

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

October 28, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 840



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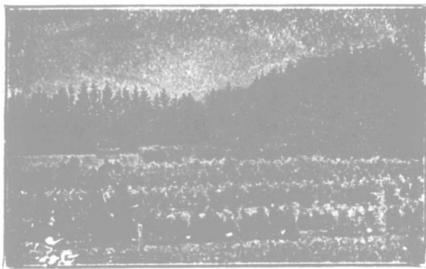
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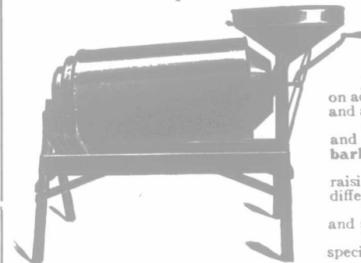
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## GOSSIP

### AS THE AMERICAN JOURNALISTS SAW US.

Richard H. Little, one of a party of Chicago newspaper men who recently toured the West, has written his first article on the country for his paper, the Chicago Record-Herald. Like numbers of other visiting writers from the United States he has thought it advisable, in dealing with the West, to make his "stuff" the whoop-lah, come-on sort. He has also, in telling his story, introduced an impossible Englishman and a good deal of American sentiment. However, some of it is worth reprinting. Here are some quotations:

The Canadian who drove us in his motor car around Saskatoon said it wasn't very cold in winter time in Northwest Canada.

"Sometimes it gets down to 30 below, but it's dry and it's never windy when it's that cold, and, besides, it never stays that way more than two or three days at a time. I came to this country, in fact, to get into a milder climate."

"What part of Greenland did you use to live in?" we asked him.

"Oh! North Dakota was my home," said the citizen of Saskatoon. "I couldn't stand the climate, so I came up here. Wasn't hardly a thing here when I came. I'm one of the oldest inhabitants."

"You don't look very old," I said. "How many years have you been here?"

"Five years," said the 'Fernando Jones' of Saskatoon, proudly. "The town's just about that old."

"Did you better yourself financially, coming up?" I wanted to know.

"Well, yes," said the Saskatoon citizen, "and by the way, my name is Wentz—Charlie Wentz. I didn't have enough money to buy a souvenir postal card to send to the loved ones at home when I landed here, but I'm doing all right. That's my lumber yard over there, and I've got branches in all the little towns around here."

"Whose automobile is this?" I asked. I had my suspicions, but it was hard to believe. I know lots of people that could have bought several dozen souvenir postal cards five years ago and who still have no automobile.

"This is my car," said the enterprising Mr. Wentz, "but I just use it to run around the country on business. I'm going to buy a big touring car next year."

"Well, of course," I said, "a man that can own an automobile and a lumber yard in five years ought to be satisfied with the climate."

"Oh, the climate doesn't bother me," said young Mr. Wentz. "A bunch of us here in Saskatoon usually run down to California during the coldest weather, anyhow."

"Did you have the California habit when you resided in North Dakota?" I asked him.

"Well, no," said young Mr. Wentz. "I didn't do much travelling when I lived in North Dakota. If I could save enough money to take my girl to the circus and buy her red lemonade I thought I was doing pretty well. I went to the Philippines once, but that was as a guest of my old Uncle Sam, when he had that trouble out there. I belonged to the First North Dakotas. I saved enough money out of my pay for being a hero to bring me up here. And that's all it did, too. When I landed at that station over there I was busted."

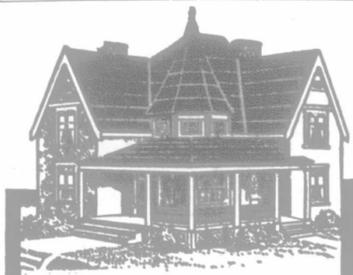
"But how did you buy this car, and where did you get that lumber yard, and how do you manage to go to California every winter? That's what we want to know," I insisted.

"Oh!" said young Mr. Wentz. "I worked in a lumber yard for a while and learned the game. Then I commenced buying lumber and selling it myself. I made a few little investments in city lots and farm property and got a fellow with lots of money to put his money against my experience and residence and acquaintance here. You see I had been here a

(Continued on Page 421)

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# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

October 28, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 840

## EDITORIAL

### Agricultural College Opening

This week, the Manitoba Agricultural College opened for its third year. Like most young institutions, the college has had its difficulties. As an infant educational institution it has been the victim of infantile disorders, but there has never been a thought that the strong, young life of the college nursed by the great agricultural interests of the province would succumb to any, or even a combination, of its ills. Observers of the careers of older colleges and universities know well that it is practically impossible to launch an educational enterprise of even ordinary pretensions without a certain amount of obstruction being met with, both externally and internally. A college is not like a machine, where every part is constructed to exactly fit some other part until the whole is a harmonious device. Colleges are, or should be, products of growth in which the most fit portions survive—where there is constant change, until a suitable, satisfactory and visible body is established.

The summer just passed has been full of difficulties for the Manitoba Agricultural College. The work of preparing a course of study for the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture was undertaken, which in itself is no small task, but when in addition, new buildings had to be erected and equipped, the work was doubly difficult. And, as "it never rains but it pours," disjunction in the staff following upon a severe illness of the principal, added still other handicaps to our educational infant.

With so many adverse conditions confronting it, it would have been no surprise if the attendance had somewhat declined this year as compared with last, but such is not the case. The freshman class is larger than ever, the second year class contains nearly every student who successfully passed his first year examinations, and the third year class began studies with an even dozen members. Compared with other agricultural colleges, this is a most gratifying attendance; as late as 1900, Guelph had no larger classes after being in operation twenty-five years. Such an attendance is an evidence of the interest which farmers, young and old, are taking in agricultural education, it is an indication of the need of such education, it is an augury of better conditions in the basic industry of the country, and it is a splendid personal tribute to the work and worth of Principal Black.

### Judges as Educators

Agricultural exhibitions are, for the most part, successful, inasmuch as they have an educational value. To the farmer, the most interesting feature is the display of live-stock. Naturally, then, lessons are looked for in the judging ring. Where are the real lessons to be given if not in the selection of winners in the various classes, and in evidence of a special ideal of type and conformation on which the judge builds in placing the ribbons? For every breed, and in every class of stock, the expert should have in mind a particular type that best meets the needs of a district or a country.

In swine, as a rule, comparatively little difficulty should present itself. Horses, on the other hand, present points which give even expert judges some trouble. It may be that a specimen or specimens that meet the cherished ideal are so blemished as to make it absurd to place any prize ribbon upon them; or, possibly, in the horse classes, a defective bottom sets a candidate lower in the list than he would otherwise have stood. To the spectator, who has not an opportunity of handling the entries or inspecting them at close range, the placing may seem altogether astray at times, when, in reality, no just criticism can be made.

But at some of the larger exhibitions, there usually are found animals in sufficient numbers and of such quality as to fill the money prizes with sound specimens of nearly approved conformation. It is in the rating of these that the greatest dissatisfaction sometimes arises. Leading breeders from far and near, with choice stock from pen and stable, fitted as only skilled feeding and management can fit them, expect and are entitled to reasonable treatment. If they have animals of approved type, and sound of wind and limb, they cannot easily bear defeat without complaint. The question sometimes arises, whether it is necessary to bring judges from other lands? Do not our own stockmen know better what type suits Canadians, and are there not usually men here competent to do the work? Granted that it is important to have a disinterested judge, that it is well to preserve a broad cosmopolitanism of spirit and ideal among the devotees of each particular breed, and that exhibitors may often learn something from a foreign judge, especially one from the home of the breed, it will seem expedient, as a general policy, to prefer judges from not too great a distance, when competent men can be obtained at home.

### Our Northeastern Outlet

Hudson's Bay was among the first of our great inland water bodies to be explored. On its shores there flourished at one time the largest trading business in the new world. Its bays and rivers were known to the navigators of England and France before many of those of the Atlantic coast were discovered. Then, in the development of the eastern seaboard country and the vast domain beyond it, Hudson's Bay was lost sight of. It was visited only by whalers and by the trading ships of the company to whom an English sovereign had granted trading privileges in the country tributary to it. For two hundred years it has not figured much in the development of the continent. Now, if we are to place faith in the pre-election promises of either of the great political parties of the Dominion, it is to be made the eastern outlet for commerce of the western countries. A railway is to be built to its shores immediately, no matter to which party is delegated the management of federal affairs for the next five years. It will be interesting to note whether these promises, like those that have preceded them from both federal parties, and from the same parties in provincial affairs as well, are forgotten as soon as either one of them finds itself in office, or whether, as we are being told, the road is to be proceeded with immediately. This country has been clamoring for an eastern outlet via Hudson's Bay for years. The interests of the east, it is held, have been responsible for the delay in opening up this route ever since the western provinces entered confederation. It remains now to be seen whether the west is yet strong enough politically to force the construction of the line on the country as a national undertaking. If the word of the politician is to be relied on, it is going to get it anyway. But the road isn't built yet, and opposition will likely develop in some quarter before it is.

### New Laws in Plant and Animal Breeding

In recent years science has advanced a long way towards the solution of the problems connected with plant and animal breeding. For years, scientists have been endeavoring to explain heredity, trying to work out some theory that would seem to apply in accounting for the distribution of racial characters among individuals of successive generations. From their theorizing, the law of variation and the law of atavism have been evolved, but, stating that at times individuals in all races of animals and plants are produced that vary in character from the parents from which they spring, stating the co-called law, and explaining or proving it is a different proposition. Offspring, whether of plants or animals,

will vary from the parental type, some individuals more so than others, but all in some degree. Sometimes the variation is a character that has not been prominent in the family or race for some generations, that seems to break out in a mysterious manner and for no explainable reason. This reversion or "striking back" has been "explained" by bringing forward the law of atavism, a so-called law which explains nothing, but simply states that such occurrences may be.

Why do individuals, plant and animal, resemble their parents, and why do they not all resemble the parent to the same extent; why do they resemble one parent more than the other; why do strains or families vary in their characters and to what is the degree of variation due; what is this "striking back"—this taking on of characters of a remote ancestor? These were some of the questions which the so-called infallible laws of breeding could give no direct answer to. Strains in plants and families in animals differed, individuals in the strains and families differed from other individuals sprung from the same parent stock, but how or why they did, science seemed never able to intelligently explain.

The trouble with the early investigations in breeding was that the work started with complex and most highly organized body instead of with the simpler and lower organism. It is difficult enough, under any circumstances, to put a query to nature through the medium of living matter, much easier to question her, and much more likely are we to interpret aright the answer, where the medium of inquiry is inert, lifeless. The science of chemistry, for example, is on a more certain basis than the science of animal breeding. Chemical laws may be explained, and given cases where the circumstances and bodies involved are similar, the result always is the same. There is no variation. The chemist brings two elements or compounds together. He knows beforehand what the result is going to be. The laws of his chemical science teach him that no other result is possible. But the science of breeding started with the most highly organized forms. In animals, for years we have sought for an explanation of those mysteries, which, had it been known, could have been much more readily investigated through plants. If chemistry had not started in the inorganic realm, it is very probable that the position of the science to-day would be vastly different to what it is. If men, when they first observed the vicissitudes of nature's living things, had begun their investigations of the phenomena near the bottom, instead of ascending to the second highest order of things created, they might have been more fortunate in the interpretation of the complicated observations made.

The work done these last few years in plant breeding has opened up a new world to the thrematologist, has undone a lot which scientists labored long to produce, but it has placed plant and animal breeding on a sounder and more rational basis than these sciences ever were before. At last something resembling a scientific explanation is offered of the distribution of the racial characters; of heredity, as it is commonly called; of variation; of the numerous other phenomena of plant and animal life. Mendel's law, it is becoming clear, is capable of much wider application than was thought possible by its originator or by others following his footsteps. "Mendelism" has become now as complex as before it was thought a simple thing. Enough experimental work has been done, and information gained, for the experienced plant breeder to forecast with very considerable accuracy the results of the crossing together of any two varieties of wheat or barley. Not only that, but data sufficient have been gained to breed plants intelligently for the elimination of inferior characters, weakness in the grain or straw, the tendency to rust, etc., and also to "cross" varieties for the production of straws whose "strength" (we are speaking of wheat particularly) will be far superior to that of any variety at present under cultivation. Plant breeding

is effecting results that are plain and undoubted. The improvement of our existing grain and other plants by breeding them up to a higher standard in quality and productiveness will be one of the important factors in the next half century in working out the economic problems which, through increasing population, are beginning to bear more heavily upon agriculture.

By the end of the present century, it is estimated, the agricultural land of the world must produce a much larger annual acre yield than it is producing now to support the requirements of our increasing populace. Better methods of farming is one means by which production may be made to keep pace with consumption. The development of a superior type of grain, forage, fodder, fruit and other crops is another.

As a general rule, it is vastly more difficult to experiment with animals than plants, but recent developments indicate that we are on the verge of important discoveries in the domain of animal breeding as well. The Mendelian law is capable of application in animal breeding as well as in the breeding of plants, and when some experiments have been conducted and data gathered, upon which a regular system may be worked out, results even of greater economic importance may be looked for than have yet been attained in experiments in the crossing, breeding and building up of strains in plants.

principal use of the Shetland is in the amusement of children. In this later capacity their docility and intelligence, as well as their small size, makes them especially valuable. They have no vicious habits, at least few of them have, and are about as apt to injure the youngsters as the family dog is.

The Shetland pony is a heavy harness horse in the miniature. He is built solid, with a paunchy body and strong, heavy legs. In color he may be anything that horses are, even piebald. He weighs from 300 to 450 pounds. He is not much in action. His gait is that of a trotter and, while capable of doing a great amount of work, and standing a good deal of abuse, the Shetland will never overwork himself. He has a lot of endurance, but he won't exhaust himself on any kind of a job, and even the vigorous use of the whip will not excite him to exertion beyond his strength.

On this continent breeders have tried crossing the Shetlands with other horses, the Hackneys especially. The results of such breeding in some cases have been satisfactory, the size and action of the ponies were improved but since the class is used now solely as children's pets, and the smaller in size the ponies are, the more valuable they become, there has been little encouragement to crossing. In fact the breeder's greatest care is to keep his stock within the regulation limits as to size.

observation, though, if the animal walks on three legs, the decision is easy to reach. The action of galloping will often, by the rapidity of the muscular movement and their quick succession, interfere with a nice study of their rhythm, and it is only under some peculiar circumstances that the examination can be safely conducted while the animal is moving with that gait. It is while the animal is trotting that the investigation is made with the best chances of an intelligent decision, and it is while moving with this gait, therefore, that the points should be looked for which must form the elements of the diagnosis.

Much may be learned from the accurate study of the action of a single leg. Normally, its movements will be without variation or failure. When at rest, it will easily sustain the weight assigned to it, without showing hesitancy or betraying pain, and when it is raised from the ground in order to transfer the weight to its mate, it will perform the act in such a manner that when it is again placed upon the ground to rest, it will be with a firm tread, indicative of its ability to receive again the burden to be thrown back upon it. In planting it upon the ground or raising it up again for the forward movement while in action, and again replanting it upon the earth, each movement will be the same for each leg and for each biped, whether the act be that of walking or trotting, or even of galloping. In short, the regular play of every part of the apparatus will testify to the existence of that condition of orderly soundness and efficient activity eloquently suggestive of the condition of vital integrity,—which is simply but comprehensively expressed by the terms *health* and *soundness*.

But let some change, though slight and obscure, occur among the elements of the case; some invisible

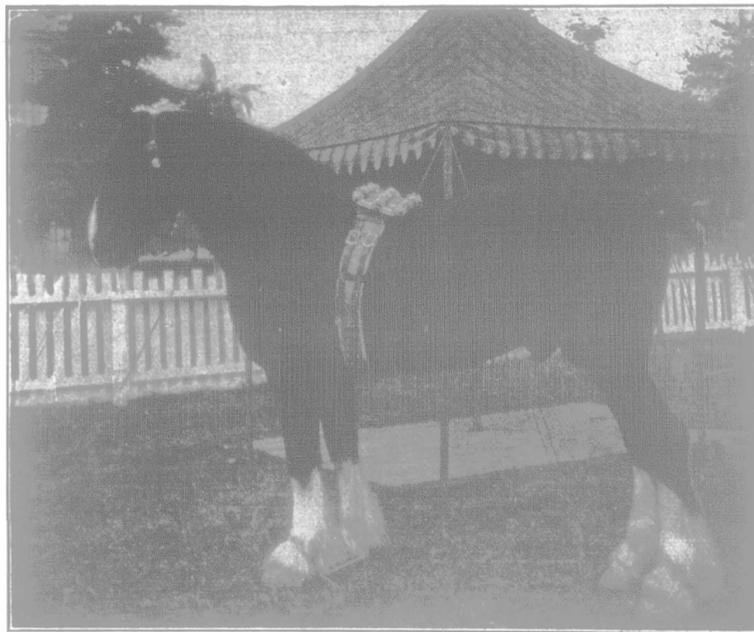
## HORSE

### The Shetland Pony

Of all horses Shetland ponies are the most diminutive, the most docile, and for their size possessed of the greatest strength. To trace the origin of the Shelties, one must go back beyond the dawn of written history. They were on the Shetland Islands probably before the Norseman came to settle there. For as far back as man can trace human existence on the Islands the ponies were known. How they reached the Shetland's, and where they came from, history does not disclose. Written history of the breed, in fact, does not go back very far. That they were on the islands before the Norsemen came is very probable, for in Edinburgh Museum there is preserved an ancient Celtic stone, discovered in the Isle of Bressay, bearing amongst other things the picture of a horse on which a man is mounted. The horse is a Shetland pony, judging from its diminutive size, and the man is supposed to be a Celt. But the first authentic record we have of such ponies existing in Shetland is furnished by an historian who wrote about the islands in 1770. Since then the Shetland pony has been better known, record books have been started for the breed, he has been taken to all quarters of the world where his docility, intelligence and wonderful endurance have brought him much into favor for certain uses.

The Shetland Islands, in which these ponies have their home, lie northeast of Scotland and only 360 miles from the Arctic circle. They are rough and hilly, forage is scarce, and the climate severe, the ponies run out all season, chancing their existence with the few sheep which the islanders keep. Scant forage and a boisterous climate account for their small size and shaggy coats. That they probably originated from a larger species is evident in the difficulty which breeders have of keeping the ponies small enough when they are bred in a more favored climate and fed on a more nutritious diet than they get in their own hilly and wind-swept isles. It is only by the most judicious selection and mating that this difficulty is overcome. Even as it is, the Shetlands are gradually becoming larger. Seventy years ago, according to Youatt, they were very diminutive, sometimes not more than seven hands and a half in height and rarely exceeding nine and a half. The standard height now is from 9 hands to 10.2, the latter being the limit set by the *Shetland Pony Stud Book*. Neither are they so shaggy as they formerly were in the coat.

The first ponies exported from Shetland were used in coal mines as pack and saddle animals. For this work their small size, wonderful strength, and easy keeping qualities seemed particularly to adapt them. They could go anywhere a man could, and keep fat on anything. Now-a-days, however, they are not so much used in mines as they were. Cheaper power has been found for carrying and hauling below ground and the



MONA'S ROCKET, IMP. (534).  
Shire stallion. Bay; foaled 1905. First in Class and reserve Champion, Canadian National Exhibition, 1908. Owner, Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ontario.

### Detecting Lameness in Horses

Comprehensively and universally considered, the term *lameness* signifies any irregularity or derangement of the function of locomotion irrespective of the cause which produced it, or the degree of its manifestation. However slightly or severely it may be exhibited, it is all the same. The nicest observation may be demanded for its detection, and it may need the most thoroughly trained powers of discernment to identify and locate it, as in cases where the animal is said to be fainting, tender, or to go sore. On the contrary, the patient may be so far affected as to refuse utterly to use an injured leg, and under compulsory motion keep it raised from the ground, and prefer to travel on three legs rather than to bear any portion of his weight upon the affected member.

Usually the discovery that the animal is becoming lame is comparatively an easy matter to a careful observer. Such a person will readily note the changes of movements which will have taken place in the animal he has been accustomed to drive or ride, unless they are indeed slight and limited to the last degree. But what is not always easy is the detection, after discovering the fact of an existing irregularity, of the locality of its point of origin, and whether its seat be in the rear or off leg, or in the fore or the hind part of the body. These are questions too often wrongly answered, notwithstanding the fact that with a little careful scrutiny the point may be easily settled. The error, which is too often committed, of pronouncing the leg upon which the animal travels soundly as the seat of the lameness, is the result of a misinterpretation of the physical part of the action of the crippled animal. Much depends upon the gait with which the animal moves when under examination. The act of walking is a very delicate operation

agency of evil intrude among the harmonizing processes going forward; any disorder occur in the relations of co-operating parts; anything appear to neutralize the efficiency of vitalizing forces; and disability of a limb to accept and to throw back upon its mate the portion of the weight which belongs to it to sustain—present itself, whether as the result of traumatic accidents or otherwise; in short, let anything develop which tends to defeat the purpose of nature in organizing the locomotive apparatus, at once we are confronted by that which may be looked upon as a cause of lameness.

Not the least of the facts which it is important to remember is that it is not sufficient to look for the manifestation of an existing discordance in the action of the affected limb alone, but that it is shared by the sound one, and must be searched for in that as well as the halting member, if the hazard of an error is to be avoided. The mode of action of the leg which is the seat of lameness will vary greatly from that which it exhibited when in a healthy condition, and the sound leg will also offer important modifications in the same three particulars before alluded to, to wit, that of resting on the ground, that of its elevation and forward motion, and that of striking the ground again when the full action of stepping is accomplished. Inability of the lame leg to sustain weight will imply excessive exertion by the sound one, and lack of facility or disposition to rest the lame member on the ground will necessitate a longer continuance of that action on the sound side. Changes in the act of elevating the leg, or of carrying it forward, or both, will present entirely opposite conditions between the two. The lame member will be elevated rapidly, moved carefully forward, and returned to the ground with caution and hesitancy, and the contact with the earth will be effected as lightly as possible, while the

sound limb will rest longer on the ground, move boldly and rapidly forward, and strike the ground promptly and forcibly. All this is due to the fact that the sound member carries more than its normal, healthy share of the weight of the body, a share which may be in excess from 1 to 250 pounds, and thus brings its figure to a burden varying from 251 to 500 pounds, all depending upon the degree of the existing lameness, whether it is simply a slight tenderness or soreness, or whether the trouble has reached a stage which compels the patient to the awkwardness of travelling on three legs.

Properly appreciating the remarks which have preceded, and fully comprehending the *modus operandi* and the true pathology of lameness, but little remains to be done in order to reach an answer to the question as to which side of the animal the lameness is seated, except to examine the patient while in action. We have already stated our reasons for preferring the movement of trotting for this purpose. In conducting such an examination, the animal should be unblanketed, and held by a plain halter in the hands of a man who knows how to manage his paces, and the trial should always be made over a firm, hard road whenever such is available. He is to be examined from various positions—from before, from behind, and from each side. Watching him as he approaches, as he passes by, and as he recedes, the observer should carefully study that important action which we have spoken of as the *dropping of the body* upon one extremity or the other, and this can readily be detected by attending closely to the motions of the head and of the hip. The head drops on the same side on which the mass of the body will fall, dropping toward the right when the lameness is in the left fore leg, and the hip dropping in posterior lameness, also on the sound leg, the reversal of the conditions, of course, producing reversed effects. In other words, when the animal in trotting exhibits signs of irregularity of action, or lameness, and this irregularity is accompanied by dropping or nodding the head, or depressing the hip on the right side of the body, at the time the feet or the right side strike the ground, the horse is lame on the left side. If the dropping and nodding are on the near side the lameness is on the off side.

But in a majority of cases, the answer to the first question relating to the lameness of a horse is, after all, not a very difficult task. There are two other problems in the case more difficult of solution, and which often require the exercise of a closer scrutiny and draw upon all the resources of the experienced practitioner to settle satisfactorily. That a horse is lame in a given leg may be easily determined, but when it becomes necessary to pronounce upon the query as to what part, what region, what structure is affected, the easy part of the task is over, and the more difficult and important, because more obscure, portion of the investigation has commenced—except, of course, in cases of which the features are too distinctly evident to the senses to admit of error.

The greater liability of the foot than of any other part of the extremities to injury from casualties, natural to its situation and use, should always suggest the beginning of an enquiry, especially in an obscure case of lameness at that point. Indeed, the lameness may have an apparent location elsewhere when that is the true seat of the trouble, and the surgeon who, while examining his patient, discovers a ringbone, and satisfying himself that he has encountered the cause of the disordered actions, suspends his investigation without subjecting the foot to a close scrutiny, may deeply regret his neglect and inadvertence at a later day, when regrets will avail nothing toward remedying the irreparable injury which has ensued upon his partial method of exploration.

