

# 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, OCTOBER 20, 1909

No. 891



**ROOFS That Stay Roofed**

The strongest wind that ever blew can't blow away a roof covered with self-locking

**"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES**

Rain can't get through it in 25 years (guaranteed in writing for that long—good for a century, really)—fire can't bother such a roof—proof against all the elements—the cheapest GOOD roof there is.

Write us and we'll show you why it costs least to roof right. Just address 206

**PEDLAR People of Oshawa**  
Montreal Toronto Halifax St. John  
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In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Ressor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust proof case, the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

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BRANDON, Man.



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WATER OIL OR GASOLINE  
RED RIVER METAL CO.  
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DES MOINES, IOWA

School All Year  
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2000 Students Annually

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All the regular college classes usually maintained by a standard college are in session the entire year. The following

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The above special courses are maintained throughout the entire year. Students may enter these courses any day they are ready to come. The term is twelve weeks from the day the student enters. Students are now registered in these courses from all parts of the United States. Every course is standard in every respect. If interested in any of the courses outlined above, write for catalogue of the department that especially appeals to you. Come for at least 12 weeks this fall or winter. Address

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Your grain is also protected from the ravages of destructive vermin, gophers, rats, mice, etc.

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Our catalogue No. 80 tells you how to make your farm buildings fire and water-proof—a post card will bring it.

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433 Grain Exchange Winnipeg

Grain of all kinds handled on commission, and sold to the highest bidder. Advances made on consignments. Licensed and bonded.

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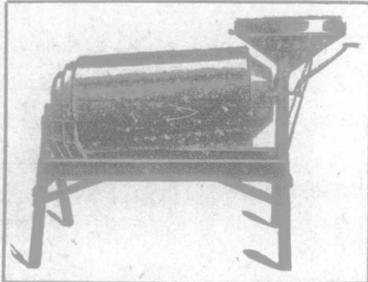
¶ You cannot be sure of getting all you ought to realize out of your grain except by shipping it in carlots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for your account by a first-class grain commission house, acting as your agent. ¶ We possess unsurpassed facilities for so handling Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax for farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are an old-established and reliable commission firm, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive same and make prompt returns after sales have been made. We are not track buyers, and do not buy your grain on our own account, and we always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain. ¶ Please write us regarding prices, market prospects and shipping instructions, and for our "Way of Doing Business," as you will be sure to gain advantage and satisfaction thereby.

**Thompson, Sons & Company,**  
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS 700-703-A GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

## IT PAYS TO CLEAN YOUR WHEAT FOR MARKET

OUR NEW MODEL "JUMBO" GRAIN CLEANER is the only farm size machine with capacity large enough for this work.

Sold on  
Trial Sub-  
ject to Your  
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Capacity  
100 Bushels  
of Wheat  
Per Hour

Save your foul seed and wild oats at home to feed your stock. Make 10 to 20 cents per bushel by raising the quality of your wheat from one to three grades. You can save the price of the Jumbo if you have 300 bushels of wheat that you are going to sell, if you have 3000 to sell you will save the price of ten Jumbos at least. Many others did this last season, why not you this year.

Remember in buying our machine you have also the most perfect seed grain cleaner now offered for sale by any concern.

The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, separates perfectly all the largest foul seed, and in fact is just the machine you require for all purposes. Is furnished with bagger, or high elevator for loading tank wagon. Every Jumbo Cleaner is sold on trial entirely subject to your approval. If your implement dealer will not supply you, write direct to us. We will see that you get one of our new 1909 Model machines with a guaranteed capacity of 100 bushels of wheat per hour. Send for catalog to-day.

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DIRECT FROM OUR MILLS TO THE  
FARMER AND CONTRACTOR

We can ship mixed Cars promptly to responsible parties, and thus cut out the Retailer's profit.

## MARRIOTT & COMPANY

Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

References: Any Bank or Business Man in Vancouver

### WHEELER & CARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

#### CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.

153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.



The  
Double Track  
Route

Detroit, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and all points in the New England States and Eastern Canada. THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO NEW YORK VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Stop-over privileges at Duluth, St. Paul, Chicago and above mentioned points.

Equipment and Service  
Unexcelled.

Agents for Cook's Tours; all ocean steamship lines and Quebec Steamship Co. to Bermuda and West Indies.

Write, phone or call for information, rates, reservations, etc. Ask for "Vistas."

A. E. DUFF,  
Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.  
260 Portage Ave. Main 7098.  
Winnipeg, Man.

When answering advertisements  
Mention the Farmer's Advocate

## 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

## WE WANT YOUR GRAIN

As it pays to ship to a strictly commission firm  
As we make liberal advances on receipt of shipping bill  
As we give personal attention to the grading  
As we sell on the open market to the highest bidder  
As we make prompt settlements  
As we are licensed and bonded  
Ship your grain, advise

**THE HALL COMPANY LTD.**  
705 Grain Exchange Winnipeg

## Horsemen

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



## LEASING OF LANDS

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



### 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 along side 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

When answering advertisements  
Mention the Farmer's Advocate

## 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



**Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES**  
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!  
**LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO

*Central Business College*

W. Hawkins, Principal WINNIPEG

### ENDERBY, B. C.

The River City of  
The Okanagan

Fruit Lands, Farm Lands  
Prices Reasonable

**JAMES MOWAT**

Financial and Ins. Agt. Real Estate

The old man and the old woman were fellow passengers in a stage coach in the Virginia mountains, and the old woman kept staring at him as if trying to remember. At last she said: "Stranger, 'pears to me I seen you somewhar." The old man eyed her reflectively and scratched his head. "Spec you have," said he. "Ah been thar."

The minister was hurrying to the station, when the village scapegrace stopped him. "If ye'll gie me hauf-a-crown," he said in a wheedling tone, "I've some information that might be verra usefu' tae ye." The minister replied—"I have no time t' listen to your story." "Eh, but sir, ye'll be verra sorry if e' dinna get this hint frae me." "Oh, well, here's a shilling; now, what is it?" "Minister, I'll tell ye, though it's too cheap for a shilling. If ye're ever pit in the toon jail try and get the second cell on the left han' side. It's the maist comfortable cell, for I've tried them all!"

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND**  
WATERPROOF  
OILED  
CLOTHING

Will give you full value for every dollar spent and keep you dry in the wettest weather.

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

SOLD EVERYWHERE



TOWER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO., LTD. TORONTO, CAN.



**Direct Draft Damper**  
at Front of Stove  
Where it is Easy to Turn

No reaching across a hot stove and over steaming pots to turn direct-draft damper on Sask-Alta. It is placed right at front of stove (see illustration) where a child can readily operate it.

Sask-Alta Direct Damper insures your arms against scalding by steam, and fingers from being burned. But you cannot get this feature in any other range. It's patented—an exclusive Sask-Alta improvement. 27

# McClary's Sask-Alta Steel Range

Apply at nearest agents or write McCLARY'S, WINNIPEG

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$6,000,000

B. E. WALKER, PRESIDENT ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER  
A. H. IRELAND, SUPERINTENDENT OF BRANCHES

BRANCHES IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

### BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

CANORA	LLOYDMINSTER	REGINA
DELISLE	MELFORT	SASKATOON
DRINKWATER	MELVILLE	TUGASKE
ELBOW	MOOSE JAW	VONDA
HUMBOLDT	MOOSOMIN	WADENA
KAMSACK	NOKOMIS	WATROUS
LANGHAM	NORTH BATTLEFORD	WATSON
LANGAN	OUTLOOK	WEYBURN
LASHBURN	PRINCE ALBERT	YELLOWGRASS
	RADISSON	

## FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility afforded Farmers and Ranchers for the transaction of their banking business. Notes discounted and sales notes collected.

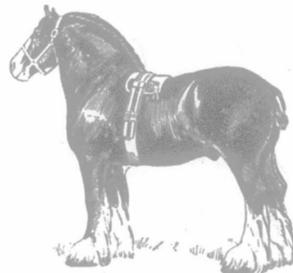
ACCOUNTS MAY BE OPENED AND CONDUCTED BY MAIL

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

## Stockmen

Have you ever stopped to think that the man who advertises is the most prosperous? Think it over and then send us your copy.

## INSURE



## YOUR STALLIONS

### JUST as you INSURE YOUR BUILDINGS

The loss of a stallion represents a certain capital, the reimbursement of which comes in handy to replace the lost animal whether death be due to accident or disease.

On payment of a small premium our Company will insure your Stallion, as well as your Horses, Mares, Colts, Fillies, Bulls, Cows, Calves, Hogs and Sheep, against death by accident or disease.

Booklet sent free on demand  
GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO.  
OF CANADA

E. Ness, Pres. J. d'Alewyn, Sec.  
Dept. G., New York Life Building  
MONTREAL

Something new in Live Stock Insurance  
Western Branch Office  
38 Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg

## 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.

When answering advertisements Mention the Farmer's Advocate

## CHEAP SEPARATORS



For various reasons some folks feel they can't afford to buy a NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL Separator, but recognizing the need of a separator of some kind send \$30.00 or \$50.00 to a Mail-Order House, receiving for their money even less separator value. They might have bought direct from our warehouse a rebuilt DE LAVAL separator of greater capacity and infinitely superior skimming qualities with our guarantee and the protection which our organization affords for the same or less money. These rebuilt machines represent real separator value.

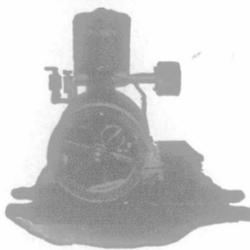
If interested write

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Vancouver



## "LONDON" Gas or Gasoline Engines ARE NO EXPERIMENT

Based on sound, well established principles.

Let us explain with

CATALOGUE 20G.

**SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY LIMITED**  
LONDON CANADA

## Don't Judge a Roofing By Its Looks

On the surface, most ready roofings look the same.

But the weather finds the hidden weakness.

The weather finds the vegetable fibers in the fabric and rots them.

The weather finds the volatile oils which are concealed below the surface. The sun draws these oils, in globules, to the top of the roofing, where they evaporate in the air.

Where there was a globule of air, there remains a hole. And behind each hole is a tiny channel which lets the weather and water into the very heart of the roofing.

When the sun and the wind and weather have sought out the hidden weaknesses, the roofing is porous, instead of solid; watersoaked, instead of waterproof.

You can't tell by looks, which roofing will last twenty years, and which will go to pieces in a single summer.

### Seventeen Years of Service

But you can do this: You can tell the original Ruberoid roofing—the only roofing which has lasted seventeen years—from the 300 substitutes which have proven their unworthiness.

Ruberoid was the first ready roofing. Its basis is the best wool felt impregnated with Ruberoid gum.

It is this wonderful flexible gum which no other maker can duplicate.

It is this gum which gives Ruberoid all the flexibility of rubber without containing an iota of it. It is this gum which withstands wind, weather, sun, fire, acid, gases and fumes, where all other compounds fail.

It is this gum, in the Ruberine cement which accompanies each roll of Ruberoid roofing, which makes ours practically a *one-piece* roofing—sealed against leaks—sealed against the weather.

Ruberoid comes plain and in colors. The attractive Red, Brown and Green Ruberoid are fine enough for the costliest home. And the color feature is exclusive—protected by patents.

In the past twenty years we have had experience not only with all ready roofings, but with other roofings—shingles, tar, tin, iron and other roofings.

### We Test All Roofings

Each roofing we have exposed to the weather test, on our roof garden at our factory.

The result of these twenty years of tests we have written into a book which will be gladly sent you free.

This book is a gold mine of roofing information, telling about the advantages and disadvantages of each roofing for each purpose. To secure a copy, address Dept. 973 The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

# RUBEROID

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada  
New York Hamburg London Paris

## We Want Your Help for a Minute

We have now a circulation of over 25,000, but we wish to increase it to 35,000 by the end of the year. As a special inducement we offer the FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL from now until December 31st for 25 cents. Now we want you to tell your neighbor, who does not take the ADVOCATE, about this generous offer. Help us NOW.

## Geo. Bradbury, M.P.

of SELKIRK, Manitoba

upon being interviewed by a reporter of the DAILY NEWS of Nelson, B. C., said :

"I have travelled a good deal, but never have I seen anything to equal the trip down to the Arrow Lakes from Arrowhead to Robson. It really was a revelation to me and I am sure would be to thousands upon thousands of others were the tide of tourist travel directed this way. All that is required is the proper advertising and additional facilities for traffic to make this one of the most popular summer routes on the continent, or, as a matter of fact, anywhere in the world. One of the chief needs, if I may be permitted to make a suggestion, is a first class tourist hotel such as the C. P. R. maintains at other points, and I think Nelson is the place for it."

That is the kind of a country we are inviting you to come and settle in. It is the land that in a magazine article in "The World Today" for October, '09, is described as "Another Play Ground for the World." Any newsdealer can get it for you, or send 15c. to Chicago for it.

## WE MAKE IT EASY FOR YOU

TO OWN AN ORCHARD HOME IN THE GARDEN SPOT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—

## at NAKUSP on the ARROW LAKES

\$10 PER MONTH WILL DO IT

The Fruit is simply wonderful for flavor and large yields — no fruit crop failure was ever known.

LET US SEND YOU A FREE MAP

with government statistics showing climate — rainfall — soil — costs of cultivating the land — production per acre — prices received for fruit — building material and photographic views of just what you could see if you were here.

### EVERYBODY PROSPEROUS AT NAKUSP

EVERY TRACT OVERLOOKS THE LAKE — FACES GRADED STREET

Daily freight and passenger trains on the railroads and steamboats on the lake.

4 Churches — 5 Stores — Postoffice — Shipyard — Saw Mills — Tourists Hotels — Hot Springs — Opera House — Good Neighbors — 40 Mile Lake Shore Boulevard — Grand Boating, Fishing, Bathing — Hunting — Abundant Pure Water.

ADDRESS your letter to DEPARTMENT B

**NATURAL RESOURCES SECURITY COMPANY, Ltd.**

**NAKUSP, B. C.**

## WALL

## PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

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

When Answering Ads Please Mention Advocate



### Seedlings for Windbreaks

The experiences of many farmers in Western Canada prove that it is unnecessary to go to any appreciable expense in order to have a satisfactory windbreak around the farm buildings. Those who live near groves can gather sufficient seed to meet requirements, while others can procure a supply from various sources. A few pounds of good seed carefully planted in well-prepared soil will furnish enough trees for considerable planting.

Before winter sets in, leave a strip of land in fit condition for the production of seedlings next season. Perhaps an afternoon can be devoted to gathering seed. If not, take care to procure a supply before spring.

### Grain Growers' New Move

The Grain Growers never do anything by halves. They go after the big fish, and if they can't get him one way they try another. When the premiers raised constitutional objections to the Grain Growers' request for government-owned elevators, it looked as if the quietus had been put on that question. But the Grain Growers bob up with another scheme in a new quarter. It is now reported they have made overtures to the C. P. R. to lease that company's terminal elevators at Fort William. With these in control, the producer will have bridged over one of the last difficulties in the way of his exporting his own wheat, and the Grain Growers will have set a new record in achievement for farmers' organizations.

The Canadian Pacific elevators at Fort William have a storage capacity of something like nine million bushels. The company seems willing to meet the Grain Growers' proposals to lease these facilities, and in all probability a deal will be consummated.

## HORSE

The Chicago Anti-Cruelty Society has opened a place for the refuge of disabled horses, called Horse Haven. This new enterprise consists of a field of twenty acres, fenced in for the use of horses temporarily disqualified for work, especially for horses whose owners are too poor to pay for such accommodations. Sheds and stables have been erected on the land and veterinary service is supplied by the society. The Haven is about six miles from the city, and in charge of the police.

### Fitting Teams For Sale

Discussion this week is on the subject of fitting farm horses for market. Two contributions are published herewith. First prize is awarded to E. Ferrer, Alta., and second to H. Pratt, Alta. A number of other articles on the same subject will be published shortly.

### Fit The Horses on the Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In fitting a team of horses for market horses of different dispositions must be handled differently, especially in the matter of exercise. A high spirited horse will need exercise to keep his nerves down, otherwise under the pressure of high feeding and good care he will become "snorty" and fractious to the extent of spoiling sale. The ordinary type of draft horse—the easy-going, contented kind—need but little exercise, and whenever horses are handled and fitted for market in large numbers little or no provision for exercise is made other than what can be taken in a small yard or box stall. Generally speaking, a horse, a draft horse especially, is like a steer or other animal and thrive best when kept quiet. Then for the time required to condition him, usually four or five months, no detrimental effects result,

providing he is fed properly and care used in starting him to work again.

As to feed, there is nothing better than good oats and good clean hay, free from dust. About a gallon of oats three times per day is sufficient, varied, of course, according to the horse and how it is affecting him. Some horses will stand more feed than others. I would feed with oats about one-third the quantity of bran once or twice a day. The barn should be well ventilated and the comfort of the horse otherwise provided as comfort has the same effect on animals as on humans and they show their appreciation in increased thrift.

A medium weight blanket is a good investment. It should be kept on constantly, as it will save much work with the currycomb, and give much better results.

There is one more point that I consider very important. That is the matter of salting. Horses that are being fitted should be salted twice a week regularly; or better still, keep a quantity of salt constantly at hand near the feed boxes, so they can help themselves. The chief object in the salting of course, is to get them to consume as much water as possible, as water is one of the greatest, as well as the cheapest of fattener.

Prepared feeds, condition powder and other dope are altogether unnecessary, and though they perhaps are not injurious they do not pay the money invested, and are altogether unnecessary for a diet in finishing horses.

Most horses that leave the farmers' hands are not fitted for sale, or, at most, only partially so. All should be, as an extra twenty-five to fifty dollars can be added to their value with but a little extra care.

Alta.

E. D. F.

### Fitting a Carriage Team

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The very important question of how to prepare farm horses for sale, to secure the highest price possible, if discussed properly, is one that will help many people. I should like some enlightenment on some points myself. I shall give you my experience in the matter. I do not say that mine is the best method, but I find it satisfactory. I had a team of four-year-old mares last spring, broken for buggy, waggon or saddle, that I wished to sell. They had been stabled all winter, and as I did not work them I fed no grain till about the first of April. First of all I started feeding good timothy hay morning and night, and green feed at noon. When I started to feed grain I fed one quart night and morning, gradually increasing till they got three quarts each, but I never gave them grain at noon. They were watered three times a day. I had them at light work the most of the time. Any days they were not working I let them out for a run in a nearby field. I curried them each night and morning to remove all old hair. I also gave them an occasional feed of flax and molasses. Molasses are good to give a nice even shiny coat.

The first of June I was offered \$275 for one mare and her colt and \$250 for the other one.

Alta.

H. PRATT.

### Mange in Horses

Kindly describe mange in horses. What causes it? Is it contagious, and how is it spread? Also, please give symptoms and a cure, if it can be cured.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Mange in horses is a skin disease, due to a parasite, and is extremely contagious. Other skin diseases of a comparatively innocuous character may be mistaken for it. There are three forms of mange, due to different parasitic insects, and these are usually found on different parts of the body. The least harmful is found on the legs, below the knees and hocks, and is seldom troublesome, except in winter. The animal affected shows itchiness, biting at the fetlock, striking the ground with his hind foot, or kicking. Another form is found chiefly in the mane and tail, though in severe cases it may spread to space between the branches of lower jaws, the breasts and the thighs. The parasites live on the surface of the skin, and, owing to the discharge of pus and serum which issues from the pimples they raise, the parts affected are kept in a moist condition. The skin becomes thickened, hardened, wrinkled, devoid of hair, and more or less covered with sores, because of the irritation caused by the insects, and by the animal rubbing himself. The worst form of mange is caused by insects allied to the itch parasites of man. Their attack usually begins on the withers, and from thence they spread over the neck and body. Their punctures cause an eruption of small pimples, which can be felt in passing the hand over the skin. The skin is dry. As the disease becomes advanced, the skin becomes thickened, rough and wrinkled, vertical wrinkles of the skin, neck, shoulders and sides being seen in bad cases. This is the most contagious form of the disease, and has the worst effect on the general health.

To treat, clip off the hair and wash the affected parts thoroughly, using the ordinary carbolic soap and a brush, and afterwards apply any of the coal-tar dips, as advertised. Continue the treatment every two or three days for two weeks. Another treatment recommended is as follows: Take one pound of sulphur, four ounces of mercurial ointment, two pounds of lard, one-half pint of olive oil. Mix and combine thoroughly, and apply liberally to every part of the skin. After the first application, wash with warm water and soap, and apply again. Except in bad cases, not more than three or four dressings are necessary.

With the two worst forms of the disease, no time should be lost; they should be taken in hand vigorously at once, as they do not tend to spontaneous recovery. Affected animals should be quarantined and stables and harness should, after a case has been cured, be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

\* \* \*

Notice the date on the label of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE when it arrives and see if it is time to renew. If so remit the amount at once. The most satisfactory way is to renew promptly.



INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION HACKNEY STALLION, HIGHLAND SHOW, 1909.

# STOCK

## Our English Correspondence

Some of the daily papers have been laying a great deal of stress on the supposed injury to agriculture of the budget proposals, but recent sales of farm lands and the demand for small holdings hardly support the view.

How keen is the desire to acquire good farming land was well shown at the sale of Sir C. Furness' Wiltshire estate, which was formerly part of the Ashburton estate. All of the farms were disposed of and in some cases as much as 50 and 60 years purchase on existing rentals was realized. The total for the three days' sale was £107,788. The land was purchased a few years ago for £97,000 and a portion is still retained for a model dairy farm.

In an interview Sir C. Furness said that the prices realized were much above what was expected, and that the outcry against the budget as seriously affecting the value of agricultural land was unfounded, in his opinion. In fact such was his confidence in the future that he had just purchased another agricultural estate.

Along the same lines, Earl De la Warr, a large landowner, writing to the *Daily Mail*, claims to have had more applications for land in the last twelve months at good prices than for many years. He can now sell land at £100 per acre in Sussex, which a few years ago would not have fetched £50. In London a few months ago he sold an estate for more than the reserve. Other estates throughout England have recently been sold, and with very few exceptions the prices realized have been high. The property market so far as land is concerned is brisker than it has been for many years.

### PURCHASE OF SMALL HOLDINGS

Up to the present over 40,000 acres of land have been acquired under the Small Holdings' Act. A striking feature of the applications has been the small extent to which the applicants desire to purchase their holdings. Out of 23,295 applications received during 1908 only 629, or 2.7 per cent. expressed a desire to purchase. The great majority do not desire dwelling houses, but land only, though there is a fair demand for cottages in some sections.

