolved to make her reparation for the evil I had done her!"

"Well, I can guess what was in your heart, Bigot. Come, old friend, you are getting more calm, you can walk now. Let us go upstairs to consider what is to be done about it. Damn the women! They are man's torment whether alive or dead!"

Bigot was too much absorbed in his own tumultuous feelings to notice Cadet's remark. He allowed himself to be led without resistance to another room, out of sight of the murdered girl, in whose presence Cadet knew calm council was impossible.

Cadet seated Bigot on a couch and sitting beside him, bade him be a man and not a fool. He tried to rouse Bigot by irritating him, thinking, in his coarse way, that that was better than to be maudlin over him, as he considered it, with vain expressions of sympathy.

"I would not give way so," said he, "for all the women in and out of Paradise! and you are a man, Bigot! Remember you have brought me here, and you have to take me safely back again, out of this den of murder."

"Yes, Cadet," replied Bigot, rousing himself up at the sharp tone of his friend. "I must think of your safety; I care little for my own at this moment. Think for me."

"Well, then, I will think for you, and I think this, Bigot, that if the Governor finds out this assassination, done in your house, and that you and I have been here at this hour of night with the murdered girl, by God! he will say we have alone done it, and the world will believe it! So rouse up, I for one do not want to be taxed with the murder of a woman, and still less to be hung innocently for the death of one. I would not risk my little finger for all the women alive, let alone my neck for a dead one!"

The suggestion was like a sharp probe in his flesh. It touched Bigot to the quick. He started up on his feet. "You are right, Cadet, it only wants that accusation to make me go mad! But my head is not my own

yet! I can think of nothing but her lying there, dead in her loveliness and in her love! Tell me what to do and I will do it."

"Ah, now you talk reasonably. Now you are coming to yourself, Bigot. We came to remove her alive from here, did we not? We must now remove her dead. She cannot remain where she is at the risk of certain discovery tomorrow."

"No, the secret chamber would not hide such a secret as that," replied Bigot, recovering his self-possession. "But how to remove her? We cannot carry her forth without discovery." Bigot's practical intellect was waking up to the danger of leaving the murdered girl in the Chateau.

Cadet rose and paced the room with rapid strides, rubbing his forehead, and twitching his moustache violently. "I will tell you what we have got to do, Bigot! Par Dieu! we must bury her where she is, down there in the vaulted chamber."

"What, bury her?" Bigot looked at him with intense surprise.

"Yes, we must bury her in that very chamber, Bigot. We must cover up somebody's damnable work to avert suspicion from ourselves! A pretty task for you and me, Bigot! Par Dieu! I could laugh like a horse, if I were not afraid of being overheard."

"But who is to dig a grave for her? surely not you or I," replied Bigot with a look of dismay.

"Yes, gentlemen as we are, you and I

# H.B.K.

BRAND

## MITTS AND GLOVES

Would not be so popular if they were not right.

Your money is always ready to be returned, if you are not absolutely satisfied.

On sale at all first class stores.

MAKERS

### The HUDSON BAY KNITTING Co.

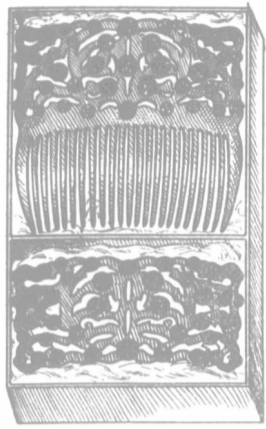
MONTREAL



# A Merry Christmas To All

Not much time left in which to buy that gift — Better order to-day. Below are a few Christmas selections at unbeaten prices. If what you want is not mentioned here, just send us your order stating what you wish and leave it to the selection of our experts. No order too large and none too small for our careful and prompt attention.

"SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK."



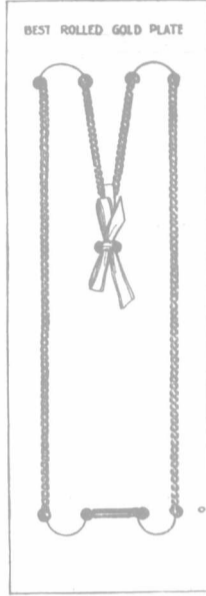
F. 96.— Jet Comb Set, exactly like cut with Back Comb and Barrette to match. This set is made of extra heavy stock, hand carved, open work, design elegantly studded with assorted signs of jet, beautifully finished with rounded teeth, and highly polished. Each set put up in a nice box suitable for Christmas gift. Price ..... 50c



H. 231.— Smart white net and lace Jabot, with cord frill, silk bow in all colors, sky, pink, mauve, rose. Neatly boxed. (Very Special Value.) Price ..... 50c



N. 300.— 4711 Soap, heliotrope, Parma violet and Turkish rose, in a neat box with elaborate design. A high grade soap for nursery use. 3 in a box. Special ..... 45c.



M. 20.— Solid rolled gold Necklace, neat design, bright gold finish, guaranteed not to tarnish, spring fastener, as cut. Price ..... 69c.



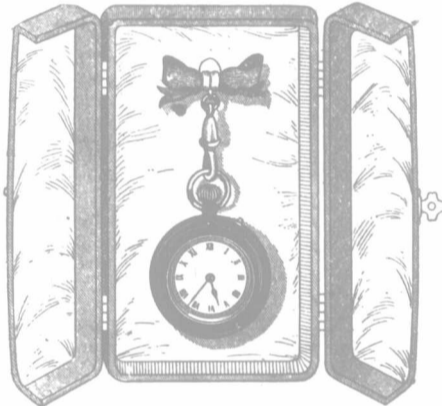
B. 8.— Blouse Length of 3 1/4 yards of new all wool French Delaine, Challies and silk embroidered Flannels, in a complete range of floral, stripe and Paisley patterns. Assorted in cream ground and dark colorings, suitable for ladies' Blouses and Kimonos.— Neatly packed in a fancy box, tied with silk ribbon and sent with a beautiful Xmas Greeting Card. Price .... \$1.75



M. 9.— Opera Glasses, collapsible, for vest pocket, very neat and compact, powerful lens, nicely enamelled fittings. Price ..... 69c.



N. 305.— Shaving Set, consisting of nickel Stand with Mug, Brush and Mirror. A handsome Christmas gift. Price ..... 79c.



M. 17.— Ladies' open face black oxidized gun metal Watch— stem wind and set, with chatelaine attachment in oxidized black and gilt, with gilt swivel, guaranteed excellent time-keeper, and has the appearance of a more costly watch. Complete in a leatherette satin lined case. Just the correct size for a leather wristlet. Price ..... \$2.25



M. 34.— Brilliant Brooch, very artistic design, three small amethysts in centre, as illustrated. Price ..... 90c.



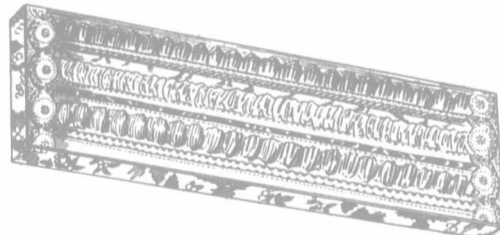
M. 7.— Tobacco Jar, in oak, with nickel top, rim, hoops and inscription, porcelain lined, 3 1/2 in. high, 3 in. diameter. Very Special. Price ..... 39c.



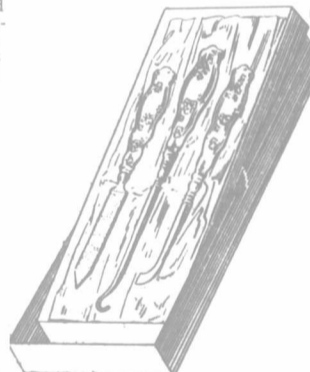
M. 26.— Sterling Silver Brooch, 1 1/4 x 1 inch, white and blue enamel, mistletoe centre. Price ..... \$1.00



H. 381.— Smart stock collar, made of Valenciennes lace and taffeta silk with muslin frilling. Colors, white, sky and pink. Price ..... 23c



H. 393.— Very special line of fancy Frills (six in a box, assorted), 3 corded or silk, three net and chiffon. Boxed in all white or assorted white and colors. Price per box ..... 25c.



M. 6.— Three-piece Manicure Set, consisting of Nail File, Cuticle Knife and Button Hook, sterling silver handles. Price ..... \$1.75



L74.— Handsome burnt leather Whisk Holder, heart shaped, with an Indian head burnt on; trimmed with leather bows and fitted with broom of good quality, handle covered with fringed leather. Price ..... 25c.



J. 19.— One of the most suitable gifts of the season is our combination of Skates and Boots. The Skates are made from a highly polished hard tempered steel, and are strongly re-enforced at all the weak points, making a good serviceable skate for either sport or pleasure.

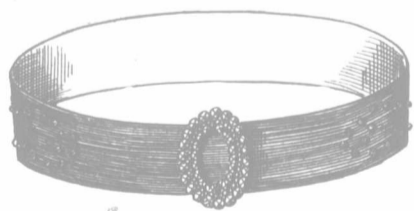
The boots are made from the best selected pebble leather in a hockey pattern, specially designed for skating. The ladies' and girls' are lined throughout with a warm flannel lining. The men's and boys' are unlined.

NOTE — Being unable to exchange these goods when the skates are attached to the boots, we are sending them separate this season and enclosing the screws. On finding the boots a satisfactory fit, it is easy matter to screw on the skates.

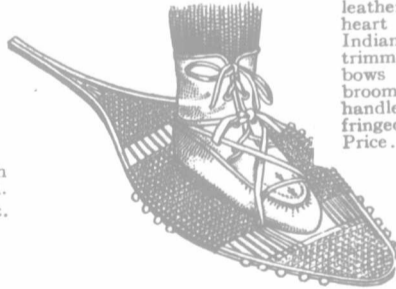
PRICES	
Men's sizes 6 to 9	\$2.79
Boy's sizes 1 to 5	\$2.39
Lady's sizes 2 1/2 to 7	\$2.49
Misses' sizes 11 to 2	\$2.39
Youth's sizes 11 to 13	\$2.29



F. 57.— Stylish Rosette Bow, made of any two color ribbon combined in either silk, Duchess or Dresden, with Bow Maker complete. Price each ..... 25c.



H. 391.— Cut steel elastic Belt, elaborately studded with steel nail heads, silk elastic, 2 1/4 inches wide. Neatly boxed. Price ..... 95c.



J. 22.— The Snowshoes are made with good solid hardwood frames, and finished with red wool tassels, only the very best gut is used, and is strongly woven, making the most satisfactory Snowshoe on the market. The Moccassins are made from the best selected deerskin, and are all hand sewn, perfectly free from welts and seams. "Order two sizes larger than the boots which you wear."