A. LIANTARD, M.D.V.M.

### Horses and Automobiles

Horsemen who, a couple of years ago, were of the opinion that the automobile would adversely affect the market for horses, have in most instances changed their minds. In spite of the large number of automobiles which have been put into use and of the further fact that automobiles have come to stay, the demand for horses, especially high-class road, coach, and saddle horses is to-day good and prices for horses of those kinds are as high or higher than they were ten years ago. Automobiles have made some change in the requirements which buyers of horses demand. For instance they must be thoroughly familiar and fearless of automobiles and those who make a specialty of preparing horses for the market no longer regard it a difficult task to fulfil this requirement. Old horses, that had been driven on the roads before automobiles became common, were the hardest to get to overcome their fear of the machines. Young horses, whose education began after the autos became plentiful, easily learned to regard them with little fear, and colts, raised in localities where the machines are plentiful, become so familiar with them during colthood that they evince little fear of them when they come to meet them in harness. Perhaps the respect in which the auto most adversely affects the horse market is the dread timid persons have of driving when reckless chauffeurs are likely to be encountered. There are far too many such chauffeurs who refuse to recognize the rights of users of horses and who have been responsible for many serious, even fatal accidents. Such autoists drive timid persons from using the roads and doubtless

affect in some degree the demand for horses. From now on, however, public opinion will make recklessness on the part of auto drivers so unpopular that this source of trouble will be done away with to a great extent, and this, together with the gradual loss of fear which horses will evince for the machines, will bring back to the road many of the lovers of horses who have temporarily abandoned it.—*The Horse World*.

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Harry Wilkes, 2.13½, one of the oldest and best known trotters in the United States has just died, aged 32 years. He made his record at Sacramento, California, in 1887, which was the fastest ever made by any horse sired by his famous sire, George Wilkes, 2.22.

## STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

### Looks Like High Priced Beef

There is some possibility that the world next summer will find itself nearly as short of beef as it was last. The American crop of beef to be made this winter will be light. Farmers in the corn and feeding States of the west are showing a strong disposition to sell feed rather than put it into stock, and at the present prices offered for corn they can hardly be blamed for turning it into the elevators rather than into steers. Practically every State in the cattle country will be behind this year in the beef output. In the east, fewer cattle will be fed than for years. The beef crop of 1909 is not expected to equal last year's short output. Where the beef eaters of the United States and the United Kingdom will get their meat supply from does not seem altogether clear.

### Ireland's Interest in the Cattle Embargo

As a good deal of attention has been drawn to this question of the British embargo, a few words regarding Ireland's concern in the restrictions at present existing on the importation of foreign store cattle may be of interest. Few questions have, of late years, so deeply agitated the minds of our agricultural economists, and it is not difficult to understand why, for it is a many-sided problem. Upon it a number of articles might be written dealing with practically every phase of our farming system.

Among the great body of Irishmen, determined opposition has been shown towards attempts to have the embargo removed, and the strenuously-urged objections have been founded mainly upon two contentions, viz.:—(1) That the ruination of the Irish store trade would inevitably accompany the opening of the British ports to foreign stockers; and (2) that the risk of introducing some destructive disease into the kingdom would expose our valuable nurseries of breeding stock—which at present supply customers in all parts of the globe—to the possibility of a dread visitation of foot-and-mouth disease, or other equally terrible scourge that would entail untold upset and occasion incalculable monetary loss and damage to prestige. In this contention, breed societies and individual breeders all share. Within the region of practical politics the latter reason is the vital one, and it has undoubtedly been the unmovable rock upon which the persistent efforts of the embargo agitators have so far perished; for, living as we do, under a free trade Government, it is perhaps too much to expect that any consideration of the security or otherwise of a home industry—no matter how important nationally—would weigh very much with the present Parliament if it were the only factor in the case.

However, free trade or no free trade, the question of the store trade is one of very special importance to the Irish farmer; indeed, in the opinion of some, he holds it too dear to his heart, altogether. Official figures would indicate, in 1907, for instance, while fat cattle to the number of 292,000 were sent from Ireland to Great Britain, the number of stores exported during the same period reach a total of no less than 492,700 odd. It will be observed, therefore, that store-selling does not altogether monopolize the system of marketing beef cattle in Ireland, but that, by a long way, it is the method most generally adopted. The suggestion has lately been made to me from a high authority on agricultural matters in Canada, that Ireland would be the gainer by relinquishing its store trade, and endeavoring, in its place, to finish off all the beef

cattle produced in the country, giving, at the same time, main attention to dairying, pig-rearing, etc. This opinion is shared by many on this side of the Atlantic, who go so far as to point out that, as the export trade impoverishes the land, and is, therefore, uneconomic, the removal of the embargo, if it resulted in compelling farmers to cut out the store business from their system, would prove a blessing in disguise, and that, with a supply of cheaper stores available from abroad, they would be able to do something in the way of fattening with a prospect of making some tangible profit. Certainly, the great cry now by those who do fatten, is that the raw material is too dear to provide much profit in the finished beast; but there are other considerations besides this. A time may come when the great body of our farmers will, by a system of intensive practice, approach more closely to the ideal embodied in the above suggestion; but that time is not just clamoring for admission. When the full blessings and potentialities of ownership come to be enjoyed and realized; when the tenant purchaser has discharged his financial obligations to the State, and become the unfettered proprietor of his holding; when the spread of education affords a more enlightened and thorough grasp of the commercial aspect of his calling, and of the modifications or expansions which his practises might profitably undergo—then we may see the change; but just at present, weighing one thing against another, there is some foundation for the Irish store-seller's contention that circumstances have not encouraged him to do other than he has been doing in the disposal of his calves, viz., to move along the lines of least resistance. It would, therefore, seem that the general body of Irish farmers are not ready to adapt themselves straight away to an altered system; certainly, not without prejudice to their dairying business.

Dealing with this subject, I should like to mention just a few outstanding considerations that cannot be overlooked, though, of course, they vary in their application to the different kinds and sizes of farms in the country. First of all, it is well to bear in mind that Ireland is not, by any means, a big place, and Canadians, who are accustomed to almost boundless prairies, and huge, unoccupied stretches of fertile country, may find it of interest, in contemplating Ireland, to learn that, while, roughly, we have 533,000 holdings in our island, yet of these over 432,000 comprise less than 30 acres, while of these, again, nearly 300,000 are under 15 acres. Not much room, is there, for extensive cattle ranches? Nor have we any free farms or light taxes in Ireland.

It may be said that the smaller the holding the more intensive should be the system adopted, but that is not proving that the conditions under which the farmer works render the production of finished beef exactly the most profitable for him to aim at. To satisfactorily build up that kind of business, special skill and equipments are required, and it is to be feared that in very many cases these do not exist throughout Ireland. Of course, the turning out of badly-finished beef does not entail much trouble, but neither does it bring in much money, as it never sells up to its true value.

Again, the smaller farmer is never a man of great capital, and he cannot always afford to wait until an animal arrives at a beef age. He can get a good price for his calf up to a year old—better in proportion than for older stock—and so he passes him on to some other grazier who keeps the animal for a year or so longer and then disposes of it at an auction or fair to the finishers, of whom a large proportion are Scotch and English feeders. Others, again, rear the animals they breed, and keep them until they are two or two and a half years old before parting with them. Some argue that the store-seller loses in the end and impoverishes the land into the bargain, but then he wants the money, and, besides, the land was not his, and if by any means improvement was brought about—well, that is a matter of the past and need not be revived.

Ireland is, pre-eminently, a dairy country, and as such should be much further developed than it is. The creameries afford facilities for the easy disposal of the butter-fat produced whenever it is not turned into butter at the farmer's house, and the separated or skim milk comes in handy for the feeding of pigs. Dairying, however, cannot be dissociated from an annual crop of calves, and, as already hinted, the small farmer, so long as remunerative prices induce him to do so, will dispose of these when young. Both dairying and pig-rearing are capable of considerable extension, and both represent profitable sources of revenue.

Closely bound up with all our agricultural problems is the question of tillage, and it is the great complaint of our reformers that farmers are not putting more and more of their land under crops, and so increasing the production of feeding stuff for their animals. Well, success to all such exhortations; no one would like to see more tillage carried on than the writer, but as I reflect upon things as they are—and principally upon the great variability of our climate (and dear knows the present and past seasons have given us fair, up-to-date samples of the mischievous pranks which our atmosphere can play), I do not feel at all inclined to too harshly upbraid the Irish farmer for displaying a hesitancy in breaking up his land. Even if the climate were more reliable and more favorable than it is for the growth of grain, roots and green crops, there is that other tremendous obstacle to face—the great difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of skilled labor. Regarding this, however, it must be admitted that there are two sides to consider, and economic laws teach us that if the demand existed the supply would be forthcoming. Add, however, some allowance for the partial absence of enterprise and self-reliance which generations of a depressing and discouraging system of land tenure have inbred in many of our farmers, and one must come to the conclusion that even in these better days, there are real hindrances to the spread of tillage. Combined with this fact, Ireland is admirably endowed with grass of the best kind; some of our pastures, indeed, could, under no system of tillage, prove so remunerative; indeed, in the County Meath, there are pastures which alone are sufficient to fatten stock.

I need not dwell further, I have tried to show the part which stores play in the Irish farmer's practice, and the conditions that have contributed to their occupying so prominent a place. The obvious conclusion is that the embargo is a great safeguard of the industry, and that so long as there are no outsider suppliers the demand for Irish stores will continue to justify their sale as such.

EMERALD ISLE.

#### The Importance of Dryness and Ventilation in a Piggery

To the difficulty of securing adequate ventilation in the piggery, may be traced a great many ills which the pig is heir to. Rheumatism, bronchitis, and pneumonia are some of the commonest winter troubles of swine. Rheumatism is caused by dampness. When moisture appears on the walls in winter, which is most likely to occur where the walls are of stone or concrete, it is a pretty reliable danger signal. Injudicious feeding may predispose toward rheumatism. When a pig becomes badly crippled with rheumatism it is difficult to do much for him, and the chances are that he will never return a profit for the food he consumes. About all that can be done is to place him in dry quarters and feed upon nourishing and laxative food. Prevention of dampness, and hence the prevention of the disease, is the feeder's main hope.

Bronchitis most commonly occurs in young pigs, or pigs under six months old. Matured pigs are seldom troubled with it. If it attacks very young pigs it is often fatal, but pigs two or three months old will generally survive, though their growth and thrift will be seriously interfered with. The disease is accompanied by a distressing cough, which usually disappears with the advent of warm weather and outdoor exercise. Little can be done in the way of treatment. Dry pens free from draughts, nourishing food, and as much exercise as possible, are the principal points to be observed. Damp, chilly pens are the most common cause of this trouble.

Pneumonia is most serious, and is generally fatal. Sometimes the presence of a dead pig in the pen is the first intimation of anything wrong. Some will drag for a considerable time, coughing at frequent intervals, and others will make a recovery, though they are seldom profitable property. There is practically no treatment other than that described under bronchitis. The feeder who once has experience with pneumonia, will realize the importance of striving to prevent the disease, which usually comes from damp, chilly pens. Some forms of the disease are contagious, and it is always safer to isolate affected pigs.

Damp quarters are also a frequent cause of indigestion and scouring in sucking pigs. This trouble will frequently wipe out the whole of a promising early spring or winter litter.

Though the list of troubles given above may not be complete, it will serve to impress upon the feeder of swine, the importance of ventilation and dry air in the piggery.

PROF. G. E. DAY.

## FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

### One Crop or Several

During the visit of the Scotch farmers to northern Alberta, a party of them were given a drive through one of the fairly typical agricultural districts near Edmonton, in the course of which some fields of wheat that had been slightly frost-bitten were passed. The local chaperone of the party was an honest man, and made no attempt to conceal the fact that Jack Frost had put in an early appearance. It was self-evident, and the Scotchmen saw it, but it did not impress them as any such a calamitous thing as the Canadian farmer himself is sometimes disposed to consider it. Said one of them in effect:—"That is nothing to be concerned about. We would not consider it a discredit to the country if there had been a much heavier frost. You have too good a country here to be giving so much of it up to wheat; it's intended to be a mixed farming country. Your soil would yield you much larger profit in mixed crops than in wheat, while your occasional frosts would do little or no harm."

That was the opinion of a man who saw things from the point of view of an outsider.

A further encouragement to mixed farming is that given by the recent establishment of a large meat-packing plant in Edmonton. It is too early yet to say what effect this new industry is going to have upon the live-stock interests of northern Alberta, but the fact that an all-the-year-round home market for their beef cattle and hogs is now at their disposal will of a surety mean a very considerable impetus, and farmers who have hitherto done one-line farming will widen out.

In a country that is so markedly adapted to farming of several kinds, all of them profitable and so closely allied that they can all be followed on the same farm, it will not be matter for surprise if mixed farming becomes very popular during the next few years. That an acre of land will yield a far larger profit in this way than in grain alone, even wheat, is evident enough if one will figure it out, and a goodly number of farmers are beginning to see it. The farmers coming in from the western States, however, are very much attached to wheat growing, that being the line of agriculture in terms of which they have long been accustomed to think, and when they come across the line they very naturally go in for wheat here too. As they learn, however, that northern Alberta has more possibilities than one, they, too, are following the example of the Canadian farmers and dividing their interests, to their own advantage. One of the chief drawbacks to the still more extensive adoption of mixed farming is the lack of adequate farm labor, of which more is, of course, required for mixed farming than for grain-growing alone, but this is a condition that is gradually righting itself.

All this does not indicate by any means that wheat and oats are going to be dropped from the crop list of northern Alberta. There is not the slightest hint in that direction, but merely that in view of the great profits otherwise, they are ceasing to be the exclusive crops. Instead of being dropped, the grain yield will be increased as more of the country is opened up, but at the same time every farmer will be so dividing his farm that a part of it will be for grain and a part for root crops or dairying; or, it may be that some will continue to specialize in grains, and others will do the mixed farming without the grain. In either case, the country will have the desired benefit of a diversified agriculture.

Edmonton.

A. W. FULLERTON.

### Breaking New Land

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I see you wish to have practical farmers give their views on farm subjects. As I am in a new district in Saskatchewan where farming is not carried on as extensively yet as it will be, being mostly new, a practical farmer can see a lot of men doing hard work and making little headway for want of a method of breaking up the virgin sod. Some have the proper methods of breaking, light and back-setting, which puts their land into good shape to begin with, others just break deep and disc it up. Some put good work on, others give the land a double cut with the disc and leave it. But when the harvest comes around there is a vast difference in the returns.

I find there are different ways to break and work up the land to get good returns for your labor.

First, all early breaking should be broken light and backset. Breaking done after the middle of June should be deeper and disced up. My reason for so doing is that the sod is not rotten enough to backset, while if left lying flat and cut up by discs it keeps more moisture and yields just as good a crop on some soils as land that has been backset.

It is wonderful how much a good yoke of oxen, well handled, can break and put in order for seed, they are the new starter's friend; being cheaper to buy to begin with, and easy to keep as they can feed where they work. I find the walking plow when well manned is the best, especially where there are stones. Gang and sulkies are all right when clear of stone but they make very poor work when the land is stony.

Sask.

"NOTICING."

### Manitoba's Abandoned Farms

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I chanced to pick up your issue of Sept. 2nd last, and read with much interest Mr. J. F. Spence's little article under the above caption. In the interest of an eastern company I have for the past three months been driving through Manitoba and have had an excellent opportunity of judging the land conditions and state of cultivation in most parts of the province. While I am sorry to say that the weed condition of Manitoba is largely becoming a general one, I fully agree with Mr. Spence that the land adjacent to Winnipeg is filthy in the extreme, and fast becoming unfit for farming purposes. Stonewall and Balmoral to the North, Springfield district, the east and south down the Rice river right to the boundary the land is practically given up to the cultivation of all kinds of weeds, and in a number of cases the farm abandoned on account of the worn-out condition of the soil. In my drives through the country this year it was no uncommon thing to see a binder going in a field that was supposed to be wheat, but so filled with wild oats that it would not pay for the twine in cutting, and it would have been far more profitable to have used a mower and have burnt the crop on the land. I have seen whole farms so filled with sow thistles that everything else was crowded out (even all other weeds).

This state of affairs is deplorable and, of course, the result of bad and slipshod farming, and no doubt brought about by the large tracts of land held by speculators at prohibitive prices, waiting for the American to come and purchase, and he, not coming, it is in the meantime allowed to get into its present condition. I know of no country where farming can be carried on more profitably with less expenditure of money and labor than in Manitoba, and I know of no country where the very condition that goes to make farming profitable is more abused than in this very country. The land is so fertile and so well adapted for all kinds of grain produce and general farming that too much is expected of it, and it is given no chance whatever, but cropped to death and allowed to wear itself out in producing weeds.

The Sow Thistle, the latest importation of the weed family, and the worst, is no new thing to the Ontario farmer. For some years it has been in some parts of that province. I have met it in the counties of Bruce and Grey, but the Ontario farmer was so alive to the fact that he was up against it, and if the weed were allowed to get in its work it would drive him off the land, it was fought hard and is now pretty well out of the country.

"BEN ABOUT."

### Protection for the Farmer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It seems to me that there is something radically wrong with the exemption act. Take the last two years for example: In some parts of Northwest Manitoba and East Saskatchewan the majority of the farmers have been frozen out twice in succession. What beginner can stand this? If he has only a quarter section he is allowed only three horses and six cows with implements and seed for 80 acres. If he has got into difficulties everything above these stated is taken from him and the only food he is allowed is enough flour for himself and family for eleven months. Supposing this farmer has a large family, how are the children to be clothed for eleven months in a country like ours with such severe winters? His credit is no good and what can the poor man do? If he has an extra colt or cow it is taken from him to pay some of his debts. If he is fortunate enough to own a half section he is only allowed the same exemption as the quarter section farmer. My opinion is that we farmers of the West, who are the backbone of the country, should have twice as much protection as we have.

If a farmer owns a half a section he should be allowed enough seed for 160 acres and five horses to work the same, and if he owns a quarter section say this amount and so much out of his crop to provide for his family decently, as other people do who live off the farmer, say so much for every member of his family for both clothing and food. This is the time to think this matter over as it has come to such a condition that many farmers will have to leave the land and try something else. I would like to hear the opinion of other farmers on this subject.

Man.

FARMER.

**Suggestions for Home-Builders**

In former articles the author has striven to assist, in some degree, those who are contemplating the erection of homes. In the present article he will endeavor to confine his remarks to the interior of the house, taking each room separately, and describing, as fully as possible, the most modern and up-to-date methods of treating the wall surfaces of these various rooms. To aid in an intelligent discussion of this subject, the following rooms will be described: Vestibule, Hall, Parlor, Drawing-room and Dining-room. Articles will follow dealing with the arrangements of the Kitchen and Pantry, Cellar and Basement and the Chamber and Bed-rooms; these rooms are so different from those mentioned under consideration at the present time, and yet, are so important, that they require separate description and attention beyond the scope of the present article.

The Vestibule of a modern house, (and no house is really modern, in this climate, unless it has a vestibule,) is usually finished to match the Hall, and should be of sufficient size to allow plenty of room for ingress and egress, as the outside front door opens into this room, and it would be a fatal mistake were this room made too small; therefore great care should be exercised in designing this seemingly insignificant room, making sure that it is properly placed, and as mentioned above has plenty of room for the door to swing into the room, while one walks through it.

ceiling is a very pretty effect; this may be done in a deeper shade of the same color as the ceiling is finished in or it may be done in another color which creates a contrast or blends with the ceiling color. The fireplace and grate add considerably in making this a very pretty apartment

houses, as there is nothing which is needed more than expert advice, plans and specifications in the erection of a home. The author will submit sketches of any proposed home, and will be able to materially aid any who have a home under contemplation. He has had a large number of subscribers of this magazine send to him for plans and specifications of their new homes, and they are all pleased with the service rendered and feel well satisfied that the additional outlay for his advice and assistance has saved them several times that amount in extras over and above the contract price of the proposed house, and also has given them many valuable ideas and hints which they would otherwise, never have incorporated in the building. Everyone who is considering the building of a home will recognize the truth of the statement that they want the best that can be procured for the money expended, and what better way to receive same is there than to have your plans, specifications and all other necessary information supplied by an architect, whose special study is residence and home building?

HUGH G. HOLMAN, Architect,  
Winnipeg.



Fig. 1.—RECEPTION HALL

The Hall and Staircase shown in Fig. 1, are

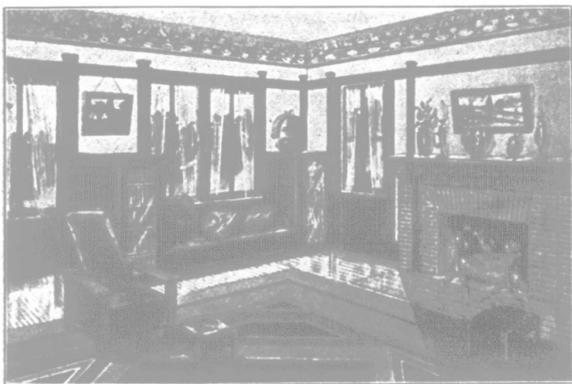


Fig. 3.—LIVING ROOM

indeed. In many houses the Parlor is deposed in favor of the Living-room, and a very effective treatment of this kind of room is shown in Fig. 3. The main features of this room are the tall mantel and the beamed ceiling, and the effect of these is such that a very dignified appearance is given,

which is essential to all rooms used as reception rooms. The plate-rail runs around the room level with the top of the mantel, and the picture-mould is placed immediately beneath this plate-rail; above the plate-rail and extending to the ceiling the sidewalls are tinted in a cream or faint yellow, bordered with a deeper shade of the same color as the larger spaces are tinted with. In the angle of the side-walls and the ceiling a neat mould runs around the room, butting against the beams which are, in turn, supported by carved brackets. The window hangings are supported on neat brass rods or on rods of the same wood as the interior finishing wood of the room.



Fig. 4.—DINING ROOM

In Fig. 4, is shown a Dining Room in approximately the same style as that of Fig. 2. The

well designed and very spacious. The treatment is strictly Colonial in all respects, and the room and staircase are well lighted. The window on the stair landing is a good feature and should be incorporated into the design wherever practicable, as a straight stair without light and landings is a very bad feature from an artistic standpoint, and is also very inconvenient stair to use at any time. Where a stair turns, it is much more desirable, as well as being much safer to have a landing instead of winding steps. So it will be seen that to have a truly successful stair treatment in your house you should try to have one or more landings and also to have same well lighted at all times. The stairway shown in Fig. 1, is what is known as an "open string" staircase, and the space below the steps and the baseboard, namely the "spandrel of the stair," is neatly paneled; this makes an especially pretty treatment, and this style is further carried out by the effect produced by the cased arch and the turned post and pedestal supporting same; the above arch gives access to the large Living-room seen to the right of the picture, which has the same window treatment as the Stairway.

windows have their entire surface sub-divided into small panes and there is a plate-rail at the level of the top of the windows and a chair-rail at the level of the window stools or sills.

Dens and Dining-rooms may be fitted up very attractively in "Old Mission" style, and sketches for any rooms in this style may be had from the author, by sending the measurements of the room to his office, taking care to give measurements of length, width, height of room, and position of all openings and their respective size very carefully and clearly. This service costs little, and it is to be hoped that the subscribers of this magazine will avail themselves of the opportunity of receiving information as to the designing of their

notice them so much during certain dry seasons, but not a year passes without the disease being present on grain and other plants to a greater or less extent.

Every farmer knows what rust looks like to the naked eye, for it is usually so conspicuous as to attract the attention of every careful observer. The common name, Rust, is applied on account of the reddish brown, rusty appearance which the diseased spots assume, especially when the summer spores are being produced. Nearly every one whose crops have been devastated by these diseases dreads especially what is commonly called the "stem rust," or "black rust," (*Puccinia Graminis*) since this species is the one to which the greater losses seem to be due. But there are two other kinds of rust which attack wheat and other cereals, which can hardly be distinguished from the "black rust" except by very close observation, or else under the microscope. These are known as the "orange leaf-rust" (*Puccinia Rubigo-Vera*) and "crown-rust" (generally on oats) known technically as *Puccinia Coronata*.



Fig. 2.—PARLOR

Figure 2, shows a very attractive parlor, the windows of which are blended into the paneling scheme of the room; the top of the paneling is on a level with the heads of the window casings, thereby tending to give the room a more extensive appearance, on account of producing the effect of low ceilings. The wainscoting is carried around the room to the height of the mantel shelf. The stenciled border or frieze on the walls at the

As is now generally well known, the rusts are minute, parasitic plants known as fungi. Fungi are sometimes conspicuous plants, like the toadstools and mushrooms; still others are parasites inside other plants, and so small as to escape the naked eye altogether. All consist essentially of a mass of microscopic tubes or cells arranged end to end in the form of threads, and all of them reproduce their kind by means of minute cut-off cells or pieces, called spores. If we start with the stem rust of wheat (*Puccinia Graminis*) in the early summer stage, it will be noticed that the spots are at this time generally confined to the stem or the leaf sheath, and are seldom found on the blade of the leaf. The spots are long and narrow and at this early season are reddish brown in color. The rusty spots which are of course caused by the masses of minute spores which are cut off from the tip of the fungus threads, and which break through the epidermis of the wheat plant. These spores fall when ripe and are blown about as

minute, invisible specks over the fields, perhaps even miles from where they were produced. If a spore alights on a wheat plant, it proceeds to germinate in the dew or film of moisture deposited on the plant and grows down into the living tissues of the host. The thread thus produced pushes its way between the cells of the leaf, branching often, and here and there sending small branches into the cells of the wheat, thus robbing the latter of some of its nourishment.