The commissioners reports that a very considerable number of the approved applicants are industrious, self-reliant and capable men of a superior type; just the type of men who too often in the past, despairing of obtaining land in this country, have emigrated to the Colonies.

### AGRICULTURAL INTEREST AND BUDGET

The budget slowly progresses through the House of Commons, and agricultural interests are often referred to in the course of debate. One modification has been made by the express exclusion of agricultural land from the incidence of the new land taxes, so long as it is not used for other purposes.

Another differentiation has been made, which for the first time recognizes the difference between good and bad landlords. All agricultural owners have been allowed in previous years to deduct 12½ per cent. in respect of land, and 16½ per cent. in respect of repairs and management, in paying income tax under Schedule "A." Under the new proposals the owner who spends more than these percentages on improvements may make a deduction, and be allowed a rebate, up to 25 per cent. This concession is estimated to reduce the revenue by £500,000.

### EXPERIMENTS AT WOBURN

The Woburn Experiment Station was recently visited by the members of the Royal Agricultural Society, for an inspection of the many experiments carried on there. The original purpose of the Woburn Station was to test the Rothamsted results on the growing of wheat and barley on a lighter soil than prevails at Rothamsted. The work has widened as years have passed, but grain testing is still an important feature of the work. On a plot kept clean, but unmanured, the average yield of wheat for the first 20 years was 15.9 bushels per acre; for the next 10 years, 12.4 bushels.

It has been found that nitrogenous top dressings alone result in souring the land so that no grain will grow. A remedy was found in liming to the extent of two tons to the acre. When this was applied an immediate and lasting effect was

produced. A plot to which sulphate of ammonia, potash and superphosphate was applied did not fail so quickly, but now shows signs of exhaustion.

A plot dressed with farmyard manure averaged 27.2 bushels for 20 years, and this dressing proved the best of any in dry years. The ideal artificial dressing is a combination of nitrogen and farmyard manure. Souring of the soil was found to take place more rapidly with barley than wheat.

### SHORTHORN PRICES GOOD

Few better lots have been seen in the cattle ring this year than the 51 head of Shorthorns from the herd of Mr. Sydney Dennis at Latton. Messrs. John Thornton & Co. conducted the sale and there was a keen demand for representatives from the "Missie" family. Bidding was also good for several other families. The highest price was 140 gs. paid by Mr. C. E. Gunther for a fine dark roan yearling heifer, "Missie 4th," by Lord Sherborne's "Scottish Monarch." Two others from the same family brought 105 gs. and 100 gs. A "Grand Duchess" cow sold for 50 gs., to Lord Tredegar, and a "Garne" cow for the same price. The bulls were not the feature of the sale. The average for the sale was £39 10s. and the total £2,014 8s. 6d.

### DAIRY SHORTHORN DISPERSAL

The famous herd of dairy Shorthorns, owned by the Marquis of Winchester, has been disposed of by auction. The herd had only been established for a few years, but had achieved a fine reputation. Breeders assembled from all parts of the country and good bidding resulted. The top price was paid by Mr. W. M. Cazalet for the cow "Amport Ursulina," which realized 92 gs. Her bull calf sold for 61 gs. The 41 head realized £1,669.

The sale of a selection of Red Polls from the well known herd of Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, at Honingham, was the most successful for years. Bidding was unusually keen and though no outstanding price was reached, the average was over £34. Forty-four head were sold for £1,508. The highest price was 68 gs. for the bull "Strensham Purple Emperor," sold to Mr. G. D. Smith.

### WESTMORELAND SHOW

There was a large gathering for the annual show of the Westmoreland Agricultural Society. The show was an excellent one, with increased entries, the Shorthorn section being especially good. A fine red dairy cow "Cherry Star," owned by Mr. Tom Hunter, was easily first for the Society's Medal and she should prove a good exhibit amongst the Shorthorns at the coming dairy show. The feature in the horse classes was the fine display of Shire brood mares.

### WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASE

The preliminary statistics of the board of agriculture covering crop and live stock returns for 1909 show a considerable increase in the acreage under wheat, no doubt largely due to the heavy advance of wheat prices. The acreage is 1,823,563, against 1,626,733 in 1908, or 12.1 per cent. increase. Barley acreage at 1,664,392 is practically the same as last year, while oats, 2,981,789 acres, show a decrease of 4.1 per cent. Turnips and swedes are practically unchanged, but mangolds show a greater acreage. Increased wheat culture is probably responsible for a decided decrease of the area under grass. The total under all crops and grass is stated to be 32,183,073 acres, a decrease of .1 per cent.

### LIVE STOCK RETURNS

In the live stock returns agricultural horses number 1,132,014, an increase of 1.1 per cent. Unbroken horses are slightly fewer in numbers. Cows and heifers in milk are 2,232,218, against 2,197,763 a year ago—a healthy sign for the dairy industry. In all there are 7,020,982 head of cattle in the country, an increase of 1.7 per cent. In spite of low prices there are more sheep, 27,618,419, against 27,119,730. Pigs show a most decided decrease of 15.7 per cent, being 2,380,887 in number. Scarcity and high prices certainly go together in the case of pigs.

### HARVESTING AND MARKETING

Harvesting of wheat is practically finished in England and Wales, with the exception of a few northern districts. The damage done to the grain is far less than expected, thanks to the improved weather of September.

English wheat is coming to market in increasing quantities, but the supplies are still small for the season. The recent rapid fall in prices has been arrested for the time being, and current

quotations are about 33s, compared to 31s. 5d. at the same season last year.

Malting barley has not yet appeared on the market in any quantity, so the quality can hardly be gauged. Foreign barley is in demand at stiffening prices.

Some very good samples of English oats are on the market and prices are good. The quality of the crop in the North of England and Scotland is said to be much better than usual. Ploughing of stubble has made fair progress in many districts and weather conditions continue favorable, though floods have done considerable damage in South Wales in a small section. Roots have benefitted greatly by the better weather and potatoes on digging are showing less disease than was expected. Pastures and aftermath are in excellent condition and should open weather continue will do much to save the hay, of which farmers have not much to spare.

Leeds, England. F. DEWHIRST.

# FARM

## Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

October 27.—What is your experience as to the keeping quality of butter made in Western Canada? What do you consider the reason for so much butter going off flavor within a short time after it is made? Outline important details that help to overcome the defect.

November 3.—Describe your method of finishing hogs for market, where the aim is to produce stock that will sell in the highest grade. Give particular attention to the kind of feed used during the finishing period, and state what weight you usually feed to.

November 10.—What is your opinion of the herd laws now in force in various parts of the West? Briefly outline the one in force in your district, and suggest particulars in which it can be improved.

November 17.—Have you had any experience with small threshing outfits, driven by steam or gasoline power? Would a farmer be well advised in purchasing such a rig? State what uses you make of your power other than threshing, giving your opinion of either gasoline or steam tractors for general farm work.

## Implements for Summer Fallow ; Killing Weeds

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

(1) What kind of a weeder do you recommend for keeping down weeds on summerfallow, and what is the name of the firm handling them?

(2) What is the most effective way of killing Canadian thistles that are just in small patches? Is salt any good, and how would you use it?

Man. INQUIRER.

The most suitable weeder for keeping down weeds in a summerfallow is the wide-toothed cultivator. It can be purchased either with spring teeth or with rigid iron teeth. Until recently I have used the rigid teeth, but I notice

that spring teeth are becoming increasingly popular.

For the best results the frame should be set at least two feet above the ground. This will prevent choking with weeds. The teeth should be at least seven inches wide and placed so as to overlap two inches. They must also be kept sharp so as to cut the weeds readily.

This type of cultivator is intended for weeds when only about two inches high. Tall plants of any kind soon choke up the machine and prevent it from doing effective work. They do the best work when used frequently, near the surface. Inexperienced persons usually wait until the weeds are too high and then plunge the teeth in deep, with the result that the implement is hard to pull and soon chokes up. Cultivation should be crosswise of the land.

Spring-toothed cultivators are made by the Massey-Harris Co., and by the Sylvester Co. The rigid-toothed machines are made by the Cockshutt Plow Co. and by Bell & Sons, St. George, Ont. No doubt there are other manufacturers of them in the East.

The only way of effectively killing thistles is to prevent them from forming leaves. When using salt for killing thistles the plants are first cut off level with the ground and the salt sprinkled on the stumps. This kills some of them and checks the others. If sheep are turned in on the field after the salting, they are attracted by the salt, and will keep the plants eaten off close to the ground. If the leaves are kept removed for the summer months the plants die out.

Another plan is to keep the field perfectly bare all summer by cultivating with a wide-toothed cultivator. Partial work is of no use. If the thistles are allowed to form leaves at all the cultivation only helps them to spread.

When the patches are quite small they can often be killed by building a manure pile or stack on the spot, but the pile must be several feet thick and extend well over the sides, otherwise the thistles will work through.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

### Superphosphate for Prairie Soils

Speaking to a representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, N. Rollins, Balmoral, Man., gave his experience in the use of superphosphate on wheat and oats. Mr. Rollins has just finished threshing one of the heaviest crops in his district and is more than pleased with the returns from the land treated. He first used superphosphate with the crop of 1908, after convincing himself by analysis, that phosphoric acid was the element of growth in which his soil was most in need. He imported from Scotland a carload of high grade superphosphate last winter and applied it to the soil at seeding time, at the rate of 400 cwt. per acre. The soil was a rather light sandy loam and not deep, and the fertilizer was applied with a special spreader for artificial manure, immediately before sowing, and harrowed in.

The crop on the manured land was stronger and greener from the start. During the spring a dry spell stopped growth of other grain badly, but the crop on the manured land was scarcely checked in growth at all. It kept ahead right to harvest, the straw being longer and stronger than the crop on untreated soil, the heads filled to the tip and the kernels were larger. There was a noticeable stiffness to the straw and the crop stood up well though it was remarkably heavy.

#### RESULTS FROM USE OF SUPERPHOSPHATE ON 90 ACRES OF WHEAT

Area in Field	Superphosphate		Previous Crop	Yield per acre
	Acres	Lbs. per acre		
10	400	Summerfallow	39	Bus.
20	400	Timothy	31	
60	400	Summerfallow	30	
65		Untreated Summerfallow	24	

In addition to increasing the yield the manuring helped the grade, the wheat grown with phosphate grading One Northern all round and the bulk of the crop from the untreated land going only Two Northern.

The cost of the manure was \$4.00 per acre. The spreader with which it was applied cost £15.48. in Scotland, and will manure twenty acres per day.

In 1908 Mr. Rollin's experience with the superphosphate was equally as satisfactory. That wheat crop averaged 32 bushels per acre where the superphosphate was used and 22 bushels on land untreated. This year on the same plots went 50 bushels per acre, white oats on manured soil averaged from 40 to 45. The

affects of the superphosphate are noticeable in the crop for four years after application.

It is Mr. Rollin's intention to continue the use of artificial manure. The increased return per acre leaves a good profit over the cost of the manure; the superphosphate improves the quality of the grain and reflects itself in increased yields from the land for at least four years.

### Handling Corn Stubble

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I grew an excellent crop of fodder corn on summer fallow this year. Would you advise plowing this land for wheat, or simply disk harrow it? Is it necessary to run the corn stalks through a cutting box, or will cows eat the stalks uncut?

Man.

R. S. D.

Ans.—If the soil is a stiff clay loam, or has any perennial weeds on it, the field should be plowed this fall or next spring. But if it is a light loam, free of all kinds of perennial weeds, it will, in all probability, give a good yield by simply disk harrowing it. On very light land, perfectly clean, have often had good results from disk drilling the wheat without even harrowing, but the land must be very free from both annual and perennial weeds before I would recommend the latter plan. The disk harrow, properly worked, kills all the young weed plants in spring, leaving a clean seed-bed for the wheat. If the corn has been saved without frost, and is not too rank, cows will usually eat even the main stalks without any waste. Where the stalks are unusually large, or the fodder slightly damaged, it pays to run it all through a cutting box; nothing whatever is then wasted.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

## DAIRY

### Dairy Industry in Saskatchewan

With the rapid development of the province the extension of the dairy work, under the supervision of W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying, is showing results in keeping with the government's efforts to encourage and develop this branch of farming. Many people are in the habit of measuring the success of the dairy industry by the number of creameries in operation. It has not been the policy of the Saskatchewan government to encourage the erection of creameries unless there is every assurance given that the undertaking will be a success. This course has been persistently pursued, and to provide the advantages of a creamery for interested dairymen, arrangements have been made whereby cream can be shipped long distances by rail. The effect of this policy has been the large increase in butter manufactured in the creameries under government supervision, as the tabulated statement for 1908 and 1909 corroborates:

Creamery	Lbs. Butter	
	1908	1909
Qu'Appelle	27,285	30,230
Moosomin	26,990	39,895
Tantallon	33,698	48,281
Langenburg	68,712	81,106
Birch Hills	37,932	82,194
Lloydminster	.....	10,157
	194,617	291,863

The above figures show the output of butter at the respective creameries from May 1st to the end of September. Lloydminster creamery opened on July 22nd, 1909, and the make is the result of nine weeks' operations.

The number of patrons sending cream last season was 553, while this year the creameries are being supported by 890 farmers, or 347 more than last season.

The total make of butter to the end of September last year was 194,617 pounds, while this season shows a make of 291,863 pounds.

That the butter is rapidly marketed is evident from the fact that everything to date has been sold and although in the six creameries the weekly make is about 12,000 pounds, it is not enough to fill the orders that are being received by Mr. Wilson.

Out of the six creameries four have signified their intention of operating during the winter months. This, in view of the good crops that have been harvested and the splendid price that is being received for the product, is evidence of how our farmers are viewing the dairy work.

## POULTRY

### On Buying Purebred Fowls

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Farmers who raise mongrel poultry frequently speak of purebred hens as though all purebreds were alike, and as though whatever results are attained in one flock may be expected of another. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It is frequently said that purebred fowls lack constitution and vitality. Whether this is true or not depends upon the breeder. A farmer who is considering whether or not to go into purebred stock should clearly understand the difference between breeders of purebred fowls, who are strictly fanciers, and those who breed them for utility purposes.

Few farmers care to pay the prices asked by a successful fancier, whose birds win in the greatest poultry shows. These winners at large shows are always men who have built up strains of their own by years of wise and patient breeding. They know that constitution and vigor are the foundation of a successful strain. No one breeds stronger or healthier stock than they. If they bred from weak stock the strain would die out before it was sufficiently perfected to win at large shows.

There is a more numerous class of fanciers, men who catch the "chicken fever" upon visiting a show and develop an ambition to win in their local shows. Sometimes from lack of capital, and sometimes from being in a hurry to win, they breed from whatever birds they think will produce best color without reference to health or strength. Because these men will sell cheaper than the successful breeder of a winning strain, farmers who get the "chicken fever" are likely to buy from them, and it is for this reason that the purebred hen gets the reputation among farmers of being weak or sickly.

There is another class of breeders about whom farmers seem to know little, but who are the men from whom farmers ought to buy purebred stock. These are the breeders who place utility first and come as near to the standard of fancy fowls as possible, without sacrificing egg and meat requirements. The idea that a fowl must be bred all for feathers, or all thought of fancy given up for eggs is a decided mistake. Anyone who has given the matter any attention knows that the whole battle for supremacy in large shows is fought over the last point or point and a half. Anyone with ordinary intelligence who is willing to give the matter a little time and attention can breed a 94 point White Wyandotte, but it requires a great deal of time and study and experience to breed a 95 or 95½ point bird of the same breed. Yet if a 94 point and 95½ point White Wyandotte pullet were running about the same yard, not one man in a thousand, though they were all expert poultrymen, could tell which was the higher scoring bird. Even an experienced poultry judge would have to take them up in his hands and study them over point by point to decide.

The best utility breeders produce fowls which score within one or two points of those bred by the greatest prize winners; but the reputation gained by the winner of the first place in a show of national importance puts the price of every bird he raises away above its intrinsic value. I have seen off-colored culls bought from great fanciers at from five dollars to ten dollars each, because the best would have cost from twenty-five dollars to fifty dollars, while the same purchaser could have purchased a bird for from five to ten dollars from a first class utility breeder which would have scored so near to the twenty-five or fifty dollar bird that if he had had them both placed before him, without knowing their breeding, he would not have known which to choose.

The poorest breeder for a farmer to start his stock from is the one-horse fancier. The best man to buy from is the man who is breeding first for eggs and table fowls, keeping them as near the standard as he can without breeding from poor layers.

Alta.

W. I. THOMAS.

## HORTICULTURE

### \$450 Apple Crop

Whether or not apple growing in Manitoba is a success from a commercial standpoint is best answered by the fact that this season a single orchard has been responsible for returns totalling about \$450. This is an actual accomplishment that should do much to induce farmers and gardeners in all parts of the Canadian West to make preparations for setting out at least a few apple trees.

"During the past summer," remarked A. P. Stevenson, of the Morden district, a few days ago while discussing the possibilities of apple production on the prairies, "people drove as far as forty miles to see our orchard and to try to buy some fruit. Altogether we have sold enough to net us about \$450. We had orders from all parts wanting apples at any price. For standard apples handpicked we got fifty cents a pail, and for windfalls, one dollar for three pails.

"Our total area devoted to fruit trees and nursery stock is about ten acres. This includes crab apples and plums. In standard apples there are about 1,000 trees set twelve feet apart in rows sixteen feet apart. The oldest Standard tree bearing is about nineteen years. The age at which the trees begin to bear varies greatly with the variety. On the average there is fruit the third year after the trees are set out, about five years from the graft.

"Recent plantings all comprise trees of one or two years. We have found it pays to set out young trees. The average purchaser makes a great mistake in insisting on getting large trees. In so doing, of course, he thinks he is getting bigger value for his money.

"With proper preparation of soil and suitable windbreak there is no doubt about apple trees surviving the hardships of our winters. In a few years the crop is worth while."

### Growing and Planting Trees

"Land intended for the planting of trees for shelter-belt or windbreak," says P. M. Henricks, a successful Saskatchewan farmer, "should be broken at least two years from sod. Besides, it should receive thorough cultivation—the more, the better. No man should try to grow seedling trees where he has weeds to contend with. Too many dig a tree from a bluff, place it in a hole in prairie sod and expect it to grow. I have found that it pays to follow the advice given by the Dominion Forestry men.

"Seeds of ash and maple can be got by the bushel in the bush or bluff any time during the winter. However, it is best to gather them soon after the first frost. Then they can be stored in a sack in a dry cellar until spring. It is not advisable to have them in a warm kitchen, and in no case should they be allowed to get wet. About the end of April or early May these seeds can be planted in rows eighteen inches apart, much the same as garden seeds. In two or three weeks the young seedlings appear. The first season the maples attain a height of eight to eighteen inches and ash four to ten inches. The former can be taken up that fall and heeled in or corner in a trench, laying the young trees in a slanting position. Take up as much of the root as possible, but shake all dirt off. I like to dig them with a spade, but some use a plow. It is well to tie them in bunches of 25. Next spring they can be planted in rows four feet apart. The ash seedlings are left in the ground for a second season.

"While young seedlings are being produced, I thoroughly prepare the land for the plantation. I plow twice in the season, the last time seven or eight inches deep, taking care to cultivate well all summer. Next spring I cultivate and harrow, and then mark the same as for corn planting. A hole is dug with a spade, and the trees are carried in a pale of muddy water so that particles of soil will adhere to the rootlets. I have no trouble in getting a good growth of healthy trees."

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Agricultural papers at low subscription price are like all cheap goods—not worth the price. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE costs more than many of the others, but it is worth the money.

## Experiments with Grain at Lacombe

Superintendent G. H. Hutton of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, gives the following synopsis of the experimental work of the year.

Unfortunately this district was visited by a hail storm on the afternoon of August 1st which did great damage to crops. This farm was in the southern edge of the storm, which covered an area of two and one-half miles wide and extended considerable distance eastward. As a result of this storm the yields secured this year are low and the data is of little value. Naturally the storm did most damage to crops nearest maturity, as is shown by the fact that the latest sown oats in the dates of sowing test gave the largest yields. This is again shown in the quantities of seed per acre in Mensury barley, though this cannot be laid down as a rule to be followed throughout the results. It is only fair to say that never before has there been better prospects for large yields than this year previous to the storm. The barleys even after the storm, which appeared to have destroyed them almost totally, have yielded up to 43 bushels per acre and spring wheat latter and stiffer in straw over 42 bushels per acre.

The season has been a good one for quality in potatoes. Root yields are not as high as formerly owing to lack of late rains.

### SPRING WHEAT

Twelve varieties of spring wheat were sown on April 19th and harvested from August 21st to September 11th. The statement of the comparative length of time required to mature these and other grains is this year of no value since the hail storm previously referred to checked maturity and later most grains came on together.

### COMPARISON OF VARIETIES

Variety	Days maturing	Yield per acre	per bush.
Hungarian White	140	42 bus.	52½ lbs.
Bishop	145	42 "	13 "
Chelsea	138	33 "	13 "
Pringle's Champlain	140	32 "	18½ "
Marquis	138	30 "	13 "
Huron	130	28 "	.. "
Percy	138	23 "	22½ "
White Fife	145	21 "	3½ "
Preston	130	20 "	.. "
Stanley	130	17 "	39½ "
Red Fife	140	14 "	52½ "
Riga	123	12 "	33½ "

### OATS

Twenty-nine varieties of oats were sown on May 5th at the rate of from two and one-half to five and one-half bushels per acre.

### COMPARISON OF VARIETIES

Variety	Days maturing	Yield per acre	per bush.
Golden Beauty	111	59 bus.	19 lbs.
Garton's Regenerated			
Banner	111	58 "	58 "
Danish Island	112	57 "	12 "
Pioneer	108	56 "	16 "
Improved American	114	56 "	16 "
Siberian	113	54 "	14 "
Milford White	112	51 "	6 "
Irish Victor	114	51 "	6 "
Garton's Victor	108	49 "	14 "
Kendal White	114	47 "	22 "
Garton's Abundance			
(2½ bush.)	111	47 "	22 "
Wide Awake	111	47 "	22 "
Tartar King	113	47 "	7 "
Abundance	115	46 "	26 "
Storm King	111	46 "	11 "
American Triumph	111	45 "	30 "
Banner	111	44 "	19 "
Montgomery	113	42 "	21 "
Swedish Select	113	42 "	12 "
Poland	108	42 "	12 "
White Giant	111	41 "	31 "
Twentieth Century	113	41 "	1 "
Thousand Dollar	111	40 "	20 "
Regenerated Abundance			
(5½ bush.)	108	40 "	20 "
Dawson	108	39 "	24 "
Improved Ligowo	113	38 "	28 "
Alsasman	111	37 "	2 "
Lincoln	111	35 "	40 "
Virginia White	111	34 "	14 "
Orloff	105	28 "	8 "

### FALL SOWING OF OATS

A plot of Abundance oats was sown on November 6th, 1908. The land was not packed after the drill as was done the previous season. These oats did not germinate in the fall but came up in the spring of 1909 and were earlier than the spring sown plots and consequently were further advanced on August 1st and suffered correspondingly.

