

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, DECEMBER 22, 1909

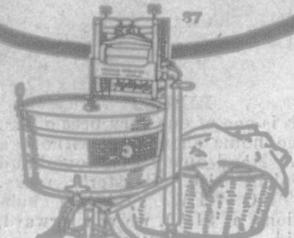
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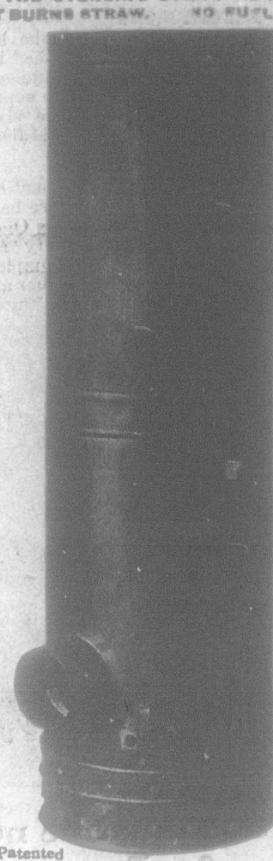
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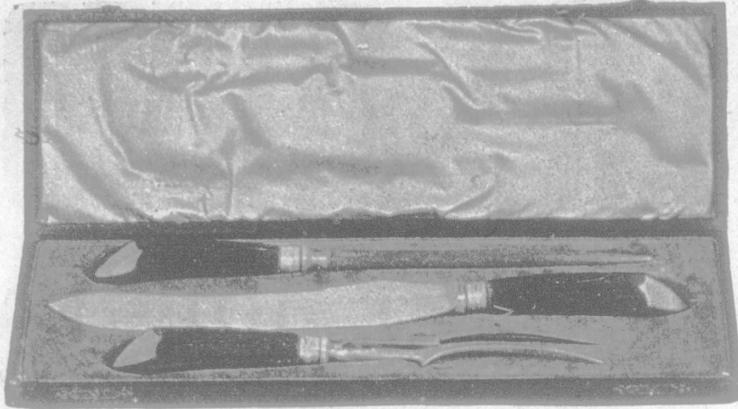
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(Signed) **PEARL M. COLE.**

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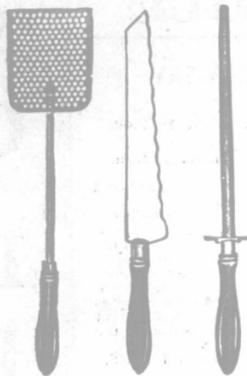


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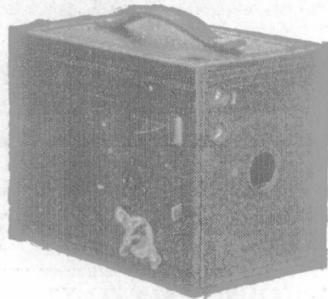


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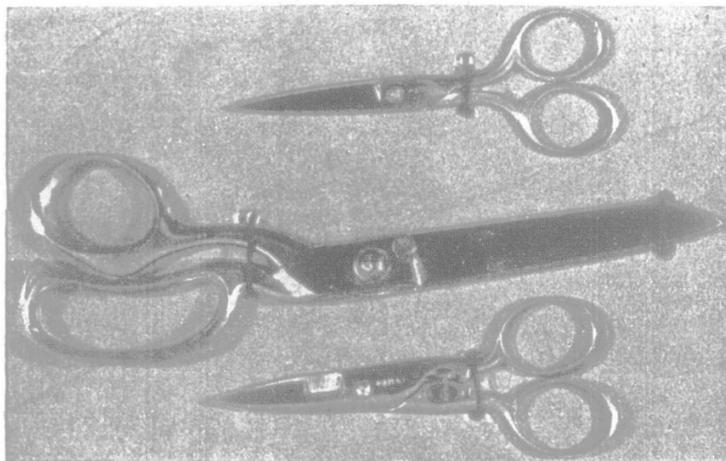
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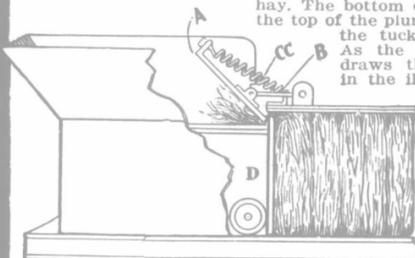
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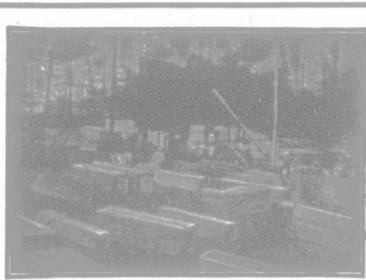
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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, December 22, 1909

No. 900

### FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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Published Every Wednesday.

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## EDITORIAL

### The Force of Habit

From the practice of giving thirty dollars, twenty dollars, ten dollars or less per annum to the church to that of chewing tobacco, habit is a powerful force in the world. Despite the change of years and the increase in annual profits many a man gives but twenty dollars as a yearly donation to further church interests, because that was the amount his father or his grandfather gave when laboring under less favorable conditions. But it has become a family habit. Likewise also the habit of chewing or of smoking has been handed down from generation to generation.

In farm practices also the force of habit becomes more noticeable as the years go by. Some will not adopt modern methods in soil cultivation because their fathers did not do it that way; others will not take due precautions in the selection of seed because in the family history only ordinary low grade grains were sown; and still others care nothing for high class purebred stock, simply because scrub animals have been in sight as far as memory goes back. These are common forces of habit that keep agriculturists in the rut of decades ago. Even with these handicaps farmers are making money, but if they would adopt modern methods not only would they increase the annual cash returns, but also they would enjoy work on the farm much better.

### What is the Object in Using Power?

From the discussions carried on in these pages a good deal of inquiry has developed regarding farmers' gasoline engine outfits. Estimates of the cost of plowing, threshing, cultivating, etc., furnished by some correspondents, have made interesting reading matter. It is worth noting here however that the chief object of employing gasoline or steam power in farm work is not so much to reduce the cost

of performing the various operations for which these engines are employed, as it is to increase the acre yield. That is to say, if the cost of plowing with gasoline or steam power is from fifty cents to a dollar an acre less than with horses, and other operations cost in about the same proportion, it takes some time for the difference to pay for the cost of a power outfit. But if by better cultivation, deeper plowing say, the productivity of the land can be increased by say five bushels of wheat per acre, then the difference in returns from using power of some kind would in a majority of cases pay for such outfit as is required in a single year.

Think about this: German and British farmers, farmers in older parts of the world where steam and gasoline are most largely used, look for increased acre returns as the object of using forms of power other than the horse. Remember this: That a dollar an acre difference in the cost of plowing, as between horses and steam or gasoline, will not amount to a very large sum in the course of a year, or in a number of years, but a difference of five or ten bushels of wheat per acre, would, on an average farm, in one year more than meet the cost of a power outfit of almost any kind. That should be the real object in using them.

### A New Series on Swindles

An interesting series of articles on swindles and easy money games that have been worked on farmers, started in our issue of December 15, and will continue for some time. Perusal of the complete series, now in our hands, convinces us that the author has information of some value to impart, and we believe readers will appreciate his exposure of some of the simple little swindles that most of us at some time have seen "worked" or have had "worked" on us.

Swindlers and confidence men do not reap the same rich harvest nowadays that they did of yore, when lightning rod sharpers roamed the country at their own sweet will, seeking whom they might devour and finding suckers in plenty, or gold brick artists camped in the woods and sold farmers gilded bricks and interests in imaginary gold mines in Mexico or Peru. Rural districts are not so isolated from the cities nowadays and the modern agriculturist isn't so apt to bite on a large fake as are his city brethren. In fact the last successful gold brick stunt we heard of was pulled off on a leading financier in an American city. But there are plenty of smaller artists operating in the country yet, and a little inside information as to the working of their games may save some of our coin. The days of the thousand dollar sharper are pretty nearly done, at least so far as farmers are concerned; but there are any number of fakirs travelling the country still with little fakes that are worth knowing of.

### Cash for Improvement

The problem of financing for much-needed improvements on the farm is a serious matter with many farmers. Generally speaking the results of last season's operations leave a handsome balance on the right side. This outcome simply shows the position a farmer is placed in when crop yields are good. A large yield per acre provides cash for reasonable improvements.

Why not then, instead of financing by means of mortgage, arrange for such thorough cultivation and such practical thoroughness in all details as will bring the annual returns always to the maximum? There is nothing in farm work so self-satisfying and so laudable as to see the farm products paying for necessary outlay as the year's expenditures are made.

### Retired Farmers

Following the bounteous harvest of 1909 next season no doubt will see a great rush of farmers, now wearing on in years, to town and city. From the standpoint of contentment for the remaining years of the natural life it is questionable whether or not a farmer makes the proper move when he breaks away from rural life.

No one will deny that the farmer is justly entitled to the privilege of withdrawing from active farming operations after a few decades of strenuous work on a farm. But does he need to move to town or city in order to make the best of his declining years? There was a time not very far back when desirable conveniences and luxuries could be had only in urban centres. But things have changed. Railway service, telephone connections and general improvements in house equipment make it possible to have very desirable conditions on the farm. Certainly for the summer months the man who has farmed all his life would be more contented there than in a city, where nothing is congenial, and time drags along heavily week after week. With a cosy home on a small plot of ground in a rural district, preferably on his old farm, and a horse and carriage for pleasure driving it is possible to have the conditions that suit.

### Farmers Speculating Too Much!

Ever and anon somebody feels inspired to offer advice to farmers. A prominent C. P. R. official of Winnipeg went to Montreal last week and the newspaper reporters got busy and interviewed him. He told them that many western farmers were crazed with the idea of speculation; that many of them on the advice of the grain companies were holding back their wheat. This he considered a mistake, and went on to explain that the man who marketed his wheat immediately after harvest, say in the course of ten years, would be better

off than the man who "speculated" by holding. All of which made a fairly good newspaper story; but what about the facts?

Suppose farmers in holding back their wheat are "speculating," in the sense which that term is understood in the stock exchange; suppose they are "bulls," to use the terminology of the market: what we would like somebody to do is to explain the difference, in so far as being a speculator is concerned, between dumping one's grain onto the market right after the harvest or holding it until later in the season. Equally interesting would be the recounting of successful "bear" plays that have been pulled off during the past few years. It hasn't paid to be a "bear" in the wheat business for some time. Now, since farmers are bound to be "speculators," whether they hold their grain or sell, it seems almost a reflection on their intelligence to assume that they should play the wrong side of the market all the time.

No, if a sane system of marketing their grain is "speculating," on the farmers' part, there isn't much danger of the "craze" ruining many of them, not in ten years or any number of years. Speculating of that kind needs all the encouragement it gets.

### Pure Air for Stock

In providing protection for stock in winter the matter of sufficient ventilation to give a regular supply of pure fresh air is too often overlooked. In reality Western farmers go to two extremes in their treatment of livestock during the winter months. One class considers that the shelter provided by a bluff, some straw stacks or perhaps a few poles thrown up and covered with straw is sufficient. Another class believes that the animals must be kept warm, and so they make their stabling accommodation so snug and secure that light and air—two essentials to animal health—are excluded. Here and there on the prairies are farmers with up-to-date stables and a reasonable supply of fresh air by means of an approved system of ventilation. Almost every neighborhood has a stable in which conditions are satisfactory. Any handy man can with a few boards, a saw, a hammer and a few nails readily make conditions better in the average stable. It is well to equip the air chute with slides at the openings to be closed and opened according to weather conditions. Small openings for admission of fresh air are best. If a draft is noticed, these openings can be covered with sacking. In Professor Bedford's answer to an enquiring homesteader some valuable hints are given.

\* \* \*

The crop and live stock report of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture shows a satisfactory condition in most lines of agriculture. The total grain outturn was heavier by approximately half a million bushels; poultry and dairy show satisfactory increases, while some half a million dollars more than in 1908 was expended in new farm buildings. Wheat and barley show decreased average yield, but oats and flax are higher. Live stock are reported increasing in numbers and value, with the exception of sheep. On account of the burning of the dairy building at the agricultural college records of the butter and cheese manufactured in the creameries and factories have been lost, but these will be published later in the regular departmental report.

### Must Change Farming System

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Although the question of farm help (especially during the harvest season) is one which has deserved attention for several years, it has perhaps been re-emphasized with greater severity this year than ever before.

Various plans for supplying the necessary harvest labor have been formulated lately, such as closing down the factories of the East for two months and sending the workmen to the harvest fields, extending the excursion system to the Old Country, etc., all of which will prove unsatisfactory for several reasons.

In the first place, a man coming from the East to work for two months and return again is at considerable expense, which the farmer must pay for in the shape of high wages, and, secondly, our grain crops being of a perishable nature we are at the mercy of the harvester who, judging from the experience of the past season, is ready to hold us up for higher wages than we can afford to pay. He does not care. Why should he? He is going home again in a month or six weeks and is going to make some easy money while here. He never stooked grain nor pitched a load of sheaves in his life, but he saw the advertisement asking for any and all kinds of men at \$4 or \$5 per day and he thought he would come. We want the crop for harvesting it, seemed to be the motto of a good many harvesters this year.

Now, then, what is the remedy? Here is the way I handled my crop: In the first place I decided that I could not and would not pay \$3 or \$4 per day for help and determined to get along with my permanent help, so we cut the crop with three binders and when we finished cutting we stooked it. Then we threshed it with a small gasoline thresher, using three teams to draw to the machine, the men loading their own loads. In this way we got through all right without any extra help, but it must be remembered that ideal weather conditions existed this season.

However, this is not a solution, as it cannot be applied to the man who works three-quarters or a section of land with one man and himself during the summer months. To my mind, the true solution lies in a change in our system, whereby more permanent help will be kept on the farm. If more men were hired by the year instead of for six or seven months, being let go in the fall, the country would not be drained of its help every autumn as it is now. Besides the help would be more experienced and consequently worth more to the farmer. The harvest could be taken off with less than half the imported help which is now needed, and the help that did come would likely be of better quality.

Keeping the help employed during the winter months necessarily means more stock on the farms, which also means the growing of more coarse grains, and this would give us a much longer harvest season and less need of extra help. In the first place part of the farm would be seeded down to pasture, which requires no harvest labor at all. Another part would be used for growing hay, and instead of our harvest beginning about August 20, and lasting for about ten days, it would begin with haying about the middle of July. Then would come barley, then oats and then wheat. This extension of the harvest season would do away with the awful rush and a whole lot of imported labor whose chief qualifications consist in its ability to ask hold-up wages and a determination to do as little as possible.

Another consideration is that seeding down would mean cleaner farming and stock would mean rich instead of worn out acres. It may be said that nothing will pay so well as wheat at present prices, but when it is considered that \$3 or \$4 a day must be paid for handling a crop of straw large enough for 40 bushels, but with a yield of only 18 (and this obtained over a good portion of this province this year) it is doubtful whether some other grains would not pay as well.

The only fly that we see in this ointment is the unsatisfactory condition of the live stock market. The keeping of more help all the year round would mean figuring out on a business basis the scale of wages we could afford to pay. As a matter of fact the farmer never knows what wages he can pay, because he never knows what the other fellow will pay him. In this respect he is in a class by himself. The contractor who hires a large number of men knows exactly what he can afford to pay, because he knows what his contract price is. The manufacturer can fix his scale of wages because he puts the price on his goods. Not so with the farmer. This year we have 9-cent

hogs and next year we might starve to death if depending upon them, so that until we become to a certain extent the price makers, our business will be an unsatisfactory one.

Right here we are up against another fact. An old one too, re-emphasized year after year—the need of organization. How can a farmer figure out wages, or a living either, for that matter, on a hog that varies from 4 to 8 cents during the year while the price of breakfast bacon is 25c. from the 18th of January till the 31st December? Again let me say: *Heavy on the organization.*

Sask.

A. J. QUIGLEY.

## HORSE

### Classifying Horses

The inability of many owners of horses to properly classify them is often demonstrated in the show-ring, and is frequently very forcibly demonstrated to the prospective purchasers to whom the owner has described a horse he has for sale as being an excellent individual of a certain class; but when the would-be purchaser has gone to the trouble and expense of visiting the farm, he is greatly disappointed, and also surprised that such a glowing description could have been given of such an animal that practically has none of the characteristics of the class of animal wanted. Of course, there are many horses that really cannot be classified; that is, they do not, in any marked degree, possess the desirable characteristics of any of the recognized breeds or classes of horses, as the draft or agricultural, roadster, carriage, saddle horse, or hunter. There are many very useful and reasonably valuable horses that cannot be said to belong to any of the classes mentioned, and if we add to the list "the general-purpose horse," there are still many that cannot be included. The question then arises, "What are the requisite characteristics of the different classes? These are points that can be more easily recognized (by a horseman) than described. We will endeavor to somewhat briefly describe the general characteristics of the classes named.

**THE DRAFT HORSE** must be a large animal, weighing, say, not less than 1,600 pounds. He may be of the type of any of the draft breeds, viz., Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Belgian Draft or Suffolk.

**THE AGRICULTURAL HORSE** is of exactly the same type as the draft, but has not the necessary weight and size. He weighs, say, between 1,400 and 1,600 pounds. He is simply a small draft horse. The same animal may, when in certain flesh, be properly classified as a draft horse, but when in lower flesh and lighter, he is properly called an agricultural horse. When of the same type, but quite small, say, less than 1,400 pounds, he cannot properly be classified. He is a misfit, and can simply be called a chunk of the draft type. Many consider such an animal a "general-purpose horse," but in our opinion it is a decided misnomer.

**THE CARRIAGE OR HEAVY-HARNESS HORSE** must be a stylish fellow, of reasonable size and substance. He must have excessive and flash action, both fore and rear, and be able to go reasonably fast, and at the same time retain the quality of action. He must not pace; neither may he go wide behind. His head should be well carried, and crest nicely arched. He must have a stylish appearance, whether going slowly or fast, and must have good manners. The more marked the characteristics mentioned are, the more valuable he is. It is not necessary that he have great speed, but he must be able to trot at a reasonable gait, and the faster he can go, the better, provided he retains the quality of action. The Hackney or Coach horse type is considered the proper type, but we frequently notice horses without a trace of the blood of either class win in high-class company. This emphasizes the value that is placed on action, even at the expense of recognized type. Of course, the carriage horse must have quality and style. A pure-bred Hackney, Cleveland Bay or Coach horse of any class can certainly be classed as nothing but a carriage horse. He may not be good enough to make a good animal of his class, but he certainly cannot be placed in any other class, except it be "the general-purpose." But it is different with the carriage horse of composite breeding. He may have 50 per cent., more or less, of Thorough-bred or Standard-bred blood, and, as far as general type and characteristics are concerned,

he has as much claim to be classed as a roadster, saddle horse, or hunter, as a carriage horse. How then, we may say, are we going to classify this fellow? Style and action, principally the latter, must be the classifying factor. It is not unusual, especially in horses that have a greater or less percentage of Standard-bred blood, to see a pair, probably by the same sire and dam, alike in size, color, conformation, and general appearance when standing, but at the same time not making a team, because, when in motion, one shows the style and action of the carriage horse, while the other shows those of the roadster. This is a case where action must classify. Many think that a light horse of a certain size, say 15½, is a roadster, and that the same horse; if 16 hands, would be a carriage horse. This, of course, is all wrong; size has nothing to do in classification in these cases.

THE ROADSTER should be a stylish horse, of reasonable size and substance. He may either pace or trot, but the latter gait is much the more desirable. At the same time, trotting sires and dams sometimes produce pacers, and vice versa; hence, we do not think that it is right to exclude a pacer from the roadster class on account of his gait. The roadster need not act so high or flash as the carriage horse. At the same time, he must have reasonably high action, and, while we like him to go reasonably close behind, we cannot find serious fault with him if he goes wide, so long as this characteristic is not too marked. He must have some speed, not necessarily racing speed, but must, in order to win in good company, be able to show at least a three-minute clip. By this, we do not mean to say that a roadster that cannot go that fast is not a roadster. He may be a very serviceable road horse, but has not sufficient speed for a show horse. While we like a stylish roadster, we do not demand the same pose of head and neck as we do in a carriage horse. For instance, a horse that pokes his nose slightly, and probably is inclined to hug his tail, if he has the other characteristics of his class in a marked degree, may be considered a high-class horse, but a carriage horse that carried head and tail as described could not be tolerated.

SADDLE HORSE. — The saddle horse should have the conformation of the Thoroughbred reasonably well marked. He must have quality, must have oblique shoulders and pasterns. We may say that saddle shoulders on a harness horse are not objectionable, but harness shoulders on a saddle horse are intolerable. The saddler used for flat riding, may, if the rider wishes, have reasonably high action, having some of the blood of the heavy harness horse mixed with that of the Thoroughbred. For flat riding or park purposes, he is more attractive to the ordinary observer than the horse of nearer Thoroughbred type, and, as he is not asked to gallop long distances, his reasonable height of action is considered an advantage; and, other things being equal, provided he canters well, he usually wins over the fellow with lower action. But, for hunting, the nearer the horse approaches the general type and

action of the Thoroughbred, the better. Here, high action, especially at the canter, cannot be tolerated. The hunter must be able to go fast and stay, and the fellow who canters high will soon tire in soft ground.

Just a few words about the GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSE. This, in our opinion, is not a small draft or agricultural horse, but one that will give reasonable satisfaction and not look particularly out of place in the plow, reaper, wagon, or other farm implement, the carriage, buggy, or saddle, a horse that is not a good representative of any of the classes discussed, at the same time one that can perform the functions of any reasonably well. We consider a misfit in breeding large carriage horses, or large saddlers or hunters, one that has sufficient size, probably greater size than was expected, say, not less than 1,200 pounds, but has not the necessary characteristics of his class well enough marked to make him representative, a general-purpose horse.

WHIP.

### Examining Horses for Soundness

By DR. J. FIELDING COTTRILL.

Most horsemen and farmers could very advantageously spend a few minutes in watching a veterinarian when examining a horse for soundness. They would see that he had a certain procedure, a method, from which he rarely or never deviated. Let us imagine the scene together. The veterinarian first stands some distance off, say 8 or 10 feet, and casts his eye over the whole animal, evidently to notice its color, markings, conformation, etc. Then he approaches to the head of the animal and probably opens its mouth to find its age. Properly speaking he should examine the tongue, and also the molars or grinders, to see if any dental work is required, but this is not so often done as it should be. Now he examines the eyes very carefully. There are some diseases which cause blindness, although they cause absolutely no change in the appearance of the eye, but if the hand or hat be used to shade the eye it should cause the pupil to expand, thus showing that the nerve is not paralyzed. He compares one with the other to see that one is not smaller or less prominent than the other.

Now he places his hand upon the poll to see that no tenderness or inflammation is present, for these might be the forerunner of poll evil.

Now he selects one side and examines that thoroughly before going to the other. Probably most of us examine the left side first. The hand is drawn down the side of the neck, then the jugular vein is "raised"; that is, a finger is placed in the groove, running parallel with the lower boundary of the neck, and pressure applied. The jugular vein lies here. This is the great vein which brings the blood back from the head, and when pressure enough is applied upon it, it causes the vein to become more prominent because it temporarily stops the flow of the blood. Occasionally after a horse has been bled this opera-

tion results in the vein being more or less completely obliterated. This is what we want to discover.

Now the hand is placed upon the withers to see that neither inflammation nor pain is present, because either would suggest fistulous withers.

Now the fore limb is reached. Probably the hand is passed down the front of this limb first. The knee should be closely examined for scars of "broken knees." These are rather rare in Canadian but very common in British horses. The hand now passes slowly downwards feeling carefully for "sore skins" in front and for "splints." These latter do not usually constitute unsoundness, unless the animal is lame, probably because most horses suffer from them at some period of their lives. They are generally on the inner side only, but occasionally on the outer side also, and it is extremely rare, but by no means unknown, to find them on the outer side alone. Generally our hands pass to the back of the limb now to feel the tendons, and to see that no pain or inflammation (tendonitis) is present. Just above the fetlock is the seal of windgalls and between the fetlock and the hoof is the place where ringbone forms.

Now the foot is raised and the hoof carefully examined for diseases. Pressure of the thumb applied to the hollow of the heel will often demonstrate navicular disease which the eye alone might pass. While the foot is up it is just as well to feel that there are no "sidebones."

Now the veterinarian probably bends the knee to allow the fetlock to touch the forearm and this action causes him almost unconsciously to look for capped elbow.

Having finished with this limb, the foot is released and the hand passed over the shoulder to notice that no wasting of the muscles has taken place. This constitutes "Sweeny," in stable language. The hand being passed along the spine should discover if any abnormality exists there, and the eye should see that no swelling (or rupture) exists along the abdomen. Ruptures frequently exist in the groin and in the case of stallions this part should receive special attention. Now the hind limb is reached. Probably our friend, the veterinarian, stands a few feet to the rear to see that the hips are level, because many horses have one lower than the other, and are said to be "hipped" or have "dropped hips." The part to receive most attention is the hock. Any alteration in size will suggest spavin. By the way spavin can generally be seen from the front and especially if one will bend down so that he can see both hocks at once. Doubtless the eye will not alone be relied upon here, but the hand will be passed repeatedly over the inner side of both hocks, which will also be looked at from the rear as well as from the front. The point of the hock will next be examined to see that no swelling is here (capped hock), and further down at the lowest part of the back of the hock is where "curbs" form so it will require some attention. Thus a V. S. will go on until he has finished the leg. Then he will raise the tail to see that every thing is normal, and this finishes one side.

The other is examined in precisely the same manner. Unless there is some such method as this, one will examine here, there and everywhere, I was going to say, but that is wrong, for some part will be sure to be missed.

After he has examined the horse as it stands, he will next proceed to examine it in action, taking the walk first, and then the trot, and lastly he should try the wind. This is most frequently where the greatest mistake is made. To merely pinch the horse's throat (larynx) and make him cough is not sufficient to say whether his lungs are sound or not, and to make a pretence of punching his ribs that he may "grunt" is not a satisfactory proof that he is a roarer. No, someone should ride him at a good speed, then stop suddenly at the order of one examining the animal, who will tell at once by listening to his breathing if the animal is sound in this respect. But mind, this part must be done thoroughly, for in the case of one of the lighter breeds, say a Hunter or a Thoroughbred, the test may not be complete unless the animal be put to top speed, or even actually tired. I have known roarers to show this defect only when put to jumping, and in another case, he stood the test well until ridden over a plowed field, and then he roared suddenly and very loudly.

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"I take much interest in the different discussions in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and find that a farmer can draw many ideas from them that are very beneficial."—J. Sherman Fox, Alta.



YOUNG CLYDESDALES AT HOME

## STOCK

### Alberta Live Stock Association

The next Alberta Provincial Spring Horse Show, Fat Stock Show and Purebred Cattle Show and Sale will be held at Calgary April 5th to 8th. Entries for the cattle show and sale close the last day of January. The entries for the fat stock show and horse show close on the 15th of March. The prize lists are now being prepared and can be had on application to the secretary, E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

In addition to the auction sale to be held by the Cattle Breeders' Association at Calgary, a second sale will be held at Lacombe on the 1st of June. Many new features are to be added to these events to make them more interesting than ever.

### Age at Which to Breed Sows

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Have a pair of Berkshire sows nearly six months of age which I am thinking of breeding right away. Do you consider sows at six months too young to breed? What is the general practice among breeders? Is there any advantage in breeding sows as young as these and what are the objections to so doing?

Alta.

BERKMAN.

There is considerable variance in the opinions of farmers and breeders on this point. Some advocate breeding sows as young as six months, and others do not breed them until they are twelve or eighteen months of age. A pig, however, has not ceased growing at six months, and if bred at this age is liable to be stunted. Neither has a sow at this age sufficient capacity to produce large vigorous litters, neither large in numbers nor large individually. The only advantage we can see in breeding sows as young as this is that you start them earning something earlier in life and in times like these when hog values are high and promising to remain so, the temptation is strong to breed the sows just as early in life as possible. The objection is that the animal's whole life is dwarfed for the sake of a few more or less unthrifty pigs.

Breeding from immature animals is not to be commended. "If you want to get the largest size possible in your sow," says a prominent and successful hog raiser, "do not breed her until well towards maturity. This gives her a chance to make large growth before she is bred. A sow should be sixteen months of age before she farrows. If well fed and cared for she should weigh then 400 pounds or more and will farrow strong pigs of good size."

### The Provincial Fat Stock Show

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

The near approach of Christmas is heralded by the fat stock shows. Norwich leads the way, followed by Birmingham, and the culmination is the National show at Smithfield — all crowded into one month of the twelve.

The Norwich Show was the 33rd of the series, and entries of cattle were about as usual, sheep made a record and pigs a decline. The King was a large exhibitor and won many prizes, but the championship in the cattle section was awarded R. W. Hudson's cross-bred heifer "Danesfield Rose," junior champion at Birmingham last year. Mr. Hudson took the reserve as well with his Aberdeen-Angus "Tochineal Style."

In the sheep section champion honors fell to a pen of Suffolk wethers, owned by H. E. Smith, and the reserve to Mr. Adeane's Southdown lambs. The quality of the exhibits as a whole showed more unevenness than is usual at Norwich.