After developing thus inside the wheat plant for about ten days or two weeks, another crop of reddish spores bursts forth, which may then scatter the disease to still other plants. Starting with one spore the disease may thus, in this short time, multiply itself a thousand fold and more. The production of reddish summer spores in immense numbers may thus be repeated from very early in the season until late. This is the stage in the fungus which apparently does the greatest amount of damage since the spores produced during the summer scatter the disease so rapidly, thus levying the tax of nutrition and energy upon the wheat crop for miles and miles around.

Late in the season when the wheat has become well advanced towards maturity, it will be noticed that the successive crops of the reddish spores diminish in numbers and there now appears, generally on the stem or leaf-sheath of the wheat, and sometimes even in the same spots with the reddish spores, long, black lines or spots, made up of the dark-brown or black, so-called winter spores. These black spores which have the shape of minute Indian clubs, are the *Teleospores*, or "last formed" spores, as the name indicates. They have thick, resistant cell walls and the spores are capable of living for a long time. They remain as black spots on the stubble or straw over winter and the spring warmth and moisture causes them again to revive and to germinate to form a short thread. This short thread cuts off a number of minute spores called sporidia, generally four of them, which are thrown off to sail about as invisible specks in the spring winds.

Now happens a peculiar thing. The minute spores just mentioned, produced in the spring, will not effect the wheat plant at all, even under the most favorable circumstances. The only plants which they are known to attack are the barberries, shrubby plants with prickly leaves, now common in South Dakota in ornamental hedges, one species of which grows wild in the Black Hills.

When the wheat rust sporidia are blown on the barberry leaves early in the spring, their germ tubes grow down into the tissues and make a yellowish, diseased, often swollen spot. In about fifteen to twenty days a new set of spores breaks through the epidermis of the leaf over the infected spot. The spores are formed in countless numbers in chains, which arise at the bottom of little cup-shaped depressions, large enough to be seen readily with the naked eye. Many little cups arise from one infected spot; hence the name "cluster cup stage" is often given to the barberry stage of the disease.

Now comes the jump back to the wheat again. The minute "cluster cup" spores are so light and easily detached that they are readily distributed by the winds. If they lodge on a wheat plant, they germinate at once in the film of dew present at times on the surface, and each produces one or more long, slender germ-tubes. These grow down through the breathing-pores of the wheat-plant and produce an infection which, if the weather be moist and otherwise favorable, may ultimately spread the disease over the whole wheat field or over great areas for miles around. This brings us back then to the summer spores of the wheat, the *uredo* spores: we have thus completed the full life cycle of the fungus.

Some thoughtful people will at once object to this life-cycle as a necessary procedure. Most scientists also are now convinced that it may be, indeed, possible after all, for the disease to leave out the barberry stage altogether and to pass its whole existence on the wheat alone. Herein lies most of our most important as well as some of the most difficult problems in our search for rust remedies. Several botanists are now working on these problems; some have apparently been partially solved, while still others seem far from solution. It seems to be now established, however, that there are two possible ways for the wheat rust to leave out altogether the barberry stage of its life history. Professor Bolley and others have definitely established the fact that it is possible for the stem rust of wheat to omit the barberry stage altogether from its life-cycle either, first, by means of *uredo* spores which have survived the winter on winter wheat or on other grains, or on volunteer growths of wheat, rye, oats, etc., or, second, by means of the fungus threads (mycelium) living over winter within the tissues of the host plant and producing a fresh crop of *uredo* spores early in the spring. Many botanists think it quite likely too that many wild grasses, such as quack grass, the native wheat grasses, red top, wild barley, or squirrel tail grass, may carry the rust over winter either as spores or living mycelium and transmit it to the wheat next season. *South Dakota Experiment Station Bulletin 109.*

## DAIRY

### Professor Mitchell Appointed

J. W. Mitchell, B.A., of the Kingston, Ont., Dairy School, has been engaged to take charge of the dairy department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and fill the vacancy on the staff of the college occasioned by the resignation of Professor Carson.

Professor Mitchell is not without western training. He was on the dairy commissioner's staff for some time, and has lectured frequently in this country on dairy matters. He organized the government creameries in Saskatchewan, and has made a close study of dairy problems as they apply to western conditions.

### Maintaining the Milking Function

By nature, cattle are not functioned for the production of large quantities of milk. As with other classes of mammals, milk is secreted for the sustenance of the young. The ability to secrete milk in large quantities has been developed in cows by hand milking, by selection, by breeding and feeding. Neither were they by nature functioned specially for meat production. The ability to lay on flesh and mature early, at least the ability to do this as in our own principal beefing breeds, is likewise a specialization of function developed by man's work since cattle were domesticated. The great part of it has been done in the past two hundred years. There are, of course, dairy breeds that have been bred purely for milk production for a much longer time than this. The Holsteins have a history of nearly two thousand years and in their native land have been bred and kept solely for milk for a good part of that time. But the largest developments in milking function have been made in them during the past century. To a less extent this is true of the Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires. Local conditions, the abundance of natural pasturage in the districts where the breeds developed, and climate, influenced in a large measure the line along which these breeds evolved. But the production of milk in large quantities, while it has been made a special feature in all these breeds and strains, is a function that depends very little on natural circumstances. It is a more recently developed function and is maintained chiefly by man's care in selection and breeding. Were cattle to revert to the wild state, the milking function as we have it would be one of the first characteristics to disappear. Where cows are not selected, bred, fed and managed primarily with the idea of improving the milk yield, little progress is made towards increasing the flow. Haphazard or unintelligent work with a dairy herd never produces a strain of high producers. The management must be progressive. Improvement must be the aim. Because milk production is a recently developed function, or rather an abnormal development of one natural character, care is necessary that it be maintained.

### Whey Butter Making in Ontario

The manufacturer of whey butter, on an extended scale, is on trial this season in Prince Edward County, Ont. The loss of butter-fat in the process of cheesemaking, as evidenced by besmeared milk cans and thickly-coated whey tanks, has been deplored, both in Canada and the United States, by those with whom it is a matter of concern that the profits of the industry on the one hand should be maintained at as high a point as possible; and on the other, that the rich quality of the cheese should not suffer through the diminution of its fat content. In cheesemaking a varying percentage of fat comes out into the whey when the curd is cut. With Canadian makers the aim has wisely been to keep this loss down to a minimum. Though it may enrich the whey, the patron naturally looks upon butter-fat as a costly constituent of hog feed, and considers it more valuable in the cheese.

To utilize the unavoidable loss of fat in the whey in cheesemaking, the manufacture of "whey butter" has been attempted with uncertain profit at intervals for many years, and the prospect of working this out commercially seems to have appealed to a gentleman of Cigdensburg, N. Y. State, where two factories have been in successful operation for a couple of years, one of them having the patronage of 25 cheese factories. The idea was brought to the attention of some business men at Morrisburg, Ont., who with a couple of Americans, formed a partnership with the St. Lawrence Dairy Co. and have just opened the

prospective fields in Eastern Ontario, Prince Edward County, containing some two dozen cheese factories, the products of which have given Bay of Quinte dairying a deservedly high reputation, was selected to initiate the new enterprise, and premises were leased in Picton, the county seat, as a temporary factory. A three-year contract was entered into with eleven factories for their whey cream, and if all goes well, a more central site will be secured in the town, and a commodious building for the industry is to be erected.

To begin with, the Dairy Produce Company have in their factory a complete buttermaking outfit, such as ripening vats, churns, workers, cold storage, etc., and they fit up the cheese factories with steam turbine separators; special galvanized iron whey vats, into which the sweet whey is run as it is drawn off the curd; the necessary piping, and wooden jacketed cans for holding the cream and conveying it to the butter factories in town, which is in charge of an experienced maker, who, though a total stranger, is to be congratulated upon the way in which he has met the difficulties incident to the enterprise, which was started on the 10th of May last. Single-handed he has run the factory in Picton, besides going out frequently to lend assistance in connection with the management of the separators at the cheese factories. Where makers have not had experience, the chief difficulty at the factories has been in managing the separators. In the case of a large factory two separators were installed, and more engine and boiler capacity provided—a new 30 h. p. being in use. Where one separator alone is used, 18 to 20 h. p. is sufficient. About 60 lbs. of steam is reported as requisite to run the turbine separators properly. From the cheese vats the whey runs by gravity into the galvanized iron tanks, and is elevated by steam ejector (and heated to about 125 degrees) into the smaller tank that feeds the separators, through which the whey may be run at the rate of 5,000 or 6,000 lbs. per hour each, a can between the two receiving the cream, which tests some 60 per cent. fat, and resembles ordinary whole-milk cream, though more oily in appearance, and yields about two pounds of butter to the 1,000 lbs. of whey.

In United States factories, where, perhaps, less care is taken to incorporate the fat in the cheese, the yield of butter is said to run from three to six pounds for the 1,000 lbs. of whey. The whey, when relieved of its fat, passes at once into the usual tank, for distribution next morning to the patrons. The cream is hauled into Picton by boat, stage and one wagon, which makes a 25-mile circuit of five factories on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, the butter being churned on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The cream, ripened with pure culture, is handled and the butter made and packed just as in a regular creamery, and salted one ounce to the pound, about one-half being packed in prints and the rest in standard 36-lb. butter boxes. The output has varied from about 1,500 lbs. to over 2,000 lbs. per week. The cream as it arrives at the factory is weighed and sampled for Babcock test.

Throughout the season the butter has sold at from 22 cents to 25 cents per pound, which may be taken as indicative of its marketable quality. Where colored cheese is made, the tint of whey butter will, under certain conditions, be rather deeper than that of ordinary creamery.

According to the agreement under which the enterprise is being carried on, the St. Lawrence Produce Co. furnish the entire equipment, except cheese factory power, and the net proceeds are divided in equal shares between the company, the cheesemakers and the patrons. What is deducted is the cost of wrapping paper, packages, express charges, and one-quarter of a cent per pound to the company for selling. The butter lately has been netting 21½ cents per pound, of which 7¼ cents per pound went to the patrons. One factory's share in August for whey butter was \$176, one-half of which went to the patrons, being included in the monthly checks, and the other half to compensate the maker. The season will end on November 1st, after which complete statements to the various factories will be issued for the information of patrons and makers, showing the initial outcome of the effort to convert into a profitable dairy product the butter-fat which in the past has been generally regarded as largely lost; although it is worth noting in this connection that where the whey is pasteurized the fat contained is of considerable value in enhancing the feeding quality of the whey. The enterprise has required effort and the investment of considerable capital to inaugurate in the manner described. One of the factories equipped with a buttermaking plant, in the Brockville district, is said to have made a large sum last year from its whey-butter output, securing a yield of 2½ lbs. of butter from 1,000 lbs. of whey.

Speaking generally it will not pay a factory to go in for manufacturing whey butter unless the factory is receiving 8,000 or 10,000 pounds of milk daily. It is a question if it will pay then in case the factory has to purchase separator and other buttermaking machinery. The amount of butter which may be made from a daily delivery of say 10,000 pounds milk to a Cheddar cheese factory will vary according to the conditions of manufacture, percentage of fat in the milk, etc. On the average a man should not expect more than 50 pounds butter daily from 10,000 pounds milk. In many cases it will be less.

Assuming that the 10,000 pounds milk produce 1,000 pounds cheese and that the whey tests .2 per cent. fat, we have 18 pounds fat recoverable in the

whey. If we add one-sixth to this fat in order to calculate the probable amount of butter which may be made, we have 21 pounds butter. If the butter be worth 20 cents per pound, which is about the lowest price we have received during the past season, we have a value of \$4.20 for one day's whey butter. Multiplying this by 200, which is about the average number of days which a Cheddar factory will run in a season, we have a sum of over \$800.

Some Canadian cheesemakers consider that this amount of money pays them well for time and expense in manufacturing the butter, especially as most of these men already have a buttermaking plant on hand for the making of butter in winter.

What effect the making of whey butter will have on the Canadian cheese and butter trade remains to be seen. So far as our own experience goes, we do not see that it is likely to have any very harmful effect unless this butter were sold as Canadian creamery butter. This, however, is not likely to happen, as the amount made in any one factory is not large enough to pay for exporting. Where several factories combine, as they are doing at Picton, Ont., then the quantity is likely to be sufficient to have some effect on the butter market. Some advocate branding all butter made from "whey cream" as "whey butter." The quality is such that it will scarcely grade above seconds in any market.

### The London Dairy Show

This year's Dairy Show has been favored with gloriously fine weather, and the public patronage has been very large. Dairy farming is said to be in a more flourishing condition than for years—a condition due largely to intelligent organization. The total number of entries for all classes at the Show was 8,362—a record. The enterprise of Ireland's Board of Agriculture was evidenced by an exceptionally good display, and there were 109 exhibits from Great Britain.

It was generally agreed that the cattle shown were superior to any previous show, especially in Shorthorns, Jerseys were shown in considerable numbers. Few Guernseys were entered, but such as were present were of good quality, and the same may be said of the Red Poll, Ayrshire, Kerry, and Dexter classes. The Blythwood Bowl went to Lady De Rothschild for a fine British bred Jersey cow, "Jersey Dame." Lord Rothschild secured first place in the Shorthorn cow class with his "Dorothy," and first for Red Poll cow.

In the Kerry cow class, Countess De La Warre's "Buckhurst Zingara" secured first honors, and Mrs. Portman's "Buckhurst Juno" was given first position amongst the Dexters. First for Jersey bull went to Lady De Rothschild.

Cheese entries were numerous, but the recent spell of hot weather told heavily against the quality of English cheese, especially in the Cheddar classes. Scotland took four of the five prizes offered for Cheddars.

Butter made a fine display of high average quality. Irish co-operative creameries were very successful in their class, taking most of the prizes. In Colonial butter, the first prize in both fresh and salted classes went to Australia.

The milking and buttermaking contest at the Show always attracts a crowd of spectators. There were no fewer than 207 entries, and candidates came from all sections of the country. These competitions do much good in view of the ever increasing difficulty farmers experience in getting efficient dairy help. Each morning and evening the contests took place, and it was a pleasure to watch the infinite care which was exercised by the white clad dairymaids in handling the cream, and afterwards in bright yellow butter.

Competition was very keen, and finally first place went to Miss A. Gerrard of Droitwich, carrying with it the champion cup presented by the Lord Mayor of London. Speaking after the award of prizes, Miss Gerrard said: "That the secret of success in buttermaking was to take pains"—an observation of wide application in other branches of agriculture besides dairying.

The annual meeting of the British Dairy Farmers' Association was held during the Show, and a prosperous state of affairs was disclosed.

The cattle warranty question was discussed, and the members pledged themselves to decline to give any warranty.

The cattle embargo was touched upon, and Sir E. Strachey, the House of Commons representative of the Board of Agriculture stated that the government would continue its present position in regard to the admission of foreign live cattle into Great Britain.

F. DEWHIRST.

J. J. Hill, the railway magnate, is becoming with maturing years an agricultural economist and national prophet. At the Farmers' National Congress, at Madison, Wis., a few weeks ago, he delivered an address on the national outlook. Like others, he is concerning himself with the diminishing food supply. By 1950, according to his calculations, the United States will be supporting a population of 200,000,000 people, and the only way in which an economic calamity can be averted is by increasing farm production, doubling the acre yield of most cereals. The wheat yield must be doubled before another half century rolls round if the country is to escape national disaster. A better farming system is necessary,

a system under which waste is eliminated and production increased. The essentials of it, are a study of the soils and seeds, so to adapt one to another; a diversification of industry including the cultivation of different crops and the raising of live stock; a careful rotation of crops, so that the land will not be worn out by successive years of single cropping; intelligent fertilization by this system of rotation; a careful selection of grains used for seeds; and, first of all in importance, the substitution of small farms, thoroughly tilled, for the large farm, with its weeds, its neglected corners, its abused soil and its thin products.

## POULTRY

The Chicago Poultry and Pet Stock Show will be held this year from Dec. 15th to 19th. It will be held at the Coliseum. Premium lists will be ready Nov. 1st. Entries close Dec. 5. The show is held under the auspices of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, with headquarters at 324 Dearborn St. Chicago.

From experiments carried on at the Utah State Experiment Station, the profit from feeding pullets for eggs was six times as great as from hens three years old. Experimental records show that it is only in exceptional cases that a hen lays more eggs the second year than the first. Generally speaking hens should be fattened and disposed of at the end of their first year just before they moult.

It is estimated that one hundred hens weighing from 5 to 8 pounds each require daily about 3 1/2 pounds of dry matter. Smaller hens require more in proportion. At one United States station each hen consumed during the year 50 to 55 pounds of dried grains made into mash, 18 pounds of wheat, 6 pounds of corn, 6 pounds of oats, 6 pounds of oyster shell, 3 pounds of dry poultry bone, 3 pounds of grit and 40 pounds of manure. With this food the hens averaged 150 eggs per year.

One important point in egg preservation is to have the eggs thoroughly cooled before they are placed in the preserving material. The solution or other substance in which they are kept should be held at as low a temperature as possible, without injuring the eggs by freezing. At high temperatures eggs will deteriorate rapidly despite the preservation. As for preserving, the best material to use is water glass. Five gallons of water glass solution will cover 50 dozen eggs and it may be used over and over again. It is brought usually in the form of a syrupy liquid. In making the preserving solution boil pure water and allow it to cool, then to each 10 quarts of water add from 1 pint to a quart of water glass. Infertile eggs will keep longer than fertile ones, so in collecting eggs for preserving it is just as well to have the cock somewhere else than in the hen yard.

### Cleaning Poultry Houses

Despite all that experts and arm chair poultrymen say about the matter of cleaning, it is rarely possible for the average farm poultry house to be cleaned out quite as frequently as the authorities hold that such cleaning is necessary. According to the text-books, poultry houses should be thoroughly cleaned out once a week anyway; daily cleaning even is advocated, but in ordinary farm practise once a year, or twice at the most, is as often as the matter is attended to. In fact, we have seen houses that looked as if a decade might have passed away since the manure under the roosts was pitched out. As a rule, farmers run the hen yard as a side issue, and clean out the pen when there is absolutely nothing left in the line of excuse for them not doing so. There are more pleasant pastimes than digging under from the roosts the manurial accumulations of a twelve-month, but it has to be done occasionally, and in most cases it ought to be done a little more frequently than it is.

We suppose more hen houses are cleaned in the fall than at any other season, and when a man is about it, he might as well disinfect the building also. The fixtures in the house, roosts, nest boxes, etc., should be taken out, and they, together with the walls, thoroughly disinfected by the use of some disinfecting preparation applied with a spray pump or whitewash brush. There are a number of standard disinfectant preparations on the market, most of which are good, or a suitable mixture may be made up from carbolic acid and water. A very thorough disinfection is sometimes accomplished by putting a pan of live coals in the house, adding sulphur and then closing all openings to prevent the escape of the fumes. No fire should be allowed within reach of the building while disinfection by this means is going on, and the house should be thoroughly aired before the hens are again admitted.

## FIELD NOTES

The development branch of the C.P.R. Irrigation Co. this year handled some 10,000 acres of land for purchasers who have not yet taken up residence upon it. The work done consisted of breaking and cultivating preparatory to seeding.

### Crops in the Peace River Valley

Writing from Fort Vermillion, in the Peace River district, September 14th, Mr. Sherman Lawrence says:—"We have just finished cutting one of the finest crops ever raised in this district. I, myself, had some four hundred acres of crops, two-thirds of which was wheat, and it all ripened in good time, even the last that was sown on May 23rd. I started my thresher on September 9th, and we are threshing from the stack. Wheat is turning out heavily, and barley and oats will also yield well. I put up 350 tons of hay, and will winter 170 head of cattle. I am fattening 80 yearling hogs and 40 spring pigs, and will winter 160 summer pigs and 14 brood sows. By this means we will get rid of some of the frozen wheat we had last year. Cattle are going into the winter in fine condition. Vegetables of all kinds are a splendid crop, and wild fruits were exceptionally plentiful. My wife put down some 300 pound of the wild fruits. Pork sells here for \$10 per cwt., beef for \$7.00 per cwt., best flour made from stone mill \$5.00 per cwt. butter \$30.00 per cwt., all of which we manufacture on our farm. I am sending you photos of the homestead we have held down for 22 years."

### Events of the Week

#### CANADIAN

Election returns to date give the Laurier Government a majority of between forty and fifty. The returns are incomplete.

A C. P. R. passenger train eastbound, was derailed near Glacier, B. C., the other day by a split rail. Three cars were derailed and held only by the telegraph poles from rolling down a six hundred foot embankment.

The serious drought continues unbroken in many sections of Ontario. In some parts rain has not fallen during the last eight weeks, winter wheat sown a month ago lies unsprouted in the soil, or is up in patches only. Fall plowing is being badly delayed.

Reports are in circulation in Ontario of great gold discoveries in the northern part of the province. There has been some excitement in the Cobalt silver camp over the reported finds, but nothing in the nature of a rush has been made to the new fields.

Twenty-two countries, every province in the Dominion and ten states of the American union are represented in this year's classes at the Ontario Agricultural College. The students come from Argentina, Barbadoes, Belgium, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Jamaica, Japan, Java, Germany, Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Orange River Colony, Spain, the Transvaal and Uruguay.

Geo. Ham, of the C. P. R. received the other day a rather embarrassing gift from a rich Oriental traveler and explorer who was going through Canada. It was a real live, copper-colored Moslem slave, a young man, sent to the C. P. R. official, and instructed on no account to depart from Mr. Ham's bidding. Needless to say the gift was declined.

A bunch of eastern harvesters returning home from the field of their western labors, undertook to make things interesting on the C. P. R. train from Souris the other day, and some of them got into gaol as a result of their disorderly conduct. A number of the others jumped off the express before they could be captured. The conductor and train crew were pretty roughly handled in the mix-up that ensued before the train reached Winnipeg.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, it is reported, contemplates the construction of what will practically be a second main line across the prairie country. The route as projected will start from the present main line north of Brandon, run to that city and thence across southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, giving the G. T. P. a share of the grain carrying trade of the most productive grain country and access to the coal lands in Southern Alberta and British Columbia.

The gold output of Dawson this year will be two million dollars more than last, the total being about six million dollars. With the machinery being put in this season, next year's output is expected to be over eight million dollars. Four thousand people will winter in Dawson this season. The summer population was about six thousand. The health of the city has been excellent, equal to that of any town on the continent. There has been no typhoid fever

for the past few years, the last outbreak having occurred in 1898.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN

The American fleet in its "round the world" tour received a splendid welcome on its arrival in Japan.

\* \* \*

A hundred people were drowned by the overflowing of the Canadian river in Oklahoma.

\* \* \*

Eleven hundred people are reported killed as the result of a typhoon which swept over a portion of the city of Chang-Chow, China, last week.

\* \* \*

Bryan received in Louisville, Kentucky the other day, the greatest ovation ever tendered a public man in the South. One hundred thousand people assembled to welcome the Democratic presidential nominee, lined the streets, and a crowd of thirty thousand packed themselves about the platform in the city park to hear the Nebraskan speak upon the issues of the campaign.

\* \* \*

The governor of the state of Oklahoma announces his intention of entering action against President Roosevelt, alleging slander and demanding several thousand dollars damages. The trouble is the outcome of President Roosevelt's recent attack upon the governor for being implicated in some way with the Standard Oil Company, an attack which caused Governor Haskell to resign rather suddenly from the trusteeship of the Democratic National Executive.

\* \* \*

John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil multi-millionaire, is writing a series of articles for an American magazine. The articles are being written in answer to the charges made at various times against himself and friends. It will be a defence of the Standard Oil Company and its tactics. The story will run first as a serial and later in book form.

\* \* \*

Ten thousand men were engaged in fighting forest fires in Northern Michigan last week. For six weeks hardly a drop of rain has fallen in the northern part of the state, and the conflagration started last week has simply licked up everything in its path. Sugar Island, twelve miles long, three miles wide and with a population of 1,000, is ablaze from end to end. On the mainland the flames are roaring a hundred feet above the tree tops. All told it is one of the most serious fires ever known in Northern Michigan. The great lakes are covered with a heavy smoke cloud.

#### Foreign Crop Conditions

With a world's wheat crop for the second year in succession materially below the average, the extent of the probable European demand for foreign wheat is a subject of special importance. A commercial estimate last month put the 1908 crop of Europe 38 million bushels below last year's deficient outturn, while the latter estimate of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture indicates a shortage for Europe of 18 million bushels.