The plot yielded at the rate of 17 bus. 22 lbs. per acre.

### APPLICATION OF BARNYARD MANURE TO OATS

Variety	Manure Applied	Yield per acre
Banner	Check Plot	45 bus. 15 lbs.
"	10 tons of manure 1908	39 " 24 "
"	20 " " " 1908	45 " " "
"	10 " " " 1909	49 " 14 "
"	20 " " " 1909	67 " 2 "

### SOIL PACKING

This season experiments with the surface soil packer were conducted using Mensury barley. Results are fairly uniform in spite of the storm which hit this section of the farm at its worst.

Variety	Yield per acre	
Mensury	21 bus. 27 lbs.	
"	Unpacked	16 " 27 "
"	Fall plowing	21 " 7 "
"	Packed	23 " 6 "
"	Spring plowing	12 " 39 "
"	Unpacked	15 " 45 "
"	Spring plowing	13 " 21 "
"	Packed	16 " 27 "

### BARLEY

Ten varieties of six-rowed and 11 of two-rowed barley were grown last season. These all gave promise of heavy yields but were greatly damaged by the storm of August 1st.

Experiments were conducted with both six-rowed and two-rowed barley using varying quantities of seed per acre and sowing at different dates, as well as with fertilizers—Commercial and barnyard manure.

The figures follow:

### TWO-ROWED

Variety	Days maturing	Yield per acre
Invincible	107	43 bus. 36 lbs.
Standwell	107	32 " 24 "
Canadian Thorpe	107	28 " 36 "
Swedish Chevalier	107	28 " 6 "
French Chevalier	107	23 " 21 "
Gordon	107	21 " 12 "
Beaver	107	19 " 33 "
Sidney	107	18 " 36 "
Clifford	107	18 " 36 "
Danish Chevalier	107	18 " 21 "
Jarvis	110	15 " 45 "

### SIX-ROWED

Variety	Days maturing	Yield per acre
Mensury	107	40 bus. 6 lbs.
Claude	102	33 " 36 "
Mansfield	102	28 " 24 "
Odessa	102	27 " 24 "
Oderbruck	102	20 " .. "
Albert	102	19 " 18 "
Yale	102	19 " 18 "
Nugent	102	18 " 6 "
Stella	102	18 " 6 "
Trooper	102	16 " 42 "

### APPLICATION OF BARNYARD MANURE TO BARLEY

In 1908 three plots of Mensury barley were sown, one with no manure, one with 10 tons and one with 20 tons of barnyard manure per acre. The yields in 1908 on the manure plots were lighter than on the one receiving no manure. The only advantage apparent from the manuring was the fact that maturity was hastened. Barley was again sown on the same plots this year and in addition two fresh plots added, to which manure was applied at different rates per acre. The results are significant though the yields are away below the normal.

Variety	Manure Applied	Yield per acre
Mensury	Check Plot	13 bus. 36 lbs.
"	10 tons manure 1908	14 " 33 "
"	20 " " " 1908	23 " 6 "
"	10 " " " 1909	28 " 6 "
"	20 " " " 1909	30 " 30 "

### CORN

Nineteen varieties of corn were tested in 1909. Growth was rapid, and while no heavier tonnage was secured this than previous years yet the corn came nearer to producing seed than formerly. The variety excelling in this respect was a sample kindly forwarded by the Manitoba Free Press for testing. It is possible that some ears of this variety will produce germinable seed, as they are at the time of writing, September 20th, too far advanced for table use.

Variety	Yield per acre
Eureka	15 tons 826 lbs.
Longfellow	15 " 202 "
Compton's Early	14 " 811 "
Angel of Midnight	13 " 717 "
Mammoth Cuban	13 " 252 "
Champion White Pearl	12 " 1555 "
Selected Learning	12 " 277 "
Wood's Northern Dent	11 " 1696 "
North Dakota White	11 " 767 "
Salzer's All Gold	10 " 1141 "
Early Mastodon	10 " 792 "
Triumph	10 " 211 "
Mercer	9 " 433 "
North West Dent	9 " 120 "
Manitoba No. 1	9 " 4 "
White capped yellow Dent	8 " 1271 "
Superior Fodder	8 " 959 "
Davidson	8 " 959 "
Manitoba No. 2	7 " 1333 "

Further data giving results in potatoes and roots, as well as yields from different dates of seeding, with wheat, barley and oats, will be given in subsequent issues.

## Live-Stock at A.Y.P. Exposition

Seattle, the progressive city of the Pacific Coast, door to the Orient and Alaska, was a fitting place to hold such an exposition. Seattle is a city of hills, beautiful homes, large business enterprises, and a population of about 300,000 gathered from almost every nation of the earth.

When the proposal was made to the president of the Exposition to hold a live-stock exhibit, two problems faced him: first, to get the live stock; second, to secure a competent Chairman of the Live-stock Department. When J. W. Clise was tendered the position and accepted, the success of this feature of the Exposition was assured. Their hopes were more than realized when such a fine array of live stock filled the spacious and airy barns by the 27th of September. It was the cream of the stock from the Pacific Coast States, the Middle States, British Columbia, Alberta, and even from the far away New England States, Ontario and Quebec.

The stables were temporary quarters, well arranged, roofed with tent cotton, which gave fine light and ample ventilation, and were quite satisfactory, except when a heavy rain made a sag. Then there was a leak. The management was ideal, and the work went through easily and with few delays. The weather on the whole was fine.

### CANADIAN HORSE WINNINGS

Canada has every reason to feel satisfied with the showing made in the horse rings.

From Alberta came the Belgian that stood grand champion of the breed. The Bar U. Ranch, owned by Geo. Lane, from the same sunny province, sent forth a consignment of Percherons that claimed a lengthy list of champion prizes. Mr. Lane may well feel proud of his winnings, for the Percheron horse that wins in an American show-ring, and in such company as appeared at Seattle, must needs be a good one. O'Neal & Co., from Vancouver, B. C., had some noted Clydesdales and Hackneys. The competitors in the Clydesdale classes were mostly Canadians. T. L. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., had his Toronto show animals out. Shannon Bros., British Columbia, had a number of winning Clydesdale females. A number of other British Columbia horsemen figured among the winners.

### CLYDESDALES NOT LARGE

The entries in the Clydesdale classes were not large. In the aged class for stallions only five animals were in the line up. Earl of Barckley, a four-year-old, headed the list. He had size and moved off well. He was shown by T. Mercer, Markdale, Ont. Brown Spots, followed in second place. Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale, B. C., exhibited him. Crusoe, a good boned horse, but not in show condition, stood third. O'Neil & Co., of Vancouver, B. C., were his owners. The Fraser Valley Horse Breeding Society occupied fourth place, with Royal Citizen, a brown with sufficient size.

Three three-year-old stallions filled the next class. Marcellus Junior, owned by O'Neal & Co., came first, and afterward stood senior champion and grand champion of the breed. He is a horse of quality, and for his age he shows sufficient size. Mercer came second with a well got up bay named King Bounty, and sired by Gold Mine. Garty Guarantee, owned by O'Neal & Co., was third. Life Guard, owned by Mercer, won in the two-year-old class. He was a good colt, and took the junior champion ribbon. Royal Allane, also shown by Mercer, stood second.

The Clydesdale females were not so well represented by Canadian horses. O'Neal & Co. won the grand championship prize with Flower of Floss, a well-balanced three-year-old. Shannon Bros. took the reserve championship prize on their prize two-year-old, Lily of Clover Valley.

R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago, judged the Clydesdale classes.

### PERCHERONS THE SENSATION

The Canadian winnings in the Percheron classes was the sensation of the horse show. McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio, came with a noted bunch that was expected to sweep the French drafter classes of honors clean. A. C. Ruby, Portland, Oregon, was another American who exhibited heavily. Neither those two Percheron owners considered the probability of George Lane coming from Alberta and bucking them the way he did. However, he went and returned with some goodly winnings, showing that Alberta can produce good Percheron horses as well as she can produce good hard wheat.

Lane's aged horse, Expectant, won first in a class of fourteen, later standing as reserve champion. McLaughlin Bros. owned second placing with Etradegant, a large grey, that has been a top-notch at Chicago. Laghout, owned by a horse company from Washington, stood third.

In the three-year-old class, eight horses competed for honors. Gasdon, a well-built black and shown by McLaughlin, came first. He afterward won the championship prize for sweepstakes Percheron. Lane, from Alberta, came second with Garon, a sturdy gray, a larger horse than the winner, but he

lacked somewhat the quality of the former. A. C. Ruby owned the third prize animal.

McLaughlin Bros. won first on Huchoir, their two-year-old. Lane came second with Halifax, the Percheron sensation that Colquhoun & Beattie introduced some time ago to the West, a horse that equalled the winner in every quality and particular, but failed a little in his ring showing. McLaughlin followed with the third prize animal.

In the year-old class, Lane won with his colt, Bonaparte.

In the female classes he claimed the sweepstakes prizes and the greater number of the ribbons. For the special prizes offered by the Percheron Society of America for pure-bred Percherons, the Alberta exhibitor was also the captor as a great many of his animals shown were bred and exhibited by himself. The Percheron judge was Col. J. S. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.

There was but one Canadian exhibitor in the Belgian classes. This was George Roels, Calgary, Alberta, who went forth with Pompon, an imported horse good enough in quality and size to win in his class and win also the grand champion prize for the breed.

### LANE WINS WITH SIX-HORSE TEAM

George Lane's six-horse team of Percheron mares were winners in the six-horse-team class. A number of British Columbia breeders exhibited Hackneys. Ryedale King, a chestnut shown by Jos. Tamboline, of Westham Island, was selected by the judge as champion stallion. Spice Box, a three-year-old mare shown by O'Neal & Co., proved the champion mare.

### SHORTHORNS LARGELY AMERICAN

In Shorthorn, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; W. O. Miner, Heppner, Ore.; A. Dunn, Wapato, Wash.; Mrs. J. H. Glide, Sacramento, California; T. B. Gibson, Cal.; F. W. Harding, Waukisha, Wis.; and Watson Clark, Victoria, B. C., were the chief exhibitors.

The first in aged class of bulls owned by Carpenter & Ross was a grand, sappy fellow, denoting much character. He won senior male and grand champion. The two-year-old bull, Wapto, owned by Dunn, is a coming winner, and was reserve grand champion. Dunn had junior champion in Wapto, second and minor reserve in Gold Mine.

Among the females Carpenter & Ross had senior champion and grand champion in Lancaster Bud; two years old and reserve champion in Sweet Duchess of Gloster, three years of age. Also junior champion and reserve grand in the yearling Dales Gift, while Minor claims the junior reserve champion.

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The blacks were out in good form and shown by O. V. Battles, Iowa; A. C. Binnie, Altra, Iowa, and J. W. McClung & Son, Indianola, Neb. Battles had the senior male champion and reserve champions in Deceiver and Oakville Quiet Lad. Binnie had the senior female champion and grand champion in Queen Loss of Altra 3rd, three years of age and reserve champion in his two-year-old.

### DAIRY BREEDS STRONGLY SHOWN

Holsteins made a display numbering about 100 head of good individuals. They were not as high class in type and quality as seen at our large Eastern fairs. Many of the females claimed records of milk and fat, making them eligible to the advanced registry. Those were shown by P. A. Frakes, Scappose, Ore.; Wm. Bishop, Chimacum, Wash.; John L. Smith, Spokane, Wash.; J. M. Steves & Co., Steveson, B. C., and John B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn. Bishop had the senior champion and grand champion male in the three-year-old, Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad Jr. Irwin had the junior male champion in a sprightly lad, Brighton Segis Korndyke. Smith won the senior female champion and grand champion with Mercedes De Kol Alban.

Ayrshires were out in about the same numbers as the Holsteins. They were the admired cattle of the stables and ring. J. W. Clise, Willermoor Farm, Seattle, Wash.; Geo. H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., and R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., were the exhibitors, who each fell in for a fair share of prize money.

In aged bulls, Ness won out on Barga Gay Cavalier, also senior male champion and reserve. This bull has great substance and maunary development. McFadden won on Lessnessock, King of Beauty, formerly a noted Canadian prize winner; third and fourth, Hunter's Lessnessock Ogamas Guarantee and Lessnessock Durward Lily. The female classes were well filled.

### SHEEP CLASSES WELL FILLED

The sheep pens were filled to overflowing with flocks of high merit. Rambouillets were most numerous, as many as 14 being shown in a class by six different exhibitors. Shropshires also were numerous, and were a fine lot, as were also Hampshire Downs and South Downs, Oxford Downs made a great display, they being a strong lot.

Of the long-wools, Cotswold made the largest display, closely followed by Lincolns. There was a small display of Leicesters, but of high

quality. There was also a nice display of Dorset-horned and Merino sheep and some Angora and milch goats.

### SWINE A STRONG EXHIBIT

Here, too, the pens were well filled, mostly with the thick, fat breeds. Poland Chinas, of which there were some splendid specimens, took the lead in point of numbers, closely followed by the Chester Whites, Essex, Berkshire, Hampshire, Duroc Jersey and Tamworths, in the order named. The latter were a choice lot.

## Homesteading on Hudson's Bay

William Beech, who is homesteading on the south shore of Churchill harbor, arrived in Winnipeg recently and has some interesting things to say of the Bay country, the proposed railway, Churchill harbor and the great inland sea itself. Mr. Beech has been in the country for the past eighteen months and intends returning in the spring. He prophesies that when the Hudson's Bay railway is built it will prove one of the great shipping routes of the world, and double track will be required soon after the road is in operation. The eastern shore of the bay he describes as exceptionally rich in minerals. He believes it will become one of the mineral belts of the world.

Mr. Beech has brought out with him a number of most interesting souvenirs of the unknown north. One of the most interesting was an exhibit of fruits which he had collected before he left. Among them were cranberries, black currants, blueberries, gooseberries, and a peculiar fruit known as the "baked apple" berry, which resembles a white raspberry.

## To Establish Uniform Grading

A meeting will be held shortly in Chicago of representatives of all the boards of trade in this country and the United States, to perfect organization of an association that has as one of its purposes the establishment of a uniform grading and inspection system for grain. The object is to so arrange the grading of grain as to place the product of North America in the world's markets on the best possible level. Organization of the grain men in Chicago has already been consummated, and the move to extend the organization all over the continent has grown from it.

At present the American grading and inspecting system is not all it should be. It is proposed, therefore, to make grades uniform, that North American grain will be sold in Europe in a way satisfactory alike to buyer and seller.

## Events of the Week

### CANADIAN

Rich deposits of mica are reported in Peace River Canyon. The deposit is said to be a solid vein sixty feet wide and two miles in length.

\* \* \*

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson has resigned the presidency of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Chas. M. Hays has been selected to succeed him.

\* \* \*

General Buchan, who served as second in command of the first Canadian contingent in the South African war, died at Montreal, October 9.

\* \* \*

During the month of August the total immigration into Canada was 15,387, as compared with 10,082 for the same month last year. The arrivals from the United States numbered 8,024, an increase of 71 per cent. The arrivals by ocean ports totalled 7,363, as compared with 5,398 for August of last year, an increase of 36 per cent.

The total immigration into Canada for the first five months of the present fiscal year was 105,636, an increase of 17 per cent. over the same period last year, when the arrivals numbered 90,355.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN

From seven hundred to fifteen hundred lives are estimated to have been lost in a hurricane that swept over Florida and devastated Havana and a part of Cuba last week. Property loss is in the millions.

\* \* \*

Serious trouble seems imminent in Spain. Leaders of the anti-monarchist party are preparing for revolt, and to add to the gravity of the situation for the government, the war in Morocco is dragging on without much hope of immediate settlement.

\* \* \*

The political situation in Great Britain is practically unchanged. The Lords have not yet considered the budget, the King's attempt at bringing the warring factions to an understanding seems to have failed, and the Suffragettes, not to be outdone, continue their agitation for women's suffrage, with the rioting incident to their campaign.

\* \* \*

The Pole controversy now excites little comment. Commander Peary is said to be closeted with his lawyers preparing his case, while Dr. Cook is making hay while the sun shines by going on a lecture tour.

# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

The grain market was fairly strong all week despite some serious attempts to break the price down. Wheat advanced some on last week's quotations and closed strong. Oats are in good demand at well maintained prices and barley about the same. Flax took an unexpected jump from around 130 to 150 and over, making the sensation of the week in grain circles.

Live stock markets are quiet. At Winnipeg a good business was done around last week's figures. American markets are fairly firm and British in about the same condition.

## Grain

The week opened with every condition favorable for a slump in wheat, and yet the cereal not only maintained its value, but rose several points before the close. World's shipments were larger by 4,000,000 bushels than the week before, but demand from Europe not only absorbed the increase, but could have taken considerable more. Deliveries at Winnipeg, Duluth and Minneapolis were above the average, but the market remained unaffected. An excellent export demand existed all week, and there is nothing in the situation at present to indicate weakness.

### VISIBLE SUPPLY

	CANADIAN		
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Wheat	7,981,834	7,494,536	3,270,370
Oats	1,579,010	1,199,201	909,181
Barley	660,152	561,865	467,620

	AMERICAN		
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Wheat	22,512,000	19,442,000	34,222,000
Oats	13,310,000	12,799,000	8,061,000

### WORLD'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS

Total shipments 14,160,000 bushels, against 13,792,000 last week, and 10,464,000 last year. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
North American	4,216,000	4,312,000	5,352,000
Russian	7,792,000	6,872,000	2,440,000
Danube	1,520,000	1,112,000	1,152,000
India	752,000	752,000	752,000
Argentina	72,000	216,000	654,000
Australian	384,000	400,000	200,000
Various	176,000	128,000	96,000
Wheat on passage	29,624,000	26,400,000	55,528,000

### EUROPEAN DEMAND ACTIVE

The continent has been a heavy buyer of wheat during the past week, and little of the cereal has accumulated in Great Britain. European demand is being stimulated, by realization of the fact that domestic supply is not likely to come up to expectations, and the continent is expected to continue to buy freely for some time. The same condition exists in Great Britain, the home-grown crop falling lower than expected through unfavorable harvesting and threshing weather.

### WILL PRICES REMAIN HIGH?

Lack of anything definite concerning the Argentina crop, and the highly speculative nature of present trading makes forecasting of the market difficult. In some quarters opinion seems to be that present cash prices are abnormal, and that wheat prices are bound to be depressed by heavy selling of December held now by speculators. This may or may not depress values. The strength of the wheat situation rests on the fact that the world is supplying itself from day to day on present supplies, without the usual feature of a snug reserve to fall back on in case receipts show any tendency to weaken. Viewed from this standpoint there seems little likelihood of speculative operations in the cereal affecting more than a temporary depression of values. The world has to have wheat, and scraping up all the cereal likely to be available, making allowance for a reasonable outturn in the Argentine and Australia, there is not going to be a very heavy reserve. At least little is in sight at present. The situation looks good yet. It would seem like good business to hold wheat.

### OATS SHOWING STRENGTH

Despite increasing supplies the oat market continues to improve. Oats, as well as wheat, are being held. Demand is active, and prices firm. The cereal advanced some on last week's figures, and the outlook, generally, is favorable.

### FLURRY IN FLAX

Some ginger was injected into the flax market early in the week by a sensational advance at Duluth. At Winnipeg, flax advanced 3 cents on the strength of the flurry, and a 9¢ increase was registered in Duluth. No definite reason for the sharp advance was apparent. The grain continued quite a feature in trading all week, touching as high as 154.

### CLOSING OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat	98½	99½	98½	99½	99½	98½
Oct.	98	99	98	99	99	98
Nov.	98	99	98	99	99	98

Dec.	95½	96½	95½	96½	96½	95½
May	99½	101	100½	101½	101½	100½
Oats —						
Oct.	35½	35½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Nov.	34½	34½	34½	33½	33½	33
Dec.	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
May	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36
Flax —						
Oct.	140	145	150	151	154	151
Nov.	138	141	146	149	150	147
Dec.	135	139	143	143	143	143

### CASH PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat —						
No. 1 Nor.	98½	99½	98½	99½	99½	98½
No. 2 Nor.	96½	97½	96½	97½	97½	96½
No. 3 Nor.	95½	96	95½	95½	95½	94½
No. 4	91½	92½	91½	92	92	91½
No. 5	82½	83½	83	83½	83½	83½
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	95½	96½	96½	96½	96½	95½
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	94	95	94	95	94½	94½
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	95½	95	94	95	94½	94½
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	94	92½	91½	92½	92½	92½
Rej. 1 Nor.	93	94	93	94	94½	93½
for seeds	91	92	91	92	92½	92½
Rej. 2 Nor.	91	92	91	92	92½	92½
for seeds	91	92	91	92	92½	92½
Oats —						
No. 2 White	35½	35½	35	34½	34½	34½
No. 3 Nor.	34	34	33½	33	33½	33½
Barley —						
No. 3	46	46	46½	47	47	46½
No. 4	43½	43½	44	44½	44½	44½
Flax —						
No. 1 N. W.	141	145	150	150	154	151
No. 1 Man.	139	143	148	148	152	149

### Live-Stock

The run of live stock during the week has been unusually heavy. To describe the antiquated yards as congested or overflowing would hardly be descriptive of the conditions under which business was carried on. Live stock in the pens, the alleys and the chutes; live stock in cars waiting to be unloaded, and no place to unload into. These are ordinary features of the Winnipeg stock market; but last week was worse even than the ordinary. What Winnipeg needs, and can't get too quickly, is adequate yarding accommodation for live stock. The present facilities are a disgrace to a live-stock market handling the volume of business carried on here.

### EXPORTERS BEING MARKETED FREELY

Stock for export are going through in large numbers and prices are unchanged at last week's quotations. Reports from the Old Country do not indicate improvement in the situation there, heavy selling of domestic stock depressing demand for cattle from abroad, but fairly favorable freight charges, and the anxiety for cleaning up before winter are stimulating the movement. It is unusual, too, for any advance to be made at this season, so that present prices are about the best that can be expected.