PRICES	
Men's sizes 7 to 11	\$3.69
Ladies' sizes 3 to 7	\$2.89
Boy's sizes 3 to 6	\$2.39
Girls' sizes 11 to 2	\$2.45
Children's sizes 6 to 11	\$2.10

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LIMITED,

Dept. F. A. W. Montreal, Can.








### Here's another harvest that you should reap

**It's the abundant Victor harvest of real and lasting pleasure.** No doubt most of your crops are gathered in now, and you are looking forward to weeks of ease and enjoyment, when the crisp weather and long evenings give you ample time for rest and recreation indoors. Why not invest a little of what you've laid by in a Victor, and have a continual harvest of fun, brightness and pleasure all through the winter? You simply can't realize what joy and happiness the Victor will bring to you until you hear it sing and play.

**The Victor harvest never ends**

It doesn't depend on seasons nor on the weather. When the winds are blowing cold and the frost and snow come, nothing is so cosy and comfortable as to sit around the stove while the Victor brings bands and singers and minstrels to you with their rousing marches, beautiful songs and funny stories.

When the hot summer-time comes, and you quit work at night all tired and worn-out, the Victor will help to rest and refresh you, and make the next day's work easier. It is really wonderful what a soothing effect the Victor gives. There is no noisy imitation of voice or instrument to get on your nerves. You hear the real, true, life-like tones of the singer or musician.

And just think of the pleasure of hearing the Victor on rainy days! Put on records by Pryor's Band or listen to jovial songs, and you'll be glad the rain has kept you indoors.

And what about the harvest of pleasure you can give your friends! With a Victor, what added hours of enjoyment they will spend with you.

All this harvest of good times is yours—if you own a Victor.

**The Victor's a jolly companion**

It's always ready to talk or sing or play for you. Never tired! Never grouchy! Never out-of-sorts! It always has something new—new songs, new stories, new jokes, new singers, new entertainers.

No matter what kind of entertainment you like best, you get it at its best through the Victor. Stirring strains of bands and orchestras; beautiful sacred music; the dear old songs of heart and home; the liveliest dance music; solos and duets on your favorite instruments; the latest song hits; minstrel shows; the funniest comic selections; dialogues and recitations of the day; the classic symphonies of great composers; the magnificent voices of greatest operatic stars; or whatever else you want, played by the world's best talent, and reproduced as only the Victor can reproduce it. You certainly ought to own this marvelous instrument.

**What a happy and contented family!**

Look at the picture! Wouldn't you like to be in this family circle? The picture is real. Thousands of families all over the country just like this one are to-night being entertained by the Victor, and are having the time of their lives.

Here's an instrument that plays so many other instruments and sings so many voices that it seems always new, and it can't help but please every member of the family. Just think what a wealth of happiness and contentment is in store for you when you get your Victor! And at such little cost!

**If you want you can get a Victor on easy terms**

Maybe you prefer to buy yours that way. If you do there's a Victor dealer near you who will sell you any Victor you want to buy, and let you pay for it a part at a time. You'll hardly miss the money, and you'll be having all the great Victor pleasure in the meantime.

Write to us, and we'll tell you who sells the Victor near you. Then you can go to him, hear the Victor and the records before you buy, and in that way get just what you want. How much more sensible than to send your money away off to strangers!

Be sure to cut out this coupon and send for the handsome free Victor catalogues. They describe each style Victor, give a complete list of all the 3000 Victor Records, and show pictures of the famous singers and musicians who make Victor Records. Send this coupon to-night.

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 Sold in U.S.A. by Victor Talking Machine Co.

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**Berliner Gramophone Co. Limited, Montreal**

Please send me Victor catalogue free and full information about the easy payment plan.

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Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING  
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must do it, Bigot. Zounds! I learned to dig and delve when I was a stripling at Charlebourg, and in the trenches at Louisbourg, and I have not yet forgotten the knack of it! But where to get spades, Bigot; you are master here and ought to know.

"I, how should I know? It is terrible, Cadet, to bury her as if we had murdered her! Is their no other way?"

"None. We are in a cahot, and must get our cariole out of it as best we can! I see plainly we two shall be taxed with this murder, Bigot, if we let it be discovered! Besides, utter ruin awaits you from La Pompadour if she finds out you ever had this girl at Beaumanoir in keeping. Come! time for parley is past; where shall we find spades? We must work, Bigot."

A sudden thought lighted up the eyes of the Intendant, who saw the force of Cadet's suggestion, strange and repulsive as it was. "I think I know," said he; "the gardeners keep their tools in the old tower, and we can get there by the secret passage and return."

"Bravo!" exclaimed Cadet, encouragingly, "come, show the way, and we will get the tools in a trice! I always heard there was a private way underground to the old tower. It never stood its master in better stead than now; perhaps never worse if it has let in the murderer of this poor girl of yours."

Bigot rose up very faint and weak; Cadet took his arm to support him, and bidding him be firm and not give way again at sight of her dead body, led him back to the chamber of death. "Let us first look around a moment," said he, "to find, if possible, some trace of the hellish assassins."

The lamps burned brightly, shedding a glare of light over every object in the secret chamber.

**ENDERBY, B. C.**

The River City of  
 The Okanagan

**Fruit Lands, Farm Lands**  
 Prices Reasonable

**JAMES MOWAT**  
 Financial and Ins. Agt. Real Estate

**TREES & SHRUBS**

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

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

**E.D. SMITH, WINONA**

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 The Great Trader of the West

**LEASING OF LANDS**

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

Cadet looked narrowly round, but found little trace of the murderers. The drawers of the escritoire stood open with their contents in great disorder, a circumstance which at once suggested robbers. Cadet pointed it out to Bigot with the question:

"Kept she any money Bigot?"

"None that I know of. She asked for none, poor girl! I gave her none, though I would have given her the King's treasury had she wished for it."

"But she might have had money when she came, Bigot," continued Cadet, not doubting but robbery had been the motive for the murder.

"It may be, I never questioned her," replied Bigot; "she never spoke of money; alas! all the money in the world was as dross in her estimation. Other things than money occupied her pure thoughts."

"Well, it looks like robbers: they have ransacked the drawers and carried off all she had, were it much or little," remarked Cadet, still continuing his search.

"But why kill her? Oh, Cadet, why kill the gentle girl, who would have given every jewel in her possession for the bare asking?"

"Nay, I cannot guess," said Cadet. "It looks like robbers, but the mystery is beyond my wit to explain. 'What are you doing, Bigot?'"

Bigot had knelt down by the side of Caroline; he lifted her hand first to his lips, then towards Cadet, to show him the stalk of a rose from which the flower had been broken, and which she held with a grip so hard that it could not be loosened from her dead fingers.

The two men looked long and earnestly at it, but failed to make a conjecture even why the flower had been plucked from that broken stalk and carried away, for it was not to be seen in the room.

The fragment of a letter lay under a chair. It was a part of that which La Corriveau had torn up and missed to gather up again with the rest. Cadet picked it up and thrust it into his pocket.

The blood streaks upon her white robe and the visible stabs of a fine poniard rivited their attention. That that was the cause of her death they doubted not, but the mute eloquence of her wounds spoke only to the heart. It gave no explanation to the intellect. The whole tragedy seemed wrapped in inexplicable mystery.

"They have covered their tracks up well!" remarked Cadet. "Hey! but what have we here?" Bigot started up at the exclamation. The door of the secret passage stood open. La Corriveau had not closed it after her when making her escape. "Here is where the assassins have found entrance and exit! Egad! More people know the secret of your Chateau than you think, Bigot!"

They sprang forward, and each seizing a lamp, the two men rushed into the narrow passage. It was dark and still as the catacombs. No trace of anything to the purpose could they perceive in the vaulted subterranean way to the turret.

They speedily came to the other end; the secret door there stood open also. They ascended the stairs in the tower, but could see no trace of the murderers. "It is useless to search further for them at this time," remarked Cadet; "perhaps not safe at any time, but I would give my best horse to lay hands on the assassins at this moment!"

Gardeners' tools lay around the room. "Here," exclaimed Cadet, "is what is equally germane to the matter, and we have no time to lose."

He seized a couple of spades and a bar of iron, and bidding Bigot go before him with the lights, they returned to the chamber of death.

"Now for work! This sad business must be done well, and done quickly!" exclaimed Cadet. "You shall see that I have not forgotten how to dig, Bigot!"

Cadet threw off his coat and setting to work, pulled up the thick carpet from one side of the chamber. The floor was covered with broad, smooth flags, one of which he attacked with the iron bar, raised the flagstone and turned it over; another easily followed, and very soon a space in the dry brown earth was exposed, large enough to make a grave.



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Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

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Bigot looked at him in a sort of dream. "I cannot do it, Cadet! I cannot dig her grave!" and he threw down the spade which he had taken feebly in his hand.

"No matter, Bigot! I will do it! Indeed, you would only be in my way. Sit down while I dig, old friend. Par Dieu! this is nice work for the Commissary General of New France, with the Royal Intendant overseeing him!"

Bigot sat down and looked forlornly on while Cadet with the arms of a Hercules dug and dug, throwing out the earth without stopping for the space of a quarter of an hour, until he had made a grave large and deep enough to contain the body of the hapless girl.

"That will do!" cried he, leaping out of the pit. "Our funeral arrangements must be of the briefest, Bigot! So come and help me to shroud this poor girl."

Cadet found a sheet of linen and some fine blankets upon a couch in the secret chamber. He spread them out upon the floor, and motioned to Bigot without speaking. The two men lifted Caroline tenderly and reverently upon the sheet. They gazed at her for a minute in solemn silence, before shrouding her fair face and slender form in their last winding-sheet. Bigot was overpowered with his feelings, yet strove to master them, as he gulped down the rising in his throat which at times almost strangled him.

Cadet, eager to get his painful task over, took from the slender finger of Caroline a ring, a love-gift of Bigot, and from her neck a golden locket containing his portrait and a lock of his hair. A rosary hung at her waist; this Cadet also detached, as a precious relic to be given to the Intendant by and by. There was one thread of silk woven into the coarse hempen nature of Cadet.

Bigot stooped down and gave her pale lips and eyes, which he had tenderly closed, a last despairing kiss, before veiling her face with the winding sheet as she lay, white as a snow-drift, and as cold. They wrapped her softly in the blankets, and without a word spoken, lowered the still, lissom body into its rude grave.

The awful silence was only broken by the spasmodic sobs of Bigot as he leaned over the grave to look his last upon the form of the fair girl whom he had betrayed and brought to this untimely end. "Mea culpa! Mea maxima culpa!" said he, beating his breast. "Oh, Cadet, we are burying her like a dog! I cannot, I cannot do it!"

The Intendant's feelings overcame him again, and he rushed from the chamber, while Cadet, glad of his absence for a few moments, hastily filled up the grave and, replacing with much care the stone slabs over it, swept the debris into the passage and spread the carpet again smoothly over the floor. Every trace of the dreadful deed was obliterated in the chamber of the murderer.