The heaviest decrease is shown for France. An official report published by the French Ministry of Agriculture indicates a disparity between the French crops of the two years of no less than 72 million bushels. It must be remembered, however, that the enormous harvest of last year did not serve to supplement the wheat shortages of other countries, but that the surplus was retained within the country, and may suffice to render France once more independent of foreign grain for its bread supply. During September reports of higher yields than were anticipated have come from Hungary and Bulgaria. Otherwise no important change in crop promise is indicated. The excellent promise of corn in Eastern Europe is generally maintained.

In Argentina, India and Australia, the prospects of the midseason harvests seem favorable so far. The rainfall in India has been generally satisfactory, and in many parts of the country unusually good, preparing the ground for wheat, which is not yet sown. No unfavorable reports have yet been received from Australia. In Argentina the wintering of crops has been satisfactory. In Great Britain the last report of the Board of Agriculture on crop prospects shows little change in the ratings given the various crops. To the spell of rainy weather the last of August is ascribed the improved condition of roots and grass and the deterioration of the cereals. No detriment to the wheat crop was recorded, notwithstanding numerous complaints of delay in harvesting and deterioration in quality, and that crop continued to receive the designation of average (100), as in the two previous reports. Barley and oats, on the other hand, were each rated one point lower than in August. Potatoes were considered even more favorable than last month, although no change has been made in their numerical rating; unusually little disease was reported and the promise of a full crop was maintained. The rains relieved the anxiety generally felt in August as to the root crops, and at mid-September mangolds appeared to be a good crop, although turnips and swedes were considered in many districts unsatisfactory. As compared with their rating on August 15th, roots show a gain of two points during the month, their combined promise being slightly above average (101). The official ratings of the various crops on September 15 (and on August 15) were as follows:

Wheat, 100 (100); barley, 97 (98); oats, 95 (96); hay and grass, 102 (102). Last year potatoes were the worst of the crops and oats the best, except for hay; this year their positions have been reversed. Wheat is rated only one point lower than in 1907.

France.—The French official estimates of the grain crops appeared last week. These statistics give for the first time the final returns for 1907, as well as the preliminary figures for the crops recently harvested. As compared with the revised returns of last year, wheat exhibits a decrease of more than 72 million bushels of weight; rye declined over 5 million bushels, while maslin fell off nearly 300,000 bushels. In percentage the decreases are as follows: Wheat, 18.7 per cent; rye, 9.2 per cent; barley, 7.7 per cent; oats, 5.8 per cent; maslin, 4 per cent. Crop deficiency is somewhat less than was expected in the trade—a natural enough result, since one is prone to exaggerate the extent of a shortage or of an unusual abundance.

It should perhaps be added that an important section of the French commercial press considers the official estimate for 1908 somewhat too high and the 2 per cent. increase in the revision of the 1907 returns as inadequate.

Italy.—This year's wheat crop has been officially estimated at 150,792,000 bushels of capacity, representing a decline of 15 per cent. below the 1907 harvest (177,543,000 bushels) and about 10 per cent. below the septennial average, 1901-1907 (166,934,000 bushels). The reaping of corn is in progress, with favorable results in the north and center, but an unsatisfactory yield in the south.

Germany.—The report of September 15 on the condition of the late crops in Germany gives the following ratings: Potatoes, 2.6, the same as on September 15, 1907; clover, 2.6, against 2.7 last year; alfalfa, 2.4, against 3.0 last year; meadows, 2.2, against 2.7 last year; pastures, 2.7, against 3.0 last year. On the scale employed, 2 signifies "good" and 3 "average." Each of the crops named, except potatoes, is therefore superior to its promise a year ago. Sugar beets in Prussia are rated one point lower than at mid-August, but in Germany as a whole, a moderate increase in sugar output this season is looked for by the trade.

Russia.—The harvest in the north of Russia has been much delayed by frequent heavy rains, with consequent crop damage. In the south dry weather has prevailed, with beneficial effects in the southwest, after the rains of last month, but in the southeast merging into a drought.

The first official estimate of the crops is usually published about this time of the year, but that for 1908 has not yet been received. In its absence, one must fall back upon the summaries published by the St. Petersburg commercial press. The most recent of these, appearing on the 17th, characterizes the yield of winter wheat as unsatisfactory, spring wheat as a good average, rye as under average, oats as average, and barley as over average. Winter wheat, the poorest of the crops, has attained an average yield only in Poland, in the northwest, and in Penza and parts of Voronezh in the middle black-soil belt. It suffered most in the southwest, Little Russia, and parts of the central agricultural region. From these somewhat vague indications, the trade assumes that the crops of winter wheat and oats will be about the same as last year (160 and 900 million bushels), that spring wheat will show a gain of 10 per cent. (380 million bushels), and barley an increase of 6 per cent. (375 million bushels), but that rye will fail some 15 per cent. below the 1907 level (or about 685 million bushels in 1908).

The promise of corn in the southwest remains excellent. The quality of flaxseed is decidedly better than was expected, although inferior to the exceptionally good grain of last year; the yield, however, was deficient.

In Austria Hungary this year's crop is reported equal to the average. In Roumania and Bulgaria there is a fair increase all around in the crops of 1907. In other European countries the returns are not complete and opinions differ widely as to the outcome, particularly in Italy and Spain.—U. S. Crop Reporter.

#### Results of Experiments at Indian Head

The superintendent of the Indian Head Farm furnishes us with the following tables showing results of uniform test experiments in grains, grasses, clovers, potatoes and corn during the season of 1908. The work at the station has been very similar in nature and scope to that carried on in previous years. Most of the experiments undertaken were uniform plot tests between different varieties, though in cereal grains some tests were made in field lots. The returns are as follows:

SPRING WHEAT.		
Sown April 16.	Days to mature	Yield per acre.
Huron selected	127	50.40
White Fife	126	50.20
Chelsoy	127	48.40
Marquis	121	46.20
Huro	127	45.20
Bobs	119	43.20
Bishop	127	41.20
Stanley	121	38.20
Percy A.	121	37.

Preston	121	36.40
White Russian	122	36
Stanley A.	131	35.20
Red Fife H.	127	35
Riga	121	33.40
Pringle' Champlain	122	32.40
Hungarian White	121	32.40
Red Fern	127	31.40

DURUM WHEAT.		
Sown April 16.		
Yellow Gharovka	121	40
Goose	121	37
Kubanka	121	33.20
Roumanian	123	30

OATS.		
Sown May 5.		
Banner	109	115.10
Danish Island	105	110.20
American Triumph	107	104.4
Gorden Giant	106	98.28
Twentieth Century	105	98.28
Storm King (Agassiz Seed)	109	94.4
Siberian	107	91.26
Goldfinder	105	89.14
Irish Victor	104	87.22
Abundance	109	87.2
Storm King	109	87.2
Improved American	104	85.10
Improved Ligowo	104	82.32
White Giant	104	75.30
Golden Beauty	106	73.18
Swedish Select (regenerated)	104	71.26
Milford White	104	71.6
Swedish Select	104	70.20
Wide Awake	102	68.2
Kendal White	104	67.22
Tartar King	104	67.2
Thousand Dollar	100	67.2
Lincoln	104	62.32
Virginia White	100	62.12
Pioneer	102	57.32
Joanette	102	46.16

SIX-ROWED BARLEY.		
Sown May 5.		
Black Barley	94	72.4
Stella	94	59.8
Trooper	94	55.40
Yale	94	45.40
Mensury	91	45.20
Albert	94	45.20
Blue Longhead	91	45.20
Empire	91	44.8
Odessa	91	42.44
Claude	91	41.32
Oderbruch	91	40.40
Mansfield	91	38.36
Nugent	91	37.4
Champion	91	35.40

TWO-ROWED BARLEY.		
Sown May 5.		
Danish Chevalier	102	60
Swedish Chevalier	104	59.8
Gordon	94	56.12
Standwell	104	54.8
Clifford	95	52.24
French Chevalier	102	48.16
Jarvis	94	47.4
Sidney	93	46.12
Invincible	101	41.32
Canadian Thorpe	94	40
Beaver	94	37.44

FIELD PEASE.		
Sown April 22.		
Gregroy	120	48.40
Mackay	122	48.40
Golden Vine	118	46
Chancellor	115	45.20
Prussian Blue	122	45.20
Dan O'Rourke	118	45
Paragon	122	44
Arthur	115	43.40
Pieton	118	42.20
English Grey	121	42
Wisconsin Blue	124	41.20
Prince	122	40.40
Early Britain	118	39.20
Archer	118	37
Black Eye Marrowfat	112	36.40
White Marrowfat	124	35.20
Agnes	118	33.20
Victoria	110	32.40

INDIAN CORN.  
Sown May 18; cut September 4. Grown in rows.  
Yield per acre of green fodder.

	Tons	lbs.
Compton's Early	12	750
Longfellow	11	1540
Champion White Pearl	11	1210
Selected Leaming	9	1470
Wood's Northern White Dent	9	920
Angel of Midnight	9	810
White Cap Yellow Dent	8	1490
Superior Fodder	8	280
Salzer's All Gold	80	8.2
Early Mastodon	8	60
Manitoba Cuban	5	1550
North Dakota White	3	1920
Earska	3	1700
Pride of the North	2	1830

**TURNIPS.**  
Sown May 13 and 23; pulled Oct. 12.

Variety	Yield per acre	
	First Seeding	Second Seeding
	Tons lbs.	Tons lbs.
Carter's Elephant	19.1072	16.1000
Perfection	18.432	15.1680
Derby Bronze Top	17.584	20.524
Hall's Westbury	17.584	19.412
Kangaroo	16.1528	17.980
Jumbo	15.1944	18.960
Mammoth Clyde	15.1944	17.1904
Bangholm Selected	15.1812	25.556
Halewood's Bronze Top	15.888	17.584
Skirving's	15.360	16.604
Hartley's Bronze	14.1832	15.1020
Good Luck	14.1436	19.280
Magnum Bonum	13.532	20.788

**MANGELS.**  
Sown May 13 and 23; pulled Oct. 6.

Variety	Yield per acre	
	First Seeding	Second Seeding
	Tons lbs.	Tons lbs.
Giant Yellow Globe	19.544	*
Yellow Intermediate	17.1904	18.36
Perfection Mammoth Long Red	17.1376	*
Prize Mammoth Long Red	17.56	12.1212
Mammoth Red Intermediate	16.776	14.644
Gate Post	16.604	12.948
Selected Yellow Globe	16.340	18.960
Half Sugar White	16.76	*
Crimson Champion	14.1832	11.704
	14.1832	11.440

**CARROTS.**  
Sown April 22 and May 6; pulled Oct 12-

Variety	Yield per acre	
	First Seeding	Second Seeding
	Tons lbs.	Tons lbs.
Giant White Voages	10.64	8.500
Half Long Chantenay	9.744	5.824
Ontario Champion	9.348	7.1576
Improved Short White	8.368	9.348
White Belgian	7.1048	5.956
Mammoth White Intermediate	7.388	8.1820

**SUGAR BEETS.**  
Sown May 13 and 23; pulled Oct. 10.

Variety	Yield per acre	
	First Seeding	Second Seeding
	Tons lbs.	Tons lbs.
Vilmorin's Improved	10.1780	Destroyed by wireworms
Wanzleben	10.196	
French Very Rich	7.1706	wireworms

**POTATOES.**  
Planted May 15; dug Oct. 8.

Variety	Yield per acre	
	First Seeding	Second Seeding
	Tons lbs.	Tons lbs.
Reeve's Rode	283.48	
Country Gentleman	281.36	
Philanthropist	277.12	
Everett	266.12	
Ashleaf Kidney	264	
Morgan's Seedling	239.48	
Rochester Rose	239.48	
Empire State	237.36	
Late Puritan	235.24	
Early Manitoba	233.12	
Burnaby Mammoth	233.12	
State of Maine	226.36	
Holborn Abundance	226.36	
Vermont Gold Coin	224.24	
Canadian Beauty	220	
Dreer's Standard	213.24	
Early White Prize	211.12	
Vick's Extra Early	209	
American Wonder	200.12	
Money Maker	189.12	
Irish Cobbler	187	
Uncle Sam	184.48	
Dooley	178.12	
Carman No. 1	162.48	
Dalmeny Beauty	145.12	
Twentieth Century	88	

**TESTS OF GRAIN IN FIELD LOTS.**  
**SPRING WHEAT.**

Variety	Date sown	Date ripe	Yield per acre	
			Bu. lbs.	No.
Marquis B.	Apr. 13	Aug. 17	37.52	No. 1 Northern 98 1/2
Preston	" 13	" 22	33.37	No. 2 Northern 94 1/2
Preston (on back-setting)	" 14	" 21	32.40	No. 3 Northern 92 1/2
Bobs	" 14	" 11	32.22	No. 4 " 89 1/2
Stanley A.	" 13	" 17	30.5	No. 5 " 86 1/2
Chelsea	" 14	" 17	29.38	No. 6 " 78
Huron Selected	" 13	" 17	29.36	Feed One " 70
Red Fife	" 17	" 31	29.16	No. 1 Alta. Red " 99
Percy A.	" 14	" 17	25.40	No. 2 Alta. Red " 96
Red Fife H.	" 13	" 29	22.4	

**FALL WHEAT.**

Variety	Date sown	Date ripe	Bu. lbs.
Alberta	Sept. 18	Aug. 4	27
White Awake	May 4	Aug. 19	95.30
Dough Island	" 2	" 18	90.12

**BARLEY.**

Variety	Year sown	Date cut	Yield per acre
Mensury	May 4	Aug. 8	59
Claude	" 7	" 8	49
Standwell	" 6	" 20	47.41
Invincible	" 6	" 20	47.22
Sidney	" 6	" 8	44.8
Canadian Thorpe	" 7	" 17	42.4
Mansfield	" 7	" 8	39.42

**YIELDS OF HAY AND CLOVER.**

Variety	Year sown	Date cut	Yield per acre
Western Rye Grass	1906	July 16	2.1536
Western Rye Grass and Red Clover	1906	" 13	2.360
Western Rye, Red Clover and Timothy	1907	" 18	2.1875
Meadow Fescue	1904	" 21	1.122
Timothy	1905	" 21	1.1100

**ALFALFA.**

Source of seed	Yield per acre		
	First crop	Second crop	
Year Date	Year Date	Tons lbs.	
Turkestan	1904 July	4 2.326	Aug. 6 1.153
Common	1904 "	4 2.120	" 6 1540
Common	1905 "	4 1.1000	" 6 1540
Minnesota (Grimm)	1905 "	2 3.90	" 6 1.955
New York	1905 "	2 3.705	" 6 1.1227
Samarkand (Turkestan)	1905 "	2 2.1636	" 6 1.1023
Nebraska	1905 "	2 2.368	" 6 1.358
Common	1905 "	4 2.1640	" 7 1.45

# MARKETS

After a week of dull markets and rather lower prices, wheat during the past seven day period has gained something in strength. Receipts for the week before had been heavy. On Monday, the 19th, a new high level record for receipts was established at Winnipeg, deliveries on that day and the Sunday preceding being 1074 cars. This quantity was almost equal to the combined receipts of Minneapolis and Duluth.

Aside from this there is not very much new in the situation. There have been reports of frost in the Argentine which gave the bull speculative element an opportunity to raise prices. Authentic reports concerning the situation in the southern continent are not at hand. It is believed that frost damage has been exaggerated, but that low temperatures have prevailed in the northern districts of the Argentine and some damage undoubtedly done is a very likely fact. The damage is estimated at from ten to twenty per cent.

From other parts of the world favorable reports only come. The condition of the Australian crops is a bear element of some importance and has been used to some extent in depressing prices. Australia however, does not figure very large in the wheat exporting business. Reports from that quarter indicate that rains have recently been general all over the wheat growing territory of the island continent and the prospects of the cereal crop enhanced thereby.

In America winter wheat conditions show improvement. While in Eastern Canada, in some sections the drought remains unbroken, rains have been fairly general over the fall wheat country as a whole, and a better feeling prevails for the winter crop.

Abroad as well as in the markets on this continent the Argentine situation has been the most potent element in the situation during the week. European prices advanced in response to the reported damage to the South American crop, and those on this side advanced in proportion. European demand for wheat continues firm. Deliveries all over the continent are heavy. Cash prices day by day, during the past week for the various grades of wheat and coarse grains were:

	19	20	21	22	23	24
No. 1 Northern	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
No. 2 Northern	94 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
No. 3 Northern	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2
No. 4	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
No. 5	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
No. 6	78	78	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Feed One	70	70	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70
No. 1 Alta. Red	99	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
No. 2 Alta. Red	96	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
OATS—						
No. 2 White	38	38	37 1/2	38	38	38
No. 3 White	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
BARLEY—						
No. 3	50	50	50	50	50	50
No. 4	43	43	43	48	48	48
FLAX—						
No. N.W.	118	118	118	118	118	118
No. Man.	116	116	116	116	116	116

**Winnipeg Options for the Week in Wheat.**

Day	Open	High	Low	Close
Monday—	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Oct. . . . .	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Nov. . . . .	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Dec. . . . .	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	97 1/2
May . . . . .				
Tuesday—	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Oct. . . . .	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	95 1/2
Nov. . . . .	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92
Dec. . . . .	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97
May . . . . .				
Wednesday—	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Oct. . . . .	96	97 1/2	96	97
Nov. . . . .	92 1/2	92 1/2	92	92 1/2
Dec. . . . .	96 1/2	97 1/2	97	97 1/2
May . . . . .				
Thursday—	99	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Oct. . . . .	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	97 1/2
Nov. . . . .	93	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
Dec. . . . .	98	98 1/2	98	98
May . . . . .				
Friday—	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Oct. . . . .	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Nov. . . . .	93	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Dec. . . . .	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
May . . . . .				
Saturday—	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Oct. . . . .	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Nov. . . . .	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Dec. . . . .	97 1/2	97 1/2	97	97 1/2
May . . . . .				

**PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.**  
These are wholesale prices at Winnipeg:—  
Net per ton—

Bran	\$20.00
Shorts	22.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats	26.00
Barley	25.00
Oats	27.00
Oatmeal and millfeed	11.00
Wheat chop	22.00

**BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.**

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks	27	@	28
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.	25	@	26
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Extra fancy prints	24	@	25
Dairy, in tubs	20	@	23
CHEESE—			
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg	13 1/2	@	13 1/2
Eastern cheese	14	@	14 1/2
EGGS—			
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f.o.b. Winnipeg	20	@	23

**HAY.**  
Prices are on the track in carload lots at Winnipeg.

Prairie hay, baled	\$ 6.00
Timothy	10.00 @ \$12.00
Red Top	7.00 @ 8.00
Hay, in loads, local market	9.00 @ 10.00

**VEGETABLES.**

Potatoes, per bushel	28	@	40
Carrots, per cwt.	50	@	55
Beets	50	@	55
Turnips, per cwt.	40	@	50
Man. celery, per doz.	25	@	35
Cabbage, per cwt.	55	@	60

**HIDES (Delivered in Winnipeg).**

Packer hides, No. 1	7	@	8
Branded cow hides	7 1/2	@	8
Country hides	6	@	7
Calf skins	9	@	10 1/2
Kip	7	@	8 1/2

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Manitoba wool	6	@	8
Territory wool	8	@	9
Seneca root	28	@	29
Beeswax	20	@	25

**WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK.**  
The trade in live-stock during the past week has been fairly steady. Deliveries in cattle continue good. Hogs are coming forward in larger numbers, and sheep also. Hogs are running a trifle lower, most sales being made around \$6.50. It is understood that the sheep fattening operations carried on at Port Arthur will be resumed this year, and already enquiry is being made for feeding stock in the country. Prices are as follows: Export steers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; export cows, \$3.00 to \$3.25; butcher's stock, \$2.25 to \$3.00. Hogs of bacon weights, \$6.50 to \$6.75; heavies, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Sheep, \$5.25.

**TORONTO.**  
Receipts about normal, quality a little off and the trade slow, were the principal features of Toronto market during the past week. Prices are: Export steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; export bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.50; choice butchers, \$4.75; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.00; feeders, \$4.00 to \$4.15; calves, \$4.00 to \$5.50. Hogs, \$6.25, sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.50; lambs, \$4.35 to \$4.55. Northwest feeders are reported in Toronto, several carloads of 1100 lbs. steers selling around \$3.80. A heavier movement of western cattle is anticipated.

**CHICAGO.**  
Good to choice cattle have been in active demand. Other grades are rather slow with an over supply. The extreme range was from \$3.60 to \$7.10 for cattle, \$5.40 to \$6.15 for hogs, \$3.25 to \$4.15 for sheep and \$4.50 to \$5.75 for lambs. Between these extremes stock sold at prices depending on quality. A lot of trash was in evidence. American markets generally are badly glutted with poor stock at present.

# HOME JOURNAL

## A Department for the Family

### PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

The Daily Mail, London, England, offers a prize of \$2,500 for the first heavier-than-air machine that will fly from England to France or from France to England.

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At a student meeting in St. Petersburg which the police did not interfere with, it was decided that the students would strike to show their disgust with the repressive measures of the new Minister of Education.

\* \* \*

The appeal of Father Lacombe of Alberta for funds to erect an asylum and orphanage for the new provinces has not fallen upon deaf ears. The land for the institution has been donated by Mr. Pat Burns. The site chosen is at Midnapore and the plot consists of 200 acres of as good land as there is in Alberta.

Siam has recently passed a law giving women the right to vote in certain cases. While this may seem an extraordinary step for an Oriental people, the Siamese women themselves explain that it is the teaching of Buddhism. They point out that Buddhism preaches the equality of the sexes and gives equal education to boys and girls.

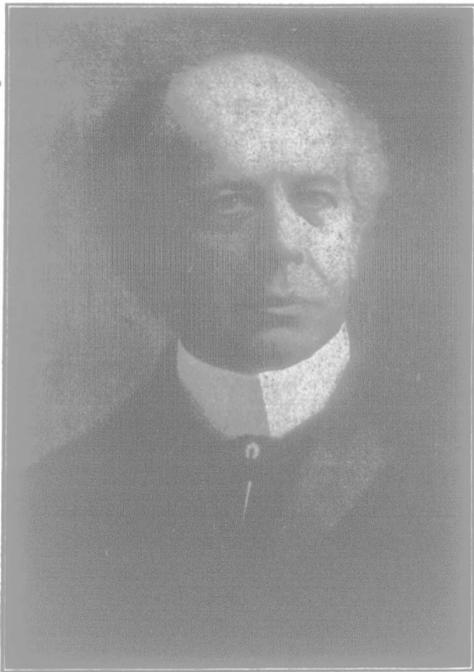
\* \* \*

The shrine at St. Thomas a Becket was, says the Daily Chronicle, until its demolition in the reign of Henry VIII., one of the most popular resorts in Europe for pilgrims, who came hither, as Chaucer reminds us, "the holy blissful martyr for to seek." The various votive offerings with which it was bedecked, when they were removed by the Reformers, filled twenty-six carts. Then an order was issued that Becket was no longer to be regarded as a saint. His images throughout the realm were to be destroyed,

heard the explanation. "I may admit," he said, "into my house, on business, persons wholly unworthy to be treated as guests of my wife. Neither lip of me or mine comes after Mr. Murray, of Broughton's." The client who had called was none other than the traitor, Secretary Murray, who bought off his life and fortune by giving evidence against his gallant Jacobite associates.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

### HELP FOR THE WINNIPEG BAD BOY

"What to do with the Bad Boy" is a subject that has been engrossing attention all over the continent. The juvenile court has proved to be at least a partial solution of the problem and these courts have been established in some of the large cities. The first one in Western Canada has just been opened in Winnipeg, and in connection with the court is a Detention Home



RT. HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C.

Arkansas has "gone prohibition" by 12,000, and Maine has re-declared itself in favor of the exclusion of intoxicants. Thus far this year American saloons have been closed at the rate of thirty a day. In ten months five whole States have abolished the bar. On January 1st, 1909, 38,000,000 people will reside in no-license territory, as compared with 6,000,000 ten years ago.

\* \* \*

The noted collection of butterflies and moths, comprising between 75,000 and 100,000 specimens, of the late Dr. Herman Strecker, the lepidopterist, of this city, has been sold by Mrs. Strecker to the Field Museum of Natural History, of Chicago, for \$20,000. It is said to be the greatest collection in the world. The extensive library and manuscripts pertaining to the science, owned by Dr. Strecker, and including volumes of his authorship and engravings made by him, go with the purchase.