### HEAVY BUTCHER DELIVERIES

During the week the run of butcher stuff was above normal. Prices for the best grades are practically unchanged. Common stuff is in less demand, but good quality killing cattle are likely to remain firm.

### HOGS SELLING AT \$8.00.

Hog prices remain around last week's quotations. Receipts during the week have been fair. Buyers are still talking lower values, and further decline is looked for. In sheep and lambs nothing, practically, is doing.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.10 to \$4.25
Good export steers, freight assumed	3.90 to 4.10
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	3.50 to 3.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	3.25 3.50
Good butcher cows and heifers, delivered	2.75 3.25
Medium mixed butcher cattle	2.25 to 2.75
Choice hogs	7.50 to 7.75
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.25
Choice calves	3.75 to 4.00
Medium calves	3.00 to 3.50

### REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.		Ave. Wt.	Price
		Lbs.	
243	Medium hogs	190	\$8.00
284	"	191	7.75
10	"	143	7.50
10	"	170	7.25
1	Heavy stag	300	6.00
4	Sows	400	7.00
2	"	310	6.00
3	Stags	400	5.00

CATTLE —		
390 Steers	1213	4.50
208 "	1249	4.25
101 "	1152	4.10
6 "	1108	3.75
46 "	1067	3.70
6 "	850	2.50
40 Steers and heifers	953	3.25
20 "	960	3.35
5 "	940	3.10
11 "	881	3.00
17 Steers and Cows	1076	3.75
14 "	985	3.25
28 "	915	3.00
5 "	944	2.75
60 Heifers	1054	4.00
40 Cows	1146	3.60
41 "	1000	3.10
7 "	1052	2.75
1 "	800	2.50
5 "	1123	2.25
5 "	1000	2.40
4 "	962	1.50
40 Cows and heifers	1089	3.50
2 Bulls	1425	2.75
2 "	1350	2.50
1 "	725	2.25
6 "	983	2.00
90 Calves	265	4.00
3 "	406	4.50
4 "	217	3.85
6 "	333	3.75
18 "	476	3.35
10 "	547	2.50
SHEEP —		
145 Sheep	143	4.50
28 "	116	5.75
LAMBS —		
12 Lambs	75	5.50

### Toronto Markets

Export steers, \$4.75 to \$5.50; butcher's choice, \$4.80 to \$5.05; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75; common, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.20; stockers, and feeders, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Manitoba feeders, \$4.20 to \$4.80; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.90; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.90; hogs, \$7.75.

### Chicago Markets

Beef cattle, \$4.50 to \$8.90; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.35; stockers and feeders, \$3.15 to \$5.30; Texans, \$4.40 to \$5.60; Westerners, \$4.25 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$4.10 to \$4.25; hogs, \$7.20 to \$7.95.

### British Markets

Best quality Canadian steers are quoted in London at 12c. to 13½c.; Liverpool, 13c. to 13½c.; second quality, 12c. to 12½c.; ranchers, 12½c.; bulls, 9c. to 10½c.

### Winnipeg Produce Prices

Bran, per ton	19.00
Shorts, per ton	20.00
Barley, chopped	25.00 to 27.00
Oats, chopped	28.50 to 30.00
Barley and oats, chopped	26.00 to 27.00
Hay, track, Winnipeg (freshly baled)	8.00 to 9.00
Timothy	12.00 to 14.00
Red top	12.00
Baled straw	5.00 to 5.00
CREAMERY BUTTER —	
Manitoba fancy fresh made, in boxes, 28 and 56 lbs.	.22 to .23
DAIRY BUTTER —	
Dairy tubs, according to grade	.15 to .18
CHEESE —	
Manitoba, Sept., per lb.	.11½
EGGS —	
Manitoba, fresh gathered, subject to candling	.24 to .26
POTATOES —	
Potatoes, per bushel	.35 to .40
FRESH VEGETABLES —	
Native cauliflower, per doz.	.60 to .75
Native cabbage, per 100 lbs.	.25
Red cabbage, per doz.	.50
Native celery, per doz.	.75
Native carrots, per bus.	1.35
Native beets, per 100 lbs.	.75
Native onions, per large crate	3.00 to 3.25
Spanish onions, per small crate	1.25
Dry onions, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Ontario tomatoes, per basket	.50
Native tomatoes, per lb.	.03
Green tomatoes, per lb.	.1½
Pumpkins, per lb.	.01
HIDES AND TALLOW —	
Country cured hides, f. o. b. Winnipeg	.8½ to .9½
No. 1 tallow	.9
Sheepskins	.20 to .45
Wool, Manitoba, July clip	.8½ to .9½

# Home Journal

A Department for the Family

## People and Things the World Over

Fifty years ago this autumn Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) made her debut in opera in New York at the age of seventeen, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," with the famous tenor, Brignoli, as Eduardo. Ten years previously she had won note in concerts. She visited Europe first in 1861, and her triumphs in Paris, London and Madrid are a part of musical history. Great preparations are now being made abroad to celebrate her jubilee.

Dr. Matilda A. Evans, of Columbia, S.C., has the distinction of being the first licensed woman physician in that State. She is a negro woman and the founder of a hospital and nurses' training school for colored people in Columbia. She was graduated from the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia and began the practice of medicine in Columbia about ten years ago.

Dudley Buck, organist and composer, died recently at the home of his son in West Orange, N. J. He had just returned from a two years' absence in Europe. Mr. Buck was 70 years old. He was born in Hartford, and was educated at Leipsic conservatory. He composed the cantata sung by the eight hundred voices at the opening of the Centennial in Philadelphia, and became famed as a composer of pastoral music. He was organist at the Church of Holy Trinity, and retired from all except theoretical work and composition in 1902.

Lady Blount, president of the Zetetic Society—the members of which believe in the plane-earth or flat-earth theory—delivered a lecture at a garden party at Bournemouth recently on the subject of the present Polar controversy. Her ladyship ridiculed the pretensions of both Cook and Peary, as, according to the theories of the earth held by Zetetics, there was neither a north nor a south pole to discover. The only poles which existed, in her view, were poles of the heavens and poles of the earth, but these were magnetic poles, and not the poles of a so-called sphere of land and water.

Miss Florence Pretz, of Kansas City, is said to have already made a small fortune by the sale of the good luck tokens known as Billikens. Miss Pretz is described as a young artist who before her creation of the saucy clay image had never been able to do any work with a marketable value. While all her little world acknowledged her artistic ability no one would buy the fantastic Oriental drawings that she turned out. Her first lot of Billikens were taken to Chicago by a friend who promised to try to sell them. They met with such ready sale that the friend wrote back advising that others be made and sent as quickly as possible. Within a month the little images were the talk of the town and orders were coming from almost every State in the Union. With the proceeds of their sale Miss Pretz was able to carry out a long cherished plan of having a studio in Chicago and being able to work under the best teachers.

The question as to what is the longest word in the English language has never been satisfactorily settled. About 1870 The Liverpool Daily Courier came out with a new word of gargantuan dimensions, "velocipedestrianist-marianologist." An Edinburgh journal followed with "Ultradisestablishmentariasts," an extension of Archbishop Benson's previous "Antidisestablishmentarian," given in his Diary.

Then there is another short jawbreaker, "antitransubstantiationist," which appeared in a Highland paper.

Sir Walter Scott has in his journal a word "Broomfield-dilatation," which like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. Then Richardis takes some doing with his "anti-

pericametananarbeugedamphieribrationis." Wynthout, in his Chronicle, supplies us with "honorificabilitudinitatibus," which Shakespeare uses in "Love's Labor Lost" (twenty-seven letters). Dante also has it in the ablative singular form in his "De ulgari Eloquentia."

Byfield, in a treatise on the Colossians (1615), wrote "incircumscribability." But the Englishman's real jawbreaker is a Welsh word over which Mr. Justice Lawrence once, at the Anglesey Assizes, asked an explanation from Mr. Bryn Roberts, M. P., "What is the meaning of the letters 'P. G.' after the name Llanfair?" The answer was, "It is an abbreviation for the village of 'Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllandysiliogoch.'" How is this pronounced? It will take some beating. This word of fifty-four letters, if repeated often enough, is said to be an excellent cure for toothache.

## Thanksgiving

For the fields that gave their harvests, rich with wheat and rye and maize,  
We have sung our songs of praise,  
We have chanted our Thanksgiving  
For the joy of merely living  
Through the tawny autumn days,  
Now, when singing birds have vanished down the shining southward ways—  
When the frost has cleared the haze—  
When the voice of winter blusters,  
Where the grapes once hung in clusters—  
Shall we droop to cheerless lays?

Let new songs for this new season, caught from yonder sturdy pine,  
Green despite the year's decline,  
Praise the power that now lies hidden,  
Till at last by springtide bidden  
It awakens the life divine!  
And the captured dew and sunlight that once bloomed upon the vine,  
Now transmuted into wine,  
With its magic shall inspire  
A few friends around the fire,  
Where the warm flames dance and shine!

As the Psalm of our Thanksgiving for the harvest gathered in—  
For the crowded crib and bin—  
Floats across the country places,  
Over sleepy, snowy spaces,  
The little white flakes spin,  
A soft covering of wonder, where safely folded under,  
The new life waits within  
For the plowing and the sowing,  
And another harvest growing  
When the soft spring rains begin.

## The Fireplace

A stove is sheer necessity; a furnace or steam heating is comfort; but a fireplace—bless it—makes a mere house a home, and a home more homelike. Shouldn't that qualify it for a place high up on the list of necessities? It must be acknowledged that a fireplace doesn't give out much heat when the thermometer gets to zero, and when the stoves or furnaces have to be kept going it presents all the appearance of an extravagance to have a fire upon the hearth as well. Not at all. It is quite a simple matter to prove that it is an economy. For when the evening chores are done on cold, dark nights, the school lessons are learned, and the supper dishes washed, what better way to spend the before-bed-time than to turn out all the lamps and sit around the flickering fire, drawing near to one another in heart round this warm and cheery center? Confidences can be exchanged, bones and plans made known in the soft folds of the flames that the clear, hard light of the lamp would render impossible. Fine weather is not needed in the room that has a fireplace.

corner. Light the hearth fire and the most particular guest will not give a glance at the other furnishings, except to locate a comfortable chair that can be dragged up well within the circle of light.

Can you imagine drawing up close to a steam pipe or a grated hole in the floor to indulge in a soul-satisfying meditation? We do too little meditating in this swift age, and one reason is that during the long winter we haven't the proper environment if our abode lacks a hearth. But in a comfortable chair before a glowing, flickering, sputtering, dancing, changing fire the tension of life relaxes, the fever of making a living subsides, and tender thoughts, lovely memories, hopes for the future, and a mellow heart for all the world takes their place. Life is good, we say, as we look at the fairy pictures in the fire; why should we fret and fuss? We have let go the problems we tried in daylight to solve by grasping them so tight that it hurt, and we rest content to do nothing, scarcely to think, only to see. "What do you do during the long winter evenings?" said the stranger, as he sat before the old pioneer's fire. "Sometimes I set and think," was the reply; other times I jest set." It is good for us all to "jest set" sometimes and the fireplace will do the trick.

## Thanksgiving Expressed

The greatest gratitude is not found in those who have had most done for them, but rather in those who have done most for themselves. The latter have learned that when they have accomplished the limits of the possible by their own efforts there are yet strong influences outside themselves that must be counted upon for complete success. It is the hardest working and most careful farmer who knows that though he sows and cultivates it is a higher power sends the rain and sunshine without which all his work would go for naught.

It is a very little man, indeed, who hesitates to be grateful inwardly and to give thanks outwardly for benefits received, not only from his Maker but from his fellow humans. Gray talks about the "still small voice of gratitude," and some of us are content to make it very still and exceedingly small, when it should be prompt and clear and unhesitating—no uncertain sound. The promptest response comes from the biggest natures for the smallest mercies. She was not a poor soul who said in answer to a query as to what she had to be thankful for: "I am poor and sick, but I'm thankful that I've two teeth left—and they meet."

Ingratitude is base. It thrives in a low nature. Shakespeare says it is sharper than a serpent's tooth and that the winter wind is not so unkind as man's ingratitude, and the comparisons are not too strong. The ingrate is dead to the claims of family, friendship and citizenship.

## Chinook

(AT STAMPEDE PASS)

Mildly through the mists of night  
Floats a breath of flowers sweet,  
Warmly through the waning light  
Wafts a wind with perfumed feet.  
Down the gorge and mountain brook,  
With the sound of wings—Chinook.

On still prairies, mountain-locked,  
Frost lies white upon the grass,  
But where the witch of winter walked,  
Now the summer's maskers pass;  
And at May's refreshing breath  
Tender flowers arose from death.

And the breeze, that on the coast  
Whispered softly at the morn,  
Is on snowy prairies lost  
When the twilight pales forlorn:  
Sweet Chinook who breathes betimes  
Summer's kiss in winter climes.

—EZRA STAFFORD.

# HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

## WE SHOULD NOT THROW STONES

Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? Thou his own master he standeth or falleth.—Rom. xiv., 4.

Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.—S. Matt. vii., 1, 2.

"What matter if your brother man Does not the things he ought to do, Or that you think he ought? He may Be thinking just the same of you. Judge not."

The habit of censuring other people is not by any means a new thing. We find it very strongly forbidden in many parts of Scripture, but it is a bad habit that is very hard to kill. St Paul, in the second chapter of his letter to the Roman Church, declares that one who sits in judgment on another is "inexcusable," condemning himself, because he does the same things that he condemns in another. Our Lord also warns us that our harsh judgment of our fellows is sure to react heavily on ourselves. We have found this out by sad experience, and yet—don't we all climb sometimes into the judgment-seat and look down in pity or stern condemnation on our brothers and sisters?

What right have we to judge another man's servant? Surely we have only the right to stand humbly beside him, pleading with him the hope of forgiveness through Christ's atonement, before the judgment-seat of God.

The other day I had the privilege of speaking to a number of women in the jail—the great privilege and joy of reminding them that Christ was with them in their sad imprisonment, that even there they could say with Jacob: "Surely the LORD is in this place. . . . This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven."

As I walked home, I thought that if I had been placed in their circumstances, with their hereditary influences and training, I might also have been shut within prison walls. Certainly I did not feel any right to condemn them. But, though it is easy to think kindly of people who live outside the sphere of everyday life, it is not so easy to be just and tender in our opinions of our relations and neighbors. We are very quick to see excuses for our own sins—even when we are willing to admit that we have committed any wrong—but when we discuss the faults of our neighbors, dragging their shortcomings pitilessly into the light, we seldom mention the extenuating circumstances which we are quick to recognize in our own case.

I am afraid we pay little heed to our Lord's solemn warning: "Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." And yet we know that His words are true, even as regards human judgment. Those who are most severe and uncharitable in their judgment of others, are in their turn judged mercilessly by the world, while the few individuals who are never known to drag to the light the faults of their neighbors, may safely trust their own name and reputation in the hands of their acquaintances. If we take pleasure in raking up and discussing all the worst things that can be discovered or imagined about the people who have the misfortune to be acquainted with us, then we may feel pretty certain that our own character and doings are being examined with a searchlight and a microscope. Are we quite spotless ourselves?

There is a remarkable story told in the first eleven verses of the eighth chapter of S. John's Gospel.

Bible students say that most of the ancient authorities omit it entirely, and even those MSS. which contain it vary much from each other. And yet it must surely be a true story, for it is so marvelously true to life. A group of respectable men are ready to throw stones at a sinful woman, in strict ad-

ference to the stern Law of Moses. Knowing our Lord's tender mercy towards the weak and fallen, and eager to bring Him into open opposition to the Law, they asked whether He considers them justified in their severity. At first He refuses to enter into the discussion at all, but when silence is no longer reasonable, He stands erect—looking, we may be sure, straight into the hearts of the self-made judges—and sends his searching probe straight home; "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."

It is enough. Not one stone is thrown, but the accusers—with their minds turned sadly on their own shortcomings—slip quietly out, glad to escape, and forgetting about their prisoner.

If we remembered that Christ never fails to be a Silent Listener to every conversation, perhaps we might be less hasty in our harsh judgment and less unkind in our petty gossip. He may be saying to us, as we condemn others for selfishness, miserliness, extravagance, or pride: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."

We cannot judge anyone with perfect justice; because we don't know how great the temptation has been to evil, nor how hard the sinner may have battled against it.



GROUNDS AT C. P. R. STATION, REGINA.

"You cannot read your brother's mind. You cannot know the why and where; But there is one that knoweth all, So leave it to His love and care. Judge not."

There is a quaint old legend which describes three travellers each carrying two sacks, one hanging behind the back and one slung in front. The first traveller shoved all the kind and good actions done by his neighbors into the sack that was behind his back. Here they were out of his sight and very soon forgotten. In the front sack he carefully placed all the faults of his relations and acquaintances. These were never forgotten, for they were examined every day and shown to everybody. One day he met the second traveller, who also carried two sacks, and he gave the front one a friendly poke.

"Don't do that!" exclaimed Number Two, "You'll spoil all my good things."

"What good things?" asked Number One.

"I keep all my good deeds in front of me, so that I can see them," said Number Two. "Here is the large piece of silver I put in the plate last Sunday, here are the clothes I gave to the beggar, the smile I gave to my wife, and—"

"What's in the sack behind you?" asked the first traveller, who soon grew bored with his autobiography.

"Tut, tut," said Number Two, "there's nothing there worth mentioning. That sack only holds my little slips and mistakes."

"It seems to me that the sack of mistakes is far heavier than the sack of virtues," said Number One, who—like the rest of us—was more quick to observe things which the owner tried to hide.

Number Two was indignant because any notice was taken of the slips which he naturally expected the world to forget or forgive as easily as he himself had done.

Just then third traveller came up and was asked what his sacks contained.

"This sack in front," he said, "is full of the good deeds of other people. It is very full, but it is not troublesome to carry; for, like the sails of a ship, it helps me on the way. The sack behind has a big hole in the bottom, so if I hear any slander or ill-natured gossip I toss it in there. It soon falls through the hole and is lost and forgotten, so I have no weight to drag me backwards."

Number Three had forgotten himself entirely, obeying St. Paul's command: "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others."

Why do we take pleasure in talking about people's faults behind their back? Blackening the reputation of another person does nothing to whiten our own, neither does it prove that we are superior to the one we are judging so uncharitably. On the contrary, even while we are eagerly discussing the latest spicy bit of scandal with a congenial companion, he—or she—is quietly and almost unconsciously disapproving of us for mentioning it so unnecessarily. We gain nothing but a

and he was told that the despised out-cast was forgiven her "many sins" because she "loved much." He had shown no sign of love to God or man, and was given no assurance that his sins—which did not trouble him very much—were forgiven.

May God keep us all from helping to push down our brothers! How sad if we should ever have to say:

"Because, professing His dear Name Whose love is infinitely great, My tongue will even friends defame, And flashing eyes oft tell of fate,— Alas, alas, that some, through me, May hopeless face eternity!"

DORA FARNCOMB.

\* \* \*

("The Vision of His Face," by Dora Farncomb. (The William Weld Co., London, Ont. Price, \$1.00.)

## WHY NOT THANKSGIVING

A cloud is in the sky,  
A wind is on the hill;  
The ground is grey and bare,  
The waters hard and still;  
In eyes are shadows dark,  
In hearts an aching chill;  
Then why Thanksgiving?

Both cloud and wind, dear heart,  
Owe birthdays to the sun;  
'Neath crystal shelter bright,  
The living waters run;  
E'en old grey earth holds fast  
What summer has begun;  
Why not Thanksgiving?

Behold this curl of gold  
No time could fade or rust;  
'Twas severed from a mass  
Now shining in the dust.  
But ah, that heart of gold  
So full of love and trust!  
Then why Thanksgiving?

The curls of gold may turn  
To ashes at thy feet;  
The heart of gold, dear one,  
Hath never ceased to beat.  
Grand meanings now hath death  
To make thy life complete;  
Why not Thanksgiving?

—GRACE ADA BROWN.

## AUTUMN IN THE GARDEN

When the frosty kiss of autumn in the dark  
Makes its mark  
On the flowers, and the misty morning grieves  
O'er fallen leaves.  
Then my golden garden, where the golden soil  
Through the toil  
Of a hundred years is mellow, rich and deep  
Whispers in its sleep.

'Mid the crumpled beds of marigold and phlox,  
Where the box  
Borders with its glossy green the ancient walks,  
There is a voice that talks  
Of the human hopes that bloomed and withered here,  
Year by year—  
Dreams of joys that brightened all the laboring hours,  
Fading as the flowers.

Yet the whispered story does not deepen grief;  
But relief  
For the loneliness of sorrow seems to flow  
From the Long-Ago.  
When I think of other lives that learned, like mine,  
To resign,  
And remembered that the sadness of the fall  
Comes alike to all.

Faint and far away their ancient griefs appear:  
Yet how near  
Is the tender voice, the careworn kindly face,  
Of the human race!  
Let us walk together in the garden, dearest Heart—  
Not apart!  
Those who know the sorrows other lives have known  
Never walk alone.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

## THE INGLE NOOK

### THE FRIENDS OF LONG AGO

The friends to whom my heart doth cling  
Are those of long ago;  
My thoughts fly back on memory's wing  
To friends I used to know.

I love to dream of old school mates,  
While sitting all alone,  
And wonder at the different fates  
Of those who now are gone.

The memory of the games we played  
At that log school "Down East"  
Still haunts my mind and is arrayed  
In shadows of the past.

My thoughts do pierce the shadows  
through  
And see, so bright and clear,  
The days we played with loved ones,  
who  
To me are still so dear.

And dreams of friends bring to my mind  
My childhood's home so dear,—  
The sweet old home, I yet do find  
On "Memory's Wall" is clear.

Oh, dear old home! so far away,  
Beside that lonely lake,  
I picture still the peaceful bay  
When only half awake.

As years roll on new friends appear  
And old ones pass away,  
But none to me are half so dear  
As those of youthful play.

The new ones take the place of old,  
And very dear may be;  
But those our memories fondly hold  
Are dearer far to me.

Oh, dear old friends of long ago!  
I never can forget!  
And sitting in the twilight, so  
Seem present with me yet.

Farewell, dear friends! But not for long;  
Perhaps we'll meet again;  
And we will sing one grand sweet song,  
"There'll be no parting then."

MARGARET E. BARAGER.

### A THANKSGIVING MESSAGE

Good morning, each and all of the chatters of our—no, of Dame Durden's family! It is such a nice morning and such a nice fall; we are enjoying it so much. How we all like nice weather! It is so much easier; no matter what our troubles and work may be the weather is half of the work, I always think.