Cadet, acutely thinking of everything at this supreme moment, would leave no ground of suspicion for Dame Tremblay when she came in the morning to visit the chamber. She should think that her lady had gone away with her master as mysteriously as she had come, and no further inquiry would be made after her. In this Cadet was right.

It was necessary for Cadet and Bigot now to depart by the secret passage to the tower. The deep-toned bell of the chateau struck three.

"We must now be gone, Bigot, and instantly," exclaimed Cadet. "Our night work is done! Let us see what day will bring forth! You must see to it to-morrow, Bigot, that no man or woman alive ever again enter this accursed chamber of death!"

Cadet fastened the secret door of the stair, gathering up his spades and bar of iron, left the chamber with Bigot, who was passive as a child in his hands. The Intendant turned round and gave one last sorrowful look at the now darkened room as they left it. Cadet and he made their way back to the tower. They sallied out into the open air, which blew fresh and reviving upon their fevered faces after escaping from the stifling atmosphere below.

(Continued on page 1663.)



### Stay Inside while You are Outside.

With the Dysthe Face Protector you can look into the snow storm as through a window.

You need not freeze your face any more, get blinded, lose your bearing, and wander around in the blizzard like you did last time.

It is made of Flannel, Fur and Pyralin, and can be folded up and put inside the headgear, or in the pocket.

Ask your merchant for it, and if he doesn't keep it, inclose \$1.00, in postal note, and send direct to the manufacturer.

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MAN.

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BRAND

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Every Button is sewed on by hand--- Can't come off.

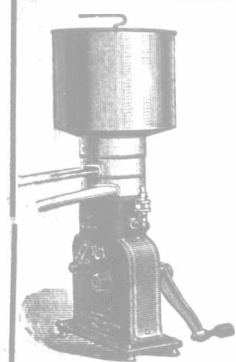
Every Button Hole is Bar Tacked--- Can't Break. Every Seam is Double Stitched---Can't Rip. Every Gusset is Re-inforced---Can't Tear.

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MONTREAL



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# H.B.K.

BRAND

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ON SALE IN ALL  
FIRST CLASS STORES

MAKERS

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MONTREAL

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

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

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Manitoba fancy fresh made bricks	32 to	36
Eastern, in boxes	29	
Manitoba, in boxes	27½	
Dairy Butter—		
Dairy, tubs, according to grade	15 to	18
Cheese—		
Manitoba	12½	
Eastern	13½	
Eggs—		
Manitoba fresh gathered and candled, doz.	32	
Guaranteed, new laid, per doz.	40	
Ont. storage, per doz.	30	

Poultry, Live Weights—		
(f.o.b. Winnipeg)		
Turkeys, per lb.	11 to	15
Spring chickens, per lb.	11 to	12
Boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to	9
Young ducks, per lb.	10 to	11
Geese, per lb.	9	

Dressed Carcasses—		
Steers and heifers (abattoir killed)	6½ to	7
Hind quarters	8½	
Fore quarters	5½	
Dressed mutton	11½	
Dressed lamb	14	
Dressed hogs	11½	
Dressed veal	8	
Cured meats (smoked)		
Hams (medium)	17½ to	17½
Hams (large)	17	
Breakfast bacon (backs)	22	
Breakfast bacon (bellies)	19	
Hides—		
(Delivered at Winnipeg.)		
County cured hides, f.o.b. Winnipeg	10 to	11
Frozen hides	10	
No. 1 tallow	5½	
No. 2 tallow	4½	
Sheepskins	30 to	75
Seneca root	40 to	45

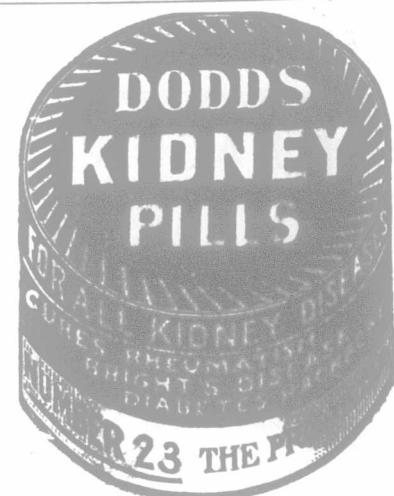
Coarse Grains and Feed—		
Millfeed, net, per ton—		
Bran	18 00	
Shorts	20 00	
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley, per ton in sacks	22 00	
Oats	25 00	
Barley and oats	24 00	
Hay, track Winnipeg	8 00 to	9 60
Timothy	11 00 to	12 00

Potatoes —		
Potatoes, per bushel	50 to	55
Dried Vegetables —		
Cal. cauliflower, per crt.	4 00 to	4 50
Cabbage, per cwt.	1 00	
Native Celery	30 to	60
Native carrots, per 100 lbs.	1 00	
Native beets, per 100 lbs.	75	
Native turnips, per bus.	40	
Dry onions, per 100 lbs.	2 00 to	2 25
Pumpkins, per lb.	2	
Hubbard squash, per lb.	2	
Citrons, per lb.	2	

Vegetable marrow, per doz.	90
Fresh Green Vegetables —	
Cal. Cucumbers, per doz.	2 00
Cal. headed lettuce, per doz. head	1 25
Native lettuce, per doz.	40
Native onions, per doz.	40
Native Radishes, per doz.	40
Parsley and mint, per doz.	40
Leeks, per doz.	50
Salsify, per lb.	8
Sweet potatoes, per bbl.	5 50
Herbs, per doz.	35
Tomatoes, Cal., per crt. of 4 baskets	3 50

FRESH FRUIT	
Apples, per barrel —	
No. 1 Spies	5 50
No. 2 Spies	4 00 to 4 50
Kings	5 00
Baldwins	4 00 to 4 50
Wagners	4 00
Russets	3 50 to 4 00
Greenings	3 50 to 4 00
Apples, per box	1 40 to 1 80
Cranberries, per bbl.	9 50 to 11 00
Oranges, new Cal. Navels, per box	4 50
Lemons, per box	7 00
Bananas, per bunch	3 25 to 3 50

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



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EGGS, BUTTER,  
POULTRY, VEAL,  
DRESSED HOGS  
Highest market prices paid and prompt returns made. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
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in the glorious Lake... Columbia, for \$10... without interest, for... everal hundred dol... without irrigation... winters, cool sum... hunting, boating... to-day. Whatshan... 9, Box 1, Nelson,

ED SHEEP DOGS, or sale. Bred from... ng parents. Prices... en, 544 Aikins St.,

r... 90... les... z. 2 00... r... 1 25... 40... 40... oz. 40... loz. 40... 50... 8... l. 5 50... 35... t... 3 50

... 5 50... 4 00 to 4 50... 5 00... 4 00 to 4 50... 4 00... 3 50 to 4 00... 3 50 to 4 00... 1 40 to 80... 9 50 to 11 00... vels... 4 50... 7 00... 3 25 to 3 50

RED We want a reliable man with rig, or capable of handling on salary or commission—\$2500... ment, introducing and adver... cument, putting up bill... s to merchants and consumers... out your work for you. A good... son, permanent, or for fall and... fg. Co., London, Ont.

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NT YOUR BUTTER, VEAL, ED HOGS... ket prices paid and... s made. Satis... teed.

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Baby's Own Soap has the natural color and fresh fragrance of the vegetable oils from which it is made. It does not contain a particle of colouring matter or of "chemical process" perfumes. That is why "Baby's Own" should be used exclusively in the home.

Baby's Own Soap

"Best for baby—best for you" ALBERT SOAPS, LTD., MFRS., MONTREAL.



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DISTRIBUTED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Application for Trees for planting in 1911 will be received until MARCH 1st, 1910.

For further particulars apply to NORMAN M. ROSS Chief, Tree Planting Division Indian Head, Sask

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LOWER ARROW LAKE, B. C.

Rich soil, delightful climate, irrigation unnecessary, easy terms.

For particulars apply

LAKESIDE ORCHARD CO. Renata B. C.

Teacher—"Freddy, you may go to the principal's room, and see if he is in, and then come and tell me."

Freddy (on his return) — "He ain't there."

Teacher (severely) "He ain't there!" Freddy (correcting himself)—"He is went out."



The Indians used to snare snow-shoe rabbits with a bit of soft wire and a few whitewood twigs for bait, but they have found that it is productive of more rabbits to use a gun loaded with Dominion Ammunition. The new Dominion System of inspection proves every cartridge or shot shell perfect. Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Dominion IMPROVED & PROVED Ammunition

THE GOLDEN DOG (Continued from page 1659.)

They proceeded at once towards their horses and mounted them, but Bigot felt deadly faint and halted under a tree while Cadet rode back to the porter's lodge and roused up old Marcelle to give him some brandy, if he had any. "as of course he had," said Cadet. "Brandy was a gate-porter's inside livery, the lining of his laced coat which he always wore." Cadet assumed a levity which he did not really feel.

Marcele fortunately could oblige the Sieur Cadet. "He did line his livery a little, but lightly, as his Honor would see!" said he, bringing out a bottle of cognac and a drinking-cup.

"It is to keep us from catching cold!" continued Cadet in his peculiar way. "Is it good?" He placed the bottle to his lips and tasted it.

Marcele assured him it was good as gold.

"Right!" said Cadet, throwing Marcelle a louis d'or. "I will take the bottle to the Intendant to keep him from catching cold, too! Mind, Marcelle, you keep your tongue still, or else—!" Cadet held up his whip, and bidding the porter "good-night!" rejoined Bigot.

Cadet had a crafty design in this proceeding. He wanted not to tell Marcelle that a lady was accompanying them; also not to let him perceive that they left Beaumanoir without one. He feared that the old porter and Dame Tremblay might possibly compare notes together, and the housekeeper discover that Caroline had not left Beaumanoir with the Intendant.

Bigot sat faint and listless in his saddle when Cadet poured out a large cupful of brandy and offered it to him. He drank it eagerly. Cadet then filled and gulped down a large cupful himself, then gave another to the Intendant, and poured another and another for himself until, he said, he "began to feel warm and comfortable, and got the damnable taste of grave-digging out of his mouth!"

The heavy draught which Cadet forced the Intendant to take relieved him somewhat, but he groaned inwardly and would not speak. Cadet respected his mood, only bidding him ride fast. They spurred their horses, and rode swiftly, unobserved by anyone, until they entered the gates of the Palace of the Intendant.

The arrival of the Intendant or the Sieur Cadet at the Palace at an untimely hour of the night excited no remark whatever, for it was the rule, rather than the exception with them both.

Dame Tremblay was not surprised next morning to find the chamber empty and the lady gone.