For the Birmingham show at Bingley Hall the entries were slightly fewer than usual, but the quality was well maintained. Cattle exhibits numbered 185; sheep, 48; and pigs, 72. The King was the largest exhibitor in the cattle classes with ten entries. The competition for chief honors was between the King's Devon "Favorite" and Sir R. Cooper's Angus "Pan of the Burn," and the Angus achieved the champion honor. "Pan of the Burn" is very good in hindquarters and thighs, and level fleshed. This is the second year an Angus has won the Birmingham championship, but the first time the honor has fallen to Sir

Richard Cooper. The breeders' champion prize for animal bred by exhibitor was won by the King's "Favorite."

In sheep, Hampshires were well to the front this year and the Cooper challenge cup was won by three fat wethers shown by James Flower. Southdowns and Shropshires were of good quality.

Pigs were an excellent class, slightly fewer in number than a year ago, and the Earl of Ellesmere achieved champion honors with his large Whites. N. Benjafield's pen of Berkshires were reserve. The show was a most successful one, well patronized. In all £3,273 was offered in prizes.

For the 111th show of the Smithfield Club nearly £4,300 will be offered in prizes. It is possible for the champion beast to win £260; the best pen of sheep £120; and the best pen of pigs £70. The entries comprise 293 head of cattle, 140 pens of sheep, 141 pens of pigs, and for the carcass competition 29 cattle, 77 sheep and 26 pigs. All indications point to a show fully equal to the high standard of previous exhibitions of the club.

### DEATH OF A GREAT SIRE

Shire horse breeding has suffered a notable loss by the death of the great stallion "Lockinge Forest King" at the early age of but 10 years. He had been ailing for some time, but so rapid a demise was quite unexpected. No sire of modern times has left so deep an impress as "Lockinge Forest King," and for years, a filly or mare, or colt by him has been a distinct asset to any breeder. For years, too, he has been champion stud horse and such a distinction as he attained last year has probably never been attained before. In the four-year-old mare class at the London show six of his daughters occupied the first six places. His produce were short-legged animals, with undoubted marks of their parentage. "Lockinge Forest King" was foaled in 1899 in the stud of the Late Lord Wantage, being sired by "Lockinge Manners" (16780). His dam was "The Forest Queen" (4470) by "Royal Albert" (1885). He was purchased by J. P. Cross as a colt, and it was in Mr. Cross' hands that he developed his wonderful qualities as a sire. As a show horse he was not successful. As the result of an accident to one of his hind legs he was sold at Mr. Cross' death to W. T. Everard, of Bardon Hall, Leicester, and it was at Bardon Hall he died. His accident did not seem to handicap him as a sire and he was always keen at his work.

"Lockinge Forest King" will indeed be missed in English Shire horse breeding, but his get will be a potent factor for many years.

### POULTRY AT CRYSTAL PALACE

This year's International Poultry Show at the Crystal Palace was the largest of the series, there being over 11,000 entries—an advance of 1,000 over last year and beating even the 1906 record. Prizes were awarded to the value of over £5,000, and practically every European country was represented. The United States sent over some good specimens, and there were many distinct novelties on view.

The sales of birds were above the average, but prices were hardly as good as in several recent shows.

### EIGHT YEARS' GRASS EXPERIMENTS

Grass growing experiments have been conducted for eight years by Ernest Parke, of Kineton, Warwickshire, and excellent results have been attained. Certain positions of two remarkably poor fields have been treated as in the past, mown in the summer and unmanured except from a little autumn grazing. This year these areas yielded in a moist season only 14 cwt. and 15 cwt. per acre. In one of the same two fields a portion has been treated with 3 cwt. of super-phosphate and 1½ cwt. of nitrate, and there the yield has increased to 43 cwt. of hay. In the other field 5 cwt. of basic slag and 1½ cwt. of nitrate brought the yield to 46 cwt. of hay.

The increase has been brought about at a cost of less than £1 per ton for the extra hay — a very low cost indeed in England and a most profitable experiment.

### ROOT CROP YIELDS

The Board of Agriculture estimates the potato yield of Great Britain at 3,675,994 tons, with an average yield of 6.39 tons per acre against 6.97 tons last year. The ten year average is 5.85 tons.

Turnips and swedes are given at 25,132,497 tons, an increase over last year. The average is 16.16 tons per acre.

The mangel yield was 9,565,523 tons with an average of 20.95 tons per acre.

The enormous weight of the root crops are a striking evidence of the extent of feeding operations in Great Britain.

### ARGENTINE DEMAND FOR STOCK

The wider demand of the Argentine is a feature of the pedigree stock market. Cattle exports showed a marked increase — especially in Short-horns. Up to the end of August 589 have been exported, against 456 last year.

In sheep the tendency has been even more marked — 278 against 184. Lincolns form about half of the sheep exports, but there is an increasing demand for other breeds.

### FARM OPERATIONS BACKWARD

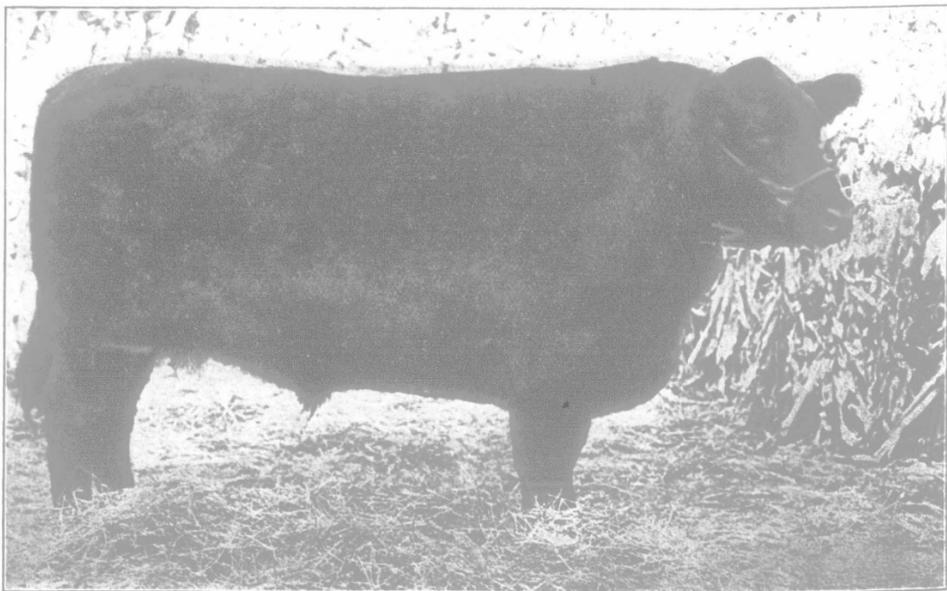
Slightly better weather has enabled farmers to make up some little of the leeway of autumn work, but all farm operations are backward compared to a year ago. Farmers are delivering wheat in much smaller quantities than last year, and prices have slightly stiffened. The United States is sending in much larger quantities. Barley is being marketed with a little more freedom; the price reflects the poorer quality this year.

Oats are not coming forward at all freely, and prices are a trifle higher. Oats have kept very steady in price for several years at about 17s. 6d. per quarter.

F. DEWHIRST.

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"Please find enclosed one dollar and a half in payment for your 'dandy' farm paper. We all think that THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is an ideal paper, and should be in every farm home. I always speak a good word for your paper and tell my friends that they should have it if they want to be up with the times."—Romain Gervais, Alberta.



GRAND CHAMPION STEER AT THE INTERNATIONAL—A PURE BRED ABERDEEN ANGUS, EXHIBITED BY KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

## FARM

### Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

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

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

January 12.—*Discuss "Short cuts" or special conveniences to lessen the labor and facilitate work connected with farm chores in winter.*

January 19.—*Compare the usefulness and efficiency of the roller and packer. Which of these implements would you advise the average farmer to buy, and why? Are there conditions in which one is superior to the other? If so, state them.*

### Preparing Seed Grain Exhibits

In the discussion this week some information is offered on the preparation of grain for exhibit at a seed fair. First award for best answer is given to A. R. Bennett, Alberta, and second to A. Cooper, Manitoba. The letters will be interesting to readers who may be planning to exhibit grain, and if the emphasis placed on the necessity of successful exhibitors requiring, first, clean seed and clean land, deters him this time from making an exhibit, the advice offered on this point may help him out in future.

### For Success Start Early

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In the matter of preparing seed grain for exhibition at seed fairs, I find it an excellent practice to begin the preparation at a very early stage of the game by first having the land on which the grain is to be raised in the very pink of condition. This being done I select the very best seed within reach, bring into operation the best fanning mill obtainable, and take out as nearly as possible all defective kernels and weed seeds that may be mixed in the grain, treat the seed with a proper solution of formaldehyde by dipping so that every kernel is brought into contact with the solution, thus preventing smut, which is rightly so objectionable in the judge's eye.

All this being done, good results may reasonably be looked for, if seed is planted at the proper time and proper care is taken of the land during the early part of the growing season. I harvest this grain when well ripened; thresh if possible as soon as it is well cured in the stook, and place the grain at once in a good bin. By doing this

the color, which is very important in high-class seed, is preserved.

The grain which is intended for exhibition should be fanned to the condition to which one is willing to prepare that which is advertised for sale as seed grain, thus protecting the man who is looking for good seed and who decides to buy of your grain after he has examined your exhibit at the seed fair, or heard of it through reading the report of seed fair. Place all grain intended for exhibit in clean, white bags, as it will present a much neater appearance in the exhibition hall.

Success to the seed fairs for the good they are doing, to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the interest it is taking in the matter of good seed, and to the farmer who is ever striving to improve in these lines.

Alberta.

A. R. BENNETT.

### Preparing for Seed Fair

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The first part of your question as to preparing a sample of grain for exhibition is, in the main, answered by the opening words of the second question on this subject; that is to say, the owner of grain of high quality is well on his way to victory at a seed fair by reason of the possession of this essential in the grain selected for showing.

If an exhibitor hopes to succeed, it is absolutely necessary that his sample be clean, pure, free from smut and other kinds of grain. These features being under his own control, the careful grower should have no difficulty in obtaining a score-card indicating full points under the heading of purity. Gilt-edged quality, on the other hand, though to a certain extent depending on human skill, is, as a rule, determined by climatic influences and correct soil conditions, the latter being of chief importance in the case of wheat, in view of the fact that a high-class prairie loam is required as a pabulum for the production of a bright, clear and glutinous sample of that cereal.

The necessity of using good, strong seed is a fundamental principle which the grower must also apply, as this factor exercises a primary influence on the development of the plant, and undoubtedly has further influence in so far as the laws of heredity govern plant life. However, perfect uniformity in size and plumpness of the resulting grain cannot be hoped for unless the filling and ripening periods have been attended by good all-round weather conditions, the final stage being reached without damage from frost, rust, undue heat or drought. If the grain intended for exhibition is stacked as soon as fit, the chances of any deterioration taking place will be almost eliminated; in fact, that operation will, under any circumstances, tend to preserve the choicest elements. The manner of threshing also has some influence on the general appearance of the grain, and proper supervision is imperative at that time.

The grain being now safely housed, the vigorous use of the fanning mill, fitted with suitable screens and sieves, will be all that is required in order to secure a nearly perfect sample, scoring 90 points or better. No cast-iron rule can be laid down as to the manipulation of the mill. The operator will readily make himself familiar with the effects of changing sieves, screens, shake, feed, speed and wind, and with a modern cleaner will have no difficulty in making the best of the materials at his disposal. Several operations may be needed before satisfactory results are obtained, but it must be borne in mind that unless the grain is essentially first-class when threshed, no amount of cleaning will condition it so as to ensure its being placed at, or near, the top in hot competition. The exhibitor's aim should be to show an honestly representative sample as called for by the rules of seed fairs, and though hand picking is often done for mercenary reasons, such action is manifestly unfair, and is only resorted to by those actuated by the desire to take part in a sordid scramble for the almighty dollar.

Man.

A. COOPER.

### Saskatchewan Exhibitor's Advice

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

How would I prepare grain for display at a seed fair? Having been an exhibitor, and well up in the prize list on many occasions at one of the largest seed fairs in Saskatchewan, I will give my plan of preparing the exhibit. I would offer this advice: If you are intending to be an exhibitor at a seed fair, you must have a clean

piece of land to begin with, or better, a clean farm. While it is possible to get all wild oats from a sample of wheat with fanning mills now to be had, it is against you if you have wild oats in any oats you exhibit.

To begin, secure a pure sample of the kind you are thinking of exhibiting, and be sure it is pure, for if not you are at once at a disadvantage as a winner at a seed fair is supposed to have a certain number of bushels of each kind to sell, and should it not prove pretty pure it is his loss later. After seed is secured, by all means have your land in good shape and perfectly clean. As to amount of seed per acre, I generally sow pretty thickly, using about 1½ bushels per acre for wheat, and, in oats, a good two bushels of heavy oats to the acre. This may seem heavy sowing to a good many of your readers, but my reasons are that if you sow thin the grain having to stool out so much will not produce as good a sample as grain sowed thicker.

Have the grain pretty ripe before cutting, especially oats and barley, and then get it in a stack as soon as it is dry. Each day the grain is left out will discolor it some, which lessens your chance of winning at a seed fair.

When you come to thresh it be sure the machine has been thoroughly cleaned out, and see that the first bag or so threshed does not go with the rest, for fear of mixing. The fanning mill now comes into use, and should be used freely. To secure a sample to win in keen competition, it will be necessary to fan your exhibit several times, and be sure you get out all small and shrunken grains, all chaff, and weed seeds, and if there is an odd smut ball in it, be sure to get it out. Put your exhibit into new bags; make it look as attractive as possible, and if you do not win do not get discouraged, but try again and again until you succeed.

Sask.

PHILIP LEECH.

### Prefers Steam Power

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Threshing is a big problem for the farmer to solve. There are so many propositions, so many things to consider, such numbers to give advice, that the farmer who plans a solution by purchasing a small threshing outfit needs to study carefully the problem before buying. After eight seasons' experience with a small machine driven by steam power I am able to pronounce it a decided success.

The farmer, or even two farmers, who live close together and farm say two sections of land, can do well to consider buying a small rig to do their own threshing. A partnership is liable to create trouble, because of the uncertainty of the weather and the desire to get one's own grain safe from storms. I think the ideal way is for a farmer to own his own rig, and even if he only puts on four stook teams he can work much faster than if stacking, and in the end for a trifle more expense have his grain safe in the granary, instead of being in an exposed stack.

There is little satisfaction in using large threshing outfits as the owners of such go in for making money, not for saving the farmer's grain. The farmer who owns his own rig is independent and boss of the job, and can thresh or stop when he likes.

The steam engine is always a reliable power when threshing, and at a marginal cost, namely, of drawing straw and water and furnishes an excellent power for other work. It is especially useful for crushing, as it saves a great deal of expense, and the time taken in drawing the grain to and from the village crusher. Other uses we make of our engine, beside threshing and crushing, are driving a feed cutter, and a circular saw.

As regards steam versus gasoline, they both have advantages and drawbacks. As yet I have not found the gasoline engine altogether reliable. So many little things will lay the engine off work that I think they are not the most satisfactory for farm uses. Steam is practically always sure, and will develop power under adverse conditions, where the gasoline engine would stop. The steam engine requires more attention in firing, drawing water and fuel, but when this is done you have a reliable power that never fails. Until the gasoline engine is worked out on a more reliable basis, steam is the power for the farmer.

Man.

G. V. STONEHOUSE.

## Road Making a Success

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My experience with the preparation and putting down of gravel in the Municipality of Kildonan, shows that in order to get a grade into proper shape for gravel it is necessary to see that it is rounded or crowned to the width necessary. About fourteen to sixteen feet seems to be quite sufficient, although it must not be forgotten that the wider the crown the greater the cost and the more difficult to keep the road in condition. The grade should be sloped gradually to both ditches in order that no water can lie on the road-bed, but get immediately into the ditches and be carried away.

The ditches should be taken down to the proper level under a competent engineer, so that all water may get quickly away to the nearest outlet. Drainage is the great essential of a good road for without proper drainage and a good outlet provided for the water before the gravel is applied, the money invested in gravel would be to a large extent wasted, or at least good results cannot be expected.

With the ditches in good shape to do their work, and the grade properly crowned, the gravel can be put on. If drawn in winter it is a saving on material to drop it in the centre of the grade from three to four feet wide. Then, as the teams travel over it in the spring the gravel will be worked down gradually and not lost over the sides of the grade before it is dry enough to get the grader on to pull it back. If the material is applied in summer it can be spread to the width required. In summer work I recommend a light coat of three inches and a steam roller to run over it to pack it down. Then where this is worked in apply another three inches in the same way.

The quantity of material required for one mile of gravel road for the first application is about one thousand yards, eight hundred to be applied in winter and two hundred kept on the side of the road as convenient as possible to second season's application will take about four be put on during the summer as required. The hundred yards to the mile, and the third season about three hundred, to be applied in the same manner, but the material should be finer than that used for first dressing.

Gravel roads built in the municipality of Kildonan to date total as follows: In 1907 one mile was put down and dressed with three hundred yards in 1908, and again in 1909. The present year we gravelled five and one-half miles, making a total of six and a half miles on both west and east Kildonan main highways from the city limits to the boundary of the municipality of St. Pauls. The depth of the gravel for first season should be about six inches, and for second season about three inches, and so on.



CLAY DRIVE ON ROAD SIDE IN KILDONAN ON WHICH TEAMS GO IN DRY WEATHER AND WHEN THE CITY IS APPROACHED RIGS BUMP OVER CROSSINGS AND INTO HOLES.

using judgment as to the condition of the road and quality of material.

The cost of the material depends largely on the distance from a gravel pit, for it is the labor of teaming the gravel that entails high cost. The nearest point on Kildonan road to the gravel pit is about five miles, and the farthest about eight. The cost of drawing on the west side of the river is considerable. For the winter of 1909 the gravel cost from \$1.05 to \$1.45, laid down on the road.

The proper care of the road during the summer is very essential. The grader can be used to good advantage in keeping it in proper condition. Where stones of any size are in the gravel, a good plan is to put a man in the pit to see that teams load the kind of material suitable and throw out the larger stones.

A good plan to get rid of the larger stones when found on the road is to plow a furrow along the base of the grade, and have the stones rolled in and then have the triangle or grader come along and turn the furrow back. Then they are out of the way and in the bottom of the roadbed. The width, hestteen ditches on the main roads, an -wa twbstehete have been gravelled will

average about thirty-two feet. The height of the grades runs from eighteen to thirty inches.

The triangle used on our clay roads is a very useful and cheap piece of machinery. The dimensions of it are as follows: Side pieces, all oak, are three inches square and twelve feet long. A plate of steel  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide is bolted to the bottom of side pieces and left one inch below the wood.

The roads built to date have given good satisfaction, and it is considered money well invested. Not only in the comfort of a good road in wet weather, but the great saving in the farmer's time, and also wear and tear on wagons and horses, as well as the increase in the value of the farm property.

S. R. HENDERSON,  
Reeve of Kildonan.

## Manuring Roots and Alfalfa

The following questions have been sent in by a subscriber at Red Deer, Alta.:

1. I have some oat stubble land which was seeded in timothy, but does not seem to be a good seeding. Would you advise fall plowing and top-dressing with manure in the spring or manuring in winter or spring and plowing (manuring is needed)?

2. If manure is well rotted, would you advise putting it on top of plowing or not at all, considering this the only chance?

3. What is the best root crop to grow on sandy land to winter hogs and milking cows?

4. What preparation of the land would you advise in seeding for alfalfa?

These questions are discussed by Professor S. A. Bedford as follows:

1. If intended for oats again, I would recommend that the stubble be manured any time between now and seeding, and the land then plowed, harrowed and seeded at once, so as to place the seed in the damp soil before the land has time to dry out.

2. As a rule, better returns are obtained by plowing the manure under. If the soil is very light it sometimes pays to put the manure on the top and disk it in. This plan conserves moisture.

3. Mangels are much the best field root to grow for cows and hogs. The yield is large; the roots keep well, and all kinds of stock thrive on them.

4. Alfalfa is not profitable unless allowed to remain for at least three or four years. For that reason the land should be well prepared. A good summer-fallow is best. Potato or turnip ground comes next. This kind of land usually is clean and moist, and the seed germinates quickly. The young plants become well established before winter, and very few of them are killed by winter's frost.



STRETCH OF EXCELLENT GRAVEL ROAD IN KILDONAN MUNICIPALITY THAT HAS TAKEN THE PLACE OF WHAT FORMERLY WAS MUD ROAD IN THE SPRING OF EACH YEAR.

# SOME INTERESTING EASY MONEY GAMES

By Richard M. Keane.

About 1880 were the halcyon days for swindlers and con men and every farmer in the country was considered their legitimate prey. And the schemes worked were usually of the raw, simple kind. The lightning rod fake served for a quarter of a century. There was nothing very complex about it as a swindle. The salesman talked the farmer into signing an order for lightning rods. There was nothing wrong with the rods when delivered, but the simple "order" signed the day before by Mr. Farmer had changed over night into an iron-clad note for any sum the swindlers thought the granger could be stuck for. And thus it went, all down the line, with hay forks, pianos, washing machines, county rights for one newly-invented contrivance after another, self-opening gates, patent fences and heaven only knows what all, all of which farmers have signed orders for and on delivery day discovered that they knew not what they signed, for the man who came to deliver the goods and collect the "note" was always a big, husky-looking individual, and the average-sized farmer preferred paying the collector's claim to getting into an altercation with him.

But the good old days are gone, and faking a note out of an innocent-looking signed order is not much favored now as a skin game. However, it is practiced yet to some extent, though invariably in a small way. Last summer we had occasion to notice a game of this type being worked by an enterprising knight of the easy-money brigade in southern Manitoba.

## PORTRAIT SALESMAN'S ASTOUNDING OFFER

He represented a portrait concern and was soliciting orders for enlargements. The way in which the swindle was introduced into a business as legitimate as this was sweet simplicity itself. Approaching a likely-looking customer, the salesman would take some pains to explain his proposition. As a rule, however, people are not easily stampeded into dickering with a travelling portrait agent, unless he has a pretty juicy offer to make. This one had that all right. After failing to induce the prospect to make a noise that sounded as if he wanted his own or dear one's photo enlarged to life size at the price quoted, the salesman sprang a new one, and it invariably was a winner.

The new proposition was stated something like this:

"Now, see here, Mr. So and So, we want your order. You're an influential man in this district, and if you give us an order for a life-size portrait, everybody else around here will fall in promptly and do the same. Your order is worth something to us and we're prepared to do the right thing to get it. We are going to cut prices below rock-bottom in this particular case. I was asking you \$4.35 for enlarging a portrait and supplying a frame. I am going to cut that price to 87 cents. Nor is this all. The picture frames we usually send out are of spruce. I will specify in the order that yours is to be a solid oak frame, and the whole costs exactly 87 cents. Not one iota more; everything stated so in the order. Yes, sign right here. This is your receipt for the valuable photos entrusted to our care. The portrait will be delivered by another man in about a month. If you are not entirely satisfied with it, you don't need to take it. Says that on the duplicate order I gave you, doesn't it?"

"Sure," says the farmer, "it's printed here on the order all right and you can bet your shirt if the picture isn't up to what she ought to be, I don't pay no 87 cents."

"That's right," says the salesman, "make the house deliver a first-class article. Our aim is to satisfy every customer, and we don't want anyone to accept goods that aren't up to description. However, you have the order and can see for yourself what it calls for, that the portrait has to satisfy you, that it is to be framed in oak, that your photos will be returned undamaged, and the goods will cost exactly 87 cents."

About a month later the other man arrives with the goods. He is of different type. He looks like a scrapper and talks like one right from the start. The average man would size him up as a pretty tough customer. He starts in by informing the farmer that he is delivering and

collecting for the Skinnemquick Portrait Company, and holds the farmer's note for 87 cents. The farmer examines the portrait and finds it a kind of blue print enlargement, worth about four cents. He promptly announces that it isn't up to expectations, and that he doesn't intend to accept delivery. And where is that solid oak frame? The farmer flourishes his order. The collector doesn't know anything about the order, but he shows Mr. Farmer his signature to a note for 87 cents, payable on sight, without one word about the portrait requiring to be satisfactory, or an oak frame being included.

"Of course, you don't need to pay this," says the obliging collector, "we would just as soon you wouldn't. My company will place this note instantly in a lawyer's hands for collection and you can pay him the 87 cents and whatever expenses are tacked on. It's all the same to us. Ah! I thought so! Here's your receipt for 87 cents. Good day!"

Where does the swindle come in? Why in that order the farmer signed. The salesman had a duplicate order book, but the orders weren't exact duplicates. What the farmer signed read something like this:

On delivery of portrait 18 x 26 inches, an exact enlargement of photo of my wife supplied by me, I agree to pay the Skinnemquick Portrait Company, 87 cents, providing the portrait is in every way satisfactory to me, providing it is framed properly in oak, and the original photos are returned to me in good condition. There is nothing in this agreement to bind me to accept portrait that is not in every way satisfactory.

(Signed) Robert Jones.

Tim Conman, Salesman.

The "duplicate" of this order, which the collector carries reads a trifle differently. It runs about like this:

On delivery of one portrait 18 by 26 inches, I agree to pay the agent of the Skinnemquick Portrait Company the sum of 87 cents.

(Signed) Robert Jones.

As the portraits are "sold" to everybody for 87 cents, and include the solid oak frame, it is easy to induce a customer to have photos of every member of his family enlarged, so while the sum involved seems small at first sight it figures into a considerable amount. A smooth-talking salesman and a "hefty" collector can do a pretty good line of business in most localities with this simple little game. It is the modern outgrowth of the old lightning rod and hay fork swindle, where the farmer signed an "order" for so much rod or hay fork, which order subsequently developed into a note for whatever amount the swindler thought he could stick his victim for. The trouble with the lightning-rod swindle was that the sum involved was so large that the victim frequently took the case to court and gradually the whole game came into disrepute. But scarcely anyone is liable to go to a lawyer because his name has been faked to an 87 cent note. Anyway, it is the sharper who has to take legal action, and if a customer kicked too hard about paying and couldn't be licked, brow-beaten or scared into coughing up the coin, the collector doesn't press for collection in the courts.

All portrait salesmen aren't swindlers. Few of them, in fact, are. But, gentle reader, next time a well-mannered young man talks you into signing an order to have your photo enlarged, at a price so ridiculously low that you feel mean after he goes away, feel as if you're robbing the excellent young fellow, next time just turn back that page in his order book that he is so earnestly urging you to sign, turn it back, look beneath his carbon paper and find out exactly the kind of "order" you're attaching your signature to. If he's an honest agent he won't re-ture to. If he isn't that is the proper time for you to find it out. Don't wait till the beefy, brow-beating collector comes along. Take it out of the salesman. You're not nearly so apt to get hurt.

## THE SPECTACLE BUSINESS

Here is another profitable little game that is worked in country districts and the smaller

towns. It is worked usually by sharpers of large sympathies who want to see the weak-eyed denizens of the country and country towns properly be-spectacled. The "outfit" consists of a smooth-talking salesman, a satchelful of spectacles and the usual strip of pasteboard printed with letters or figures of various sizes for "testing" the victim's vision.

You can buy spectacles, "gold" framed if you want them, for 15 cents a pair — but not from these fellows. Their prices run from a dollar and a half up. The *modus operandi* of the game is simplicity itself, that is, if one can let his imagination get behind the kind hearted, top-hatted, frock-coated "doctor" who drives up in the best livery outfit the town affords and introduces himself as an "eye specialist" from some important city, and his glasses as the highest product of the spectacle maker's art. He is always suave, sympathetic and a good "mixer." If he wasn't, he wouldn't be operating in the spectacle business.

Dr. Carl Von Wunsten was one of them. That wasn't his real name, but it is near enough it for some of his victims in different parts of the country to recognize him as the portly German "doctor" who "did" them out of some coin a few years ago, and incidentally came near ruining several hundred pairs of eyes. He had a German name, an Irish-American brogue, an insatiable craving for "Scotch," and the usual outfit of the travelling spectacle faker. He had winning ways with women, interesting anecdotes for men, and rayed out good humor and confidence. He could sell eyeglasses to a blind man and leave the victim convinced that his vision would be restored. He could sell spectacles to mothers for babes that were yet unborn, convincing the anxious females that their offspring sure would be weak-visioned. And he could drink under the table any booze celebrity who ever dared to take him on in any town visited. If that wasn't a winning combination we would like somebody to describe what salesmanship, large-heartedness and good-fellowship is. It was sufficient to keep Von Wunsten well supplied with friends and "the needful" anyway, and that's pretty nearly a winner for the average sharper.

The game was a highly profitable one. The glasses cost the "doctor" from ten to twenty-five dollars a hundred, and sold to "patients" at from a dollar and a half to ten dollars a pair. The margin between cost and selling price left a good profit, enough even for a faker who had to dress and live the part in the style Von Wunsten conducted his enterprise. And the beauty of the whole thing from the "doctor's" standpoint was that it was usually several months before his victims discovered they had been flim-flammed. He was in pastures new by that time.

As the wearing of fifteen-cent eyeglasses, fitted by a "doctor" of Von Wunsten's qualifications, was not likely to conduce to the improvement of one's powers of vision, there are any number of people on the trail left by this worthy, who, if they did not lose their sight, saved it only by consulting a properly-qualified specialist soon after they started wearing the good-natured German's glass article.

The game is a pretty mean one in every respect, for the victim is not only defrauded of his money, but is extremely liable to have the power of his organ of vision seriously impaired. The only advice that can be given is: Have nothing to do with a travelling eye specialist. There are enough properly qualified oculists and opticians to attend to your needs.