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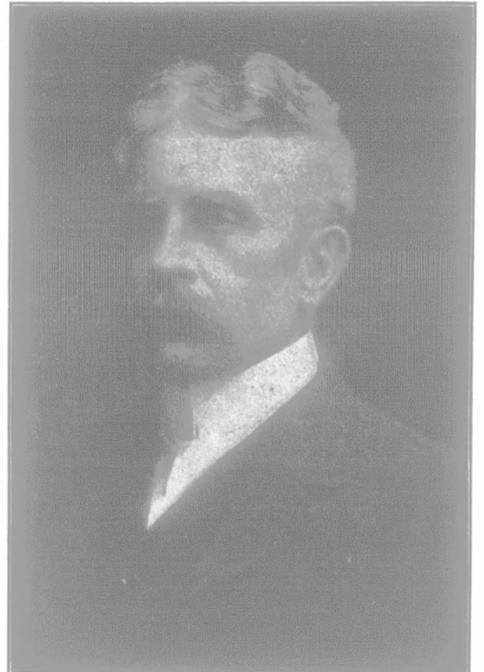
A despatch from London says the Brompton County Court has decided that a wife's dresses are the property of her husband, particularly if he has given them to her. The action arose out of a seizure of dresses. The judge said that, according to law, if a man presented his wife with clothing and jewelry for her use only during his lifetime, such did not become the wife's absolute property. The decision has aroused much indignation among the suffragettes.

### The Leaders in the Federal Contest

The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G., P. C., was born at St. Lin, Quebec, on the 20th November, 1841, and received his education at L'Assumption College and McGill University, Montreal. He began his career as a Barrister in 1864, was made Queen's Counsel in 1880, and entered Parliament in 1871, being called to the Cabinet as Minister of Inland Revenue in the Mackenzie Ministry, 1877. In 1891 he became Leader of the Liberal Party, and in 1896 succeeded Sir Charles Tupper as Premier of the Dominion.

\* \* \*

Mr. R. L. Borden, K. C., M. P., was born at Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, on the 26th of June, 1854, and was educated at Acadia Villa Academy, Horton. In 1878 he was called to the Bar, and in 1891 was appointed Queen's Counsel. The degree of Hon. D. C. L. was conferred upon him by Queen's University in 1903. In 1896 he was first elected to the House of Commons, and in February, 1901, upon the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper, became Leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons.



MR. R. L. BORDEN, K. C., M. P.

and his name erased from all the service books. These instructions were rigidly carried out. "The name of Geta," wrote Dean Stanley in his "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," "has not been more carefully erased by his rival brother on every monument of the Roman Empire." In the Church of Hauxton, in Cambridgeshire, however, there is still shown an ancient fresco representing St. Thomas of Canterbury in his pontifical vestments.

\* \* \*

Among the treasures which adorned the den of Sir Walter Scott was a china saucer—the memorial, according to the author of 'Edinburgh Under Sir Walter Scott,' of a striking incident in the domestic life of Scott's father and mother. One autumn, Mr. Scott, sr., had a client who came regularly every evening at a certain hour to the house, and the family had gone to bed. The little mystery of the unknown visitor excited Mrs. Scott's curiosity, and her husband's vague statements increased it. One night, therefore, although she knew it was against her husband's desire, she entered the room with a salver in her hand, and offered the gentlemen a "dish of tea," as it used to be called in eighteenth century parlance. Mr. Scott very coldly refused it, but the stranger bowed and accepted a cup. Presently he took his leave. Then Mr. Scott seized the empty cup and threw it down to the pavement. His wife was astonished at first, but not when she

with officers of the Salvation Army in charge.

Under the new act boys and girls may be brought before the juvenile court who are charged with offences against the law, or who are habitually wandering about the streets. Parents who neglect to restrain their children from these practices are also liable to punishment if the neglect is proven in the children's court. If the children have got beyond parental control and are incorrigible, the parents can have them brought before the court for correction.

Only boys and girls under sixteen will be attended to in this court. If the case is an ordinary one the child will be sent to the detention home for as long as his conduct warrants. When committed the first thing to be done is to administer a good bath and put the child into clean whole clothes. That means a long step in establishing self respect, for cleanliness is not so far off from godliness in reality. To prevent the escape of the unruly the day garments are taken away at night. The bedrooms are neat and comfortable and the dining room cheerful and bright. Children whose behavior record is good are given the freedom of the house; but for the more hardened and defiant there are two strong rooms at the top of the house where they stay alone until meditation has mellowed them. When the court is sitting the public are not allowed admission to their galleries.

# The Quiet Hour

## HOPE IS A TONIC, FEAR IS A POISON

Wherefore, girding up the loins of your mind, be sober and set your hope perfectly on the grace that is to be brought unto you.—I. S. Peter i: 13 (R. V.)

The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me, and that which I was afraid of is come unto me.—Job iii: 25.

Thank God, the times are passed  
When Fear and blindly-working ignorance  
Could govern man—Fear that dishelms  
The vessel of the soul, and quite o'erwhelms  
The spiritual life.

—COLERIDGE.

This is an age of miracles. As soon as we grow accustomed to one astonishing discovery another is held up before our wondering gaze. We accept as everyday commonplaces things which would have been magic or witchcraft in the opinion of our forefathers. We speak to a friend many miles away and feel no surprise when his voice is easily and instantly heard in reply. We are not at all astonished when the great sun stoops to draw pictures at our command, obedient as Aladdin's mighty slave. With cool unconcern we send messages flying under the sea or over it, as if man had always controlled the awful lightning with his weak hands. Instead of being surprised at its subjection to us, we are surprised and rather indignant when the electric light suddenly goes out, or the electric car refuses to move. When we look through solid objects by the aid of the X-ray, or listen to the sound of a dead man's voice in the phonograph, we may, perhaps, be interested, but these mysteries are too common now to excite wonder in any but a savage mind. Why should we marvel over such things when we accept with unconcern the far greater marvels to which man has always been accustomed? No fairy tale is half so wonderful as every springtime, when the touch of an invisible wand clothes the earth and the trees in green, when flowers appear mysteriously out of the dark soil, and sprightly chickens peck their way out of numberless toms. All these things come out of the Unknown into our sight, and we forget to wonder at the mystery. We are not astonished when a tiny blossom develops into a big red apple, or when one grain of corn mysteriously changes into a well-covered cob. No one can tell how these great miracles are wrought, and yet we are not surprised. But, though we accept without remark, familiar though unexplained mysteries, our appetite for fresh wonders is healthy and active. New things are continually being discovered in the physical universe. New things which are old, for they have been there all through the ages, though unknown and unused by man.

But are any valuable discoveries being made in the spiritual world? Are spiritual forces lying at our disposal, waiting to be discovered and made use of, as electricity waited through the ages until men discovered its priceless value? There is a great deal being said in these days about the marvellous power of mind over body. The age of materialism is past, and men grow excited over "New Thought," the science of "Psychology"—which is still in its infancy—and the mysteries of telepathy and hypnotic influence. We feel as though we were three people in one, as we talk learnedly about the "body," the "subconscious self" and the "objective self."

You need not think that I am going to give you a learned dissertation on psychology—this department is not set apart for scientific discussion—but, if the new discoveries in scientific circles can be of any practical benefit to us in our everyday life, we should be very foolish to treat them with indifference. We have long known that physical forces are both mysterious and mighty, but men are learning to marvel at the spiritual forces which lie latent within us. We are beginning to realize the truth which was declared from the

beginning, that man is made in the "image of God" and clothed with power. I have lately read a book written by a doctor who has treated thousands of patients, curing numberless ills by "hypnotic suggestion." If he stood alone we might, perhaps, think him either a deceiver or self-deluded, but hypnotic suggestion is rapidly becoming an everyday matter with up-to-date physicians, and we cannot despise it on the ground of apparent impossibility any more than we can refuse to believe in wireless telegraphy. I certainly am not prepared to accept without very strong evidence many of the marvellous tales of hypnotism that are current in these days, but to treat the whole matter of hypnotic therapeutics as imaginary would be utter folly. The "impossibilities" of one decade often become the everyday facts of the next—as we have good reason to know.

Neurasthenia is not really a new disease. Quackenbos declares that Job was a neurasthenic, "with his malassimilation, his auto-infection and his cell-exhaustion from mental strain." And, he says, the Lord, his physician, gave him the advice modern physicians

If Fear can "dishelm the vessel of the soul," Hope can do great things for the body. A few weeks ago a friend of mine told me that on one occasion when he had been sleepless from pain a doctor pretended to give him a morphine injection—the liquid injected being really only water. He soon found that the pain had stopped, and he slept heavily all night. Probably most doctors encourage the hopes of a patient at times by remedies as mild as bread pills. The poet Rogers is said to have caught a violent cold by sitting with his back to a plate-glass window and imagining there was no glass there. But there is no use in mentioning such instances; we all know that imagination plays a large part in producing or curing bodily sickness.

Though our health is certainly not altogether in our own hands, we can do a great deal to keep it up to the mark if we will try to brace up, and if we practice the scientific method of "auto-suggestion," which simply means giving one's self good advice and believing in it. And if "suggestions" are marvelously potent when given by a hypnotist to his sleeping patient, so, we are informed, these "auto-suggestions" are more effective if driven in persistently at night when we are on the borderland of sleep. If, in the peaceful, languid state which precedes sleep, we determine to be healthy and cheerful, if we fall asleep resolving that next day we will

"The surest road to health, say what they will,  
Is never to suppose we shall be ill.  
Most of those evils we poor mortals know,  
From doctors and imagination grow."

And the evils which are real enough in themselves, can be more easily endured if we refuse to look hopelessly at their gloomy shapes. Maeterlinck is not entirely mistaken when he says that we suffer but little from suffering itself, but from the manner in which we accept it.

HOPE.

## LUKEWARM CHRISTIANITY

The message to the church of Laodicea is needed still, that message sent by the King—"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot; I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth." Why should Christ prefer to see a church or an individual "cold" rather than "lukewarm"? Perhaps because people who are lukewarm in their religion are less likely to be awakened to a sense of danger or a sense of need. When the prophets cry "Peace"—though there is no peace—when the conscience is lulled in a false security, the soul may sleep comfortably, as it cannot do where there is no religion at all. The church of Laodicea—like the church to-day—felt that it was "rich, and increased with goods, and had need of nothing." Many of us in these easy-going days are jogging along through life like the man whose sharp-eyed son said of him:—"My father is a Christian, but he doesn't work very hard at it." Many of us are satisfied to live like the woman of whom it was said:—"The charitable were ready to testify that there was no harm in her. Hers was merely one of a million lives in which man can find no fault, and God no fruit." As a lady said to me the other day:—"I don't want to be a saint. I only want to be respectably good." It is hard enough to be even respectably good, but our ideal should be far beyond that, for we have our orders to be "perfect" as our Father in heaven is perfect. When we have reached that pinnacle it will be time enough to give up striving after holiness.

Many people find fault with our Lord's cursing of the barren fig-tree. Why should anything be cursed when it was doing no harm? And yet, though it looked like a very respectable fig-tree, it had failed absolutely in the object for which it was created. What a terrible thing it will be if, when the Master comes to us looking for fruit, He can find none. And the fruit of the Spirit is not going to church, saying many prayers, or giving to the poor. It is not anything outward at all—though it must sooner or later overthrow its banks and manifest itself in ways that the world can see. It is the Life of God within the soul, an ever-growing "love, joy, and peace," which makes the face shine and the voice sweet. It is the wonderful poise of "long-suffering, meekness, gentleness and temperance." It is the strength of "faith" in an ever-present God, and the mighty power of "goodness" which make men influential in every age, and in every country. Negative Christianity is worthless in the eyes of God and man. Those who are openly on the side of Christ, enthusiastic and energetic in their religion, will win the respect of their fellows and lay out the talents committed to their care so that they may rejoice at last in the Master's great "Well done!" When God comes seeking fruit in our lives, will He find "much fruit," or none at all?

Christianity is not really easier to-day than it was in the time of Nero, for lukewarm Christianity will be utterly rejected by our King, so it is waste of time to practice it. HOPE.

• • •

A cabman having just received from a stout lady the smallest fee the law allows, wished to say something withering "Would you mind," he asked politely, "walking around the other way and not passing in front of the horse?"

"Why?" she asked.  
"Because if 'e sees wot 'e's been carrying for a shilling he'll 'ave a fit."



A POSSIBLE INTERIOR

are so ready to give such people, "Gird up thy loins like a man." Job himself is expressing a fact well-known to nerve-specialists when he says: "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me, and that which I was afraid of is come unto me." Those who are terrified in a time of epidemic disease are easy victims. It is said that a man who was told that he had slept in a cholera-infected bed died of the disease, though the bed was really clean. Cases of death from the idea that poison has been swallowed are not unknown, and many have been frightened to death by practical jokers. Health of mind and body is our normal state, and if we are in an abnormal condition the remedy is very often within ourselves.

"Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie,  
Which we ascribe to Heaven."

Now, as I have been crippled all summer myself, it is hardly likely that I shall adopt the Christian Science attitude and deny the existence of pain and disease. But I know, from my own experience, that the mind has a great effect on bodily pain. Nurses will tell you that a patient seldom has his worst attacks of pain when the doctor is there. I think most sick people will have found out that curious fact. A doctor who has a true gift of healing always does a patient good, though he may not administer or prescribe any medicine. Holmes says that a smile may be worth \$5,000 a year to a physician, and men were informed about 3,000 years ago that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine."

bear our burdens in brave silence, and meet all our difficulties triumphantly, the forceful resolution will usually blossom out and bear fruit. I remember last summer how I suggested to a little girl at bedtime that to-morrow she would try to be jolly—she was rather given to having spells of crying. She always came down next morning full of the determination to be happy—not once was it left behind in the land of dreams. The habit of making strong and noble suggestions to one's self at night can do much to transfigure the whole life. While the body is asleep the "sub-conscious self" is registering the strong ideas and ideals which have just been presented to it. To fall asleep in a state of worry is to wake with a sickening sense of evil, and such a habit is certainly not conducive to health or daytime happiness. Quackenbos says that reverie before sleep may be nearly the same as hypnotic suggestion, "that is the time to set one's heart on conquering sin and living nobly." He also declares that "endless lines of self-improvement lie open to the self-suggestionist who would ennoble and beautify his life. Those who have lost hope, are in chill of disappointment, with interest in wholesome activities blighted, have the remedy in their own hands. Through auto-suggestion a man may realize his oversoul, and his relationship to Deity and destiny."

Morbid habits of introspection are bad for both soul and body.

## Ingle Nook

### INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Ahtreb in forwarding a letter for Happy Wife says she is going to write to the Ingle Nook for fear we forget her. Not much danger of that with the members who know her, but there are many new members with whom she ought to become acquainted. Write soon, Ahtreb—I have missed you.

### A FEW WORDS ON TABLE MANNERS

Table manners, like many other things, are capable of analysis. Let us then consider for a moment, and see what they are composed of:—

1. Common sense, 50%.
2. Respect for people's feelings, 40%.
3. Chivalry, 10%.

1. Common sense:—The first thing to remember is that every thing on the table has its proper use. It seems so natural, does it not? There is set before you just what you require in order to facilitate the operation of conveying your food to your mouth. Why then do so many people delight in using everything in the wrong way? Why juggle your food into your mouth with your knife? Surely your fork is so much more suited for the purpose. Why drink out of your saucer when your cup is just the right shape and can be manoeuvred comfortably with one hand? and why leave your spoon standing up in your cup when the saucer is made to hold it? You see it is nothing but common sense. Use things in the way they are intended to be used and you will be all right.

2. Respect for people's feelings:—This is also a very important item. Remember that we eat to live and do not live to eat. Therefore do not be greedy over your food. Chat a little during meals, and do not sit like ruminating animals. Let it appear that you had some other object in sitting down to table than to fill yourself and depart. Do not sit and munch your food with your mouth wide open. Have pity on the other people present.

3. Chivalry:—If ladies are present at meals, do remember that they are there. See that they have all they want, and let it appear from your behavior that you consider their presence an honor.

N. S. W.

### TRADE FOR FARM PRODUCE IS BAD PRINCIPLE

Dear Madam:—I saw in the Farmer's Advocate a letter from one of your readers re the practice of taking what is called "trade" in return for farm produce. I think the practice is so bad in principle, that it cannot be too widely discouraged. This state of things was carried on to an alarming extent here last winter, where people had all their grain frozen. The local storekeepers would not part with cash on any account, and it was impossible to get any thing that was not kept in the store in which a person was in the habit of trading. I think this kind of thing places a person in a dependent position with storekeepers. A farmer should be able to command cash for his produce if he requires it. My experience is that if you "trade" anything at any place around here, you cannot get any necessity on equal terms with a cash buyer. You are not treated so cordially in the store, neither are the storekeeper and his assistants so enthusiastically cordial over your appearance in the store. I find that in some stores a profit is made on you both ways—on your produce and on your purchase. Also an article that is two for fifteen cents is ten cents straight to the one who has produce to trade. These storekeepers won't let you have a dollar for anything if they can help it, not even for a farm paper, much less a doctor or a dentist.

I saw also in your columns a query regarding ammonia as a lightening agent. I have had considerable experience in this, and it cannot be recommended as suitable for the making of cakes, etc. It is used largely by biscuit makers and confectioners because

it is cheap and powerful, and it has a tendency to cause anything in which it is used to become very dry. Its only advantage is that its volatile properties are practically dormant in foods until they are placed in the oven, when it is very active. The gas generated by it is also more or less noticeable, especially in anything eaten warm. There is nothing better than good cream of tartar and soda—one pound of cream of tartar, half a pound carbonate of soda, half an ounce tartaric acid, and two pounds of corn starch. Use one ounce and a half to the pound on ordinary goods. The richer the cakes the less the powder.

To those who would like to know how to make good bread, the following method is recommended:—Take sufficient flour to make about eight small loaves (about twelve pounds), from three to four ounces salt, one and a half cakes yeast, two and a half to three quarts water, and about four or five good mealy potatoes. First soak yeast cakes in a little warm water until thoroughly dissolved, and in winter, thoroughly warm the flour. Having previously boiled the potatoes, mash well and strain in a rather fine strainer. Add half water. Make a hollow in the flour, put the potato liquid in, and beat in about a quarter of flour. This should be nice and warm, but not hot. Add yeast and salt, take remainder of water and make up into good, moderately stiff dough. Knead until it leaves the hands. Be sure to get all flour from bottom of tin, and knead dough until it is clear and not scabby. Cover up well and keep out of draught. Let rise right up until it falls slightly in the centre, about one and a half or two inches. Work over, let rise again to about top of tin, when the dough is ready to bake. The two chief things to be observed in making good bread is to keep in an equal temperature and out of draught or wind. Covering with a damp cloth greatly improves the appearance of bread, when it is in the pan.

R. S. B.

### OTHER VEGETABLE IDEAS.

The best way to cook a pumpkin is to set it in a tin and then place it directly in the oven without any other preliminary treatment than a light washing with a wet vegetable brush. Bake it for an hour or more, according to the size of the pumpkin. When it is done open the stem end and remove the seeds. The rind will peel off as though it were so much paper. As a time and trouble saver there is no better way to cook a pumpkin.

I buy vegetables in the fall to last all winter. I use a long rather shallow box with beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips side by side and well covered with earth (or sand if I can get it). The cabbages and squash are on a shelf and the onions in a sack, can the tomatoes, and with beans and macaroni there is no occasion for buying the canned vegetables unless especially desired. Canned vegetables are an extravagance and not nearly so nice as the fresh variety.

If you have a garden in which, at the end of the season, there are green melons, do not leave them on the vines to rot. Instead, take them into your vegetable cellar, and, as you want them, cut them into slices about a quarter of an inch thick, and fry them in butter, letting them brown thoroughly. They make an excellent substitute for egg-plant.

A parsnip stew is a Yankee farmer's dish, and while it is delicious in flavor, it is really rich and hearty.

This is the way it is made: For a dinner for four or five persons take four good sized parsnips, five or six medium sized potatoes, and a pound of fat salt pork. Scrape the parsnips, split each one in quarters lengthwise; then cut the quarters in pieces about an inch and a half long, and put them to soak in cold water; then peel and cut the potatoes in pieces the same size, and put them in cold water. Put a deep kettle or saucepan over the fire, cut the pork in inch

dices, and put it in the kettle; cover it closely and let the pork fry a nice brown. Then put in the parsnips and potatoes; turn them often with a long fork. When they are nice and brown pour in enough boiling water from the tea kettle to make a generous gravy, and let the whole cook in the gravy till the vegetables are quite tender. Then serve all together on a hot platter.

### HINTS ABOUT THE CHRISTMAS COOKERY.

Get your cake, pudding and mince-meat made early. You can even make your pies if the weather is cold enough to freeze them. A friend last year made enough pies to last while she was away for a month. They were put in the summer kitchen and let freeze. When one was wanted it was brought in to the warm kitchen a few hours before the meal. The freezing seemed to improve them.

If there are children in the house the rich Christmas cooking often causes illness. Try the carrot pudding instead of the regular plum pudding and quite a large piece will not hurt them. The carrot pudding will not keep quite as well as the other—about a month or six weeks—but it takes so little time and trouble that the making of another is no hardship.

When the pudding is boiled in a cloth, wring the cloth out of hot water and sprinkle the inside with flour before putting the pudding in. Do not fill the cloth more than two-thirds full. When ready to serve dip the pudding for an instant in cold water and the cloth will be easily removed.

If the fruit for the Christmas cake is slightly warmed and is added last of all to the cake when most of the stirring is done, it will not be so apt to sink to the bottom of the pan.

Dried apples soaked over night and chopped up make a better substitute than you would think for fresh apples in mince-meat.

If you do not care for lean meat in your mince-meat add an extra pound of suet in its place.

To keep mince-meat fresh for months pack it into stone jars and pour golden syrup an inch deep on top. Keep in a cool place. It will not hurt mince-meat to freeze a little.

If you can't get any cranberries to serve with the Christmas turkey, use tart apple sauce colored with raspberry or cherry juice, or serve wild plum jam as the relish.

Buttermilk Pies.—One cup sugar, two cups buttermilk, two eggs, two tablespoons flour, two tablespoons butter; flavor with lemon. This makes two pies.

Ginger Snaps.—1 cup butter, 2 cups molasses, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons soda, 1 tablespoon ginger, flour enough to roll.

—Sent by SCOTCH LASSIE.

Christmas Cake Without Eggs.—Two pounds brown sugar, 3-4 lb. butter, 1-2 pints sweet milk, 1 oz. soda, 1 oz. cream of tartar, 1-2 lb. mixed peel, 2 oz. cinnamon, 2 nutmegs, 3-1-2 lbs. flour, 2 lbs. currants, 3 lbs. raisins. Bake in three pans, first letting stand for half an hour.

Plum Pudding Without Eggs.—One lb. raisins, 1-2 lb. suet, 1 lb. flour, 1-4 lb. breadcrumbs, 2 teaspoons molasses, 1 pint milk, spice to taste. Boil 4 hours.

Christmas Carrot Pudding.—Take 1-2 cups flour, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup suet chopped fine, 1 cup grated raw potato, 1 cup grated raw carrots, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little warm water, 2 cups raisins or 1 cup each of raisins and currants. Steam for three hours.

Mince Meat.—Two lbs. lean fresh beef boiled and minced when cold, 3-4 lb. beef suet finely chopped, 5 lbs. chopped apples 3 lbs. raisins, 2 lbs. currants, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 grated nutmeg, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 tablespoon fine salt, 2-1-2 lbs. brown sugar, 1-2 pint each of vinegar and water. Let stand at least 3 or 4 days before using.

Christmas Pudding.—Take 1 lb. stale breadcrumbs, 1 lb. each of suet, raisins, currants and sugar, 1-2 lb. mixed peel, 1 nutmeg, 8 eggs, a wine glass of brandy or juice of one lemon if preferred. Cook for 12 hours the first time and for 2 hours on the day it is to be eaten.

Some people steam it for an hour or so and then cover with water and boil, but I cook mine entirely by steam. You will notice that there is no flour in this pudding.—Sent by AGNES.

Christmas Cake.—This has no brandy in it and will keep all winter. The amounts of the ingredients mentioned will make a cake four stories high and is fine for a wedding cake. Take 4 cups butter, 7 cups brown sugar, 12 eggs, 2 cups sour milk, 8 cups of flour or two extra if too wet, 12 cups currants, 12 cups chopped and seeded raisins, 2 cups cocoanut, 1 lb. mixed peel, 1-1-2 lbs. shelled walnuts, 1-1-2 cups figs, 1-2 teaspoon nutmeg, 3 teaspoons cinnamon, 3 teaspoons soda, 1 small bottle lemon extract. Bake 4 hours.—Sent by MERRY LASSIE

DAME DURDEN.

### The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions



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Every mother of a creeping child will appreciate this useful, protective little garment. It can be drawn on over the frock or it can be worn without one, it allows the child perfect freedom and activity while it can be made from any simple desirable material. In the illustration, checked gingham is finished with collar and sleeve bands of white but pink and blue chambray, percale and the more inexpensive printed wash fabrics also are used for the purpose.

The apron is made with front and back portions and both the sleeves and the leg portions are gathered into straight bands while the yoke can be finished either with a turnover or standing collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 24 yards 24 or 27, 2 yards 36 inches wide.

The pattern 6137 is cut in one size only and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.



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Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

# Western Wigwam

## A GOOD CONCLUSION.

Said Peter Paul Augustus: "When I grow to be a man, I'll help my dearest mother the very best I can, I'll wait upon her kindly; she'll lean upon my arm; I'll lead her very gently and keep her safe from harm."