The crops are turning out so wonderfully well. My husband says they have not threshed any wheat under 40 bushels to the acre, and most lovely wheat, too. Oats are going away up, around a hundred and one hundred and seventeen bushels per acre, which is very good. It makes every person you meet smile, because crops are good. People look happy, instead of worrying all the time. I think this is the most beautiful time of the year.

I want to thank Kenmuir for the bed-spread pattern. I do not know how to knit it, but I think I have a neighbor friend who can show me. It was a crocheted one which I preferred, as I am so bent on crochet work. I am doing a set of table mats now. Instead of hav-

ing the mats longer than wide I make a circle of it first, then make six places where I make extra stitches. I make three stitches at each place, which makes it nearly round all but the points. I make four of these for one mat and then fill in around with a nice pattern of some kind. I generally use a fine thread for edge, for it makes it more lacy looking.

Now again I have come to help someone who asked for some way of doing down pork. Let the pork cool for two days, then to every hundred pounds use eight pounds of salt. Cut the meat up in nice pieces about four and five inches square, with the bones taken out. Rub the meat over with salt, just what it will take in nicely. Do this three times (once a day); then there should be about four or five pounds of salt left over. Take this and three pounds of white sugar and one ounce of salt petre and dissolve in water; let come to a boil, then cool and skim. Put the meat in a barrel or vessel with the rind side next to the barrel and pack nice and tight. Put enough cold water to the brine you have boiled and skimmed so that you can just cover the meat. Put a cover on it and a stone to hold solid and leave for six weeks. Do not add any more salt as it is not so nice. I gave this to a woman and she thought there was not enough, and she salted it as she put it in the barrel. It was so salty that you had to freshen it in water, which I always think spoils it. If this way is followed you need never freshen it. You can take two or three pieces out and just put them in your roasting pan and roast, and it will be the loveliest meat you ever ate. We used to kill about every six weeks and always do it in this manner.

I will be very pleased to wait till "The Three Hills" is through with her busy time for her report on strawberries. I made the most lovely jelly from choke cherries. I let the juice stand a week till it settles nice and clear, then do it into jelly, cup for cup. I also made some nice wine. I am sure Dame Durden will look for the W. P. B. soon, so I'll run home from your corner.

A FRIEND.

(I do not know whether you planned it or not, but your letter has just the thankful tone to make it most appropriate for the issue before Thanksgiving Day. It is the right kind of a spirit all the way through—gratitude for blessings received and desire to bestow favors on others.—D. D.)

### A PLEA FOR THE INDIAN ORPHANS

As a worker among Indian children in Southern Alberta I wish to draw your attention to a part of the work which seems, hitherto, to have been ignored. It is a well known fact that there is a great deal of disease among the Indians. This being the case, and taking into consideration their ignorance of hygienic laws, it is easy to understand why many die in infancy. Most of the children who attend the schools are admitted between the ages of six and fourteen, but many cannot be taken in because they are physically unfit.

Blindness is quite a common thing among Indian women, making them unable to give their children the care which they would otherwise receive.

There are many motherless babies who are being cared for by relatives and friends, who no doubt do their best for their little ones, but whose best is not much in many cases. Only today I learned of a case where only one child is left out of quite a family, and the father is anxious that she, a little girl of three, may be put in the home, with the hope that her life may be spared—but this is a school and not a nursery.

Sixteen babies have died on this Reserve during the past few months, and we have every reason to believe that in most cases, and perhaps all, a little proper care and attention would have saved the life. "But," you may say, "they are only Indian babies, why bother about them?" Our Heavenly Father who knows when "a sparrow falls" knows also about each one of these little ones, and will not their cry rise up in judgment to condemn us?

Our clergyman's wife took a little Indian baby, whose mother had died, and although he was then in a fearful condition physically he is now by proper care and attention as fine a specimen of a boy as one would wish to see, and will be able to enter school with a sturdy body and active mind.

About a year and a half ago, I attended the marriage of one of our school girls, who married an Indian. Last spring, having learned of her illness, I, in company with one of our workers visited her, finding her lying on a rude

bed on the floor, with her baby at her side. She did not seem able to talk much, but enquired in very good English after her little brother who had but recently come to school. A few days later we learned of her death and the little baby boy was left in the care of his blind grandmother. The grandparents were allowed to come and camp near the mission, and the baby is brought to the home every day to be properly clothed and fed. He is now a sturdy little lad, although when he first came we had doubts that he would live, but, as said above, there is no provision made here for such cases.

Can we not have a nursery in connection with Victoria Home, where the parents may bring their little ones for care and treatment?

Two thousand dollars would put up the building and equip it.

Anyone desiring to contribute may do so through the principal of Victoria Home, Rev. W. R. Haynes, Brompton, Alta., and due acknowledgment will be made, either by personal letter or through the columns of the newspaper in which this article may be read.

I would gladly correspond with anyone desiring further particulars.

Only an Indian baby, 'tis true; but has it not a right to live?

You who love your little ones better than your own lives, will you not heed the cry of the poor little Indian baby?

Victoria Home, ANNIE A. STENNING,  
Brompton, Alta.



### A FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am going to try my luck in writing you a letter, and as it is my first I hope it will escape the W. P. B. When I was reading the letters from the Wigs I noticed that Mary E. Gemmill wanted to know the name of a flower, which, from her description, I think would be the flower we call "beard tongue." I do not read many books, but the names of some which I have read are: "What Katy Did," "Angel's Christmas," "Junie's White Heather," "The Twins," and some of the Pansy series. We live two miles from Kenton. Our place is surrounded with trees, and is very pretty in summer. We have not a very large garden of flowers this year, but the ones we have are very pretty. The names of some of the flowers are portulacas, petunias, herbennas and portulacas. We have about seventy chickens this year.

Man. (a)

CLOVER.

### ICE CREAM

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I see the Western Wigwam is a very interesting corner for children, I thought I would join, too. This summer has been very

warm. Of course, it is getting cooler as fall is drawing near. The farmers are busy cutting their grain now. I expect threshing will soon start, as some are getting well on with their work. We have not had any rain for some time. We live two miles and a half from school, and three miles and a half straight north of Holmfild. I go to school, and I like it very well. We have a man teacher this year. Our school's name is West Derby. I will enclose an envelope and a stamp for a button, and will be pleased to have it. I am the oldest girl at home. I have two sisters in Killarey.

On August thirteenth there was an ice-cream social in Holmfild church, and I went. It was to start at eight o'clock, but did not start until nearly ten o'clock. There was a long program, refreshments and ice cream. It was after midnight before we left the church to drive home.

MORNING GLORY

Man. (a)

### COME FOR A LITTLE WHILE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am writing this for a button, as I want to be a member of your Wigwam. Our



GLIMPSES OF THE PAGEANT THAT WAS A FEATURE OF THE 1909 FAIR AT CALGARY.

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GLORY

WHILE  
I am writ-  
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Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am fifteen  
years of age and work at millinery,  
about a mile from home. My father  
works at the post office, and my young-  
er brother goes to school. We have  
a long garden at the back, where we  
grow flowers and fruit. I go to singing  
once a week in the winter. We had  
a lovely holiday this year at Colwyn  
Bay in North Wales. The scenery  
was lovely, especially when it was  
just going dusk, and the sun was setting  
behind the hills. We went to Llam-  
dudno one day and climbed to the  
top of Great Orme, coming back by  
car round little Orme. Old Colwyn  
is a nice little old-fashioned place,  
half an hour's walk from Colwyn Bay.  
If you take the opposite direction  
you come to Rhos-on-Sea, a very quiet  
place. On a clear day you can see  
Rhyl quite plain across the bay.  
The piroots on the front were very  
good. I would like a button, but  
have not got a Canadian stamp—  
perhaps an English one will do. I have  
taken my pen-name. Snowwhite, from  
this verse:

Snowwhite, beautiful one, we come with  
joy to greet thee,  
Fond hearts loving and true on this  
thy natal day:  
Choicest blessings descend from heaven  
above to meet thee,  
Bright skies over thee bend forever  
on thy way." SNOWWHITE.

Eng. (a).

GAVE AWAY SEVEN  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I would  
like to have a button. I like the new  
name fine. Papa has taken THE  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE for fifteen years  
and I like to read the letters in it.  
We have two dogs, named Bobbie and  
Doc. I have two cats and there were  
eight kittens, but I gave them all away  
but one. Papa has about a hundred  
cattle and fifty horses. I have a pony  
and my brother has six ponies. I guess

Sask. (a).

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my  
first letter to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.  
I have two little kittens for pets and  
a little dog. We have two colts. My  
sister had a birthday party. There  
were twenty girls at it. We had three  
swings. I guess I will close, wishing the  
club every success. I would like to  
have a button, which I will send a  
two cent stamp for.

Man. (b)

FOR THREE YEARS  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my  
first letter to your corner. My father  
has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
for about three years. We have twelve  
head of cattle, three horses and one colt,  
thirty-three sheep and eight pigs. We  
live two miles from Kenville. There  
are about twenty-three people going to  
our school. I will close, wishing the  
club every success.

Man. (b)

EVERYBODY BUSY  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father  
has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
for a number of years and we all like it  
fine. I enjoy reading the letters very  
much. My brother is a member of this  
club, and I would like to become one  
too.

Sask. (a)

holidays are almost over and we have  
had a lovely time camping, bathing,  
canoeing, fishing, berry picking, mak-  
ing and eating ice cream and learning  
how to cook. My sister and brother-  
in-law, who were here visiting, got up  
before daybreak and got nineteen  
ducks. I ate a whole one for dinner  
to-day. I hope not many of the  
chatterers have to go away from home  
to go to school as I have to.  
I don't expect to write until I come  
home again at Christmas time. So  
good-bye and good wishes to the chat-  
terers, and Cousin Dorothy.

MEQUASTUAN  
(Cree name for Red Head).  
Alta.

AN EXCITING RUNAWAY  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my  
first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE,  
and I will tell you about going to Bar-  
ing sports. I went with my father  
and mother, five brothers and one  
sister. Just as we got there a horse  
pulled a buggy over, and our team  
got frightened and ran away. My  
father and mother were both thrown  
out. The baby was thrown out and  
he is only fourteen months old. The  
rest of us were sitting on the bottom  
of the wagon and we were not thrown  
out. The team then made for home,  
but my brother and myself managed  
to get the lines that were hanging on  
the whiffletrees, and we stopped them  
and turned them around and went  
back. They ran over half a mile be-  
fore we stopped them. Father and  
baby were not hurt, but mother hurt  
her arm and is not better yet.

RICHARD LEECH.  
Sask. (a).

HARD WORK  
Dear Friends,—I wish to become  
a friend of yours. I am a member  
of two other clubs. My father has  
a six-foot Deering and an eight-foot  
Massey-Harris binder working. I have  
a lot of hard work to do while they are  
cutting.

I go to school and am in the sixth  
grade. One of my school fellows,  
who is a year younger than I, is home  
stooking. His sister, who is a little  
older, is running a binder. I will end  
my letter with a rhyme: Captain  
Cook built a ship an' in it placed his  
daughter, an' I'm to blame for telling  
her name, an' I've told it three times  
over. What is her name? Ans.—  
Ann.  
EDWIN TEECE.  
Sask. (a).

A GREAT CHIEF  
Dear Cousin Dorothy.—This is the  
first letter I have written to the club.  
I go to school, and I am in the second  
class. My teacher's name is Miss  
L—. I like her very much. The  
grain is nearly all cut now. We have  
a little colt. Its name is Victoria,  
as it was born on Victoria Day. I have  
one brother and no sisters. I am  
eleven years old. My uncle has taken  
the ADVOCATE for about five years and  
likes it very much. Would Sitting  
Bull do for a pen-name?  
SITTING BULL.  
Sask. (a).

A HOLIDAY IN WALES  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am fifteen  
years of age and work at millinery,  
about a mile from home. My father  
works at the post office, and my young-  
er brother goes to school. We have  
a long garden at the back, where we  
grow flowers and fruit. I go to singing  
once a week in the winter. We had  
a lovely holiday this year at Colwyn  
Bay in North Wales. The scenery  
was lovely, especially when it was  
just going dusk, and the sun was setting  
behind the hills. We went to Llam-  
dudno one day and climbed to the  
top of Great Orme, coming back by  
car round little Orme. Old Colwyn  
is a nice little old-fashioned place,  
half an hour's walk from Colwyn Bay.  
If you take the opposite direction  
you come to Rhos-on-Sea, a very quiet  
place. On a clear day you can see  
Rhyl quite plain across the bay.  
The piroots on the front were very  
good. I would like a button, but  
have not got a Canadian stamp—  
perhaps an English one will do. I have  
taken my pen-name. Snowwhite, from  
this verse:

### "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
6419 Loose Fitting Coat.  
6422 Tucked Waist.  
6410 Seven Gored Walking Skirt.



6418 Girl's Dress, 4 to 10 years.  
6411 Girl's Dress, 4 to 10 years.  
6398 Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 44 bust.

The above fashions will be sent to  
any subscriber at the very low price  
of ten cents per pattern. Be care-  
ful to give correct Number and Size  
of Patterns Wanted. When the Pat-  
tern 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 num-  
ber. If only one number appears,  
ten cents will be sufficient.  
Address: "Fashion Department,"  
"The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg,  
Man.

Snowwhite, beautiful one, we come with  
joy to greet thee,  
Fond hearts loving and true on this  
thy natal day:  
Choicest blessings descend from heaven  
above to meet thee,  
Bright skies over thee bend forever  
on thy way." SNOWWHITE.  
Eng. (a).

GAVE AWAY SEVEN  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I would  
like to have a button. I like the new  
name fine. Papa has taken THE  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE for fifteen years  
and I like to read the letters in it.  
We have two dogs, named Bobbie and  
Doc. I have two cats and there were  
eight kittens, but I gave them all away  
but one. Papa has about a hundred  
cattle and fifty horses. I have a pony  
and my brother has six ponies. I guess

I have five brothers and two sisters.  
My father and my brothers are very  
busy with the harvest, as I suppose  
everybody is. My father has ten work  
horses, four colts and a pony, and about  
ninety head of cattle.  
I am eleven years old and go to  
school and am in the fourth book. I  
have a half-mile to walk to school.  
The weather is fine now.  
Alta. (a) ELLEN M. DOUPE.

A SUGGESTION  
To The Western Wigwam:—This  
is my first letter to your club and I  
hope it will escape the waste basket.  
Our school began on the 23rd of August.  
I am in the eighth grade. We have been  
taking THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for  
quite a while and find it quite an inter-  
esting paper. I think it would be quite  
convenient if the editor would keep a  
space for the members' names and ages  
and the date. I am 13 years of age.  
My birthday is on the 5th of January.  
I have seven sisters and three brothers.  
I would like to have a button, if the  
editor will send me one.  
Man. (a) MAY CASE.

THE CROWS AND PUSS  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Last time  
I wrote I forgot to enclose a stamp for  
the button, but I will not forget this  
time.  
Once I saw the crows chasing a  
little black cat of ours. The crows  
would fly after the cat, who would lie  
down on the ground when they did so.  
Another time when I was discing the  
crows were after the cat again, who was  
up in a tree. Then the crows went  
away and the cat got down from the  
tree. How would Milkman do for a  
pen-name?  
MILKMAN.

TRYING FOR SUBSCRIBERS  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—How are  
you all in here? I hope none got  
hauled out yet. How are you Indians  
enjoying the holidays? Our school  
started again yesterday after our holi-  
days. We have two little colts and  
two calves this year. There were quite  
a few hauled out around here last week  
in that big storm. Was there any  
around Winnipeg, Cousin Dorothy?  
My favorite author is Ralph Connor,  
though I do like the Pansy books. I  
am a great reader and have read quite  
a lot of books. I am trying to get three  
subscribers for THE ADVOCATE, to get  
some of those songs. Do you care for  
baseball, Cousin Dorothy? I do. I  
think it is very interesting, when they  
play fair without any fighting. They  
played a very nice game on Saturday  
about two miles from here. I was there.  
Sask. (a) A SCOTCH BLUE BELL.

I like baseball, too, and any other  
game where they play fair and don't  
fight. Anyone who cheats in a game  
would cheat in business, too, if there  
was a chance. I hope you have got the  
three subscribers and earned the songs  
before this time. — C. D.)

A FINE PARTY  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my  
first letter to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.  
I have two little kittens for pets and  
a little dog. We have two colts. My  
sister had a birthday party. There  
were twenty girls at it. We had three  
swings. I guess I will close, wishing the  
club every success. I would like to  
have a button, which I will send a  
two cent stamp for.  
Man. (b) ORANGE LILY.

BUSY AND CLEVER #  
Dear Editor:—I wrote a letter some  
time before the buttons were given,  
and I hope to receive one. I was  
twelve in the last of June, and passed  
the entrance. Next term I will be  
trying for my third-class certificate.  
Our school is a large three-storey  
building, containing eight schoolrooms,  
an entertainment room and two large  
basements. It has an electric gong.  
The teachers can communicate with one  
another by electric bells. Our principal  
is liked very much by all the pupils.  
I am organist in the Presbyterian  
Church, evening, morning and after-  
noon.  
Sask. (a) SUMMER BEAUTY.

**TREES & SHRUBS**



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

Write for list and full particulars to

850 ACRES

**E. D. SMITH, WINONA**

**Robin Hood Flour** IS DIFFERENT

**SEND \$1.00**

Receive four wool remnants suitable for Boys' Knee Pants Post Paid. Give age and we will cut. Add 25c for postage

**Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 14 London, Ont.**

**PRAIRIE FIRE SALE**  
OF  
**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

Having lost my feed by fire I will sell my entire herd of Shorthorns at auction in

**REGINA, NOV. 9th**

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Terms cash

**H. C. GRAHAM, LEA PARK, ALTA.**

See page 1383, October 13 issue.

**EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE**



**THE DOCTOR: "Ah! you, restless and feverish. Give him a Stoodman's Powder and he will soon be all right."**

**Stoodman's Soothing Powders**

**EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE**

## NOTICE !

**To Farmers and Other Intending Settlers in British Columbia**

Send for our booklet entitled:

*"A PROFITABLE HOME IN A BEAUTIFUL CLIMATE."*

and get some information about the best fruit growing district in British Columbia.

**E. W. Powell & Co., Port Hammond, B.C.**



Honk! Honk! No matter how high they fly, you can bring them down if you load your gun with **Dominion Ammunition**. Every cartridge or shot shell is a graduate from the wonderful new **Dominion System** of loading, and **Guaranteed Sure**. Cheaper because made in Canada. **Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.**

**DOMINION AMMUNITION**  
IMPROVED AND PROVED



When Christian Science began to find firm footing in Winchester the little son of a prominent woman, who had embraced the faith and was urging others to take it up was out of school a day or two because of sickness. When the youngster returned his teacher, who was well along in years and possessed an inquiring mind, engaged the youngster in conversation.

"Been sick, Joe?"  
"Yes'm."  
"Sick enough to be in bed?"  
"Yes'm."  
"What did your mother do for you, Joe, while you ached in bed?" asked the teacher, now all expectancy for the reply.  
"She mended my trousers." lisped Joe.—*Independent.*

### Eating for Strength.

The greatest pleasure to be derived from eating is the pleasure one gets in the knowledge that his food is giving him greater strength and vitality.

Because of this fact there is a constant increase in the consumption of Quaker Oats; every time the strength making qualities of Quaker Oats have been tested by scientific investigation or by experiments in families it has been found to be a food without an equal.

It builds the muscles and brain without taxing the digestive organs; it costs so little anyone can afford it, and it is so carefully prepared and packed that it is absolutely pure and clean. A Quaker Oats eating family is always a healthy family. 7

### LIKE THE OTHER GIRLS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We do not take **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE**, but our neighbor does, and I read the letters sometimes. I would like to have a button. Two girls in our school have buttons and I think they are very pretty. Our school started August 16 and we have a new teacher.

Man. (a) **RED ROSE.**

### THE LITTLE GARDENER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I bought seed for a garden. I then planted, weeded and took care of it. After the vegetables had grown I sold them in town, and I kept the money for myself. I mean to buy lots of nice things.

I have a bay pony named Kate. She has been lame all summer and had to be kept in the pasture.

I milk one cow every day.

I go two miles to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss D—. I am in the third grade at school. I like to read the letters in **The Western Wigwam**. In this way I heard of the **Western Wigwam Button**, and I would greatly like to have one.

Sask. (a) **THE LITTLE GARDENER.**

### BABY PIGEONS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my sister and brother are writing I thought I would, too, but as I can't write myself, my big sister is writing it for me. I have a pretty pony, whose name is Tuck, and she has a colt that looks like her and we call it Doc. I have eight pair of pigeons and one pair of baby pigeons, which are learning to fly. My sister was reading about the **Wigwam pin** and I would like to have one, if you will please send it to me.

Sask. (a) **LITTLE RANCHER.**

### FINE LITTLE COLTS

My Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have written to **The Western Wigwam**, although I liked to read the letters that others write to you and thought it only fair that I should write now.

We have about one hundred little chickens which I feed, and I am going to get some of them for taking care of the flock. I have a black pony, with white in his face. His name is James, and I love to ride him. We have five little colts; two are black and the rest are bays.

I would like a **Western Wigwam button** if you would be so kind as to send one. Wishing the club good luck.

Sask. (b) **PRIMROSE.**

### WISHING YOU GOOD HEALTH

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have written to the corner but as I have not seen it in print it must have gone to the **W. P. B.** I will try and write a better one this time and will hope to see it in print. I'm laid up just now with the hip disease. I have been bothered with it from the time I was seven years old. I think I will get better and be able to go to school again before long.

Alta. (b) **FRENCHIE.**

### NOTICE

A button was sent to Joseph Bolduce at the post office that was marked on the envelope, but it came back again. Will Joseph please send his right post office address. —C. D.

### A CENTURY RUN ON THE PIANO

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to your club before, but I have been an interested reader and would like to win one of your buttons for remembrance of the **Western Wigwam**. I live on a farm of eight hundred acres, and we have lots of fun. Mother has a very nice garden this year. I am very fond of reading and I have read quite a number of books, among them "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Orlando Chester," "Black Beauty," "The Swiss Family Robinson," and a lot of others. I have taken about one hundred music lessons on the piano and like it very much. My oldest sister has taken fifty lessons and she is getting along fine. I have three sisters and three brothers. I think I will close for this time with a few riddles:

What is the best way to keep a fish from smelling in the summer?