She shook her head sadly. "He is a wild gallant, is my master! No wilder ever came to Lake Beauport when I was the Charming Josephine and all the world ran after me. But I can keep a secret, and I will! This secret I must keep at any rate, by the Intendant's order, and I would rather die than be railed at by that fierce Sieur Cadet! I will keep the Intendant's secret safe as my teeth, which he praised so handsomely and so justly!"

The fact that Caroline never returned to the Chateau, and that the search for her was so long and so vainly carried on by La Corne St. Luc and the Baron de St. Castin, caused the Dame to suspect at last that some foul play had been perpetrated, but she dared not speak openly.

The old woman's suspicions grew with age into certainties, when at last she chanced to talk with her old fellow servant, Marcelle, the gatekeeper, and learned from him that Bigot and Cadet had left the Chateau alone on that fatal night. Dame Tremblay was more perplexed than ever. She talked, she knew not what, but her talk passed into the traditions of the habitants.

It became the popular belief that a beautiful woman, the mistress of the powerful Intendant Bigot, had been murdered and buried in the Chateau of Beaumanoir.

(To be continued next week.)

A Christmas Suggestion

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

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

Get the Savings Habit

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

A postal will bring it, places you under no obligation. You will thank us for it.

Western Farmers Elevator and Milling Co. Ltd. Box 1839, Lethbridge, Alta., Canada.

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Get a CLARK HEATER

for your wagon, sleigh or auto. Clark Heaters will not bend or break. They yield a strong, comforting heat from 12 to 16 hours with no attention. No smoke, smell or flame. B5 warm and cozy on every trip. You can buy one from your dealer as low as \$1.20. Get one or write for complete catalogue.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 610 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO

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

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

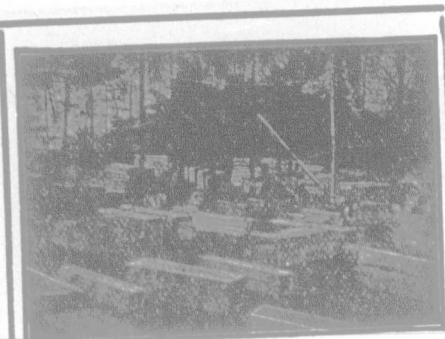
- No. 1.—Cor. Cook and Fairfield Road, on car line, double corner 120 x 120; half cash \$3100
No. 2.—Twenty-five lots (en bloc), five minutes from Cook St., car line one block from New City Park, new \$60,000 school and athletic grounds; size of lots 50 x 100, only \$8750 for the block. Lots in adjoining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

These are just a few of our offerings. We invite correspondence. We make a speciality of buying and selling for clients at a distance.

BOND & CLARK Victoria, British Columbia

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate





Packing trees at Pelham's Nursery for Western Trade.

### Reliable Agents Wanted

NOW to sell for **SPRING** Delivery—Fruit Trees, Forest Seedlings, Berry Bushes, Flowering Shrubs—Good Pay Weekly. Outfit Free, Exclusive Territory.

#### 600 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION

We grow exclusively for our Western trade varieties we guarantee hardy and recommended by Indian Head and Brandon Experimental farms.

We supply large and well developed trees and plants which will withstand severe cold.

Write for terms. State whether you can work whole or part time. Address Promotion Dept.,

### PELHAM NURSERY CO.

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## Muddled Brains

result from an overloaded stomach, sluggish liver, inactive bowels, or impure blood. Clear thinking follows the use of

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

## STAMMERING

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE**  
Berlin, Ont., Can.

## GOSSIP

### SUCCESSFUL SHIRE SALE

The sale of imported Shire stallions and fillies, consigned by John Chambers & Sons, of Holdenby, England, held at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Thursday, November 18, drew together a fairly large crowd of representative Shire men from different parts of Ontario, the Northwest, and from the United States. The animals offered were excellent representatives of the breed, some of them really high-class animals, mostly two- and three-year-olds, and, while the bidding was not as brisk as it probably should have been, the interest displayed by those present indicated that the large English drafters have very many admirers in Canada. Twenty-one fillies, including some yearlings, were sold for a total of \$4,950, an all-round average of \$235.70, which, all things considered, was fairly satisfactory. Part of these went to the United States. Two stallions, both of them two-year-olds, were sold for \$620 and \$425, respectively.

### CANADIAN HEREFORD HERDBOOK

A copy of Volume 5, of the Canadian Hereford Herdbook, just issued from the press, containing the pedigrees of bulls from 5,620 to 7,907, and of cows from 5,619 to 7,904, has been received from the office of the National Live-stock Records. Besides pedigrees, the volume contains the constitution, minutes of meetings, lists of breeders and owners, and also of members of the Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association will be held in the Wellington Hotel, Guelph, on Wednesday, December 8th, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing President and other officers, and the transaction of general business.

### FOREIGN EXPERIENCE WITH CARBOLIC FOR ABORTION

A cattle dealer in South Africa, writing to The Farmer and Stock-breeder (British), gives his experience, chiefly in England, with carbolic acid as a preventive of abortion. He writes as follows:

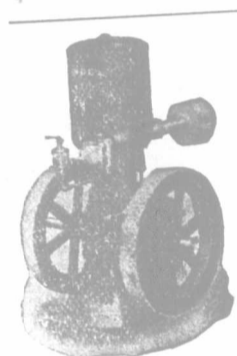
Fifteen years ago I was farming in the Eastern counties of England. I kept about twenty cows for dairy purposes. I got the abortion amongst them, and for two years I never reared a single calf. Every cow aborted at various stages, and this disaster to a dairy farmer meant ruin. All my good, well-bred dairy cows had to be fattened and sold to the butcher, and after trying various remedies and everything that could be done, I almost decided to give up dairy cows altogether. But Fortune favors the brave. I happened to read an account in some paper about carbolic acid being a preventive of abortion, so decided as a last resource to give it a trial. I had six three-year-old Shorthorn heifers running in an isolated field, and which I fully intended to keep in the field until they calved; but owing to bad weather, I decided to bring them home and put them in my only cowshed and amongst my infected cows. As soon as they were tied up in the cow house I gave them each a ¼ oz. of Calvert's No. 5 carbolic acid, which they, to my surprise, relished very much. I continued this ¼-oz. dose every day for a week. Afterwards I gave ½-oz. doses about once or twice a week. I may add I also treated all my cows to a ¼-oz. dose, and increased the dose. The six heifers all carried their calves to the middle of March and calved fine, healthy, well-grown calves, and not one calved a day before time; and from that date of using the carbolic I never had another case of abortion. My cows all carried their calves up to time. I lived on the farm for eight years after above treatment, and my cattle increased, and abortion had ceased to exist on the farm. Carbolic acid cured or prevented any further abortion in my herd.

I told a veterinarian of my experience, and he simply pooh-poohed it.

## ROBINHOOD FLOUR IS DIFFERENT

### Our Money-Back Guarantee

Give Robin Hood Flour two fair trials. If you are not satisfied with it then, your grocer will give you back your money. What could be fairer? Will you try it?



## "LONDON" GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINES

1½ to 5 Horse-Power.

ARG SO SIMPLE

That a boy or girl can operate them.

CATALOGUE 20 G. SOLE MANUFACTURERS

**SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY Limited**  
LONDON CANADA

## THERE'S NOT A FLAW

In a Pail or Tub made of

## EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Each one is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass without a Hoop or Seam. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S.

Always Everywhere in Canada Ask For EDDY'S MATCHES.

## WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

**MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## HIDES AND RAW FURS

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

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

**The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co. LIMITED**

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172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

Trinidad Lake Asphalt gives Genasco the life that makes it resist the weather and last for years.

## Genasco Ready Roofing

doesn't crack, rot, rust or break. How long do you suppose roofing lasts that's made of—who can tell?

Get Genasco—the roofing you know about. Guaranteed in writing by a thirty-two-million-dollar organization. Mineral and smooth surface. Look for the trade-mark. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

**THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY**

Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.  
PHILA DELPHIA  
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Samples and prices of Genasco Ready Roofing to be had by applying to the  
**J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE CO., LTD.**  
Sole Distributing Agents.  
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**CRANE CO., VANCOUVER, B.C.**

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### Was All Run Down. Weighed 125 Lbs. Now Weighs 185.

Mrs. M. McGann, Debec Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better, so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely young daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble."

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

### SLOCAN PARK

The choicest Fruit Land in the

### KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best. Level as a Prairie Farm. No Rocks or Stones. Water for Irrigation at every lot.

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 reshipment. Only 20 miles from Nelson by rail. On the beautiful Slocan River. Good Fishing and shooting. Title absolute.

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

THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd. NELSON B. C.

### PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont.

and told me it was a coincidence, and that I had got rid of abortion before I treated them to carbolic acid; but when I told him I had two cows abort just a month before the six heifers were put in the cow house, he retorted that climatic conditions had something to do with the case. However, I was quite satisfied as to what had produced the change. I consider carbolic acid a valuable remedy to use where abortion exists or threatens.

### 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.

#### CRIBBING--SALANDERS

1. Colt bites the stall, manger, or any hard thing she can get hold of. When in the field, she bites the fences, etc. What is the cause and cure? Is it from the teeth?

2. Horse is breaking out in front of hock in scruif and cracks.

H. J. S.

Ans.—1. This is a vice. In many cases we cannot give any cause. Probably, in most cases, it is due to having nothing to do; at all events idleness and want of exercise predispose to it. It is called cribbing, and is very hard to check. In some cases it can be checked by daubing the objects she cribs with foul-tasting material, as a solution of aloes. By buckling a strap tightly around the throat (of course, not tight enough to interfere with swallowing), the habit can be checked, and, in a young animal, this may effect a cure in time.

2. This is called salanders, and, on account of the situation, is very hard to cure. Dress three times daily with oxide-of-zinc ointment, to which has been added 20 drops of carbolic acid to the ounce. If possible, give him rest and reduce his grain ration.

#### LUMP JAW

Steer, 2½ years old, has a lump half the size of an egg on his upper jaw, half way between his eye and nostril. Can it be treated, and will it interfere with the meat? R. G. M.

Ans.—This is an actinomycotic tumor (usually called lump jaw). The flesh of an animal with this disease is not considered fit for consumption. The iodide-of-potassium treatment gives better results than any other, and usually effects a cure when resorted to in the early stages of the disease. It consists in giving iodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with 1-dram doses, and increase the dose by ½ dram daily until iodism is produced. The symptoms of this are a loss of desire for food and water, a discharge of fluid from eyes and mouth, and a scruffiness of the skin. When any of these symptoms become well marked, cease giving the drug. If necessary, repeat treatment in two months.