"But when I think upon it, the time will be so long," Said Peter Paul Augustus, "before I'm tall and strong, I think it would be wiser to be her pride and joy, By helping her my very best while I'm a little boy."

—Christian Age.

## A BUSY YEAR

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to your Corner before. We have had new cabbage already, and I have two beds of flowers in blossom. We hatched about ninety chickens, and all of them died but about twenty. We are going to kill a pig this week. The grain fields look very nice around here. We are all busy haying now, and I suppose it will soon be threshing time, and that is another busy season. Our oats are almost ripe. We children amuse ourselves going out wading on warm days, and we have a pony called Bessie to ride.

Alta. (b) MONTANA GIRL.

## A CUTE POEM.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As it is during our holidays, I thought I would write another letter to our corner. Our teacher did not leave at holidays and before school closed we put in a flower garden. We have sweet-peas, morning-glories and many other flowers. On June 22nd, we had our school picnic and we had a fine time. It was such a fine day though it rained a little while in the afternoon, but not enough to stop the sports. There were races for both school children and other people as well.

I ran several races and got a prize in every one. We had tug-of-war, school girls against the boys. The boys pulled us, so we were all treated the same. We sold candy, peanuts, oranges, ice cream and many other fine things.

We had another picnic on July 13th for our English Church. We sold ice cream, strawberries, and cream and many other things.

The Selkirk and Lock Port teams were going to play cricket, but they never came out, so we had rather a quiet time. The picnic lasted until about eight o'clock in the evening, and then there was a dance and most of the people were invited.

I thought this would be a fine little piece of poetry to send to our corner:

## WHEN GRANDMA WAS A LITTLE GIRL

When Grandma was a little girl,  
And she was sent to bed,  
She carried then a tallow-dip  
Held high above her head.

As soon as her sister's bed time came,  
When she was a little lass,  
If she found the room too dark,  
Mamma would light the gas.

And when the sandman comes for me,  
I like to have it light,  
So I reach up and turn the key  
Of my electric light.

And maybe my dear dolly,  
If she lives out her days,  
Will see through the darkness  
With its magic X-rays.

Man. (a) LILLIAN ANDERSON. (14)

## A CALL FOR ANNIE ROONEY'S AUTHOR

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been watching with interest the suggestions for a name for our Corner, and now I shall venture to suggest "Cosy Corner" or "The Flower Garden," for most of the members are flowers, and as for

the birds, they haunt the gardens, too. I wish the author of "Annie Rooney" would send another story like it. I am very fond of horses and cattle, and I like stories like that very much.

Have any of the members ever read Ballantyne's "Dog Crusoe"? I have, and liked it so well that I named my pup Crusoe.

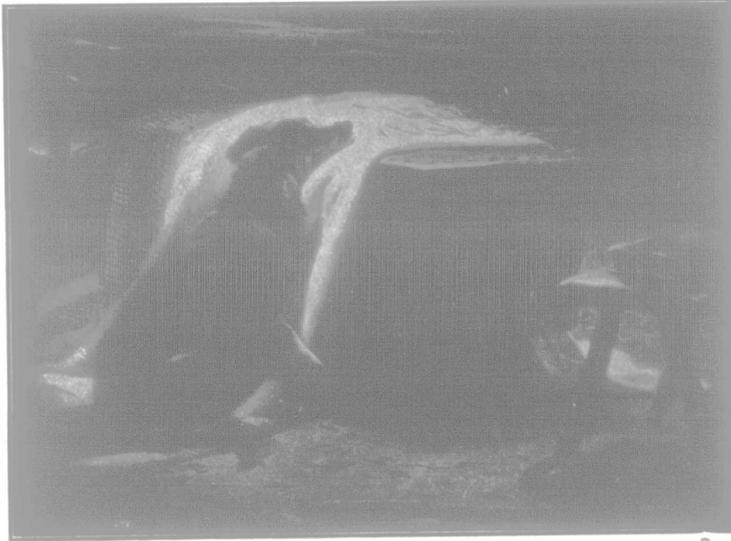
I am very fond of riding horseback, but my pony died this spring, and my colt is not broken in yet, so have done very little this summer.

ORIOLE.

## LIKES SUNSHINE BETTER THAN SNOW

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write you a letter, and as it is my first time, I do hope to see it in print. I am a little Yankee girl, six years old. I live three miles east of Cayley. I have a big sister away in Montana, and wish I could see her. We had snow the day before yesterday, but it is all off now. I don't like snow as well as sunshine or rain. I have two sisters and one brother going to school. My sister got a letter the other day which came from C.D. I am so little I cannot write much, so I will close. From a little cousin.

Alta. (a) ETHEL BARKER.



THE OLD SHEPHERD'S CHIEF MOURNER

From a painting by Sir Edwin Landseer. Exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908.

## ENTRANCE NEXT YEAR

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I had written one letter to the Corner, I thought I would write another. My father has taken the Advocate for quite a while now, and we all like it.

The people around here are busy stocking their grain, and threshing, but we have not started to thresh yet.

We go to school nearly every day, summer and winter, for we only live one mile from school. I am in the fifth book, and will likely write for entrance next year.

I am glad you have consented to have pen-names because I like them. I will close now, wishing the Children's Corner every success. I remain your cousin,

Man. (a) COLUMBINE.

## MORE ABOUT VENICE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Do not think I have forgotten you and the Corner, for, indeed, such is not the case, but I have been very much interested the past two months and only waiting, and perhaps not very patiently, for the time when I should be able to write again as you so kindly asked me.

I was glad to learn you had been home. I hope you enjoyed the trip and visit, but I am sure you did, for does not everyone feel delighted to be at home, especially after being absent?

When I wrote you in July, I thought

I also should be in my dear home now, but I have been disappointed greatly, unable to travel. The latter part of October, though, I shall be ready, and I can scarcely wait to begin my studies once more.

I was rather sorry to learn that you, Cousin Dorothy, were not the Dorothy I hoped you would be.

Yes, I have read two books entitled "Dorothy Vernon." One was named for someone very near to me. I also read the "Virginian," which interested me very much. I wished to read many of the later books, but mother thinks I am too young.

I am very fond of the theatre, aren't you, Cousin Dorothy, and the other cousins? I have seen Maude Adams in "Peter Pan," Lillian Russell in "The Butterfly," Maxime Elliot in "Her Own Way," Dustin Farnum, Richard Mansfield, and several other actors and actresses. I prefer actresses, and my favorites are Ethel Barrymore, Maud Adams and Annie Russell. Have you seen them, Cousin Dorothy? Of the grand opera singers, I have heard only Melba, Nordica and Geraldine Farrar. I love Nordica; she is so dear off the stage as well as on.

You asked for a better description of Venice, Cousin Dorothy. Well, it seems to be built on little islands on the coast of Italy, and nearly all the streets are of water. It is very pretty, but I think I should tire of such streets. Of course, a boat is necessary to travel, and the ones that are used are called "gondolas," and the man in charge

We hope when you get home that you will not quite forget the Children's Corner.—C.D.)

## A BROKEN LEG MENDED

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Dear friends, it has been a long time since I have written to you, but my papa has not been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a while so I did not write. I will write a few lines to-night. I go to school now with my sister and the brother who had his leg broken. He is all right again now, but he is staying with my married sister at present. My mamma has been sick but is feeling a little better now. I think I must close for this time, wishing your Corner every success and also your paper. I will also answer all letters received, and would exchange post cards with any girl my own age (11 years). My birthday will soon be here now.

Alta. (b) EVA MAY PETERS.

## ANOTHER CALL FROM LAUGHING WATER

Dear Dame Durden:—I was very much pleased to see my letter in print. I thought it must have made friends with the waste paper basket, but little girls must make room for their elders, so we must have patience.

Now, I think I like the popular music best, but then we all can't learn what we like when we are taking lessons, so I take both kinds. I have a lovely piano to play on. It was given to me four years ago on Thanksgiving day, so that was something to be thankful for, wasn't it?

I have a dear little sister to look after. We call her Ruth. She will be a year old on Nov. 5th. She's just too cute for anything. I wonder if there are any girls who do not like a baby! I am sure they can't help but like them, don't you think so?

I like to cook very much and I do a lot of it, and I like making candy. Is there a girl who does not?

Come, girls, hurry up and write to the Ingle Nook for you know the married ladies are always writing recipes and other things, so we will do the describing of places and make the fun, for they are nearly always serious in their chatting. Now, dear married folks, don't be vexed at me. It's only a school girl talking and one who is not interested in such serious matters as housekeeping and babies, at least not yet. I am the eldest of a family of five. There are three boys and one girl younger than I am.

Success to all,  
MINNEHAHA.

(All right, Little Girl, send in all the fun you like. Perhaps we are too serious sometimes. Send in descriptions too, but I'm bound to say that you must "go some" if you are going to surpass Bella Coola, Nameless, Mary, Resident and a dozen other members I can think of. But do your finest, girls, and come often. We are always glad to see you. I heard a funny story about an absent-minded woman in my home town. It was a holiday and there was some sort of a celebration in town that brought a big crowd. She was going out and did not want to leave her door unlocked. But she expected her sister in from the country and did not want to seem inhospitable enough to lock out a near relation. Inspiration came after a moment's thought: She locked the door, hid the key, and left a note addressed to her sister on the door to tell where the key was.—D. D.)

## SCHOOL CLOSES IN OCTOBER

Dear cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for over four years, and we all like it fine. I always like to read the Children's Corner. I am ten years old, and go to school every day. I have two brothers going to school too. I am in senior part second. Our teacher's name is Miss Drysdale. Our school will close Oct. 27th. We are having cold weather now. If this letter escapes the W. P. B. I will come again. I will close with best wishes to the C. C.

Sask. (a) EVA REINERTSEN (10)

## Literary Society

### HALLOWE'EN CUSTOMS

Luck and fate played a very important part in the social life of the old farm. No one was entirely free from a belief in them. Some would resent the mild impeachment of being superstitious, but their attitude toward spilt salt, two spoons in the cup, of the cat's toilet, furnished the proof or their guilt. The farmer was anxious as to the future in store for him. The lover wished to know how an incipient courtship would prosper. He was not so confident in this, his second essay, since his calf-love had come to grief. On the one night in the year when all the saints were free to walk the earth, it was no wonder that dextrous lovers ventured abroad to learn their fate. The serious form of communion with the saints has unfortunately degenerated into the pranks of mischievous boys, who hide gates, plows and barn doors. But one remnant of the ancient faith and practice which we would not willingly forget lingered down the years and made a feature of life on the old farm—the Hallowe'en party, with its games and magic, held indoors around the roaring fireplace.

A number of young people were invited to take part in the fun. The boys helped in the preparation for the occasion by getting a large pumpkin and turning it into Jack-o'-lantern. The soft pulp and seeds were taken out, and holes cut to represent eyes, nostrils, and a hideous mouth, with big, jagged teeth. A lighted candle was placed inside and the strange lantern fixed on the gatepost, pretending to scare the young people as they gathered in the evening. Stores of popcorn, beech-nuts, hazelnuts, butternuts and hickory-nuts were produced, and a feast commenced. Stones and hammers were used for breaking the nuts. The trick was to get the kernel out whole. The shells were thrown into the flames, and kept the fire roaring. All the while, love-tests were being made. Two nuts were placed in the coals, side by side, and named for two lovers. If they burned quietly, a happy marriage would follow; but if one of the nuts should explode and leap away, the engagement would be broken off, or the course of true love would not run smooth.

The apple-peeling test was always the cause of a great deal of merriment. Some of the girls would take an apple and carefully pare it with a knife so that the peeling would be in one continuous strip without a break. The peeling was swung about the head three times, and this rhyme repeated:—

"Apple, I pare and swing to know,  
Whom I soon shall marry.  
From my hand I now thee throw,  
Mystic letter carry."

When the three circles about the head were completed, the peeling dropped behind on the floor, and the initial letter it formed indicated the first letter of the future husband's surname. If the peeling broke when it fell, it meant that the poor girl would never marry, but die an old maid. When the initial was examined, the name of some crusty old bachelor was sure to be mentioned to have more sport, or, if her young man were present, then a rival's name was called out, to see the lover wince. Someone would tell him his cake was dough. Feelings were not considered on such occasions.

The deciding of a bachelor's fate by the three cups next followed. The cups were placed side by side on a chair standing on the hearth. One cup was empty, one contained clean water, and the third held ink or dirty water. The victim was blindfolded and led up to the cups to put in his finger. If he dipped his finger into the empty cup he would remain a bachelor all his days. If he were fortunate in hitting the clean water, he would marry a handsome girl and live happy ever after. But if he plunged his finger into the ink it would be his misfortune to marry a widow. Loud would be the laugh at the poor fellow who got his finger into the ink.

The test that required most nerve

was that of pulling the cabbage stalks, and for this reason it was to be depended upon. Those who decided to make the trial were shown where the old stumps of cabbage stood in the garden. The first one the hand touched must be pulled up and brought in. The size and appearance of the stalk foretold what the future husband or wife would be. A tall, straight stalk meant a handsome mate, but if it were crooked the fates decreed that the other half would be ugly. Much earth clinging to the root meant riches in marriage. If the stem were hollow or rotten, then the wife would be a cross-grained woman. This cabbage-stalk hunting was always made the occasion for a joke. A rope was stretched across the yard to give the fellow a tumble, if a man tried it; but if a girl made the trial, one of the boys was sure to be waiting in the patch to cause a scare or steal a kiss. Usually the one who made the hunt came back in a dreadful hurry, and often very pale or covered with dirt, the result of a tumble.

As the evening advanced, the fun waxed furious. To help it on, someone would propose another game, and a pan of water was brought in and set on the table. In it were floating a number of apples without stems. These had to be fished for and lifted out with the teeth. As soon as touched, they would go down in the water. One after another would try to bite and hold the bobbing apples. If the girls wished to get even with any one of the young men, as soon as he stooped to catch the apple, down his head would be pushed, souse to the bottom of the pan. This was usually the end in view when the bobbing apples were brought on.

Another amusing trick was usually played on one who had never seen it before. We called it "being mesmerized." A boy would be mesmerized to be shown the one he liked best. Two saucers were brought in, both containing clear water, but the bottom of one had been previously blackened by holding it over the candle flame. This blackened saucer was given to the willing victim, who was told to do whatever the other person did who held the second saucer, and not to look at anything but the operator's face. The operator would dip the tip of his finger into the water, rub it on the bottom of the saucer, and then draw his finger over his face. The poor victim did the same, and as the motion was repeated over and over, black lines were thickly added to his face. First a line on the nose, then a streak across the cheek, followed by a cross on the forehead and a daub on the chin. When the operator had made his victim look like a wild Indian painted for a war-dance, a "looking-glass" was brought in so that the marked man could see the picture of the one he loved best. He did not recognize it for a minute, thinking his loved one a "nigger," but he was not long in rushing to the kitchen for soap and water.

If a young woman were anxious to see the face of her future husband, she must take a candle and an apple and go into a room by herself a few minutes before the clock struck midnight. She must eat the apple in front of the glass, watching her reflection all the while. Just as the apple was about finished, the face of the man to be her fate would be seen looking over her left shoulder.

Mandy was a young colored girl, fresh from the cotton fields of the South. One afternoon she came to her Northern mistress and handed her a visiting card. "De lady wha' gave me dis is in de pa'lor," she explained. "Dey's annoder lady on de do'step."

"Why, Mandy!" exclaimed the mistress. "Why didn't you ask both of 'em to come in?"

"Wayse, ma'am," grinned the girl, "de one on de do'step done fo'git her ticket."

—Judge's Library.

## Power Lot == God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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### CHAPTER XXXI

#### POWER LOT, GOD HELP US

CUBY had not made too sanguine a promise; she was a good sailor, indeed. So we cruised far, making a strange port now and then, until at last we anchored by the little hamlet which we have known for home ever since, and which we knew for home as soon as ever we entered it.

In certain storms, in certain great winds, the surf knocks even at our door. If we are content with our nest by the cliff—still, we know the way of the voyager that reckons on no long abiding. It is his calling, never forgotten of his soul—the calling of the voyager. Though he was content in his dwelling by the shore, and cruised not far any more—as once he did—but watched the tides and hauled his nets, and dwelt at peace with children and wife, and all the souls about him; still, ever the calling of the sea is upon him, and them.

It is but nature, and nature is but God; and none shall lose his way in the wildest night, clinging by wreck or spar—none shall lose his way. This is the knowledge of the voyager.

It was five years after Cuby and I had sailed away from Power Lot, God Help Us, and the River. It happened strangely. Two miles farther down the shore there is a little colony of "summer cottages" and a fine inn for travelers, whose life is as remote from ours as though we and they inhabited different continents.

It happened one day when I had delivered some fish, by order, at the inn; and a waiter of finer manners and clothes than any I had ever dreamed of wearing had brought the money to me in the kitchen. I heard, thrashing and slewing round to the porch, one of those fiend carriages that fly over country without horses. It was a very large and splendid contraption of its kind, and in it sat—Rob Hilton.

"Who is that?" I said sharply to the waiter in broadcloth, not knowing what I said.

"Swell by the name of Hilton," he replied. "Him and his wife came last night with their shofer. Big swells. Engaged the most desirable rooms in the house for three days. Touring the country. Fine people. Grand style."

I made my way home. I said nothing to Cuby, who slept as soundly as our boys even before the darkness had settled down. But when I thought that Rob would have finished his dinner and might possibly go strolling about the shore near the inn with his cigar, I made my way over there again. I stood out of sight in the lee of an old black hulk that had been wrecked and thrown up there long ago, watching.

There were many people on the piazzas of the inn. Rob was not among those people, nor Mary.

I waited, moistening my parched lips, and with straining eyes as the shadows grew heavier; and, in spite of hope, could hardly believe my senses when at last a big figure, emerging from the door, loomed up and sauntered slowly along the shore toward the old vessel's hulk. I saw the glowing spark of his cigar drawing nearer and nearer.

"Rob," I said softly and gladly; "hello, Rob?"

The cigar fell from his lips, scattering it sparks upon the beach. "Jim!" he cried, and rushed toward me. If he had thrown his arm around me condescendingly, if he had reeled off glibly any words of astonishment and delight at the meeting, I should have hated him. But he was always Rob.

"Jim," said he of the child-heart, standing pale and trembling with a visible joy before me; and this was the way he spoke to me, the fisherman, putting me above him, as it were, and not beneath, for the greatness of his heart; "Jim," he said, smiling the old smile in my face, "I've never touched a drop."

I laughed. The breeze of the corn fields at Power Lot, God Help Us

seemed to blow again in my face, and there again Rob leaned on his hoe, in faded flannel shirt, responding eagerly if any poor denizen of the place paused to talk with him as a brother. I drew him to one of the benches where the idle summer people sat by day. The hour I was to have with him seemed like an eternity of joy.

"Jim—is it really you? We tried and tried and tried to find trace of you, Mary and I. We wanted to make you rich. We are going to do it now. Why it just belongs to you, that's all!"

"Ah no! No! I prefer to stand where I do, lad, by the work of my own hands; freely, on the same level and as well off in the world as you; for it is all well with you; you were born to it and know how to carry it. But for me, I think a man may have too much to carry, so that he cannot sail free, or fears to sail at all. I was never one that wished to be much hampered."

Rob's blue eyes caught fire in the night as he looked into mine.

"Well, we are sailing free—Mary and I. You thought the money would swallow us!" he went on. "We are not keeping it, Jim—not using it for ourselves. We've started colonies—we're starting one in this territory—homes for people to work the land and live as God meant people to live. We make their homes easy to earn. And in the city"—he plucked me by the arm—his words came fast—"in the city, Jim, we work there too for people. We work all the time. You ought to see our tenements. Jim, we work—work."

"Glory be to God!" I said, my arm on his shoulder. The soul of the voyager was his. He had not settled down in a prison of gold on a bed of down.

"Hurrah!" I said, "we are voyagers still together."

"Did you think," he said, "I would go back to any sty, after my view of Power Lot? It would be but a sty, though with a dozen servants to order it. It would be but a selfish sty!" His eyes shone—oh, but he was a lusty voyager, ready for the storm, ready for the next call—he! I thought we stood on the mountains again together and it was he that had lifted me.

"But come," he said "Mary will be wild to see you."

"Wait," I answered him; "what matter? Let this be our meeting, this between you and me; it is all one. No, I won't go in! Don't bother me with questions, lad. It is better so. Say nothing to her. We have hailed and met and shall hail and meet again; but now the time is short. It is all one."

"Jim, we have one child, one little boy, at home. His name is Jim."

"Honest?"

"He is James Turbine Hilton."

My rough hand was laid on his. The tears sprang to my eyes.

"God bless you, Rob!" We thought alike. "One of my three little fellows is named Robert Hilton Turbine."

"Heaven help him." Rob shed on me the peculiar familiar radiance of his smile. "Make him work for a living, Jim."

"Aye."

We made no phrases. We talked as travelers, meeting and parting and the words grew tense and so prescient of this near and last farewell that they babbled over at last into pleasant dreamings, like those that come frequently to cast to the winds the stilted awe with which humanity surrounds the dying.

So I told him what I had picked up in chance voyages of the people of Power Lot. "And little Rhody has passed on," I said. "Bert, who hung off here for a day or two in his schooner told me. Queer, too; she seemed built for a long trip, didn't she? Sturdy as a little oak."

She and I made many a vow. We made many a promise to each other, Rob said.

"Her father ran away to another woman," I went on, "and Rhody got ill-treated—not beaten, as I heard—but neglected and put upon worse than ever."

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Journal

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**EE A MOTHER'S EE**  
**HAPPY THOUGHT.**

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

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They took her into the 'church,' you know, and she had a great notion of being faithful. She got kind of run down and disconsolate with all that was put upon her; and she took a hard cold that turned into a fever, and she died. She was a stout little lassy, stout in spirit as well as body."

"Well," said Rob, "we raced each other to Pompey Rock and home again, many and many a time. We made many vows to each other, she and I."

He laughed, but the tears stood in his eyes as he spoke.

"One was, that if she went first, she'd get things all cleared up for me over yonder—establish a sort of prestige of good-will for me, so to speak, and answer my trembling knock at the gate. If I went first, I'd do it for her—if I was so lucky as to get in there. That was the vow. Well, I shall keep my vow. Perhaps children know the way, after all. Whoever passes in at that dim gate before me, even though it might be wife or child, I'll look for Rhody first. The rest might wait. It should be Rhody first of all. Poor little lass! Dear little lass!"

He had remembered Power Lot well. He turned to me and smiled; and on the sweet faces of womankind and children I never saw so beautiful a smile as was on Rob's face then.

"After all, it's only one brief strait at last," he said; "the same short strait for all."

"Aye, only just the Gut—no more."

"One saw it all at Power Lot—the dark little Gut and the shining infinite each side. One saw so clearly there. But I remember."

"Aye, lad, we remember. And may the tide set strong and the wind high, when we make out through that last strait into the open! So we shall hail each other there again, and never fear, my lad—"

"I'll have no fear, my brother Jim," said Rob. The grasp of his hand on mine, I feel it still. And so I turned and left him.

THE END

### FRANZ'S SISTER

Both troubled and perplexed looked John Liebert when he came into the house that day with a bill in his hand.

"What do you think, mother?" he exclaimed. "Mr. Carson charge me one hundred and eighty dollars for that foundation-board! How you s'pose it was, hey? I pace that fence many the time while I was help him build it, and I think to pay him no more as seventy dollars or sixty!"

The paling fence along the front of Liebert's farm was an improvement that had interested all the family. John Liebert, who had helped the carpenter build it, had taken special pride in the work, but neither his wife, his daughter Louise—Weezy—nor his son Franz had been backward about admiring it. That the carpenter's bill should come to three times as much as Liebert had planned was, however, a serious blow to the stolid German, and his wife saw the need of soothing words.

"Maybe Mr. Carson makes a mistake," she suggested.

The farmer shook his head. "William Smith figgered it up mit a lead pencil and paper, and said the bill was right."

Still Mrs. Liebert, although mystified and distressed clung to the hope that her husband's original estimate was correct.

"Shust wait till Franz comes home from school," she said, as she put away the bill and the paper on which their neighbor had worked out a result. "Maybe our Franz can figger better as William Smith. He is real good in multiplication tables now."

"Ach, so!" A gleam of relief crossed the father's face. Vexation displaced it a moment later, however, when his daughter Louise looked up from her knitting and said, timidly:

"Won't you let me try the sum, father. I can cipher as well as Franz."

"Hush, Weezy!" her father said impatiently. "Tain't for you to be speakin' out so bold—and figgerin' is for men!"

"Anyway, I could learn to do it if you'd let me go to school like all the girls do," the little girl persisted. She was not a wilful or forward child, but this matter of schooling lay very near her heart. She had practically taught herself to read and write, and she had learned a good deal by listening to Franz when he studied his lessons aloud; but she longed for more knowledge. Unhappily for her, John Liebert was not a progressive man—and this was fifty years ago.

"Hush, Weezy!" he said again, and with a touch of anger in his tone. My mother didn't have no book-learnin'; your mother didn't have no book-learnin'; what for should you have book-learnin'? You sha'n't go to school. It couldn't make nothings out of you but a girl! What for should a girl be foolin' mit books?"

"But Franz," he added a moment later, "he shall after supper figger."

Accordingly that evening Franz was set at work on the problem of the fence. His mother stood ready to snuff the candle. His father paced the floor restlessly. "Figger mit great carefulness, Franz," Mr. Liebert would say every now and then, stopping to look over the boy's shoulder.

After a while it became evident from Franz's mutterings that he had found something the matter with the work he was examining. Mr. Liebert's breath came faster.

"Well, Franz, you found the mistake?" he asked eagerly.

"Wait a little yet," answered Franz, deliberating.

The family interest, stimulated by growing hope, was becoming momentarily more intense.

"I knew our Franz could figger better as William Smith," declared Mrs. Liebert proudly, while Weezy smiled from her corner by the chimney.

"No—yes," said Franz, after a few more moments of suspense. "Nine—six—three. No—yes; here it is! I've found it now!" Franz's tone was full of triumph.

"And I am right! Of course I am right!" shouted his father. "I knowed all the time I was—"

"No, you ain't right, father," corrected Franz. "Neither one of you are right. It's one hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents. William Smith forgot to add the inches."

An ashen paleness overspread Liebert's face. He sat down and buried his head in his hands. In the days that followed, too, he took his trouble very seriously, brooding over it in the house, and spending hours out of doors, pacing along his new fence, and trying to discover how he could have made such a mistake. He lost his appetite and grew thin and haggard and absent-minded.

"Poor, thick-headed Liebert!" the neighbors said. "He will surely go crazy about that fence."

Finally came the gray, cold November morning when the bill was to be paid. Liebert carried all the money there was in the house when he drove away to Shalerville to meet the carpenter. Mrs. Liebert watched him out of sight. Then, too unhappy to attend to her household duties, she stood looking out at the frozen fields and the clouds scudding over the leafless trees. Little of them she saw, for her eyes were full of tears.

Weezy was in the room, scratching away at a slate. She had done a great deal of that of late. Just now it fretted Mrs. Liebert to see her do it—amusing herself when the family was in trouble!

She turned to reprove the child. But all at once Weezy dashed down her slate and pencil and jumped up excitedly.

"O mother, I've found it!" she cried. "I've found the mistake! Father was right about the fence!"

"See, mother!" Her cheeks glowed red and her eyes shone like stars. "William Smith didn't reduce the feet to yards—that's how he made the bill so large. It ought to be sixty dollars and eighty-three cents, just one-third of what our Franz reckoned!"

Mrs. Liebert knew nothing of lineal feet or running yards, but she knew by some subtle intuition that Weezy was right.

She knew, too, that it was important that her husband should be warned before he paid the money. Carson was a hard man, not the kind to return a

dollar, after he laid his hands on it. But how to get word to her husband? Franz was at school, more than a mile away, she could not ride horseback, and was afraid to let her daughter try.

Weezy knew what was passing in her mother's mind.

"I can ride Black Prince, mother," the little girl said. "I know the way to Mr. Carson's brother's store, where father is to go."

"Oh, I don't dare—" the mother began. But neither did she dare to say no. Weezy snatched a scarf and wound it about her head. In another moment she was in the barn, putting the bridle on the great black horse.

Mrs. Liebert followed her and stood at the barn door, trembling. Now she would have helped; but Black Prince reared and plunged at her when she attempted to go into his stall. With Weezy the horse was more docile, for the little girl had frequently fed him. When the bridle was adjusted, Weezy led the horse out to a stump and sprang on his back, boy fashion.

"Good-by, mother!" was all she had time to say as Black Prince broke into a gallop. Shalerville was eight miles away, but the horse hardly slackened his furious speed until the little girl, with some difficulty, checked him in front of Joseph Carson's store.

Evidently she was not a moment too soon. There was money on the counter. The Carson brothers were sorting the coins in little piles, preparatory to reckoning the total. Mr. Liebert looked on gloomily.

Weezy went straight forward.

"Father," she began, "I've come to tell you that you were right about the fence. I found it out only a little while ago."

The Carson brothers stared in amazement, but Mr. Liebert at first seemed stupefied. At best he was slow of thought, and the ordeal he had lately passed through had not tended to brighten his faculties.

"What's that? What's that, Weezy?" he said. "What you talkin' about?"

But he listened eagerly and with reviving intelligence as his daughter explained her 'figgerin' to the Carsons. Whether themselves mistaken or dishonest—and they might have been either—they could not dispute her clear statement. "That's so, that's so," they said.

Liebert was like one awakening out of a dream in a strange place, as he gathered up the money that was handed back to him. His thin cheeks were almost as red as Weezy's now. The blood seemed to tingle in his brain.

If Franz had done him the good ser-

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vice it would have seemed natural, and he could have comprehended it. But Weezy—his little girl—that she should be so smart—was wonderful!

He took Weezy by the hand, and they walked out of the store. The sight of Black Prince at one of the hitching-posts startled him afresh. He looked from the horse to his daughter.

"And you rode Black Prince—mitout any saddle! he gasped.

He tied the fiery horse to the back of the wagon, and lifted Weezy to the seat. He was silent for a long time after that. Of what was he thinking? Weezy wondered. She did not want to talk. She could enjoy her success without the help of words. She was conscious, too, that her father regarded her differently, that she had won a quality in his esteem which he had not accorded her before—and that thought awed her to silence.

But now they were clear of the straggling streets of the town. She turned her head for a last glance. As if that movement had broken a spell that was upon him—"Weezy!" her father said suddenly, calling her to him.

"Yes, father?" She looked up, submissive.

"Well, Weezy, I guess I say nottings now if you want to go to school mit Franz."—*Youth's Companion.*

### BRIEF AND TO THE POINT

There is no superfluous verbiage in the note which a tradesman sent to a dilatory creditor: "Sir, the inclosed is a bill. If you pay it, you will oblige me. If you don't, I shall oblige you."

## GOSSIP

### THE DOMESTIC CAT.

The various numbers of the cat tribe may be considered as belonging to the genus *Felis* of which about 50 species are known in different parts of the world. The domestic breeds of cats

have originated from the European, Egyptian, Indian, American and Bengalese wild cats. The short haired house cat seems to trace its origin to the European wild cat (*Felis Catus*). In this stock the Egyptian wild cat (*Felis Caligata*) is also concerned. This cat was domesticated by the Egyptians more than fifteen centuries before Christ. It is yellow, darker on the back with a ringed tail. The American wild cat (*Felis Lynx Rufus*) has also contributed slightly to the blood of the common house cat. The long haired or Asiatic cats have descended from various wild species of Asia. The number of breeds of cats is quite limited and many of them are useless except for pets. In this connection we have space only for the brief mention of the more important of them.

The Angora cat has long hair which is of black, slate or blue color and finer and more silky than that of the Persian cat. The preferred color of the Persian cat is black, the head is larger than in the Angora, the tail longer and the ears less pointed. These are the two chief breeds of long haired cats. Many breeds of short haired cats are known, but they are not very firmly fixed. The Tortoiseshell cat is black, red and yellow with the three colors in well defined patches. The body is long and slender with a long tail. It is a fine mouser but ill-tempered. The Tortoiseshell and white cat carries considerable white on face and under parts. Tabbies are banded or spotted and a number of breeds are distinguished, including the Brown, Spotted, Blue or Silver and Red, named according to the prevailing ground color. The White cat has a short, even, white coat, with blue eyes and slender head and body. The Blue cat also called Maltese, and self-colored cats, are blue, black, gray or red and the color should be solid all over the body. The Black and White cat is jet black with white nose, breast and feet. The coat of the Royal cat of Siam is short and woolly and of dun or fawn color, while the face, ears, legs and tail are black. The Manx cat is tail-less, of various colors, and with long hind legs giving it the gait of the rabbit.

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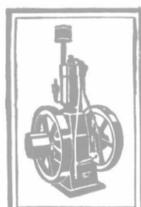
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We cannot enter into the care and treatment of pet cats. If cats are allowed the freedom of the yard they need little attention in these respects. They are naturally cleanly animals if given a chance. Milk, bread and oatmeal porridge are good foods with raw meat (preferably mutton or fish) occasionally or even twice a day. The period of pregnancy in the cat varies from 56 to 63 days, and the number of kittens in a litter varies from two to six. Kittens are blind and helpless until the ninth day. The practise of castrating toms to make them more docile is very common.

The economic importance of the cat is very slight. They destroy mice and other vermin, but are equally fond of birds and chickens. Their chief value is as pets. In Germany and elsewhere cat meat is sometimes fraudulently substituted for that of rabbits and the folk-name "roof rabbit" is therefore used in referring to cats. Cat skins are sometimes used for making robes, for coats and other fur articles.

**AUTOMOBILES AND ROADS**

A great deal has been published in the agricultural press in regard to the automobile monopolizing the rural highways to the detriment of country folk, for whom they were originally intended and by whom they are built and kept in repair and in passable condition. As the self-propelled vehicles come into more general use on the country roads it is evident that we are face to face with a new and unlooked for proposition in the maintenance of our thoroughfares in the rural districts.

Every one living in the country, through which the auto cars pass with considerable frequency, has no doubt noticed the evil effects of the rapidly moving machines on the roadways used and upon the crops growing in the fields along the roads. There are several good reasons for this:—the pneumatic tire and the excessive rate of speed.

Ordinarily, the pneumatic tire on the auto has a tread ranging from three to five inches, and owing to its elasticity and resiliency it readily responds to the weight of the car and to the uneven places in the highway. In so doing the tire is pressed closely to the surface of the track, thereby excluding the air, and as the car rushes onward the partial vacuum, thus formed momentarily, causes an inrush of air, and with it is carried the finely powered dust particles. This dust is then taken up by the wind and blown across the fields, upon the lawns and into the very homes of the country people. Then, there is the velocity of the car to reckon with. This has as much to do with the dust nuisance as the tires. Into the trail of the fast going vehicle great quantities of dust are driven, due to the "suction" produced by the abnormal speed. The same effect is noticed in the case of high-speeded railway trains, only here it is less disastrous to the comfort of the rural dwellers. However, an interurban car along the country roads is just as bad as an automobile for causing the intolerable dust nuisance to the farmers.

Aside from causing discomfort to the country folk through the dust nuisance, the auto does great damage to the rural highways, especially in the dry seasons. Not only are considerable quantities of the road materials removed in the way of the dust stirred up by the rapidly moving carriage, but lasting injury is also worked by the skidding of the wheels at bends in the roads as well as throwing gravel and other road-building materials off to the side of the road, the result of the elastic nature of the tires and the centrifugal force of the swiftly revolving wheels.

Automobiles are now doing more damage to the rural roads in the dry summer months than all the horse-drawn vehicles combined can do, in the way of pulverizing the surfacing materials and in aiding their removal via the wind and dust route.

The feature about this unpleasant condition is that the farmers, who are obliged by law to make, improve, maintain, and pay for the country thoroughfares are the only ones to suffer the most in the despoliation

of what rightfully belongs to them in the way of service and utility. The autoists who thus abuse these public road privileges do not contribute a single penny towards the maintenance and improvement of the roads.

In many cases where fields are alongside the road, farmers have had the value of their hay and other crops reduced through the effect of the dust raised by the continual passing of speeding auto cars. Having no means of redress, these farmers must humbly submit to this treatment and swallow their anger, until such time as we shall have suitable laws to satisfactorily control this modern evil.—*Indiana Farmer.*

**As the American Journalists Saw Us**  
(Continued from page 404)

long time then, almost two years, and so I got on and established branch yards and bought the automobile and fixed things so I wouldn't have to worry."

"You did pretty well, Mr. Wentz," I volunteered.

"Well, yes," said Mr. Wentz, modestly, "I didn't do so rotten, but I haven't done near as well as lots of others. There's Mr. Cairns, driving that car ahead. He was a school teacher in the East somewhere. He came out here three years ago. When he gets back I'll show you his store that covers almost a block, and when we get out to Asquith, a little town 25 miles out in the country, you'll see another store he owns. Of course he had a little when he came here, about \$400 or \$500 I reckon. And then there's my brother-in-law. Say that fellow has got John Pierpont Morgan skinned. He's been here about as long as I have, had about as much to start with, too, I guess, and he's got so much money he can't count it."

"So everybody that comes up here makes big money, do they?" some body asked.

"No," said young Mr. Wentz, "not everybody. A man can be just as many kinds of a d—n fool here as he can anywhere else. The fact is," said young Mr. Wentz, and he turned round and spoke impressively, "I've known people to come up here and not do any good for themselves at all."

This was incredible and was received with a murmur of dissent.

"S fact," said Mr. Wentz. "There's nobody standing around here on the corners to hand you money."

This was very disappointing. We had commenced to watch the corners.

"But there's one thing sure," went on young Mr. Wentz, "this is a big, fertile, pleasant country. It's new. It's the last West there is on this continent to-day. And the opportunity is here. A man has got fifty times a bigger show here than he has in an old worked-out community. Anyhow, that's what I think," and young Mr. Wentz looked lovingly down at his motor car.

"Are you naturalized?" I asked.

"Am I?" said young Mr. Wentz. "You bet your life. You have to be naturalized before you can own home- stead land."

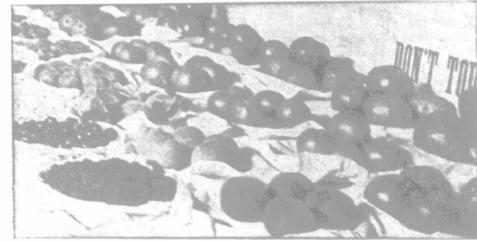
Mr. Little continues: We drove back to Saskatoon and young Mr. Wentz spoke proudly of its 7,000 population and fine new hotels, and took us over to the club. It was a regular club, with three billiard tables and a bar and a library and a reading-room, with every known magazine on the tables.

"We haven't got a club building of our own yet," said Mr. Wentz, "but come back next year and we'll have one."

We rode that afternoon through the Saskatchewan valley, and men on the train pointed out steam harvesters at work and told us what fields would run thirty bushels to the acre, and which ones probably would make over forty bushels.

We arrived at Edmonton, the farthest north town in America that can be reached by rail, with great pomp and ceremony. Hackmen were shouting at the depot the names of half a dozen hotels, and newsboys and newsgirls were calling the morning papers. There has been a fort at this point for over 100 years, but modern Edmonton is only ten years

**FRUIT LANDS**  
IN THE GLORIOUS KOOTENAY, B. C.



Grown in the Kootenay

**McDermid and McHardy**

210 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

**LOVELY DRESSED DOLL**

Given for selling Colored Picture Postcards, 6 for 10c.



This Charming Fairy Princess has flown thousands of miles over land and sea from the far-away famous Black Forest of Germany, the homeland of all the fairies, and is now here in Toronto stopping with us till some nice little girl invites her to her home. Like all fairies, she is as pretty as a picture, and, being a Princess, she is the prettiest of all the fairies. She is 20 inches tall, and is beautifully dressed from top to toe. Has a straw hat, edged with white lace and trimmed with a pink rose and pink ribbons; curly hair; a sweet, little face with a peach bloom complexion; laughing eyes, and lips just parted, showing a row of pearly teeth. Her dress is made in the latest fashion from a delicate pink material, with an overdress of sparkling, gauzy silver veiling, trimmed with pink satin ribbons and bows and pink roses, and she has white stockings and dainty white slippers, with little silver buckles. She is exactly like her picture, which was drawn by a fine artist. She will come to you on one simple condition, which is that you sell for us only \$3.00 worth of the loveliest picture postcards ever seen in Canada—views of famous places, noted buildings and beautiful scenery, all colored. In the stores these cards sell at 4 for 10c. At our price, 6 for 10c, they go like hot cakes. Here is your chance to have a Fairy Princess of your very own, to live with you all the time, to play with you, sleep with you, closing her eyes just as you do. She will make you happy and contented all day long. You may never get another chance like this, so don't miss it. Send us for the cards right away. Write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept., 13F Toronto.

\$ = 100 = \$

Is all we ask for a

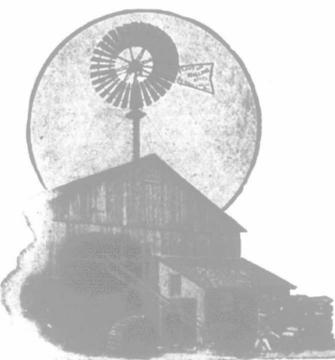
**Star Windmill**

GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS OR MONEY REFUNDED

Caters' Wood and Iron Pumps, made specially for the West at reasonable prices. Aermotor repairs kept in stock. Catalog free. Address

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works

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FOR SALE—A second hand 12 H.P. Engine and Boiler, cheap. Suitable for crushing and cutting wood.

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Five and Ten Acre Blocks  
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Cleared land, \$200.00 per acre  
Uncleared " 125.00 " "

Quarter Cash—Balance very easy  
Write at once

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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

**FARM FOR SALE**—Five hundred acres, fifteen dollars per acre, at Lloydminster, Alta. Address Ada Jordan, 979 Seymour St., Vancouver.

**IF YOU** want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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

**FARMERS, ATTENTION**—Have you improved farm land to convert into city property? Owner offers splendid income-bearing property—apartment block and houses in exchange for good land—revenue \$350 per month. Lawrence, Rogers Realty, 258 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

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

### Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS**—A fine lot of choice early-hatched cockerels at attractive prices. Order early and get the best. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

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

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

## POULTRY MARKET

CRATES SUPPLIED

BEST PRICES FOR ALL VARIETIES  
LARGEST BUYERS IN WESTERN CANADA

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

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GEO. SWALES**, Holmfield, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

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

**GEORGE LITTLE**, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

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

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

**JAS. BRAY**, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-t

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

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses. T. F.

**MERRYFIELD FARM**, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

**POLAND CHINA PIGS**. Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 1bn

**POPLAR PARK HEREFORDS**, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. 1f

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

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

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

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

**WOODMERE FARM**—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks. I. O. B. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

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

Mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing Advertisers

old. Towns seem to grow in this northwestern country as readily as wheat. A long line of automobiles was waiting at the depot, but their owners, who escorted us around, hardly needed to tell us their stories. We knew. Their machines were of a more expensive kind than they had in Saskatoon, and they went to Europe every year instead of California. But Edmonton is ten years old, and Saskatoon only five. So, naturally.

### CARBERRY CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION

On the last Saturday of September, Mr. Robert Graham, Kaimflat, Kelso, shipped to his brother, Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Manitoba, per the Donaldson Line, from Glasgow, eleven Clydesdale stallions and two mares, all purchased from Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer. Amongst this lot of stallions and mares are quite an unusual number of well-bred animals. The oldest amongst them was the seven-year-old Baron's Pride horse Silver Plate (11936), bred at Rosehaugh. This horse's dam was the noted prize mare Fuchsia (12775), a gr.-daughter of the well-known Barlae Doll (344). She herself was by Mr. Peter Crawford's noted prize horse Williamwood (8391). Amongst the five three-year-old horses was a son of the unbeaten champion Everlasting (11331), bred at Uppermill by Mr. John Marr, and descended from the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize mare Nazli (3221), through her daughter, the Darnley prize mare Zehnet. Two were got by the Cawdor Cup champion horse Marcellus (11110). One of them is out of a mare by the popular premium horse Up to Time (10475), and the other is out of a half sister to the Cawdor Cup champion horse Hiawatha. Two of the same age are by that good breeding horse Sir Everest (10917), a son of the great Sir Everard, and one of the best breeding horses in Cumberland. The other two of this age are respectively by the Harviestoun stud Royal Edward (11495), the sire of many first prize animals, and the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse Prince Thomas (10262). Amongst a good lot of two-year-olds there is one by Sir Everest, already referred to, out of a mare by the noted big horse Prince Frederick (8905), and descended from a celebrated race of mares in Cumberland. There is a big, strong-boned two-year-old, by Mercutio (11431), one of the most popular premium horses got by Hiawatha. The dam of this colt is by the big Prince of Wales horse William the Conqueror (9093), and his gr.-dam is by another Prince of Wales horse, Prince Edward (1254), own brother to the celebrated What Care I. The other two-year-olds are respectively by the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus (11110) and Hiawatha Godolphin (12602). They are particularly well-bred horses, being strong in Prince of Wales blood on the dams' sides, and the gr.-dam of one of them is the noted Darnley prize mare Marie Stuart (8326), which gained many prizes, including second at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show in 1887. The four-year-old mare is by the Glasgow champion horse Gold Mine (9540), out of a mare by the Sir Everard horse Sir Archie (10134); and the two-year-old mare is an exceptionally well bred animal, descended from the famous Macgregor mare Princess Alice (6626), which contested premier honors with the celebrated Edith Plantagenet twenty-four years ago. These are an exceptionally well bred lot of Clydesdales, for which a ready sale should easily be found in Manitoba and the West.—*Scottish Farmer.*

### TRADE NOTE

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass., has recently issued a larger and more complete edition of his handy reference book "How To Remove Blemishes" which will be sent postpaid to any address upon request. This little book will be appreciated by any horse owner as it is full of "horse" pointers and information that can be used to advantage. Send a postal to-day addressed plainly as above and the book will be sent you by return mail free of all cost and postage.

**Don't Throw It Away** **MEND IT**  
Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Kettle Leak?  
USE COLLETTE'S PATENT PATHERS mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface. Send for sample pkg. 15c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c. postpaid. Agents wanted.  
Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 34, Collingwood, Ont.

### AGENTS WANTED

We want a sales agent in every district of Western Canada to sell splendid new lines of household specialties. Liberal commission. Exclusive territory. Profitable occupation for spare time during winter. Men or women can earn good money. Address, Agency Department, 647 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

## OWES CURE TO ZAM-BUK

### Prominent Manager's Telling Testimony.

Mr. D. R. Gourlay, advertising manager for the well-known piano firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto and Winnipeg, is amongst the prominent men and women who testify to Zam-Buk's great curative power. He writes to the Company as follows:  
"Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in stating that upon the recommendation of a relative I purchased a box of your remedy (Zam-Buk), and by a few applications entirely cured a very severe sprain of the back. While not given to indiscriminate use of, or belief in, patent medicines, I can conscientiously recommend Zam-Buk.  
"Sincerely yours,  
"(Signed) D. R. Gourlay."

That is just where Zam-Buk proves its superiority! It is treated by men and women who have tried it, as altogether different to ordinary preparations. Doctors, hospital nurses, trainers, matrons of convalescent homes—all give Zam-Buk a good word; and better still they use it. Zam-Buk is as good for muscular stiffness, sprains, rheumatism and sciatica as it is for skin troubles. Hockey players and athletes in general find it invaluable. For eruptions, pustules, scalp sores, itch, eczema, ulcers, boils, abscesses, blood poison, cuts, burns, bruises, and abrasions, it is a speedy cure. Takes the soreness out of wounds almost instantly, and kills all disease germs, thus preventing festering and inflammation. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto for price. 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send 1c. stamp for trial box.

### 12 TUMORS REMOVED WITHOUT AN OPERATION

Silver Lake, Ont., Sept. 20, 1906.  
Dear Mrs. Currah—I am enjoying better health than I have for eight years, and I think I am entirely cured. I have none of the old symptoms. I am very grateful for my present health, and think Orange Lily is the greatest



treatment for women the world knows. Its use in my case caused 12 tumors or growths of some sort to be expelled. Some were as large as a hen's egg, and others smaller, down to the size of a walnut. You may use my case in your advertisement, for it is the solid truth, and pen cannot describe all the good it has done for me.—Mrs. Louise E. Bolteridge.  
This letter gives an indication of the positive benefits that always follow the use of Orange Lily. It is an applied treatment and comes in direct contact with the suffering organs. It produces results from the start in all cases of women's disorders, including painful periods, falling, leucorrhoea, etc.  
I will send a sample box containing 10 days' treatment absolutely free to any suffering woman who has not yet tried it if she will send me her address. Address, with stamp—

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

Advocate Ads. for Results

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### Questions and Answers

#### MARE IN SERIOUS CONDITION

A year ago last spring I bought a big mare in fine condition, intending to breed her. I was told that she had already had two colts. She worked with the other horses, and was bred the first week in June. She did not come in season again for three months. About this time she began to discharge white matter, but she was bred a few times during the fall, at the end of which time she was very thin, and I began to treat her for leucorrhoea by giving her injections of boracic acid in warm water once a day. The discharge seemed to stop, but she stayed thin all winter, although I fed her fairly well, with the addition of stock food for four or five months. As soon as spring work began the discharge began again. It seemed to start very quickly, especially on starting up. After seeding I used injections of permanganate of potash and sulphate of zinc, two drams of each in a half gallon of water at about 100 degrees, once a day; also giving her a dram of sulphate of iron in feed three times a day.

Shortly after that the discharges turned to a dirty, almost black, color, and stank badly. You can smell it a couple of rods away. Now she is very thin and has gone off her feed. Kindly tell me what is the trouble, how to cure it, and how to build her up again.

Sask. W. B. R.

Ans.—Your mare is in a very bad condition, in fact, so bad that the chances of recovery are extremely remote. You should have sought professional aid earlier. The disease has now extended to the walls of the womb; in the early stages it affected the mucous membrane only. In this case the source of infection seems to be the stallion. He had possibly been used on a mare affected with the disease just before serving your mare, and in this way carried the infection. Or the disease may have existed since the last foaling, then it would be the result of an injury. However, the disease has now become chronic, and a cure is not likely to be effected, but try this treatment for two weeks. If the mare be then alive, report her condition to us. For internal medication give one ounce of tincture of iron in a pint of cold linseed tea as a drench three times a day. Wash out the womb morning and evening with tepid water; then follow with a warm solution of carbolic acid, a dram of the acid to a quart of water. Use a piece of three-quarter inch rubber hose three feet or more in length; insert a funnel in one end, into which pour the water and the solution for the injection; pass the free end of the tube into the womb. (lubricate it well with vaseline). Feed her liberally with grain and good hay, with carrots or other roots.

#### FRACTURED PEDAL BONE

Gelding accidentally stepped on an upturned harrow spike six weeks ago, and punctured near hind foot. Pus formed and horse was in great pain. Opened up the foot at the puncture, on left side of frog, but the pus seemed too thick to run. Pus ran for two weeks and then wound gradually dried up, but the horse is still in some agony, and constantly swings foot; no swelling.

Alta. G. A. P.

Ans.—The harrow spike evidently penetrated deep enough to injure the bone, probably causing a fracture, which would account for the pain the animal is suffering. About the only thing to do in such a case is to keep the hoof moist by the application of wet cloths tied on, and a good blister applied around the head of the hoof. This will sometimes afford great relief from pain. A fractured pedal bone will generally do well, although it takes considerable time before the lameness entirely disappears, but in a work horse it does not so much matter, as he will be able to do ordinary walking work on the farm, where a light horse would not be serviceable.

#### HIRE MAN LEAVES

I hired a man at \$26 per month for three months. He was to have the privilege of going home nights in order



**EASY WASHING**  
—quick washing.  
That's the kind of washing you do with the

**"New Century" Washing Machine**

Ball-bearing means easy running. Powerful Spiral Springs that reverse the motion, make quick work and little effort.

New Wringer Attachment allows water to drain right into the tub. Only \$9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet.

DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, Ont. 88

**Hudson's Bay Company**  
The Great Trader of the Great West

### LEASING OF LANDS

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

to hold down his homestead. He began work on the morning of August 3rd, and on the night of September 14th told me he was not coming back in the morning. I asked him his reason, and he said he had hired too cheap. I told him he had better come and put in his time, as I did not purpose paying him unless he fulfilled his agreement. I have not seen him since. What I want to know is if he can collect pay for the time he was with me. I am the second man he has left without cause this summer. Also, if I had, in a few weeks' time, when the rush of work was over, could he collect his pay for the three months agreed on?

Ans.—If all the facts are stated, and you had an agreement with the man by which he was to work for three months for a certain sum, you are under no obligation to pay him in case he refuses to fulfill his contract. The fact that he broke agreement with another farmer in the same way would go against him in case he took action to collect.

Had you discharged him he could have entered suit for non-fulfillment of contract on your part, and would very likely have won.

#### LAW OF REPLEVIN.

Can the law of Replevin be put in operation before an application is made for (say the cattle) and refused.

Sask. V. G.  
Ans.—It is not necessary to make demand before issuing a Writ of Replevin.

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Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!  
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## Stanfield's Underwear

(Chapter 3)

When wool reaches the Stanfield mills from farmers, who have sent us their best wool for years, it is thoroughly washed. Then it is rendered absolutely unshrinkable.

Then it is COMBED. This process consists in passing the wool through a machine that combs out all the short lengths, weak threads and snarled strands of wool—something like one combs the hair.

After the wool has been combed, all the fibres are the same length and strength. The Stanfield Combing Machines are mighty particular, too. They comb only WOOL—and they comb out everything but the longest, strongest strands.

Most Underwear is made of CARDED wool. Now, carding consists in tearing the fibres into short lengths. Mills, using carding machines, put the whole wool through—short wool, weak fibres, even cotton and shoddy—the carding machines make no distinctions.

The "cream" of the best wool—rendered absolutely unshrinkable by the Stanfield process instead of being "eaten" with lime—combed instead of carded—knitted with a lock stitch that prevents raveling—is it any wonder that Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear wears so well, and is so thoroughly satisfactory?

All sizes from 22 to 70 inch chest measure. 3 weights—  
RED label for light weight—BLUE label for medium—BLACK label for heavy weight.

Your dealer has all sizes and weights, or can easily get them for you.



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WEST TORONTO - CANADA  
Auction Sale of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Private Sales every day.  
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Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.  
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**FOR SALE**  
at reduced prices to clear—May pigs, both sexes unrelated, \$12.00 each. Six prize-winning sows, 12 to 15 months with litters or to farrow in October. Two Stock Boars. My Pigs have been winners at the principal shows in Manitoba, Sask. and Alberta. Write for what you want.  
**Jas. M. Ewens, Lakeside Stock Farm**  
Bethany P. O., C.N.R. Minnedosa, Man., C.P.R.

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.**  
My herd is headed by the famous Black Gay-Lawn (91941) sired by Black Woodlawn (2706), the brother of the International Gr. Championship winner in 1907. I have for sale at present a number of splendid young bulls bred from such families as the Eric's, Prides and Blackbirds. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.  
**Geo. G. Melson.**  
Wildwood Stock Farm, Olds, Alberta.



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



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

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

**WITNESSES WHEN APPLYING FOR PATENT**

When applying for patent for homestead, can father and brother act as witnesses, father having already obtained patent, and brother having lived four years on same section?  
Alta. G. A. P.  
Ans.—It depends upon the regulations of the Department of Interior, but we cannot see any objection. We know the department would prefer other witnesses.

**HOLDING EXEMPTIONS**  
1. Can the heirs or administrators of an estate successfully claim the homestead exemptions from all creditors except the loan company, there being a mortgage on the land?  
2. Can a homesteader hold the exemptions after giving a mortgage, against all claims except the loan company?  
Sask. R. G. C.  
Ans.—1. Yes.  
2. Yes.

**INJURED HOCK—BOG SPAVIN**  
1. Have a three-year-old Clyde mare, worked three days a week during the summer, the remainder of the time spent in the pasture. While in the pasture she was kicked in the lower interior portion of the hock, a little to the rear. Since then she has stocked from the hock to the foot every morning, but by now is greatly improved when worked. There is also a hard bone-like swelling where kicked. What shall I do to remove swelling and prevent stocking? I have rubbed turpentine in night and morning continuously with no apparent effect but have not blistered.  
2. What shall I do for a bog spavin of five months standing on a three-year-old Clyde mare? Have tried patent medicine without effect.  
3. Broke a thirteen-year-old Clyde stallion beside three mares this summer. He worked well for two days then had an erection and I could do nothing with him. Is there anything I could do to prevent erection? What would you advise me to do?  
Sask. R. L. R.  
Ans.—1. We infer from your question that your mare is not lame, that being the case, we think it unwise to apply anything of an irritating nature, such as turpentine or any other irritant. The inflammation set up by the turpentine is the cause of the leg stocking up during the night. When the scurvy condition of the skin (produced by the turpentine) has disappeared, get from your druggist a sixteen-ounce bottle of iodide ammonia liniment, B. P. strength. Gently rub a little of this into the enlargement once a day. Keep her loose as much as possible, a loose box for night and turn her out in the day time in fine weather. A dram of iodide of potash dissolved in two quarts of drinking water morning and evening will assist in getting rid of the swelling below the hock. Do not feed a very heavy grain ration, especially if she is likely to be idle for a few days; give an occasional bran mash.  
2. Clip the hair off over the enlargement, and apply this blister, three times, allowing three weeks to elapse before applying the second and third blister. Binioidide of mercury 13 drams, lard 1 ounce, mix well. Rub the ointment in for fifteen minutes, tie up his head so that he cannot lie down for forty-eight hours, then wash off with warm water and good soap and smear with vaseline every three days.  
3. There is an appliance which is sometimes worn on stallions to prevent erections. It is a brush like arrangement, which is strapped to the body. The organ when protruding, comes in contact with the bristles, which causes pain and it is then immediately withdrawn into the sheath. We hardly think this device would meet the requirements of your case, consequently we do not advise you to adopt it, as its use constitutes an act of cruelty. If you intend to work this horse, and do not require him for breeding purposes, it would be advisable to have him castrated. If the operation is performed by a competent veterinarian the risk is not very great.

**COULD NOT GO TO WORK BACK WAS SO WEAK.**

Backache is the primary cause of kidney trouble. When the back aches or becomes weak it is a warning that the kidneys are liable to become affected.

Heed the warning; check the Backache and dispose of any chances of further trouble.

If you don't, serious complications are very apt to arise and the first thing you know you will have Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, the three most deadly forms of Kidney Trouble.

Mr. James Bryant, Arichat, N.S., was troubled with his back and used Doan's Kidney Pills, he writes:—"I cannot say too much about the benefit I received after using three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills. I was greatly troubled with an aching pain across the small of my back. I could not go to work and my back was so weak I would have to sit down. It would go away for a few days but would always return. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I must say they completely cured me."

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Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.  
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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was  
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and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in  
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Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.  
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45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

A HORSE DEAL AND WAGES

(1) I bought a horse (a driver) which the man said was quiet. I was away when he brought it. When I tried to hitch it up, it took about three men to hitch up, and when it started it racked the buggy quite a bit. There was no note signed or any papers at all. I just promised to pay in the fall. What would be the best thing to do? Am I obliged to keep the horse and pay for it?

(2) A man offered me wages for a month, and asked me if I would work for him. I was working for his brother at the time so could not oblige him. A few days later he asked his brother if I could help him for a day or two. So I started working with him without making any bargain. I have now been here two weeks, and neither man say anything. Can I collect harvest wages? If so what are the wages?

Man. READER. Ans.—If there was no agreement between you and the man you bought the horse from, other than what you said, and the animal was represented to be all right, we would judge that the best thing to do would be to return the horse and notify the seller that you did not intend keeping the animal, since it was not up to what it was represented. There isn't much trouble generally in horse deals, especially if they are as loose as this one.

(2) We presume that the man you

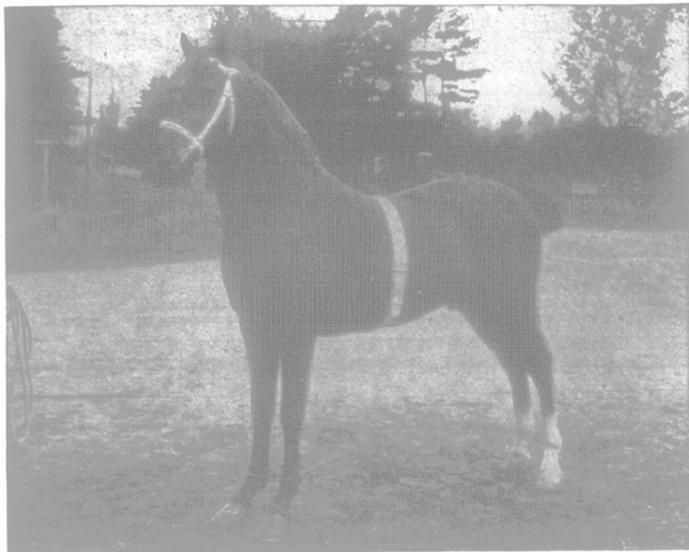
TUBERCULOSIS IN FOWLS

Our hens are dying by the dozens. They first get lame in one leg, then get droopy, and soon die. What is the cause, and is there any cure?

C. M. Ans.—From the description given, I am strongly of the opinion that these birds have tuberculosis. One cannot say positively without having a bacteriological examination, but where birds go lame or get droopy or droop away, and after opening have spotty livers, these are pretty strong indications of the disease. If your correspondent wants to be positive, he could send one or two to the Bacteriological Laboratory at the Ontario Agricultural College for examination. In the meanwhile I would suggest that he clean the henhouse as thoroughly as possible and burn all sick chickens. Use lime freely on the droppings and dig up the ground near the henhouse. The young birds should not be allowed to mix with the older ones. Probably if he were to clean out the entire stock of old ones and keep the young ones in the same building, after it had been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, the trouble might disappear.

WHO PAYS THE HIRED MAN?

A and B entered into business and engaged C to manage it. Gave C 10 per cent. of sales, he furnishing his own



A BRITISH PRIZE WINNER

were engaged to work for is the one to whom you should look for payment. We do not think that because you were sent by your employer to work for another man that you ceased to be in your original employer's hire. If you had an engagement to work with him a certain time, you can collect the wages agreed on for that time. If your time with your first employer expired about the time you went to work for his brother, you can collect from the latter wages for the time you have since worked for him. The rate of wages would be the prevailing rate in the district.

ERECTING A FLAG-POLE

I would like to ask you how to set a flag-pole in the ground? It will be 65 feet high. Some say to set it in cement with about one foot of cement around the pole, and to the depth of six feet in the ground. What way do you advise as being the best to make it strong and to save the pole from decaying?

R. F. Ans.—We think if you set it six feet deep, surrounding it with a six-inch-thick casing of cement extending from just above the surface of the ground to a point about two feet below, you would have a satisfactory job. The cement should be carefully trowelled about the post at the surface of the ground, so as to prevent water working down between. It is the air and moisture which causes posts to rot first, just at or immediately beneath the surface of the ground. Keep the post dry, therefore, at this point.

help. A and B were to pay one-half the cost of help in busy month or months. C engaged man for four months at \$50.00 per month. After four months were up, the man hung around off and on all winter. A and B found that the man had only been paid \$130.00 in wages. C has left now and man is suing for eight months' wages. Who is responsible? A and B are willing to pay for time man was hired as C is worth nothing. No writings between A, B and C; no writings between C and the man. Can man collect from A and B, or must he look to C for unemployed time?

Man. SUBSCRIBER. Ans.—From the facts stated would say that A and B are liable for only one-half the man's wages for four months. If sued A and B had better defend.

STIFLE LAMENESS

A horse, aged about 15 last winter got lame with a soft swelling in front of the stifle joint. This fall he seems worse and holds his leg up a great deal when standing.

Man. J. J. W. Ans.—On account of the length of time this case has been lame, certain structural changes have taken place, which will probably render treatment useless, and the chances of recovery doubtful. Consult your local veterinarian, who, after examining the joint, may advise firing and blistering as a possible means to afford relief.

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

Golden West Stock Farm Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stallions and Mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale. Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains. Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs. P. M. BREDT REGINA, SASK.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages. Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock. One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal. W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal, Sask.

Brampton JERSEYS Canada's Premier Herd. Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance 'phone at farm. B. H. BULL & SON - - BRAMPTON, ONT.

Rare Bargains in Fairview Shorthorns. I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones. The females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock. Fairview, C. N. R. Station Carberry P. O., and C. P. R. Station JOHN G. BARRON

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# RAW FURS

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**E. T. CARTER & CO., 82 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO, CAN.**

## WIT AND HUMOR

Mr. Wm. Platts, the octogenarian, who gives some reminiscences of the West; riding in the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*, tells a story of the visit of Fergus O'Connor to Halifax. Chartism, pure and simple, did not satisfy a large portion of the more rabid reformers; it did not go far enough for them, they were 'levellers,' and a Brighthouse firebrand was one of the most clamorous for a general distribution of the country's wealth. As he reached the rendezvous, however, a disturbing thought, not altogether unconnected with the fact that he himself owned a little freehold, crossed his mind, and, accosting one of the local leaders, inquired—

"Look here, if we get this here Charter and all t' brass is shared out, how much will it run apiece?"  
"Oh," was the reply, "as near as we can tell about thirty pounds each."  
"Thirty pounds apiece?" muttered the Brighthouse freeholder, as he turned decisively on his heel. "Then Chartism be blowed—I'm going home!"

When Dawson reached town the other day he was suddenly seized with a terrible toothache, and he repaired at once to a dentist. Investigation showed that the tooth was in such a condition that the only way to extract it comfortably was to put the sufferer under the influence of gas. Consequently Dawson threw himself back in the chair and the tube was applied. He did not succumb any too readily, but in the course of time he was sleeping peacefully, and the offending molar was removed.

"How much, doctor?" asked the patient after the ordeal was over.  
"Ten dollars," said the dentist, business being dull.  
"Ten dollars?" roared Dawson.  
"Yes sir," said the dentist. "It was an unusually hard job getting that tooth out, and you required twice the ordinary amount of gas."  
"Humph!" ejaculated Dawson, as he paid up. "Here's your money, but I tell you right now the next time I take gas from you you've got to put a meter on me."—*Harper's Weekly*.

Two stout old Germans were enjoying their pipes and placidly listening to the strains of the summer-garden orchestra. One of them in tipping his chair back stepped on a parlor match, which exploded with a bang.

"Dot vas not on de programme," he said, turning to his companion.  
"Vat vas not?"  
"Vy, dot match."  
"Vot match?"  
"De match I valked on."  
"Vell, I didn't see no match; vat about it?"

**Black Watch**  
Black Plug  
The Chewing Tobacco  
of Quality.



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"Vy, I valked on a match and it went bang, and I said it was not on de programme."

The other picked up his programme and read it through very carefully. "I don't see it on the programme," he said.

"Vell, I said it vas not on the programme, didn't I?"  
"Vell, what has it got to do mit the programme anyway? Egspain yourself."

Mother, (viciously scrubbing her small boy's face with soap and water)—"Johnny, didn't I tell you never to blacken your face with burnt cork again. Here I have been scrubbing half an hour and it won't come off."

Boy, (between gulps)—"I—ouch!—ain't your little boy—ouch! I see Mose, de colored lady's boy.—*Judge*."

"I thought your bank wasn't going to give any vacation this year."

"It didn't intend to," replied the assistant cashier, brown from a long outing, "but I put on an anxious look and pattered over my books so long they insisted on my taking a rest."  
"So they could examine your accounts?"  
"Sure. And they found them in such elegant shape that when I struck for a raise they had to give it."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Although woman has not yet won her fight for equal suffrage, her influence in the politics of a club exclusively for men has lately been demonstrated. A contest for the office of president in a New York club was decided by a letter written by a woman. There were two candidates for the place; one a clerk in a New York financial institution, whose young wife had been a working girl, the other a wealthy manufacturer, with a reputation among his neighbors for "closeness."

The day before the election each member of the little club received a typewritten letter, signed by a woman whom all knew, which began with these words:

"If what I write you is not true, it is libel."

Then she said the club should not honor its "meanest man," and related some amusing incidents to demonstrate that she was not mistaken in her estimate of the man.

In closing she wrote: "What do you think of a man who has his barn painted and says to his wife: 'That's your birthday present.' If you can afford to elect that kind of a man for your president, go ahead!" The alleged "meanest man" was defeated.

Doctor (upon finding his patient weaker than before)—"What does this mean? Haven't you been following my instructions?"

Patient (feebly)—"Yes, doctor."  
Doctor—"Been eating animal food right along, have you?"

Patient (grimly trying to smile)—"Well, doctor, I tried to, but somehow it did not seem to agree with me very well. I managed to worry down the hay and the clover tops all right; but the thistles kind of stuck in my throat, and I had to give it up."—*Judge*.

In a certain Scotch village there lives a character who was recently employed by a farmer to do odd jobs on the farm. A duck was missed, and the farmer suspected Bob to be the guilty party. Calling Bob to him, he remarked—"Bob what did you do with the duck you took last night?"  
"Me," said Bob; "I took no duck."  
"Oh, but you did," said the farmer

playing the game of bluff, 'for I heard it quacking beneath your jacket.' Bob fell into the trap.  
"You couldn't do that," he said, 'for I'd twisted its neck.'

The proprietor of a tanyard was anxious to fix a suitable sign to his premises. Finally, a happy thought struck him. He bored a hole through the door post and stuck a calf's tail into it, with the tufted end outside.

After a while he saw a solemn-faced man standing near the door, looking at the sign. The tanner watched him a minute, and stepped out and addressed him.

"Good morning, sir!" he said.  
"Good morning!" said the other without taking his eyes off the sign.

"Do you want to buy leather?" asked the tanner.

"No."  
"Perhaps you've got some hides to sell?"

"No."  
"Are you a farmer?"  
"No."

"What are you then?"  
"I am a philosopher. I've been standing here for nearly an hour, trying to find out how that calf got through that hole."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

A man who intended to take up a homestead claim, but did not know how to do it, sought information of a friend about it.

"Mike," said he, "you've taken up a homestead, and I want to know what you had to do to prove up and earn your title to the land."

"Well, Jerry, I don't know the law word for word, concerning homesteading, but it seemed to me like this: The government is willing to bet ye one hundred and sixty acres of land agin fourteen dollars that ye can't live on it five years without starving to death."

Once in a while the clever tramp, A. No. 1, rather mischievously welcomes a battle of wits with some haughty conductor of a fast train.

One instance will be sufficient. He was loitering about the Illinois Central station in Chicago one summer evening five or six years ago. A fast New York train was about to start. One of the train's crew recognized our tramp friend and notified the conductor. This gentleman accosted A. No. 1 and told him sharply that he must not attempt to ride. He didn't want any hobo around his train. A. No. 1 said:

"Now, see here, my friend. I am going to ride to New York on your train, whether you like it or not."  
He then disappeared.

The train started and every member of the train's crew kept sharp watch to see if A. No. 1 got aboard. They did not relax their vigilance until the train was going at a speed that would have made it impossible for any one to board it.

But A. No. 1 is a student of psychology in a crisis. He knew that the most obvious place on the train would be the least suspected. He accordingly had climbed upon the pilot of the engine and had drawn himself into a small compass immediately under the gleaming plate on the engine's front. Several times members of the crew had passed in front of the engine, but, blinded by the light and dismissing as unlikely this open hiding place, had overlooked him.

Search was made for him again at Ann Arbor. He watched the hunt from behind a nearby freight car. After that, since the train crew was convinced that the boasting tramp had not "muck good," he easily eluded discovery by the ordinary means of 'hobo' travel, upon the rods under the Pullman or on the trucks.

Arrived in New York at the Grand Central station, A. No. 1 saw the conductor as he was leaving the train and greeted him with a well-remembered "How do you do, conductor. Glad

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Is A Remedy Without An Equal For COUGHS, COLDS, And All Affections Of The THROAT and LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms as they are known to everyone, but their dangers are not understood so well. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes, are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the admonition to all persons affected by the insidious earlier stages of throat and lung disease, as failure to take hold at once will cause many years of suffering, and in the end that terrible scourge of "Consumption."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is not Sold as a Cure for Consumption

but for affections tributary to, and that result in, that disease. It combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe. So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be humbugged into taking anything but "Dr. Woods." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

to see you come in on time with me." Before the stunned official came out of his trance our genial friend had slipped through the gates into the crowded interior of the station.—From 'The Cleverest Tramp in America,' in the *Bohemian Magazine* for September.

## WHAT NEGLECT DID FOR HIM

Jas. E. Brant Suffered Torments from Kidney Diseases.

Then He used Dodd's Kidney Pills and Became a Well Man—His Experience a Lesson for You.

ATHABASCA LANDING, Alta., Oct. 26. (Special).—That Kidney Disease, neglected in its earlier stages, leads to the most terrible suffering, if not death itself, and that the one sure cure for it in all stages is Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the experience of Mr. James E. Brant, a farmer residing near here.

Mr. Brant contracted Kidney Disease, when a young man, from a strain, and, like hosts of others, neglected it, expecting it to go away itself.

But it kept gradually growing worse till after thirty years of increasing suffering the climax came, and he found himself so crippled that at times he could not turn in bed, and for two weeks at a time it was impossible for him to rise from a chair without putting his hands on his knees.

He could not button his clothes. He was troubled with Lumbago, Gravel and Backache, and tried medicines for each and all of them without getting relief, till good luck turned him to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills started at the cause of his troubles and cured his kidneys. With cured kidneys his other troubles speedily disappeared, and today he is a well man.

If you cure your kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills you will never have Lumbago, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Dropsy or Bright's Disease.

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**SYNOPSIS OF  
CANADIAN NORTH-WEST  
HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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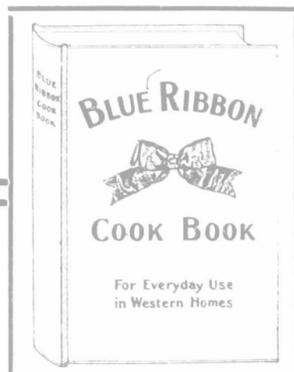
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## SLOCAN PARK

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) Oldfield and Roberts.

Write for maps and particulars

## The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.

NELSON, B. C.

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