Ans. — Cut off his nose.

## The Confidence of the Man Behind The Gun

Unsuccessful marksmanship is due largely to want of confidence in the gun. In shooting the gun should be forgotten. A man does not question his eye or his hand and the gun should be just as dependable.

### THE ROSS SPORTING RIFLE

is absolutely reliable under all conditions. It is made with the same precision and care as the celebrated **Ross Military Rifle**—the best in the world.

If your local dealer is without a supply of the **Ross Rifle**, write to the company direct for catalogue.

Price \$25 and up.

**THE ROSS RIFLE CO.**  
Quebec, P. Q.

When is a baby like a cent stamp?  
Ans.—When it is licked and put in a corner.

I enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for a button.

Sask. (a) **SUNSHINE.**

### KEEP THE BLUES AWAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes **THE ADVOCATE** and has done so for a long time. I enjoy reading the letters in the **Western Wigwam** very much, and I thought that I would like to have a button.

We have eight horses, four oxen, two cows, eleven pigs and about one hundred and seventy fowl. I enjoy taking care of the fowl very much.

We have been busy lately picking raspberries, black currants, gooseberries and pin-cherries, and we have got quite a lot.

I do not go to school just now, but I hope I shall soon. I play the piano, and we have one. Sometimes when I have nothing else to do it keeps me from getting lonesome for my friends in the East.

Sask. (a) **FORGET-ME-NOT.**

## WHAT NEGLECT DID FOR HIM

**Jas. E. Brant Suffered Torments from Kidney Diseases.**

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

Athabasca Landing, Alta., Oct. 18. (Special).—That Kidney Disease, neglected in its earlier stages, leads to the most terrible suffering, if not death itself, and that the one sure cure for it in all stages is **Dodd's Kidney Pills**, is the experience of Mr. James E. Brant, a farmer residing near here.

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

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

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

**Dodd's Kidney Pills** started at the cause of his troubles and cured his Kidneys. With cured Kidneys his other troubles speedily disappeared, and to-day he is a well man.

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

# THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C. Copyright L. C. PAGE Co. Incorp'd.

## CHAPTER XXXVI—Continued.

Bigot never drooped a feather in face of his enemies, public or private, but laughed and jested with all at table in the exuberance of a spirit which cared for no one, and only reined itself in when it was politic to flatter his patrons and patronesses at Versailles.

The business of the Council had begun. The mass of papers which lay at the left hand of the Governor were opened and read seriatim by his secretary, and debated, referred, decided upon, or judgment postponed, as the case seemed best to the Council.

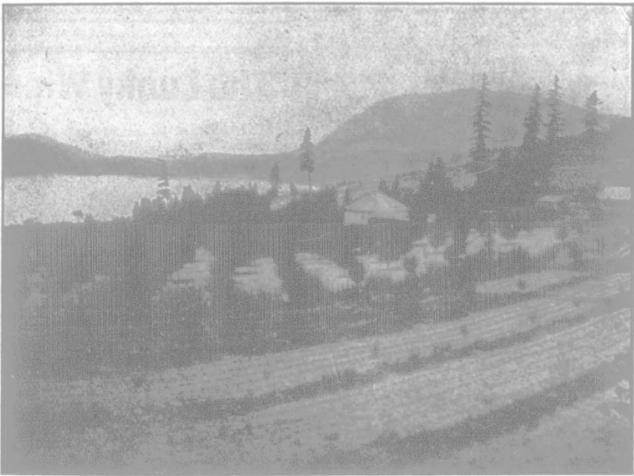
The Count was a man of method and despatch, clear-headed and singularly free from prejudice, ambiguity, or hesitation. He was honest and frank in council, as he was gallant on the quarter-deck. The Intendant was not a whit behind him in point of ability and knowledge of the political affairs of the colony, and surpassed him in influence at the court of Louis XV., but less frank, for he had much to conceal, and kept authority in his own hands as far as he was able.

Disliking each other profoundly from the total divergence of their characters, opinions, and habits, the Governor and Intendant still met courteously at the

pretensions of the Intendant, and of the Grand Company. The utmost he could do in behalf of the true interests of the people and of the King, as opposed to the herd of greedy courtiers and selfish beauties who surrounded him, was to soften the deadening blows they dealt upon the trade and resources of the Colony.

A decree authorizing the issue of an unlimited quantity of paper bills, the predecessors of the assignats of the mother country, was strongly advocated by Bigot, who supported his views with a degree of financial sophistry which showed that he had effectively mastered the science of delusion and fraud of which Law had been the great teacher in France, and the Mississippi scheme, the prototype of the Grand Company the great exemplar.

La Corne St. Luc opposed the measure forcibly. "He wanted no paper lies," he said, "to cheat the husbandman of his corn and the laborer of his hire. If the gold and silver had all to be sent to France to pamper the luxuries of a swarm of idlers at the Court, they could buy and sell as they had done in the early days of the Colony, with beaver skins for livres, and muskrat skins for sous. These paper bills," continued he,



ORCHARD SCENE ON THE SHUSWAP LAKE, SALMON ARM, B. C.

council-table, and not without a certain respect for the rare talents which each recognized in the other.

Many of the papers lying before them were on subjects relating to the internal administration of the Colony,—petitions of the people suffering from the exactions of the commissaries of the army, remonstrances against the late decrees of the Intendant, and arrests of the high court of justice confirming the right of the Grand Company to exercise certain new monopolies of trade.

The discussions were earnest, and sometimes warm, on these important questions. La Corne St. Luc assailed the new regulations of the Intendant in no measured terms of denunciation, in which he was supported by Rigaud de Vaudreuil and the Chevalier de Beauharnais. But Bigot, without condescending to the trouble of defending the ordinances on any sound principle of public policy, which he knew to be useless and impossible with the clever men sitting at the table, contented himself with a cold smile at the honest warmth of La Corne St. Luc, and simply bade his secretary read the orders and despatches from Versailles, in the name of the royal ministers, and approved of by the King himself in a Lit de Justice which had justified every act done by him in favor of the Grand Company.

The Governor, trammelled on all sides by the powers conferred upon the Intendant, felt unable to exercise the authority he needed to vindicate the cause of right and justice in the colony. His own instructions confirmed the

"had been tried on a small scale by the Intendant Hoquart, and on a small scale had robbed and impoverished the Colony. If this new Mississippi scheme propounded by new Laws,"—and here La Corne glanced boldly at the Intendant,—"is to be enforced on the scale proposed, there will not be left in the Colony one piece of silver to rub against another. It will totally beggar New France, and may in the end bankrupt the royal treasury of France itself if called on to redeem them."

The discussion rolled on for an hour. The Count listened in silent approbation to the arguments of the gentlemen opposing the measure, but he had received private imperative instructions from the King to aid the Intendant in the issue of the new paper money. The Count reluctantly sanctioned a decree which filled New France with worthless assignats, the non-redemption of which completed the misery of the Colony and aided materially in its final subjugation by the English.

The pile of papers upon the table gradually diminished as they were opened and disposed of. The Council itself was getting weary of a long sitting, and showed an evident wish for its adjournment. The gentlemen of the law did not get a hearing of their case that day, but were well content to have it postponed, because a postponement meant new fees and increased costs for their clients. The lawyers of Old France, whom LaFontaine depicts in his lively fable as swallowing the oyster and handing to each litigant an empty

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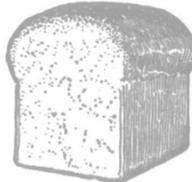
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shell, did not differ in any essential point from their brothers of the long robe in New France, and differed nothing at all in the length of their bills and the sharpness of their practice.

The breaking up of the Council was deferred by the Secretary opening a package sealed with the royal seal, and which contained other sealed papers marked special for His Excellency the Governor. The Secretary handed them to the Count, who read over the contents with deep interest and a changing countenance. He laid them down and took them up again, perused them a second time, and passed them over to the Intendant, who read them with a start of surprise and a sudden frown on his dark eyebrows. But he instantly suppressed it, biting his nether lip, however, with anger which he could not wholly conceal.

He pushed the papers back to the Count with a nonchalant air, as of a man who had quite made up his mind about them, saying in a careless manner, "The commands of Madame la Marquise de Pompadour shall be complied with," said he. "I will order strict search to be made for the missing demoiselle, who, I suspect, will be found in some camp or fort, sharing the couch of some lively fellow who has won favor in her bright eyes."

Bigot saw danger in these despatches, and in the look of the Governor, who would be sure to exercise the utmost diligence in carrying out the commands of the court in this matter.

Bigot for a few moments seemed lost in reflection. He looked round the table, and, seeing many eyes fixed upon him, spoke boldly, almost with a tone of defiance.

"Pray explain to the councillors the nature of this despatch, your Excellency!" said he to the Count. "What it contains is not surprising to any one who knows the fickle sex, and no gentleman can avoid feeling for the noble Baron de St. Castin!"

"And for his daughter, too, Chevalier!" replied the Governor. "It is only through their virtues that such women are lost. But it is the strangest tale I have heard in New France!"

The gentlemen seated at the table looked at the Governor in some surprise. La Corne St. Luc, hearing the name of the Baron de St. Castin, exclaimed, "What, in God's name, your Excellency,—what is there in that despatch affecting my old friend and companion in arms, the Baron de St. Castin?"

"I had better explain," replied the Count; "it is no secret in France, and will not long be a secret here. This letter, gentlemen," continued he, addressing the councillors, and holding it open in his hand, "is a pathetic appeal from the Baron de St. Castin, whom you all know, urging me by every consideration of friendship, honor, and public duty, to aid in finding his daughter, Caroline de St. Castin, who has been abducted from her home in Acadia, and who, after a long and vain search for her by her father in France, where it was thought she might have gone, has been traced to this Colony, where it is said she is living concealed under some strange alias or low disguise."

"The other despatch," continued the Governor, "is from the Marquis de Pompadour, affirming the same thing, and commanding the most rigorous search to be made for Mademoiselle de St. Castin. In language hardly official, the Marquis threatens to make stockfish, that is her phrase, of whoever has had a hand in either the abduction or the concealment of the missing lady."

The attention of every gentleman at the table was roused by the words of the Count. But La Corne St. Luc could not repress his feelings. He sprang up, striking the table with the palm of his hand until it sounded like the shot of a petronel.

"By St. Christopher the Strong!" exclaimed he, "I would cheerfully have lost a limb rather than heard such a tale told by my dear old friend and comrade about that angelic child of his, whom I have carried in my arms like a lamb of God many and many a time!"

"You know, gentlemen, what befell her!" The old soldier looked as if he could annihilate the Intendant with the lightning of his eyes. "I affirm and will maintain that no sinner in heaven

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was holier in her purity than she was in her fall! Chevalier Bigot, it is for you to answer these despatches! This is your work! If Caroline de St. Castin be lost, you know where to find her!"

Bigot started up in a rage mingled with fear, not of La Corne St. Luc, but lest the secret of Caroline's concealment at Beaumanoir should become known. The furious letter of La Pompadour repressed the prompting of his audacious spirit to acknowledge the deed openly and defy the consequences, as he would have done at any less price than the loss of the favor of his powerful and jealous patroness.

The broad, black gateway of a lie stood open to receive him, and angry as he was at the words of St. Luc, Bigot took refuge in it—and lied.

"Chevalier La Corne!" said he, with a tremendous effort at self-control, "I do not affect to misunderstand your words, and in time and place will make you account for them! but I will say, for the contentment of His Excellency and of the other gentlemen at the council-table, that whatever in times past have been my relations with the daughter of the Baron de St. Castin, and I do not deny having shown her many courtesies, her abduction was not my work, and if she be lost, I do not know where to find her!"

"Upon your word as a gentleman," interrogated the Governor, "will you declare you know not where she is to be found?"

"Upon my word as a gentleman!" The Intendant's face was suffused with passion. "You have no right to ask that! Neither shall you, Count de La Galissoniere! But I will myself answer the despatch of Madame la Marquise de Pompadour! I know no more, perhaps less, than yourself or the Chevalier La Corne St. Luc, where to look for the daughter of the Baron de St. Castin; and I proclaim here that I am ready to cross swords with the first gentleman who shall dare breathe a syllable of doubt against the word of Francois Bigot!"

Varin and Penisault exchanged a rapid glance, partly of doubt, partly of surprise. They knew well, for Bigot had not concealed from his intimate associates the fact that a strange lady, whose name they had not heard, was living in the secret chambers of the Chateau de Beaumanoir. Bigot never told any who she was or whence she came. Whatever suspicion they might entertain in their own minds, they were too wary to express it. On the contrary, Varin, ever more ready with a lie than Bigot, confirmed with a loud oath the statement of the Intendant.

La Corne St. Luc looked like a baffled lion as Rigaud de Vaudreuil, with the familiarity of an old friend, laid his hand over his mouth, and would not let him speak. Rigaud feared the coming challenge, and whispered audibly in the ear of St. Luc,—

"Count a hundred before you speak La Corne! The Intendant is to be taken on his word just at present, like any other gentleman! Fight for fact, not for fancy! Be prudent, La Corne! we know nothing to the contrary of what Bigot swears to!"

"But I doubt much to the contrary Rigaud!" replied La Corne, with accent of scorn and incredulity.

The old soldier chafed hard under the bit, but his suspicions were not facts. He felt that he had no solid grounds upon which to accuse the Intendant in the special matter referred to in the letters. He was, moreover, although hot in temperament, soon master of himself, and used to the hardest discipline of self-control.

"I was, perhaps, over hasty, Rigaud!" replied La Corne St. Luc, recovering his composure; but when I think of Bigot in the past, how can I but mistrust him in the present? However, be the girl above ground or under ground, I will, par Dieu, not leave a stone unturned in New France until I find the lost child of my old friend! La Corne St. Luc pledges himself to that, and he never broke his word!"

He spoke the last words audibly, and looked hard at the Intendant. Bigot cursed him twenty times over between his teeth, for he knew La Corne's indomitable energy and sagacity, that was never at fault in finding or forcing a way to whatever he was in search of. It would not be long before he would dis-



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WINNIPEG CANADA

cover the presence of a strange lady at Beaumanoir, thought Bigot, and just as certain would he be to find out that she was the lost daughter of the Baron de St. Castin.

One thing seemed absolutely necessary, however. The presence of Caroline at Beaumanoir must be kept secret at all hazards, until—until—and even Bigot, for once, was ashamed of the thoughts which rushed into his mind,—until he could send her far into the wilderness, among savage tribes, to remain there until the search for her was over and the affair forgotten.

This was his first thought. But to send her away into the wilderness was not easy. A matter which in France would excite the gossip and curiosity of a league or two of neighborhood would be carried on the tongues of Indians and voyageurs in the wilds of North America for thousands of miles. To send her away without discovery seemed difficult. To retain her at Beaumanoir in face of the search which he knew would be made by the Governor and the indomitable La Corne St. Luc, was impossible. The quandary oppressed him. He saw no escape from the dilemma; but, to the credit of Bigot be it said, that not for a moment did he entertain a thought of doing injury to the hapless Caroline, or of taking advantage of her lonely condition to add to her distress, merely to save himself.

With His Excellency's consent, he said, they would do no more business that day. He was tired, and would rise. Dinner was ready at the Palace, where he had some wine of the golden plant of Ay-Ay, which he would match against the best in the Castle of St. Louis, if His Excellency and the other gentlemen would honor him with their company.

The Governor, with three or four most intimate friends, the Bishop, La Corne St. Luc, Rigaud de Vaudreuil, and the Chevalier de Beauharnais, remained in the room, conversing earnestly together on the affair of Caroline de St. Castin, which awoke in all of them a feeling of deepest pity for the young lady, and of sympathy for the distress of her father. They were lost in conjectures as to the quarter in which a search for her might be successful.

"There is not a fort, camp, house, or wigwam, there is not a hole or hollow tree in New France where that poor broken-hearted girl may have taken refuge, or been hid by her seducer, but I will find her out," exclaimed La Corne St. Luc. "Poor girl! poor hapless girl! How can I blame her? Like Magdalene if she sinned much, it was because she loved much, and cursed be either man or woman who will cast a stone at her!"

"La Corne," replied the Governor, "the spirit of chivalry will not wholly pass away while you remain to teach by your example the duty of brave men to fair women. Stay and dine with me, and we will consider this matter thoroughly! Nay, I will not have an excuse to-day. My old friend, Peter Kalm, will dine with us too; he is a philosopher as perfectly as you are a soldier! So stay, and we will have something better than tobacco-smoke to our wine to-day!"

"The tobacco-smoke is not bad either, your Excellency!" replied La Corne, who was an inveterate smoker. "I like your Swedish friend. He cracks nuts of wisdom with such a grave air that I feel like a boy sitting at his feet, glad to pick up a kernel now and then. My practical philosophy is sometimes at fault, to be sure, in trying to fit his theories; but I feel that I ought to believe many things which I do not understand."

The Count took his arm familiarly, and, followed by the other gentlemen, proceeded to the dining-hall, where his table was spread in a style which, if less luxurious than the Intendant's, left nothing to be desired by guests who were content with plenty of good cheer, admirable cooking, adroit service, and perfect hospitality.

(To be continued.)

\* \* \*

Currant Biscuits.—To ingredients in above recipe add, before wetting, a large handful of sugar to the flour, and a couple of handfuls of currants. These are good eaten hot with honey or maple syrup.

# Hurry Ends in Indigestion

Use your teeth on your food or your stomach will suffer. Quick lunches, hurried eating, bolting food, are sure to end, sooner or later, in some form of indigestion, more or less troublesome.



quickly relieve the distress caused by hurried eating. They act directly on the stomach nerves and actually help the food to digest and assimilate. They are particularly good for nervous dyspepsia, bloating, hiccoughs, bitter taste in the mouth, and flatulence. With reasonable care in eating, Beecham's Pills will soon

## Put an End to Stomach Ills

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Carb, 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.

ASSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosties, Old Sores, Allays Pain.

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LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

### HOOT AWA!

"Ah'm tellin' ye, mon, Mactosh is a bonnier-r piper-r than Macsnuffly! Macsnuffly canna even keep it tune!"

"Fich, mon, what has the tune to dae wi' it? Look at his eendoor-ance!"

## WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

### If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink.

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



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,  
196 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.

Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name.....

Address.....

## GOSSIP

The Merchants Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Nanaimo, B. C.

### LARGE CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION

The largest shipment of Clydesdales that has ever left Scotland this season was on the steamer Athenia, which sailed from Glasgow, September 25. Messrs. Taber & Plummer, Hillcrest, Condie, Sask., had on board thirty-five head, namely, twenty-three stallions and twelve fillies. Mr. Thomas Usher, Carman, Manitoba, had fourteen fillies and two stallions, sixteen in all. Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., had fifty-one head, namely, twenty-nine stallions and twenty-two fillies.

THOMAS USHER, CARMAN, MAN.

This is Mr. Usher's first importation. Amongst his lot are a two-year old colt, by Marmion (11429), out of a mare by Rozelle (10638); and another by British Chief (12500), out of a mare by Cawdor Cup (10045), with grandam by Mains of Keir (8834). A filly of the same age, and got by the same sire, is in the shipment; and an exceptionally well bred yearling filly got by the Stirling prize horse Argosy (11247), out of a mare by the Highland and Agricultural Society's prize horse Royalist (6242), grandam by the celebrated Knight Errant (4483). Quite a number of Mr. Usher's purchases were bought in the Stirling and Dunfermline districts from well-known breeders, and it is quite impossible to give notes of them all. Amongst them were fillies by Sir Ronald (10464); the strong, well-built horse Fire Escape (12976); the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander premium horse Baron Ruby (11268); the West of Fife premium horse Dunure Link (12131); and a three-year-old was by Breadalbane (11637), out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup winner Prince Alexander (8899). Mr. Usher's purchases are carefully selected, and specially well bred. They are very true to Clydesdale type, and are pretty sure to find a ready market.

TABER & PLUMMER, CONDIE, SASK.

Messrs. Taber & Plummer purchased their thirty-five head from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. The purchases were made by Mr. Russell Taber on behalf of his firm. In this shipment are many stallions which will take a lot of beating. A four-year-old stallion, bred at Harviestoun, and got by Royal Favorite (10630), is out of the noted prize mare Lady Garnet (14636), a daughter of Baron's Pride. Another of the same age, Baron Barsaloch, is by Baronson (10981), out of a Prince Sturdy mare, while a third is by Baron's Pride, out of Fickle Fortune Princess II. (12879), one of the best bred and best breeding mares in Scotland. This horse is own-brother in blood to the Cawdor Cup champion filly Cedric Princess. An exceptionally well-bred three-year-old stallion was got by Baron's Voucher (1204), out of Fyvie Belle, by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse Prince Thomas (10262). The rest of the shipment is largely made up of two-year-old stallions, among which were gets of Baronson (10981); Cairnbrogie Chieftain (11291); Sir Hugo (10924); Revelanta (11876), and Baron Victor (12472). Another good colt is Everlasting (11331), out of a mare by Maceo (11108), and was first at Rother-say in 1908. There is another two-year-old by Everlasting, the dam of this colt by McMeeken (9600). Others are by Allandale (12418), Baron's Best (11597), Rozelle (10638), Golden Chief (13011). A colt of which great things are expected was got by King Thomas (12625), out of a mare by the champion Hiawatha (10067); and another is by Hiawatha himself, out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup triple champion Prince of Carruchan (8151). Few colts have a breeding record to equal this.

Of the two yearling colts one was got by Baron's Pride, out of a Prince Thomas mare, and the other by Baron Winsome (12475), out of a mare by

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## AUCTION SALE

IMPORTED, REGISTERED  
CLYDESDALE FILLIES AT

### THE UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

October 27th, 1909 TORONTO, ONT.

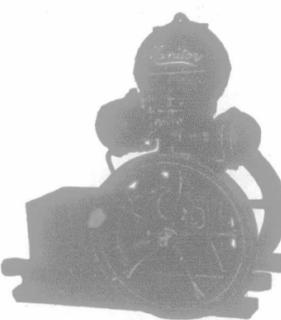
Mr. S. J. Prouse will arrive in Toronto about the 20th inst. with two car loads of choice Registered Clydesdale Fillies, three and four years old, which he has personally selected in Scotland with a view to meeting the requirements of North West Breeders.

Mr. Prouse writes us that these Fillies are a particularly fine lot, being descended from "Baron's Pride" and other noted sires, and the majority of which are in foal to good sires.

Catalogue issued in a few days.