#### TEMPORARY MOLAR TEETH

Please tell me, through your valuable paper, about the casting of a horse's molars. We can see and understand the front nippers. My idea is at three years old they cast the first two grinders in each jaw. At four years old they cast one in each jaw next to these; but the three back ones in each jaw they never cast. Am I right? If not, I have been misinformed. E. B.

Ans.—You are almost exactly right. At from two years and three months to three years of age, the first and second teeth in each row are shed. At from three years and three months

## MEN'S FUR LINED COATS

### \$25.00

We are now overstocked with a large quantity of these Men's Fur-lined Coats. The lining is of the choicest Manchurian Marmot skins, and the collar is made from the very best quality Marmot Otter.

We positively guarantee the coats for five (5) years.

Why must you pay your store-keeper his profits when you have the opportunity of purchasing direct from one of CANADA'S largest Wholesale fur house?

### The Strictly Wholesale Price of this Coat is \$30.00

but in order to clear them out we offer them at \$25.00.

The cloth is of the finest medium weight English imported Beaver.

We will send them to any place in CANADA, allowing the purchaser the full privilege of returning them if unsatisfactory.

### A. J. ALEXANDOR

Wholesale Manufacturing Furrier 504-506 St. Paul St., Montreal

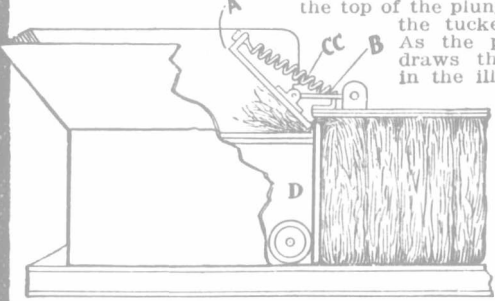
P. S.—We do not issue catalogues. Write us for anything you require.



### Makes the Neatest, Smoothest Bales

Your hay will bring a higher price if pressed into bales by the Dain Pull Power Press, because Joseph Dain's patented tucker makes bales that no other hay press can duplicate. They are smoother, neater, more firmly compressed. The skeleton drawing will give you an idea of the principle of the Dain tucker, and we advise you to study it carefully.

A is the tucker. It is a plate, the width of the bale chamber, with a flange at the top and a lip at the bottom. The tucker is pivoted on B, which is a strong rod attached to the top of the bale chamber. C C are two coil springs. One end is attached to the flange of the tucker, the other to the top of the baling case. D is the plunger that compresses the hay. The bottom of the tucker is a little above the top of the plunger. When the plunger starts, the tucker is straight up and down. As the plunger moves in, the hay draws the tucker inward, as shown in the illustration. When the plunger moves out the coil springs, C C, force the tucker back to its former straight up and down position, and, as it returns back, the lip at the bottom folds the overlap down flat and even without wadding. The completed bale is smooth on both top and bottom.



The Dain does the fastest baling—and without overtaxing either man or beast. It has a wide feed opening. You have lots of time to put in a big charge of hay. The feed table is convenient and the plunger remains still and the feed chamber opens its full length on one-fifth of the circle. The immense leverage, 100 to 1, allows us to use the short nine foot sweep. Thus, in the same time the team travels around the circle more often and more hay is baled than when horses have to complete a wider circle. For greatest convenience in operating, moving and setting, for greatest durability, buy the Dain Pull Power Full Circle All Steel Press. But first send to us for catalog and prices. And do it right away.

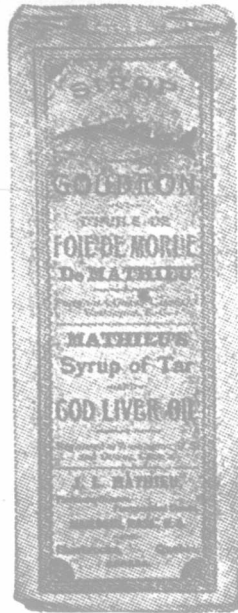
### John Deere Plow Co.,

101 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

# Dain Pull Power Press



## NEGLECTING A COLD IS A FOOL'S REMEDY



Everyone with any judgment or experience knows that a cold is always unpleasant, generally painful and frequently dangerous. The greatest danger is to those who have the least fear—as the cold gets a securer hold before anything is done.

**Mathieu's Syrup**  
OF TAR AND COD LIVER OIL  
is invaluable. It checks the cold, stops the cough and begins a health-building process that makes subsequent colds improbable. Anyone weakened by colds would grow stronger by using MATHIEU'S SYRUP, and a cold cannot withstand its wonderful power as a healer.

The principal danger is in delay. Where fever is present with the cold to reduce the temperature and banish the headache and pains take

### Mathieu's Nervine Powders

They are absolutely harmless and act AT ONCE.

Large bottle 35c.  
Nervine Powders  
25c.  
per box of 18  
From all Dealers

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

## The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000 Total Deposits \$41,327,87  
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,400,997 Total Assets \$56,598,62

### BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

MANITOBA		ALBERTA	
Brandon	Neepawa	Ame, Tapscot P.O.	Mannville
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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES  
and Interest allowed at best Current Rates.

Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers

to four years, the third molar in each row is shed, and replaced by a permanent one. The three back ones in each jaw, as you say, are permanent.

### TROUBLE WITH LINE FENCE

A and B have two quarter-sections of land. A uses his place chiefly for hay and wood. B's place has some working land, balance in prairie and bush. A built his half of line fence. A phoned to B asking him if he would fix his half, which is badly out of repair. Over a week has passed and nothing was done to the fence. Farther he says he is not going to lose time now to fix it, as he is not using it. B's brother's cattle came through B's place and onto A's hay meadow, and did about ten dollars' worth of damage. A has his place all fenced, and B has not. Is A entitled to damages? W. L.

Ans.—The law requires that each of the parties occupying adjoining tracts of land shall make, keep up and repair a just proportion of the division or line fence, and in case of dispute of what a just proportion should be repaired by each, the same shall be settled by the three municipal fence-viewers, or the majority of them. If after settlement as to what is a just proportion by the fence-viewers B fails to keep his proportion in repair whereby he suffers damages, then A's remedy is an ordinary action for damages caused by the breach of B's duty. We presume that the portion of B's farm adjoining the line fence is enclosed, in which event the rights of the parties are as above stated. If B's place is not wholly fenced, and at the same time that portion of his farm adjoining the line fence is not enclosed by a fence, then the cost of the repair of the boundary line fence in question is to be borne wholly by A.

### PONY LAME IN SHOULDER

My pony is lame and I feel quite sure the trouble is in the right shoulder. She has been lame about three months. Have examined her foot and leg thoroughly, but am unable to find any indication of trouble there. When she first gets up in the morning she will hardly bear any weight on her foot, but after moving a short distance gets much better, although she always limps. She drags the toe in moving, and rests the foot when standing. Her shoulder seems to be tender to pressure. I suppose it is caused by a strain, as it came on all at once. A. B. F.

Ans.—The cause of the lameness is sprain of the flexor brachii muscle. This muscle originates at the lower part of the "scapula" (shoulder blade), and its tendon passes down through a groove in the head of the humerus (this bone, with the one mentioned above, forms the shoulder joint). A sprain of this muscle is often very difficult to treat, especially when the lameness has been established for some length of time. Had an early diagnosis of the lameness been made, and suitable treatment applied, there is no doubt but that the pony would have by this time recovered. The best thing to do now is to clip the hair off immediately over the point of the shoulder, taking in an area of about six inches square, then apply the following: Blister powdered cantharides 2 drams; biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; fresh lard, 2 ounces. Mix and well rub this in with the hand for fifteen minutes, then tie up her head so that she cannot reach the blistered surface with her mouth, or otherwise rub it. In forty-eight hours wash off the blister with warm water and soap, and smear the part with vaseline every three days. Turn the pony loose in a box stall until spring. If the lameness remains in three weeks, repeat the blistering.

### SWOLLEN LEG RESULT OF STRANGLES

A four-year-old stallion had distemper last spring and matter discharged in front leg (instead of under the jaw). Since then the leg is swollen. I had it blistered, but did not cure. I applied warm bran poultice without success. The horse is not lame, but it depreciates his value. What cure do you advise? FEYP.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS**  
wear well and they keep you dry while you are wearing them  
**SOLD BY THE BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE.**  
TOWER CANADIAN OILED-CLOTHING CO., LTD. TORONTO, CAN.

### Goes Like Sixty

Sells like Sixty  
Sells for Sixty-five \$65

A perfect engine for pumping, grinding, sawing wood, corn shelling, churning, washing machines and all farming purposes. Larger sizes for feed cutting, threshing, silo filling, and all heavy farm work.

**GILSON GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE**  
FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL SEASONS  
Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd.  
4 York St., Guelph, Ont., Canada

At a court of justice in Australia much frequented by Chinese a newly appointed crier was ordered by the judge to summon a witness to the stand.

"Call for Ah Song," was the command. The crier was puzzled for a moment. He glanced shyly at the judge, but found him quite grave. Then he turned to the spectators.

"Gentlemen," he asked, "would any of you favor his lordship with a song?"



By its antiseptic influence Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment prevents all danger from blood poisoning when applied to scabs, burns, sores and wounds.

It is soothing and healing. Takes out the fire and inflammation, heals up the sore, forms new, soft skin.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is best known because of its wonderful record in curing eczema, piles and all sorts of itching skin diseases.

There are a score of other ways in which it is invaluable in the home.

### Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment

has no substitute which can be compared to it as a means of stopping itching and healing the skin. Wherever its merits are known it is considered of utmost value in the cure of itching skin diseases.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment 60 cts. a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy Dr. Chase's Receipts.



# Is Your Husband a Drunkard

Is Your Father a Drinking Man?  
Is Your Son on the Downward Way?

**YOU CAN SAVE HIM**

**Write to This Woman To-Day**

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell you of the simple, inexpensive remedy that she so successfully used. The remedy can be given to the patient unnoticed so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She is anxious to help others so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who has a dear one who drinks to drop her a line today. She makes no charge for this help, she has nothing to sell (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. Of course, she expects that you are yourself personally interested in curing one who drinks, and are not writing out of mere curiosity. Send your letter in confidence to her home. Simply write your name and full address plainly in the coupon below and send it to her.



**MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,**  
247 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.  
Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name.....  
Address.....

Head Librarian—"Our patrons have reported several cases of discourtesy from the new clerk. They say that she has absolutely refused to show them the books, excusing herself by saying that she does not know where they are." Assistant—"I was afraid that her training would spoil her for the job. You know she used to work for a trust company in New York during the investigation."—Puck.

## GRAND NEWS FOR WOMEN

Mrs. E. P. Richards Tells How Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her

After suffering for Twenty-eight Years from Pains and Weakness and sleeplessness--Dodd's Kidney Pills the Only Medicine She Wants.