## MAKING 1,000 PER CENT. ON "CREAM SEPARATORS"

Cream separator faking has never been a popular form of swindling in Western Canada. Some machines have been sold that were "guaranteed" by the vendors to do everything a first-class centrifuge is supposed to do, and a whole lot of other things reputable manufacturers never dared to hope their machines could be made to do; but, on the whole, the business has not been much exploited in this part of the continent. Down through the States, however, and in East-

ern Canada, the cream separator fakir has reaped fair returns.

Ever since about 1890, contrivances for separating cream from milk, churning the cream and mixing butter, have been sold to the good-natured, long-suffering farming public. The "machines" were fakes, of course, fakes and nothing else, but as they were sold generally for half, or one-third, or even less than a third the price of standard separators, there were plenty offering to be victimized in the cream separator games. It is surprising, sometimes, the number of people who will invest in an unknown article, sold by an unknown agent, simply because the article is cheap, and the salesman smooth spoken. It was thus with the separator fakirs.

A few years ago the writer was visiting a farmer friend in a certain Eastern Ontario county. There drove up to the house one evening, a be-whiskered old tinker, driving a one-horse wagon, with some contraptions in the back of his rig that resembled ordinary cooley milk cans. He announced himself a separator salesman and proceeded in a well planned line of talk to disclose the merits of a wonderful new cream separator, the most alluring feature of which was its remarkably low price. It sold at twelve dollars. The price alone was sufficient to win attention for the contrivance. Then the salesman proceeded to point out the merits of the machine and the advantages it possessed over the ordinary separators that are operated by hired-man power. This machine was of automatic operation. There was no crank, no bowl, no skimming device, no nothing, simply a can about 30 inches deep and 8 inches in diameter. Into this can the milk was poured until the vessel was two-thirds full. Then a "patented" device, a funnel-shaped contrivance with a long neck, was lowered into the can so that water poured into the funnel at the top was carried directly to the bottom of the can, and underneath the milk. After this milk and water solution had "set" for twelve hours the cream was removed in the ordinary way.

That was the kind of separator the old rascal was selling. Any tinsmith could make the "patented device"—the long-necked funnel—for fifty cents, and an ordinary milk can would do for the rest. While the price at which the outfit sold was cheap, as compared with standard separators, it was high enough to leave about a thousand per cent. profit to the white-haired old veteran who was introducing the swindle.

A few days afterwards we took occasion to inquire among the neighbors as to how business had been with the separator man. Of those who had not the regular standard kind of centrifuges, the old fellow had managed to place one of his kind with about one in every three farmers. Altogether in a district containing forty-one farmers the dilution separator man had managed to place sixteen of his "machines." Not bad business, was it, considering the whole thing was cleaned up in less than four days?

(NOTE.—This is the second article of a series on flim-flams and swindlers. Other articles on the same subject will appear in early issues.—ED.)

### Growing a Banner Crop of Oats

The grower of one of the heaviest oat crops reported this year in Saskatchewan, A. Olive, thus describes the methods by which he produced a yield of 90 bushels per acre: "These oats were grown on land that was summer fallowed in 1908. It was plowed about 7 inches deep in June, harrowed every day after the plow and surface cultivation continued all summer, the disc harrow chiefly being used. The oats were Banner, seeded May 13, with a hoe drill at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre. The crop was cut August 24. It had been lodged in some places by a windstorm and could be cut only on three sides. I threshed it with my own gasoline outfit and the 30 acres turned out 2,700 bushels by measure, and weighed 40 pounds per bushel from the separator. Had the crop not been lodged it would have turned out better. This is the heaviest crop of oats I have had since 1901, when I threshed 2300 bushels from the same field. I always treat my oats and wheat with formaldehyde, using an emersion pickler."

## POULTRY

### Cold Weather and Egg Production

It is generally understood that cold weather has a detrimental effect upon egg-production, though it is instructive to observe that it is not so much the actual cold that prevents laying as the conditions accompanying it. It is, however, the time when hens are moulting, or recovering from the moult, and for that reason may be regarded as the close season for egg-production.

A little later on there are more hens laying, because they are at that time in a more perfect state of development.

The cold, dry climate of this country is not altogether unfavorable for egg-production. It is not a difficult matter to keep the birds active, warm and productive. It is helpful to consider the effect of cold weather upon laying hens and the best means of combating its effects. In the first place let it be understood that roosting houses too warm are the very thing to make the birds delicate. Cold air (without drafts) will not hurt them, and, if accustomed to it from the fall onwards no harm will result. The harm is done in the day time. Turn them out of a warm house and give them a heavy feed, and they will stand about until they get thoroughly chilled. This is what checks egg-production. But turn them out of a cool house, give them half a feed of hot stuff, and throw down a few handfuls of grain among plenty of dry litter, and they will become naturally warm. Exercise is the best thing to combat the cold, and the poultry keeper who can keep his hens busy all day will be able to collect eggs all the winter in spite of the weather. C. F. COOK.

### Real Profits from Poultry

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

An old fact more strongly than ever impressed on me this year is that people seem to have the idea that of all branches of agricultural and stock management poultry keeping offers the greatest returns, even to the man who knows nothing about it.

It has always been a puzzle to me, and it grows greater each year, why so many get such erroneous ideas on this matter, for it is not only the man who is impractical in all lines of work but also very often the one who is in other things hard headed and sensible who builds castles in Spain when he attacks the poultry problem. The last example to hit me was an apparently quite reliable and hard working man in the prime of life who had done hard and profitable work on the prairies and proposed to settle in British Columbia and spend his future years looking after some fruit and a bunch of about four hundred hens. Happening to run across your correspondent he began to discuss the chances for profit in such a line of work, and finding me interested in poultry began to give me his foregone conclusions, the most striking one being that he based his future profits on what he reckoned as a moderate yield of six dozen eggs per day for three hundred days per year, from one hundred hens.

Without wishing to dampen a newcomer's enthusiasm I felt sure disappointment would be his portion if he embarked on the enterprise with such ideas. To analyze this record the hens have to average two hundred and sixteen eggs per year and when it is put in this form anyone with even the slightest practical knowledge will see how far from likely it is.

I advised this man to base his future balance sheet on just half that yield and that would put him somewhere near the line, as, taking one year with another my own flock goes as often under this yield as over it. Still at that there is a very fair profit in the work; and while I feel I could beat that considerably if team and other work did not take me away often at feeding times, yet one hundred and twenty was about as high as Maine Experimental Station could do, with no doubt the best attention possible for years before they began trap-nesting, and even after years of selection by that means it was only exceptional to go higher than one hundred and forty per hen.

It certainly is a mistake for beginners, or would-be beginners, to pin too much faith on the statements found in a certain cheap class of poultry journal, most of which are to all appearance published as boosters for some breeder and broker

of almost everything that wears feathers—a class from which Canada has been almost altogether free until quite recently. This kind of paper, supplemented by a perusal of a few of the catalogs advertised therein and purporting to "describe and illustrate our seventy varieties of land and water fowl with ten color plates with complete guide to our system which ensures a profit of 200 per cent. in raising poultry, etc., etc.," strikes the unlearned in poultry work and reading matter as opening the way to certain fortune and in my humble opinion is responsible for many of the people who are disgruntled on the poultry question, and always pointing the finger of scorn at anyone who has the temerity to say a word in its favor. The poultry section of such agricultural papers as THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE will suffice for the general farmer who keeps a flock as a side issue to other farm work, and nothing is advocated in these columns that requires experts to carry out or is unsafe for the ordinary farmer to practice.

British Columbia.

A. B. SMITH.

### Alfalfa for Poultry

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Alfalfa seems to be useful for most every kind of stock. A friend sends me a clipping from some magazine, which might be of interest to your readers, especially those interested in poultry.

"Alfalfa excels as a green food for growing chicks and a winter relish for adult fowls. It was noticed that upon giving the chicks free range they would seek the alfalfa field and spend hours eating the tender leaves, and they certainly seemed to thrive on the feed. By close observation it was noticed that they ate the tender tops and purple buds. Some seed was sown in the nursery pen and it was wonderful to see how the chicks enjoyed it—wee, fluffy fellows just out. All winter long alfalfa leaves and chaffs were used for littering the poultry house floor every day. The hens scratched in it for their grain, and ate every available bit they could pick up. By night the floor would be bare, and a fresh supply thrown in in the morning. The hens laid extraordinarily all winter, whilst the neighbors got next to no eggs. Both pullets and old hens commenced to sit early."

This is worth a trial, for if hens can be made to lay in the winter as well as summer alfalfa will certainly be a blessing for the poultryman.

SWIFT CURRENT BILL.

### Feeds Blood and Oat Chop

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

While animal matter, during our long cold winters, is a necessity, we always try to provide this in the most economical way. We always save the blood of a beef or two, and several hogs which we invariably kill every fall. This goes a long way towards helping us out. In preparing meat for poultry I have a large box (any old packing case will do), in which I place about as much oat chop, seasoned with pepper, as I think will be sufficient to rather more than absorb all the blood I can save. I have this handy to the place of butchering, keep stirring the blood as it is caught to prevent it coagulating and, still stirring, pour this as quickly as possible over the chop, stirring and mixing the matter together until it is thoroughly mixed.

To be of the right consistency the mixture should appear pretty dry and crumbly. If you have the time right then squeeze the mixture into lumps about the size of a teacup, and set them on boards to dry, in some place where they will not freeze. This is better done at once, but can be done that night when it may require a little water to mould out the lumps. Keep these lumps in a dry place, breaking them up with a stick or hammer when required for feeding. This mixture with meat scraps, odd pieces of liver, fish with backbone drawn out after boiling, and a piece of lights or an occasional rabbit, skinned and raw, hung up by a string from the roof or across pole, just high enough off the ground that the birds can pick at it easily are about all that is required. We do not keep many hens, owing to coyotes; but what we have seem to do fairly well on this.

Sask.

DRAG HARROW.

**Kills Meat Specially for Feeding**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Among the animals we butcher every fall we select the least valuable and contribute it to the poultry supply. This animal was butchered, cut up and kept in cold storage as if for family use. Two or three times a week large pieces are roasted in the oven, the meat cut fine, the bones put through the bone grinder and the whole mixed with the hen's daily mash. The large bones I could not cut with the grinder so I boiled them until the meat could easily be cleaned from them and mixed the mash with the soup and meat. I always put the same quantity of salt with the meat that I would if preparing it for the table, as I believe some salt beneficial to hens. Rabbits, where obtainable, are also fine and the meat and bones are easily ground, especially if frozen. The results of this feeding have been very satisfactory, the egg yield being increased many times the value of the meat.

Man.

MRS. WM. KINLEY.

**The Story of a Feather**

Probably most of the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE keep poultry, and year by year endeavor to increase their stock by hatching—either by means of incubators or by nature's way—hens. To all of these then the knowledge of the structure, formation and growth of a feather will be of interest. Many doubtless know that at the end of the first week of the period of incubation signs of the future feathers appear, the surface of the skin becomes pitted, and after a while tiny pimples rise, one in the middle of each little pit. These pimples are the feathers in embryo. The chick, like most animals, has two skins, the upper and the under, or true skin. The upper is shed in scales, but the lower is fed by vein and artery—capillaries. After a time the pimple becomes pinched, and looks bulbous. The upper part grows higher, and finally bursts out into a tiny tuft of downy hairs.

It is when the chick is covered with this delicate down, that it is launched into the world. As the chick grows, the down cannot help it to fly, nor is it of sufficient warmth when the hen leaves her family to fend for themselves. Therefore the artery whose duty it was to supply blood to the base of the down-tuft dries up, and the down falls out. In its place is supplied feathers of varied sizes, shapes and colors.

Our familiar friends, the prairie chicken, have many double feathers, or the feather with a long "after shaft," as it is called. A feather, properly speaking, is composed of three parts: the stem, the shaft, and the vane. The shaft is a continuation of the stem, and the vane is the whole growth of barbs from the shaft. In fact a feather is a very complicated and wonderfully clever structure. There is the shaft carrying barbs, which in turn have barbules growing out of them, and these barbules in many cases have still smaller though similar structures

arising from them, and called barbicles. It would take too long to go into the detailed uses and workings of these wonderful pieces of mechanism.

The colors of feathers are due to a pigment which is formed in the epidermis, just as the pigment is formed in the different races of mankind, producing negroes, yellow men, red Indians, etc. In Europeans there is no pigment, and only the flesh and blood colors are seen through the epidermis. Probably the coloring of furred and hairy animals is due to the same cause.

The down on a bird is really composed of featherlets—little feathers with weak shafts and long barbs and barbules. This down is covered by the long and strong feathers, and is rarely

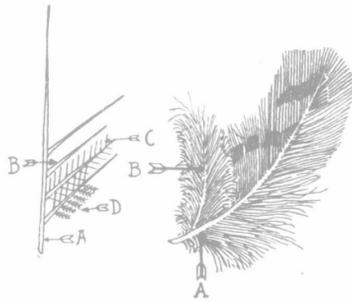


DIAGRAM OF FEATHER SHOWING: A—SHAFT; B—BARBS; C—BARBULES; D—BARBICELS. PRAIRIE CHICKEN. FEATHER SHOWING: A—SHAFT; B—AFTER SHAFT.

seen unless the protecting feathers are removed. The down serves one purpose only, that of warmth, and we find ducks, waterfowl of all descriptions, and land birds of cold climates well covered in this way.

When a bird moults, many feathers are shed, or more truthfully, are pushed out of their sockets by the perseverance of new feathers which are growing up in place of the old ones. Supposing the season is not that for moulting, and a bird loses most of its feathers by accident, they will soon grow again.

Of course feathers on different parts of a bird's body are intended to answer different purposes, and the structure is modified accordingly, and the appearance differs. Compare the strong feathers in the wing with the downy ones on the breast. There are very few birds entirely covered with feathers. Most have quite bare spots that trust to the neighboring feathers to supply the deficiency, and lend their warmth and friendly shelter.

Alberta.

E. W. LIVELY.

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"I can congratulate you on the yearly improvement of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and the high standard you have set up."—A. Stevenson, Manitoba.



BRITISH COLUMBIA POULTRY RANCHER AND SOME OF HIS DUCKS

**HORTICULTURE**

**New Process for Drying Vegetables and Fruits**

The British Consul General at Chicago reports that a new method of drying fruit and vegetables, adopted at Waukesha, Wisconsin, has proved a decided success. The plant is set up in a fruit and vegetable producing district, and contracts are made with farmers to plant a certain number of acres. The fruit and vegetables are taken as they are picked and are dried by a new process, the length of time required for the operation varying from six to thirty hours. A plant to put out from 250,000 to 350,000 pounds of dried fruit and vegetables a year would cost about \$25,000 to erect, and rather more than this amount would be required annually for working expenses. The United States military authorities have tested samples of all the fruit and vegetables dried, and have reported on them. In the case of spinach, soup green, carrots, rhubarb, etc., the cooked dried food cannot be told from the fresh; in the case of others, such as potatoes, the flavor is different but palatable. As parts of the process are patented, the most important particulars of the method are not made public.

**Bulletin on Potato Disease**

The division of botany of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have recently issued a bulletin on the outbreak of a serious potato disease in Newfoundland. During the past thirteen years a serious potato malady has been rapidly spreading in European countries. It has been known in England since 1901, has received in that country the following names: Black Scab, Warty Disease, Cauliflower Disease of Potatoes, but it is more properly designated as Potato Canker. It has hitherto been unknown in America, but has now made its appearance on this side of the Atlantic having been recognized by the botanist of the experimental farms, from diseased specimens of potatoes forwarded from a locality in Newfoundland.

It is now prevalent over the greater part of Europe, and where it exists practically no healthy tubers will develop. The tubers when lifted, show signs of various degrees of injury. Some appear on casual examination to be sound. But the "eyes" of the tubers should be carefully examined; those are the places where the disease is first noticeable. The eyes of affected tubers show an abnormal development of the dormant shoot. A careful untrained observer can easily recognize the presence of the disease in this stage. At the same time it is in this condition that the disease is most likely to escape detection and to be spread by means of infected tubers used for seed. In the earlier stages of the disease, the eyes will be found to be slightly protruding in the form of a single or compound group of small nodules, varying from the size of a pin's head, to that of a pea. When an infected potato is washed in water, this small nodule is easily distinguishable from a sound eye by its color. The color of a sound eye may be white, rose or purplish, while the diseased nodule is of a rusty brown color showing no resemblance to an eye of the potato, with which every grower is doubtless familiar.

Growers or consumers of potatoes must guard against the introduction of this disease into the Dominion of Canada by selecting sound potatoes for circulation and by strictly rejecting any that appear diseased. As yet, no case of the disease has been recorded from any locality within the Dominion. In the event of the disease appearing, samples of tubers should be submitted without delay to the Botanist, Central Experimental Farm Ottawa, for examination and advice. Copies of this bulletin may be had free of charge on application to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

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Now is the time to renew your subscription to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and induce a neighbor or two to become regular readers so that they will receive our special Christmas number that is being issued on December 15. Those who subscribe now get the paper until the end of 1910.



WILLOWS TWO YEARS FROM CUTTINGS AS GROWING AT BRANDON.

### Grow Shelter Belts From Cuttings

By NORMAN M. ROSS, INDIAN HEAD.

During the past few seasons there has been a remarkable increase in the general interest shown towards tree planting by the farmers in every part of Western Canada. Hundreds of trees will be set out next spring to every one planted eight or ten years ago. It is safe to say that there will be a very great demand on all nurseries for suitable stock for shelter belt purposes. It is also safe to predict that many who do not have their orders placed early will be disappointed by finding the nurseries short of the stock they particularly desire. Although the total number of trees sent out free by the tree planting division of the forestry branch is annually increased, the number which can be supplied to the individual farmer is each season decreasing, owing to the large number of fresh applications constantly pouring in.

Under the circumstances it seems advisable to call attention to the case with which shelters of certain varieties may be started from cuttings. There are now in all parts of the west hundreds of plantations which could easily provide a large quantity of cuttings for enlarging the plantation itself or for planting on neighboring farms.

Nearly all of our fastest growing trees may be propagated in this manner. The following are the ones with which it will be most successful: All the different cultivated *Willows*, the *Dakota Cottonwood*, *Russian Poplars* and the *Native Balm of Gilead*. The common native poplar of the bluffs and the ordinary native bush willows as a rule are not satisfactory.

There are many who do not know how cuttings are made or the best way of caring for them afterwards, although the process is very simple. No particular skill or knowledge is required, so there is no reason why any farmer should be short of planting material provided he can obtain access to any tree of the above kinds.

The best cuttings are obtained from two year old wood and from well matured shoots of last summer's growth. It is not advisable to use cuttings over one inch or less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, though both larger and smaller ones will grow if the soil conditions are suitable. The branches to be made into cuttings are cleaned of the side shoots and then cut up in lengths of from seven to ten inches. Any of the side shoots which are thick enough will make just as good cuttings as the main branch. It is important that the knife or pruning shears used be kept sharp so that the cut is clean, leaving the bark unbruised. The cuttings should be made early in spring before the buds open. They are then usually tied in bundles of a convenient size—about 25 or 30 in a bunch—with the buds all pointing one way. If cut early they may be kept for several weeks when stored in wet moss or straw in a cold place. Care must however be taken not to let them dry out at any time before planting. In any case it is advisable to

make the cuttings three or four days before planting and have them soaked in water or else packed in damp moss.

Cuttings should be planted only in the best prepared soil. It must be *moist* and *mellow*. If it is dry and lumpy the cuttings will never root. The cuttings should not be pushed into the soil as this may injure the bark, but a hole must first be made in a slanting direction with a piece of stick or iron rod. The cutting is then inserted, leaving not more than an inch above the surface. The more of the cutting there is left exposed the less likely it is to take root.

Willows root very readily from cuttings and in a favorable spring only a very few fail. The Russian Poplar and Cottonwood do not as a rule root so readily. The cuttings may be set out directly where the shelter belt is desired or may be planted 2 to 3 inches apart in nursery rows for one summer. Both methods have advantages. In setting a permanent shelter with trees four feet apart it is advisable to place two cuttings in each spot, putting them about four or five inches apart. Either one or the other is sure to grow. If both grow one of them may be taken out the following spring and used to fill up a blank or planted elsewhere. If placed in nursery rows several thousand cuttings may be rooted in a very small space of ground and in the mean-

## FIELD NOTES

### Manitoba Crop Report

Bulletin 8 of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, issued last week, gives official estimates of crops and live stock in the province for 1909. The figures are as follows:

Grain	Area in Crop	Ave. Yield per acre	Total yield
Wheat	2,642,111	17.33	45,774,707.7
Oats	1,373,683	37.1	50,983,056.2
Barley	601,008	27.31	16,416,634
Flax	20,635	12.29	253,636
Rye	3,007	16.9	50,891.6
Peas	1,454	17.5	25,527.8
Potatoes	28,265	192.8	5,450,200.2
Roots	9,876	269.3	2,659,928
Brome grass	16,669	1.72 tons	28,773 tons
Rye grass	10,600	1.75 "	18,642 "
Timothy	65,186	1.55 "	100,865 "

#### GRAIN MARKETING

Of the wheat harvested 27,994,949 bushels, or 61.1 per cent had been marketed by December 1, 1909. There were 154,718 acres of new land broken during the year, 683,748 acres summer fallowed and 1,332,636 acres fall plowed. The total area prepared for the crop of 1910 is 2,171,102 acres. The total area prepared for the crop of 1909 was 2,273,802 acres.



COTTON WOODS ON EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT INDIAN HEAD

Cuttings were planted about sixteen years ago and trees are now over forty feet high with two to four stems from each root and ranging from six to ten inches in diameter.

time land can be suitably prepared for planting them in the permanent position the next spring.

Cuttings of Willow and Russian poplar grow very rapidly. From two to three feet is often made the first summer; so that after three years, provided good cultivation has been given, the trees should be from six to ten feet high.

By planting trees and shelter belts a farmer can permanently increase the value of his property immensely. In no other way from an equally small outlay of labor and money can he so greatly add to the cash value of his land. A day or two's work next spring may mean a return of several hundred dollars at some time in the near future. One never knows what circumstances may occur to make it necessary for the farmer to sell out. Surely then it is advisable to improve one's property as far as all available means will permit.

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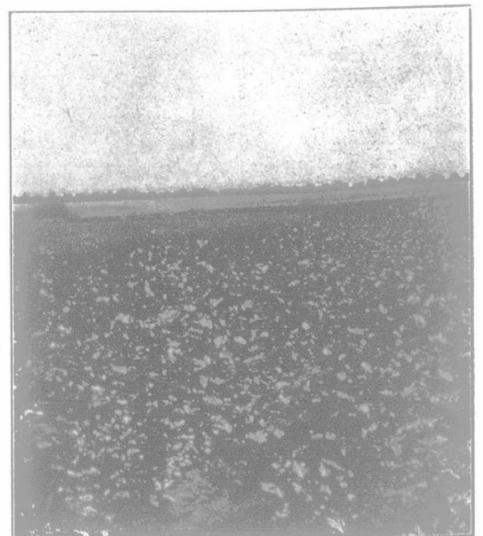
James J. Hill, in a recent magazine article advises the American government to stop building dreadnoughts and start building agricultural schools and establishing demonstration farms. Mr. Hill figures it out that the struggle of the future will be a struggle for food, not wars between nations. He figures that the \$5,000,000 Uncle Sam proposes spending each year in the construction of one new fighting ship, would establish a thousand agricultural schools or as many demonstration farms, would be less likely to get the country into trouble and would make for the greater ultimate advantage of the Republic. Mr. Hill is right on one point anyway. Agricultural knowledge and more of it would be beneficial.

#### POULTRY AND DAIRY

The following figures show poultry and butter marketed by farmers during the year.

Geese	53,071
Turkeys	90,982

Of butter 3,002,633 lbs. were marketed at an average price of 19.9 cents at total of \$599,318.25.



RUSSIAN POPLAR FROM CUTTINGS AT INDIAN HEAD. Nursery rows of cuttings planted in spring and taken up in August. They show a growth of three feet in one season.

# MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS GET DEMANDS

That Manitoba's organized grain growers have a big say in the doings of the province was evidenced at the annual convention held in Brandon last week, when Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Minister of Education, appeared before some six hundred delegates and announced that the provincial government had decided to accept the principles laid down by the association and establish a line of government owned elevators. This announcement and the discussion that ensued formed the most dramatic part of a lively three days' convention, fraught with interesting and important business dealing with the various phases of agricultural operations in the West. The Dominion Government also was asked to assume control of terminal elevators. Other matters dealt with included reports from special committees appointed to investigate conditions in connection with the marketing of produce and the purchase of coal. The convention also pronounced on the navy question, and voted that a referendum should be taken before such enormous sums were spent. Railway companies were severely censured for negligence as to fences and cattle guards and the erection of snow fences. Many other resolutions were discussed and passed. In addition the question of direct legislation whereby *initiative*, *referendum* and *recall* are used to ensure that governments pass only legislation that is in accord with the wishes of the people was discussed at length.

### PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

In his annual address President D. W. McCuaig, of Portage la Prairie, referred to the bountiful harvest of high-grade grains, and pointed out that the executive had considered the elevator question, and it was evident that governments were being forced to devise ways and means whereby the demands of the united farmers would be attended to.

The report of Secretary R. McKenzie showed an increased membership and an increased interest in the labors of the association. Local branches during the year had been active, both in holding meetings, in obtaining materials used by all farmers at reduced prices, and in inducing railway companies to improve grain shipping facilities. Means whereby the membership could be increased were outlined, and all were urged to take steps to see that every farmer was a member of the association.

Auditor Peter Middleton, of Brandon, reported in detail, showing total receipts of \$2,786.75, and a balance on hand of \$400.88. J. Burdett suggested that literature in connection with the Grain Growers' Associations should be printed in French, as some branches included only French members. James McIntyre, of Stonewall, thought that the secretary should receive more remuneration than was shown on the auditor's report. After some explanations on minor points, the report was adopted. Greetings from Saskatchewan were conveyed by F. W. Green, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association of that province. He urged the delegates to stand solid, and to agitate for further perfection in their organization, so that any steps taken to better the conditions under which agriculturists labored would be listened to by the powers that be. Other representatives from the western province were A. G. Hawkes, of Broadview, and Dr. Hill, of Saskatoon.

### REPORTS FROM LOCAL BRANCHES

W. J. Campbell, of Darlingford, said it was difficult to get farmers interested in this association, because of seeming failures, with other organizations of farmers in other parts. However, this assemblage of delegates showed there was no sign of collapse in the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

From Plumus A. J. Reiner reported progress in the association at that point, but claimed that too many farmers held a five-cent piece so close to their eyes that they couldn't see a five-dollar bill a few feet away from them. The membership was 62.

Pilot Mound was represented by J. L. Brown, who claimed that former farmers' associations were not failures, and that the organizations now in operation could avoid mistakes made in the past. A. H. McGregor, from Medora, said this association had arranged to hold a banquet, at which the deliberations of this convention would be discussed. They had decided that the children should be interested in the good work. At Carroll, according to T. J. McGill, there was a live association, but many who joined did not lend further assistance.

J. J. Musgrove, of Boissevain, reported a membership of over 100, and a successful year's operations. J. W. Stowe, secretary of Killarney association, said that they had doubled their membership in the last year, and hoped to do the same in the next year. This was done by personal canvass. J. Barnett reported all going well at Grand View. Enthusiastic directors kept a big membership and an active branch. J. A. Fortune, of Gilbert Plains, also said personal canvass was found to be the most effective means of keeping an association alive.

J. Fraser told about great progress at Ninga. The membership was 114, many of whom are young men. For years the membership was about 40. After last convention they decided to make special efforts to increase the roll. Now the list included three women and residents of the town. In addition, a banquet is arranged that has proven to be a great drawing card, as a member-getter. Prospects are bright for a membership of 200.

G. Carefoot, of Virden, reported for the branch at Virden, the first to be formed in Manitoba. In early days they hadn't a big membership, but they had enthusiasm. The roll now totalled 175, and included a big percentage of the farmers in the district. Any association electing the proper officers and working on system could have ninety per cent. of the farmers as members, and, in addition, have the support of business men.

C. Lemieux, of Somerset, said every branch should double its membership and make the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association a stronger force in Canada. This could be done by enthusiastic work.

### MARKETING OF PRODUCE

On behalf of a special committee appointed a year ago to investigate the marketing of farm produce D. D. McArthur, of Lauder, referred to unsatisfactory conditions in the disposal of live stock and in general made uncomplimentary references to the "beef trust" in Winnipeg. After dealing with former reports given by different authorities and pointing out that they suggested nothing practical to meet the demands of the live stock trades he considered there was a "nigger in the fence."

An export dead meat trade was considered essential to the best interest of Canadian live stock raisers. Under present conditions the committee had learned that as a rule farmers of the West could get no returns. Some had the manure as compensation. This was not enough. However, it should not be forgotten that the high wheat yields could not be maintained if stock were left out of Western agriculture. Without public yards and a public market it was absurd to count on satisfactory returns. This showed that all farmers' organizations should unite and force the governments to grant reasonable requests. In supporting the report R. F. McVeety, of Swan River, also a member of the special committee, said it had not been deemed advisable to support the new stock yards as proposed in St. Boniface.

J. Bousfield, of McGregor, pointed out that lack of storage facilities was responsible for a great deal of dissatisfaction in marketing produce. He spoke of a joint stock farmers' company to handle the produce and thought government storage houses would create confidence and help the marketing of produce. Instead of having prime butter sent to Winnipeg wholesale produce houses, only to be mixed with inferior product it could be stored and properly graded before being disposed of. Besides the government could afford to appoint inspectors to grade live stock and other products.

Chris Fahrni, of Gladstone, related experiences of a few years ago when he and others were harshly treated by big cattle dealers of Winnipeg. Not only were cattle purposely left standing in the yards but also light weighing was common practice. In addition buyers cut prices without provocation. In his opinion conditions were no better at present.

Frank Simpson, of Shoal Lake, pointed out many defects of the present system of shipping stock at Western points and also as to disposing of it in Winnipeg. What was wanted specially was something to remedy matters for the immediate future. On his suggestion the committee met others interested in the marketing of produce and a resolution was brought in recommending that stock yards and abattoirs be established and maintained on strictly independent lines; that a dead meat trade be established without further delay; that steps be taken to ensure government grading of produce and that the executive demand from the proper authorities more humane treatment of live stock in transportation; feed and water to be given within a limit of twelve hours, and further that the stock yards company be made responsible for the safety of stock in the yards and charge a fee to cover the same; also that stock be fed and watered and brought to normal condition before being weighed and sold.

In the discussion J. Bousfield pointed out that stockmen are in the position grain producers were a few years ago. Government ownership would be found to be of much greater benefit than could be hoped for by joint stock company formation. With municipal ownership, too, it was possible the abattoirs would fall more readily under the control of interests now controlling the situation.

### CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

The work of the Dominion Grange at the annual convention held recently in Toronto was outlined by President McCuaig. Initial steps had been taken to



SOME OF THE SIX HUNDRED DELEGATES AT THE GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION AT BRANDON.

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form the Canadian National Council of Agriculture, in which it was proposed to include the various agricultural organizations of the different provinces. Secretary McKenzie explained in detail the purpose of this organization, taking up the proposed constitution as given in the Christmas number of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. On motion of Secretary McKenzie, seconded by Wm. Parker, of Gilbert Plains, it was decided unanimously to affiliate as proposed. In discussing the articles of the constitution submitted it was suggested that the name be the Canadian Council of Agriculture, leaving out the word National. All other articles were carried without change.

#### COAL COMMITTEE REPORT

Reporting on the situation in connection with the coal business of the West, M. J. Bastard, of Pierson, stated that the special committee appointed a year ago had found this commodity getting into the hands of those who charged high prices. Dealers seemed to demand \$1.00 to \$1.50 for handling coal. Several instances were cited where dealers charged 50 to 75 cents per ton for ordering coal by the car. This report appeared in full in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE last summer. The conclusion arrived at was that there was an organization whose aim was to protect the dealers, to keep up the price and to place the trade in the hands of a monopoly. R. Jackson, of Hartney, seconded the adoption of the report and it was carried unanimously.

On motion of J. H. Farthing, of Millwood, the coal committee is to continue its investigation and suggest remedial measures whereby farmers can get coal at reasonable prices. H. W. Johnson, of Brandon, thought the gasoline situation should be investigated by the same committee, but the convention decided more good would result from the work of separate committees. The gasoline committee also is empowered to look into conditions connected with the purchase of coal oil.

The latter committee consists of D. Mair, of Hamiota; Robert Cruise, of Dauphin, and K. B. Grant, of Portage la Prairie.

#### GRANTING THEIR DEMANDS

On Thursday morning the convention had settled to sober and serious business when Hon. G. R. Coldwell arrived and asked for a hearing. His opening remarks were of a congratulatory order, but did not betray the full meaning of what was to follow. Suddenly he turned to the momentous elevator question. Immediately the delegates awakened to the fact that some important announcement was forthcoming. He admitted things had changed greatly during the past two or three years, and also that during the past few months the relationship between grain growers and governments had changed. Continuing he said that Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, had notified Mr. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, that the arrangement that the three provinces had made had fallen to the ground and so each of the provinces in the future in dealing with this matter must act independently. Since that change had taken place the government came to the conclusion that the province should take this matter up on its own footing. The submission to the wishes of the grain growers was included in the following:

"The government of Manitoba accepts the principle laid down by the Grain Growers' Association of establishing a line of internal grain elevators as a public utility, owned by the public and operated for the public and is prepared to co-operate with your association in carrying out that policy, and working out a plan to that end.

"You have no doubt some well defined plan for that purpose and I am here to ask you on behalf of the government, of which I am a member, to send a representative committee to meet the members of the government to discuss the proposition in all its details.

"We ask you to prepare a careful report giving full details and particulars of your proposal, and come and discuss it with the government of this province so that a measure may be prepared for submission to the legislature soon to meet.

"The house will not meet till some time in February next, and ample time will be given to discuss the proposals and prepare a bill. The question is a difficult one, and the government desires your best experience and full assistance. We acknowledge that the matter is of first importance to the farmers of Manitoba.

On motion of R. C. Henders, of Culross, seconded by J. S. Wood, of Oakville, a vote of appreciation was tendered the government for this announcement that met the wishes of the farmers of the Canadian West. The directors of the association were appointed a committee, with power to add to their numbers, to meet the government. In discussing details it was agreed that the elevators should be operated by an independent commission.

A resolution was put before the convention asking that the Dominion government be requested to take over terminal elevators and have them operated by a commission. G. Beatty, of Portage la Prairie, was the mover and T. H. Drayson, the seconder. In discussion Mr. McKenzie stated that screenings totalled about 2% and these were sold at 40 to 50 cents a hundred. This on a crop of a single year amounted to a big loss to the farmer. The resolution carried.

#### DIRECT LEGISLATION

"That we, the members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, endorse the principle of direct legislation, including the initiative, referendum and recall in promoting useful legislation and preventing bad legislation; and further that we direct our executive to urge upon our provincial government the importance of enacting at as early a date as possible such legislation as may be necessary to make it operative and effective."

This resolution was moved by J. W. Scallion, of Virden, who clearly explained its working and said that direct legislation is government of the people, by the people and for the people — popular government in the true sense of the term. The initiative referendum and recall are the political machinery by which the people can secure absolute control over public men and public affairs so far as legislation is concerned. By the initiative, a petition signed by a certain percentage of the electorate, the people can have enacted any measure or law they want; by the referendum they can decide whether a measure passed by a legislature or parliament shall become law or not; by the recall they can compel the resignation of any representative who has betrayed his public trust, or shown himself unfitted to serve the public interest. This political machinery is put in operation by the people only when it is found necessary to promote or protect their legislative interests.

In seconding the motion J. Kennedy referred to the satisfaction found in legislation in countries governed by this system. He pointed out that in Switzerland politics had been purified and corruption was practically unknown in elections. It was one thing to elect good men and another to keep them good. To accomplish the latter he supported direct legislation.

G. G. White, B.S.A., of Winnipeg, referred to direct legislation as one of the important needs of Canada today. All good had not gone out of our legislatures, but there were too many members who stooped to underhand methods in order to obtain a majority of votes. The result was the position of representing a constituency in parliament was so polluted that honorable men hesitated to enter the field. The degradation of governments had been due largely to the fact that the power was gradually slipping  
(Continued on Page 1780)

## Events of the Week

### CANADIAN

Galt, Ontario, has a mad-dog scare. Eight persons bitten by a supposed mad dog have been sent to New York for treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

According to Finance Minister Fielding, the Federal surplus for the present fiscal year will be \$16,500,000. He estimates a revenue of \$97,500,000. The budget was brought down in the House on December 14.

The International Waterways Commission have recommended that monuments be erected along the United States and Canadian shores of the Great Lakes, from Duluth to the St. Lawrence, to mark the boundaries. About fifty monuments will be required.

Inspector Frank Church, one of the best known officers of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, died at Hudson's Bay Junction, Sask., December 16. Inspector Church served in the South African war. He was a well known judge of horses, serving on numerous occasions as judge at shows. He was 43 years of age.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Herbert Gladstone, British Secretary of Home Affairs, has been appointed first governor-general of United South Africa.

King Leopold of Belgium died December 17. He was born in 1835. The crown will go to a nephew, Leopold leaving no legitimate heirs.

It is unofficially announced that a new policy whereby younger men will be advanced to important commands, will shortly be introduced in the British navy. The admiralty desire to inject more life and virility into the service.

Red Cloud, one of the most remarkable Indians in the history of the American continent, died in North Dakota, December 10. He was a Sioux, born about 1810, and in his day was one of the fiercest and boldest Indian chiefs in the United States. He was recognized as the leader of all Sioux tribes and bands.

British cables indicate that the election campaign is going to equal all that has been anticipated for it. Thousands of speakers are presenting the issues of the hour to the electors; peers of the realm have been hooted and jeered; Asquith has declared they shall go; Lloyd-George is rousing the great middle classes; Winston Churchill is presenting the government's appeal with all the fire and fervor that characterized the political career of his father; Balfour, leader of the Opposition, has issued his party's manifesto, in which tariff protection is offered as the remedy for Britain's financial, industrial and social ills; the suffragettes are active in every quarter. Britain seems in no danger of having a quiet Christmas. Betting on the election is 11 to 9 on the Liberals at Lloyd's.

## Stable Ventilation

I have a large barn on my homestead and wish to install a suitable system of ventilation. Kindly give me some suggestions.

R. E. P., GLENBORO.

The question of ventilation for farm buildings is a very important one, where the stock is housed for so many months in the year. During the past thirty years I have tried many different systems of stable ventilation. I have found the plan of installing a central system consisting of one large pipe or box for each stable, the pipe extending through the roof, to be very satisfactory. It seems to carry off a great deal of heat without materially increasing the supply of pure air.

It is much more satisfactory to make a number of openings along the side of the stable; by boxing in two of the studs and carrying the box up through the roof near the eaves for about two or three feet. This box should be open near the floor, so that it will carry off the foul air without greatly reducing the temperature. A box every 20 feet or so is sufficient. Cold air can be introduced in several ways; but the most approved plan is to bring it in underground and then through the floor of the barn. If it is impossible to do this I would suggest that you admit it by means of old boiler tubes or small boxes placed horizontally under the eaves; but the ground ventilation is much the better plan; as the air has a chance to warm up before being spread out over the building.

We must always bear in mind that foul air is heavier than pure air, and is to be found near the floor, while the warm air is located near the ceiling and should be retained, provided it is pure.

A. M. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.



IDEAL GARDEN AREA MANAGED BY KLAAS DE JONG—GOOD CLAY LOAM SLOPES GRADUALLY TOWARDS THE RIVER.

# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Last week produced the largest advance in wheat values that have occurred this season. Wheat prices went up approximately 4 cents per bushel. Markets everywhere were strong. The factor chiefly responsible for the rise was the Argentina situation. There is a growing presentiment that the republic is not going to deliver the quantity of wheat expected of it two or three months ago, not within millions of bushels of the quantity expected of it. Consequently markets, generally, are bullish, and the news from the South that the Argentina exportable surplus would not be more than 90,000,000 bushels, combined with decreasing shipments from other quarters, offset the bear feeling engendered by the United States December crop report. Wheat looks as if it were bound for higher levels.

The live-stock situation is practically unchanged. Some unusually high prices were recorded at the different enters, but for specially filled Christmas stock. Western markets are about at the same level.

## GRAIN

Bull sentiment was strong at the opening of the week, and wheat prices were on the up-grade most of the period. Monday, December 13, in American centers was one of the strongest bull markets of the season. Bull sentiments developed from decreasing shipments, and the weak tone of Argentina markets. Values continued strong all week.

### VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year
<b>CANADIAN—</b>			
Wheat	10,084,287	10,393,750	3,744,463
Oats	3,273,516	4,280,646	1,796,386
Barley	991,652	708,827	557,326
<b>AMERICAN—</b>			
Wheat	28,400,000	31,086,000	51,458,000
Oats	12,228,000	13,580,000	9,188,000

### WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total wheat shipments 9,648,000, against 12,224,000 last week and 7,712,000 last year. Comparison by countries is as follows:

America	4,312,000	4,568,000	4,568,000
Russia	3,912,000	5,528,000	1,512,000
Danube	800,000	1,088,000	1,200,000
India	88,000	336,000	.....
Argentina	200,000	400,000	304,000
Australia	136,000	144,000	88,000
Chili	200,000	160,000	40,000

Wheat on passage	26,968,000	29,192,000	25,840,000
Decrease	2,224,000	.....	.....

### ARGENTINA SITUATION

It is difficult to form any definite estimate of conditions in the south. On Monday it was generally agreed that frost damage in Argentina had been underestimated, and consequently values improved. But the following day there were reports, apparently quite as reliable, to the effect that conditions in the Republic were highly favorable. Frost, there is every reason to believe, has affected the Argentina, but whether seriously or not is not definitely known. The crop will begin to move about the beginning of January, to be followed shortly afterwards by Australian and Indian wheat. The strongest feature in the situation, from the bulls' standpoint, is the slackness of offerings from Argentina and Australia. Sentiment seems to be strongly for higher values there as well, and as the South practically controls supply until end of next July, disinclination to sell at going prices seems like a pretty certain sign that those controlling the cereal in those quarters anticipate from the quantity in sight that values will bulge some.

### EUROPEAN SITUATION

Russian shipments fell off seriously during the week, which, while probably expected, had an influence on values. With the one exception of Chili, which doesn't amount to much as an exporter anyway, shipments fell, the decrease being approximately 3,000,000 bushels. On the whole, European crop conditions are reported favorable. In the West and Southwest the winter crop is in first-class shape; in Russia the outlook is described as unusually good; in Roumania and the Danube country the crop is standing the winter well and climatic conditions generally of the best.

### GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

Back in the country, the bears say, there is plenty of wheat. American farmers are known to be holding on to large quantities of the cereal, sufficient, say the bears, to far offset conditions as indicated by figures showing visible in United States. American visible, by the way, is approximately 23,000,000 bushels less than it was a year ago, but the official report of the department of agriculture was a bearish one as regards condition of the winter crop and wheat supplies in farmers' hands, that consolation sellers on the other side of the line and this are taking from the situation. But, on the other hand, despite all this, and despite favorable reports from Europe, buyers are willing to sink money in the cereal at going prices, are willing to boost values on reports that have less foundation than what the bear side is operating on; in general, are nervous and seem looking

for some decided upward movement. There was more wheat back in the country three months ago than there is to-day, millions of bushels more of it, and the fact cannot be lost sight of either, that while the stock of visible wheat on this continent has been going lower, there has been a reduction in the exportable surplus of Argentina, the quantity for export being now figured at 90,000,000 bushels. So if there was cause for belief three months ago that the wheat situation was a strong one, and the cereal good property to hang on to, there is ground for stronger sentiment in the same direction. The wheat situation has not lost anything lately. Appearances and the undertone, as it is called, point to further advances.

Oats and other grains show slight changes in value.

### WINNIPEG OPTION PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
Dec.	97½	98½	99½	101½	102½	102½
May	102½	102½	102½	104½	105½	106½
Oats—						
Dec.	33½	33½	33½	33½	34½	34½
May	36½	36½	36½	37	37½	37½
Flax—						
Dec.	158½	158½	158½	159½	164½	169
May	166	165½	165½	167	172½	176

### CASH PRICES

Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	98½	98½	99½	101½	102½	102½
No. 2 Nor.	96½	96½	95½	98½	99½	99½
No. 3 Nor.	94½	94	94½	95½	96	96½
No. 4	89½	89½	90	91	92	92½
No. 5	84½	85	85½	86	87	87
No. 6	78½	78	78½	79	80	80½
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	93½	93	93	92	96½	97
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	91½	92	92	93	95½	96
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	91½	92	92	93	95½	96
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	89½	90	90	91	93½	94
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds.	91½	91½	91½	92½	96	96½
Rej. 2, Nor. for seeds.	90	90	90	91	94	94½
Oats—						
No. 2 white	33½	33½	33½	33½	34½	34½
No. 3 white	32½	32½	32½	32½	33	33
Flax—						
No. 1 N.-W.	158	158	158½	159	164	169
No. 1 Man.	156	156½	156½	157	162	167

### LIVERPOOL PRICES

No. 1 Nor. spot	119½	119½	119½	120½	120½	121½
No. 2 Nor. spot	117	118½	118½	118½	119½	120½
No. 3 Nor. spot	115½	117	117½	117½	117½	118½
Dec.	117½	117½	118	118½	119½	120½
Mar.	113½	113½	113½	115½	115½	116½
May	111½	111	111½	112½	113½	114½

### LIVE-STOCK

Live-stock markets that can in any way be influenced showed the effects of the Christmas trade last week. Nothing in particular happened in Winnipeg. Prices are practically the same as the week before. Quality considered, values are considerably better than they were some weeks ago. At Toronto record prices were reached, 42 select steers from the Guelph Fair selling at \$10.00 per cwt., the highest price in years. At Montreal prices were unchanged. Chicago top price was \$9.50. In other American markets first-class Christmas cattle sold high. British prices are scarcely changed.

### CATTLE OUTLOOK

Cattle prices in Canadian markets are not likely to change much for some time, Winnipeg least of all. Review of the live-stock situation in America seems to point to continuance of present values. While there is not exactly a cattle shortage, supplies are likely to be short enough to keep values up to present levels.

Of the situation in Western Canada it is difficult to form much estimate. Top price for cattle at this season a year ago was \$4.00 per cwt. Top price is now \$4.25, a difference that doesn't indicate much shortage in supply. At the same time there will be fewer cattle to market next spring, less winter feeding being done in the West than for years. It would not be surprising if cattle prices reached record levels at Winnipeg before the end of next May, while, on the other hand, it wouldn't surprise anybody if they didn't. That's about how the situation stands as far as the West is concerned. Conditions aren't much indication of which way the cat will jump, or whether she'll jump at all.

### HOGS AND SHEEP

Hogs are still scarce and press up to previous quotations. There is nothing in sight to alter hog values very much, certainly the supplies in the country will never do it. Nobody seems to have fed any last summer, at least fewer than usual were fed, and there

isn't anything of a stampede developing among farmers to get back into the game. Of sheep, nothing in particular is to be said, unless what has been said often before is repeated. Few are being received and prices are unchanged.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.10	to	\$4.25
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.00	to	3.15
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	3.65	to	3.85
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	3.25	to	3.75
Good butcher cows and heifers	2.75	to	3.25
Medium mixed butcher cattle	2.50	to	3.00
Choice hogs	7.75	to	8.00
Choice lambs	6.00	to	6.50
Choice calves	5.00	to	5.50
Medium calves	3.00	to	3.50
Medium calves	2.50	to	3.00

### REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	HOGS—	Average weight	Price.
456	Medium hogs	185	\$8.00
40	"	160	7.85
52	"	180	7.75
23	"	159	7.50
3	"	136	7.25
2	"	210	6.25
4	Heavy hogs	380	7.00

<b>CATTLE—</b>			
1	Steer	1375	5.00
12	"	1139	4.60
70	"	1199	4.35
25	"	1034	4.00
6	"	1091	3.60
11	"	959	3.50
4	"	1156	3.25
10	"	1037	3.15
3	"	1083	3.00
23	" and heifers	933	3.40
6	"	931	3.00
33	Steers and cows	1068	3.60
9	"	906	2.50
34	Heifers	1128	3.75
7	"	975	3.50
6	"	933	3.25
5	"	695	3.00
19	Heifers and cows	1054	3.50
21	Cows	925	3.35
3	"	1131	3.50
6	"	966	3.25
2	"	1000	3.00
5	Bulls	1387	3.00
2	"	1177	2.50
5	Calves	390	4.00
14	"	362	3.60
9	"	411	3.15
1	"	100	2.00

<b>SHEEP—</b>			
90	Sheep	146	4.25
14	Lambs	99	6.10
36	"	95	6.25

### TORONTO

Export cattle, \$5.50 to \$5.80; export bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.00; butcher steers, \$5.50 to \$10.00; cows, \$1.75 to \$5.25; bulls, \$2.75 to \$5.25; calves, \$3.50 to \$6.75; export ewes, \$4.00 to \$4.35; rams, \$2.50 to \$3.00; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.75; hogs, f. o. b., \$7.60; fed and watered, \$7.85.

### CHICAGO

Beef cattle, \$3.90 to \$8.60; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$5.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.00; Westerners, \$4.25 to \$6.75; Texans, \$5.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$7.95 to \$8.60; sheep, \$3.25 to \$5.65; lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.60.

### BRITISH

Liverpool quotations: American steers, 12½c. to 13c.; Ontario, 11½c. to 12½c.; ranchers, 10c. to 11c.; cows and heifers, 10c. to 11½c.; bulls, 9c. to 10c. London prices: American steers, 13½c. to 14½c.; ranchers, 10c. to 11½c. Ranchers at Glasgow are quoted at 10½c. to 11½c.

### CALGARY

A number of shipments of butchers' cattle reached the Calgary market during the past week, also some carloads of hogs and sheep. There has been little change in the prices from previous sales reported last week. Good butchers' stock sells readily at \$2.25 to \$3.50. Exports run up to \$4.00. Hogs bring anywhere from \$6.75 to \$7.25. Sheep sold at \$5.50.

# Home Journal

## People and Things the World Over

The publisher of Tolstoi's book, "The Kingdom of God Within Us," was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in a Russian fortress.

Recent experiments made at Braemar, Scotland, with skis for the use of postmen when the country is snowed up have proved so successful that the post office officials in various other districts in the Highlands, including Speyside and Donside, are to be similarly equipped.

A gift of at least \$1,500,000 was left to Columbia University by Mr. George Crocker. Mr. Crocker and his wife, his physician and friend, Dr. William T. Bull, all died of cancer. The money is to be devoted to the investigation of cancer, its cause, prevention and cure.

This year's Nobel prizes will be distributed as follows: For physics, divided between Guglielmo Marconi and Prof. Ferdinand Braun, of Strassburg; for chemistry, to Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, of Leipzig; for physiology or medicine, to Professor Theodore Kocher of Berne; for literature to Selma Lagerlof, the Swedish authoress.

Ten grammes or about one-third of an ounce of radium chloride, equivalent to one gramme of pure radium, is the total output for eighteen months of the Joachimsthal mines. After the hospitals and scientific institutions have been supplied, the remainder will be offered for sale at \$75,000 a gramme, or 15½ grains.

A great-grandson of Robert Burns is a maker of tea urns in London. This George Pyrkes is the son of Anne Burns who was the daughter of the poet's son Robert. He says of his mother that she "was the very image of Burns himself, with his flashing dark eyes and jet black hair. She could sing, too. She used to sing nearly all her grandfather's songs. I am afraid her father, 'Robbie's' son, was not quite everything that he ought to have been, but I know very little of him; but my mother was as good and honest a woman as ever breathed."

The Tennyson centenary celebration has started a flood of reminiscences in the poet's own country. His praise of Thackeray is recalled by one of the commentators: "I always had a happy evening in Thackeray's company," Tennyson said. "Once he told me that the classics were not worth studying in comparison with the modern authors. I argued and he argued, we both got angry, and we parted still arguing. The next morning I was still angry with him, our argument had been so hot; and then very early in the day I got a note from Thackeray: 'Dear Tennyson, I talked great nonsense.' Tennyson used to quote Thackeray with emotion. The words of the waiter at Brussels, in the great scene before Waterloo, 'c'est le feu!' brought tears into his eyes."

Miss Evelyn Sharp, writing in the "Woman at Home" on the "Sweet Maid of To-day," alludes to Kingsley's well-known line, and observes that "it was left for the sweet maid of a later date to declare bravely that it was only possible to be good, in the highest and widest sense of the word, if she had learned to be clever as well." She advocates the introduction of scientific teaching into the execution of home duties. "I do not know," says Miss Sharp, "what Kingsley would have thought of a young woman who spent her mornings in the laboratory, learning the chemistry of soap, meat juices, and dress materials, and her afternoons in the laundry, kitchen, and workroom, applying what she had learned theoretically; but I am sure that, being a man, he would have rejoiced in the result of his labors as seen in the family dinner, the week's washing, and her own dress."

Charles II. lived less than a week after he was attacked by his fatal illness, and it is wonderful that he lived so long. A curious monograph on "The Last Days of Charles II.," which has just been published by the Clarendon Press, gives some extraordinary details in those last days. The royal patient had fourteen doctors in attendance. They bled him to the extent of thirty-four ounces; they shaved his hair and applied blistering agents all over his head; they also applied plasters to the soles of his feet; and they dosed him with "orange infusion of the metals; white vitriol dissolved in compound paeony water; powder of sacred bitter; syrup of buckthorn; rock salt; emetic wine; two-blend pills; bryony compound; powder of white hellebore roots; powder of cow-slip flowers; best manna; cream of tartar; barley and licorice; sweet almond kernels; sal ammoniac; antidotal milk water; mallor root; melon seeds; chicken broth; bark of elm; a julep of black cherry water; flowers of lime; lilies-of-the-valley; paeony compound; spirit of lavender, prepared pears, and white sugar candy; senna leaves; flowers of cham omile; gentian root; nutmeg; ale made without hops; spirit of human skull (commonly employed in convulsive disorders; the purpose was suggestive, viz., to excite horror, as it was to be the skull of a man who had died a violent death); Peruvian bark; syrup of cloves; Raleigh's stronger antidote; Goa stone; Rhine wine; and Oriental bezoar stone." Dr. Raymond Crawford, the author of this odd historical sketch, believes from the point of view of modern science that the King's illness was not apoplexy, but Bright's disease.

### Home

"Here is the shore and the far wide world's before me,  
And the sea says 'Come,' but I would not part from you;  
Of gold nor fame would I take for the scent of birches  
That hangs around you in the rain or dew.  
Some will be singing their love for beauteous maidens  
The neck that is white like milk, and the deep, dark eye;  
Maids age and alter (my grief!) but love — my own place,  
You show no difference as the years swing by,  
I might be namely, they say, and I might have fortune,  
If I could but leave you a while and go away;  
But what was my gaining, an exile afar from Aora,  
Where the fish in the brown linns flout, where the wild ducks pray,  
If the night crept deep and warm, and I astray,  
Would my heart not yearn for the bird-pipe on the spray?"

— NEIL MUNROE.

### Spell It In Full

The joyous Christmas season is at hand. During the next week there will be frequent references in manuscript and in cold type to the anniversary of one of the most significant events in the world's history, sacred or profane.

Don't spell it Xmas. Spare the extra hour and a half that is required and write it out in full, Christmas.

There is no rational reason why the very root and foundation stone of a word such as this should be ruthlessly slaughtered.

There are those who contend that the substituted X is but a meaningless letter of the alphabet, while others maintain that the X is a symbol of the cross.

But in either event the X does not occupy tenable ground. If it is but a convenient letter of the alphabet it is absolutely empty and without meaning. If it is a symbol of the cross it is not only entirely out of keeping with the event which Christmas commemorates; but it is hopelessly inadequate. No symbol, however opportune it may appear, suffices to embody within itself all that the name "Christ" stands for.

The most plausible theory appears to be that the abbreviation has come into popular use in this

case as a result of a clerical convention. It is well known that clergymen almost invariably substitute X for Christ in their notes for pulpit use. For example, Christ-like is abbreviated X-like, Christianity, X-ianity, and so on. They found this curtailment very convenient when taking notes on theological lectures in their college days and have never discarded it.

But there is no one who will argue for a moment that an informal clerical convention, adopted and retained for the sake of convenience only in manuscript which is not as a rule the lot of the layman to cast eyes upon, constitutes a justification for the widespread use of that hideous term Xmas.

It is useless to seek a rational justification for it. There is none.

Then why continue the practice? Write Christmas in full in your own letters and mention the matter to your friends. If you see "Xmas" in your newspaper, drop a post-card to the office asking them on what ground they make the abbreviation. Taboo the "Xmas" post-card. Do all in your power to ostracize from a Christian country a foolish and meaningless public habit.—  
Ottawa Free Press.

### The Gladstone Centennial

It will be a hundred years on the 29th of December since William Ewart Gladstone was born in Liverpool. His father and mother were both Scotch, but the family early left Leith for Liverpool. The father, Sir John Gladstone, was passionately fond of his four boys, and was all through his life their friend and playmate. William Ewart Gladstone, the youngest of the family, went to Eton at thirteen where he ran a college paper and won encomiums for oratory, and from there to Oxford. During his three years at the university he took little interest in sports, but gave his attention to oratory, politics and religion. He graduated with a double first.

His political life began in 1832 when he entered parliament as the Tory member for Newark, and the parliamentary career begun then was not finished till within a year of his death in 1897. In 1834 he was elected to the government as junior lord of the treasury, and in 1842 introduced the Income Tax bill which led the way to the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1845. In 1847 he was returned for Oxford, which seat he held for eighteen years, when the university rejected him on account of his liberal ideas and especially for the part he took in the disestablishment of the Irish church. During his retirement Disraeli was chancellor of the exchequer and the two statesmen opposed one another's moves most strenuously, yet all the while each was great enough to appreciate the greatness of the other. In 1852 Gladstone went back to the government and to hold Disraeli's office. His attitude of forced economy during the Crimean War drew censure upon him. But the money was not there to spend owing to the working out of Peel's Free Trade bill. In 1868 he became Premier of England, holding office till 1874 for the first time, and between that time and 1892 he was three times premier. During the first term of office the disestablishment of the Irish church took place; in the second term his Franchise bill gave votes to thousands of men; the third period was marked by the introduction of his first Home Rule bill. This was the hardest work of his long life. Confident that he was right he spoke for three hours and a half in the Commons and friend after friend dropped from him as he spoke. The bill was thrown out, and the Grand Old Man defeated but not discouraged. In 1842 he formed his first cabinet and introduced the Home Rule bill again and when the Lords threw it out, he retired from active parliamentary work. But just a few years before his death five thousand people gathered in a Liverpool hall to listen to this old man of eighty-seven, who felt drawn to leave the privacy of his home to make an appeal to Englishmen to be the first to take seriously the atrocities of the Turks against the Armenians. The following year, 1897, saw him lay down the garment of this life which he had worn so well, amid the sincere mourning of the nation as a whole.

# HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

## PRAY IN FINE WEATHER

There is a story told of a man who was at sea and was terrified by a storm. Instead of trying to help in saving the ship, he went into a retired spot and began to pray. The captain told him he was a "coward," and advised him to say his prayers in "fine weather." It was sound advice, and we should do well to follow it. Those who forget God in times of peace may copy the sailors described in the book of Jonah, who "cried every man unto his god" when danger threatened. But that kind of religion is very sordid and mean. It hardly seems up to the level of the people who followed Christ because they "did eat of the loaves, and were filled."

Job's example is far more splendid. We read how, before his troubles began, while his sons and daughters were feasting, "Job sent and sanctified them, and rose up early in the morning, and offered burnt offerings, according to the number of them all: for Job said, It may be that my sons have sinned, and cursed God in their hearts." Thus did Job all the days.

When the storm is upon us, we may find that there is no time for conscious prayer. Then it will be well with us if, like the wise virgins, we have a store of the oil of grace provided for emergency. Our Master's prayers in Gethsemane made Him strong and serene when the storm broke over His head. The disciples "slept" when they had been commanded to "pray" and, in consequence, as soon as danger faced them, they fled in wild confusion and fear.

Bishop Brent, in "Leadership"—page 200—reminds us that the conscious remembrance of God's presence is sometimes necessarily crowded out by the pressure of work which calls for all our attention. Then, he says, "a subconsciousness grows up in us that is a more powerful support than a vivid consciousness could be, and never leaves us. It becomes to our work what a low accompaniment is to a song. The prayer of the great English schoolmaster illustrates what I have in mind."

"Oh, Lord, I have a busy world around me. Eye, ear and thought will be needed for all my work to be done in this busy world. Now, ere I enter on it, I would commit eye, ear and thought to Thee. Do Thou bless them and keep their work Thine, that as through Thy natural laws my heart beats and my bloodflows without any thought of mine, so my spiritual life may hold on its course at these times when my mind cannot consciously turn to Thee to commit each particular thought to Thy service."

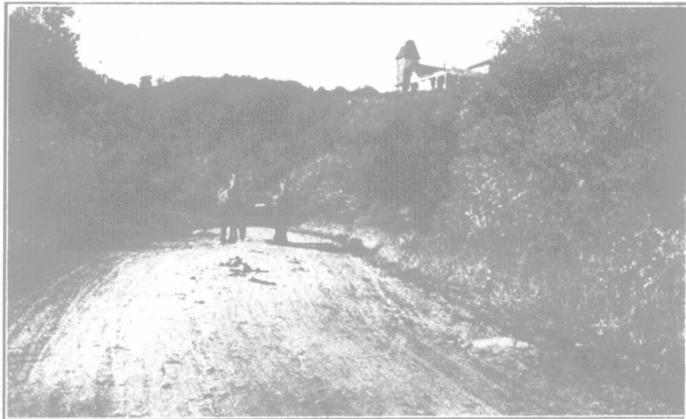
The farmer is helping forward the summer's work when he uses the seasons of greater leisure to get his tools and buildings in order; sharpening dull edges, cleaning, painting, etc. And he can also help himself forward by cultivating his mind. "The Farmer's Advocate" is not the only thing he should read. It is important that every farmer should, first of all, be a man; and a man is bound to cultivate all his complex being. The spirit must not be starved, any more than the mind or body. In fact, it is the most important part of a man. It is possible to have the barns filled to overflowing with fruits and goods, and yet to be in the sight of God, "a fool."—S. Luke. xii. 16-20. "So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."

By prayer we keep open our communication with the Source of all Power. Just think of the enormous forces which are working everywhere. We say that "gravitation" holds this earth and the other great heavenly bodies in place. What tremendous power it exerts to keep us from flying off into measureless space! And gravitation is only one of the many "natural" forces which reveal the hem of God's garment of glorious power. All power is in Him. He is LIFE, and He wants to pour His Life into us and through us every moment. A professor in an American University once hung a huge magnet to a bar of iron, and suspended a weight of four thousand pounds from it. The magnet

and the weight were held to the bar above by the mighty power of a current of electricity. If the electric current were to be checked for one instant, the whole weight would fall. So should Christ's Life flow ceaselessly through us.

"Without Me ye can do nothing," says our Lord. "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me," is the triumphant answering cry of one who calls himself "the least" of the apostles.

Prayer is fellowship with God. It does not always mean asking Him for something. You may sometimes hear a man say: "I don't go to church very often. I can get just as much good by reading my Bible at home." What a mistaken opinion of church-going that remark shows! It is like a son saying: "I don't often go to see my father, I don't care to talk to him, because he does not give me presents every time I meet him." Because we love our Father, we press close to his side at every opportunity. We look up in His Face to praise Him for His Holiness and thank Him for His love. We drink in more and more of His Spirit by continual association with Him. We place ourselves and hold ourselves always in touch with Him, so that He may be able to reach out, through us, to enrich the hearts and lives of our brothers and sisters.



THE GORGE DRIVE NEAR BIRTLE, MAN.

The Father is always "at home" to His children. When a time of leisure comes, let us go through the open door and spend it with Him. Why should we wait until danger or difficulty drive us there for necessary help?

"My Father's house has many rooms,  
And each is fair;  
And some are reached through gathered glooms,  
By silent stair;  
But He keeps house, and makes it home,  
Whichever way the children come."

If we live much with God—especially in times of everyday sunshine—we cannot fail to grow steadily in the beauty of holiness. Saints are not made in a day, nor a year, any more than trees are. "You can hurry men, but you cannot hurry God." His way of getting fruit is to sow the seed and wait patiently until the life hidden within it bursts out in root and blade and ear, maturing slowly until the "full corn in the ear" is ready for His garner.

I take it for granted that all who read this "Quiet Hour" are not only longing for personal growth in holiness, but are also eager to help others nearer to God. If we make no progress ourselves, and find that our attempts to provide food for Christ's sheep fail, is it not always because we have been depending on our own supplies? If we don't seize opportunities for prayer, what wonder if our hands and hearts are empty and our words cold and lifeless. No reading can take the place of face-to-face communion with our Master, if we want to carry His messages. The first thing in our preparation must be to ask Him for the

message, and also for wisdom and power to deliver it effectively. Then, study and meditation are valuable, but prayer must be the underlying force which can fill dead words with life. The most beautiful and convincing words may fall fruitlessly on the ground, while God can do mighty things by the life and words of one who keeps always in living communication with Him. Bunyan's conversion was due—under God—to the talk of some poor woman which he overheard. Another woman once held up a crust and said to a bishop: "I have all this and Christ," and that word, which showed that she possessed and valued His rich presence has done more good than many eloquent sermons.

One who once accidentally saw his mother on her knees, and heard her mention his name in prayer, testified afterwards that his glimpse into that "secret closet of prayer," and the knowledge that he was daily on his mother's heart when she went in to speak with God, strengthened him a thousand times in duty, danger and struggle.

"See the sights from pole to pole,  
And glance and nod and bustle by,  
And never once possess our soul  
Before we die."

Those who have never time to meet their God here, will have to take the needful time when the angel-messenger arrives. Let us try to know our Father so well that the message may be a glad summons home.

Let us make our Elder Brother our confidential Friend. It is easy to tell Him the hopes and fears, the joys and

## AN APPEAL TO THE CHRISTMAS STAR

Shine forth, shine forth, oh constant Star;  
Across the sky thy torches flare,  
For on the road three wisemen are,  
And in their hands good gifts they bear

How dark the night! How long the way  
Through weariness they travel far,  
They have of truth a nearer ray.  
Shine forth, shine forth, oh constant Star;  
Oh, lead them on to heights above,  
Increase the faith, renew the hope  
Of these three men who, drawn by love,  
Have passed the ancient city's slope

Shine forth, shine forth, oh constant Star;  
Across the sky thy torches flare,  
For on the road three wise men are,  
And in their hands good gifts they bear.

—Alice Cary.

## THE GUESTS AT THE INN

The Princess came to Bethlehem's Inn;  
The Keeper he bowed low;  
He sent his servants here and yon,  
His maids ran to and fro.

They spread soft carpets for her feet,  
Her bed with linen fine;  
They heaped her board with savory meats,  
They brought rich fruits and wine.

The Merchant came to Bethlehem's Inn,  
Across the desert far,  
From Ispahan and Samarcand,  
And hoary Kandahar.

Rich Orient freight his camels bore;  
The gates flew open wide,  
As in he swept with stately mien,  
His long, slow train beside.

The Pilgrim came to Bethlehem's Inn;  
Wayworn and old was he,  
With beard unshorn and garments torn  
A piteous sight to see!

He found a corner dim and lone;  
He ate his scanty fare;  
Then laid his scrip and sandals by,  
And said his evening prayer.

The Beggar came to Bethlehem's Inn;  
They turned him not away;  
Though men and maidens scoffed at him,  
They bade the varlet stay.

"The dogs have room; then why not he?"  
One to another said:  
"Even dogs have earth to lie upon,  
And plenteous broken bread!"

Maid Mary fared to Bethlehem's Inn;  
Dark was the night and cold,  
And eerily the icy blast  
Swept down across the wold.

She drew her dark brown mantle close,  
Her wimple round her head,  
"Oh, hasten on, my lord," she cried,  
"For I am sore bestead!"

Maid Mary came to Bethlehem's Inn;  
There was no room for her;  
They brought her neither meat nor wine,  
Nor fragrant oil, nor myrrh.

But where the horned oxen fed  
Amid the sheaves of corn,  
One splendid star flamed out afar  
When our Lord Christ was born.  
—JULIA C. R. DORR.

## MARTIN LUTHER'S CAROL

Away in a manger,  
No crib for his bed,  
The little Lord Jesus  
Laid down his sweet head.  
The stars in the sky,  
Looking down where he lay,  
The little Lord Jesus,  
Asleep in the hay

The cattle are lowing,  
The Baby now wakes,  
But little Lord Jesus  
No crying He makes.  
I love thee, Lord Jesus,  
Look down from the sky  
And stay by my crib,  
Watching my lullaby.

—From lines written for his own child.

## INGLE NOOK

### "THE FAIREST MAIDEN OF PLYMOUTH"

Dear Dame Durdan:—May I come in for a chat? This is my first visit to the cheery nook, so won't you let me sit in a corner—by the stove—please? In our home there are readers for every part of the ADVOCATE, so we have to take turns. The Ingle Nook letters are so helpful in many ways. A great many of them are a perfect inspiration, and I think the mothers who write them

must be very lovely and noble women. We must all admire the brave women who are toiling day after day in the obscure places, and realize that they indeed rank among "earth's mightiest ones."

Already the Christmas spirit is in the air. I have noticed my dear small brothers whispering and nodding in a very sage-like manner over the catalogues, wondering and planning as to how they can invest their pocket money so as to remember each one of the family.

I really came to see if I could help a little, but you are all so nice and sociable and I so soon got thawed out behind that stove, that I am afraid I need to be called to order. But now that everyone is feeling "Christmassy" these few hints might be a little help.

**Fancy Apron.**—This apron is made of two Japanette handkerchiefs, men's size. They are about 18" square and have a colored border with a pretty inside border. From the end of one handkerchief cut a piece the entire length and 3" wide. This forms the band with the border on the right side of the apron. The remainder of that kerchief forms the body of the apron and is gathered at the raw edge and the band sewn on.

Now, take the other handkerchief and cut two pieces its entire length 5" inches deep off each side. From one end of each of these outside pieces cut a piece 4½" deep to form the pockets, and the remainder of the long pieces forms the frill. The piece left from the center when cut in two and hemmed will make the strings. Fasten the two pieces for the frill together at the raw edges and gather. Now, open the colored band at the bottom of the body of the apron and sew in the frill. Cut down the pocket pieces to the required size. Fasten together and sew plainly on the upper right-hand side of the apron.

**Safety Pin Holder.**—This requires about 1 yard of pretty Dresden ribbon 1½" wide; 4 brass fancy work rings ¼" in diameter; 1 dozen safety pins of assorted sizes. Crochet over the brass rings with white silkine using single chain stitch. Cut the ribbon into three lengths of 5½", 7½", 8½", respectively. Fasten one end of each piece of ribbon into a ring, keeping the 4th ring for the top to hang it by. Put the three pieces of ribbon together, shortest on top and longest at bottom and fasten the three loose ends into the 4th ring. Where the stitches show cover with a bow made from the remainder of the ribbon. Put four safety pins in each of the hanging rings.

**Talcum Powder Holder.**—This makes an especially dainty and attractive gift. The materials required are a shaker tin of talcum powder, ½ yard Dresden ribbon 5½" wide, 1 yard narrow baby ribbon in a shade to match, and ½ yard baby ribbon twice as wide as the other. Fray out the ends of the Dresden ribbon about ¼" deep. Fold the ribbon double and run up each side with a tiny neat stitch to within 1½" from the top or open end. Be sure to have the same margin on either side and to leave plenty of room for the talcum box. As you finish sewing up the sides draw your thread, shirring the ribbon until the box can be seen peeping out. Just above where you ended stitching up the sides you must sew the wider baby ribbon cut in half and sewn on either side. This is used to run the narrow ribbon through to hang it up. Cutting the wider baby ribbon and sewing separately on each side leaves little openings in each end which makes it easy to run the narrow ribbon through and tie on each side with fancy bows. Slip in your powder tin and it is complete.

And now, Dame Durden, I fear I have encroached on your valuable time and space, so with many wishes for a bright and happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year to one and all the Ingle Nookers, I shall say good-bye.

PRISCILLA.

(Aren't little boys the dear funny things? There are many fine qualities in the person who can win the confidence and friendship of a ten-year-old boy. It takes a keen sense of humor and a keener sense of justice, sincerity of the clearest and a tact as diplomatic as ever is necessary at the court of St. James. In fact it takes all the qualities necessary to a life's success to win an abiding place in the small boy's heart.)

Aren't they the wonderful financiers at Christmas time? My youngest brother—he's a six-footer now—used to hoard his money for weeks before the great day. Having accumulated about two dollars he'd go shopping and come home laden with parcels which were hidden in his room. Something for every member of a big family—and strange to relate he always had some money left. The rest of us tried in vain to find the secret—but he's lost it himself now.

Many thanks for your help and your good wishes. The same to you. Are you Priscilla, the Paritan Maiden? Methinks I see a "John Alden" with my mental eye.—D.D.)

#### THE QUIET ROOM ON THE FARM

As there seems to be a movement towards refinement on the farm, let me suggest that one of the best and most attractive of refining influences is a room that is for every-day use, where comfort is studied, and where quiet is commanded. I do not speak of the ordinary so-called best room, which is silent and cool as a vault, only much less attractive to the artistic eye because of the hideous array of cheap ornaments. I mean a room that is for everyone's use and comfort, and where the whole family may practice law and order and a consideration for each other while enjoying themselves. The main difference between well-bred and ill-bred people is very often observed in the golden silence among the cultivat-

everything outside was in perfect order; but almost any shelter was considered good enough for the owners and a small, muddy kitchen was all the accommodation considered necessary, beside the bedrooms and a mouldy, chilly room where wax ornaments and plush albums reigned supreme. The room that is to be used for every day need not be expensively furnished if it is only comfortable. The floor may be covered with Paroid roofing, and a cheap strip of tapestry carpet laid down in the center; deer or sheepskin rugs are often easily obtained, or even cow and calf skins look nice and take off the wear from the carpet. They also make comfortable seats for chairs, if not nailed on too flat. Cushions may be made from the feathers collected from the farm poultry, and lounges and chairs stuffed with spare wool. A few strong shelves should be nailed up for books. They can be edged with plain felt. A stove and a lamp should be provided, and a table with writing materials. No one should be allowed to go into the room with muddy boots or with clothes covered with straw and hayseeds. Whether smoking is to be allowed, must be a question for each family to consider individually, but if it is not, half of the family will probably prefer to spend its rest hours elsewhere.

Ganges, B. C.

OCTAVIA ALLEN.

Humanity's grateful joy oer'blooms;  
The naked sight of bleeding thorn;  
Which love on His brows for man  
hath worn.

O! let us still through love unite  
To celebrate the holy rite;  
That all the thorns of life may show  
Naught but sweet flowers above the  
snow.

—Old Christmas Ballade.

#### CHRISTMAS IN COUNTRY PLACES

Christmas in the country places—  
There you see the rosy faces;  
There the joy—the world entrancing,  
Joy that sets the world a-dancin'!  
Fine and free the life-blood races—  
Christmas in the country places.

Waited long to see it comin';  
Glad enough to hear it hummin';  
Knows the place where we're  
a-stayin';

Fine to spend a holiday in!  
There is where amazin' grace is,  
Christmas in the country places.

City has a good time, too,  
Yet the country call to you;  
There it is you want to roam,  
In the frosty fields of "Home,"  
Hearty handshakes, friendly faces—

Pile the ample oak logs higher!  
Room for one more at the fire!  
Some old tales of Long Ago—  
Tell 'em—for we love 'em so!  
All Life's trouble joy effaces—  
Christmas in the country places!

—Atlanta Constitution.



THE SNOWY PEAKS OF THE ROCKIES.

#### THE GLASTONBURY THORN

(There is an old legend that Joseph of Arimathea came to Glastonbury and planted a thorn, which grew and flourished and blossomed every Christmas Day.)

There grew within a favored vale,  
As old tradition tells the tale,  
A famous, flowering Eastern thorn,  
Which blossomed every Christmas morn.

No lowly hearth, no lordly hall,  
New dressed for the yearly festival,  
But gathered it, as the gift of May,  
To honor the auspicious day.

And brightly, 'mid the Christmas  
green  
It shines, in the firelight's ruddy  
sheen.  
Mixed with hard berries that gleam  
and glow,  
From holly and from mistletoe.

That tree is like the Tree of Life,  
Which buds when the season of joy  
is rife,  
And to flowers when the bright dawn  
wakes above,  
The day that Faith gave birth to  
Love.

And, as time the eternal morn re-  
sumes,

#### THE WANDERER

Upon a mountain high, far from the  
sea,  
I found a shell,  
And to my listening ear this lonely  
thing

Ever a song of ocean seemed to  
sing—  
Ever a tale of ocean seemed to tell.  
How came this shell upon the mount-  
ain height?

Ah, who can say!  
Whether there dropped by some too  
careless hand,  
Whether there cast when oceans  
swept the land,  
Ere the Eternal had ordained the  
day?

Strange, was it not? far from its  
native deep,  
One song it sang:  
Sang of the awful mysteries of the  
tide,  
Sang of the storied sea, profound  
and wide—

Ever with echoes of old ocean rang-  
height  
And as the shell upon the mountair  
Sang of the sea,  
So do I ever, leagues and leagues  
away,  
So do I ever, wandering where I  
may,  
Sing, O my home! sing O my  
home, of thee!

eful joy oer'blooms;  
of bleeding thorn;  
His brows for man  
ough love unite  
holy rite;  
ns of life may show  
t flowers above the  
Christmas Ballade.  
COUNTRY PLACES  
country places—  
rosy faces;  
ie world entrancin'  
e world a-dancin'  
life-blood races—  
country places.  
e it comin';  
ar it hummin';  
ace where we're

oliday in!  
nazin' grace is,  
country places.  
ime, too,  
all to you;  
ant to roam,  
s of "Home,"  
s, friend.y faces—  
k logs higher!  
re at the fire!  
Long Ago—  
love 'em so!  
joy effaces—  
country places!  
lanta Constitution.



SIXTEEN THE AGE LIMIT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to the Western Wigwam before, but I was going to write quite a while ago. I like the new name better than the old one, and the picture at the top makes it nicer than before. There are not so many writing to the club as there used to be; some of them must have quit. How old must they be before they have to quit? I always read the Western Wigwam letters as soon as I get THE ADVOCATE. How many of the members read the stories in THE ADVOCATE? I didn't read any of the one that is in now but I am going to read the next one.

I go to school almost every day. I am in the fourth book. I like going to school. I am sending a stamp and would like Cousin Dorothy to send me a button, if there are any left. I would like to correspond with some of the members of the club. I will close with a riddle: A house full, a yard full, yet you can't catch a bowl full.

LILAC.

PROMISES A LONGER LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write to your club and get a button. I think the letters are very nice, and I would like to be a member of it. If I receive a button this time I will write a longer letter next time.

Sask. (a) URSULA TONE.

AN OLD MEMBER'S VISIT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Well, how are all the Wigs coming along this kind of weather? This morning when I got up there was snow on the ground and there is still more tonight. It begins to look like winter was coming. I was very sorry to hear that another one of our Wigs was dead. It really did seem like a message from her.

My father and two of my brothers bought a gasoline threshing outfit this fall, and it works fine. They just finished threshing day before yesterday. We have not got school yet, but it will commence as soon as we can get a teacher. We had quite a nice garden this summer. We raised nearly two hundred cabbage heads and lots of other vegetables. I went over to my brother's and helped my sister-in-law when they were threshing this fall.

Well as my letter is getting rather long, I think I had better stop as I think I see the waste paper basket ready.

Sask. (a) PRAIRIE ROSE No. 1.

(Many thanks for the kind invitation. Perhaps I shall be able to accept it some fine day.—C. D.)

A MILE TO SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I read the letters in the Western Wigwam. I have a mile to go to school and I am in the fourth grade. My studies are arithmetic, spelling, reading, drawing, history, and geography. I am ten years old. We have ten horses and two cows.

Sask. (b) KATHARINE SOUTTER.

HAS A SECRETARY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am only a little boy so my brother will write for me. I always like to look at the pictures in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I cannot read or I would read the letters of the Western Wigwam. We are milking 63 cows. I have a little kitten. I feed him every day. I hope this letter is good enough to print.

Alta. GEORGE BROWN.

A STRAY KITTEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was at Sunday School to-day. Our teacher is a lady, but our day teacher is a male teacher. I like him fine. I am in the second book and third grade. We have a cow and I have to go after her every night. A little kitten came to our door and we took it in and fed it. It is easy to catch, and my little brother plays with it.

BERT HODGE

DRIVES TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for a long while and likes it very much. I like to read the letters in it.

We have ten turkeys but they are young yet.

ENGLISH LASSIE (11)

A CRACK SHOT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your corner. My father has been taking the paper for a long time and we like it fine.

My father has six horses. One is a nice little pony called Topsy. I often go riding on its back, to get the cattle, especially on summer evenings. We also have twenty-six cattle, four calves, twenty-three sheep and six pigs. One of them has red color and is quite funny.

Last Autumn my father gave me a rifle and I shot sixteen rabbits. One of them was a prairie rabbit, weighing eight pounds. At the first of September I shot one wild duck. And this summer I shot six crows and the same number of blackbirds. I also shot a big number of gophers.

I must, before I close, tell you about my Christmas present I got last winter. It was a nice little camera, No. 2a. Kodak, which I like very much. I think it is very nice for boys to have cameras even more fun than playing.

BALDUR THOR

THE BEST WEEK

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your charming club. I received my button and think it is very pretty. I am going to try

stamped envelope for a button. I am afraid of the W. P. B., but I hope you will send me a button, anyhow.

With love to Cousin Dorothy and all the members.

MILK MAID.

A GOOD LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is a long time since I wrote you but I always read the letters in the Western Wigwam and I enjoy them very much. If I wrote every time I thought of it you would have a good many letters from me, but intentions are not acting, are they?

There isn't much I can tell you about now for the leaves are all off the trees and there are no flowers to brighten a place up, but I will try to describe Hazel Bluff to you. A short time ago we got the post office there so that will of itself tell you that it is very small. It consists of a fine big Methodist Church, a general store, an implement shed, a blacksmith shop and a house.

How many of the members like riding horseback? I am sure I, for one, do, for there is nothing I like better than a good fast ride on a good pony. We have no small pony now, but we have one large enough to ride and work too. When we got him first Papa had an awful time with him for if the load was a little heavier than he liked he would back up and then make a bound forward. Sometimes he would rear right up but he is fine just for riding.

Would you mind sending me a button, for I would like very much to have one, and to have something to show that I am a member?

OLIVE ALLEN.

A NEW MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam as my father has taken the Advocate for only a few months. I go to school every day. I am seven years old. I like to read the letters in the Western Wigwam. I have four sisters and two brothers.

I would like to have a button, so I will send a stamp.

MYRTLE BROWN.

VERY SHORT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your interesting paper and I would like to join the Western Wigwam. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for only a short time. I am sending a stamped and addressed envelope for a button.

EDITH EMILY BALL (10)

HELP WANTED FOR THE PONY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Here I come again to have a scratch with the cousins I am not going to school. I have a lovely little pony, but it is lame. I think it is lame under the hoof some place, for it had a piece of glass in its hoof, and it got better once, but got lame again. Could anybody tell me what is the matter?

HELEN

SCHOOL SOON.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my uncle has taken the ADVOCATE for a little while I thought I would write. We have a section of land and six horses, two cows and a calf. I am ten years old and I am in the fifth grade. There isn't any school out here yet, but will be soon. I am sending a Two cent stamp for a button.

IDA O'NEIL.

THREE GO TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am not much of a letter writer, and this is my first letter in the Western Wigwam.

I have only one brothtr and one sister and we all three go to school. I am ten years old and I am only in the third book. My birthday is the 8th. of December. We do not take this paper, but some of our friends take it and I get a chance to read the letters. We all would like the paper very much, but we are going to move from here to Saskatchewan 28th. of April in 1910.

MABLE OPGARDEN

(You will need the ADVOCATE just as much in Saskatchewan as in Alberta, unless you are going to live in town.—C.D.)



THE BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS TREE.

I go to school every day and I like school too. I drive to school with my teacher. Her name is Miss C— and I like her very much.

I am in grade three at school, and in the second reader.

We have three cats and one dog. We live in the country and are five miles from a small station. We are ten miles from Rapid City, a pretty big town.

GRACE GILL.

A NEW WIGWAMER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the club, and I hope to see it in print. We have just started to take the Farmer's Advocate and I like reading the letters. Could some of the members please tell me how to preserve or pickle citron, as we are English and have never done any? I have four sisters and two brothers. We have one big pig and ten little ones. We have thirty five hens and we get only ten eggs a day so that is very poor.

trapping this winter. I was interested more with the letters this week than any other week. I think I will close for this time with a riddle.

What is it that has eyes and can't see? Ans. A potato.

NO NAME.

A MERRY MILKMAID.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I read all the letters in the Western Wigwam and would like to belong to it and have a button.

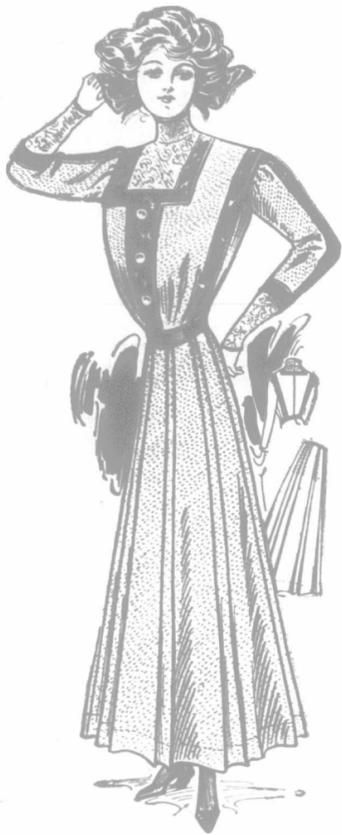
Our school hasn't started yet. I will be glad when it does, for I like to go to school. I am ten years old and in the third standard. I like to read, and have read quite a few books. I like "When Daddies' Ship Comes In," "Lady Jane," and "Black Beauty." I didn't read "Black Beauty" all myself. Mama and I took turns reading it aloud.

Can any of the members ten years old milk? I can. I have helped all summer. I can milk two cows while my older sister milks three. I am sending a

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THE GOLDEN DOG

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6447 Misses' Waist.  
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The above fashions will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write

only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient. Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

CHAPTER XLIII—Cont'd.

"Angelique is as fair a prize as any of them," thought La Force, as he saluted her with Parisian politeness, and with a request to be her escort in her ride through the city.

"My horse is at hand, and I shall esteem it such an honor," said La Force, smiling, "and such a profit too," added he; "my credit is low in a certain quarter, you know where!" and he laughingly pointed towards the Convent. "I desire to make her jealous, for she has made me madly so, and no one can aid in an enterprise of that kind better than yourself, Mademoiselle des Meloises!"

"Or more willingly, Sieur La Force!" replied she, laughing. "But you overrate my powers, I fear."

"Oh, by no means," replied La Force; "there is not a lady in Quebec but feels in her heart that Angelique des Meloises can steal away her lover when and where she will. She has only to look at him across the street, and presto, change! he is gone from her as if by magic. But will you really help me, Mademoiselle?"

"Most willingly, Sieur La Force,—for your profit if not for your honor! I am just in the humor for tormenting somebody this morning; so get your horse and let us be off!"

Before La Force had mounted his horse, a number of gaily-dressed young ladies came in sight, in full sail down the Rue St. Ann, like a fleet of rakish little yachts, bearing down upon Angelique and her companion.

"Shall we wait for them, La Force?" asked she. "They are from the Convent!"

"Yes, and she is there too! The news will be all over the city in an hour that I am riding with you!" exclaimed La Force in a tone of intense satisfaction.

Five girls just verging on womanhood, perfect in manner and appearance—as the Ursulines knew well how to train the young olive-plants of the Colony,—walked on demurely enough, looking apparently straight forward, but casting side glances from under their veils which raked the Sieur La Force and Angelique with a searching fire that nothing could withstand, La Force said; but which Angelique remarked was simply "impudence, such as could only be found in Convent girls!"

They came nearer. Angelique might have supposed they were going to pass by them had she not known too well their sly ways. The foremost of the five, Louise Roy, whose glorious hair was the boast of the city, suddenly threw back her veil, and disclosing a charming face, dimpled with smiles and with a thousand mischiefs lurking in her bright gray eyes, sprang towards Angelique, while her companions—all Louises of the famous class of that name—also threw up their veils, and stood saluting Angelique and La Force with infinite merriment.

Louise Roy, quizzing La Force through a coquettish eye-glass which she wore on a ribbon round her pretty neck, as if she had never seen him before, motioned to him in a queenly way as she raised her dainty foot, giving him a severe look, or what tried to be such but was in truth an absurd failure.

He instantly comprehended her command, for such it was, and held out his hand, upon which she stepped lightly, and sprang up to Angelique, embracing and kissing her with such cordiality that, if it were not real, the acting was perfect. At the same time Louise Roy made her understand that she was not the only one who could avail herself of the gallant attentions of the Sieur La Force.

In truth Louise Roy was somewhat piqued at the Sieur La Force, and to punish him made herself as heavy as her slight figure would admit of. She stood perched up as long as she could and actually enjoyed the tremor which she felt plainly enough in his hand as he continued to support her, and was quite disposed to test how long he could or would hold her up, while she conversed

in whispers with Angelique. "Angelique!" said she. "They say in the Convent that you are to marry the Intendant. Your old mistress, Mere St. Louis, is crazy with delight. She says she always predicted you would make a great match."

"Or none at all, as Mere St. Helene used to say of me; but they know everything in the Convent, do they not?" Angelique pinched the arm of Louise, as much as to say, "Of course it is true." "But who told you that, Louise?" asked she.

"Oh, every bird that flies! But tell me one thing more. They say the Intendant is a Bluebeard, who has had wives without number,—nobody knows how many or what became of them, so of course he kills them. Is that true?" Angelique shrank a little, and little as it was the movement was noticed by Louise. "If nobody knows what became of them, how should I know, Louise?" replied she. "He does not look like a Bluebeard, does he?"

"So says Mere St. Joseph, who came from the Convent at Bordeaux, you know, for she never tires telling us. She declares that the Chevalier Bigot was never married at all, and she ought to know that surely, as well as she knows her beads, for coming from the same city as the Intendant,—and knowing his family as she does—"

"Well, Louise," interrupted Angelique impatiently, "but do you not see the Sieur La Force is getting tired of holding you up so long with his hand? For heaven's sake, get down!"

"I want to punish him for going with you, and not waiting for me," was the cool whisper of Louise. "But you will ask me Angelique, to the wedding, will you not? If you do not," continued she, "I shall die!" and delaying her descent as long as possible, she commenced a new topic concerning the hat worn by Angelique.

"Mischief that you are, get down! The Sieur La Force is my cavalier for the day, and you shall not impose on his gallantry that way! He is ready to drop," whispered Angelique.

"One word more, Angelique." Louise was delighted to feel the hand of La Force tremble more and more under her foot.

"No, not a word! Get down!" "Kiss me then, and good-by, cross thing that you are! Do not keep him all day, or all the class besides myself will be jealous," replied Louise, not offering to get down.

Angelique had no mind to allow her cavalier to be made a horse-block of for anybody but herself. She jerked the bridle, and making her horse suddenly pirouette, compelled Louise to jump down. The mischievous little fairy turned her bright laughing eyes full upon La Force and thanked him for his great courtesy, and with a significant gesture—as much as to say he was at liberty now to escort Angelique, having done penance for the same—rejoined her expectant companions, who had laughed heartily at her manoeuvre.

"She paints!" was Louise's emphatic whisper to her companions, loud enough to be heard by La Force, for whom the remark was partly intended. "She paints! and I saw in her eyes that she has not slept all night! She is in love! and I do believe it is true she is to marry the Intendant!"

This was delicious news to the class of Louises, who laughed out like a chime of silver bells as they mischievously bade La Force and Angelique bon voyage, and passed down the Place d'Armes in search of fresh adventures to fill their budgets of fun—budgets which, on their return to the Convent, they would open under the very noses of the good nuns (who were not so blind as they seemed, however), and regale all their companions with a spicy treat, in response to the universal question ever put to all who had been out in the city, "What is the news?"

La Force, compliant as wax to every caprice of Angelique, was secretly fuming at the trick played upon him by the

Mischief of the Convent—as he called Louise Roy—for which he resolved to be revenged, even if he had to marry her. He and Angelique rode down the busy streets, receiving salutations on every hand. In the great square of the market-place Angelique pulled up in front of the Cathedral.

Why she stopped there would have puzzled herself to explain. It was not to worship, not to repent of her heinous sin: she neither repented nor desired to repent. But it seemed pleasant to play at repentance and put on imaginary sackcloth.

Angelique's brief contact with the fresh, sunny nature of Louise Roy had sensibly raised her spirits. It lifted the cloud from her brow, and made her feel more like her former self. The story, told half in jest by Louise, that she was to marry the Intendant, flattered her vanity and raised her hopes to the utmost. She liked the city to talk of her in connection with the Intendant.

The image of Beaumanoir grew fainter and fainter as she knelt down upon the floor, not to ask pardon for her sin, but to pray for immunity for herself and the speedy realization of the great object of her ambition and her crime!

The pealing of the organ, rising and falling in waves of harmony, the chanting of choristers, and the voice of the celebrant during the service in honor of St. Michael and all the angels, touched her sensuous nature, but failed to touch her conscience.

A crowd of worshippers were kneeling upon the floor of the Cathedral, unobstructed in those days by seats and pews, except on one side, where rose the stately banes of the Governor and the Intendant, on either side of which stood a sentry with ported arms, and overhead upon the wall blazed the royal escutcheons of France.

Angelique, whose eyes roved incessantly about the church, turned them often towards the gorgeous banc of the Intendant, and the thought intruded itself to the exclusion of her prayers, "When shall I sit there, with all these proud ladies forgetting their devotions through envy of my good fortune?"

The Governor and his friend Peter Kalm occupied the royal banc. Lutheran as he was, Peter Kalm was too philosophical and perhaps too faithful a follower of Christ to consider religion as a matter of mere opinion or of form rather than of humble dependence upon God, the Father of all, with faith in Christ and the conscientious striving to love God and his neighbor.

A short distance from Angelique, two ladies in long black robes, and evidently of rank, were kneeling with downcast faces, and hands clasped over their bosoms, in a devout attitude of prayer and supplication.

Angelique's keen eye, which nothing escaped, needed not a second glance to recognize the unmistakable grace of Amelie de Repentigny and the nobility of the Lady de Tilly.

**MAPLEINE HOT CAKES**

Two cups sour milk, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one egg, pinch of salt, flour enough to make a thin batter and half teaspoonful Mapleine. Mix the Mapleine with the milk before making batter. Have griddle smoking hot.

Mapleine is the new flavoring, better than maple. It is sold by grocers everywhere, 50c. per bottle. If not, send 50c. in stamps to the Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash., for a two-ounce bottle and recipe book.

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**Our Great Festival of Bargains**

From the very fact that we have made greater preparations than ever before, our January and February sale this year is going to be the greatest sale event since our advent in Winnipeg, four and a half years ago. As an indication of the special farm goods values shown in this catalogue we print herewith one of our harness specials.

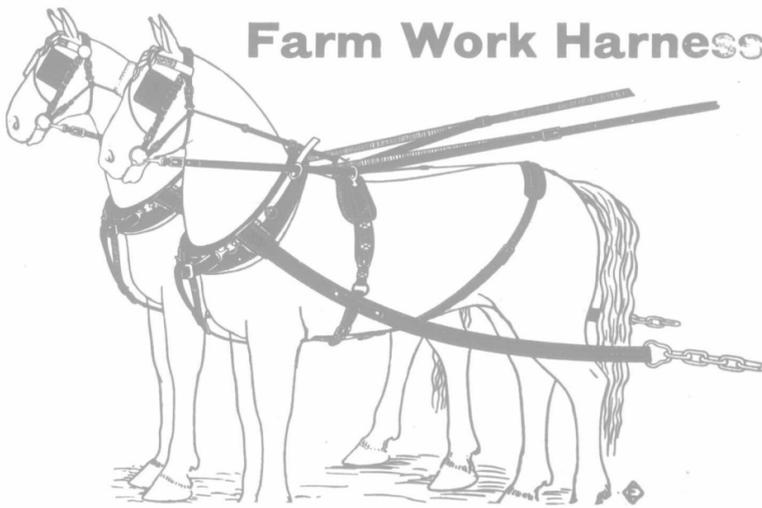
Our preparation commenced so long ago that in the case of whitewear we bought the cotton before the advance in prices. The result is that though under ordinary circumstances cotton garments would have to be sold at a considerably increased price over last year, we are able to offer materially better values than ever before.

Our January and February sale catalogue which has just been issued contains five pages of interesting whitewear matter.

The catalogue contains many interesting announcements of unusual offers in other lines, such as women's suits, skirts, and waists; men's clothing and furnishings, furniture, graniteware, stationery, carpets and curtains.

**If you have not received a copy of this very interesting special catalogue, write for it today and if it is already in your hands, order without delay and have all the advantages of first choice.**

We have made very liberal provision for this great sale but there are likely to be phenomenal runs on some lines and when they become exhausted we will be compelled to cancel orders as we cannot get any more goods of the same quality that we can sell at anything like the same price.



**Farm Work Harness**

37A1. This is an exceptional value in a team work harness, suitable for farm or road work. It is made from selected oak-tanned leather in full standard size, and complete in every detail. Material and workmanship fully guaranteed.

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- Bridle**— $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cheeks, blind or open, round checks, stiff or jointed bits.
- Lines**—1-inch, full length, complete with snaps and spreaders.
- Hames**—A good strong steel-bound, concord bolt.
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- Breast Straps and Martingales**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch selected stock, complete with snaps and breast strap slides.
- Back Bands**—Folded, with  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch layer, nicely shaped housing, with blue felt lining. Strong hook and terrets,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch back-strap with crupper buckled on. Yankee breeching, with 2-inch seat, lined with felt, and 1-inch side-straps to snap in ring in martingale.

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

She started at sight of these relatives of Le Gardeur's, but did not wonder at their presence, for she already knew that they had returned to the city immediately after the abduction of Le Gardeur by the Chevalier de Pean.

Startled, frightened, and despairing with aching hearts but unimpaired love, Amelie and the Lady de Tilly had followed Le Gardeur and reoccupied their stately house in the city, resolved to leave no means untried, no friends unsolicited, no prayers unuttered to rescue him from the gulf of perdition into which he had again so madly plunged.

Within an hour after her return, Amelie, accompanied by Pierre Philibert, had gone to the Palace to seek an interview with her brother. They were rudely denied. "He was playing a game of piquet for the championship of the Palace with the Chevalier de Pean, and could not come if St. Peter, let alone Pierre Philibert, stood at the gate knocking!"

This reply had passed through the impure lips of the Sieur de Lantagnac before it reached Amelie and Pierre. They did not believe it came from their brother. They left the Palace with heavy hearts, after long and vainly seeking an interview, Philibert resolving to appeal to the Intendant himself and call him to account at the sword's point, if need be, for the evident plot in the Palace to detain Le Gardeur from his friends.

Amelie dreading some such resolution on the part of Pierre, went back next day alone to the Palace to try once more to see Le Gardeur.

She was agitated and in tears at the fate of her brother. She was anxious over the evident danger which Pierre seemed to court, for his sake and—she would not hide the truth from herself—

for her own sake too; and yet she would not forbid him. She felt her own noble blood stirred within her to the point that she wished herself a man to be able to walk sword in hand into the Palace and confront the herd of revelers who she believed had plotted the ruin of her brother.

She was proud of Pierre, while she trembled at the resolution which she read in his countenance of demanding as a soldier, and not as a suppliant, the restoration of Le Gardeur to his family. Amelie's second visit to the Palace had been as fruitless as her first. She was denied admittance, with the profoundest regrets on the part of De Pean, who met her at the door and strove to exculpate himself from the accusation of having persuaded Le Gardeur to depart from Tilly, and of keeping him in the Palace against the prayers of his friends.

De Pean remembered his presumption as well as his rejection by Amelie at Tilly, and while his tongue ran smooth as oil in polite regrets that Le Gardeur had resolved not to see his sister to-day, her evident distress filled him with joy, which he rolled under his tongue as the most delicate morsel of revenge he had ever tasted.

Bowing with well-affected politeness De Pean attended her to her carriage, and having seen her depart in tears, returned laughing into the Palace, remarking, as he mimicked the weeping countenance of Amelie, that "the Honnetes Gens had learned it was a serious matter to come to the burial of the virtues of a young gentleman like Le Gardeur de Repentigny."

On her return home Amelie threw herself on the neck of her aunt, repeating in broken accents, "My poor Le Gardeur! my brother! He refuses to see me, aunt! He is lost and ruined in

that den of all iniquity and falsehood!" "Be composed, Amelie," replied the Lady de Tilly; "I know it is hard to bear, but perhaps Le Gardeur did not send that message to you. The men about him are capable of deceiving you to an extent you have no conception of,—you who know so little of the world's baseness."

"O aunt, it is true! He sent me this dreadful thing; I took it, for it bears the handwriting of my brother." She held in her hand a card, one of a pack. It was the death-card of superstitious lookers in to futurity. Had he selected it because it bore that reputation or was it by chance?

On the back of it he had written, or scrawled in a trembling hand, yet plainly, the words: "Return home, Amelie. I will not see you. I have lost the game of life and won the card you see. Return home, dear sister, and forget your unworthy and ruined brother, Le Gardeur."

Lady de Tilly took the card, and read and re-read it, trying to find a meaning it did not contain, and trying not to find the sad meaning it did contain.

She comforted Amelie as best she could, while needing strength herself to bear the bitter cross laid upon them both, in the sudden blighting of that noble life of which they had been so proud.

She took Amelie in her arms, mingling her own tears with hers, and bidding her not despair. "A sister's love," said she, "never forgets, never wearies, never despairs." They had friends too powerful to be withstood, even by Bigot, and the Intendant would be compelled to loosen his hold upon Le Gardeur. She would rely upon the inherent nobleness of the nature of Le Gardeur himself to wash itself pure of all stain, could they

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only withdraw him from the seductions of the Palace. "We will win him from them by counter charms, Amelie, and it will be seen that virtue is stronger than vice to conquer at last the heart of Le Gardeur."

"Alas, aunt!" replied the poor girl, her eyes suffused with tears, "neither friend nor foe will avail to turn him from the way he has resolved to go. He is desperate, and rushes with open eyes upon his ruin. We know the reason of it all. There is but one who could have saved Le Gardeur if she would. She is utterly unworthy of my brother, but I feel now it were better Le Gardeur had married even her than that he should be utterly lost to himself and us all. I will see Angelique des Meloises myself. It was her summons brought him back to the city. She alone can withdraw him from the vile companionship of Bigot and his associates at the Palace."

Angelique had been duly informed of the return of Amelie to the city, and of her fruitless visits to the Palace to see her brother.

It was no pleasure, but a source of angry disappointment to Angelique that Le Gardeur in despair of making her his wife, refused to devote himself to her as her lover. He was running wild to destruction, instead of letting her win the husband she aspired to, and retain at the same time the gallant she loved and was not willing to forego.

She had seen him at the first sober moment after his return from Tilly, in obedience to her summons. She had permitted him to pour out again his passion at her feet. She had yielded to his kisses when he claimed her heart and hand, and had not refused to own the mutual flame that covered her cheek with a blush at her own falseness. But driven to the wall by his impetuosity, she had at last killed his reviving hopes by her repetition of the fatal words, "I love you, Le Gardeur, but I will not marry you!"

Angelique was seized with a sudden impulse to withdraw from the presence of Amelie in the Cathedral before being discovered by her. She was half afraid that her former school companion would speak to her on the subject of Le Gardeur. She could not brazen it out with Amelie, who knew her too well, and if she could, she would gladly avoid the angry flash of those dark, pure eyes.

The organ was pealing the last notes of the Doxology, and the voices of the choristers seemed to re-echo from the depths of eternity the words, "in saecula saeculorum," when Angelique rose up suddenly to leave the church.

Her irreverent haste caused those about her to turn their heads at the slight confusion she made, Amelie among the rest, who recognized at once the countenance of Angelique, somewhat flushed and irritated, as she strove vainly, with the help of La Force, to get out of the throng of kneeling people who covered the broad floor of the Cathedral.

Amelie deemed it a fortunate chance to meet Angelique so opportunely—just when her desire to do so was strongest. She caught her eye, and made her a quick sign to stay, and approaching her seized her hands in her old affectionate way.

"Wait a few moments, Angelique," said she, "until the people depart. I want to speak to you alone. I am so fortunate to find you here."

"I will see you outside, Amelie. The Sieur La Force is with me, and cannot stay." Angelique dreaded an interview with Amelie.

"No, I will speak to you here. It will be better here in God's temple than elsewhere. The Sieur La Force will wait for you if you ask him; or shall I ask him?" A faint smile accompanied these words of Amelie, which she partly addressed to La Force.

La Force, to Angelique's chagrin, understanding that Amelie desired him to wait for Angelique outside, at once offered to do so.

"Or perhaps," continued Amelie, offering her hand, "the Sieur La Force, whom I am glad to see, will have the politeness to accompany the Lady de Tilly, while I speak to Mademoiselle des Meloises?"

La Force was all compliance. "He was quite at the service of the ladies," he said politely, "and would esteem it an

honor to accompany the noble Lady de Tilly."

The Lady de Tilly at once saw through the design of her niece. She acceded to the arrangement, and left the Cathedral in company with the Sieur La Force, whom she knew as the son of an old and valued friend.

He accompanied her home, while Amelie, holding fast to the arm of Angelique until the church was empty of all but a few scattered devotees and penitents, led her into a side chapel, separated from the body of the church by a screen of carved work of oak, wherein stood a small altar and a reliquary with a picture of St. Paul.

The seclusion of this place commended itself to the feelings of Amelie. She made Angelique kneel down by her side before the altar. After breathing a short, silent prayer for help and guidance, she seized her companion by both hands and besought her "in God's name to tell her what she had done to Le Gardeur, who was ruining himself, both soul and body."

Angelique, hardy as she was, could ill bear the searching gaze of those pure eyes. She quailed under them for a moment, afraid that the question might have some reference to Beaumanoir, but reassured by the words of Amelie, that her interview had relation to Le Gardeur only, she replied: "I have done nothing to make Le Gardeur ruin himself, soul or body, Amelie. Nor do I believe he is doing so. Our old convent notions are too narrow to take out with us into the world. You judge Le Gardeur too rigidly, Amelie."

"Would that were my fault, Angelique!" replied she earnestly, "but my heart tells me he is lost unless those who led him astray remit him again into the path of virtue whence they seduced him."

Amelie winced, for she took the allusion to herself, although in the mind of Amelie it referred more to the Intendant. "Le Gardeur is no weakling to be led astray," replied she. "He is a strong man, to lead others, not to be led, as I know better than even his sister."

Amelie looked up inquiringly, but Angelique did not pursue the thought nor explain the meaning of her words.

"Le Gardeur," continued Angelique, "is not worse, nay, with all his faults, is far better than most young gallants, who have the laudable ambition to make a figure in the world, such as women admire. One cannot hope to find saints, and we women to be such sinners. Saints would be dull companions. I prefer mere men, Amelie!"

"For shame, Angelique! to say such things before the sacred shrine," exclaimed Amelie, indignantly stopping her. "What wonder that men are wicked, when women tempt them to be so! Le Gardeur was like none of the gallants you compare him with! He loved virtue and hated vice, and above all things he despised the companionship of such men as now detain him at the Palace. You first took him from me, Angelique! I ask you now to give him back to me. Give me back my brother, Angelique des Meloises!" Amelie grasped her by the arm in the earnestness of her appeal.

"I took him from you?" exclaimed Angelique hotly. "It is untrue! Forgive my saying so, Amelie! I took him no more than did Heloise de Lotbiniere or Cecile Tourangeau! Will you hear the truth? He fell in love with me, and I had not the heart to repulse him,—nay, I could not, for I will confess to you, Amelie, as I often avowed to you in the Convent, I loved Le Gardeur the best of all my admirers! And by this blessed shrine," continued she, laying her hand upon it, "I do still! If he be, as some say he is, going too fast for his own good or yours or mine, I regret it with my whole heart; I regret it as you do! Can I say more?"

(To be continued next week.)

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS GET DEMANDS

(Continued from page 1772.)

away from the common people. In order to avoid further degradation of Canadian governments something must be done to grant the rightful demands of the majority. Our present system of government was all

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Much has been said of the modesty and reticence of the Wright brothers of aeroplane fame. That they are able to give a clever reason for their reserve is indicated by this story:

"You see," said the financial agent of the two Dayton sky-fliers, "the Wrights are what you might call too shy and too modest."

Mr. Flint paused long enough to chuckle. "Wilbur said to me, 'Mr. Flint, the best talker and the worst flier among birds is the parrot.'"

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS**

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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 UP A  
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 SEED  
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**PIPE'S**

**FREE CATALOG**

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 ONT.

right, but the details of that system had gone wrong. Too much power was turned to the hands of the legislators. To give a man power is to give him wealth. For this reason the surplus power should be in the hands of the people, where it properly belongs.

After referring to various States of the American union in which direct legislation was in force, and to Switzerland, where it had been the governing system for 50 years, he read from speeches of prominent men showing absolute satisfaction. Direct legislation was the open door to pure government. One hundred people might be found who could be bribed with \$1,000 each, but 100,000 men could not be bribed with \$1.00 each.

In other lands strong efforts for a number of years had been required. So, too, in Canada. The common people must stand side by side and fight for their rights.

W. H. Trueman, of Winnipeg, considered direct legislation an advance step. An unrest among people regarding the political condition was evident in many lands. A demand for greater equality of wealth and opportunity was natural. In Canada it took too long a time for the people to become sufficiently convinced of a government's wrongdoing to turn it out. All should stand clear of either party. Party support blotted out a definite public opinion. The only criticism to party was that given by arrowed enemies—it was not an independent cri-

Dakota than in Manitoba. Higher grades were given, and, at times, the price was 26 cents above prices in Canadian towns. The proposition was favored.

That this convention pool the railway fares of the delegates to the annual convention and equalize the same was moved. Some had spent almost \$15, and a whole week's time, which should not fall on any delegate. All delegates voted in favor of pooling.

Resolved that this convention demand construction of Hudson's Bay Railway immediately, the work to be done by the Dominion Government and the line to remain under government control, is a popular motion that passed unanimously.

The action of the Grand Trunk Pacific in not having its new line enter Brandon was discussed, and a resolution passed asking the Dominion Government to compel the company to fulfil its agreement in that particular.

After a lively discussion, in which several instances of animals being killed on railway tracks were related, the following resolution, presented by Franklin Association, was carried unanimously:

Whereas, the railway companies are guilty of gross negligence in not providing proper cattle guards at the various points where their roads cross the public highways, or to effectively fence the right-of-way or make suitable crossings; and whereas, they (the railway companies) show no disposition to properly compen-



READY FOR A BIG AFTERNOON'S WORK.

ticism. Men should learn to vote not on party lines, but on what a government had done, and what it assured the people it would do in future.

The resolution was passed unanimously by standing vote.

**RESOLUTIONS DEALT WITH**

Many important resolutions were taken up by the convention. W. H. Buell, of Rosser, proposed a motion whereby the constitution be amended so that the membership of branch associations be continuous unless cancelled by the association or by notice from the member. This it was pointed out would avoid the reorganization from year to year. T. A. Crerar thought it wise to appoint a committee to revise the constitution as changed conditions and a rapid development demands. Mr. Buell's motion carried. Then an unanimous vote instructed the president to name a committee to revise the constitution, as suggested by Mr. Crerar. The committee comprises: Geo. Carefoot, of Virden; D. D. McArthur, of Lauder, and G. Campbell, of Lyleton.

Secretary McKenzie proposed that the Minister of Trade and Commerce be requested to appoint a permanent survey board of three members, appointed by the lieutenant-governors-in-council of each of three Western prairie provinces. To these men appeals could be made at any time as to improper grading or other unsatisfactory conditions. A delegate from near the boundary pointed out that prices were greatly higher in North

sate the owners of stock that get on their track where there are no cattle guards or defective guards and are thus killed or injured; therefore be it resolved, that this branch urge the provincial executive to make a test case of one of the many that have come to their notice, and if the present law dealing with the matter does not properly protect the public interest, that they take the necessary steps toward securing the necessary amendment of the Railway Act, and that the executive of this association select a test case.

Virden and Elkhorn delegates presented a resolution as follows:

Resolved, that the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association approve and adopt the resolution the Dominion Grange passed at their annual meeting held in Toronto, asking the Dominion Government to submit to the people for their sanction or otherwise, the proposal to build and maintain a Canadian navy. In speaking to the resolution J. W. Scallion said the government was getting too far away from the people. Others maintained the association should leave the question alone. The motion carried unanimously amid cheers.

Another resolution asked for a change in the Inspection Act, whereby provision shall be made for duplicate sampling or checking of cars. Other resolutions asked for amendment to Railway Act, so that farmers would be protected from loss due to erection of snow fences; one urging that pressure be brought to bear



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**50 We Handle One Class Only and That the Best 50**

OUR NEXT IMPORTATION

**50 GLYDESDALES, FILLIES, MARES AND STALLIONS**

will arrive at VIRDEN, MAN., about DECEMBER 28TH. Our last importation has been sold within one week, which shows that our stock is of a superior class. We are content with small profits and that accounts for quick sales. We thoroughly understand that the Western farmer wants the best and buys accordingly. We intend now to bring out the best lot that ever crossed the ocean and would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see our stock. Address all correspondence to, **W. J. McCALLUM & BRO., VIRDEN, MANITOBA, or BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

**FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER**

**FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.**



I am a woman. I know woman's sufferings. I know woman's cure. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—yes, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or White discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sicknes, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

**MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H 54 WINDSOR, ONT.**

on the Dominion Government to have the protective element removed from the tariff schedule; one to embody a life membership scheme in the constitution; one that farmers be given 15 months instead of six months to enter action against seed firms selling grass and clover seeds containing noxious weed seeds; and one from the Brant Argyle branch asking for the co-operation of the association to aid dairy farmers of the eastern part of the province by requesting the appointment of an official whose time would be devoted to seeing that farmers secure full and proper returns for all milk, cream and like produce consigned to consumers or dealers in the city.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS:**

President McCuaig and Vice-President Henders were re-elected by acclamation. Directors were selected as follows: District 1, Peter Wright,

of Myrtle; district 2, R. M. Wilson, of Marringhurst; district 3, F. W. Kerr, of Souris; district 4, G. H. Malcolm, of Birtle; district 5, J. S. Wood, of Oakville; district 6, R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains.

After a lively discussion on the relative merits of Brandon and Portage la Prairie as a place of meeting, the vote stood 261 to 208 in favor of Brandon.

The J. C. Ranch, of Gleichen, Alta., is still doing business in the Clydesdale world. Business is reported from there as heretofore unequalled. Mr. Clark, sr., is at present in Scotland selecting another importation. To supply the demand until this shipment arrives, a carload of young stallions, secured from Graham Bros., Claremont, Ontario, has just arrived. They are reported as being an exceptional fine lot.



# HORSES

## Shires and Percherons

In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself. Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. Some of the best stallions and mares that were imported to Canada are in the importation which arrived November 20, 1909. Address all correspondence to—

**W. W. HUNTER**  
OLDS, ALBERTA

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

**FOR SALE**—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Scrip and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write, G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Alkens Bldg. Winnipeg, Man.

**CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRES** of Bellevue quality for sale. Order immediately if you wish to purchase. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS SUNSHINY**, mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruitgrowing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns, for authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A 34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

**WE CAN SELL** your property. Send description. Northwest Business Agency, Minneapolis.

**NATIVE SPRUCE AND PINE TREES** for spring delivery. For the month of December and January I will book orders for trees 12 to 14 inches high at two dollars per dozen. Three dollars for 25, prepaid. State Express Office. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for prices on larger sizes and lots, also native fruit and flowering shrubs and vines. Extra to the first order received of every ten I will send one dozen of above size trees, Free. Prepaid. E. C. Brotton, Kew, Alta.

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

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

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

**WANTED**—Clean seed Barley. State prices for 350 bushels at home station, and also what kind. Sam Bailey, Corinne, Sask. 13-6

**WANTED**—A few sound, heavy horses or good dairy cows as first payment on quarter-section open prairie, near Saskatchewan town. Box N., FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**FIRST CLASS** farm help furnished. Mrs. Mac Neil, Red River Valley Employment, 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE**—The purest Red Fyfe wheat in the province. Box R, FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**HERBERT ALBERT WHEATLAND** of St. Margarets, England. Please write Kitty, Crawford Cottage, Richmond Surrey, England.

**NATIVE SPRUCE AND PINE TREES** for spring delivery. For the months of December and January I will book orders for trees 12 to 14 inches high at two dollars per dozen. Three dollars for 25, prepaid. State Express Office. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for prices on larger sizes and lots, also native fruit and flowering shrubs and vines. Extra to the first order received of every ten I will send one dozen of above size trees, Free. Prepaid. E. C. Brotton, Kew, Alta.

**PRESTON SEED WHEAT**—Grown three successive years on breaking. Guaranteed absolutely free from noxious weeds. Price and sample on application. Paul Homer, Neepawa, Man.

**ONE DOZEN** of our hardy, improved Bush Cherries sent prepaid for \$2.00. Fine Canning Fruit Catalog, free. Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**R. P. EDWARDS**—South Salt Springs, B. C. Now is your time to buy Cockerels for next spring. Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Speckled Hamburgs, also a few early pullets.

**BARRED ROCKS**—Deloraine Winnings, Killarney Exhibition. Cock, first, second and third; Hen, first; Cockerel, first; Pullet, second; Cockerels for sale, \$3.00 up. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 13-6

**BROWN LEGHORNS**—For sale, at reduced rates, several high-scoring S. C. Brown Leghorn cocks and cockerels, also pullets. The best in the West. H. A. Samis, Olds, Alta. 13-6

## 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.

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

**WALTER JAMES & SONS**, Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. For yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

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

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

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

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

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

**JAS. BURNETT**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

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

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

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

## WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKET

<b>CREAMERY BUTTER</b> —		
Manitoba fancy fresh		
made bricks	\$0 35	
Eastern, in boxes	29	
Manitoba, in boxes	27½	
<b>DAIRY BUTTER</b> —		
Dairy, tubs, according to grade	15 to	18
<b>CHEESE</b> —		
Manitoba	12½	
Eastern	13½	
<b>EGGS</b> —		
Manitoba, fresh gathered and candled	32	
Guaranteed, new laid, per doz.	40	
Ontario storage, per doz. (cases included)	29	
<b>POULTRY (live weight)</b> —		
(F. O. B., Winnipeg)		
Turkeys, per lb.	14	to 15
Spring chickens, per lb.	11	to 12
Boiling fowl, per lb.	8	
Young ducks, per lb.	8	to 9
Geese, per lb.	9	
<b>EASTERN POULTRY</b> —		
Turkeys, per lb.	21	
Spring chicken, per lb.	19	
Boiling fowl, per lb.	15	
Ducks, per lb.	18	to 19
Geese, per lb.	16	
<b>CURED MEATS</b> —		
Hams	17	to 17½
Bacon	19	to 22
<b>DRESSED CARCASSES</b> —		
Steers and heifers (abattoir killed)	6½	to 7
Hindquarters	8½	
Forequarters	5½	
Dressed mutton	11½	
Dressed lamb	14	
Dressed hogs	12	
Dressed veal	8	
<b>LARD</b> —		
In tierces	17½	
In 50-lb. tubs	8 80	
In 20-lb. pails	3 60	
<b>HIDES</b> —		
(Delivered at Winnipeg)		
Country cured hides, f.o.b., Winnipeg	10	to 10½
Frozen hides	9½	to 10
No. 1 tallow	5½	
No. 2 tallow	4½	
Sheepskins	30	to 75
Senaca roots	40	to 45
<b>COARSE GRAINS AND FEED</b> —		
(Millfeed, net, per ton—)		
Bran	17 00	
Shorts	19 00	
<b>Chopped Feeds</b> —		
Barley, per ton, in sacks	22 00	
Oats	25 00	
Barley and oats	24 00	
Hay, track, Winnipeg	8 00	to 10 00
Timothy	11 00	to 12 00
<b>VEGETABLES AND FRUITS</b> —		
Potatoes, per bushel	50	to 60
Cal. Cauliflower, per crate	4 00	
Cabbage, per cwt.	1 50	
Native carrots, per 100 lbs.	1 50	
Native beets, per 100 lbs.	1 00	
Native turnips, per bushel	45	
Dry onions, per 100 lbs.	2 00	to 2 25
Hubbard squash, per lb.	2½	
Citrons, per lb.	2	
Vegetable marrow, per doz.	90	
American horse radish, per lb.	20	
Herbs, per dozen bunches	35	
Cal. cucumbers, per dozen	2 40	
Native lettuce, per dozen	40	
Native onions, per dozen	40	
Native radishes, per dozen	40	
Parsley and mint, per dozen	40	
Leeks, per doz.	50	
Salsify, per lb.	8	
Cal. celery, per crate	5 50	
Cal. celery, per doz.	75	to 1 00
Egg plant, per doz.	2 00	
<b>APPLES</b> , per barrel—		
No. 1 Spies	5 50	
No. 2 Spies	4 00	to 4 50
Kings	5 00	
Baldwins	4 25	to 5 00

Wagners	4 00
Russets	3 50 to 4 25
Greenings	3 50 to 4 00
Apples, per box	1 40 to 1 80
Cranberries, per barrel	9 00 to 11 00
Oranges, Cal. navels, box	3 75 to 4 25
Lemons, per box	6 50
<b>CHRISTMAS GREENS</b> —	
Holly, per lb.	20
Holly, per case	7 50
Mistletoe, per lb.	50
Evergreen wreathing, per yard	6

## Questions & Answers

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

### MARRYING AFTER DIVORCE—RIGHT TO BOY

1. Can a man get a divorce in Montana or Scotland, if his wife has deserted him, and if successful in obtaining a divorce, can he come back and live in Canada if he is married again, and his other wife still living in Canada?  
2. If a man's wife deserts him and has one boy, and takes him with her, which has a legal right to the boy? He is five years old.

Subscriber.  
Ans.—1. A Canadian cannot go to Montana and obtain a divorce, marry and return here with his wife without being liable to be prosecuted for bigamy.  
2. The father has the legal right the child.

### TROUBLE WITH THRESHERS

Made a bargain with threshers for threshing at a certain price per bushel, and they were to give four extra pounds to each bushel. After the threshing was done they made out a lien note on the grain for the full amount, not giving me the extra four pounds, but I would not sign it, and paid them according to bargain, viz.:

**WE WANT YOUR EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY, VEAL, DRESSED HOGS**

Highest market prices paid and prompt returns made. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**John Enright**  
330 St. Mary's Ave., Winnipeg  
Phone—Main 728.

## 20 Imported 20

CLYDE FILLIES by auction in

### Lacombe, Jan. 4th, 1910

The Big Heavy Drafty Kind, the offspring of some of the best Sires in Scotland. Credit will be given.

**S. W. PAISH** S. J. PROUSE  
of Lacombe, Prop.  
will act as Auctioneer. Ingersoll, Ont.

## The J. C. Ranch

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

**JOHN CLARK, JR.**  
Box 32, Gleichen, Alta.

### SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

### KOOTENAYS

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

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

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

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

**Make a Living From the Start**

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

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

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

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

full amount less the four pounds. After I had paid them, and got a receipt for same, they took a load of wheat out of my granary and hauled it off. Can I bring them up before a justice of the peace for what they have done?  
Sask. A. T.

Ans.—The threshers would be liable in a civil action for damages for taking more than the amount agreed upon. If you can clearly prove the bargain, and prove that they agreed to the arrangement which you state, you would be justified in laying a charge against them for stealing the load of wheat, although the threshers might set up a defence of color of right and it would be difficult for you to succeed. The proper procedure would be to sue them for the amount and for the loss sustained in connection with the taking of the load of wheat.

### Questions & Answers

#### VETERINARY

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

#### LAMINITIS OR FOUNDER

Have a foundered horse and would like to know if there is any preparation that I can put on his feet in the place of poultices as recommended in a recent article in "The Farmer's Advocate." Have put bran poultices on, but he chewed them all to pieces. Tied him up high, and he kicked them to pieces, so I wish to know if there is any preparation to paint on the hoof to relieve him. It is not convenient at this time of year, and in my stable to stand him in a single stall with earth floor. O. R. S. Man.

Ans.—We do not know of any preparation that may be applied to the hoofs that would take the place of poultices in the treatment of laminitis (founder). Poultices may be kept on if a proper pair of leather boots are used. These may be purchased from your harness maker.

#### ROARING—DEBILITY—BLISTERING

1. What is the best treatment for a case of chronic roaring, and also an incipient case, both of which are after effects of distemper? The chronic case is becoming troublesome, and if not checked the horse will be useless in a short time.

2. A valuable young mare has been under treatment of a veterinary for digestion, but has not improved any. Think she is infested with worms, either intestinal or pin worms, and have given her 2 drams of santonine in moist bran for four mornings in succession, but could not find any worms passed. She is supposed to be in foal so I do not like to give her purgatives. She was bred last, on September 30th. Is there any safe way for an amateur to ascertain for a certainty if she is in foal or not. She was purchased last spring from Ontario, and was in the pink of condition, but soon started to fail. While working she would sweat excessively, and on hot days she would be wringing wet while her mates would hardly be damp. She also sweats in the stable, and while fall plowing when I went to the stable after supper I would find her flanks and hindquarters wet. She is high spirited, and keen, and seems to have too much staying powers for a case of swamp fever.

3. In blistering an enlarged pastern, the directions given me were to blister once a day for three days, and then let two weeks elapse before repeating. After the three applications should I wash off the blister and apply any salve? The latter I see you

## ANNOUNCEMENT

TO the FARMERS and RANCHERS of the West



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

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

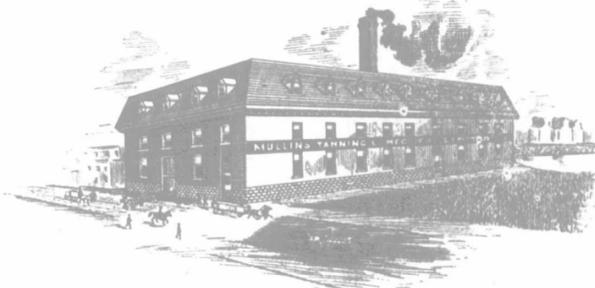
**DAVIDSON & CO.**

Cor. 11th and Princess

Brandon, Man.

## SHIP YOUR HIDES

To the largest and best equipped tannery in Western Canada and GET HIGHEST MARKET PRICES



We are manufacturers of all kinds of leather and makers of high-class Galloway Coats and Robes. Our Raw Hide Halters are guaranteed unbreakable and hand-made. All dealers keep them. Custom tanning a specialty. Further particulars on application.

**Mullin's Tanning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.**  
382 NAIRN AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Are Your Horses in Good Condition?

IF NOT

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

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

Full particulars from

**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Manitoba**

USERS are our best advertisements.

WHY

Because they have received satisfaction.

**"LONDON"** GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINES  
1 1/2 to 5 Horse-Power.

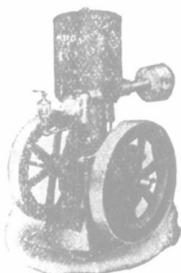
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS

**SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY Limited**

LONDON

CANADA



## XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

VIA THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY



### FARE AND ONE-THIRD

For the Round Trip between all Stations

TICKETS ON SALE:—  
Dec. 21st to 25th and Dec. 28th to Jan. 1st inclusive valid for return to Jan. 5th, 1910.

Canadian Northern Railway Agents will cheerfully furnish full information or write R. CREELMAN, Asst. General Passenger Agent C. N. Ry., Winnipeg

T. M. Daly, K. C. R. W. McClure  
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**Daly, Crichton & McClure**  
Barristers and Solicitors

Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Founded 1866

0 to 4 25  
0 to 4 00  
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### Answers

to farmers are without charge. Stalls must be built, only one side. Full name and accompany each reply but not when a reply is \$1.00 must be

### DIVORCE—BOY

divorce in his wife has successful in obtaining come back is married e still living

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Subscriber. cannot go to voice, marry is wife with-roseduced for

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### RESHERS

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y Kind, the e best Sires ill be given.

J. PROUSE Prop. agersoll, Ont.

### lanch

a class Clydes-ale. Male and f stallions just ith a show ring

2. chen, Alta.



Tell

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AM'S

boxes 25 cents.

SNAPS

EVER  
NCHES in the  
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Each block  
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A splendid buy  
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Estate Co.

DER STREETS.  
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Glacier Mining  
Canal.

CURSION  
RATES

TO  
CANADA

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Passengers  
Dec. 31st.

JTH, CHICAGO

CRUNK

ver Privileges,  
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UFF  
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Phone 7698  
Man.

Ans.—We advise you to attend to the ventilation of your stable, probably herein lies the cause of the cough, and the excessive lachrymal secretion (running water from the eyes). As a rule, at this season, stables, especially where cows are kept, are closed up tight, to keep the place warm. This is done at the expense of the health of the animals housed under such conditions. While it is necessary that stables should be warm and comfortable, this should be arranged with ventilation, light, and drainage in the construction of the building. Animals housed in badly constructed stables, lacking the essentials mentioned above, frequently suffer from diseases of the respiratory system, such as catarrh of the mucous membranes lining the air passages of the head and throat. These catarrhal conditions extend to the bronchial tubes and lungs, producing bronchitis, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. In your case the heifer has an irritable larynx, and the mucous membranes lining the eyes and lachrymal ducts (tear channels) are involved, the cause being the gases emanating from the manure, urine, etc., in the stable. These gases permeate the vitiated air in a poorly-ventilated stable, then, on account of the irritating nature of these gases, we have sickness and disease, especially those of the class above mentioned, not saying anything as to that dread disease, tuberculosis. We think that with proper ventilation and cleanliness and a linseed mash once a day your heifer will soon recover.

COLT HAS FUNGOUS GROWTH ON LEG

A colt rising two years old last spring got a scratch on the inside of the fore leg, a little above the knee. We cleaned it thoroughly and kept it clean. The wound healed up, and the colt was put into a neighbor's pasture for the summer. About six weeks later we found the wound had again broken out, and a tumor had formed. The colt was brought home and taken to the local veterinary, who cut out the tumor and cauterized the wound. After a short time the tumor began to grow, and colt was again taken to the veterinary. He pulled the tumor out, so he said, roots and all, but I had to take the colt back again to the veterinary. He burnt it and said it would be all right, but the colt is no better. We are now using bluestone ourselves; bluestone one day, following with grease, then washed next, and treatment repeated the next day. Kindly let me know how to treat. J. M.

Ans.—The growth is of a fungous nature, and even though removed with the knife, and the parts thoroughly cauterized, they are very liable to recur. But when the active cause has spent itself, as it seems to do in time the growth disappears. Bluestone or other irritants seem to stimulate their growth. Keep it clean with a two-per-cent. creolin solution and dust on twice daily a powder composed of equal parts of oxide of zinc, subnitrate of bismuth and calomel.

HORSE HAS GREASE LEG

Four-year-old Clydesdale stallion had scratches on both hind legs last year. One is completely cured, but the other is still affected. This leg has a patch of warty-looking lumps above the fetlock that continually discharge a disagreeable smelling fluid. There is very little swelling, if any, and horse is not lame, although he favors this leg a little when standing in stable. Advise me as to what the ailment is, and how to cure it. V. P.

Ans.—Your horse has a grease leg. This disease needs prompt and active treatment to bring about a cure. In the first place put him on a diet of bran mashes for two days, no hay or oats, then give a purgative ball as follows: Powdered barbadoes aloes, from 8 to 10 drams, according to size and weight of horse; calomel,

2 drams; powdered ginger, 2 drams; soft soap, sufficient to combine and make a ball. Roll up in soft paper and administer. Continue to feed mashes until purgation commences, then give half his usual allowance of hay and oats, increasing to full allowance as purging ceases. Now, give a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in his drinking water three times a day for two weeks, rest a week, then repeat for another two weeks and so on. As a local application, get your druggist to put up 1 ounce of sugar of lead (powdered), and 1 ounce of bluestone (powdered). Dissolve these ingredients in 2 quarts of boiling soft water, and use as a lotion two or three times a day.

COW SWELLING ON UDDER—OX H/S INDIGESTION

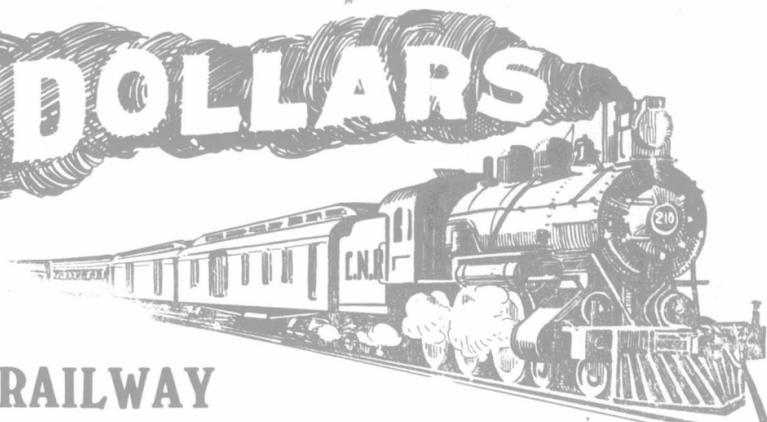
Cow has a lump about one foot in front of the udder. Lump is about the size of a turnip; not so round as a turnip, but more flatter. She is coming in in about one month.

2. Ox is passing wind about half of the time, and is not doing very well. Can there be anything done for him? W. B.

Ans.—1. Swelling, such as you describe, occurring in this region, is usually the result of an injury, such as a bruise. They generally end in the formation of matter (suppuration), but this process takes considerable time. This treatment is the application of hot packs suspended and kept in place by a wide bandage around the body, then when the enlargement becomes soft enough it should be lanced, and the cavity thoroughly washed out three times a day with an antiseptic solution: creolin, 1 part to 50 of clean water, does very well.

2. Give your ox a dose of purga-

40 DOLLARS



CANADIAN  
NORTHERN RAILWAY

DECEMBER EXCURSIONS  
TO  
EASTERN CANADA

Very Low Fares from All Stations to Ontario, [Quebec,  
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia

EUROPEAN EXCURSIONS on sale November 21st to  
December 31st

Choice of Routes. Stop-over Privileges.

YOUR TICKETS ARE FIRST-CLASS  
WHY NOT TRAVEL FIRST-CLASS?

Full information will be cheerfully furnished by any C.N.R. Agent,  
or write R. CREBELMAN,  
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent,  
Canadian Northern Ry.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

EPPS'S  
COCOA

is a treat to Children, a sus-  
tenant to the worker, a boon  
to the thrifty housewife.

BREAKFAST

SUPPER

CHILDREN  
THRIVE ON  
"EPPS'S."

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

Advertisement for Berlin Felt Footwear. Features a diamond-shaped logo with 'BERLIN' and 'FOOT MARK FELT'. Text includes 'TRADE MARK', 'More of them sold than all other Felt Footwear Combined.', 'SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.', and 'Don't accept substitutes but insist on having the genuine "Berlin" Felt Shoes and Slippers.' Manufacturer: The Berlin Felt Boot Co. Limited, Berlin, Ontario.

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate When Answering Advertisements

# H. B. K.

BRAND

## MITTS AND GLOVES

---

Would not be so popular if they were not right.

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

On sale at all first class stores.

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MAKERS

### The HUDSON BAY KNITTING Co.

MONTREAL

## WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

# HIDES AND RAW FURS

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

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

## The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co. LIMITED

P.O. BOX 1092      172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

tive medicine: Epsom salts, from 1 to 1½ pounds powdered ginger, 1 ounce; molasses, 1 pint. Dissolve all the ingredients in three pints of warm water. Give a tone dose as a drench. After the purgative ceases to operate, give him two tablespoonsful of the following powder mixed with his grain or mash twice a day: Soda bicarbonate, 8 ounces; powdered nuxvomica, 2 ounces. Mix.

### GOSSIP

**DO CHICKENS SUCK?**  
An interested reader at Langdon, Alberta, evidently an Irishman, sends the following, which, he says, appeals to the humorous side of his nature, and suggests that probably our readers would also be interested. The story runs:

"A simple-minded man in a large manufacturing town decided to keep fowls, so he bought a hen and ten chickens. He wrote to his brother, who knew more about chickens, to come to see them. In a week's time the brother came and saw the hen with two sickly-looking little chickens behind her. On seeing these he remarked: 'I thought you told me you had ten chickens?' 'So I had,' replied the simple one, 'but the others all died.' 'Whatever have you been feeding them?' asked the brother. 'Feeding them on!' exclaimed the poor man, looking surprised, 'I thought they sucked!'"

**PRICKLY PEARS AS STOCK FOOD**  
Interesting details regarding the spineless cactus and various forms of plant growth that provide succulence in arid countries are given in the October number of the Transvaal Agricultural Journal, Joseph Burtt-Davy, F.L.S., government astrologist and botanist, refers briefly to the propagation of spineless forms by Luther Burbank, of California and Professor Trabut, of Algiers, both of whom have produced some valuable types.

Speaking of the uses of prickly pears as fodder he says that in the Karroo country of South Africa, and in the arid and semi-arid regions of the southwestern United States, the stock farmer is periodically confronted with a condition of drought which often endangers the well-being, if not the actual existence, of his flocks and herds. His pastures are usually taxed to their utmost capacity during average years, and when a season of drought occurs he



COMMON PRICKLY PEAR OF SOUTH AFRICA.

suffers great loss from the reduced condition or even death of his animals. Under these conditions, he finds it necessary to reduce his number of head, selling them at a time when neither the condition of his animals nor of the market is most favorable to his interests. Under such conditions, which are of sufficiently frequent occurrence to necessitate definite action being taken, the production of some form of foodstuff to tide over such periods of drought is of great importance to the farmer. In the

## Heart Trouble Cured.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble.

The system becomes run down, the heart palpitates. You have weak and dizzy spells, a smothering feeling, cold clammy hands and feet, shortness of breath, sensation of pins and needles, rush of blood to the head, etc.

Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effectual medicine.

Mrs. Wm. Elliott, Angus, Ont., writes:—  
"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of doctor's medicines but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. I highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering from heart trouble."

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

## Goes Like Sixty

Sells like Sixty  
Sells for Sixty-five **\$65**

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

**GILSON GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE**

FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL SIZES  
Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
4 York St., Guelph, Ont., Canada

**WE BUY FURS AND HIDES**

10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs, Horse and Cattle Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, market report, shipping tags. \$10,000 CASH ON HAND.

BOOK Hunters' and Trappers' Guide  
Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. Leather bound, 450 pages. Price \$2.00. To Hide and Fur Shippers, \$1.25. Write today.

ANDERSON BROS., Dept. 58 Minneapolis, Minn.

"You say your husband throws things at you?" asked the lawyer to whom the injured wife appealed for help.  
"Frequently," replied the lady.  
"Plates?" queried the counsellor.  
"Oh, no; nothing like that," said the suffering woman.  
"Books, or pieces of bric-a-brac?" persisted the lawyer.  
"Not he; he's too economical for that" sniffed the lady.  
"You surely don't mean that he throws flatirons at you?" demanded the lawyer.  
"No, indeed," sobbed the client.  
"Then what?" said the lawyer, pressing her for an answer.  
"Oh, he's always throwing the pies his mother used to make in my face," said the lady.

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Mrs. Wm. Elliott,  
Angus, Ont., writes—

"It is with the great-  
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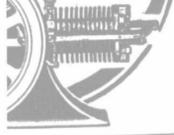
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and all farming pur-  
for feed cutting, thresh-  
all heavy farm work.

AND ENGINE  
OLINE

FOR CATALOG—ALL SIZES  
Gibson Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
4 York St., Guelph, Ont.,  
Canada



AND HIDES

money for you to ship Raw Furs,  
Hides to us then to sell at home  
& market report, shipping tags,  
Tanners' and Trappers' Guide  
up on the subject ever written.  
ing all Fur Animals. Leather  
50 pages. Price \$2.00. To Hide  
Shippers, \$1.25. Write today.  
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Advertisement for Dr. J. B. Rusk's Laxa-Liver Pills, featuring a circular logo with the text 'DR. RUSK'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS' and 'THE PRINCIPAL REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, HEADACHE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS'.

Advertisement for Dominion Ammunition, featuring an illustration of a lynx and the text: 'A Canada lynx, or lucifee, got into a lumber camp on the Ottawa River—and got out again because the cook's gun missed fire. The cook now uses Dominion Ammunition because the new Dominion System of testing proves every cartridge or shot shell perfect. A new box free for every mis-fire of present product. Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.'

Advertisement for Whealler & Carle Engineers, Braziers, Machinists, featuring the text: 'Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description. If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only CAST IRON BRAZING Plant in Western Canada, and make a specialty of this class of work. 163 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.'

Advertisement for The Arnott Institute, featuring the text: 'The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE Berlin, Ont., Can.'

"Gee, but it's hot!" cried Mr. Sizzer, mopping his brow. "Where is Tommy?" "Out flying his kite," said Mrs. Sizzer. "Well, for goodness sake, tell him to stop it!" roared Sizzer. "The idea of using up what little breeze there is on such nonsense."—Scottish American.

Advertisement for 'His Friend Said' with the text: 'If They Don't Help or Cure You I Will Stand The Price.'

Advertisement for Laxa-Liver Pills, featuring a testimonial from Mr. J. B. Rusk: 'I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and tried many different remedies but obtained little or no benefit. A friend advised me to give your Laxa-Liver Pills a trial, but I told him I had tried so many "cure alls" that I was tired paying out money for things giving me no benefit. He said, "If they don't help, or cure you, I will stand the price." So seeing his faith in the Pills, I bought two vials, and I was not deceived, for they were the best I ever used. They gave relief which has had a more lasting effect than any medicine I have ever used, and the beauty about them is, they are small and easy to take. I believe them to be the best medicine for Liver Trouble there is to be found.' Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be sent direct by mail on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.'

regions where such drought occur, the natural growth of herbage is not sufficiently plentiful or suitable in character for the preparation of hay in large quantities, if at all. Lucerne (alfalfa) can be, and often is, grown where water for irrigation is available in sufficient quantity, but the very climatic conditions which prohibit the production of much fodder also reduce the supply of water for irrigation, and the amount of irrigated crops which it is possible to produce is far below the requirements of the stock carried in the district. The extremes of drought are such that none of the recognized pasture grasses can be grown to furnish green winter food.

The prickly pear plant is almost the only form of vegetation which furnishes succulent green food for stock under such conditions. Unfortunately it is so well armed by a protective covering of long, sharp spines, that it is difficult for animals to get access to the juicy mass lying beneath the epidermis; in their attempts to do so, the mouths of cattle sometimes become so filled with the spines that they are unable to eat, and die of starvation. The smaller spinelets which occur in large numbers at the base of the larger spines break away easily, and cause intense irritation of the eyes, with inflammation and suppuration, sometimes resulting in total blindness both of stock and of human beings moving among the plants. Nevertheless, in times of great scarcity of other food, hungry stock will devour the prickly pear plants in spite of the spines and often with injurious results.

Dealing with the preparation of spiny forms for breeding the writer refers to singeing overbrush fires or with



SPINELESS CACTUS ORIGINATED AT ALGIERS

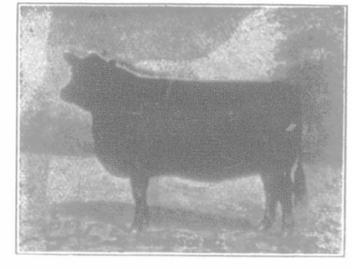
a torch, steaming or boiling, chopping and the removal of the edges of joints.

For most of these methods of treatment it becomes necessary to handle the prickly pear branches, which is a difficult process unless some implement is used for the purpose. Some feeders employ an axe for cutting down the bush but most of them use a fork. A comparatively light pressure of the fork against a large limb is sufficient either to break it off or to cause it to split at the crotch, when it can be laid directly on the wagon. The branches break off easily on cool, crisp mornings when there is some frost. A fork is also useful for turning over the branches when being singed, and then for throwing them out for the cattle to feed upon.

It is obvious that if a spineless form of prickly pear could be developed, the cost of handling would be materially reduced, and it is on this account that Professor Trabut, Luther Burbank, and others have been devoting their attention to the production of such forms. Unfortunately, none of the forms developed which we have seen or have been able to grow experimentally, have proved absolutely spineless. In every case a few spines have appeared, sometimes more, sometimes less. But we nevertheless think that these forms will be of use to stock raisers in the drier parts of the country.

VALUE FOR FEEDING PURPOSES There is a mistaken idea among stock

SOME OF Glencarnock Angus 1909 Winnings



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

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

Champion Senior Herd at all Above Shows

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN. ROBT. BROWN herdsman JAS. D. MCGREGOR Prop.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



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

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

BRAMPTON JERSEYS



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

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



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

Stockman's Notice

Every Farmer and Poultryman should test HERSEE'S RELIABLE STOCK AND POULTRY FOOD. Why! you say. Because it is made to do you good, make you money, put that horse that's out of condition in good condition, that cow to give more milk, to make calves grow quickly, your fowl to produce more eggs. Now don't be skeptical. You may have had a dose of something that was poor stuff, and you may have reasons; you may have bought a poor pound of tea once, but you have bought a good many pounds that were all right. Now if you want to have better stock, better calves, more eggs, why feed HERSEE'S RELIABLE STOCK AND POULTRY FOOD, which so many are using now. Stock Food sells for, in sacks, 50c.; 25 lb. pails \$2.50. Poultry Food, pkg. 25c. Sold by leading dealers or sent direct. Particulars free. Largest Manufacturers of Stock and Poultry Supplies in the province.

Put up by Plunkett & Savage SEEDSMEN CALGARY, ALTA.

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate When Answering Advertisements

**SHIRE STALLIONS & MARES FOR SALE**

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



**James M. Ewens**

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM  
Bethany, C. N. E.

BETHANY, MANITOBA  
Minnedosa, C. F. E.

**FOUR IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS**

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

**J. F. MITCHELL**

**Burlington, Ont**



**Glencorse  
Yorkshires**

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

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



**Melrose Stock Farm  
SHORTHORNS  
CLYDESDALES**

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

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

**SHORTHORNS**

**Great Private Sale**

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

**E. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,**  
Box 1233, Saskatoon, Phone 375  
C. F. E., C. N. E., G. T. P.

**Fistula  
and  
Poll  
Evil**

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

**McDonald's Yorkshires**

A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each. Any time till January 1st, 1910. Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.

**A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.**

**Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns**

I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock-bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Voucher, a champion bull in Scotland heads my herd. Write me for prices.

**C. F. LYALL**

**STROME, ALTA.**

**R. H. WINNY**

Breeders and Dealer of Imported or Homebred Pedigree and Grade Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Adjoining town of Nicola. One-half mile from Nicola Station. For sale—Pedigree Ram and Ewe Lambs. Young Berkshire Boar and Sows.

**Shorthorn Dairy Cows**

**\$50.00 to \$75.00**

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

**J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man**



**CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS**

The greatest thing for stock. Now is the time to get posted. Write today for free sample and circular.

**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**



**MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Sitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.**

**HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 S. Clark St., Chicago**

**HELP WANTED**

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

**DOG MEDICINE**—Most dogs have worms. And the worms kill the dogs. Get rid of the worms with **VERMICIDE CAPSULES**. Six capsules, 25c. Hundred capsules, \$3. Mailed with free booklet telling all about worms in dogs on receipt of price. **Dr. Cecil French, Washington, D. C.**

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

Begerton, 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 breed of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.



**J. G. POPE**

Regina Stock Farm  
Regina, Sask.

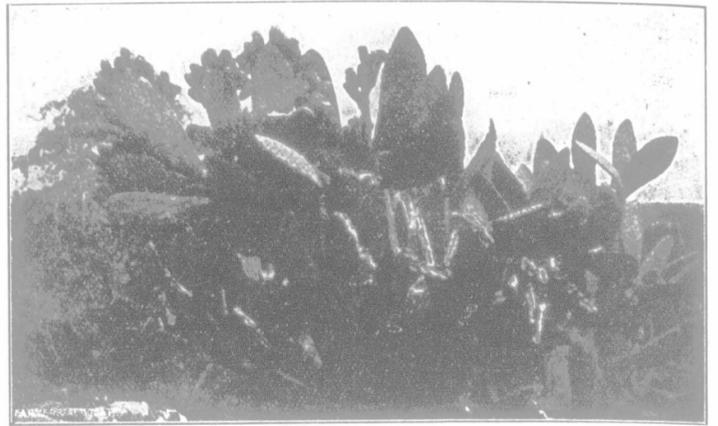
Breeder of

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

**D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D V**  
Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

Importer and Breeder of High-Class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the West can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence solicited.



PRICKLY PEAR USED AS STOCK FEED IN SOUTH AFRICA

farmers that the prickly pear is to prove a complete substitute for other food-stuffs for stock. This is by no means the case. Analyses made in the Laboratory of the Transvaal Department of Agriculture show that prickly pears contain nearly 94 per cent. of water, leaving only about 6 per cent. of solid material. Of this there is less than half of 1 per cent. protein and the soluble carbohydrates amount to less than 4 per cent. It is obvious, therefore, that the feeding value is extremely low.

In the southwestern United States the prickly pear is chiefly utilized during seasons of drought when grass is scarce on the veldt. The large water content of the succulent branches is useful at such times where drinking water is scarce; in western Texas it is stated that mature steers accustomed to the diet can live in a prickly pear pasture a long time without water, while working oxen fed on prickly pear drink water only two or three times a week in summer and once a week in winter. Though, as we have pointed out, it is not particularly nutritious, the prickly pear is capable at least of sustaining life; but if fed alone, without the addition of other foodstuffs, it causes laxity, and with working stock a tendency to bloat. If the stockman is in a position to add a more nutritious food material, such as mealies, ground velvet, beans, or cottonseed meal, an excellent ration can be provided and stock can be fattened for market on such a diet. As a matter of fact, many hundred head of cattle are marketed every year in the United States which have been fed entirely upon a ration of prickly pear and cotton seed; the ration usually consists of 5 to 7 lbs. of cotton seed and 50 to 60 lbs. of prickly pear per head per diem.

In southern India the stems of prickly pear plants have been successfully preserved in silos, but Dr. Griffiths observes that there is nothing to be gained, at any rate in the United States, by preserving the plant in this way; it appears to be

more economical to leave it growing on the veldt until wanted.

**DANGEROUS CHARACTER OF PRICKLY PEAR**

It should be borne in mind that in parts of Cape Colony and of Australia, the true prickly pear has become an absolute pest, rendering hundreds of acres of land quite useless from an economic point of view, the cost of clearing being greater than the intrinsic value of the land. Even for stock feed some of these places have become useless owing to the impenetrability of the prickly pear thickets. It is only, however, where owners or occupiers have neglected to take any precaution against the rapid spread of this plant that such a result has become possible.

Even with the so-called "spineless" forms the presence of minute spinelets is a cause of annoyance and injury. There is also a danger that the seeds from spineless plants which have become crossed with spiny ones, or which are themselves of hybrid origin, may develop a certain proportion of spiny forms, and care should be taken that if such occur they are not allowed to take possession of the field.

**GREAT SHIRE HORSE DEAD**

The celebrated Shire stallion, Locking Forrest King, the greatest breeding sire in the southern breed of draught horses, died recently. This famous horse was bred by the late Lord Wantage at his noted stud in Berkshire. For the past six years or thereby Locking Forrest King was the Baron's Pride of the Shires. At the London Spring Show his stock carried off the larger proportion of the prizes. They had a wonderful fidelity to type, and could quite easily be picked out in a class. Locking Forrest King was not himself a large horse. He was not greatly favored in his own day of showing, but first at Ardington the Locking stud, then in the stud of the



Handsome Hackney Mare, winner of third prize at the Royal Show in London and recently imported into Canada.



**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest Best Blister ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto

**LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with**

**ABSORBINE**

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

**Bone Spavin**

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists 46 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

A little boy, listening to the weird skirl of the bagpipes of a street performer, once said to his father: "Father, why does the piper keep on the move all the time he plays?" "I can't say," the father answered, "unless it is to prevent anyone getting the range with a brick."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*



**Nervous prostration** takes all the vigor and energy out of a person. It leaves you weak, helpless and without an interest in life.

**Nervous prostration** does not disappear of its own accord. You must fill the system with new nerve force, new energy, new vitality by the use of

**Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food**

In this great restorative treatment are combined the very elements of Nature which are known to form new rich blood and create new nerve force.

You can feel yourself getting well and strong when you use this medicine. You can prove it by noting your increase in weight.

But to get these results you must be sure that you get the genuine, bearing portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., the famous Receipt Book author.

50 cts. a box at all dealers or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Toronto.



late J. P. Cross of Catthope Towers, and latterly in the stud of Mr. Everard he made his mark, bringing much grist to the mill of the Leicester-shire tenant-farmers who had the good sense to use him.

**IRRIGATION SYSTEM FOR EDEN**

According to the New York Sun, Sir William Willcocks, lecturing recently before the Royal Geographical Society in London described in outline his plan for the reconstruction of the original garden of the world. Sir William was appointed by the new Turkish Government to engage engineers and survey the rivers and canals of the Tigris-Euphrates delta and devise projects for the rehabilitation of the country.

A project has already been submitted to the Government for turning away the excess waters of the Euphrates down the depressions of the ancient Pison, the first of the four rivers of Genesis. The work would cost \$1,750,000 and take three years.

The surveys and levels are now in hand for a project for the great central canal of the delta, which would irrigate 3,000,000 acres of the best land in Mesopotamia and carry water free from silt.

Such a railway would have its outlet on the Mediterranean coast near Tyre and Sidon. The total length of the railway from Damascus to Bagdad would be 550 miles which could, be constructed for \$11,000,000.

**RECORD MILK YIELD AND FOOD GIVEN**

Milk and butter yields of a Guernsey cow in Massachusetts show record performance. This cow freshened in Oct., 1908, and from Oct. 14 of that year to Oct. 14, 1909, she gave a total of 18,458.80 pounds of milk and 906.89 pounds of butter-fat.

	MILK	BUTTER-FAT	
	Lbs.	Per Cent.	Lbs.
Oct. 1908...	927.10	4.49	41.63
Nov. " "	1898.60	4.49	85.25
Dec. " "	1909.60	4.81	91.85
Jan. 1909...	1807.40	4.90	88.56
Feb. " "	1505.80	4.53	68.21
Mar. " "	1663.10	4.66	77.50
Apr. " "	1569.90	4.96	77.87
May " "	1531.30	5.13	78.56
June " "	1439.20	5.45	78.44
July " "	1371.10	4.97	68.14
Aug. " "	1270.10	5.54	70.36
Sept. " "	1105.10	5.14	56.80
Oct. " "	460.50	5.15	23.72
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>18458.80</b>	<b>4.91 Av</b>	<b>906.89</b>

While under test the food supplied was as follows:

Oct. — 27 lbs. bran, 18 lbs. pea meal, 18 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 27 lbs. ground oats, 27 lbs. gluten, 18 lbs. oil meal, 18 lbs. cotton seed meal, 18 lbs. alfalfa meal, 9 lbs. hominy, 144 lbs. beet pulp, 180 lbs. corn fodder, 360 lbs. roots, 360 lbs. ensilage, and 180 lbs. hay.

Nov. — 54 lbs. bran, 36 lbs. pea meal, 36 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 54 lbs. ground oats, 54 lbs. gluten, 36 lbs. oil meal, 36 lbs. cotton seed meal, 36 lbs. alfalfa meal, 18 lbs. hominy, 270 lbs. beet pulp, 600 lbs. roots, 450 lbs. ensilage, and 240 lbs. hay.

**Craigie Mains Clydesdales**



We have in our new barns situated in Lumsden, Sask., about 70 head of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to Canada in 1909 and is without a doubt the best selection we have yet handled; they are all the Scotch type and are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Baron Cedric, Everlasting, Sir Everard, Baron O'Buchlyvie, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Revelanta, Scottish Crest, Marcellus, Lobori.

**A. & G. MUTCH**  
LUMSDEN, SASKATCHEWAN

**JOHN GRAHAM**

THE OLDEST IMPORTER IN MANITOBA AND THE LARGEST IN CANADA

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

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

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

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

**CARBERRY, MANITOBA**

**Bow River Horse Ranch**

[Established 1880]

**Pure Bred Clydes, French Coach and Thoroughbreds**

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

**G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.**

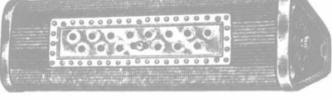
**HASSARD'S HORSES**

I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Fauntleroy, Revelanta, Baron of Buchlyvie, Sir Everest and Prince Thomas; these stallions range from 2 years to 6 years old and are horses with lots of size and extra quality. The fillies are two and three years old and are sired by such horses as Prince Alexander, Benadist, Prince Attractive, Prince Maryfield and others. These are good big fillies with a lot of quality — the kind to take to the show ring. In fact, it is said by those who have already seen them that they are the best bunch that has ever come to the province. I have 18 more fillies coming that will reach Deloraine by November the 15th; further particulars of them later. Come and see me or write. I am always ready for business with small profits.

F. J. HASSARD, V. S., DELORAINE, MAN.

**Be Warm on Winter Drives**

**Get a CLARK HEATER**



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

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

**Horsemen**

Now is the time to prepare a catalog of your stock. Write to us for prices giving size and number you require.

Dec. — 56.7 lbs. bran, 37.8 lbs. pea meal, 37.8 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 56.7 lbs. ground oats, 56.7 lbs. gluten, 37.8 lbs. oil meal, 37.8 lbs. cotton seed meal, 37.8 lbs. alfalfa meal, 18.9 lbs. hominy, 279 lbs. beet pulp, 620 lbs. roots, 620 lbs. ensilage, 310 lbs. hay.  
 Jan. — 60.45 lbs. bran, 40.30 lbs. pea meal, 40.30 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 60.45 lbs. ground oats, 60.45 lbs. gluten, 40.30 lbs. oil meal, 40.30 lbs. cotton seed meal, 40.30 lbs. alfalfa meal, 20.15 lbs. hominy, 248 lbs. beet pulp, 310 lbs. hay, 620 lbs. roots, 620 lbs. ensilage.  
 Feb. — 58.5 lbs. bran, 39 lbs. pea meal, 39 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 58.5 lbs. ground oats, 58.5 lbs. gluten, 39 lbs. oil meal, 39 lbs. cotton seed meal, 39 lbs. alfalfa meal, 19.5 lbs. hominy, 224 lbs. beet pulp, 840 lbs. roots, 560 lbs. ensilage, 280 lbs. hay.  
 Mar. — 58.5 lbs. bran, 39 lbs. pea meal, 39 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 58.5 lbs. ground oats, 58.5 lbs. gluten, 39 lbs. oil meal, 39 lbs. alfalfa meal, 19.5 lbs. hominy, 224 lbs. beet pulp, 840 lbs. roots, 560 lbs. ensilage, 280 lbs. hay.

Apr. — 58.5 lbs. bran, 39 lbs. pea meal, 39 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 58.5 lbs. ground oats, 58.5 lbs. gluten, 39 lbs. oil meal, 39 lbs. alfalfa meal, 19.5 lbs. hominy, 39 lbs. cotton seed meal, 224 lbs. beet pulp, 840 lbs. roots, 560 lbs. ensilage, 280 lbs. hay.  
 May — 51.6 lbs. bran, 34.4 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 34.4 lbs. pea meal, 51.6 lbs. ground oats, 51.6 lbs. gluten, 34.4 lbs. oil meal, 34.4 lbs. cotton seed meal, 17.2 lbs. hominy, 34.4 lbs. alfalfa meal, 620 lbs. roots, 248 lbs. beet pulp, 310 lbs. hay.  
 June — 63 lbs. bran, 42 lbs. pea meal, 42 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 42 lbs. cotton seed meal, 63 lbs. ground oats, 63 lbs. gluten, 42 lbs. oil meal, 42 lbs. alfalfa meal, 21 lbs. hominy, 180 lbs. green feed, 150 lbs. hay and pasture.  
 July — 69.8 lbs. bran, 46.5 lbs. pea meal, 46.5 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 46.5 lbs. cotton seed meal, 69.8 lbs. ground oats, 69.8 lbs. gluten, 46.5 lbs. oil meal, 46.5 lbs. alfalfa meal, 23.3 lbs. hominy, 248

lbs. beet pulp, 525 lbs. green feed, 240 lbs. hay.  
 Aug. — 72.09 lbs. bran, 48.06 lbs. pea meal, 48.06 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 72.09 lbs. ground oats, 48.06 lbs. cotton seed meal, 72.09 lbs. gluten, 48.06 lbs. oil meal, 78.06 lbs. alfalfa meal, 24.03 lbs. hominy, 248 lbs. beet pulp, 465 lbs. hay.  
 Sept. — 69.75 lbs. bran, 46.5 lbs. pea meal, 46.5 lbs. cotton seed meal, 46.5 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 69.75 lbs. ground oats, 69.75 lbs. gluten, 46.5 oil meal, 46.5 alfalfa meal, 23.3 lbs. hominy, 180 lbs. beet pulp, 300 lbs. hay.  
 Oct. — 30.3 lbs. bran, 10.1 lbs. hominy, 30.3 lbs. ground oats, 30.3 lbs. gluten, 20.2 lbs. pea meal, 20.2 lbs. cotton seed meal, 20.2 lbs. Ajax Flakes, 20.2 lbs. oil meal, 20.2 lbs. alfalfa meal, 130 lbs. roots, 156 lbs. hay.  
 During this time she made the following seven day record :

	Milk	Butter-fat
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dec. 8.....	62.4	3.202
9.....	63.0	2.907

" 10.....	65.8	3.288
" 11.....	63.3	2.852
" 12.....	66.4	3.625
" 13.....	64.2	3.427
" 14.....	59.7	2.733
	444.8	22.034

She also has to her credit the following records for shorter periods :  
 One Day — 68.4 lbs. milk ; 3.625 lbs. butter-fat.  
 One Month — 30 days, 1960.4 lbs. milk ; 89.99 lbs. butter-fat.  
 Three months — 5614.6 lbs. milk ; 265.62 lbs. butter-fat.  
 Six Months — 182 days, (34 years old) 10390.2 lbs. milk ; 486.66 lbs. butter-fat.  
 Average for two consecutive periods, 16233.96 lbs. milk ; 805.13 lbs. butter-fat.

**DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES**

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., Brandon, Man., and Ottawa, Ont. The samples consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn (for ensilage only), and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties have been secured for this distribution :—

Oats. Banner, Abundance, Danish Island, Wide-Awake, White Giant, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligow—all white varieties.

Wheat.—Red varieties: Red Fife (beardless), Marquis, Stanley and Chelsea (early beardless), Preston, Huron and Pringle's Champlain (early bearded). White varieties: White Fife (beardless), Bobs (early beardless).

Barley.—Six rowed: Mensury, Odessa, and Mansfield. Two-rowed: Invincible, Standwell, and Canadian Thorpe.

Field Peas.—Arthur and Golden Vine.

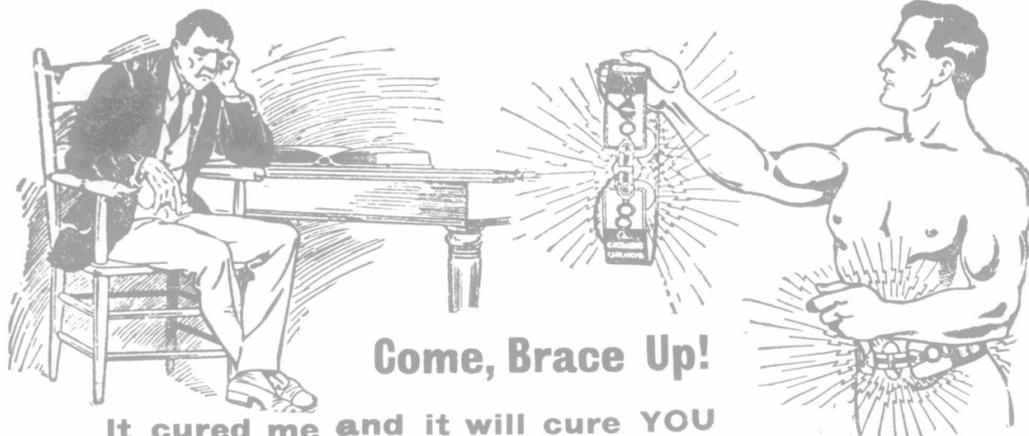
Indian Corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts: Angel of midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow. Later varieties: Selected Learning, Early Mastodon, and White Cap Yellow Dent.

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

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

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

Wm. Saunders,  
 Director of Experimental Farms.



**Come, Brace Up!**

**It cured me and it will cure YOU**

Why do you sit there depressed by gloomy thoughts, with that sad, discouraged, haggard face, when there is within your grasp the means by which you can regain your strength, energy, ambition and happiness? It is time for you to brace up, be a man, take an interest in the good things of life. Look at me! Wasn't I in the same condition as you? Now I am happy, full of strength and ready to tackle any obstacle. Yes, I, too, tried drugs, but they failed. Electricity will not fail. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cured me, and it will cure you. No weak man will ever regret a fair trial of this grand Belt—it has brought health and strength to thousands in the past year. Here is one of the many men cured:

James Ed. Jones, Teulon, Man., says: "I am pleased to say that one year and eleven months has passed since I stopped wearing your Belt, and I can say that your Belt has cured me permanently of my different ailments, such as nervousness, heart and kidney troubles, indigestion, sick headaches and other ailments. I have not been troubled with any of them since I stopped wearing the Belt. I always answer all who ask me about the Belt, and there have been several who have written to me. I do this cheerfully, and will continue to do so as long as they send me a stamp for reply. Wishing you success in the future."

Isn't this alone evidence enough to convince any man that we tell the truth? Here is another:

Walter H. Keeler, Assissippi, Man., writes: "Your Belt has done me a world of good. It has fixed me right up. I would not take twice what I gave for it if I could not get another. It's the most wonderful invention in the world for restoring health and happiness."

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will make you strong. It will send the warm life blood circulating through your veins. You will feel the cheerful spark warm your frame;

a bright flash will come to your eye, and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your friends and neighbors and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible to you.

I want to talk to those who have tried every other known remedy—those who have about given up trying and think that there is no cure for them. Do you think you do justice to yourself to fill your stomach with drugs day after day, when you can't see anything but temporary stimulation in them? (If you want stimulation, take whisky; it is alcohol like the drugs, and does less harm taken in the same way.) I want to explain how vital power is restored by electricity, and I can prove to you that vital power is nothing but electricity. Then you can see that your trouble can be cured by electricity and can understand why drugs don't cure you. Come and let us show you the only road to health, strength and happiness. No healthy person is ever unhappy, because a heart full of vitality is light and joyous and quickly shakes off the gloom and depression which is called grief. Some people are unhappy without cause. That is depression due to weakness.

I have a Special Electric Attachment which I give free to those who wear our Belt. This attachment carries the current direct to the weak parts and fills them with its warm, vitalizing power, bringing about a sure and lasting cure. Weakness, rheumatism, sciatica, weak back, lumbago, kidney, liver and stomach trouble. Indigestion and constipation are all quickly cured by this New Method of ours for applying "Electricity." Don't put it off any longer. Act to-day. To-morrow may be too late. Here is more proof:

William F. Klippert, Aetna, Alta., has this to say: "I have been cured of all the distressing symptoms of the disease, or complication of diseases, from which I was suffering. My bowels have been natural from the first day after wearing the Belt until now. I began using it on May

9th of this year, and have not had any pain in my back nor dull heavy feeling in my head since. I feel much improved in mind and in memory. I have gained in weight and have been working hard and continuously since. I have postponed sending a final report to see if the effect is going to be a lasting one, and I feel that it will. Mrs. Klippert has also worn the Belt, and has derived great benefit from it. With gratitude to you for your kindly interest and advice, I subscribe myself your well and well-wishing servant."

It's easy to be cured my way. You put my Belt on when you go to bed; you feel a glowing warmth passing through your body, and the electric power gives you new life. When you wake up in the morning you feel bright, lively and vigorous, and you wonder where your pains and aches have gone. Our Belt has removed them and they will never return. That's a better way than making a drug store of your stomach. And who ever saw anybody actually cured by drugs? I tell you drugs don't cure, and if you have tried them you know it. Nearly all my patients tried drugs first. If you haven't got confidence in my remedy, all I ask is reasonable security and you can pay after you are cured.

I have a book which every man should read. It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Call if you can; if you can't send coupon for beautifully illustrated 84-page Free Book.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday to 9 p.m.

**Dr. M. D. McLaughlin**

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book free.

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Address.....

Write plain.

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**MISCELLANEOUS**

Si Perkins had never been surprised in all his life. When it snowed in the latter part of April he allowed he'd sorter felt it in the air for some time; when Judge Abbott's barn burned, Si thought it was about time; and when the town hall was stuck by lightning he merely shrugged his shoulders and said he'd told 'em that them lightnin' rods wasn't any account when they were first talking of puttin' 'em up. Mrs. Perkins had just about given up all hope of ever exciting her husband's wonder when a friend told her of a marvellous conjurer who was showing at a variety theatre in Boston. She took Si.

When the conjurer called for a volunteer from the audience Mrs. Perkins urged her husband to go up on the stage. He did. She watched expectantly as the "professor" extracted a five dollar gold piece from Si's ear, passed a watch through his back, and extracted yards and yards of ticker tape from his shoes. Si looked bored. Finally, the conjurer began to coax at Si's beard, and, to the amazement of the spectators, out hopped three little white rabbits.

"Wall," said Mrs. Perkins, triumphantly, when Si resumed his seat, "I guess that surprised ye some, didn't it?"

Si seemed almost surprised that she should think so. "Why, no," he finally drawled. "I didn't like to say nuthin' about it, but I've been sorter suspectin' that them rabbits was thar for some time."

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Yulotta—or "Yule Lights"—is a beautiful Christmas festivity in Sweden. At three o'clock on Christmas morning rows of candles are lighted in every window in each dwelling-house and church. At four o'clock, torch-bearing throngs wend from vale and mountain to the village church, bright with its Christmas decorations, where they listen to the same service heard in every village in Sweden and every Swedish colony in America. When the bells, which have rung for half an hour, cease, the congregation arises and breaks into the old, old Swedish hymn, "All hail to thee O blessed morn!" Then the pastor preaches from the text used at every Yule Lights celebration for three hundred years; "The people that have walked in darkness have seen a great light: upon them hath the light shined. For unto us a child is born; unto us a son is given—the Prince of Peace."

There borders on the Baltic sea  
A rugged land and cold,  
Where Sweden's soil has nurtured long  
A hardy race and bold;  
Warm hearts are theirs, and simple  
faith

In king's or custom's rule,  
And dear to them from ancient days  
The blessed lights of Yule.

At three o'clock on Christmas morn,  
On mount and in the vale,  
At every window in each house  
A row of candles pale—  
Wee sentinels of Christmas day—  
Burst into golden flame,  
And flash their herald-lights afar  
In honor of His name.

And when in lands beyond the seas  
Some seek new homes and ties,  
They band together on the plains,  
In much grown alien-wise;  
Yet, ever when the Yule-tide dawns,  
For miles across the snow  
Flash myriad mellow candle-lights  
Like fallen stars aglow.

As torch and candle vie the skies  
To glorify the night,  
Wayfarers wonder as they pass  
What mean these beacons bright?  
They hear the deep-toned village bells  
Calling the loyal band  
To worship as in days of old  
In their far-off Fatherland.  
—St. Nicholas

**TRAYNOR BROS.' GLYDESDALES**



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See our stock and be convinced that we have the best horses for the most money considering the quality

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**MEADOW LAWN FARM**  
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Stopping a cough for a day or two is not curing a cold—That is where most cough medicines fail.

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prevents a cold if taken on time — stops the cough at any time and cures the cold.

It is the weakened organs or the weakened system that invites the cold. The irritation must be allayed — MATHIEU'S SYRUP does this. The weakened system or affected organ must be healed — MATHIEU'S SYRUP does this too, so that a double purpose is quickly accomplished.

No other Cough or Cold medicine in the world acts so quickly and cures so thoroughly.

Where fever is present with the cold

**Mathieu's Nervine  
Powders**

should be taken to remove the headache and reduce the fever. They are perfectly harmless and act with rapidity and certainty.

Large bottle 36c.  
Nervine Powders  
25c.  
per box of 18  
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## THE SATISFACTION OF SATISFACTORY TELEPHONE SERVICE

**T**HE telephone is in several respects unlike anything else in the civilized world today; it is at once a convenience and a necessity. In fact, so much so is this true that let its service be anything but absolutely perfect and its user feels its loss in a way he could never have believed possible in days before he realized what a telephone meant to him. When you remember that out of 259,000 phones in use in Canada today, all but 9,000 are our make, you will realize the quality we must put into our instruments and begin to understand what

### "Northern Electric" Service Means

**W**HILE "Northern Electric" telephones are as near perfection as brains backed by years of experience can make them, even yet are we trying to still further improve our instruments. Our newly designed No. 1317 Telephone Set—absolutely the most modern farm 'phone in the whole telephone world—represents years of study, an expenditure of \$10,000 in cash, and months of patient experiment and test before we have allowed it to go on the market.

We now pronounce it perfect—now, firmly convinced that it is all we have tried to make it, we offer it to you.

Examine it for yourself—or if you are not sufficiently well posted on such matters, get your own electrical expert to give our No. 1317 the severest tests of which he knows.

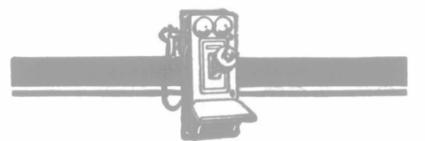
Take it up point by point. There is the transmitter, for instance, the same, standard long-distance type that is used on all standard long-distance 'phones. The general manager of the biggest telephone company in the world could have no better on the private 'phone he uses on his own desk. There is no better made. And not only is ours the best transmitter but it is also the cheapest in point of maintenance; it requires less battery cur-

rent than any transmitter on the market—as little as 1-7 of some of the others. Then the receiver on No. 1317 is worthy of attention. Here the magnets demand consideration; made from a special grade of steel, they are permanent—retain their full strength indefinitely. And the bell pieces are made of special annealed Norway iron. This receiver is so constructed that dust cannot accumulate on the back of the diaphragm nor can local noises disturb the listener and spoil transmission. Each part of the receiver on No. 1317 is the result of long and careful study—throughout, it is the best combination possible.

Or look at the switch-hook—note how compact and self-contained it is,—how all contact springs are vertically mounted as to afford no resting place for dust and other accumulations.

Our standard self-contained switch-hook is equipped with platinum points—you can understand the efficiency for which that makes.

And so it goes—through our No. 1317 every part is the best, and most perfect it is possible to devise. Never before has it been possible for any manufacturer—no, not even for us—to offer such an instrument to the Canadian farmer.



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