J. HERBERT SMITH,  
Manager.

You Cannot Afford to Be  
Without a Good  
**RELIABLE**  
**FARM POWER**




Get a Manitoba Gasoline Engine. An engine which is simple, economical and reliable. An engine which is made in the West, and sold under a positive guarantee to give satisfaction. We also manufacture the famous Manitoba Power Windmill, the strongest, best regulated and most powerful mill on earth. Made in the West to suit Western conditions.

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Box 301 BRANDON, MAN.



## LEICESTER SHEEP

Having been unable during past years to meet the increasing demand for Leicesters from my own flock, I have purchased, in Ontario, a carload of choice young rams and ewes for this fall's trade. These are all of choicest breeding and individuality; the tops of the best Ontario flocks. They have been selected with special reference to Western conditions and only heavily fleeced, thoroughly covered typical individuals are included—the kind that will make me money in my own flock if not sold. The shipment will consist of one and two-year-old bred ewes, ewe lambs, shearing rams and ram lambs. All will be priced at very conservative figures, as I expect every sale from this bunch to bring future orders.

So confident am I that these sheep are right that I agree to refund purchase price and pay return charges on all shipments that are not satisfactory. I expect to have this consignment at the farm ready for shipment early in November, and shall be pleased to answer correspondence in regard to them, or to show them to visitors on arrival.

My shipping facilities are the best. Can ship direct over C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P., or G. N. R.

**A. J. MACKAY**

**WA-WA-DELL FARM, MACDONALD, MAN.**

## 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 Veteran's Land Grants. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie.

**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 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

**FOR SALE**—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

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

**THE BIGGEST SNAP IN THE KOOTENAYS**—Owner compelled to sell ten acres facing on Kootenay River within a quarter mile of station and close to Nelson. Very easily cleared. A snap at six hundred dollars; two hundred dollars cash. This is a snap, act quick. B. Gammon, 60 Gertie St., Winnipeg.

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

**WANTED**—Position on farm by experienced married man or would rent on shares, horses and implements provided. Address, Farmer, c/o FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE**—Old English Sheep Dog Pups, bobtails. Sire prize-winner. Make excellent cattle dogs. \$7 and \$10. D. J. Lewis, Winnipeg.

**WIDOWER** will exchange Heintzman upright Piano, style Classic, for horses, cattle or farm stock, or part trade and terms. Only one year in use; was \$500.00, now \$300.00. Box W., Farmer's Advocate.

### LOST, STRAYED OR IMPOUNDED

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

## 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.

**CLYDESDALES**—R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. 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 champion herd. Calves either sex; 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**—Tighndium Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask. Breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

Goldfinder (6807). The mares and fillies are a thick, well-ribbed, good-limbed lot, and are sure to make good breeding mares. Amongst them are females by Fashion Plate (10746) and Douglas Chief (11682). There are three-year-olds by Fortune Still (9752), and two are by Sir Hugo (10924). The two-year-old fillies are, taken all in all, a specially good lot. One is by the Harviestoun stud horse Royal Edward, another is by the big horse Dunure Castle (11028); and Warlaby (12779) is sire of one whose dam was by the £3,000 horse Prince of Albion (6178). There are also fillies by Rozelle (10638), Lothian Again (11804), and the whole is rounded off by the splendid yearling filly Formosa, bred by Mr. H. B. Marshall, of Rahan, and got by Royal Favorite (10630), out of the renowned prize mare Mimosa. Altogether Messrs. Taber & Plummer have secured a selection of Clydesdales of exceptional merit, and many of which are fit to take good positions in the show-rings. Formosa was purchased at a steep price.

A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.

Mr. Alex. Mutch personally selected Messrs. A. & G. Mutch's shipment of 50 head. Amongst the 29 stallions are Labori's son St. Mark (12346); a four-year-old by Argosy (11247); Shapely City (13744), and the useful, well-colored four-year-old, Scotland's Laird (14354), a son of the champion Revelanta. There are two three-year-olds, one being got by Baron of Buchlyvie (11263), and the other by Revelanta (11876). Amongst the two-year-olds are two by the champion Baron's Pride, one being out of a mare by Prince Shapely, and the other out of a mare by Acme. Baron Hood (11260); Ascot's Heir (12805), Cockade (12529), and Everlasting (11331), Revelanta, and Baron Ruby (12344), all three sons of Baron's Pride, and first prize of champion winners at H. and A. S. shows, are responsible for one apiece of the two-year-olds. Another is out of a mare by Baron's Pride, got by Royal Favorite (10630), and more than one in the shipment are by the same sire. Royal Edward (11495), the Harviestoun stud horse, is responsible for one, and two are by Baron's Pride. A fine yearling colt is got by Baron's Pride himself, out of the noted prize mare Cleopatra, by Hiawatha; while another by the same sire is out of a mare by the renowned Sir Everard. The H. and A. S. prize horse Pride of Blacon (10837) claims one, and so does that champion son of Baron's Pride, Benedict (10315). Messrs. Mutch also purchased a number of colt foals, two being by Iron Duke (13535), the Kirkcudbright premium horse; another by the H. and A. S. champion horse Scottish Crest (13182); and a fourth by Sturdy; while a fifth is by Baron Cedric (12578). The breeding of these stallions is sufficient evidence of their type and merit. They are all of the kind true to the old Clydesdale characteristics.

The 22 fillies are equally good. With the exception of one, they are all three years old or under. The exception is a five-year-old mare by Lord Harry (11097). Several younger ones are by the unbeaten Everlasting (11331). There is one by the first prize horse at Glasgow, George I. (12587); a three-year-old by Vigorous (12776), out of a mare by Baron's Pride; and another of the same age by Baron's Pride himself, out of a mare by Prince of Kyle (7155). There are six two-year-olds got respectively by Cairnbrogie Chieftain (11291), Douglas Chief (11682), Garty Record (11046) Netherlee (12260), Marcellus (11110), Baron's Pride (9122), the animal in this case being out of a mare by Prince Shapely (10111), which was first as a three-year-old both at the Royal and the Highland. Two yearling fillies are got by Baron's Pride and his celebrated son Everlasting (11331). The latter is out of a mare by Sir Everard (5353), the sire of Baron's Pride, Sir Hugo, and many other good breeding horses. There are nine filly foals, nearly all by champion horses, or at least first prize winners at the Highland. Amongst these may be named Baron Ruby (12344), Iron Duke (13535), Scottish Crest (13182) (three are by this horse), Baron Cedric (12818), Baron Monkton (12837), Evermore (13470), and Diploma (13442).



## Mount Birds

**Animals, Game Heads, and All Trophies!**  
The wonderful art of taxidermy which has long been kept a secret can now be easily and quickly learned by mail in your home in a few weeks. Success guaranteed.  
**You Can Make Money!** There are big profits in taxidermy for men, women and boys. Trophies are sent hundreds of miles for the best Taxidermists to mount. A skilled Taxidermist like a skilled doctor can charge as much as he pleases.  
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You can decorate your own home and den with your rare and beautiful specimens. Hunters, trappers and naturalists learn in a very short time. By our method the profession is simple.  
**Great Book FREE**—"How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals." This beautifully illustrated book, a copy of *Taxidermy Magazine* and hundreds of letters from graduates sent free if you write at once. **Take your first independent step by learning this great profession. Write now for free book.**  
E. W. School of Taxidermy 5027 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

No time has been lost by the newly elected members in coming to Westminster. It was not always thus. When a once famous member returned to the House after a by-election for Knaresborough, his unusually delayed appearance was commented upon in the presence of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The newly elected member, although a wealthy man, was known to be extremely careful about stray sixpences. 'Isn't it odd, some one said, 'Tom Collins doesn't turn up?' 'Not at all, not at all,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'he's waiting for an excursion train.'

## Nervous People SALT OF THE EARTH

But when overstrained their highly strung systems give way and depression and suffering is intense.

Money is made these days at the expense of brain and nerve rather than muscular tissues.

The successful men and women are often of the highest strung nervous type—keen and active—but with too little reserve force.

A little extra worry and anxiety and snap goes the nervous system. Weeks and months are often required before energy and vigor are regained.

Rest helps, so does fresh air and exercise, but the blood must also be made rich and red by use of such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Much as they may disagree on some points the best physicians are unanimous in claiming that an abundance of rich, red, life-sustaining, nerve invigorating blood is positively necessary for the restoration of the exhausted nervous system.

There is too often little sympathy for the nervous sufferer. When as a matter of fact his sufferings are most intense, being of mind as well as body.

Headaches, neuralgia, indigestion, sleeplessness, irritability, pains and cramps are often the lesser felt because of the depressed spirits and discouragements which come with loss of memory, and gloomy forebodings of the future.

The sufferer from nervous exhaustion and prostration can use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food with positive assurance that the benefits derived therefrom will be both thorough and lasting.

There is no reaction from this great nerve-builder because it is not a stimulant, but a restorative and re-Constructor of the wasted nervous system. 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

### Questions & Answers

#### COW KICKED ON UDDER

Have a cow that was kicked on right side of udder last winter, the result being a lump about an inch and a half in diameter formed above and between two right side teats, remainder of side being hard too. It only affects front teat for milking, and there does not seem to be any discharge. Cow does not give any sign of it bothering her. Have been told that calf may take it away. Cow comes in next month.

Man.

Ans.—The structure of the front quarter on the affected side is changed on account of the inflammatory action resulting from the kick. This quarter may not secrete milk again; but, as you suggest, it may possibly be excited to perform its function if the calf is allowed to remain with the cow. The injury is too old to treat medicinally.

#### OX HAS CHRONIC INDIGESTION

Last spring I bought a four-year-old steer from a ranch where he had been wintered on prairie grass and hay, being housed in an open shed. He

was in apparently good condition for that time of year. After running on the grass a few days he became very much bloated, especially on the left side, and was quite caustive. I gave him a dose of salts and, afterward, a dose of lard, and fed him hay. In a few days he seemed all right, so I turned him out again, but he soon bloated again, and has never recovered. He has become quite thin and weak, and his hair is rough. I have fed him only a small amount of hay. His appetite has always been good.

Sask.

Ans.—Your ox had attacks of acute indigestion from over engorgement of the stomach with the succulent grass of spring. His present condition is due to the disturbed digestion becoming chronic. Feed him principally on mashes and roots, and give a tablespoonful of the following medicine mixed with damp feed three times a day: Powdered nux vomica, two ounces; powdered cinchona, eight ounces; bicarbonate of soda, four ounces; powdered gentian, four ounces.

#### COLT SWELLING ON STIFLE

Three months ago noticed swelling on stifle joint of sucking colt. Lump was about the size of an egg, and soft. Blistered, but had no affect; lanced the growth, but it kept getting larger and no discharge came from it. When the colt took his weight off the leg the swelling seemed soft, but when

he put his weight on it was hard. Colt is not lame. Swelling kept getting larger and is harder now than at first. Had a veterinarian's advice, and have been using his treatment for some time, but the colt is not improving. He rests leg more now than he did the first two months. What can I do for him?

W. A. R. Alta.

Ans.—When you first noticed the swelling it was a very simple condition, and if left alone would have disappeared as the colt grew older. Colts are prone to over-distention of synovial membranes with synovia, but as before stated, these conditions usually disappear in time. However, it is a mistake to unduly interfere, especially with irritants such as liniments and blisters, and the use of a knife by an inexperienced person in such an important region as the stifle joint is extremely hazardous. The experienced and skilled veterinarian would approach such an operation with fear and trembling. Even now we advise you to leave matters as they are until next spring. By that time the inflammation will have ceased, and the swelling subsided. Then if any enlargement remains a few mild blisters and a run at grass may take it away.

#### TENDONITIS IN MARE

Twelve-year-old mare had a severe cold about six weeks ago. On getting

over the cold a lameness seemed to have settled in her left hind leg, and in two weeks it showed in right hind leg in the same place. In walking she sets the foot down toe first, gradually coming down on the heel. She is quite lame when starting to move, but improves as she goes along. There is little, if any, swelling of the parts affected.

W. D. A. Alta.

Ans.—This is probably a case of tendonitis (inflammation of the tendons and their sheaths). This frequently follows influenza and other debilitating diseases. The treatment consists of bathing the legs three times a day with warm water, then immediately dry them with a towel and apply cotton wool around the legs, and bandage. Do not tie the bandages with strings, but use safety-pins. When the soreness leaves the tendons gently rub in a mild liniment, morning and evening, such as sweet oil, eight ounces; spirits of camphor, two ounces. You may now give gentle exercise.

#### HIRED MAN LEAVES

I hired a man from first of April to freeze-up. The other day he said he was going away, and will not be back again. He wants his time. I asked him his reason, and all he would say was that he did not want to stay. I refused to give him all his pay, but

## An Open Letter to the Farmers of Western Canada with Special Reference to the Methods of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in the Handling of Grain Consignments.

Under the heading of "Bait for Suckers," I have noticed in the Grain Growers' Guide of September 29th, on pages 12 and 13, an editorial signed E. A. P. This editorial seems to have been provoked by a circular letter which was sent out by at least one of the commission firms. A part of this letter is as follows:—

"If you will ship your grain to us and write us that we may sell it if we wish to, we will agree to buy from you the same quantity of grain at the closing Fort William price, plus whatever premium is being paid for spot wheat, so that you will get the very highest price at any time you wish between the date your car goes in store and the first day of January, 1910, and we will not charge you any storage at Fort William whatever.

"We will advance you three-quarters of the value of the shipment as soon as the bill of lading reaches us. In this way you will have to pay no storage charges, thus saving 3 cents to 4 cents per bushel, and if the market advances as you think it will, you simply have to write or wire us when the market has reached the point at which you want to sell and we will remit you the full value of your wheat on that date."

In reply to this letter Mr. E. A. P. says in part:

"The farmer who wants to get a good price for his wheat should hold his wheat till he gets it. If he takes up the proposition contained in the letter he allows his grain to go at present prices to fill the sales that were made some time ago for October and December delivery, which the

dealers must have before the close of that they are not charging you, for a considerable time in the past navigation. When these sales are in addition to this storage, interest that this was the method that filled there is no reason why the upon money advanced you upon was practised by the Elevator Companies, and with the facts standing prices should not drop and remain your wheat, while at the same time they have sold it and are using as they are, is it possible that the sales for delivery in later months. YOUR MONEY so obtained? Grain Growers' Grain Company can expect the farmer to swallow such a lot of "guff" regarding the mote in the eye of the Elevator Companies when such a large beam is plainly extremely unlikely."

I would like to say right here that despite any statements to the contrary that the Grain Growers' Grain Company, an organization for the benefit of the farmers themselves, is doing business ostensibly for the benefit of the farmers themselves, is practising the very method explained in the letter which comes from the Commission Company and which Mr. E. A. P. resents so strongly.

If you as a farmer have shipped any grain through the Grain Growers' Grain Company with the advice to hold it, have you received any positive evidence that your grain has been held? Do you know that the Grain Growers' Grain Company have not sold that wheat at the time it was received as spot wheat, and that they have not bought futures to cover the sale? Do you as one who has shipped grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, know for a fact that your wheat is being held in store for you to be sold by the Grain Growers' Grain Company at such time as you may direct? Do you know for a fact that you were not being charged the price of storage upon wheat which you shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and which was never left in storage, but which was sold by them immediately upon its being received? Do you know for a fact

that this was the method that was practised by the Elevator Companies, and with the facts standing as they are, is it possible that the Grain Growers' Grain Company can expect the farmer to swallow such a lot of "guff" regarding the mote in the eye of the Elevator Companies when such a large beam is plainly evident in their own eye?

I have heard it intimated that there is positive proof to the effect that such are the methods which they have followed. They are advising you, Mr. Farmer, through the Grain Growers' Guide, and through every other means possible, to hold your wheat for higher prices, while at the same time they turn turtle and sell the very wheat upon its arrival that they advised most strongly to be held, and that the farmer who sells his grain through the Grain Growers' Grain Company, is allowing this same grain to go at the present prices to fill the sales that were made sometime ago for October and December delivery, and which the dealers must have before the close of navigation. In their own words, when these sales are filled, there is absolutely no reason why the prices should not drop, and remain down till grain is needed to fill the sales for delivery in later months.

I am positive that the Grain Growers' Grain Company have themselves helped to fill these sales and violated the trust that has been imposed upon them by the farmers and that they have sold grain that they were supposed to hold, either by imputation or direct instruction from the farmer; thus bringing to themselves a nice little profit.

It has been the hue and cry of the Grain Growers' Grain Company

Mr. Farmer, as a grower and shipper of grain, desiring in every way to protect the marketing of your crop, have you, after having shipped a car of grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and acted upon their advice to hold it for a raise in price, ever taken the trouble to find out if this grain is still in store or whether it has been sold and shipped by the Company who has been urging you to hold your wheat?

It is an easy matter to ascertain whether or not the grain that you have shipped is still in store by applying to the terminal operator, and if he refuses to give satisfaction, make application to Mr. D. D. Campbell, Government Shippers' Agent, or to the Warehouse Commissioners' Office and a true and prompt statement of facts will be forthcoming.

I do not want in any way to injure the confidence that you may have placed in the Grain Growers' Grain Company, but as a farmer who is looking towards the protection of his own interests, it will do you no harm to confirm your confidence by taking the above action with reference to the true status of your grain.

**Observer.**

Founded 1866



**Great on**  
All Trophies!  
Ish has long been quickly learned. Success guaranteed. are big profits in any for men, women of miles for the best result like a skilled.

**For Your Home**  
with your rare and and naturalists learn profession is simple. o Mount Birds and book, a copy of Trainers from graduates course independent now for free book. Edg., Omaha, Neb.

by the newly to Westminster. When a rned to the r Knaresborl appearance e presence of ewly elected y man, was areful about 'odd,' some n't turn up? . Sir Wilfrid, ion train.

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us exhaust- in use Dr. positive as- ts derived thorough and from this e it is not tive and re- ed nervous all dealers, Toronto.

**IMPORTED SHIRE MARES FOR SALE**

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



**James M. Ewens**  
LAKESIDE STOCK FARM BETHANY, MANITOBA  
Bethany, C. N. E. Minnedosa, C. P. R.

**FOUR IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS**

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

**George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.**

**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**



**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 sound. Most cases cured by a single 4-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

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



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

**Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs**

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of imported stock. A number of winning Berkshire pigs off prize winning stock for sale.

**C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.**  
Glenalmond Stock Farm

**R. H. WINNY NICOLA STOCK FARM**

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



**To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS**

I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

**JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA**

**Auction Sale of Shorthorns**

at Star Farm one mile from station, Thursday, October 21st, 1909.

Owing to limited room I have decided to reduce my herd of 60 Shorthorns.

This sale will include choice breeding cows, heifers, yearling and two-year-old bulls.

Sale to commence at one o'clock.

Terms cash or approved note. 5% off for cash.

A chance to buy at your own price.

**R. W. CASWELL, IMPORTER AND BREEDER**  
Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask  
C. P. R., C. N. R., and G. T. P.



**J. C. POPE**

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

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

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



**Brampton JERSEYS**

CANADA'S GREATEST HERD

is back home after the greatest show campaign ever carried on in

Canada by one herd. Order at once for next shipment which leaves in a few weeks. 150 head for sale.

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



**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.**

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

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 invited.

let him go with five dollars. Am I able to hold back his pay, about \$40, for breach of contract? There was no written agreement at the time of hiring, but I wrote it down in a book which I keep for the purpose. I have treated this man in the best possible manner. Every picnic or local baseball match which he wished to attend I let him go. Every other Sunday he was allowed away. In June, saying he was sick, he had a month's holiday, during which he was playing baseball matches—a queer occupation for a sick man—and now at the busiest time of the year he quits. In my opinion he wants to get a job on the local threshing machines. I suppose I could force him to return, but an unwilling man is worse than none at all. **Sask. E. C.**

Ans.—If the man was hired for a lump sum from the first of April to freeze-up, you are not liable to him for any sum provided he left before the time was up. If, however, you hired him at a monthly wage he would be entitled to pay for as many months as he worked, but would not be entitled to pay for part of a month. It is possible sometimes to be so free and easy with a man that he gathers the notion that he can do pretty nearly what he likes. Yours seems to be that kind.

**PUPS WANTED**

Two readers are inquiring for pups. One wants to purchase a Sky Terrier, three or four months old, and the other a St. Bernard. Breeders with stock for sale will be put in touch with these buyers by communicating with us.

**GETTING RID OF HEN LICE**

What are the usual signs of a flock being infected with lice? Are the insects to be seen on the fowl's body, or is their presence indicated by the general unthrifty condition of the bird? What is the best remedy? **Alta. J. H. H.**

Ans.—All hens that show evidences of poor condition should be examined for lice. The presence of vermin may be noted by finding the lice themselves; egg clusters, commonly called "nits"; or small sore spots upon the body of the fowl. The best regions of the fowl to examine for lice are just below the vent, on the top of the head, and along the quill feathers beneath the wings. To detect the lice, grasp the fowl firmly by the legs in one hand and part the feathers below the vent quickly with the other. If lice are present they will be seen scurrying out of the exposed skin area into the surrounding feathers. The clusters of eggs or "nits" will also be found attached to the quills and fluff of the downy feathers in this region.

There are two means of ridding hens of lice. One is by the application of powders which suffocate the lice, and the other is by liquid preparations which stifle the lice with their fumes or kill by coming in direct contact with the parasites. The first of these remedies is the most readily applicable, and except in rare instances is solely used. A good dust earth wallow, where the fine dust works down into the feathers, will keep fowls fairly free from lice and a dust bath made of equal parts sifted dry loam and coal ashes, should be in every henhouse. Wood ashes should not be used as they burn the shanks and feathers. To eradicate the lice completely, it is necessary to work a fine powder into the feathers. The fowl should be held in one hand, head downwards, and the powder worked into the fluffy feathers around the vent, on the body, under the wings, and on the neck with the free hand. Insect powders specially prepared give excellent satisfaction, or a good powder at low cost may be made as follows: To a mixture of three parts gasoline and one part of crude carbolic acid stir in all the plaster of paris it will moisten. When enough plaster has been added the powder will be dry, brownish pink in color, and have a pronounced odor of carbolic acid and gasoline. A second application of the powder should be made at the end of one week to catch any lice that escaped the first dusting, or had hatched from eggs in the meantime.

**Warranted to Give Satisfaction.**  
**Gombault's Caustic Balsam**

**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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

**A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL**

To All Women: I will send free, with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont.

**Don't Throw it Away**

**USE MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, granite, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Always on hand: fit any surface, two millies in size. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 50c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. **Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. N. Collingwood, Ont.**

"You want to get damages, I suppose," said the lawyer to whom Mrs. Donovan's husband escorted her on the day after she and Mrs. H Leahy had indulged in a little difference of opinion. "Damages!" echoed Mrs. Donovan, shrilly. "Haven't I got damages enough already, man? What I'm after is satisfaction!"

**Palpitation of the Heart.**

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. The person may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief that no one need suffer.

Mrs. Arthur Mason, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve 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.

**It's sam**

Send free, home treatises Leucorrhoeas, Fall-irregular in Tumors, Nerves in the kidney and caused by sex. You home at a week. Medical on request. s. M. Sum-

### CANCER CAN BE CURED



I will gladly furnish to every sufferer positive and indisputable proof that my Mild Combination Treatment does cure Cancer.

The past ten years of my professional life has been devoted to the exclusive study and treatment of Cancer in Kansas City. I have received scores of testimonials from grateful people who will gladly write you personally of their own experience. Many claim that my Mild Combination Treatment saved their lives.

I will also furnish ample evidence of my integrity, honesty, financial, and professional ability. No matter how serious your case may be, no matter what treatment you have tried,

**DO NOT GIVE UP HOPE**

but write for my new book, "Cancer and Its Cure," which is sent FREE together with large new book of testimonials. If you want proof get these books. They tell you just what you should do. If you know of anyone suffering from this dread disease do them a favor by sending them this advertisement.

**DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO.**  
1233 Grand Ave., Suite 509 KANSAS CITY, MO.

### Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
6 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

"Would you shoot a man who assailed your veracity?" "No," answered the peaceful citizen. "I'd rather take a chance on his personal opinion than go before a jury with a story that might convince the general public that he was right."

### Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic and Cramps

Nearly every one is troubled with bowel complaint during the summer months. But, do they know what to do to cure it. Thousands do, many don't.

**WE CAN TELL YOU!**

**DR. FOWLER'S**

**Extract of Wild Strawberry**

**WILL DO IT!**

It has been on the market 64 years, and is universally used in thousands of families.

There are many imitations of this sterling remedy, so do not be led into taking something "just as good" which some unscrupulous druggist tries to talk you into taking.

Dr. Fowler's is the original. There are none just as good. It cures Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness and all Bowel Complaints.

Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### Heart

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ank, Ont., et you know Nerve Pills en troubled ion of the oking spells at all. I t none to ills did. I to all with

3 boxes for d direct on ilburn Co.,

A good disinfectant for painting the roosts for lice and mites is made as follows: Shave one ten-cent cake of laundry soap into one pint of soft water. Heat or allow to stand until a soap paste is formed. Stir in one pound of commercial cresol and heat or allow to stand until the soap paste is dissolved. Stir in one gallon of kerosene. Cresol is a coal-tar product and may be obtained from the druggist at about 30 cents per pound. Care should be taken not to get any of it upon the hands or face as it will cause intense smarting. For use as a lice paint, apply undiluted. A good coat of whitewash on the inside walls, ceiling, nests and other fixtures will help to clean up the henhouse.

### TONS IN HAY STACK

What is the best known method for measuring wild hay, to find the number of tons in a stack?

G. K. C.

Ans.—The common practice is to count on a block of newly stacked hay, 8 feet each way, making a ton, or a block of old hay 7½ feet each way containing that weight. Well tramped hay runs 475 to 500 cubic feet to the ton. To ascertain the approximate weight of a stack, measure the width of the stack. Throw a rope over the top and add the length of this overthrow to the stack's width. Divide the sum by four and multiply what you get by itself and then by the length of the stack. Then divide by 480 and you will not be very far astray in the number of tons your stack contains. Thus a stack 36 feet long and 20 feet wide, with overthrow rope 48 feet, would contain approximately 21.7 tons.

### MAPLE AND ASH FROM SEED

What is the best method of growing maple and ash trees from seed? What distance apart and what depth?

J. A. V.

Ans.—The general practice is to gather the seed any time after the first severe frost. Store them in a dry cellar until spring and plant in early spring about the first of "garden time" in rows about 18 inches apart, about the same as carrots. That fall the young maples should be taken up and "heeled in," or buried in a trench. Next spring the maples can be planted as desired, the ash being left another year. The depth of soil covering on the seeds when planted varies according to the nature of the soil. A good rule is to cover four times as deep as the diameter of the seed. Probably one-half to one inch will suit. As to distance apart in the row, it is not wise to have the seedlings so close that they are crowded or that the root systems interlock before they are transplanted.

### ARRANGING A STABLE

In laying out a cow stable it is better to face the cows to the wall, or have a main feed alley run down the center with the cows on each side facing that?

Alta. M. Q. G.

Authorities on dairy barn construction differ in opinion on this point, but we are inclined to think that for convenience in milking, cleaning out the stable and handling the stock generally, it is best to face the cows to the wall. For one thing such arrangement makes ventilation easier, it being easier to keep the herd in fresh air when each cow is facing the source of supply than it is when they are the reverse and breathing into each other's faces. It is more convenient too to milk in a stable so arranged.

### FISHY BUTTER

What is the cause of butter tasting like fish? Cows are running on common prairie pasture and have good water to drink. Do you think it is the feed or water that gives this flavor?

Man. J. G. H.

Ans.—Fishy flavor in butter is caused by neither the feed or water the cows receive. It is due to a chemical change occurring in certain of the fats of which butter is formed, and in which the lactic acid, the acid that gives the sourness to cream, takes some part. It is held by some authorities to be

### 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.**

### IMPORTED GLYDESDALE MARES and FILLIES



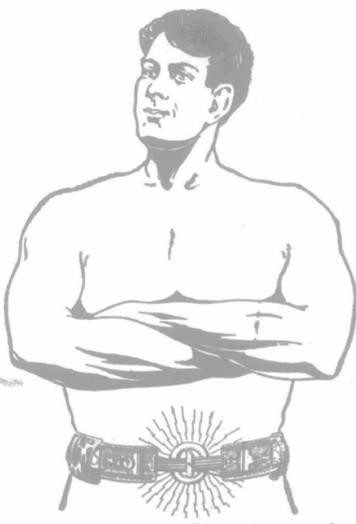
Parties wishing a First Class Imported Mare or Filly will need to communicate with us at once, as we have already sold a number of our recent importation. We have, however, a number of excellent individuals yet to choose from.

**W. J. McCALLUM & BRO. VIRDEN, MAN.**

### PRIZE-WINNING

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE** at prices that will interest intending purchasers I will sell young cows bred or with calves at foot. Also young heifers that will make a start for a herd second to none Sales must be made to make room. James Wilson Innisfail, Alberta.

# STRENGTH FREE TO MEN



### How to Regain it Without Cost until Cured

Strength of body—strength of mind. Who would not possess it if he could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength, life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance, have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men dragging on from day to day who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the veins and renews the vigor of

youth. For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt. This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles. Call or write for a Belt to-day, or, if you want to, look into the matter further. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

Office Hours—9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p.m.

## DR. C. F. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours—9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p.m.



# Amatite

## ROOFING

Send for a Free Sample

ROOF PROTECTION for the FARM

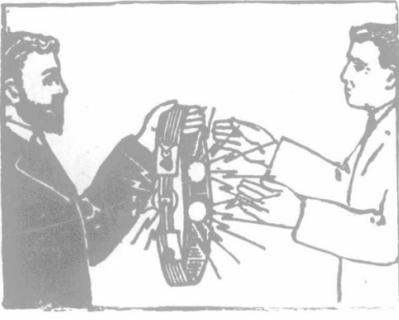


**PEOPLE** who have "smooth surfaced" roofs on their buildings find it necessary to paint them continually to keep them serviceable. This expense and labor can all be cut out by using Amatite. Its real mineral surface absolutely does away with all painting. If you will write for a sample you will get an exact idea of what Amatite looks like. This will be immensely more satisfactory than any description we could give—no matter how minutely done. It is really the only fair way for you to judge. Amatite is so thoroughly durable and reliable without any care or attention after you have nailed it on that, were its cost twice what it is, it would be still the most economical roof to buy. Its durability is unapproached. It is easy to lay and requires no skilled labor to do the work. In purchasing any ready roofing the question of whether it requires painting or not should be thoroughly considered. The busy man has no time to spend tinkering his roof every year or two. He wants to feel that when a piece of work of this sort is completed, he is through with it. Write to-day for a sample of Amatite. Our nearest office will supply same at once with a booklet about roofing which will interest you.

Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver  
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## NOTICE TO WEAK MEN MY ADVICE IS FREE



Don't waste any more time worrying about your weakness — you can be cured. Use Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, and it will soon brace you up. Every night you put in lying awake fretting about your troubles, is another step on the downward road. Don't get discouraged because doctors and drugs have done you no good. It's more than likely drugs are not what you require. My Belt is a better remedy than drugs, because you get strength and energy from the proper application of electricity, and drugs only stimulate a little. You ought to look into this matter. Electricity is the remedy of to-day. It is gaining ground every month. My Belt is making men out of physical wrecks. Electricity, applied according to my system, cures nervous debility, sexual debility, all signs of premature decay, physical breakdown, rheumatic or neuralgic pains, indigestion, constipation, sleeplessness and hundreds of ailments that drugs cannot cure. It restores vitality—manhood's powers. It makes strong and vigorous men and women.

I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you, I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so, if you give me reasonable security for the Belt while you use it. That is fair, surely. You take no chance, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

**Dr. McLaughlin :**  
Dear Sir,— After using your Belt for a month I feel like a new man. I have gained ten pounds in weight, and I can now sleep like a log. The parts are better, firmer and stronger in every way, and can now retain a normal and natural warmth. — **W. H. CAMPBELL, Earl Grey, Sask.**

**Dr. McLaughlin :**  
Dear Sir,— Is it not high time that I should report to you? I must say that I feel like a new man since I began the use of your Belt. My sore back has not troubled me since the first time that I buckled my Belt around my waist, and my appetite is very good. — **HUGH McCULLOCH, care of McFadden & Malloy, Camp 4, Webbwood, Ont.**

I HAVE AN ELECTRIC BELT THAT DOES CURE, and I am offering it to you in such a way that you take no chance whatever. Give me your name and address, with a statement of your case, and I will at once arrange a Belt suitable for your case, and

### WHEN YOU ARE CURED PAY ME

Some of the things I can cure are : Debility of any organ of the body, decay of youthful vigor, and every evidence of it; weakness of kidneys, stomach, liver, rheumatic pains, poor circulation, constipation and general ill health. My Electric Belt is an electric body battery, applied while you sleep. It sends a strain of electric life into every nerve and tissue of the body, building up vitality and strength, and removing the cause of disease. Electricity as applied by my Belt does not shock or blister. The only sensation is a mild, soothing glow. My Belt is a great success. It has cured people all over the Dominion whom drugs had failed to benefit.

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FREE

Consultation  
BOOK  
TEST

IF YOU CAN'T CALL, SEND  
COUPON FOR FREE BOOK

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m. Write plainly

due to churning an over-acid cream a cream that has been over-ripened. Other authorities hold that it is due to working the butter too much, and others again attribute the flavor to the presence of a particular species of bacteria. Fishy flavor can be prevented by making butter from pasteurized sweet cream with a starter. The flavor is of unusual occurrence in farm dairies.

**DESIGN OF A HURDLE WANTED**  
Could any of your readers give me a design and description of a hurdle, say 8 feet 3 inches long by 4 feet high, made of poles or sticks, to fence cattle?  
Alta. SEEKER.

**TAKING A COURSE IN AGRICULTURE**  
I am thinking of taking a course in agriculture at the new Provincial University, Saskatoon, and have written to them to that effect. Before, however, deciding finally I am anxious to know what openings and prospects there would be for one who had taken a degree in agriculture. I am keen on teaching this subject, as I have already taken a degree in science of an old country university. I am at present farming and am wavering between two opinions : either to continue farming, or to specialise in the scientific side of agriculture. Supposing I took the course, do you think that there would be a demand for my services, either as a teacher in a high school or as an instructor?  
I shall feel much obliged if you can advise me on this matter.  
Sask. B. Sc.

**ANS.**— The development of the agricultural colleges all over America has created such demand for graduates of these institutions, for teaching and scientific work of various kinds, that up to the present the majority of those not returning to the farm took up some phase of teaching or educational work. Now, however, with more graduates and fewer positions to be filled the outlook for the teacher is scarcely what it formerly was. At the same time for a man trained by education and equipped by Nature for the business of teaching, if he is "keen" on it, and willing to accept rather small pay for some time he will find an agricultural college course one of the best means by which his ambition may be gratified. You will make no mistake in taking a course at an agricultural college anyway. Nobody ever did. It gives a man a training that fits him for other work than teaching, if his bent of mind is not towards that line, but it especially equips him for the business of practical agriculture, the cultivation of the soil. Don't you think it would be worth while having an agricultural college education simply "to continue farming?"

**BOOKS ON GRASSES**  
During next winter I wish to make a study of the grasses of the western provinces. Will you kindly give me the names of the most suitable books for the purpose?  
W. J.  
**ANS.**— I have found Macoun's List of Plants, issued by the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, extremely useful for this purpose. It can be obtained through the director of the department at Ottawa. By using the above list, a good book on botany and some dried specimens very good work may be accomplished, but, of course, there is nothing like field work during the summer and fall.  
S. A. BEDFORD, M. A. C.

**LIABILITY OF MINOR**  
My son was talked into signing an order for a binder to a company who had a travelling agent going round among farmers asking for orders for fall delivery. The son is not of age. Can they make him take the binder? Can they make him pay anything such as a percentage of any kind? The son not owning anything what can they do?  
Alta. J. M.

**ANS.**— The company cannot make your son take the binder nor can they collect anything from him. He had better refuse delivery of it and write to the company and repudiate the contract.

### Double The Quantity of Water

Delivered by any other deep well cylinder pump, is raised by the "American" Deep Well Pump

The reason is it delivers the full capacity of the cylinder both on the DOWN-stroke and the UP-stroke making it actually double capacity. There's a revelation to pump users in our new Deep Well Pump Catalog.

The American Well Works Gen. Office & Works, Aurora, Ill. 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago. B. H. Buchanan & Co. 234 W. Craig St., Montreal.



### Fruit Lands

#### LAKE-SIDE ORCHARD TRACTS

LOWER ARROW LAKE, B. C.

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

For particulars apply

LAKE-SIDE ORCHARD CO.

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### B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.

### LANDS FOR SALE

"Women's minds are much cleaner than men's," remarked Mrs. Oliver Herford. "They ought to be," replied her husband; "they change them so much oftener."

### How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and it Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its miseries. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-five years, has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, salve, cream, or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased membranes and makes a radical cure, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 716 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A., and he will send you by return mail, from his Canadian Distributing Depot, enough of the medicine to satisfy you that it is all he claims for it as a remedy for catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, asthma, bronchitis, colds, and all catarrhal conditions. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

### Miscellaneous

#### ON THE STAIRS

He said "Good-night," and he held her hand

In a hesitating way,  
And he hoped that her eyes would understand

What his lips refused to say.  
He held her hand and he murmured low:

"I'm sorry to go like this,  
It seems so frigidly cold, you know,  
This Mister of ours, and Miss."

"I thought—perhaps—" and he paused to note,

If she seemed inclined to frown;  
But the light in her eyes his heart-strings smote,

As she blushing looked down.  
She said no word, but she picked a speck

Of dust from his coat lapel,  
Such a small, such a wee little tiny fleck,  
'Twas a wonder she saw so well.

And it brought her face so very near,  
In that dim, uncertain light,  
That the thought, unspoken, was made quite clear,

And I know 'twas a sweet "good-night."

—EDWARD EVERETT NELSON.

The commercial traveler had been summoned as a witness, and the K. C. for the defence was cross-examining him, and eliciting many interesting details as to "exes," etc.

"You travel for Jobson, Hobson, Slobson & Co., don't you?" said the K. C.

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you been in their employ?"

"About ten years."

"And you have been traveling all that time, have you?"

"Well, no, sir," confessed the nothing-but-the-truthful witness, making a hasty mental calculation, "not actually traveling. I have put in about four years of that time waiting at railway stations."

At Portsmouth, N. H., where they were to unveil a statue to the memory of T. B. Aldrich, during an author's argument on international copyright, Thomas Nelson Page broke up a rather acrimonious discussion by deftly interposing a story.

"After all," he said, "there is not much real help in that idea. It is such an idea as emanated from the mind of a hard, cruel sea captain.

"In mid-ocean the cook approached the captain timidly.

"Captain," he said, 'the men are growlin' about the beef. They say they can't chew it nohow. They say it's only fit to mend their sea boots with.'

"How much beef are you giving 'em, cookie?" the captain asked.

"A pound apiece a day, sir," said the cook.

"Well," said the captain gently, 'give them half a pound apiece from now on. I should be sorry to force 'em to eat what isn't to their taste.'

#### COME WEST, BLISS CARMAN

Bliss Carman, you'd better come west; You say you're tired of the things you do,

The streets you walk, and the songs you sing,  
And your soul's in need of a dry shampoo.

You've said that you ache for elbow-room,  
For a look at the stars at least;  
You've said you're tired of the poppy-cock  
And pink tea air of the east.

Come out where the plains go rolling west  
From the lakes to the Rockies' peaks,  
Where the soul of the wheatland sings at dusk,  
And the voice of the prairie speaks.

Come out where there's song to be sung again,  
Where Youth and To-day rejoice;  
You need the wine of the West in you—  
And the West, it needs a voice.

### The First Step

No one doubts that all physical life, animal and vegetable, is nourished and supported by food—which must be digested and assimilated. It follows, then, that the very first step backward in health is taken immediately when you fail, for the first time, to digest your food. If people would only bear that fact in mind and at once take a simple, helpful, curative remedy such as Mother Seigel's Syrup, they would never suffer the miseries, the weakness, the permanent ill-health, which indigestion brings upon its victims. The first stages of indigestion are just as easily recognized as the last—the windy pressure and distress, perhaps pains, in the stomach; the coated tongue; and bad taste in the mouth and the loss of appetite.

Look for example at the case of Mr. R. C. Welsh, Postmaster at Glenlea, Provencher County, Manitoba. In a letter of July 7th, '09, he writes:—"About 18 years ago I contracted a disease which my doctors failed to diagnose and from which, even in hospital, I found no relief. Everything I ate seemed to hurt me. I had pains in my back for days at a time and a rattling noise in my stomach. When I got a little better, my stomach was so sore I could scarcely move about."

"One day I read one of Mother

Seigel's Almanacs and feeling convinced by the cures I read of there I started using that medicine. A single bottle made me feel a great deal better, and after I had used up 3 bottles I could eat anything. I am now as hale and hearty as a twelve-year-old."

If Mr. Welsh had taken Mother Seigel's Syrup as his first step, instead of a last step toward a cure he would have been saved much distress and some expense.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from the extracts of certain roots, barks and leaves which exert a remarkable curative and tonic effect on the stomach, liver and bowels, and has no equal as a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy. Take it daily after meals.

From the bustling old city of St. John's, P. Q., Mr. Aubin Dube writes, January 26, 1909:

"For over two years I suffered with indigestion, and I have found Mother Seigel's Syrup to be the best medicine for this complaint. I have had experience in taking other medicines, but your preparation seems to be a conqueror of stomach troubles.

"My case was as follows:—Acute pains after eating, severe constipation, occasional headaches, and sometimes bloating in the stomach. Rheumatism in the legs bothered me at times, and quite often I would become dizzy.

"After two months' treatment with your excellent preparation I was cured."



### OUT OF THE DARKNESS OF INDIGESTION

Out of the miseries of biliousness and constipation; away from headaches and pains that torture the stomach after meals; leaving behind you all sickness and wretchedness, sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, palpitation, despondency and despair! If YOU want release from such troubles, put your digestion right. Mother Seigel's Syrup will bring you quickly, surely, as it has brought thousands, out of the gloom of indigestion

### INTO THE SUNSHINE OF HEALTH

Myriads of people have proved that Mother Seigel's Syrup is a remedy of the highest medicinal value for all stomach and liver complaints. Made of roots, barks and leaves it is unequalled as a digestive tonic. If your stomach ails or is weak, Mother Seigel's Syrup will strengthen it, will stimulate your liver and bowels to healthy action, restore your digestion, purify your blood, cleanse your system, give you vigorous, buoyant health.

"For two years I had pains after eating, with headaches, and arose tired in the mornings from loss of sleep. My tongue was coated. I became pale and thin, with spells of dizziness and heart palpitation. I took Mother Seigel's Syrup and now, after that two years of misery, I am as well as I have ever been." M'me. Louie Lessard, Quebec City 7.7.09.

## MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

Sold everywhere. A. J. WHITE & Co., LTD., MONTREAL.

Here are a few

# Troubles

The Farm

Telephone Rids You Of—

**E**VER drive away into town to find out if something had come that you were expecting by freight or express?—something you needed badly. And, when you got there, it hadn't arrived—but you had wasted half a day's time and some horseflesh.



**Y**OU could have found out all about it in a minute if you had a telephone.

**E**VER break some vital part of the reaper just at the busiest time? And have to spend four hours going to town for the repair part and coming back?



**A** telephone message to the dealer would have saved you two hours of that time. Two hours mean money at harvest time.

**E**VER go out to the barn of a morning and find a valuable animal moaning with a sickness you couldn't deal with?



**Y**OU could have had the "vet" there in half the time if you had a telephone.

**E**VER have a fire start that threatened to destroy your house and barns if you didn't get help quick—quick—quick?



**T**HE telephone would have summoned your neighbors or the town fire department in two minutes' time. That might mean all the difference to you between big loss and trifling loss.

The telephone is far, far more necessary to the farmer than it is to the business man in the cities—and the latter simply could not transact business today without it.

But many farmers imagine the organization of a rural telephone service is a complex, costly undertaking, involving large capital and implying much

subsequent expense for service. That idea is absolutely incorrect.

A rural telephone service can be easily established in any farming community not too thinly settled. It can be installed at a very, very small cost. It can supply a most efficient, complete and satisfactory service for a remarkably low price—if the instruments, equipment

and methods adopted are those of the "Northern Electric"—the concern which manufactures practically all the telephone apparatus used in Canada.

If you say so, we will be glad to send you (free of any cost or obligation to you) our book on "Rural Telephone Equipment," which tells you all about organ-

izing, with your neighbors, a telephone service of the most modern and economical kind.

To get this book, simply tell us (on a postcard if you like) to mail you Bulletin 1416 and it will come to you at once. Get the book and read it at least—post yourself on the value and economy of a farm telephone. Just address nearest office of:

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