Cottle's Cove, Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland, Dec. 6, (Special)—Grand news for suffering women is that being scattered broadcast by Mrs. Elizabeth P. Richards of this place. For years she suffered from that terrible weakness and those agonizing pains so many women know. She has found relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills and she wants all suffering women to know it.

"For twenty-eight years," says Mrs. Richards, "I suffered from Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble and Neuralgia. I got so weak I could not do my housework. Sleep was out of the question except for a few minutes at a time. My back ached so I could not sleep. I tried all kinds of medicine and had come to the conclusion that there was no cure for me, when reading advertisements led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I now sleep well and rise refreshed every morning. Dodd's Kidney Pills are all the medicine I want."

The women who have healthy Kidney will never know the pains and weakness that make life hardly worth living. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make healthy Kidneys.

Ans.—Your colt had what is known as irregular strangles; that means the disease did not manifest itself in the usual manner by abscess formation in the glands between the lower jaws but by an abscess forming in the lymph glands of the leg. The blister no doubt, has added to the inflammation of and thickening of the leg. In cases of this kind the less one irritates the affected parts the better. By this time the structures of the leg will have become so altered that we are afraid you will not succeed in bringing about a complete recovery. However, you may try iodide of potash, in 2-dram doses, dissolved in 2 quarts of drinking water and given morning and evening for ten days. Withhold the medicine for a week, then commence again as before. Keep up this treatment for about six weeks, and give plenty of exercise every day, but not in deep snow.

## TRADE NOTES

### SELL YOUR SKINS

We presume that every reader of this paper who is interested in trapping and hunting or has hides, furs, wool, etc., to market, has seen and is familiar with the advertisement of Messrs. Berman Bros., Minneapolis, Minnesota, pioneer dealers in hides, furs, pelts and wool in that city. Berman Bros. aim by their fair and satisfactory method of dealing to secure many new customers this season. They are particularly anxious to have those who have furs and pelts to sell to write them for quotations, and information regarding shipping, etc.

### RAISE CALVES WITHOUT MILK

It is very important for the dairy farmer to be able to sell as much milk as possible. It is also equally important that he should be able to build up his herd of dairy cattle by breeding suitable animals himself and thereby getting a good strain of good milking cows. In accomplishing these purposes, a satisfactory substitute for milk for raising his calves, thus enabling him to sell his milk and at the same time to raise fine calves of his own breeding, is one of those articles that he should always be on the lookout for. Experience has shown that it is impossible to make a satisfactory substitute for milk out of cereals, hay-tea, oat meal porridge, etc. A satisfactory substitute for milk must resemble new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition; it must be well balanced; it should be a complete food, and most of all it must be easily digested and assimilated by the tender stomach of the young animal.

Blatchford's Calf Meal has been on the market a long time; it has been thoroughly tested and tried. The manufacturers assure us that no expense and trouble has been spared to bring it right up to date and that from their new plant at Waukegan, Ill., it is being shipped in better quality than ever before. This meat is well cooked and prepared for digestion and from the extent of the business and from the testimonials received showing the satisfactory results obtained from feeding it, we recommend a trial.

Letters or postals addressed to "The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man." will procure a valuable pamphlet for the farmer entitled "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk" and every farmer should have one. It tells how to raise three calves at the cost of one, avoid scours and keep calves healthy and fat. Tells how to veal calves at about one-half the usual cost, how to save the milk, and in fact how to make more money out of calves than you ever thought possible.

## GOSSIP

### NEWLY ENROLLED VETS

Having passed their examinations, John F. Cline, of Glenboro, and Philip J. Hagmaier, of Winnipeg, are enrolled as qualified veterinarians in the province of Manitoba.

## 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 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**

## Are Your Horses in Good Condition?

IF NOT

**BITTER LICK** will give them a keen appetite, regulate disorders and keep them healthy.

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

Full particulars from  
**The STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Manitoba**

## 50 We handle One Class Only and That the Best 50

Our Next Importation of

### 50 GLYDESDALES, FILLIES, MARES AND STALLIONS

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

**W. J. McCALLUM & BRO., Virden, Manitoba, or Brampton, Ontario**



## BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

in prizewinners, in number of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.

**B. H. BULL & SON,**

**BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

## ANNOUNCEMENT

TO the FARMERS and RANCHERS of the West



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

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

## DAVIDSON & CO.

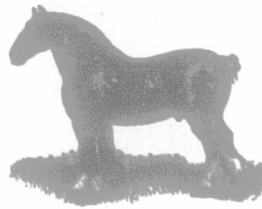
Cor. 11th and Princess

Brandon, Man.



**IMPORTED SHIRE MADES FOR SALE**

I imported a choice consignment of young mares which arrived in October. They have been bred to some of the best stallions in England and are supposed to be safe in foal. Buy a registered Shire mare and start breeding heavy draft stock, the kind that fetch big prices. Also three Imported Shire stallions for sale at reasonable prices. Several splendid Berkshire boars for sale. Correspondence solicited.



**James M. Ewens**

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM **BEYHANT, MANITOBA**  
Bothany, C. H. R. **MINNEDOSA, 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**



**Glencorse Yorkshires**

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

**Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.**



**Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES**

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

**GEO. RANKIN & SONS**  
Oakner P. O. **On the G. T. P.**

**SHORTHORNS**

**Great Private Sale**

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

**E. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,**  
Box 1283, **Saskatoon,** 'Phone 375  
C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

**Fistula and Poll Evil**

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

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

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

**Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs**

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of important stock. A number of winning Berkshire pigs off prize winning stock for sale. **C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.** **Glenalmond Stock Farm**

**R. H. WINNY NICOLA STOCK FARM**  
P. O. Box 33, Nicola, B. C.  
Breeder and Dealer of Imported or Homebred Pedigree and Grade **Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.** Adjoining town of Nicola. One-half mile from Nicola Station. For sale—Pedigree Ram and Ewe Lambs. Young Berkshire Boar and Sows.

**Shorthorn Dairy Cows**

**\$50.00 to \$75.00**

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

**J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man**



**VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS**  
(Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received only award **World's Fair Chicago, St. Louis.** Write for Illustrated Catalogue. **HAUSSMA & DUNN 60, 392 So Clark St. Chicago**



**COWS GIVE MORE MILK**  
—cattle make better beef—Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the **KEYSTONE DEHORNER.**

Cuts 4 sides at once—No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. **R. H. McKENNA,** 219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. **Late of Foston, O.P.**

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate



**CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS**  
The greatest thing for stock—Now is the time to get posted. Write today for free sample and circular. **F. U. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont**

**Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge**

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



**J. C. POPE**  
Regina Stock Farm  
Regina, Sask.

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

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

**Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.**  
Importer and Breeder of High-Class, Purebred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders. Breeders in the West can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence solicited.

**ANDREW GRAHAM'S CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION**

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., purchased recently in Scotland a select shipment of Clydesdales, which sailed from Glasgow November 13. This is Mr. Graham's first importation, and from the comments made on the shipment by the *Scottish Farmer* he has picked a first-class bunch of fillies and colts.

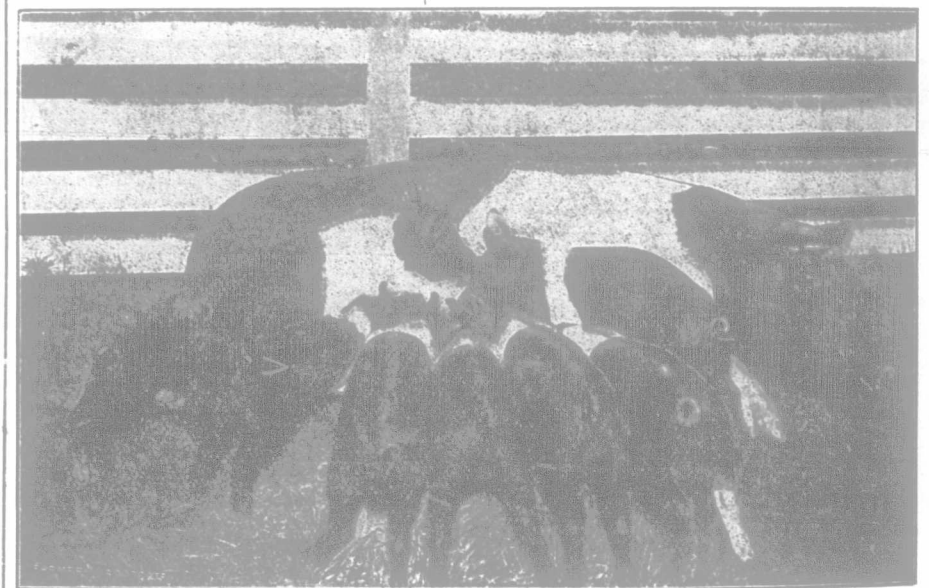
He had eight colts and fillies from A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright; two two-year-old fillies from John Kerr, Redhall, Wigton; and other six of varying ages from different breeders in Cumberland. A well-bred two-year-old colt in the Montgomery lot was got by Balmedie Queen's Guard (10966), out of Chapman's well-known prize mare Lady Freda, by Royal Favorite (10620). A yearling colt by Up to Time (11495) was descended on the dam's side from the celebrated Darnley mare Zeynab, bred at Urie, and latterly owned by W. W. Galbraith, of Croft-foot. Another yearling colt was got by the Canadian champion horse Sir Marcus (13205), and bred in the Falkirk district. Amongst the fillies was a yearling by Baron's Pride, out of a mare by Macgregor, and her grandam was the celebrated mare Fickle Fortune Princess (13201). There were several three-year-old fillies in this lot, and one was got by the Darnley horse Carthusian (9722), and another by the celebrated and good breeding horse

the Earl of Carysfort, K.P., deceased. The Earl of Arran, the sixth bearer of the title, succeeded his father in 1901. He is also Viscount Sudley of Castle Gore, Baron Saunders of Deep, and Baron Sudley, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The family is descended from Gerald Gore, an alderman of the City of London at the close of the sixteenth century, from one of whose sons also is derived the family of Gore Langton, represented by Earl Temple. The new Knight of St. Patrick was formerly adjutant and brevet major Royal Horse Guards. He served in the Egyptian Cavalry and commanded the Royal Horse Guards squadron in the Household Cavalry in the South African campaign. The Earl of Arran is the chairman of Bovril, Ltd.

**DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS**

In a recent press bulletin, No. 173, issued by C. E. Sanborn, Entomologist at Oklahoma Experiment Station, the question of insect control by fall plowing is discussed. In part, the bulletin says:

The unseen wire worms, white grubs and cut worms which live for a time in the soil and do a great amount of damage to plant roots can be eliminated to a great extent not only by a disturbance of their winter quarters by plowing, but also by the resultant exposure to such birds as often follow the plow to a great extent if the winter is not too far advanced.



Hampshire Yearling Sow and her family that won honors at the London, Ont., Fall Show.

Baron Hood (11260); while a third was by the famous Baron's Pride himself, out of a mare by Macgregor's Masterpiece (9945). One of the fillies from John Kerr was got by his noted big horse Lord Lowther (12650), the dam being by the successful prize horse Royal Champion (8956). The other was by Garty Brand (12159), a horse which bred well in Cumberland. Of his other Cumberland-bred purchases Mr. Graham had a two-year-old filly by the big, good-breeding horse Douglas Chief (11682), and descended on the dam's side from the successful sire Gartscherie (2800), a son of Darnley, which did excellent work in Cumberland. He had also a three-year-old filly, bred by Mr. Griffiths, Castlesteads, Penrith, and got by Guinea Gold (13020), while her dam was by the celebrated Prince Robert (7135), the sire of the champion Hiawatha. Amongst the two-year-old fillies one was by Ardlethen (11246); another was by Dunure Kipling (11694), the dam of this latter being also by Gartscherie (2800). From Mrs. Mary Little, Bowness-on-Solway. Mr. Graham had two fillies. One, a three-year-old, is of unusual breeding. She was got by the champion sire Baron's Pride, out of a mare by the great horse Lord Lothian (5998), and is thus doubly strong in the blood of the great Top Gallant. The yearling is by Douglas Chief (11682), whose breeding for weight and quality could hardly be surpassed.

Grasshoppers deposit eggs in the surface of the soil to a depth of a few inches before the approach of winter. These hatch in the following spring, if not previously plowed under deeply or exposed to the elements.

On the ordinary farm, fall and winter plowing covers all the territory except pasture land, hay land, and orchards. Ordinarily pasture land does not afford a good refuge for insects. The same cannot be said of wild hay and tame hay land. The wild hay land, if burned over in the early spring, will be a veritable death trap for many insects which have hibernated there, as do the chinch bugs, or have hatched there, as do the grasshoppers, or have accumulated there, as do army worm moths, by the attraction of the early wild blossoms, or green herbage which does not occur on the previously plowed fields.

Wheat fields are good examples of early fall plowing, and generally the fall and winter growth of wheat occurring thereon does not furnish suitable hibernation quarters for insects.

If the truck and garden patches are also plowed deeply in the fall and the orchard freed from weeds, dead trees, limbs, and brush by gathering and burning the latter, not only the local insect injury can be almost entirely obliterated, but often general destructive outbreaks be thwarted.

**HUDSON BAY RAILROAD**

**KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK'S ORDER**  
The Earl of Arran has been appointed by the King to be a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, in the place of

According to the report issued by the Department of Railways, Chief Engineer John Armstrong, who had charge of survey work on proposed



P. deceased. sixth bearer his father in mt Sudley of ders of Deep, ne peage of The family is ore, an alder- on at the close ed the family ented by Earl ight of St. adjutant and orse Guards. otian Cavalry Royal Horse ne Household African cam- n is the chair-

INSECTS  
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Int., Fall Show.

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RAILROAD  
port issued by the lways, Chief En- trong, who had ork on proposed



**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest Best Blister ever used. Removes all bunches from horses impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice from THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto

**Bog Spavin**

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, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a salient nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. 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**  
4 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

**ABSORBINE**

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.  
**ABSORBINE, JR.**, for mankind, st. Reduces Strained Torn Ligaments, En- larged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—alleviates pain. Book Five, 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.  
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**GRENPELL, SASK. LANDS FOR SALE**

An Eastern college graduate applying for work in a Michigan lumber camp was told to get busy on one end of a cross-saw, the other end being in charge of an old and experienced lumberman. At first all went well, but at the end of the second day the young man's strength began to wane. Suddenly the old man stopped the saw and said:

'Sonny,' he said, not unkindly, 'I don't mind yer ridin' on this saw, but if it's jest the same to you I wish you'd keep yer feet off the ground.' —*Everybody's Magazine.*

**HEADACHE AND Burdock Blood Bitters.**

The presence of headache nearly always tells us that there is another disease which, although we may not be aware of it, is still exerting its baneful influence, and perhaps awaiting an opportunity to assert itself plainly.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial we are sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others.

Headache and Constipation Cured.  
Mrs. John Connors, Burlington, N.S., writes: "I have been troubled with headache and constipation for a long time. After trying different doctors' medicine a friend asked me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I find I am completely cured after having taken three bottles. I can safely recommend it to all."

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

routes for the Hudson Bay Railroad, considers the line would pass through valuable timber areas as well as agricultural land and sections rich in minerals. The report reads:

The first forty miles northward from The Pas has not much timber along the line surveyed, but a considerable amount along the shores of Cormorant Lake on the west and Moose Lake on the east will be tributary to the line. From Moose Lake north, and down the valley of the Mitishto River to Setting Lake some considerable areas of very fine white spruce are passed through. Down the Grass River, especially near the northern end, some especially fine timber is met with. Some more scattered areas of fair timber are found between Split Lake and the mouth of the Little Churchill.

A rough estimate of the timber actually encountered places the amount at 250 to 300 million feet of logs. An exploration further up the streams away from the proposed railway route would probably increase this estimate considerably. In addition to this timber suitable for ties has been found almost at Churchill. Down the Nelson River from Split Lake the timber covers the whole country all the way down to Port Nelson.

The last hundred miles towards Churchill is practically an open, barren, possessing neither timber or soil, and is probably frozen within a few inches of the surface all the year around.

FARMING TRACTS

Considerable areas of good lands are met with along the Mitishto and Grass Rivers as far north as Split Lake, and from that point northeasterly along both sides of the Nelson River to Port Nelson. North of Split Lake towards Port Churchill land suitable for agriculture does not occur, except in a few very small detached pieces along the shores of streams and lakes. None of these lands are likely to attract much settlement in the near future, as they are thickly covered with timber and mostly all requiring more or less drain- ing.

MINERAL RESOURCES

From The Pas northward, for the first forty or fifty miles good limestone suitable for quarrying can be found at many points, and would probably be the source of supply for the province of Saskatchewan, and would undoubtedly furnish considerable revenue to the railway. Northward from this, the rock is usually Huronian, and although no deposits of value have been found, highly mineralized specimens have been picked up at many points. If the country is opened up by a railway and made accessible to professional prospectors minerals of value may be found.

On the east coast of Hudson Bay Dr. Robert Bell discovered good anthracite coal on Long Island, and bituminous coal has been discovered at Mansfield Island at the western entrance to Hudson Strait. The extent of these coal deposits has not yet been determined.

All the lakes throughout the country abound in fish, the principal one being the whitefish. The Hudson Bay cod, sea bass and salmon have been found, but have not been fished enough to determine to what extent they exist. Whaling and seal fishing are carried on largely in the waters of the bay.

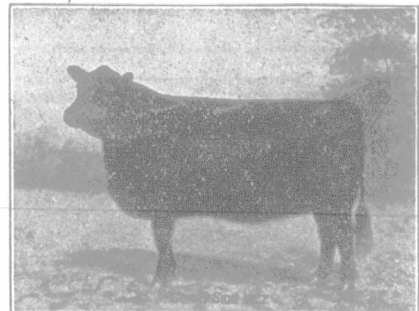
There is an interesting description of the streams and waterways of that northern country. The report says:

STREAMS AND WATERWAYS

The whole country south of Split Lake is full of rivers and lakes, giving good communication with the railway line for the carrying on of lumbering and other industries which may be established in the future.

Water power is abundant on all the streams; many affording opportunities for development at a minimum cost. North of Split Lake the streams of chief importance to the railway are the Little Churchill River, and further north the Deer River. Neither of these is a large stream, but they furnish convenient canoe or boat routes for the transportation of supplies.

**SOME OF Glencarnock Angus 1909 Winnings**



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

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

Champion Senior Herd at all Above Shows

**GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.**

ROBT. BROWN Herdsman

JAS. D. MCGREGOR Prop.

**HASSARD'S HORSES**

I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Farnthorpe, Revelants, Baron of Buchlyvie, Sir Everard 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.

**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'Buchlyvie, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Revelants, 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

**Bow River Horse Ranch**

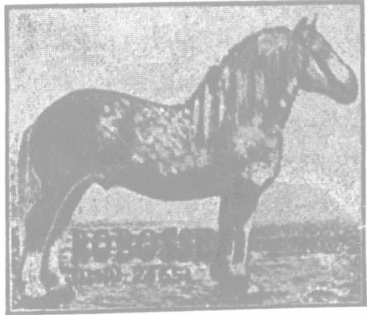
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Carriage, saddle and show horses a specialty. Young STALLIONS and FILLIES from \$250 up. Farm horses, singly or by the carload. Buyers met. Local and long-distance 'phone.

G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

**REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE**



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

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



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**WE BUY FURS AND HIDES**  
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ANDERSON BROS., Dept. 58 Minneapolis, Minn.

**WEAK MEN**  
**I WANT TO TALK TO YOU**

I want to talk to those who have aches and pains, who feel run-down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so. If you give me reasonable security for the Belt while you use it. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

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

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

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 who 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.

It will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins, you will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to meet your fellow man and feel what others are capable of doing is not impossible for you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands in the past year.

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man and you know you would like to be. You can be.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt makes you noble; it causes the nerves to tingle with the joyous exhilaration of youth, it fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look right, and makes the nerves like bars of steel. It has cured Nervous Debility, Weakness of every kind, whether in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all troubles where new life can restore health. It does all this while you sleep by pouring electricity, which is Nature's energy, into your nerves and blood. Electricity is life to the vital parts; when they are weak it will make them strong.

MR. GEORGE A. STARK, 43 Court Street, Port Arthur, Ont., says: I am now as well as ever. I have never had a return of the trouble for which I wore your Belt. I take great pleasure in recommending your Belt wherever I can, especially to those who think there is nothing in them.

Dear Sir,—I can say that I am entirely satisfied with your Belt. I only used it about three months altogether, and it is over two years since I had it on. I will always be pleased to recommend it to anyone in need of anything of the kind. Wishing you every success.—R. O. MORROW, Box 38, Margaret, Man.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I wish to tell you that I am in splendid health and strength. Under Providence, your Belt made a new man of me. I gave it away when I was cured, and I know that it fixed the other fellow up, too. Thanking you, I am, WM. C. ALLAN, 639 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am getting along fine with your Belt. My strength is coming back and I am gaining more confidence in myself. My ambition is returning and altogether I feel better now than I did before I got your Belt. My cheeks are filling out and so are my muscles, and feel altogether different. I intend to recommend your Belt whenever I get a chance as I think it is a God-send to any one that is ill through their nerves being out of order.—W. D. LEITCH, Durban, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am writing to tell you that I am well pleased with the Belt. In fact, I consider that you ought to obtain Rockefeller's million, for the good or benefit that you are doing the public at large, independent of curing him. You ought to have a Belt, yes, studied with brilliants. I am willing to advance one dollar with the rest of your customers for presenting you with such a Belt. I consider your Belts are perfect, and you are perfectly at liberty to use this at will.  
CHARLES STUART, Holden, Vermilion Valley, Alta.

My belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

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Please send me your book, free.

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The Churchill River, although a very large river, is not very useful as a transport route, except for a short distance near the mouth. The current is very strong, and the river is full of rapids and falls. It is very seldom travelled, even down stream. Probably great power might be developed from it, if required. If the electrification of the railway line were ever taken up, the Churchill would be a convenient and cheap source of power for the northern division.

The Nelson River may be described as one of the great rivers of the world in regard to the volume of water discharged into the sea. Its length from Lake Winnipeg to the sea at Port Nelson is approximately 400 miles. From the west it drains its waters from the summit of the Rocky Mountains through the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers and their branches. All the waters of the province of Manitoba are discharged through it, and it also drains an immense area of North Dakota, Minnesota and Western Ontario through the Red River and the Winnipeg River, reaching almost to Lake Superior through the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River. Its discharge has been roughly estimated by Dr. Bell as about five times that of the Ottawa River at the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa.

CANAL PROPOSITION

Dr. Bell, in his examination of the river, took many soundings of the river, and found from 20 to 60 feet of water over a great portion of the way, the current in much of the length of the river not exceeding two or three miles per hour. Of course, these soundings are not continuous, but serve to show that the river is generally deep. Lake Winnipeg furnishes an extension of this water route to within twenty-five miles of Winnipeg city. From the information obtainable, it would seem that a canal might be built along the Nelson River which would enable ocean-going vessels to enter Lake Winnipeg, where a good channel the minimum depth of which is 33 feet, already exists extending to the south end of the lake. It can readily be seen the immense advantage that the western provinces and states would gain if ocean cargoes could be loaded at Winnipeg and taken through unbroken to Liverpool and other European ports. A comparison with some of the Georgian Bay canal points will prove interesting.

From Georgian Bay to the summit the rise is about 100 feet and from the summit to Montreal harbor the fall is about 660 feet, or a total waterfall to be overcome of 760 feet in about 440 miles.

The fall from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay is about 710 feet in 400 miles. The Georgian Bay canal passes over a summit probably necessitating the construction of extensive storage works, while the Nelson River canal would have the full flow of the Nelson River, five times that of the Ottawa River at Chaudiere Falls, from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay. No information is at hand from which to estimate the probable number of locks required to overcome the rapids and falls on the river. Dr. Bell estimates 250 feet as the amount of fall to be overcome by locks, but for large sized vessels probably there would be more.

The amount of power which is available for development along the Nelson River is enormous, and places the Hudson Bay Railway in a very favorable position to use electricity for the operation of its trains.

There is a comparison of the two proposed terminals of the railway, Churchill and Port Nelson. Taking into consideration every point, the report favors Port Nelson. The following are the chief points given in favor of Nelson:

- (1) From one to two months longer open season of navigation.
- (2) A better situation in case the Hudson Bay route proves so successful as to warrant the construction of a canal from Lake Winnipeg down the Nelson River to Hudson Bay.
- (3) Saving in railway distance of from 60 to 70 miles of line, as well as a less average cost per mile for the line to be built than for the line to Churchill.

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention The Advocate



Founded 1866

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

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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**MISCELLANEOUS**

Here is a tale which shows the capacities of the German language:

A Dresden paper states that among the Hottentots (Hottentoten) the kangaroos (Beutelratte) are found in great numbers. Many wander free; others are taken by hunters and put into cages (Kotter), provided with covers (Lattengitter) to keep out the rain. These cages are called in German Lattengitterwetterkotter, and the kangaroo after his imprisonment takes the name of Lattengitterwetterkotterbeutelratte. One day an assassin (Attentater) was arrested who had killed a Hottentot woman (Hottentotenmutter), the mother of two stupid and stuttering children (in German, Strattertrottel). This woman is entitled Hottentotenstrattertrottelmutter, and her assassin takes the name of Hottentotenstrattertrottelmutterattentater. The murderer was confined in a kangaroo's cage (Beutelrattenlattengitterwetterkotter), whence a few days later he escaped, but, unfortunately, was recaptured by a Hottentot.

'I have captured the attentater,' said he.

'Which one?' replied the Mayor, 'we have several.'

'The attentaterlattengitterwetterkotterbeutelratte.'

'Which attentater are you talking about?'

'About the Hottentotenstrattertrottelmutterattentater.'

'Then why don't you say at once the Hottentotenstrattertrottelmutterattentaterlattengitterwetterkotterbeutelratte?'

The Hottentot fled in dismay.—'T. P.'s Weekly.'

Alma-Tadema, the artist, did not achieve fame at a single bound. He had a few ups to many downs before he was finally recognized as a painter of ability. In his student days one of his unsuccessful pictures was returned unsold by the committee of the Brussels Exhibition of 1859. The subject was a house on fire, says the *Associated Sunday Magazine*.

Instead of a tirade against the stupidity or favoritism of the committee, the artist asked his fellow students into his studio and invited them to jump through the canvas. He led the way by leaping head first through the oily flames.

A second unsuccessful effort was a large-sized square picture that came back again and again to its creator's easel, until at last he revenged himself upon it in a novel way by cutting the picture out of its frame and giving it to an old woman to use as a table-cover.

There was some one at last to appreciate its excellence. The next time Alma-Tadema saw the old woman she told him that it was 'much better than those common oilcloth things. They always let the water through,' she explained, 'but that one of yours is a good thick one, with plenty of paint to it.'

The manager of a subscription book department was telling of some of his experiences. "The funniest case I remember," he said, "was that of an applicant for a job at book canvassing from whom I expected great things. He made a careful study of the literature we supplied him with and was very enthusiastic. Judge of my surprise when the first morning he went out, back he came and handed in his resignation

"'But you should not be so easily discouraged,' I told him. 'Few make a success at the start, and you acknowledge that you went into only two places.'

"'Only two,' he said lugubriously. 'One was a real estate agent, who persuaded me to sign a contract for two lots in Fizzlehurst, and the other was a tailor, who sold me a suit of clothes I didn't want,' and, shaking his head mournfully, he mumbled 'Good-day,' and went out."



Every day is  
**Christmas**  
 when an  
**Edison Phonograph**

is the holiday maker. What is Christmas but a time of joy, of entertainment, of peace and good will?

What produces these things so much as a jolly family circle with the addition of a few friends, all listening to the wonderfully varied programs produced by an Edison Phonograph playing Edison Amberol Records?

You can have just such a real Christmas.

Hear the Edison Phonograph today play some of those new Sousa's Band Records, and you will learn for the first time what Edison has done for sound-reproducing machines.

Edison Phonographs - \$16.50 to \$162.50  
 Edison Standard Records - 40c.  
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There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Amberol Records and get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us.

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 J. M. Fraser harvested 20 tons of potatoes from a measured acre.  
 J. T. Bealby picked from three trees this year cherries which actually sold for \$250.  
 Small orchard tracts of similar character for sale on easy payments. Send for our free illustrated booklet.  
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**HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.**  
**EPPS'S COCOA** is a treat to Children, a sustenance to the worker, a boon to the thrifty housewife.  
**BREAKFAST SUPPER CHILDREN**  
 In strength, delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed. **THRIVE ON "EPPS'S."**

**Arrow Lake Fruit Lands**  
 Some of the choicest fruit land in all British Columbia is found bordering on the beautiful Arrow Lakes. The climate in this district is such that irrigation is not required, there being sufficient rainfall to mature all kinds of fruit. One of our best blocks containing about 800 acres is within eight miles of Arrowhead, and faces one of the most beautiful bays on the lakes.  
 We also have good land around the growing town of  
**REVELSTOKE**  
 suitable for all kinds of farming, but more particularly fruits and vegetables.  
 Write at once for further information. We are glad to answer all enquiries.  
**Revelstoke General Agencies LIMITED**  
**JOHN D. SIBBALD, Revelstoke, B. C.**  
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# You Cannot Afford Any Roofing Which is Not Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years

Oshawa-shingled roofs are guaranteed for twenty-five years. No other roofing is guaranteed for five minutes.

SO put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles." Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter-century. Then watch him dodge. See him evade. Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody, of Someplace, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1884 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-five years to come.

There is your roof-insurance for the future. There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on.

There is \$250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable reputation back of that guarantee. And there is the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of that guarantee.

So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make — Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

## This is the Roofing For Your Money

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust defying metal—in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

## Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay wooden shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

## This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the under-side of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider?—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

## Get Your Copy of This Free Book

Send your name and address to the nearest Pedlar place. Tell them you want your free copy of "Roofing Right."

When you have read that book through, you will know more about roofing than a good many experts know. It gives you facts, proofs, figures.

Get it and read it. Get it even if you don't expect to do any roofing for some time yet. It will put you right on the whole roofing question.

With the book will come a copy of our Guarantee. Study that, too, and see how fair and square and straightforward it is. See what positive protection it gives the man who buys Oshawa Steel Shingles.

## Sample Shingle Free

WITH the book will come a sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-Shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle.

Send for it and the Book and Guarantee—Send now.

Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No.

# The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

ESTABLISHED  
1861

HALIFAX  
16 Prince St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.  
42-46 Prince William St.  
PORT ARTHUR  
45 Cumberland St.

QUEBEC  
127 Rue du Pont.  
WINNIPEG  
76 Lombard St.

MONTREAL  
321-3 Craig St.  
REGINA  
1901 Railway St. South

OTTAWA  
423 Sussex St.  
CALGARY  
215 12th Ave. W.

EDMONTON  
547 2nd Street

TORONTO  
111-113 Bay St.

VANCOUVER  
821 Powell St.

LONDON  
86 King St.

VICTORIA  
434 Kingston St.

CHATHAM  
200 King St. W.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE.

WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES.

WRITE FOR DETAILS.

MENTION THIS PAPER.



I know, of course, that some salesman for some other roofing material is liable to tell you there some "catch" about Pedlar's guarantee.

And you can't wonder at his saying so. How else could

he meet the great, big, dollars-and-cents value that guarantee has for the man who buys Oshawa Shingles?

But you know right well that a concern cannot stay in business unless it does business strictly on the level. Our business was founded by my father in 1861. To-day this is the biggest factory of the kind in the British Empire. Our capital is a quarter of a million. You can easily find out our business standing.

So, seriously, do you imagine for a minute we would dare issue a guarantee that wasn't square?

Take my personal word for it—the Pedlar guarantee is exactly what this advertisement says it is.

Send for a copy of it and see for yourself. You won't doubt its good faith then. That is certain.

G. A. Pedlar

## It Will Pay You to Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

5. Address nearest place: