

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JANUARY 12, 1910

No. 903

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PEDLAR

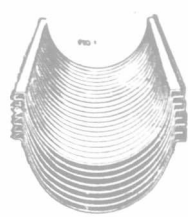
This is the
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I KNOW it's pretty hard to make some folks believe a new thing is better than what they've been used to—a Pedlar Culvert, for instance, than concrete or wood or whatnot. But I feel pretty sure that you will SEE it is, if you will just look into the question fairly and squarely before

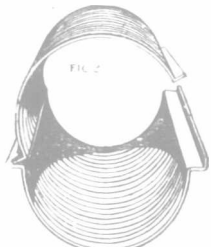
you undertake any more culvert construction, or road improvement, or ditching. Don't judge this NEW culvert by anything you've heard about other culverts. MINE IS DIFFERENT—a whole lot different, and a whole lot ahead of any other. Write to my people and make them show you why and how.



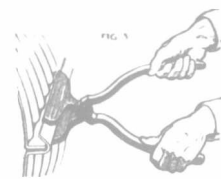
G. A. Pedlar



When the sections of Pedlar Culvert, of any diameter—it's made from 8 inches to 6 feet—reach you, they are nested like Fig. 1. Note the two distinct flanges—the radial and the recurved. These fit into each other, and are FLAT, while the CURVE of the culvert is corrugated. Place section on top of section, and the flanges, or locking-rib,



engage easily, as you see in Fig. 2. The joints between one length and another are "broken"—no over-lap reaches more than half-way round the culvert's diameter; and this is possible with NO OTHER metal culvert made. It is a most valuable feature, for it reduces the chance of leakage to the very least minimum.



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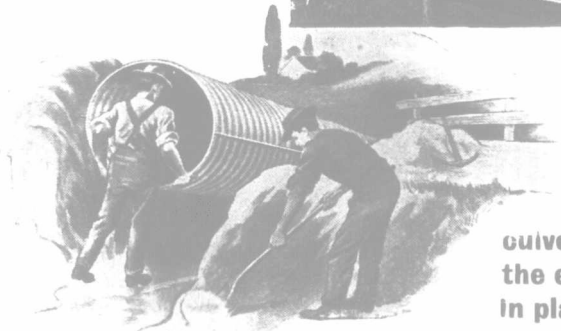
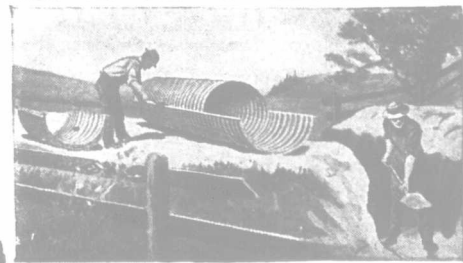
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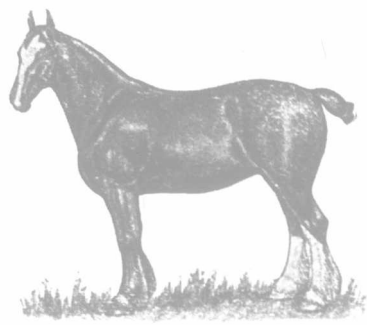


Most compact and portable culvert made, and the easiest to put in place.

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Yours truly,
(Signed) GEO. C. CARRUTHERS.

Wolsley, Sask., Nov. 19, 1909.
The Sterling Straw Stove Co.,
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Gentlemen:— I purchased one of your Sterling Heaters last fall and found that it proved a success. Our kitchen was always cold before I got one of your heaters, especially in the morning, but after I got one of your heaters it seemed a new kitchen. My expense was nothing with it, whereas if I had burned coal in a stove all winter it would have taken three tons of coal and a cord of wood.

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Yours truly,
(Signed) PEARD M. COLE

Wolsley, Sask., Nov. 19, 1909.
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Yours truly,
(Signed) H. W. WOOLLATT.

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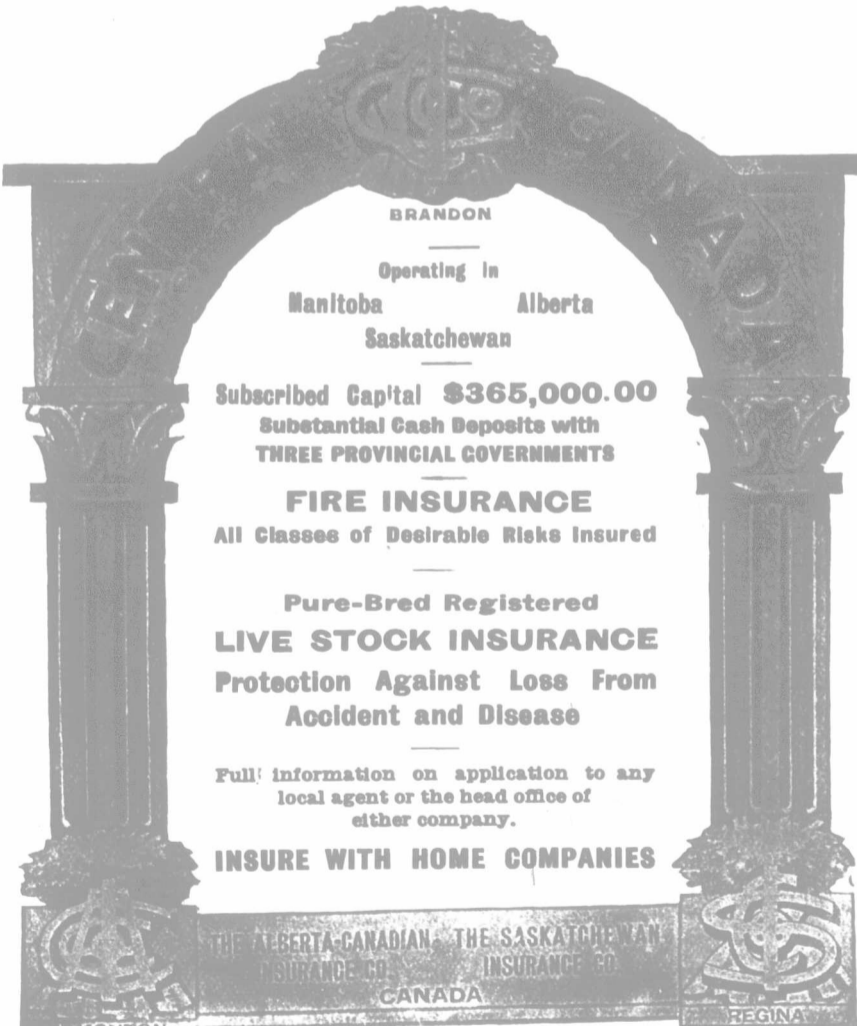
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, January 12, 1910

No. 903

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EDITORIAL

Does It Pay to Hold Wheat?

In the closing week in September wheat sold in Winnipeg at an average price of 95½ cents per bushel. In the closing week of December wheat was priced at \$1.01½, a gain of 5½ cents per bushel. To carry the wheat in the storage elevators for this period cost 3½ cents per bushel; interest on the money involved at six per cent. for three months amounts to another cent and a half, making the cost of carrying the wheat approximately 4½ cents per bushel, and leaving the man who had his wheat on January 1st, 1½ cents per bushel ahead of the game. This figures into \$11.25 per thousand bushels.

While these figures do not disclose a very large profit they have to be considered in the light of circumstance. September to January is the low price period for Canadian wheat. It is the season when the principal wheat producing countries are marketing their product in largest volume and the world is usually receiving all the cereal required. Consequently that wheat should have advanced only 5½ cents per bushel is in nowise surprising. That it should have advanced at all is rather remarkable.

Anyone who has followed the wheat markets week by week since last September, knows that there was scarcely a day in that period when bear influence of one kind or another was not exerted to depress wheat values. There was hardly a bull feature of any magnitude all season, save only the condition of the Argentina crop, and the rather general holding of wheat in America. If wheat values can appreciate during such a season there is good reason to assume they will increase more rapidly under more favorable conditions. At present some large bull features are looming into view, and it would surprise no one to see a concerted bull movement in the wheat market before the new year is long worn.

Improvements in Grain Trade

From the standpoint of marketing this season has been the most satisfactory in the history of grain production in the Canadian West. Those who are in close touch with the situation and who are inclined to give credit where credit is due will agree that the present satisfactory state of affairs is largely the result of improved transportation facilities. Never before was so much grain marketed before the close of a year and never before were there so few complaints lodged. This lack of complaint was due on the one hand to the fact that the farmers were inclined, early in the season, to hold their grain and on the other to increased competition among the railway companies and a consequently improved service. The result was that grain went to the market in a steady flow and, with few exceptions, the transportation companies took it to its destination without undue delays.

An improvement also has been general in prices paid at different points throughout the West. Not only have prices been high but also the spread between street and track prices has been unusually low. Where the difference formerly ran to eight or ten cents, this season finds it two and a half to four cents. Perhaps this, in no small measure, is due to the watchfulness of the organized grain growers and their campaign against certain elements of the grain dealers' association. But it has also been brought about by increased activity among the honest dealers. With an increased corps of buyers on the road and a desire to handle as large quantities as possible a narrow margin between street and track wheat was the natural outcome.

These two factors — improved transportation and remunerative prices — have generated a feeling of satisfaction among the producers. Good average yields under such conditions ensure rapid development. This year promises well for increased settlement of Western Canadian lands.

Progress in Dairying

It is remarkable what can be accomplished in connection with the dairy industry even in a great grain growing country when reasonable attempts are made to place it on a sound basis. An article on another page written by W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying for Saskatchewan, shows what has been done in that province.

A comparison of the seasons of 1908 and 1909 reveal an increase of 323 patrons sending to eleven creameries and an increased output of 123,122 pounds of butter from these creameries. The average selling price from six creameries under government supervision was 23.44 cents and the average cost of manufacture 2.92 cents. Patrons received the gross selling

price less the actual expenses connected with manufacture and marketing.

Saskatchewan's development has been due largely to a rational system of education along dairy lines among farmers and to a concentration of effort at points where success can reasonably be expected. High quality in the product turned out guarantees satisfactory prices, and the patrons have learned that to maintain a uniformly high grade butter a rich cream must be supplied. Cream wagons are provided with small cans so that each patron's cream is kept in a separate vessel where it can be examined before there is a chance of it being contaminated by mixing with cream from another patron.

Everything considered the dairy industry in Saskatchewan is doing well. With the development of the northern half of the province the near future will find considerable attention paid to this industry.

Our Interest in Britain's Political Crisis

This country has some interest in the result of the British elections, aside from that developed by the importance of the issues that are being fought out. Tariff reform is the chief plank in the platform of the party opposing the Lloyd-George budget and its taxation proposals. And Canada is interested to the extent that the chief exponents of tariff reform are advocating some measure of colonial preference. What effect the imposing of import duties on commodities entering the country may have is for the British people to consider and decide, but so far as this country is concerned it would be convenient to be able to sell in the world's leading market at better advantage than our competitors. Great Britain consumes annually some 250,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which about 50,000,000 bushels are of domestic production. During the past sixty years wheat production has been steadily decreasing, but if the wheat acreage were brought back to what it was in 1850, and the present yield per acre maintained, Britain could produce 120,000,000 bushels as easily as she now produces 50,000,000. If the tax on foreign wheat were a substantial one it would become profitable to grow wheat on much land on which now it is unprofitable to grow the cereal. In fact it is one of the claims of the Labor party in England that sufficient land exists for the production of wheat for the entire populace, and that it would be used for this purpose if it were not made the playground of its wealthy owners.

British agriculturists seem to be favoring tariff reform and the taxing of food products, as well they might, seeing that the farming class stand in order to be benefited materially by restricting foreign competition in the home market. An outsider might have difficulty in

seeing how the mass of British people would be benefited much by having their food taxed, but so far as this country is concerned we stand most to gain by Britain taxing her food and protecting her industries. That is, if the colonial preference idea were carried out.

Retired Farmers in Towns

In a recent editorial it was pointed out that farmers on retiring from active work on their fields would be more satisfied in a home on the old place than in a town or city. Modern advancement in regard to good roads, easy transportation and facilities for ready communication remove olden-day objections to staying miles away from urban centers.

There is another viewpoint from which exception can be taken to farmers retiring and going to towns. Few of them care to cease all active labors of an agricultural bearing. Gardening or poultry raising are the branches most commonly followed. In many cases this is unfair to those whose sole dependence is on truck gardening or the disposal of poultry products. Retired farmers, generally speaking, have sufficient cash to meet expenses during their remaining days. In spite of this it is not uncommon to find them selling garden stuff or eggs or dressed poultry at low rates, thus spoiling the legitimate business of those who follow only these branches of agriculture.

While it is not desirable to have men at any age dead to the world—non-producers—it would perhaps not be unreasonable to say that what they do or whatever is produced as a result of their labors should go as home supply or as contributions to those in real need. This would be more laudable than the demoralization of a market for products on which families depend for a livelihood.

Demonstration Farms Versus "Big Clubs"

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

From time to time one sees in the farm papers of Western Canada expressions of opinion favorable to the establishment of sub-experiment or demonstration stations in different sections of the country. There could hardly be a more deserving suggestion for the advancement of agricultural interests. In all parts of this great western country there is an urgent need for more light on many phases of agricultural work. There are many problems of the most vital importance to the farmers of any given district that would fittingly engage the attention of such a demonstration station. The results of the work conducted on such farms would be of substantial benefit to the farmers of the district in which they were situated. Interest would be centered on the results of the work on such farms and the benefits would be immediate and widespread. Each district has problems peculiar to itself to solve, and a demonstration farm where these problems could be tackled and definite results arrived at could easily be the means of starting scores of farmers on the road to success. In some matters of general, as well as local, interest the combined results of all the demonstration stations could be published and would be of interest and value to every farmer in the country.

There cannot be too much light on any phase of agricultural work. The thirst for knowledge is insatiable. The demand for information of proved practical and economic value is insistent.

There are many worthy institutions already in existence. There are all sorts of societies, local and provincial, each doing in its sphere something to advance agricultural interests, and adding something to the sum total of agricultural knowledge. Conventions are constantly being held to discuss agricultural problems. Does it not seem strange that the real practical side of agricultural development is being overlooked? A

great deal of the benefit that should be derived from such societies and conventions is lost because they lack practical demonstration.

It seems to me that such demonstration stations should be established by the provincial governments and that an opportunity now awaits them of doing a splendid service to this western country. There need be no great expenditure of public money, and surely the paramount industry of the country deserves a reasonable expenditure of public money especially when the results are certain to be of great value to the country.

Being a resident of the Red River Valley, where the question of noxious weeds is of pressing importance, where the spread of the worst weeds known in Western Canada has been going on the past few years at an alarming rate, and where the money losses to the farmers of this part of Manitoba from this cause has run into enormous sums, the need for approved and tried methods of fighting them is urgent. The legislature of Manitoba, becoming alarmed at the rapid spread of noxious weeds and the evident losses they were causing, set to work to devise a noxious weeds act to meet the emergency. They passed such an act and it became law and is spoken of as the most drastic piece of legislation of its kind ever enacted. That is probably the best thing that can be said in its favor. There is only one thing perfectly clear in the act and that is its penalties. Everybody mentioned in the act, except the government, comes under a penalty. The principle of the "Big Club" is always in evidence. I am not contending here that there should be no noxious weeds act, because I have seen enough of the evils of noxious weeds, and have had enough experience in dealing with the working out of the present act, to convince me that a workable noxious weeds act is a necessity, but I cite this to emphasize the urgent need of demonstration farms throughout the country. I am satisfied, speaking from a somewhat intimate knowledge of the question, that vastly more good would have been accomplished by showing the people how to get rid of weeds and by helping them than by going after them with the "Big Club." I am also satisfied that if the money spent this year trying to enforce the noxious weeds act had been put into demonstration farms, a greater amount of good would have resulted. Thousands of dollars have been spent this year compelling farmers to cut weeds, only to grow in greater numbers next year, but not one dollar showing them how to eradicate them.

The great hope of the farmers of the weed infested portions of the province in dealing with certain weeds is in the development and ultimate success of the spraying system. The demand for reliable information on this matter is heard on every hand and yet the years go by and no steps are taken to prove its practical utility. That it has some advantages is already well demonstrated, but there is experimental work yet to be done before the ordinary farmer can hope to undertake the practical work on his farm successfully. So far there has been no move to undertake this work. The only encouragement the farmer gets is the "Big Club." Here surely is work awaiting demonstration farms, work that would be eagerly watched by thousands of men and which could easily mean hundreds of thousands of dollars to the province.

I will close by expressing the hope that ere long some action will be taken to establish such farms.

Morden District.

G. H. BRADSHAW.

Read What Our Readers Say

"I would not do without THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It is the only farmer's paper worth taking."—Jas. Ferguson, Manitoba.

"My husband thinks THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is just the thing for the farmers."—Mrs. Walter Wright, Alberta.

"We have taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE both here and in Ontario and have noted your steadfast stand for all that is of use and help to the farmer."—Rayner Bros., Saskatchewan.

"I should not like to do without THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE as we find it very useful."—Alfred Gray, Manitoba.

"My husband has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the last five years, and thinks it the best agricultural paper printed."—Mrs. Edward Johnson, Saskatchewan.

HORSE

To Stop a Horse Kicking in Harness

A reader asks how to stop a horse from kicking in harness. He has a single driver that occasionally kicks, and desires a remedy. The two following plans will be found effective :

Take a small, one-fourth inch rope about 20 feet long, tie one end to the bridle or halter on the side of the horse's head ; then put the rope under the upper lip and over the teeth (not in his mouth), through the halter ring and back with the line. The rope may be kept from slipping out of the horse's mouth by fastening a small ring or loop on the bridle and putting a knot on the rope just above the ring. When the horse is going to kick, jerk the rope and he will not kick.

Some years ago the writer saw demonstrated a contrivance for stopping kickers that was about as effective as anything that could be devised. It punished the kicker automatically. Everytime he made an effort to dust his heels in the driver's face he had his head yanked up so suddenly that the hind feet were promptly returned to terra firma and after about three attempts to kick, of which the first one only was a genuine effort, the kicker settled down and behaved himself. We have seen this used on violent kickers, and invariably with success.

The contrivance is made thus : Tie a steel ring securely to the top of the bridle, having it directly over the horse's poll ; tie another ring similarly to the crupper about four inches back of the highest point of the rump. Get two pieces of quarter or half inch rope, each piece about twelve feet long. Tie one end of each piece to the bit ring, one on each side, carry the ropes through the ring at the top of the bridle ; run one through each of the rings on the back band, then both through the one ring on the crupper. Now pass each rope down and tie to the shaft or cross bar. Be careful to have the ropes so tied that the horse can move without danger of his movement causing the ropes to jerk on the bit. Then wait for him to kick. He will be a badly surprised horse when he cries it.

As soon as the head goes down and the rump goes up in preparation for dusting off the heels in the driver's eyes or demolishing the dashboard, something is going to happen on the bit that in the kicker's experience never happened before. If the ropes are properly attached the horse has changed his mind about kicking before he gets his heels up very high. Keep the ropes on him till the habit is thoroughly broken.

Fleshing Horses for Market

The Illinois Experiment Station issued a bulletin recently, in which comparison is made of the cost and efficiency of different rations for fleshing horses for market. The results are of less value to farmers in this country than they are to farmers in the central states, for the reason that the foods used in the experiments reported on are not generally available in this country. Corn, for example, figures largely as a grain food, and clover hay as fodder. Nevertheless the results are of some interest.

The fleshing of horses for market is a subject that has received but little consideration from investigators, although the business is one of considerable magnitude and importance. The profits or losses resulting from this industry are determined by a number of factors, some of which are as follows : The market class and grade of horses selected, the initial cost of the horses, their soundness, the cost of feeds, the efficiency of the ration for producing gains, the methods employed in feeding ; the length of time necessary to feed to secure the desired finish, the retaining of health and soundness of the horses during the feeding period, and the season when marketed.

The feeding in these experiments was carried on for 84 days, four lots of horses being fed, their value being estimated before feeding commenced and after the test was completed. It was found after results were tallied up, that the twenty horses had increased in value an average of \$46.25 each, which was at the rate of 18 cents per pound for each pound of flesh taken on. As this was the average value of the increase for the entire lot it was taken as a basis for estimating the dollar and cent gain of each individual lot in the experiment.

Thus it was found that lot No. 1, in which each horse consumed 1911.6 pounds of corn at 43c.

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per bushel, 30 pounds oil meal at \$27.00 per ton, and 2075.2 pounds clover hay at \$13.00 per ton, gave an average gain in weight of 238 pounds, valued at \$42.84, at a cost for feed of \$28.57, leaving a profit per horse of \$14.27, cost per pound gain being 12 cents. In lot No. 2 each horse consumed 1600 pounds corn, 533.3 pounds oats at 35c. per bushel, 35 pounds oil meal and 2162.3 pounds clover hay, gain in weight being 266 pounds valued at \$47.88; total cost of feed \$32.64, leaving a profit per horse of \$15.12; cost per pound gain being 12.3 cents.

In lot No. 3 each horse consumed 1077.1 lbs. corn, 1077.1 pounds oats, 33.5 pounds oil meal and 2194.1 pounds clover hay; gain in weight being 273 pounds, valued at \$49.18; total cost of feed \$34.76, leaving a profit per horse of \$14.38, cost per pound gain being 12.7 cents. In lot No. 4 each horse consumed 1807.7 pounds corn, 351.5 pounds bran at \$20.00 per ton, 34.8 pounds oil meal and 2080.8 pounds clover hay, gain in weight being 254 pounds, valued at \$45.72, total cost of feed \$31.40, leaving a profit per horse of \$14.32, the cost per pound gain being 12.4 cents.

The conclusions from these feeding tests are: That a mixed ration of corn and oats, when fed with clover hay, is the most efficient rations for producing large gains economically in a feeding period of 84 days; that clover hay, when fed with a mixed grain ration, is more efficient for producing gains than timothy—in this test clover hay produced 58 per cent. more gains than timothy; that exercise has a retarding effect upon the taking on of flesh, horses receiving no exercise making 24 per cent. more gains than those having a daily walk of 2.8 miles; that box stalls are safer but less efficient than single stalls in influencing the taking on of flesh—horses in single stalls made 8 per cent. more gain than those in boxes in the 84 day feeding period; and that thin horses of some market classes will not return as large a profit in feeding as those of other classes. The kind of horses it will pay best to feed depends partially upon the season of the year when marketed. All heavy horses will pay better than light horses, and good and choice animals better than those of the lower grades.

Winter Feeding of Farm Work Horses

The proper feeding of the work horse is an important feature of the farmer's daily routine at any season of the year. At no time is it more important than in winter, when the horses are idle. In many ways the care and feeding of the horse at hard work is a much simpler and easier task than the proper care and feeding of the idle horse, particularly in winter. While a horse is working regularly there is not much danger from digestive trouble, for then the farmer realizes the need of regular and proper feeding and the exercise keeps the circulatory and digestive systems in active working order. It is in winter, when the animal is idle, that neglect is most likely to occur.

Two prime objects should be kept in view in the care and feeding of work horses in winter: First, to handle them and feed them in such a manner as will bring them through in the best possible health and condition to begin work in the spring; second, to winter them as cheaply as possible and yet accomplish the above result.

The winter care and feeding may be divided into three periods: First, the period in the fall for from two to three weeks immediately following the close of the heavy fall work; second, the winter feeding proper, or the period during which the horses are practically idle, covering the months of December, January and February; third, the period for three or four weeks immediately preceding the opening of the heavy spring work.

The successful wintering of the horse depends very much on how he is handled for several weeks just at the close of the fall work. A little care and attention at this time will put him in shape to do well through the entire winter, while neglect at this time may put him out of condition for the entire winter. The work on the farm, so far as the horse is concerned, usually stops very abruptly with the advent of a heavy freeze or a snowfall. Too frequently the mistake is made just at this time of putting the horse in the stall and allowing the heavy feeding to continue, with the view of giving the horse a chance to regain his flesh rapidly. A few horses will stand the continued heavy feeding without exercise, but many will lose appetite, become dull and sluggish, and make little or no gain. As soon as the regular work stops, if the

horse is allowed to stand in the stable, the grain ration should be cut off by almost half the amount; or if it is desirable to continue the full feed plenty of exercise must be given for at least a couple of weeks. The safest policy and the one that should be followed is to gradually reduce the amount of feed from day to day, for about two weeks, and see that the animal receives regular exercise. At the same time the ration which has very likely consisted largely of oats and hay should be charged to feeds that are lighter in nature, and cheaper feeds can be supplemented. The exercising can very satisfactorily be done by pulling off the shoes and turning the horses loose in a yard or lot.

One principle in feeding farm horses may always be followed, winter or summer. That is, that the harder a horse is working the more grain he should receive and the less hay; the less he is working, the more hay and the less grain may be used. The objections to feeding a large amount of rough feed when an animal is working are: that it distends the abdomen, thus shortening the wind, and it requires much more energy to digest the rough feed than to digest the grain. When a horse is working hard he should be given feeds that are easily digested, to avoid this loss of energy. When he is idle he may as well use some of the energy in digesting coarse, cheap feeds.

A great variety of feeds are not needed for winter feeding. Probably oat straw, oat sheaves, corn stover, prairie hay, timothy hay, oats, bran, barley, oil cake and carrots include all the feeds used by ninety-nine per cent. of Western Canada farmers in winter feeding. From this list of feeds several very satisfactory winter rations might be selected. The feeder's own judgment must be used in making the selections. In choosing the feeds he will be governed by: 1. Feeds produced on the farm; 2, other feeds available; 3, cost of various feeds; 4, suitability of feeds; 5, amount of exercise horses receive. A couple of sample rations that give satisfaction are, oat straw and corn stover for roughage, fed at the rate of ten to twelve pounds of corn stover per day, and all the straw the horse cares to eat. A mixture of oats, three parts, and bran, 1 part, by weight, fed at the rate of about three-fourths of a pound per hundred pounds live weight of the horse per day, makes a satisfactory grain ration with the above roughage. This ration can well be supplemented by feeding two or three pounds of carrots or other roots (carrots preferred), or one-half pound of linseed oil cake to each animal per day.

Another ration somewhat more expensive,

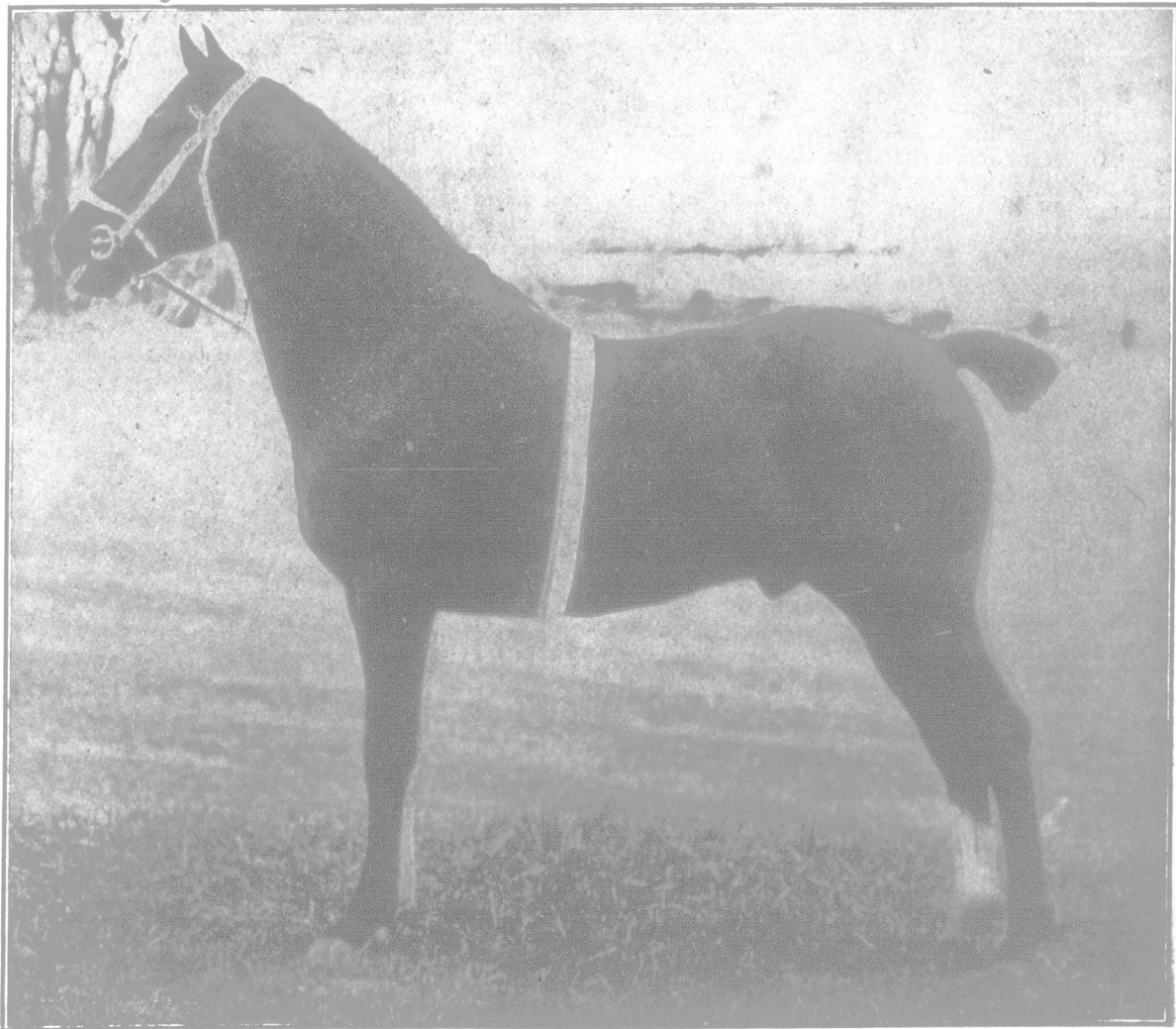
but more satisfactory, consists of prairie hay, eight to ten pounds, and corn stover, ten to twelve pounds per day, with a grain ration of two parts oats, one part bran and one part crushed barley by weight, fed at the rate of one-half to three-fourths pound per one hundred pounds live weight of the horse per day. A few pounds of carrots, or a little oil cake, also add value to this ration, though it is not so necessary as with the other.

The important things to keep in mind in the winter care are to provide sufficient and regular exercise at all times; provide sufficient ventilation of the stable, and supply some food of a laxative nature, such as bran, carrots or oil cake, in sufficient quantity to keep the digestive system open, and in active working order and to keep the blood cool.

A few carrots to use in winter in connection with the regular feeding of work horses, brood mares and colts, well repay for the trouble of growing and storing them. Bran forms a very valuable part of the grain feed, and often can be used to the extent of one-half the grain ration with profit to the feeder. Care must be taken not to feed too large a percentage of bran, as it will have a tendency to make the animal too loose and washy in the bowels and soft in the flesh. There is much prejudice among horse-men against the feeding of barley to work horses. Because of its heating effect upon the blood, it should never form the entire grain ration. When used it must be soaked, boiled or crushed, the latter being the preferable method of preparing. There is no reason, however, why barley should not form a part of the ration for the idle horse in winter, say one-fourth to one-half the ration.

As spring advances, the horse should gradually be worked up to more substantial rations. It is a mistake to take a horse off a light, soft, winter ration and put him into steady work, even if the ration be changed at the same time the heavy work begins. Everything possible should be done to harden the muscles before the opening of the work season. This can be done by increasing the amount of exercise, increasing the amount of oats in the grain ration, increasing the amount of grain fed; decreasing the amount of roughage fed; and, if it is available, the roughage should be changed to timothy hay, or, as second choice, good red top hay. Nothing equals good timothy hay and oats to harden the muscles of a horse.

Beginning two or three weeks before the seeding season is likely to open, the horses should be worked up to almost a full working feed by the



FINE TYPE OF HACKNEY STALLION.

time work begins. They will then be in much better shape to stand the sudden change from idleness to heavy work than if continued along on the winter ration until the work actually begins and the ration first increased then.

M. A. C.

W. H. PETERS.

Origin of the Percheron

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Will you kindly give us the origin of the Percheron breed of horses? By whom was it originated? What are the crosses or strains of blood and for what special purposes were they intended? By enlightening us on these points you will confer a great favor.

Sask.

E. J. M.

The Percheron is the product of crossing Arab or Barb horses upon the heavy war horses used by the Normans in the middle ages. The name comes from the district of Perche, in France, where the breed was originated. Originally the Percheron was a coach horse, noted for his ability to trot rapidly and haul heavy loads. The color was usually grey and the height from 15.2 to 16 hands. The modern Percheron is essentially a draft horse. His weight has been increased to meet the demand for size and strength. The activity that characterizes the coacher has persisted, and one of the strong points claimed for the Percheron is that he combines something of the rapid-moving abilities of the coacher with the substance and size of the drafter.

The increased size of the breed was brought about by crossing the old time Percheron with the Boulonnais, a horse that was primarily a drafter and is much used yet for hauling purposes in France. This breed is supposed to be of native origin, but in the eighteenth century it was crossed with the Arabs and Barbs, bringing in a large admixture of Oriental blood.

So the foundation blood of the Percheron came from three sources: from the old Norman war horses, from the Arabian crosses and from crossing with the native Boulonnais. Originally the Percherons were bred for coach purposes, but in the last 75 years they have been selected and bred for draft purposes.

Feed Well the First Winter

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Much has been written on the subject of bringing the horse through its first year. In this article we deal only with the foals of mares that have to do a fair share of ordinary farm work, and try to outline a plan which will be fairly satisfactory, both to the colt and its owner.

By having foals come the latter part of April or May the rush of seeding usually is over and they can be allowed to run pretty much with their mothers, although after they are six weeks old it does not seem to do any harm to leave them in the stable while you work the mare four or five hours. When it comes to harvest time she has to go on the binder, but by this time the youngster has learned to eat and has got accustomed to staying alone. I have never had anything go wrong with colt or mare from working on the binder and letting the foal have all the milk. After cutting is finished generally there is a spell that they can run again.

In the fall a watch must be kept if you hope to make the youngster look well and thrive all through the winter. Sometimes he goes around as if there were something the matter—hollow horn if you like. You want the mare on the plow and the foal weaned. As you take the mare out of the box stall take in the colt's oats, and it will turn and eat; the same thing at noon, after two or three days forget at noon to let the youngster have his suck, and then the next morning do the same thing. Just remember occasionally after this, and it is astonishing how quick the mare will dry up with this treatment. After this the colt can be let outside. It will not trouble if there is no milk but (and this is important) put them in every night and give them a good feed of chopped oats and bran. If allowed to wander over the stubble fields with their older relations till the snow flies they will come in "pot bellied," lifeless affairs; and no matter how they are fed they will stay in something like the same condition till the following July, having lost in six weeks after weaning six months' growth. Through the winter they do not need much attention—only feed. Feed them as much as you feed your other idle work horses and a little more if they will eat it. Chopped oats, with a little bran, clean hay

along with green corn, and they will come through the winter growing.

I have dealt more particularly with the weaning and caring for the foal through the fall, as I believe that is a critical time in its development, and if we are going to get draft horses they do not want to get many set backs to growth when young. When the farmers of this country get a reputation for being feeders of horses and deserve it they will also have a reputation for raising drafters. They go together.

RUSTICUS.

STOCK

Doing Winter Chores

In the letters that follow some of our readers set forth their views on the farm chore question and offer some suggestions to facilitate the work of caring for stock in winter. It is difficult to suggest any system of caring for stock that will much decrease the labor required. If one has a well arranged stable he can have the maximum of convenience. But if he hasn't that there are few things that can be suggested to reduce the work or make the doing of it less laborious. However, we pass along these for what they are worth and request readers who can suggest anything better to send their ideas along. The prizes for best answers are given in the order in which the articles appear.

Prefers Outside Feeding

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In arranging stabling I have found that a flat roof covered with some of the better materials of paper, well put on, is all right both for cold and wet. By running the studding to the height of proposed loft there will be no weakness in putting on further additions later.

For feeding straw I find a log pen, about thirty feet square, convenient to the stable doors, is the handiest plan. By keeping this well filled in fine weather we do not need to go to the stacks when it is stormy. There is an advantage in keeping the hay outdoors in preference to a loft. If there is any warmth in the loft the hay when hauled from the stack in winter, with some snow in it may become musty.

We have usually wintered about 100 head of cattle and horses, and it looks like a big chore to bring in the several hundred acres of straw needed, but with the big basket racks and barley forks and two outfits always going together, it does not seem to get monotonous. For those of us who have to work at something it is as pleasant employment as can be found, and I have had a varied experience.

Most of our feeding is done direct from the load. We winter most of our horses out of doors. This may seem hard, but in the many years I have practised this plan I have never had a sick horse among the outside bunch. There is a large open

shed for them to go into, but they scarcely ever go in except when stormy. They never go to the fields and the amount of straw they eat is enormous, but they keep their flesh without grain, and with grain once a day they will fatten.

It does not seem to make any difference whether they get water or not. When accustomed to being watered they are always at the pump when we go out in the morning. When not watered they spend a good deal of time eating snow. A very well to do neighbor of mine always winters his horses in the field, with apparently good results. He had one pair of colts that were never stabled or fed grain or hay till broken in. They were sold a short time afterwards for \$400. I keep my colts in during the first winter. The horses we work in winter, of course, are stabled.

I have tried the outdoor plan for a few cattle, but my heart always failed when it got really cold. They cannot run around and get warm like the horses. The horses are shut in a separate yard, while the cattle are out all the fine days. One well is 60 rods away, and I think the walk does the dry cattle good.

For cleaning stables we find two boats less monotonous than working with one. The inside man can keep his coat off; the outside man changes the horse from the empty to the full boat each load. The handiest place for the grain feed is in a bin overhead, with spouts to a small convenient box in the stable. I am not opposed to the old orthodox plans of stabling, but until we can haul our feed on to the upper floor on a good driveway I would rather feed from the yard than fork or sling the straw and hay into a loft.

Man.

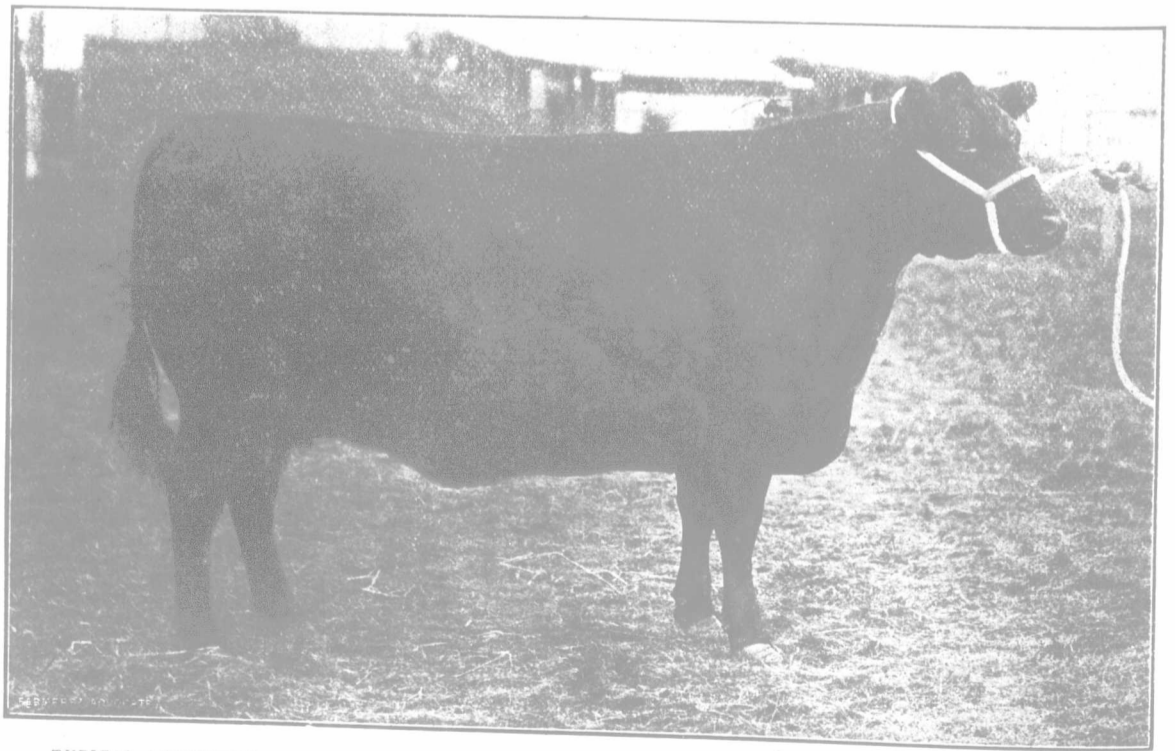
J. BOUSFIELD.

Chores the Winter Bugbear

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I do not know of any easy way of doing farm chores, unless one has capital to build a stable with arrangements made for facilitating work. For example, one of my neighbors a few years ago built a stable to accommodate 70 head of stock. It is a basement stable with large barn overhead. In threshing time he backs the separator up to both doors of the barn and blows his barn full of straw for feeding (that is oat and barley straw), tramping it in with horses and men. At the same time he runs the threshed grain into bins from the elevator spout on the machine, and so does not have to haul his grain for winter feeding. After freeze-up he crushes enough oats and barley to do him all winter, putting the feed into bins in the barn, which bins are over the feed passages of the stable. When he goes into the barn for feed he can put down through chutes the chop and all other feed necessary for a whole day's feeding.

His well is 25 feet from the end of the stable and he has an unlimited supply of water. He has a tank holding 50 barrels in his stable, the bottom of which is on a level with the floor of the barn. The water is forced with a windmill from the well into this tank. On stormy days he can water all the stock inside, but he usually turns the stock out about noon, and waters them in a tank out-



TYPICAL ABERDEEN-ANGUS COW, CHAMPION FEMALE AT HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW LAST SUMMER.

side, drawing the water from the tank inside the stable.

One man takes care of all this stock, cleaning out the stable, putting the manure in a pile. He does not require to go outside for anything except to haul the manure from the stable. One man has a busy time, but he is not exposed, and this farmer has no trouble getting a man every winter. In the last two years he did not have to pump any water nor haul any feed in winter time, but every man cannot afford a stable and barn like this. The general run of farmers in Manitoba have to pump water by hand and haul straw from the nearest stack.

Any man can have all the conveniences imaginable, if he has the money to pay for them. I have 25 head of stock, and it takes a man all his time to feed and clean out after them and also pump water. I cannot suggest any way of making chores easy without paying out a lot of money for conveniences, and unless one has the money he will have to take straw out of a stack, pump water by hand, and either wheel out manure or haul it out on a boat.

I hope some of your correspondents will be able to suggest how one man may do a lot of chores without spending more than we can afford. Chores are a bugbear in winter. They mean a whole winter's work that does not bring in a dollar of income, and it is work that very few like.

MANITOBA FARMER.

Ex-Hired Man's Views on Chores

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

This is rather a difficult question to answer, because what methods I *might* employ I cannot, for my buildings are not sufficiently modern. However, I have my own ideas, based on the results of careful observation in England, the United States and east of the Rockies; and while there may be nothing original in them I might give you a brief outline of what I would aim at, if circumstances would permit, and what I look forward to in the future, all the time looking out for some other little conveniences which I might add, if feasible, to my plan.

Having been a "hired man" for several years and doing all the chores during the winter months, I can appreciate to its full any system which will facilitate the work of caring for stock between October and May. Horses, as a rule, are the most valuable animals found on the average farm, and, therefore, should receive the best possible attention during their vacation. I have always advocated that horses should be kept in a separate stable, for various reasons which need not be mentioned here; also that they should stand in single stalls. This, however, may not always be convenient. I am a firm believer in plenty of room for hay and straw, which means a saving of valuable fodder which can be fed under cover, where it can all be utilized. A good deal of hay and straw, if kept outside, is dropped or blown off the fork while in transit, from stack to stable, and to feed in this way your doors are more or less open all the time you are doing chores, which is not desirable, if a cold piercing wind is blowing right in upon the horses or cattle.

If hay is stored up above the animals, the floor should be perfectly tight so that no steam from below will reach the hay or straw. Fodder is not appetizing, if a warm spell comes along and thaws it out. By providing a good sized chute for the feed enough fodder can be thrown down to last the whole day, according to the number of animals. A stable should be furnished with a good sized oat bin in a convenient place.

I do not agree with the system of feeding animals direct from the loft, through holes cut in the floor above each one's head, although such method of feeding may save a little labor. You can very seldom get a man who is careful enough to see that these trap doors or slides are free from litter or dust. Consequently they are seldom properly closed, which means a continual draught. The loft also should be provided with a large water tank, which, if properly constructed and protected, will not freeze in the most severe weather. The watering trough should be placed at one end of the stable, and the horses watered inside.

The cleaning of stables is always the most difficult part of the winter chores, and seeing that horses do not give off the body heat that cattle do, I would not employ the same way of cleaning the horse stable that I would in cleaning the cow stable. If the manure is put in a pile near the stable, it is practically the same work to pitch it

through the door onto a sleigh, and haul it directly to the land. In cleaning the cattle barns, at one place where I worked we used to drive in the double doors at one end, shut them after us, and load up from both sides as we went along, the cattle being tied tail to tail with a good wide alley between the row of stalls. When loaded we just pulled out of double doors at the other end and away we went. This is the quickest way I have ever seen of cleaning stables. It beats manure carriers.

The feeding of cattle should be done under cover, the same as horses, also in watering using a system of individual water troughs. A root cellar and feed room should be located in a suitable place, preferably in the center of south side, where the roots could be pulped and the feed mixed, preparatory to feeding. Rock salt should be placed in some permanent boxes in front of all animals.

Not many pigs are to be found on the farm during winter, with the exception of a few brood sows, which generally are allowed to rustle for themselves in the straw stack (the best place for them), but a good farmer will provide a small shed where they can be fed twice a day at some distance from the stack, compelling them to take a little exercise going to and from meals. If anyone wishes to know the "shortest cut" for looking after poultry I would advise him to ask his wife, if he has one; if not, ask someone else's, and I am sure he will get all the information he wants.

Man.

C. E. GULLAND.

Keep Sheep and Prosper

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

There is in this country a good deal to encourage the growing of wheat. The last few years, with their good crops and good prices, have had a tendency to encourage the purchase and breaking of more land, to grow more wheat, to buy more land, to grow more wheat, and so on.

Now, Mr. Editor and brother farmers, we had an example of that kind of farming some years ago. Mr. Sanderson was the wheat king of Manitoba and his success was advertised the world over. But the time came when Mr. Sanderson met with reverses, frozen crops, light crops and heavy expenditures, and he went to the wall financially. Many farmers who were never heard of by the reading public were farming at the same time, and always paid their liabilities and are farming to-day and prospering. Many of them have raised families and been able to help their boys to make a start for themselves on a farm, or in some other business. But in almost every instance the farmer who keeps some stock comes safely through the tight places. The man who has stock has, as the Scotchman would say, a farmstead; that is, buildings that go to make what looks like a farm home. He also has more or less of the farm fenced, and an intelligent farmer never feels he has control of his farm until he has it fenced. There is no one thing about the farm that will pay better. The kind of fence to put up depends on the kind of stock a man keeps, whether cattle or sheep. I mention those two kinds as they are the main foragers to keep down

weeds, and run over the summer-fallow and stubble fields. Of course, the fence necessary to keep sheep in and keep wolves out will cost more than a fence for cattle, but the sheep fence also stops a great many of the weeds that roll and tumble along the ground from farm to farm, so that with sheep clipping up all the weeds and none to drift on and spread the seeds, the farm will soon be clean.

The summer-fallow, too, will need little or no cultivation, if it is plowed early and some rape scattered over it very thin. The sheep will pasture on the fallow and keep it clean, and the small feet tracks of the sheep acts the same as cultivating, so that they save horse work, and, in addition, clean and manure the land. There is no weed I know of that sheep will not eat, if they get a chance while the plants are young and tender, so that sheep turn what is worthless into mutton and wool.

I think it would be well for every farm to carry a flock of sheep, either large or small. I have from experience arrived at the conclusion that it is safer to have some stock on the farm; and to those who do not fancy sheep I would say keep a herd of cattle. By keeping the farm fenced, and stock on it, the land will yield better crops with less cultivation, and the fertility of the soil is maintained; and if hail, or frost, or drouth comes there is something to supply cash to pay store bills; there will be employment for hired help the year round, and instead of the farm being a sort of camp to work at in the summer, the men will soon begin to look on it as a home.

Man.

GILBERT ROWAN.

Hog Profits in the West

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In your issue of December 8 is a letter by "Farmer" in which he gives a statement of how much profit he made on 24 pigs. He does not say whether he raised or bred these pigs himself or bought them when weaned. I presume that he bred them, as the biggest fault I have to find with his amount is the price or cost of these 24 pigs. When finished pigs are worth \$8.00 per cwt., surely young pigs as feeders are worth more than the paltry price of \$1.50 each. It costs more to produce them than that, any year, let alone these last few years when feed has been so high in price. My idea as to their value would be at least \$3.00 each. This would put quite a different look in the profit side of "Farmer's" statement. Another writer in the same issue bewails the shortage of hogs. Who is to blame? Not the farmers. All summer and fall the packers have charged 11 cents and over per pound for dressed hogs at Winnipeg. They did not lose one dollar on account of selling too cheap. How about the producer? "Farmer" in his letter gives the reason for the failure (perhaps he does not see it himself) for the shortage of hogs. He says that the first lot sold for 8 cents, the other for 6 1/2. Why this change? Is there not a tremendous amount of fattening pigs in the West or Canada? How about the United States? Are they overstocked? No. There is a shortage there, too, that will make the price climb to \$9 or perhaps \$10 per cwt. before next June.



A MANITOBA FARM FLOCK, OWNED BY GILBERT ROWAN, MINIOTA, MAN

The packers all over have found out how easy it is to extort money out of producers and also consumers by manipulating the market. If there are two or three thousand head of stock coming in, the price drops like mercury on a cold day. Then when the coolers are filled up and the supply eases off, up goes the price of the dressed meat. By these means they have just about killed the goose (producer) that laid the golden eggs for them. Mr. Potter's idea would just furnish another opportunity for the packer to make a further haul of the farmers' dollars. Unless a co-operative packing plant is started on the same lines as in Denmark, we will continue to be fleeced by the packers. Top prices according to value will never come under the present method. The procedure now is: raise the animal and take what we give you. So say the packers. What say you? OLIVER KING.

Feeding Steers with Self Feeder

An American state experiment station, in commenting on an experiment in which two methods of feeding short-keep steers were tested, recommends the system of outdoor feeding by means of self feeders. The profit derived from short feeding cattle in the ordinary way was 7.36 per cent. interest on the total expenditure for 90 days, and on cattle fed in the manner recommended the profit was 18.88 per cent.

The self feeder is especially recommended for accustoming cattle to a heavy grain ration in a short time. Other advantages in its favor are that a skillful feeder is not required; cattle fed chopped hay mixed with the crushed grain in the self feeder consume larger quantities of feed than if fed in the ordinary way twice a day; by chopping the hay and mingling it with the grain and feeding it in this way, more rapid gains were secured. The steers in this test fed from the feeder in the manner described were better finished, sold for 15 cents more per cwt. in the market, giving \$2.05 per steer more profit than those fed in the ordinary way.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.
January 19.—Compare the usefulness and efficiency of the roller and packer. Which of these implements would you advise the average farmer to buy, and why? Are there conditions in which one is superior to the other? If so, state them.

January 26.—What is your opinion as to the comparative feeding values of prairie hay and cultivated grasses or clovers? Discuss the use of each for horses and for cattle.

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

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



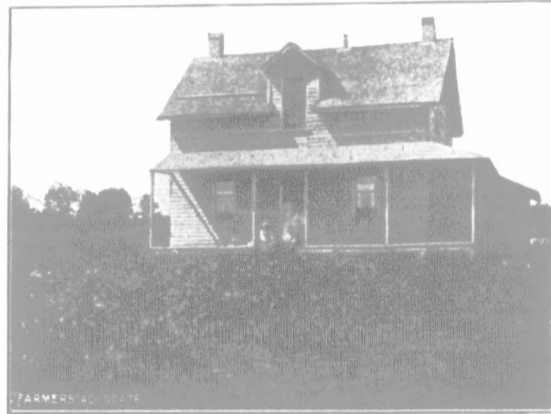
ON THE FARM OF R. W. IRWIN.

Herd Law Discussion

As the herd law situation has been pretty fully discussed from both viewpoints little can be gained by devoting space to further reference to this question. The fact is interesting letters dealing with other problems forbids the publication of much of the "herd law" matter that has arrived.

Making a Start in Alberta

The accompanying illustration shows a house owned by E. S. Hussey and built by himself on a place he has had less than two years. In two summer seasons Mr. Hussey has fenced his farm and broken 35 acres. Considering the fact that he was a commercial traveller in England and had never farmed or done hard manual labor this is pretty fair progress.



RESIDENCE OWNED BY E. S. HUSSEY, "SPENCE CREEK FARM," ALTA.

Cropping Low Land

What is the best grain or grass to grow on low places with a little alkali in the soil. There are a few low patches, not low enough for good hay, which were left while breaking the sod; but now I wish to break this because it has not given any crop. What is the best way of treating such land?

ELGIN READER.

On low land only slightly affected by alkali I have obtained excellent crops of hay for a number of years by the following plan:

As soon as the water is off the land in spring or early summer I plowed it thin and flat with a breaking plow; then when the sod was well-rotted it was backset, and after a good harrowing I sowed brome grass at the rate of fourteen pounds per acre. The seeding was done by the first of August and the grass started quickly. By fall there was a good stand, which gave large returns ever since.

If you object to brome, timothy or western rye grass can be used, but the yield is not likely to be as large. Unless the grass is intended to be permanent brome should not be used, as it is difficult to kill in wet soil.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.



TAKING R. W. IRWIN'S CROP TO MARKET

Threshing at Minimum Cost

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I take pleasure in adding my experience with gasoline engines and threshing outfits to those already published in your columns. I have operated a gasoline outfit for three years. It is a 20 h.-p. engine and a 24 by 42-inch separator. I consider I have as fine a rig for threshing as any man requires.

I had last season about 17,000 bushels of grain, of which 11,000 bushels was wheat, the balance oats and barley. In threshing that amount I never had one hour's lost time. I had four teams hauling sheaves and we threshed from 600 to 800 bushels of wheat per day, and as high as 1,500 bushels of oats. Previous to this season I had used a portable engine, but last summer I traded it off for a tractor and my advice to anyone thinking of getting a threshing rig is that the gasoline tractors are all right. They work splendidly; move the separator any place you want to go, and are no trouble in any way.

As regards cost of running my outfit I cannot speak definitely. The cost of gasoline for threshing costs about \$4.25 per thousand bushels of grain, and it costs about 25 cents per day for gasoline to move the rig. The remaining cost can be easily estimated and figured out on the basis of the price of labor and horses in one's own locality.

I have had no trouble whatever with my outfit. The engine never refused once to start in the morning. In fact, never lost five minutes' time any day starting it to go.

Man.

J. A. PATTERSON.

Alfalfa Thirty Miles North of Calgary

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

While alfalfa succeeds in Southern Alberta, so far as I know, its cultivation is not attempted in the northern half of the province; but most of our farmers come from a warmer climate and are likely to be skeptical with reference to the possibilities of a country in which the long warm season to which they have been accustomed is lacking.

At first we were told that we could not raise wheat and those who first broke the prairie for winter wheat were ridiculed. Though that was only a short time ago Alberta red has already taken a prominent place in the wheat market. Until the last two years even those who were raising winter wheat considered spring wheat impossible, but crops of spring wheat have been threshed this fall which would have been considered nothing short of marvellous in many of the older wheat producing districts.

As results in wheat growing have been so far ahead of the early predictions and as I was in need of a fodder crop I determined to try alfalfa, although I was repeatedly told that it would not do well so far north. Unfortunately for the experiment I had never grown alfalfa and was compelled to proceed entirely upon information which came from reading. I obtained some inoculated soil from the government experiment station, and not having a seeder for small seed I mixed the alfalfa seed with the inoculated soil and broadcast it. In this way about an acre of the old land was seeded and about an acre as the first crop on breaking. The catch was first-class in both cases. On the sod the alfalfa, though it stood as thick, did not grow as tall as it did on the old ground, but was much freer from weeds. On a part of the old ground the weeds were hand-pulled till the alfalfa got well started. For lack of time this was omitted on the rest of the old ground and the weeds seriously damaged the crop, almost killing it out in spots. On the whole the growth was much better on the sod than on the old ground. This, however, was due to inexperience on my part, for after it was too late I learned that I should have run the mower over the alfalfa as soon as the weeds were high enough to be cut by the sickle, for alfalfa starts from the seed more slowly than the weeds, but grows more rapidly when once it is well rooted, so that mowing in the early stage of its growth gives alfalfa stronger root and the weeds a backset, which gives the crop an advantage over them. An old alfalfa grower from the south told me that the part of the crop on the old ground which had been weeded was fine, a good catch and a strong growth. Of course it has yet to stand the test of winter, but the ground is covered with growth from four to ten inches high, and I shall be much surprised if it does not stand the winter.

Alberta.

W. I. THOMAS.

Making Low Wagon

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

As the long nights of winter are with us, when we have more time to read and to plan how to do our work as easy and as cheaply as possible, I thought I would tell the readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE how I made a low down wagon from an old ordinary wagon. I have for a long time wanted a low down wagon for drawing manure or for taking stones off the fields and a large number of other jobs about the farm, but never seemed to be able to afford the sum of \$40.00, which the local implement agents asked. I had an old wagon that I thought I would experiment with ; so I took the wheels to a blacksmith and told him I wanted him to cut the large hind wheels four inches less than the front ones, which he did. He also made some repairs to the wheels for the sum of \$9.00. When I got them home I put the old front wheels onto the hind axles, and the hind wheels which had been cut down onto the front axle ; and now I have a low down wagon for less than one-fourth of the cost of a new one, and every bit as good. I have used it now for two years for haying and grain stacking, also manure spreading and stone drawing and would not like to be without it.

Man. R. C. T.

Alfalfa Soil Conditions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The most important question before the Western farmer to-day, next to marketing his produce, is conserving or restoring the fertility of his soil. This can in most cases be done best by alfalfa. Much of the literature on alfalfa growing recommends cultivation and manuring to the extent of gardening. This tends to discourage the average farmer who requires field crops and field culture rather than gardening. Alfalfa is no garden crop, but a field crop. If land be cultivated well enough for grain growing and left firm to conserve moisture no great trouble need be expected. Old, weedy, worn out land will produce to your amazement, for alfalfa gets its own nitrogen from the air. That's the kind of land to put it on. Of course it must be free from grass and perennial weeds, but wild oats, mustard, etc., are no serious hindrance.

If the weather or the soil gives enough moisture for two months for the young plants to worry along, and if the mower is run over once a month to keep the weeds down to a level with the alfalfa every thing will come out all right. The second year the weeds may come up as thick as hair on a dog but will never get more than an inch high, as the alfalfa will be ahead, and keep ahead, smothering everything.

Alfalfa, hay and pasture permits the raising of fall foals. The mares and little foals ought to do better on alfalfa hay than on any other feed, and the May alfalfa pasture certainly will wean a foal from any mare. The mare may then be worked hard until the following fall foal approaches. Milch cows, pigs, hens and all farm animals find alfalfa better than any other feed produced as cheaply.

But, at present prices, and as an adjunct to wheat growing, the most valuable part of the plant is under ground. The roots resemble those of horse radish, being as big as a lead pencil the second fall and needing sharp shares and good teams to plow it. I believe two years to alfalfa will equal one hundred loads of manure to the acre, and manure is needed, the land must have it, and the best way to get it is by alfalfa. There will be, however, losses and annoyances

from foul weed introduced in the seed. I got seed from Kansas last year, having Russian thistle and no higher praise to alfalfa can be given than by saying, as I do, that I am willing to fight the one for the sake of the other.

I intend to sow a few acres in drills about three feet apart and cultivate for seed. I understand that is done in the United States. Certainly, last summer some plants in my summer fallow that escaped the plow and had plenty of room and moisture produced seed to no end. Those who neglect this plant will, in the future, bitterly regret it.

Man. A. A. TITUS.

Some Notes on Seed Fairs

I have read with much interest the articles on the growing of seed grain, appearing recently in your paper. At several of the seed fairs I have attended recently the growers of prize-winning grain were asked to describe their manner of growing the winning samples, and their remarks were often full of information for the progressive farmer.

At one fair the speaker stated that every prize-winning sample was grown on new land, being the first crop. The grain at this fair was particularly good, all the best samples of wheat weighing at least 64 pounds per bushel, with a bright amber color.

Another fact brought out by the speaker was the great advantage of a good strain of seed. Prize-winning grain generally can be traced back to some well known lot of seed that has received special care during past years. At some fairs every winning sample of grain came from the same lot of seed, two or three years before.

The northern districts generally have most excellent samples of grain this year, and I expect we shall have a lot of samples from that direction at the provincial seed fair this year. The number of samples of grass seed on exhibition is increasing each year, but our farmers need better machinery for cleaning it. A large proportion of the samples would show a vast improvement if run through an improved power cleaning mill, such as is used in Ontario for the grass and clover seeds shipped to England.

Many fairs are including poultry and vegetables among their exhibits, and I am sure this will prove of incalculable benefit to the dressed poultry industry of the country.

At our summer shows there is very little opportunity of making a creditable display of vegetables, but at the seed fairs this winter there were many excellent exhibits of field roots and garden vegetables.

I am pleased to notice that a large and increasing number of farmers are growing the Danish sugar beet for cattle. These are much sweeter than the mangel and yield an abundant crop. Calves, pigs and poultry, as well as cows, are very fond of them. Both these and the mangel will succeed on land so impregnated with alkali that even weeds will not grow.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

Farming with Steam and Gasoline

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

My experience with gasoline and steam engines may be of interest to your readers. I farm several thousand acres of land, and as it was difficult to get sufficient help to break or do other work, I decided, in 1908, to buy a steam engine. This season I had an extra lot of work on hand so purchased two gasoline engines for

breaking and general work. The steam engine is 32 h.-p.; the gasolines are both 22 h.-p.

In 1908 we broke about 1,400 acres with the steam rig, and last season about 1,850 acres, hauling a heavy roller behind the plows and rolling the sod as plowed. The engine and the work it has done has been satisfactory in every way.

This year we broke about 1,000 acres with one gasoline engine, and summer-fallowed more than that acreage with the other, besides preparing and seeding about 2,000 acres to fall wheat with these two engines. They have perhaps been a little more expensive to run than the steam engine, but are better adapted to such work as we have used them for. Even though the work done with the engines cost nearly as much as it would have cost with horses and men, I consider it more profitable to myself, as I have been able in every case to do as good or better work than can be done with horses.

Last fall I ran a separator and did my own threshing. I believe it would pay a farmer to have either steam or gasoline engines to do his own threshing only where he fully understands the machines himself or can employ competent men to manage them. There is no doubt whatever but that where the land is level and free from stone and sloughs as ours is, a large farmer should have his own machine and manage the work himself.

Alta. C. S. NOBLE.

Cost of Threshing with Farmer's Outfit

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Last summer we purchased a gasoline tractor which we have used thus far for threshing only, but which we intend to use for grinding, hauling, plowing and other work about the farm. From what we have seen of the engine thus far it is able to do any kind of work on the farm, from breaking to hauling the grain to market. On the road it cannot be equalled.

We cannot furnish any estimate as to the cost of plowing or cultivating with gasoline power, but we can give an estimate of the cost of threshing. We have a 20 h.-p. tractor and a 32 by 40 separator. The cost of running the outfit is as follows :

16 to 20 gals. gasoline per day	
at 30c.	\$4.80 to \$6.00
4 pitchers at \$2.00 per day	8.00
1 engineer, per day	4.00
Oil50
Total	\$18.50

We thresh on an average 1,000 bushels of wheat per day, which, at 5 cents per bushel, comes to \$50.00. After deducting the charges for running the outfit we have a profit of \$31.50 per day. We figure that expenses, taking everything into consideration, are about one-third less than under the old method.

The great advantage in a farmer having a machine of his own is that he can thresh when he thinks best and when his grain is in best condition. If he is skilful in handling the machine he can make money by it. We would advise two or more farmers in one place going in together in the purchase of a threshing outfit, and we would certainly recommend the purchase of a gasoline tractor for farm work. Later in the season when threshing is over we will write you again, giving our experience with the outfit in more detail.

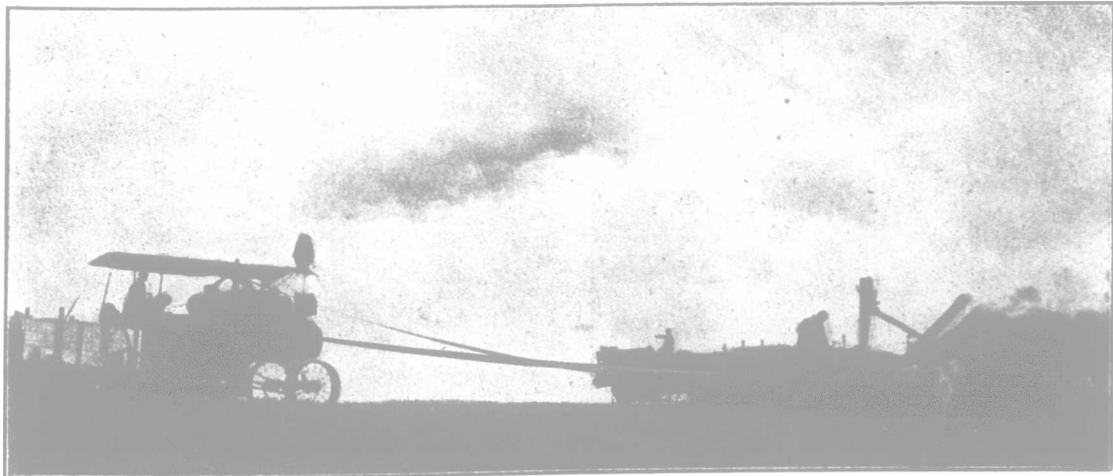
Sask. CLOW & LESTER.

* * *

Bulletin No. 64 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture giving the results obtained in 1909 from trial plots of grain, fodder corn, field roots and potatoes at the Dominion Experimental Farms, has just been issued. There are presented in the publication the results of a large number of experiments with wheat, oats, barley, peas, Indian corn, turnips, mangels, carrots, sugar beets and potatoes. The average results are also given of the tests for the past five years of those varieties which have been long under trial. The bulletin may be obtained from the director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

* * *

"Please continue me as a subscriber for the ensuing year. I find the FARMER'S ADVOCATE very useful in readjusting my ideas to suit conditions as they exist in the West." — E. H. Davies, Alberta.



THRESHING IN LAST MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

DAIRY

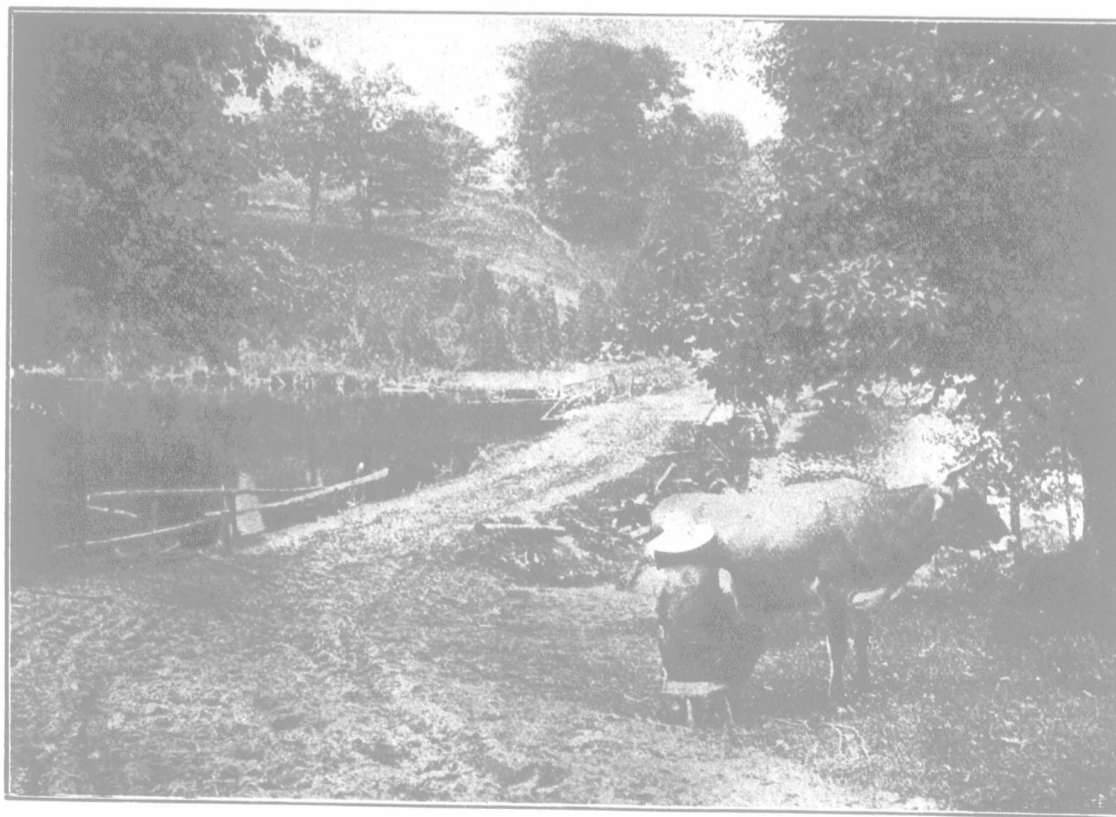
Helping the Dairy Cause

Continuing the policy of safeguarding the development of the co-operative dairy industry in the West by encouraging the erection of creameries in districts where circumstances favor success, and discouraging any expenditure where satisfactory proof is not forthcoming respecting a sufficient supply of cream which will warrant a profitable business, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture during 1909 increased the number of creameries under their supervision to six. In this province progress is not measured by the number of new creameries put into operation from year to year, but rather by the increase in patronage and butter output at existing creameries. In this particular it is pleasing to note that the number of patrons increased from 553 in 1908 to 876 in 1909 and the make of butter from 220, 232 to 343, 404 pounds, or about sixty-five per cent. It is an easy matter to have people provide funds to erect a creamery, but it is an entirely different matter to operate that creamery and pay the patrons a satisfactory price, when the make of butter is small.

The fundamental principle underlying the development of this industry is to satisfy the farmers by paying them a good price for their product. This is not accomplished by indiscriminate expenditure in establishing creameries, but rather by more or less concentrated work at creameries already in operation. The representatives of the dairy branch spend a great deal of time throughout the province in trying to protect the work by explaining to the farmers the advantages derived from concentrated effort as compared with the erection of creameries at stated points. It is pleasing to note that, generally speaking, such explanations are understood and recommendations followed; otherwise we might now have thirty or forty creameries struggling for an existence, instead of eleven prosperous ones.

The average selling price of butter from the six creameries under government supervision was 23.44 cents per pound. The average manufacturing cost was 2.92 cents per pound of butter. The highest manufacturing cost was 4.23 cents and the lowest was 2.26 cents. The patrons received the gross selling price less the actual expenses. From this it will be readily observed, that the advantages accruing from the reduction in expenses is our strong point with the farmers in a new and sparsely settled district.

Altogether eleven creameries are now in operation in Saskatchewan, and five of these are under private and company control. One of the private creameries will be under government supervision in 1910, and a new company is being formed for that purpose.



A MODERN MILKMAID — WHEN THERE'S ONLY ONE COW.

QUALITY PARAMOUNT.

Every attention is being given to the quality of the cream that can be legitimately enforced without injury to the work. All the patrons are supplied with thermometers, which are tested and guaranteed correct before being sent out. Instructions for their use accompany them and managers are instructed to reasonably insist upon the cream arriving at the creamery at a temperature of 55 or under.

Patrons are asked to skim a thirty-five per cent. cream. Without exception creamery managers report the best cream coming from patrons who are sending rich cream. A man who is careful enough to skim a rich cream usually takes extra precautions in caring for it. The individual who sends a twenty per cent. cream or under is very often the reverse. If he can be induced to skim a thirty-five per cent. cream his indifference and carelessness will to some extent be counteracted and the average quality of the cream improved. Our efforts were rewarded last year by the average increase in the fat content of cream by 6 per cent., the season's average being 28 per cent.

In all our work we endeavor to make butter with splendid keeping qualities as our best markets have to store butter for a considerable length of time. It is owing to this fact that butter made during September or the early part of October is preferred to that of any other month during the year. This is during the period that the weather is cool and before the cows are put into the stable.

INDIVIDUAL CANS.

The old system of gathering cream in jacketed cans is being gradually replaced by individual cans. At present only two cream wagons are using jacketed cans. When satisfactory arrangements can be made on these routes they will be replaced. The individual can is a strong feature in favor of quality. It permits the manager to criticize, reject the cream and instruct the patrons. It also induces greater care on the part of the patron from the very fact that he knows his cream is subject to the judgment of the buttermaker, which is not the case when the large gathering cans are used.

The northern part of Saskatchewan is admirably adapted to mixed farming, and dairying is coming into prominence. The older settlements of our province are devoting their time to wheat farming and it is only during the past five years that the northern part of the province received sufficient settlers to make a start in the creamery work. It is for this reason that Saskatchewan has been looked upon in the outside world as purely wheat-growing. Those familiar with the various districts in the north realize that mixed farming must be adopted and followed. About eighty per cent. of the creamery butter comes from these new districts and this year three winter creameries are in operation.

W. A. WILSON.

Superintendent of Dairying.

HORTICULTURE

Method of Selling

Early last summer the British Columbia Government appointed J. S. Metcalfe to investigate the best method of handling the fruit output of the province and other matters affecting the fruit industry generally. Mr. Metcalfe completed his report a short time ago, and it is an interesting document. It is too long for reproduction, but I shall outline the most important points which he discusses. In order to get in touch with conditions as they actually exist in the large centres of the prairie provinces he spent most of the summer going from town to town and talking with dealers and consumers. Several of the largest points were visited a number of times in order to get as much information as possible.

In the first place he considers that the market for British Columbia fruit is almost unlimited. He is of the opinion that no matter how fast the orchard acreage of the province of British Columbia increases the population and wealth of the prairie provinces is increasing still faster. Especially was this true of Alberta and Saskatchewan. He found Manitoba to be partially supplied with Eastern fruit, but in the two Western prairie provinces he found very little fruit from the East and a strong, steady demand for fruit from British Columbia.

The general consensus of opinion was very favorable to small fruits grown in British Columbia. This was with regard to the fruit itself. The packing and grading came in for some rather severe criticism. The opinion generally expressed was that small fruits should be carefully graded into large and small baskets and should be more tightly packed and more carefully faced. Uniformity of size is greatly prized and dealers appear to prefer a smaller berry where all the fruit is uniform in the basket rather than larger ones irregular in size and thrown into the basket in a haphazard way.

British Columbia cherries were found not to be so favorably regarded as the smaller fruits. The difficulty here seems to have been largely caused by shipping fruit from the coast districts as far east as Winnipeg. This fruit does not hold up well and should only be shipped to the nearest Alberta markets and then sent only by express. Grading comes in here also, and a comparison of American and Canadian methods was to the disadvantage of our fruit.

Practically the same thing appears to apply with plums, but the pears and peaches shipped in the past few years leave little to be desired. The flavor, color and packing are highly commended, and all that is necessary is to keep up the present standard.

British Columbia boxed apples hold a high place in the estimation of the fruit trade in all three provinces. Much of the packing is equal to that of the American growers, while the color and flavor is quite as good as the very best Ontario apples. The apples most highly prized are those from the Okanagan, Vancouver Island, Salmon Arm and the Kootenays, but lower mainland apples will be welcomed once the growers in these districts give more careful attention to spraying, pruning, thinning and all the other details necessary to the production of good fruit.

But everywhere there appears to be a demand for more fruit. Wholesalers and retailers complain that the supply of fruit is not sufficiently large to meet the requirements of their trade. Another complaint is that all too frequently when they ask for a full car of apples of a certain kind they are met with the reply that only a half car of that particular variety can be supplied, and asking if some other good variety will not do to fill the balance of the car.

Mr. Metcalfe devotes a great deal of space to competition by other districts, Ontario, and particularly the Western States. He found a large proportion of the jobbing houses to be under the control of Americans. Other things being equal he found that these houses invariably sought to buy fruit on the other side of the line wherever possible. In order to prevent the fruit trade from falling into the hands of Americans it is absolutely necessary that the production in British Columbia be increased as fast as possible

and also the present standard be not only maintained but improved.

As far as prices are concerned wholesalers generally contend that our prices are too high for them to go in and buy our fruit freely and that prices will have to be lowered to meet American competition. On the other hand retailers to whom fruit is shipped direct are quite satisfied as to prices, which are considerably less than is charged by the wholesalers.

Three methods are outlined for handling fruit: First, through selling to the present jobbing houses; second, through selling to the retailer direct and ignoring the jobbers; third, through establishing jobbing houses and selling to the retail trade. This latter method would entail distributing houses with cold storage plants at various points and agents or travellers to solicit business. Further, in order to retain customers throughout the year, it would necessitate the handling by these jobbing houses of early American deciduous fruits and all varieties of citrous fruits.

In the matter of loading cars Mr. Metcalfe offers the following observations:

1. Place the most perishable fruit next to the ice bunkers.
2. Leave plenty of ventilation along the bottom of the car and between the rows of crates.
3. Leave abundant space for bracing at the center of the car, and see that all braces are strongly secured to prevent slewing of crates when cars are being shunted.
4. Never fill a car more than two-thirds full, as the natural heat arises and if there is any bad fruit in a car it is sure to be at the top.

He further mentioned that the express companies did not appear to realize the importance of the industry, as they were making little effort to arrange satisfactory rates. The American shipper has a better rate from Seattle to Winnipeg than the Canadian shipper has from Vancouver to Winnipeg. The difference amounts to twenty-five cents per hundred in car lots. The American has a still further advantage in that the minimum weight upon which he has to pay express is only 15,000 pounds while the minimum of the British Columbia shipper is 20,000. It would be impossible to put the latter amount in a car, even if it were at all desirable to do so. These matters will require attention.

Summing up it would appear that a campaign of education is necessary along the following lines:

- Growing more fruit, both large and small.
- Growing better fruit by means of thorough cultivation, spraying, thinning, pruning and otherwise.
- Growing the varieties of fruit wanted by the prairie market.
- Better packing and grading and getting more fruit into packages.
- Care in loading cars.
- Co-operation in the growing of uniform varieties and arranging uniform prices between the different districts and as to handling and selling of fruit products in the prairie provinces by some one of the methods previously mentioned.

E. W. DYNES.

POULTRY

External Characteristics of Laying Hens

It would be a fine thing for poultry keepers if it were possible to tell by signs just what kind of a layer a pullet would be without putting her to a practical test. Some people believe it possible, but unfortunately productiveness depends so much upon management that it would not be safe to place too much reliance on a bird's external characteristics. Yet amateurs will find it interesting and instructive to study the connection between physical characteristics and productiveness, for there really is more truth than most people suppose in the assertion that one can tell a layer by her looks.

For instance, the genuine everyday layer is a business-like bird, active, incessant, scratch and cackle, well developed comb, bright, prominent eye, and an air of restlessness that distinguishes her from the non-layer.

Even among the most depressing surroundings the prolific layer has the appearance of meaning business as she turns over a heap of rubbish or wanders off on an exploring expedition. There

is only one way to spoil her, and that is by throwing down as much food as she can eat, and double as much as is good for her, without even requiring her to scratch for it. But although the amateur may fail to recognize the external characteristics of a good layer, he should be able to tell at a glance that those idle creatures which stand in a corner all day long, especially in cold weather, when they ought to be scratching to keep warm, will never repay him for their maintenance, and the poultryman who recognizes such birds will be well advised to keep out.

C. F. COOK.

Old English and Other Games

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have never noticed anyone writing on Game fowl in your journal, so I will try to say a good word for this grand old breed. First comes the old English Black Breasted Reds, which are considered to be the grandest, both in form and color, of all the "cocks of the game," the highest type of the old warriors, so much thought of by our forefathers. The 12th Earl of Derby, who bred this variety to such magnificent perfection, used to say that a cock of this color, well matured and in good health and beauty was one of the finest pictures in the world.

The old English Game has held his own against all comers. Bright and beautiful he stands today as he stood, with eager, bold, dilated eye, full of defiant gaze—a monarch bird, clad in lustrous feathery garments of the brightest sheen, when unflinchingly and undaunted he faced the foe.

Fine in form, graceful in carriage, beautiful in color, small in bone, and with plenty of white flesh unsurpassable in quality, skin thin and white, light offal, good, laying qualities, great foragers, and to this may be added a courage high, strong and enduring. Such are the old English Black Breasted Reds; a proof to us of the present day, of the care, consideration, thought and judgment in the selection for breeding purposes that always actuated our forefathers for producing the highest excellence attainable in "cocks of the Game."

The very fact of their being fought demonstrates without any doubt the survival of the strongest and most hardy, the most healthy, and the best formed. Indeed, had cock-fighting, as a sport, never existed, it can scarcely be expected that such birds as I now write of could be in existence, and our poultry yards would not have been graced with a variety so useful to raise, as the Game is pre-eminently beautiful. What other bird has the stately walk, the symmetrical form, the bold alertness, the daring, haughty look, the graceful pose and carriage? Where is another so rich in color, or of more befitting texture of plume; erect, bold as a chief from battles with glory crowned, a natural ruler—a bird without a peer? And this because from generation to generation, from century to century, the best, the strongest, healthiest, truest and purest of the breed have been kept, and the weak and ill-formed, or ill-conditioned set aside.

The cocks are black breasted, with hackle and saddle like spun gold. The pullets are partridge marked, legs either white, willow, or yellow, according to the different strains. I prefer the willow-legged birds, as I think they are of the best blood. There are several different varieties recognized in the English standard, namely, the Black Breasted Reds, Golden Duckwing, Pyles, white, black, Birchen and Spangled. Any of these varieties are grand birds for the table, and when crossed with larger breeds, fine down, the coarser-fleshed varieties, giving smaller bone and improving both the quality and quantity of breast meat.

In spite of some opinions to the contrary, I know of no better all-round layers and no easier breed to rear and keep profitably. They come true to type, and as uniform as peas in the same pod; every bird good, and no wasters. The chicks are hardy, and the Game hen is an ideal mother.

There are several other pure breeds of Games, such as Cornish Indian Games, White Indian, Madras and Malay. These are also grand birds, pure or for crossing. One of the best varieties to cross with Games is the Dorking. Chicks from Game-Dorking cross cannot be beaten for table purposes. The Malay Indian and Madras Games are the largest. The Assil is simply a solid block of meat, but not so large

as the Indian Games, which they resemble much in shape when dressed.

Now comes the exhibition Games in all colors, but not nearly so good utility birds, as they have been bred more for fancy show purposes. Of course, there may be good laying strains, but very few. Anyone who wants to have chicks with plenty of breast meat, let them try a cross with Old English, or any other variety of Game.

Man.

W. OAKES, JR.

FIELD NOTES

Three thousand tons of Alberta oats have been contracted for shipment to the Philippine islands via Vancouver and Seattle, and the movement of this grain westward has already commenced. The shortage of oats in the Philippines is said to have prompted the placing of a rush order for the Alberta product for the United States government.

Prizes Offered for Good Roads

At a meeting of the Manitoba Good Roads Association held in Winnipeg on Friday preliminaries were discussed regarding a competition in improvement of clay roads by the use of a simple and inexpensive implement known as the split log drag. A donation of \$100 was offered by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE with the suggestion that prizes of \$15 and \$10 be offered to each of the four municipalities first to make application or entry in the competition.

In accepting the offer and moving a vote of thanks to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE Captain J. N. Smith, of Bird's Hill, reeve of St. Pauls, testified to the efficiency of the split log drag. He had good results both on clay and gravel from using a cedar log split down the middle and the edges faced with iron. There was no doubt but that Manitoba clay roads could be greatly improved by its use.

Details regarding the construction of the drag and the particulars of the contest will be given in future issues of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. In the meantime arrangements should be made with S. R. Henderson, Louise Bridge, Man., regarding the competition. Entries should be made at as early date as possible, because provision has been made for contests in only four municipalities. The idea is to induce individual farmers to use an inexpensive implement in improving the condition of half a mile of clay road leading from his gate toward the town at which he does business. Of course other stretches of road can be selected. By pulling the drag over the road while it is still wet not only is the mud smoothed down and water run off but also the surface is puddled and when it dries forms a smooth hard roadway. In Ontario and in many States of the American Union the split log drag is pronounced as the most efficient road implement known. Controller R. D. Waugh pointed out that A. W. Campbell, deputy minister of public works for Ontario, known as "Good Roads" Campbell, had spoken very highly of it through correspondence.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE would be pleased to hear from others who have had experience with the split log drag. Everyone interested in road improvement will do what they can to make the competition interesting. It is the duty of individual farmers to urge their municipal councils to take action at once.

OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS

A constitution for the association presented by Controller Waugh was approved with minor amendments. The annual meeting is set for the second Tuesday in March of each year. The municipalities now in the young organization include Rosser, Kildonan, Springfield, Rockwood, St. Pauls, St. Andrews, St. Vital, Macdonald, Assiniboia and Winnipeg. There is no reason why every municipality should not join. The constitution provides that membership can be had by the council making a grant to be applied to general expenses, said grant not to be less than \$20. S. R. Henderson, of Louise Bridge, reeve of Kildonan, is the president.

A deputation consisting of the Reeves of each municipality and others interested in the roads question is to appear before the minister of public works to discuss legislation that will help municipalities in their efforts to construct and maintain good roads on the highways of the province. It was also decided to ask the government to appoint a provincial highway commissioner at as early date as possible. The object is to place road building in the province on a uniform basis and to improve the general condition of the roads.

Students' Standing at College

Four classes at Manitoba Agricultural College last week were given the benefit of the rating of the professors in the various subjects taken up in the first half of the college year. At Manitoba Agricultural College, the Christmas examinations are taken into account in the final standing at the close of the term in the spring.

In the fourth year, W. W. Thomson, of Carberry, and T. J. Harrison, of Carman, once more fought strenuously for the lead. At almost every examination since the college opened its doors in 1906 these two students have been at the top. This time Thomson stands first. In the third year work, Lawson Shanks, of Pettapiece, got revenge on H. E. Walker, of Winnipeg, for the defeat in the examinations at the end of their second year. Shanks this time won by a few marks. In second and first year work Saskatchewan students head the lists. In fact, Alberta and Saskatchewan have students standing well up in goodly numbers in both classes. Second year lists find R. M. Abel, of Earl Grey, Sask., first, and J. H. Bridge, of Battleford, Sask., second. Eight students out of 52 secured first-class honors.

In the first year, Paul F. Bredt, of Balgonie, Sask., a member of the firm of Clydesdale and Short-horn breeders, well known throughout Canada, stands in the lead. W. R. Barker, of Okotoks, Alberta, is second, and E. J. Trott, of Indian Head, Sask., third.

The college has had a very successful session. The examination papers cover a goodly range of work of a practical nature with touches of science interwoven. The names are given in order of merit, and divided into first-class, second-class and third-class, depending on the marks secured. First-class honors include all who average 80 per cent. or over; second-class honors constitute all who graded 65 per cent. and up to 80 per cent.

Following are the lists:

FOURTH YEAR LIST

FIRST-CLASS HONORS.—1, W. W. Thomson; 2, T. J. Harrison.

SECOND-CLASS HONORS.—1, A. J. McMillan; 2, H. N. Thompson; 3, E. W. Jones; 4, M. Tinlin; 5, F. W. Crawford; 6, J. C. Noble; 7, J. C. Smith.

THIRD-CLASS HONORS.—1, C. G. Partridge.

THIRD YEAR LIST

FIRST-CLASS HONORS.—1, Lawson Shanks; 2, H. E. Walker; 3, James Evans.

SECOND-CLASS HONORS.—1, A. Blackstock; 2, A. Qually; 3, R. Whiteman; 4, Robert Milne; 5, J. R. Weston.

SECOND YEAR LIST

FIRST-CLASS HONORS.—1, P. M. Abel; 2, J. H. Bridge; 3, K. W. Gordon; 4, J. E. Langrill; 5, J. E. Muir; 6, James Spense; 7, J. G. Findlay; 8, R. M. Salkeld.

SECOND-CLASS HONORS.—1, J. Wolstenholm; 2, J. MacWilliam; 3, J. C. Dryden; 4, L. Hepburn; 5, F. G. M. Storey; 6, J. G. Raynor; 7, G. F. Willett; 8, W. H. Dyer; 9, J. E. Blakeman; 10, E. H. Haw-



G. LAWSON SHANKS.
First in Third Year at M. A. C.



W. W. THOMSON.
First in Fourth Year at M. A. C.

thorne; 11, R. B. Wimsett; 12, J. F. McIntosh; 13, G. H. Jones; 14, F. Robertson; 15, J. D. McErvail; 16, W. C. Netterfield; 17, A. F. Dobbyn; 18, A. K. Brown; 19, G. W. McLachlan.

THIRD-CLASS HONORS.—1, R. Setter; 2, J. C. Dufton; 3, R. M. Muir; 4, Alex. Rakke; 5, L. McKenzie; 6, T. H. Dutton; 7, A. R. Ferguson; 8, W. H. Lees; 9, R. W. Wood; 10, L. R. Campbell; 11, L. R. Ramsey; 12, G. R. Pratt; 13, C. H. McGorman; 14, C. L. Stewart; 15, T. H. Paul; 16, J. P. Scott; 17, C. B. Sanborne; 18, T. W. McClelland; 19, John Bryce; 20, Clarence James; 21, R. P. Connell; 22, H. A. Skene; 23, Marc de la Gueronniere; 24, F. L. Hall; 25, H. C. Cunningham.

Students taking first and second year work:—J. H. Synder, Winnipeg, Man.; G. B. Craven, Langenburg, Sask.

FIRST YEAR LIST

FIRST-CLASS HONORS.—1, Paul F. Bredt; 2, W. R. Barker; 3, E. J. Trott; 4, Peter B. Logan; 5, Walter H. Read; 6, Chas. D. Richardson; 7, Geo. Kenneth Roe; 8, Geo. B. Mitchell; 9, Lloyd Lewis.

SECOND-CLASS HONORS.—1, Wm. P. Noble; 2, Alex. Rutherford; 3, Geo. F. Roy; 4, Henry Hudson; 5, Basil Milne; 6, A. E. Green; 7, Nelson S. Smith; 8, Harold Hicks; 9, G. A. Ewart; 10, C. Helgason; 11, Fred. Boyd; 12, S. J. Sigfusson; 13, H. F. Danielson; 14, Wm. B. Cowan; 15, Leonard Brown; 16, Elmer Korman; 17, Joseph Hepworth; 18, Howard W. Campbell; 19, Alex. Gilchrist; 20, James Lawrence; 21, Alex. Webster; 22, Ollie Johnson; 23, Elliott Fairbairn; 24, T. C. McKee; 25, A. O. Olson; 26, Thos. J. Nelson; 27, Fred. Clement; 28, S. V. Tomecko; 29, Harold Clare; 30, Wm. Miller Tait; 31, Chas. McLean; 32, Archie Brown; 33, Frank Stevens; 34, Ray Bewell; 35, Lloyd Worrall; 36, A. M. Macpherson; 37, Alvin Cox; 38, Thos. L. Guild.

THIRD-CLASS HONORS.—1, D. N. Harold; 2, Douglas T. Campbell; 3, H. J. Helgason; 4, M. H. Kerr; 5, Chas. L. Spellman; 6, J. R. Allison; 7, J. E. Sirett; 8, Tandrup E. Hamre; 9, Geo. Prefontaine; 10, Wm. F. Wood; 11, Arthur Charters; 12, H. A. Dugard; 13, Frank McDonald; 14, Thos. Crosland; 15, Lloyd Blair; 16, Alex. Forrest; 17, J. E. Irwin; 18, Robert Northey; 189, Cyril L. Worrall; 20, H. Leybourne; 21, Steve Sigmar; 22, Frank S. Ross; 23, A. T. H. Robson; 24, G. V. Briercliffe; 25, Edgar Crerar; 26, E. H. Drayson; 27, H. Kristianson; 28, Frank C. Henley; 29, Geo. W. Poole; 30, Andrew Muir; 31, Fred Moody; 32, Ernest McAuley; 33, Louis Andre De Montbel; 34, Leo Hansen; 35, Charles Watkins; 36, R. H. Scott; 37, Percy Salter; 38, James Stinson; 39, D. H. Ewart; 40, J. F. Anderson; 41, George Hodd; 42, Murray Anderson; 43, James R. Hulbert; 44, R. P. R. Ager; 45, Henry McKnight; 46, R. C. Butchart; 47, J. F. Hartley; 48, James Bowman; 49, R. H. Dobbyn; 50, J. A. McDonald; 51, Frank McAuley; 52, Frank E. Yule; 53, W. G. B. Strachan; 54, Gerald C. Smart; 55, Ole Haaland; 56, Ruben J. Grummett; 57, Douglas McMillan; 58, Oscar Helgason; 59, T. S.

Thorsteinson; 60, Arthur Paille; 61, W. Stuart Yule; 62, A. Pelequin; 63, P. S. Thorsteinson; 64, Oscar Philippi; 65, Claude Lemieux; 66, Basil Ewen; 67, Ray McFarlane; 68, Boulton H. Morrison.

Students taking first and second work: G. B. Craven, Langenburg, Sask.; J. H. Snyder, Winnipeg, Man.

Dr. Robertson Leaves Macdonald College

It is reported that Dr. James W. Robertson, Principal of the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, since its establishment, has requested leave of absence for the winter and will travel abroad. This request is construed as foreshadowing Dr. Robertson's retirement. The reasons for this action can only be surmised as yet, but it is believed that there has been almost from the beginning, strained relations between Prof. Robertson and the governing powers of McGill, the latter viewing with ill-concealed jealousy the pouring of millions by Sir William Macdonald, who has long been McGill's chief benefactor, into educational enterprises which they regarded as less important than the classical, scientific and medical institutions maintained by the university. Dr. Robertson maintained his position until Macdonald College was fully organized on the lines laid down by him, and until its character as an agricultural and technical school was established. During the coming year Dr. Robertson will travel in Switzerland, France and Denmark, to study at first hand the rural economies of these older communities, chiefly to note the progress of agricultural education and co-operation.

Agricultural College and University

At the last meeting of the advisory board of the Manitoba Agricultural College that portion of the report of the University Commission dealing with the connection of the college with the university was discussed and a resolution adopted setting forth the views of the board in the matter. The resolution in part is as follows:

"The advisory board only entered into affiliation with the university in view of its own statute on the one hand creating it an independent corporation and the University Act, on the other, which prescribes that the affiliated colleges shall have entire management of their internal affairs and studies; and the board, while pleased with its connection with the university and the degrees and scholarships falling to its students from that connection; and while ready to continue as at present an independent college within the university, would condemn any change in the constitution of the university which would endanger the autonomy of the college, or alter its present constitution, which has worked so admirably and which commands the confidence and support of the farmers of the province by reason of the large influence which they directly exert in the choice of a fixed proportion of the members of the governing body."



P. F. BREDT
First in First Year at M. A. C.

PLANS FOR PUBLICLY OWNED ELEVATORS

The special committee appointed to draft a plan for the public ownership of elevators, for submission to the government, met in Winnipeg last week, drafted a scheme and presented it to the provincial ministers.

The committee was composed of the following: D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie; J. W. Scallion, Virden; R. C. Henders, Culross; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg; secretary; Peter Wright, Myrtle; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Wood, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains, with the added members, D. D. McArthur, Lauder; John Kennedy, Winnipeg; and T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, together with the association's solicitor, R. A. Bonnar.

The memorial submitted to the government was as follows:

The provincial government would assume the responsibility of providing for the financial requirements in respect to purchasing the existing elevators or erecting new ones, or both.

It is not intended that the government should provide, by the credit of the province, for any expenditure in connection with the operation or maintenance. The government would issue debentures payable, say in forty years. This would not be too long a period, since there is no doubt that the undertaking would be permanent, and especially since the grain handled is intended not only to bear the cost of maintenance and operating expenses, but to provide a sinking fund as well, to care for debentures at maturity.

The revenue received through the operation of the elevators would be based on what would be sufficient to meet ordinary operating expenses, interest on debentures and provision for maintenance, for sinking fund and for both. Since the traffic is eventually intended to pay the initial outlay the elevators would, as a matter of course, be exempt from taxation.

ESTIMATED COST \$3,000,000

It has been estimated that three millions of dollars would provide new storage sufficient for the present requirements of the province. If the existing elevators were all purchased, on the basis of their actual value to-day, considerably less than two-thirds of that amount would be required. An additional sum for reconstruction would be necessary. When legislation is passed, creating the system, debentures or bonds would be authorized by the legislature on the credit of the province, to that extent, i. e., \$3,000,000, and supplied as requirements would demand.

STORAGE CHARGES.

The revenue would come from a charge of one and three-quarter cents for receiving, cleaning and storing wheat, one cent for oats, one and one-half cents for barley and two cents for flax, for first fifteen days, with an additional storage charge thereafter of one-thirtieth cent per bushel per day. Under these charges the commission would bear all insurance costs. Other sources of revenue might be available.

The sinking fund created to pay off the indebtedness would be treated strictly as a sinking fund and not as an ordinary revenue. For new elevators required from year to year, such yearly appropriations would be made as would permit of their construction when found necessary.

GRAIN GROWERS TO NAME COMMISSION.

The commission would consist of three members, to be named by the board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, and appointed by the government.

Their term of office would be for life, consistent with efficient administration and good conduct.

In the event of a dismissal, as hereafter provided, or in the event of the resignation or death of any of the commissioners, the appointment or appointments to fill the vacant positions would be made in the same way as the original appointment was made, i. e., named by the board or directors of the association and appointed by the government.

The administrative work of the commission could be investigated and dismissals made in two ways:

(a) The conduct of the commissioners to be subject to investigation by the legislature with power to the legislature by a two-thirds vote to dismiss a member or members of the commission.

(b) Where complaint, supported by a statutory declaration, is made to the executive of the Grain Growers' association, which such executive is unable to adjust with the commission direct, the executive to submit same to the court of appeal of the province, or three members thereof, with power to such court to dismiss a member or members of the commission,

if sufficient cause be deemed to be shown for the dismissal.

PURCHASE OF EXISTING ELEVATORS.

1. If the present owners expressed a willingness to sell their elevators, the first duty of the commissioners would be to secure a valuation of the existing elevators within the province.

(If the existing elevators were secured the commission would, as rapidly as convenient, rearrange them to meet the requirements of the new system, having in view, always, economical management; the idea being that all grain shipped by individual farmers would be special binned.)

In respect to valuation the purpose would be to arrive at, as near as possible, the actual business worth of these elevators at the present time as a public utility. In arriving at this the following factors would have to be taken into consideration.

(a) Depreciation in value since date of erection.
(b) Volume of business handled, or value as a going business concern. (Many elevators are worth nothing more than their depreciated value, less cost of removing and re-erecting them in a manner suitable to the needs of the system.)
(c) Adaptability to requirements of a public system. (Into this would enter the facilities of elevators, as far as special binning, cleaning and rapid handling was concerned.)
(d) Condition of building, foundation, machinery, etc.
(e) Rates of insurance and cost of operation.

Upon this basis an exact estimate of each individual elevator could be secured with comparatively little cost, and an offer made to purchase upon this basis. If the existing owners refuse to sell at the valuation thus arrived at, the commission would proceed to the erection of a new system as rapidly as could conveniently be done. This new system would be uniform in respect to style of construction, machinery, method of operating, etc.

2. It would also be the duty of the commission, when they were securing a valuation of the existing elevators, to secure an estimate of the cost of a new system of elevators suitable to the end for which it would be created. Data could be collected indicating the amount of grain tributary to the different shipping points in the province. The cost of erecting a new system would also be an aid in arriving at a correct valuation of the existing one. In arranging the elevators, provision would be made with a particular view to special binning.

SAMPLING AND WEIGHING.

The operator in charge of each elevator shall preserve official samples of all grain delivered to the elevator. This would be done by taking a sample from each load delivered, after it was cleaned, and putting it into a receptacle made for the purpose of preserving such samples. After any lot of grain had been delivered, the sample in the receptacle would be the truest sample that possibly could be secured of the lot delivered. As soon as the car load had been delivered at the elevator, the owner of it could if he wished, have the elevator operator forward a portion of the sample secured, under seal, to the office of the commission in Winnipeg. The commission would provide a sample room in Winnipeg where these various samples could be displayed in bowls, with information setting forth the shipping point from which they came, and the commission merchant who was entrusted with the selling of it.

Intending purchasers would visit this sample room, select the samples that suited them, and purchase from the commission merchant who had the handling of it, if a price satisfactory to the owner could be secured. This purchaser, representing the domestic or foreign miller, would have the guarantee of the commission that the grain back in the commissioners' elevator, represented by the sample he had seen, would be delivered to him without being in any way mixed with other grain. This guarantee of the preservation of the identity of grain would form the basis for a sample market.

The grain when shipped would be graded by the inspector, as at the present time, and the grade affixed. If, however, it had been sold on sample, the purchaser would have it binned at Fort William along with other parcels he had purchased in a similar manner.

If the owner of the grain wished to ship it before he was desirous of selling, it could be done as at the present time and the grain binned at the terminal with other grain of a similar grade.

In respect to weighing, the operator of the elevator would be obliged to keep a careful record of the

weights into bins and the weights from bins into cars.

Regulations would be framed for his guidance—so accurate that he could take an affidavit as to the weight into any particular car—setting forth all particulars in connection with the loading of it. The commission would then be in a position to protect the shippers' weights at initial points, giving the owner of the grain, virtually, the protection of official government weights.

RAILWAYS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOST FREIGHT.

At the present time the railway company is obliged to deliver at the terminal, the weight loaded at the initial shipping point. The difference in weights between shipping points and terminals has been very pronounced in the past. The individual shipper has had slight recourse, since, individually, he could do practically nothing against the railway company. Under this method it would be the commission against the railway company, as far as the weights were concerned, rather than the individual against the railway company, and with the accurate system of records that would be developed, the railway company could not escape the responsibility of delivering the amount of grain that had been given to their care.

The guarantee of weights and samples would permit of sales being made between local points, such, for instance, as for local milling requirements and for seed purposes, a thing which cannot be satisfactorily accomplished to-day.

When delivered at the initial elevator a shrinkage of at least three-quarters of one per cent. would be taken, and when loaded into the car an average of one-quarter of one per cent. would be loaded. This would provide against the slight loss which is bound to occur during handling. The proceeds of any surplus that existed at the end of the season's business would go into ordinary revenue.

CARING FOR STREET GRAIN.

Provision for caring for what is known as street grain could be made in the following way: Of the storage space available at any point, the necessary amount could be reserved for caring for this class of grain. Space could be leased according to priority of application, at the discretion of the commission, to any person who wished to secure it. In no case would the operator of the elevator be permitted to act as buyer or solicitor of consignments, either for himself or anyone else. The purchaser of street grain or his agent would arrange the price with the seller. The grain would be weighed by the official in charge of the elevator, binned under the direction of the buyer and would be treated in every respect as if the buyer was an individual farmer shipping grain. In all cases grain delivered at the elevator would be cleaned under the direction of the owner and also binned under his direction. It would be weighed by the public operator, who would secure the official sample and keep same under his control.

It is not intended, nor would it be tolerated, that the local operator would have anything to do with grading. When the grain was entrusted to its care the commission would guarantee to deliver to the owner or to the purchaser the grain represented by the sample their official had taken when delivery was made. A storage receipt would be issued for each load of grain delivered at the elevator. This storage receipt would set forth the date of receiving the net gross weight and the particular bin the grain was stored in.

After completing delivery of the car load, the owner could, if he desired, surrender his storage tickets, and receive from the operator a warehouse receipt, showing the weight of grain he was entitled to, with other necessary particulars. The grain would at all times be kept insured when in the elevator.

The warehouse receipt would enable the owner to raise money on his stored grain. All charges in all cases would require to be paid before the grain passed from the hands of the commission.

A crushing plant could be installed at each point, where farmers could have their crushing done at a nominal charge. This would entail very little additional expense, and would add to the revenue.

MANAGEMENT OF SYSTEM.

The commission would report at regular intervals to the government, full information as to the number of elevators in operation, number employees, quantity of grain handled, revenue received, expenditure incurred, and generally all such information as might be deemed necessary.

The government would bring this down in a special report to the legislature.

(a) Sufficient travelling inspectors would be appointed by the commission to supervise the working of the elevators.

(b) Daily reports from the operators in charge of elevators to the head office.

The duties of these inspectors would be to visit these elevators at irregular periods and report on a special form for that purpose, as to the working conditions of the elevator, cleanliness, etc., also state the repair in which machinery and elevator generally was kept in. Report any cases of dissatisfaction that might exist, and generally see that the work of the elevator was being done in strict accordance with the regulations of the commission, and any information supplied that they might want.

The operator in charge of each elevator would report daily to head office the amount of grain he had taken into the elevator, the number of storage tickets issued, the number of storage tickets cancelled or destroyed, with their numbers, storage tickets surrendered or exchanged for warehouse receipts, storage collected, grain loaded out, with car numbers and amount loaded to each car, and generally all information that the commission might think desirable to secure, in order to have an accurate record of the business done.

It might be added that accurate information as to the receipts at country points would be of valuable assistance to the railway companies in the distribution of their cars.

INSPECTORS' AND OPERATORS' QUALIFICATIONS

The employees and inspectors in charge of the elevators would require to be men of honesty and character. Before being eligible for the position they would require to give evidence that they possessed the necessary business ability and sufficient education to enable them to properly perform their duties. They would also be obliged to furnish a certificate of character from at least two responsible parties. They would further be required to take a declaration of office in much the same way that municipal officers have to do today. Any effort on their part to make gain for themselves through the operation of the elevator, outside of their stated remuneration would constitute an offence punishable by fine, imprisonment or both.

Any attempt to falsify records would incur the same penalty.

They would also be bonded by guarantee companies in proportion to the business handled. Such bonds in any case would not exceed two thousand dollars and the cost of them would be borne by the commission.

The compiling of complete records of all transactions and providing penalties for infractions of the regulations of the commission, would undoubtedly develop a system similar in effect to that found in up-to-date civil service. In operating the departments of our large railway concerns, the system is so fine that every possible event is provided for, and there is no reason why the same result could not be achieved in the operation of a public system of elevators.

A system of promotions would be inaugurated, the idea being to retain the services of suitable men once they had been secured.

A certain part of the revenue might be set aside each year to provide a pension fund, in order that employees, after a termination of a certain period of service, would have a yearly pension, the purpose being to secure the right men and keep them.

The necessary legislation to be enacted into law at the coming session of the legislature.

DEPUTATION GOING TO OTTAWA.

The foregoing plan of purchase and operation of elevators was submitted to the government January 5th, and is now being considered by the ministers.

It was decided at a meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association executive held on the same date to send a delegation to Ottawa during the last week in January to urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of taking over and operating the terminal elevators. The Alberta, Saskatchewan, Dominion Grange and Dominion Millers' associations will be invited to send along delegates on the occasion. Representations will also be made to have the grain act of this province amended.

The Saskatchewan legislature has passed a memorial requesting the Dominion government to take over the terminal elevators and the directors of the association will ask that the Manitoba government assist them in securing this concession from the Dominion government.

"I enjoy reading THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE very much."—J. J. Currie, Saskatchewan.

"I am well pleased with THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE."—Ed. Assels, Saskatchewan.

Pinchot Dismissed by Taft

A newspaper despatch from Washington last week stated that President Taft had dismissed Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States; his assistant, Overton Price, and Alexander Shaw, assistant law officer of the forestry service. This action was due to the part taken by these men in formulating charges against Secretary of the Interior Ballinger.

For many years Gifford Pinchot has been recognized as a forestry expert. His name is known in all parts of the North American continent. According to reports his dismissal is liable to cause a factional fight in the Republican party.

Program for Convention

The program of the Agricultural Societies' convention, to be held at Regina, Sask., January 25 to 28, inclusive, has been completed. By a reference to the various speakers it will be seen that the convention must necessarily be of great interest and importance to agricultural society workers, as well as to others interested in agriculture. Immediately after the convention a large number of competent farmers will be sent out on lecture tours throughout the various parts of the province. These men will take part in the convention.

Grenfell Society, as a whole, is taking a special part in the program, and in coming expects to have a special car and to be represented at the convention by about 50 delegates.

On Tuesday morning, January 25, Hon. W. R. Motherwell will welcome the delegates. At 10 o'clock Jas. Murray, B. S. A., superintendent of the experimental farm at Brandon, will discuss the functions of an agricultural society. The balance of the forenoon will be devoted to the appointment of committees and the opinions of presidents and secretaries as to how best strong societies can be developed.

In the afternoon, Supt. F. Hedley Auld will report on the year's work; F. H. Reed, representative of the Dominion Seed Branch in Saskatchewan, will deal with seed fairs and field competitions; P. M. Bredt will discuss desirable features of a premium list, and W. I. Small, of Carberry, Man., essentials in the handling of an agricultural society. At the evening meeting the speakers are: Mayor Williams, W. A. Munro, superintendent of the experimental farm at Rosthern; Hon. W. R. Motherwell and Prof. W. C. Murray, president of the provincial university at Saskatoon.

On Wednesday morning Jas. Murray will criticize the wheat display in competition at the Provincial Grain Show, and he and J. Albert Hand, editor of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, will give a demonstration in wheat judging. J. A. Mooney, of Regina, will refer to conditions that threaten to lower the milling value of Western Canadian wheat, and F. Hedley Auld deals with agricultural extension work. The afternoon is to be devoted to discussions and demonstrations in connection with horses and beef cattle by Dr. A. G. Hopkins and Prof. W. J. Rutherford, of Regina, and Duncan Anderson, of Orillia, Ont. At the evening session grain prizes will be presented. Delegates from Grenfell society and A. F. Mantle, chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, are the speakers.

Thursday morning will open with a criticism on the oat exhibit, and F. H. Reed performs a similar duty in regard to barley and flax. A. F. Mantle deals with the use of the soil packer, and Prof. A. R. Greig, of Saskatoon, discusses steam and gasoline engines. In the afternoon, dairying, horticulture and poultry matters will be dealt with by Wm. Newman, A. P. Stevenson, and W. A. Wilson. At night Moose Jaw delegates discuss farmers' clubs, and Norman M. Ross gives an illustrated address on improving the rural home.

On Friday morning important topics regarding seed improvement by selection and other means will be taken up by F. H. Reed, T. N. Willing, F. J. Dash, Geo. L. Smith, W. M. Black, W. J. Saunders, J. A. Mooney and Seager Wheeler. For the afternoon, the speakers are A. M. Campbell and J. H. Fraser. At the evening session, farming in Saskatchewan prior to 1890 will be dealt with by F. C. Tate; the period from 1890 to 1900 will be taken by Angus Mackay; that between 1900 and 1910 by Hon. W. R. Motherwell; and 1910 to 1920 by Duncan Anderson.

This program is so comprehensive that none should miss it. All sessions are devoted to topics of a practical nature and of live interest to prairie farmers.

Events of the week

CANADIAN

Twenty-one new post offices were opened in the West on January 1st. Fifteen are in Alberta, five in Saskatchewan, and one in Manitoba.

* * *

As a result of the municipal voting in Ontario on January 3, local option was carried in 79 places, and defeated in 74; 193 bars will be closed.

* * *

The Massey estate, Toronto, have donated \$50,000 towards the erection of a Methodist theological college in connection with Alberta University at Strathcona.

* * *

In the year just closed the debentures issued in Alberta for the construction and equipment of new schools amounted to \$1,000,000, an increase of \$500,000 over 1908, and the largest sum ever raised for this purpose in one year in any province in the Dominion.

* * *

A Highland regiment to be known as the Cameron Highlanders, will shortly be formed at Winnipeg. The work of organization is under way, and it is expected the regiment will be in full force by spring. This will be the first regiment in the West to wear the the Scottish uniform.

* * *

The census department estimates the population of Canada by provinces at the end of the last fiscal year as follows: Maritime provinces, 1,037,112; Quebec, 2,088,461; Ontario, 2,619,025; Manitoba, 466,268; Saskatchewan, 341,521; Alberta, 273,859; British Columbia, 289,516; unorganized districts, 58,309.

Since March 31, last, the immigration has totalled approximately 150,000, of which about 100,000 have gone to Western Canada. The total population of the Dominion at the end of the year is, therefore estimated at about 7,350,000.

The increases as compared with the population in 1901 are as follows: Maritime provinces, 143,159; Quebec, 439,563; Ontario, 436,078; Manitoba, 211,057; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 456,440; unorganized districts, 6,400.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

While the early part of this winter was one of the mildest on record in Southern Europe, that portion of the continent is now under the hardest cold wave ever experienced. In Northern Spain many people have been frozen to death, wolves are raiding villages, and much suffering is resulting from the unprecedented cold spell.

* * *

Charles W. Morse, of New York, who three years ago was called the Ice King, who controlled a chain of banks with deposits reaching nearly \$100,000,000, whose private fortune was estimated at \$22,000,000, and who was master of a fleet of between 80 and 90 ocean-going ships, began last week to serve a prison term of 15 years. He was charged with appropriating funds deposited in his banks, with restraint of trade in connection with the ice trust and with other similar offences. He has been sent to a southern prison where nearly all the prisoners are colored, and stone breaking the sole occupation.

* * *

Nothing new developed last week in connection with the election campaign in England. Opposition speakers have been trying to make much of what is termed the inefficiency of the navy, and continue pounding away on fiscal reform. The government continues to have the best of the campaign, so far as popular policies are concerned. Ex-Premier Balfour has been severely criticized by the press of Europe for endeavoring to scare the country further on German invasion, and Premier Asquith is reported to have stated that the reformation of the Lords will be such that the Upper House will be completely deprived of power to meddle with legislation passed by the Commons, providing such legislation is assented to by the King. In Ireland the question of Home Rule is occupying first place. Canadians are interested in the outcome in certain constituencies where the candidates are from this country. Joseph Martin, ex-attorney-general of Manitoba, and ex-premier of British Columbia, is a candidate in a London district. Donald McMaster, formerly of Montreal, Hamar Greenwood, Bonar Law, and the Canadian novelist, Sir Gilbert Parker, are others from this side engaged in the contest.

* * *

"I am well pleased with THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We all look forward to its coming every week."—James Todd, British Columbia.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

The grain situation gained strength during the week. Uncertainty regarding supplies developed; bull sentiment predominated; bears seemed all to have taken to the woods; wheat prices went higher and seem likely to remain at the upper level, or above it for some time. Oats and barley values are but slightly changed. Flax did some more skyrocketing during the week, the cash commodity selling up to \$1.96½, and the May option up to \$2.04½. Since the middle of October, flax has advanced 60 cents per bushel. As a speculation, buying flax offered the largest profit making possibilities likely to be held out in the grain trade this season. But it always looked too high to be a safe buy. When flax went to \$1.60 its value was said to be fictitious oil users had themselves interviewed and got into print with the opinion that flax was too high-priced, and that the falling off in demand for linseed oil for painting would soon bring the seed back to a normal price level. But nothing like this has happened, and flax has got beyond the two dollar line, and at last accounts was mounting upward still.

Live-stock markets receipts and quotations need no comment. Little change is to be noted in values, whatever there is being generally upward.

GRAIN

1910 opened with strong wheat markets in all quarters. Liverpool was up, the advance coming on the acceptance of damaged crop reports from Argentina and a three and a half million slump in world's shipments. Increased inquiry resulted in Britain for Canadian wheat, and the outlook, generally, was strong.

Bears seemed scarce. A Chicago dispatch of January 4th sums up the situation in that quarter, and reports sellers pretty well out of the market. Waterman, who successfully pulled off the Chicago corner in December, is bullish in the extreme, and is prophesying a thirty-cent advance in that market. He acquired something like 3,000,000 bushels of wheat from his recent operations and is reported as holding it for \$1.40.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

Canadian—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Wheat	8,963,823	8,988,025	6,415,113
Oats	4,558,449	4,472,518	2,791,904
Barley	795,243	773,808	624,928
European visible last week,	78,170,000,	against	
77,192,000 the previous week,	a decrease of	2,500,000	bushels.
Bradstreet estimates that world's stocks	increased 641,000 bushels during the week,	as against	a decrease of 2,318,000 bushels last year.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
North America	3,208,000	4,440,000	3,448,000
Russian	3,168,000	5,072,000	856,000
Danube	872,000	64,000	524,000
India	312,000	260,000	
Argentina	512,000	280,000	336,000
Australia	464,000	680,000	752,000
Chili, N. African	134,000	200,000	112,000
Total	8,720,000	12,096,000	6,032,000
Wheat on passage	26,872,000	27,128,000	22,464,000

STOCKS IN CANADIAN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, December 31, was 4,357,853 bushels, as against 4,022,278 bushels last year. Oat stocks totalled 1,453,248, as against 2,359,799 a year ago; barley, 379,451, as against 469,429, and flax, 448,592, as compared with 651,549 in 1908.

ARGENTINA SURPLUS

While the Argentina crop is estimated officially at 159,000,000 bushels, no one in touch with the trade believes it will be up to these figures. An unofficial estimate of the exportable surplus places it at 20 percent less than last year, which means that exports from Argentina will not run over 80,000,000 bushels.

AUSTRALIAN ADVICES

Reports from Australia confirm the estimate made of the Australian crop earlier in the season, but shipment figures do not indicate a very heavy movement of grain, those for last week being below both the previous week and the same period last year. Australia, however, has harvested a heavy wheat crop, and it will appear on this side of the world in due season. Probably the idea persists there as here among wheat producers, that the cereal is going higher in price, and they may as well hang on to some of it.

OUTLOOK FOR HIGHER PRICES

The wheat situation at the moment is a strong one with every indication that it will become stronger. It is, in fact, very similar to the condition of a year

ago. Those who remember that will remember that wheat ran for weeks at very nearly the same figure before taking its final bulge and making Patten several millions richer, and others to the same extent poorer. A good many people seem to think that something nearly the same will occur this year, and it is believed that certain plungers on the other side have been quietly acquiring wheat for some time, and that as soon as they get all they need the cereal will be boomed. This, of course, is mere surmise, but in the light of past experience nobody would be much surprised to see the same thing happen this year.

From this on a better demand for Western wheat in England is anticipated. British millers have been banking on a first-class article, and ample supplies from the Argentine, and now that doubts are entertained regarding the Argentine's ability to ship wheat in 1910, there is a noticeable strengthening of demand for wheat from this quarter.

FLAX ADVANCING

Flax continues the highest selling commodity in the grain markets of the continent. At Winnipeg last week the May option passed the two-dollar point, and the cash article went well above \$1.90. At Duluth, flax touched \$2.20 per bushel, a price that has seldom been equalled in American markets. Flax receipts at Winnipeg are light. Despite this unusually high price level, flax is expected to show further advances during the next few weeks. This commodity, however, has now reached unheard of values, and it is scarcely to be expected that it will remain at this level for any time. When flax gets hovering around \$2.00 per bushel, with a crop like this year's, it looks like a good time to sell. Flax is not worth much more than this for oil-making; in fact, oil handlers claim that linseed oil is too expensive to use at present prices.

CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat						
January	103½	104½	103½	105½	104½	105½
May	107½	108½	108	109½	108½	109½
July			109½	110½	110	110½
Oats—						
January	34½	34½		34½	35½	35½
May	37½	37½		37½	37½	38½
Flax—						
January	182	186½		191	192	196½
May	189½	194		198½	200	204½

CASH PRICES

Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	103½	104½	103½	105	104½	105
No. 2 Nor.	101½	101½	100½	102½	101½	102
No. 3 Nor.	98½	99½	98½	100	98½	100
No. 4	95	97	96	97½	96½	97
No. 5	91	94	91	92½	92	92
No. 6	83	83½	83	84½	84	84
Feed		73½		74		
Rej. 1, 1 Nor	98	99	98	99½	98½	99½
Rej. 1, 2 Nor	97	98	97	98½	97½	98½
Rej. 2, 1 Nor	97	98	97	98½	97½	98½
Rej. 2, 2 Nor	95	96	97	96½	95½	96½
Rej. 1 Nor.						
for seed	97	98	97	98½	97½	98½
Rej. 2, Nor.						
for seed	95	96	95	96½	95½	96½
Oats—						
No. 2 white	34½	34½	34½	34½	35	35½
No. 3 white	33	33	33	33	33½	34½
Barley—						
No. 3	45	46	45	45	45	45
No. 4	43	44	43	43½	43½	43½
Flax—						
No. 1, N.-W.	181	186	187		192	196½
No. 1 Man	179	184	185		190	204½

LIVERPOOL

No. 1 Nor	120	121½	121½	121½	123	123
No. 2 Nor	118½	120½	120	120½	121½	121½
No. 3	117½	119½	118½	119½	120½	120½
March	118½	120	120½	121	121½	121½
May	115½	116½	117½	117½	119½	119½

LIVE-STOCK

Locally, the customary light winter business is being done. Receipts are at a low ebb, and quality of stock arriving not the highest. Prices are about level with last quotations for various grades.

Outside markets are stronger. At Toronto export steers sold up to \$6.00, and at Montreal hogs passed the nine-cent point, selling at \$9.25 per cwt. In American markets there seems no tendency towards lower hog values, supplies being low in the country and little cured meat being in the packer's sellers.

Figures were furnished last week, showing the total imports from Canada into the United Kingdom of live-stock and farm products in 1909.

		Value.
Cattle, number of	113,583	£1,922,082
Sheep and lambs	1,543	2,443
Wheat, cwts.	16,615,745	7,604,262
Wheatmeal, flour, cwts	2,059,400	1,186,454
Peas, cwts.	84,780	39,339
Bacon, cwts.	443,386	1,364,357
Hams, cwts.	53,593	154,222
Butter, cwts.	22,522	120,083
Cheese, cwts.	1,566,546	4,518,539
Eggs, great hundreds	3,984	2,182
Horses, number of	125	6,408

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS

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

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	HOGS—	Ave. Weight.	Price.
266	Medium hogs	189	\$8.25
53	"	214	8.15
247	"	176	8.00
2	"	265	7.75

CATTLE—

3	Steers	1166	4.25
10	"	1072	4.00
17	"	874	3.75
27	"	874	3.60
19	Steers and heifers	1030	3.85
4	Heifers	1181	4.00
250	Cows	968	4.00
11	"	991	3.85
4	"	1232	3.75
8	"	1066	3.65
23	"	932	3.60
26	"	1147	3.50
13	"	963	3.35
3	"	875	2.50
1	Bull	1815	3.50
1	"	1600	3.25
1	"	1400	3.00
14	Calves	384	4.00
6	"	266	3.85
1	"	100	3.75

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.25 to \$6.00; prime butchers', \$5.50 to \$5.75; good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.80 to \$5.25; common, \$4.25 to \$4.70; cows, \$3 to \$4.80; milkers, \$35 to \$60; calves, \$3 to \$7.25 per cwt. Sheep—Ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7. Hogs, \$8.25, fed and watered, and \$8, f. o. b. cars at country points.

CHICAGO

Steers, \$5 to \$8; heifers, \$3.40 to \$6; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.50; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.75; calves, \$3 to \$8.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.50; live hogs, \$8.35 to \$8.65; sheep, \$4 to \$6; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.85; yearlings, \$5 to \$8.15 per cwt.

BRITISH

Latest London cables quote Canadian steers at 12½c. to 13c. At Liverpool, States steers are quoted at 13c. to 13½c.; rangers, 10c. to 11½c.; cows and heifers, 10c. to 11½c.; bulls, 9c. to 10c. per lb. Top prices at Glasgow are 13½c. for steers, and 9c. to 10c. for bulls.

HORSE MARKET

Per Eastern reports, an active business continues to be done in horses. At Toronto the larger part of the total trade is on Western account, and from all accounts more horses are being sought in Eastern markets by Western buyers this year than in any previous year.

Prices do not show much change. At the union Horse Exchange last week two carloads were shipped to Saskatchewan points. A few extra-quality drafters sold up to \$235, but the bulk of sales ranged from \$180 to \$220; general-purpose, \$130 to \$160.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

Frederic Remington, the artist, author and sculptor, died in Ridgefield, Conn., after scarcely a week's illness. His work as an artist is well known among western people, as his pictures of western and frontier life were of the truest. Some years ago he visited Western Canada to add to his knowledge of the country and its conditions.

* * *

It is a singular coincidence that two of the most important books of the year are by old men, and each is published on its author's birthday. "It Never Can Happen Again," was published on Mr. De Morgan's seventieth birthday, and "The Retrospection of an Active Life," was published on Mr. Biglow's ninety-second birthday.

* * *

Emma Goldman and Marie Corelli are two women who have announced themselves as opposed to woman suffrage. Neither thinks that women will be benefited by being allowed to vote, although the ways of reasoning are different by which they arrive at the same conclusion.

* * *

An odd work was sold in London the other day. It was one of the six copies of "Don Quixote," which were printed throughout on very thinly cut sheets of cork. They were brought from the Barcelona Press this year. The two small folio volumes weigh a little less than 16 ounces each. The binding is of cork. This copy brought \$50.

* * *

What is of all books, the world's "best seller?" It will astonish some persons, it will do the hearts of multitudes good, to learn that each year there are printed and sold 17,000,000 Bibles, giving that book an indisputable lead over all its possible competitors. There is still hope for our literature.—New Haven Register.

* * *

Miss Easton, who resides in England, has founded a trust fund of \$100,000 to provide annuities for twenty spinsters. She is said to have recognized "the crying need for relief and help to lonely women who are left through no fault of their own in the eventide of life to battle with poverty, sickness and unemployment."

* * *

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor and Mrs. Marion Holmes are the editors of a new woman suffrage weekly paper, *The Vote*, which has just been launched in London. It is the official organ of the Women's Freedom League, of which Mrs. Despard is president. The Suffragist, another equal rights paper recently begun in London, makes a specialty of advocating the cause by caricature, cartoons and humorous verse.

* * *

According to a recently published talk with Stevenson, this was his view of "paying" literature: "The theatre an author addresses is occupied by three classes—the wise, the mediocrities, and the foolish. The last class is the one it pays best to cater for, and all books I have written for it have given me a good return. The profits derived from works provided for the mediocrities have been fairly satisfactory, but those written for the wise have been financial failures."

* * *

Mrs. George Wilson, of Philadelphia, an enthusiastic collector of orchids, recently paid \$4,000 for one beautiful plant—the only one of its species known to collectors, which was sold by auction in London. What Mrs. Wilson's love for orchids has cost her can hardly be estimated. There are in her orchid houses more than twenty thousand plants, most of them coming from India, Australia, and South America. One plant, a beautiful hybrid, extends from the top of the slanting roof down almost to the very floor. In its bloom there is a color combination of most striking effect, one-half of the petals being a golden yellow, the other half a royal purple.

The provincial Sunday School association proposes holding a series of County Sunday School Association Workers' Conferences commencing at Portage la Prairie on January 4th, 1910. Twelve of these important gatherings are already planned for and will be held at the most convenient centres. From two to four counties will be grouped around each centre.

Meetings have been arranged for the following places and dates: Portage la Prairie, January 4; Brandon, January 5; Souris, January 6; Napinka, January 7; Killarney, January 10; Emerson, January 21; Minnedosa, January 25; Winnipeg, February 1; Glenboro, February 11; Birtle, February 23; Dauphin, February 25; Belmont, March 10.

The object of these meetings is to give instruction and encouragement to county association workers along the lines of county organization and methods.

These conferences will be open not only to all ministers and county workers but also to all Sunday School workers.

For further information address, W. H. Irwin, General Superintendent, Winnipeg.

Hour by Hour

God broke our years to hours and days
That hour by hour and day by day,
Just going on a little way,
We might be able all along
To keep ourselves heartwhole and strong.
Should all the weight of life
Be laid across our shoulders, and the future, rife
With woe and struggle meet us face to face
At just one place,
We could not onward go;
Our feet would stop, and so
God lays a little on us every day.
And never, I believe, on all the way
Will burdens bear so deep
Or pathways bear so steep
But we can forward go if, by God's power,
We only bear the burden of the hour.

A Pen Dipped in Bitterness

All poets, they tell us, are more or less mad, and the line between genius and insanity is a narrow one. But not often does one see the madness take a malicious turn. Usually the poet is kept busy receiving the "slings and arrows" of slight and criticism rather than aiming any at others. But William Watson, the English poet, has reversed the ordinary procedure and has gained not fame but notoriety thereby. In a recent volume of his verse there appeared a poem filled with all the scathing invective and abuse that the poetic instinct has at its command. Mere users of common English prose might well stare at such a gift of tongue. It pictured a woman evil-featured, evil-minded, venomous, yet who had won and held great political power which she illy used. All English society was agog to discover who was pictured in the stanzas, but in spite of the guesses, no one knew until Watson crossed the Atlantic and from the safe shelter of America made the announcement of the identity of the character embodied in his virulent verse—the daughter of the premier of Britain. It is amazing that a man would stoop to attack a woman in such a way, especially when, as far as one can see, there was no motive. It is to the credit of Americans generally that they have received the poet in a manner that might conservatively be called frigid. His brother says that he is not sane—and that seems to be the most charitable construction to be put upon his conduct.

Reform Not Punishment

The province of Ontario has taken the first step towards one of the most important and most needed reforms of which modern civilization feels the need. During the closing days of 1909 the final arrangements were made by the Provincial government for the purchase of 603 acres of land just outside the city of Guelph. The land thus acquired is to be the site of a huge reformatory which is to take the place of the old Central prison in Toronto. The old idea of punishing the criminal by shutting him up is to be superseded by a system which keeps him working, during his period of detention, mostly in the open air, at some occupation which will be of use to him when he regains complete liberty. Beside coming out with a knowledge of some trade that will make it unnecessary for him to again resort to crime, he will have received small wages for his labor during the term, and these will be paid to him on his release. Some of the prisoners now in the Central will be set to work at once on the new buildings, but these are not expected to be ready for occupation for about two years. The new prison will be a model in every way. There will be a series of buildings built in an enclosure of about twenty acres surrounded by a twenty foot wall, with a courtyard in the centre. The administration buildings and offices will be outside the enclosure. All the cells are arranged to receive as much sunshine as possible every day. Part of the courtyard will be roofed with glass so that rainy days and cold weather will not hinder the taking of exercise. There are to be two buildings erected especially for the treatment of tubercular prisoners and for the criminally insane.

The choice of a site was not a very easy one for the committee, as over a hundred names of places were on the list and thirty of these were carefully examined before the decision was finally made. It is believed that the locality chosen meets all the requirements of the situation. On the land purchased there are excellent facilities for farming, which will be one of the chief occupations of the men; there are also formations of limestone and large deposits of brick clay, sand and gravel, and the River Speed runs through the property. These advantages will lend variety to the out-of-door industries possible for the men, and the indoor workshops will teach thoroughly a large number of lucrative trades. The wardens in charge of the men will not be armed but will be more like working foremen in the institution. Sentences of men who prove to be orderly and industrious will be materially reduced.

* * *

As a result of the visit of Mrs. Pankhurst, an organized campaign for woman suffrage in Canada will be started at once. The first gun, it is announced, will be fired in the by-election in Ottawa. It is stated that the plan followed by British suffragettes will be followed, meetings being interrupted, speakers "heckled" and general disorder raised wherever such, seems in the interests of the women's fight for the ballot.

* * *

It is reported that Mrs. Wilhelmina Fleming, Harvard's noted woman astronomer, has just discovered a new meteor with a spectrum five times larger than that of any other ever noted by any observatory. She is the head of the photographic department of Harvard Observatory and her duty is to see that microscopic observation is made of old plates taken at the Harvard observatories. The meteor was photographed in South America at the Harvard station in Peru, but Mrs. Fleming is credited with its discovery. She is the only woman whose name appears in the Harvard catalogue, and is the only American woman member of the Royal Geographical Society of England—the third woman to attain that honor.

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

BREAK UP YOUR FALLOW GROUND

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; break up your fallow ground: for it is time to seek the LORD, till he come and reign righteousness upon you.—Hosea x: 12.

The chapter from which this text is taken begins with the dreary declaration: "Israel is an empty vine, he bringeth forth fruit unto himself: according to the multitude of his fruit he hath increased the altars; according to the goodness of his land they have made goodly images."

As we begin a new year of hope and enthusiasm, let us look to ourselves that those stern words of the prophet do not fit our case. We have increased the altars, according to the goodness of the land. Everywhere in this fruitful Canada of ours the opportunities and privileges, which are natural results of a sane Christianity, are crowding in. The altars have increased so much that familiarity, in some instances, seems to breed contempt. Perhaps that is why the cry has been raised that the children of men who willingly drove thirty miles to church hardly seem to care about the opportunity that is right at their doors. When the missionaries in the desolate north push their way fearlessly over ice and snow for hundreds of miles, in order to hold a service once or twice a year, they do not complain: "Why don't the men come to church?" Every man within reach will probably come—even with the mercury fifty or sixty below zero—though they may not have cared for the many opportunities offered in the comfortable past.

I don't know much about farming. I played at it a little last spring, and discovered that even turnips seem to know when an untrained worker is trying to encourage them to put forth their best efforts. But I feel sure that a wise farmer, with a big farm—full of opportunities—on his hands, will not put all his seed into a little corner garden and leave rich fields of virgin prairie lying fallow. If he should act in such a fashion he need not complain because the harvest is small and poor. This is an age of missionary enthusiasm, and we are waking up to the remembrance that our Master has commanded his disciples to gather in "all" the nations. Perhaps the demand is calling out the supply, for "the nations" are reaching out eager arms and crying to Christendom, "Come over and help us!" Fifty years ago Japan was closed and barred against the Church of Christ. Even twenty-five years ago, it was difficult and dangerous to make converts. Now all that is a thing of the past. A day or two ago, I heard the statement made that Japan was as much a Christian country as the Empire in the days of the Christian Emperor Constantine. China—said to contain half the heathen population of the world, and quarter of the world's total population—is alive to the value of the Christian religion. In some districts, from 300 to 400 natives are baptized each year. In one place, Bishop White—the new missionary bishop Canada is giving to China—was invited by the best heathen men to cure more than 80 victims of the opium habit. Everything he needed was placed at his disposal. The poor opium-smokers were confined in a building, which was guarded day and night, and were carefully treated with tonics until they could endure the misery of life without opium. The people crowded in thousands to see the bonfires made of opium pipes. The nation, inspired by Christian example, is making a splendid effort to rid itself of this curse. Then there are the poor Chinese lepers, crowded together in their squalid settlements. One of these—a poor fellow whose fingers and toes had fallen away, and who was blind and ferriously deformed by the ravages of the loathsome disease—was in such a sad plight that

even the other lepers shrank away from him, and he could not be baptized in the leper church, so was admitted to the Christian Church in the open air. Without money, or friends to care for him, dying by inches—and looking like a corpse already—he was yet so full of joy that the name chosen by the other lepers as a suitable one to be given to him at his baptism, signified "Knocked up against happiness."

What else but the Gospel of Christ could make these poor deformed beggars, creeping about in a state of living decay, not only brave and cheerful, but full of joy and hope? Some of them have their coffins and graves close beside them for years, and look hopefully forward to the time when their poor crippled bodies shall be taken off, like a worn-out garment, and their strong, beautiful spirits (which have triumphed over misery as splendid conquerors) shall step over the threshold from the death in which they now suffer, to life with the Master they love and worship.

Bishop White says that one dollar a month will keep these poor sufferers from the necessity of begging. Their own families cast them off and consider them dead. Repulsive as they look, they are dear to Christ. Shall we, who call Him Master and Lord, say—as many do when they are given the opportunity and privilege of help-

and aim to make this year more fruitful than the last."

"God has crammed both thy palms with living seed;
Let not a miser's clutch keep both hands tight,
But scatter on the desert's barren need
That fragrant blossoms may reward God's sight.

"God has dipped deep thy cup into His spring,
Which drippeth over, it is so well filled;
Lend it to some parched life, and let it bring
Laughter and song to voices drought and still."

Our good friend, Mrs. Hayward, reminds us, in the inspiring lines given below, that the faults of last year are in God's hands, and that the coming year is also in God's safe keeping. That is splendidly true, and yet God leaves the harvest in your keeping to a very large extent. If you leave your farm fallow, God will not fill your barns or make up for your want of industry—though you certainly can get no harvest without His Almighty power to quicken the seed you sow.

We who trust, with the strong reasonableness of those who know that the only Living and true God is our Father, may well be roused to help those who are seeking in darkness for the Light of the world. When a man makes an idol to worship, knowing that it is only dead wood or metal, how pathetic it is to hear of his making a hole in it and putting inside a living insect—a spider or fly

to it that we are not absent on the great occasion, when all our brethren shall be brought as "an offering unto the LORD out of all nations upon horses, and in chariots, and in litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts."—Isa. 66: 20. The greatest opportunity and privilege that can come to us in the New Year, is the privilege of joining in the glorious offering of time and money, of hearts and lives and prayers, which goes up to God from the rising of the sun, even unto the going down of the same. Like the Macedonian Church in St. Paul's time, many of the converts in heathen lands are giving themselves and all that they possess, "according to their power, yea, and beyond their power." How the everyday records of the missionaries, about the faith and joys and self-sacrifices of many native Christians, put our easy and comfortable "giving" to shame! Of these dark-faced, whole-hearted, white-souled brethren of Christ, the angels may be saying:

"So shall thy giving get for thee
God's smile,
And thine own soul drink deep draughts of His love;
Earth's shadows will grow bright as heaven, the while
A web of glory around thy life is wove."

Can they say it of us? Another year is offering its chance, let us make it far richer than 1909.

DORA FARNCOMB.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

IDEAS FOR HEALTH AND TOILET

Vinegar is said to be one of the best things to apply for burns whether internal or external. If used immediately the danger of a scar is greatly lessened.

A simple remedy that may prevent great suffering from the effect of wounds from rusty nails is to smoke the wounds with burning woollen cloth. Twenty minutes of holding the wounded member in the smoke will take the pain out of a badly inflamed case.

A corn cure that is said to be effective is to soak a clean soft rag in cold water, then smear it with common or red vaseline and wrap it round the toe, taking care that the bandage is quite smooth and not too tight. Apply every day until the corn is gone.

People who suffer the agonies of chilblains will find relief by using the following application several times a day: Dissolve 5 cents worth of permanganate of potash in 2 ounces of water and apply with a soft bit of rag.

It is well to know the antidotes for some of the more common poisons, so that immediate help can be given while waiting for the doctor. Cut this out and pin it up on the kitchen wall.

Arsenic—Warm water with a teaspoon of mustard to produce vomiting. Follow with oil or milk in frequent doses.

Tartar Emetic—Strong coffee and tea.

Alcohol—Emetic of common salt in warm water, strong coffee, dashes of cold water on the body.

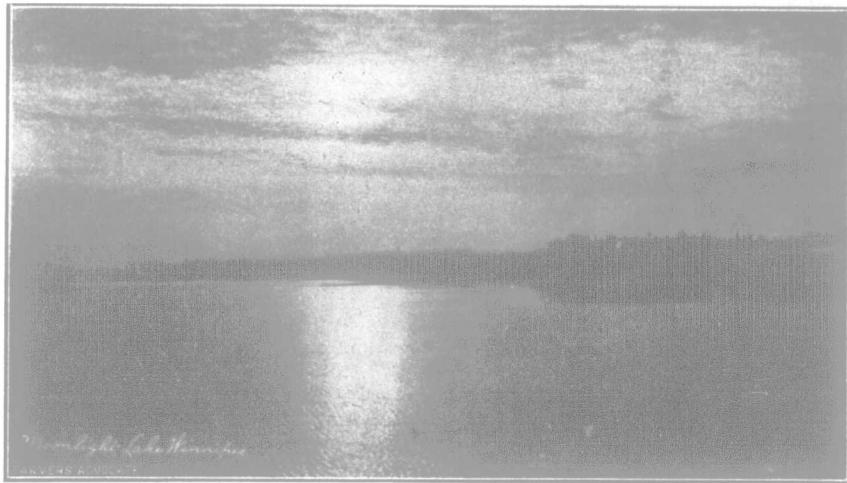
Bluestone, Copper Sulphate—Warm water to produce vomiting; follow by coffee or stimulants.

Opium, Laudanum, Soothing Syrups, Paregoric—Produce vomiting with warm water in which is salt or mustard. Give strong coffee; keep the patient in motion.

Carbolic Acid—Use an emetic promptly; give soda or lime water, white of egg, castor oil. Keep warm.

Phosphorous, Matches—Give an emetic, French oil of turpentine, castor oil.

Tobacco—Begin with an emetic and follow with strong tea. Keep patient warm and lying down.



MOONLIGHT ON LAKE WINNIPEG.

ing forward the cause of foreign missions—"Oh, I don't believe in sending missionaries to the heathen!" If we are His brethren, surely they also are His brothers and ours. If we are doing absolutely nothing to break up the fallow ground in heathen countries, then we shall surely one day have to face the accusation: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to ME."

No, I am not asking for a contribution to the cause of foreign missions. I am only asking you to wake up to its claims, as brought before you from time to time in your own district, and by your own minister. Is there no fallow ground within reach? Money can reach a long way, and prayers can reach infinitely farther—life's chance is great.

But, if distant fields are calling for occupation, there are also fields lying fallow near home. God has given us the light of the knowledge of His love—are we pouring it out, as lamps on a lamp-stand, to brighten the lives of all within reach of our influence? Does friendship with Christ mean so much to us that we cannot help trying to bring others into the circle of fellowship? Are our hands so full of God's good gifts that we lose no opportunity of trying to pour His riches into the lives of our fellows?

Are we, like Israel in the time of the prophet Hosea, empty vines, bringing forth fruit unto ourselves? Let us look each one to his own life,

—hoping that the life of the insect will go into the idol and grow until the dead image becomes a living god. Think of the blankness of our lives, we were suddenly reduced to lean on such pitiful weakness instead of on the strong arm and loving heart of our Brother, Who is "Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." Can we be mean enough and selfish enough to cultivate our own lives only, without trying to break up any fallow ground for our King?

"God gave to thee His only well-beloved Christ,
Whose steps have smoothed the road that leads thee home;
Tell those whose road is rough, whose way is missed,
That he has called all weary men to come."

We know that the Church must be "Catholic," or universal in her ideas. All the world belongs to her Lord, and when the enemy shall come in like a flood, she—by the power of the indwelling Spirit—shall lift up a standard against the foe, until the promise is fulfilled: "So shall they fear the name of the LORD from the west, and His glory from the rising of the sun."—Isa. 59: 19. The victory is assured, for "He shall speak peace unto the heathen: and His dominion shall be from sea to sea, and from the river even to the ends of the earth." Zech. 9: 10. Let us see

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"COW MEN"

Cold are the waters of the Big Bow River,
Cold are the winds when the willows shiver,
Cold is the white moonshine o' nights;
And cold are the Rockies' snow clad heights!
But warm, oh, warm, are the hearts of men,
Of the men by the Big Bow River!

Broad are the plains between the Bows!
A trackless waste under winter's snows,
Waterless, too, in the summer heat
With never a shelter where man may eat;
With never a butte to guide the eye!
Yet often and often I longing sigh
To be back with my comrades there again,
Back with my comrades, the cow men!

Lost Lake's water is bitter-as gall!
And Lonesome Coulee's a dreary call!
Yet there I have slept beneath the sky
And wakened to hear the grey wolf cry;
And never was king more happy than I!
Out there in the dawn with the cow men!

When your herd stampedes in the dark
Of night
You sneezed or coughed—that gave 'em fright,
And your cayuse stumbled in badger holes
And you're into lakes, and you're over knolls!
For racing a herd in the dark is sport,
That even cow punchers do not court.
But still I long and long again
For the Rockies, the west and the rolling plain,
For the horses, cattle and you men,
Comrades—friends and true men.

H. W.

OUR TRAIL

Our life is but a trail, my friends,
A trail that never, never ends,
And Death is only a river wide;
We'll strike our trail on the other side
And travel again its hills and bends,
Taking whatever the good Lord sends,
(The Lord of the trail and the river).

H. W.

CRITICISM TOO SEVERE

Dear Sir,—May I, as an interested reader of your excellent paper, be allowed to offer a few remarks in answer to the tirade on Saskatchewan teachers by B. E. Neville, in the issue dated December 1st? The article in question was of great interest and help to me, but the wholesale condemnation of Saskatchewan teachers (of whom I happen to be one) seemed an unworthy ending to it.

It requires unflinching patience and an exalted sense of duty to be at one's best in a rural school in this vast province—the loneliness and sameness of it tax even the most enthusiastic. But, nevertheless, there are, I am happy to believe and know, very few cases where such a terrible state of things as is described could exist. I believe that teachers as a body in Saskatchewan and elsewhere are trained in Normal and throughout their career to look upon their work as a sacred trust. This, coupled with the high standard of attainments required by the department of education before granting certificates, should render such an unprovoked attack upon a hard working body of people as the majority of teachers, to be considered unworthy of publication.

Fortunately the inspectors (who are accused of, as it were, conniving at abuses) have more of "the milk of human kindness" in them, and sympathy for the workers in our schools than the writer of the article.

Does she really mean us to believe that such a state of things as she describes is common? Luckily it has not been my lot to come across such an abuse. Where would the trustees and ratepayers be to permit it? Children are proverbially outspoken and such a state would soon be talked of and enquired into. Hoping that it will be B. E. N.'s fortune to come across some worthy teachers, I am yours faithfully,

B. M. W.

EDUCATION AND OUR CHILDREN

As comment has been invited on the article by Brenda Neville under the above heading, I feel free to make a

few remarks. This is a subject on which too much cannot be said. Our schools and our teachers on the average, I believe, are doing good work, but there is vast room for improvement.

The blame does not altogether rest upon the teacher. It is something like this: A farmer employs his workmen. He lays out his land, has good teams, stables, implements, comfortable equipment in every respect. He pays good wages and supplies good board. He gives special instructions to his men. He knows they understand all his arrangements. After this the farmer attends to his buying and selling, his social and political affairs, once in a while taking a casual survey of his fields or noting some glaring omission. When the fields are white for the harvest and binders are ready for reaping, he becomes interested. He, perhaps, finds the land has not been well harrowed, then that the seeder has not been evenly regulated; he finds that food has been wasted instead of being properly used for his stock; he finds fences down, and, altogether, he is dissatisfied with results. Would any rational man blame the hired help altogether? Certainly not. This farmer should have kept a watchful, strict eye on the whole concern from the outset. Now to apply this to part of our school system. Our inspectors in many cases do not visit frequently enough, and when they visit they are not definite enough in their inspection. I know instances where during an inspector's visit the whole manner of conducting the school was so changed that the pupils did not know what their teacher meant, and the wool

or dishonest teacher to get or keep his situation. He will not do as I have known, admit a scholar to his school, on his own word as to what standard he wishes to enter, without examining him in any branch. Then perhaps put him along with the advanced pupils in the center of the subject, when he has not ever begun it, and let him blunder along, only stipulating that he gives his teacher no trouble. When some accident divulges this method to guardians of said pupil and remedy is endeavored, then he takes advantage of some mean device to hinder, because it might reflect on his work, showing distinctly that conscience is not altogether stifled, or he fears exposure.

RESIDENT.

FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE IN MANITOBA

Tuberculosis is the oldest, the most widespread and most terrible scourge of the human race. Hippocrates, the best known of ancient physicians, writing about 350 B. C., describes it as the most prevalent and deadly malady of the ancient world. To-day, taking the world at large, one in every ten deaths is due to tuberculosis. In Canada each year one person in every 650 of the population dies of this disease; in the United States, one in every 550; in Great Britain, one in every 600. In this country last year there were 9000 deaths from tuberculosis. In the American civil war, from 1861 to 1865, 205,000 men were killed or died of their wounds. In the last four years tuberculosis has claimed 640,000 victims in the United States. The white plague



Sanatorium Ninette South View

WHERE MANITOBA PATIENTS WILL BE TREATED.

was so drawn over the inspector's eyes that he could not see the veil. One might almost think he purposely avoided seeing and only gave his report in style to gain favor with some one. This is only laying part of the blame on the inspector. Others who share it are the parents. I am aware that it must be difficult for those who are not themselves educated, to learn whether their children are getting what they should from their teachers. Very few such parents can, or will, try to investigate, because they feel their own incompetency; but there is a remedy for even that condition. I venture to say that there are not many school sections in which school trustees may not be found who are competent to visit and judge whether the school is conducted according to the curriculum appointed, and, to know whether the teacher is doing his work honestly. Surely the parents who have votes in the public school meetings where trustees are elected might put in power those who are so fitted. Any honest man who knows that he cannot himself read and write intelligently, wishes his sons to have better opportunities than he enjoyed, and also wants his school taxes paid to teachers who honestly earn them.

Let the voters every time do their utmost to elect educated and energetic men as school trustees. They need not be men who have families, but men who will do their duty by the coming generation, and do it faithfully and fearlessly. If parents, trustees and inspectors will work together in this matter there will not be much chance for the negligent

is responsible for more deaths in one year than one of the bloodiest wars in history can claim in four.

Tuberculosis is the great physical sin of civilization. But it is avoidable, preventable and curable. It is not an hereditary disease. It is never transmitted from parent to child. Every case of tuberculosis that occurs comes from some previous case. The organism that produces it must be carried from one person afflicted with the disease to another person who is not. It can be spread from individual to individual in this way only. It may also be contracted by using the milk or flesh of tuberculous animals. In this country the disease is spread to an alarming extent by consumptives spitting into hot air registers. A person whose lungs are affected with tuberculosis spits out millions of germs every day. Each germ is capable of reproducing the disease. If the sputum containing them is deposited where it can dry, the germs are liberated and become dangerous to everyone in that immediate neighborhood.

Tuberculosis is an avoidable and preventable disease, curable if treatment is taken in time. Edinburgh, in twenty years, has cut its mortality

(Continued on page 63)

PLAN FOR TRAVELLING LIBRARIES IN THE WEST

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As you seem to invite farmers' opinions in your columns, I would like to express what seems to me—and I am

sure to many others—to be a sore felt need in this prairie country, and although it is perhaps not strictly an agricultural topic, yet it applies closely to the farmers' home life and social condition. I speak of the scarcity of good books.

We all notice with pleasure the unmistakable signs of healthy development and progress which are visible around us in the growth of education in our country schools; the institution of universities in our larger cities, and the spread of knowledge among the farming community in general. If, however, we consider the number who are in a position to take advantage of these emoluments, of attending the agricultural or educational colleges, we find that number to be strictly limited, and to form, indeed, a very small percentage of the whole.

The case, therefore, stands as follows: We offer every facility for education to the younger generation of the West, but when the average boy leaves the elementary school at an age when he can begin to appreciate the benefits of education for himself, he must practically quit his studies altogether, for it is obviously impossible for every farmer's son to attend a college. The only substitute he can find is in the daily and weekly newspapers and journals.

Now we are quite convinced (and the pages of this journal are a standing proof) that the leading newspapers of Western Canada endeavor to do their share towards the advancement of learning in one direction or another; but, after all, it must be admitted that they are insufficient food for the development of the mental faculties of the youth, just beginning life's battle. Further, it is to be regretted that they are called on to be the chief factor in the work of maintaining the higher life in the prairie provinces, when their real function is rather to direct the advance of educational tendencies, censuring the wrong and fostering the right.

For the solid acquirement of sound knowledge we have naturally to turn to the text books, the standard authors, the masters of letters and science, and it is these works that are so hard to get hold of by we farmers who live away from the cities, and who yet wish to use them as a basis for self-education and advancement.

This need has been felt in the cities, and has there been met by the institution of public libraries, providing, amongst other things, practically free studies for those who desire to read, but have neither the money nor time to devote to a set course at a university.

In the country, however, where the farming population is served by a comparatively small town, it is impossible to furnish each town, or even every alternate town along the line, with a small public library. This being so, let the library which now exists in the big city act as the central, and send its books along the lines radiating from the city, to the small towns along the line, according as the people may desire. The farmers round one town would all send in the lists of books they wanted to borrow at the same time, and each town would receive its particular batch, to be returned within the stated time to the central library. In this way, everyone within a respectable distance of a town would have a chance of reading (within a limited time, of course) any book in the library, no matter how far he might be from the city.

One man in each town could be elected to look after the issuing of the books and the sending in of the lists; possibly the postmaster would do it, as he has to devote his time to it, and have a building as well.

The problem of the transportation of the works to and from the city could no doubt be arranged by an enterprising government with the railway companies as an extension of the present mail-carrying system. We get our papers carried; why not books?

As for the books themselves, they might certainly suffer more wear and tear with the handling on the line, etc., but with good stout bindings, and careful supervision on the part of the library officials, they would not be much worse than when they are distributed through the city.

The greatest objection to this plan of universal distribution would no doubt

be the cost of operation. Extra copies of the works in circulation would have to be bought; the staff of library officials increased; transportation charges and increased depreciation of stock would also have to be met. Part of this extra cost would be met by the nominal entrance fees, fines, etc., and, of course, the business would only grow by degrees, just as the demand required. For the rest, are we not all anxious that we should have every benefit we can? Then let the public funds help to defray the cost of this system which is for the advantage of those who pay them. Finally, Mr. Editor, I have no doubt

that some such scheme as is outlined above would, if entrusted to the hands of capable experts, become fruitful in moulding schools of literary and philosophical thought which would be essentially Canadian, and would further the growth of literature, science, painting, music, and, in fact, every branch of education.

Last, and greatest of all, it would foster the national home spirit into an independent patriotism which would, in ways other than political, render Canada "the nation of the century."

Sask. WALTER SMITH

THE INGLE NOOK

THE WOMAN'S THANKS

There is so much strong men are thankful for—

A nation's progress, or a slow strife's end;

And though I join my praise with theirs to-day

Grave things are these I scarce can comprehend

So vast are they;

And so apart, dear God, I pray Thee take

My thanks for these Thy little blessings' sake.

The little, common joys of every day,
My garden blowing in an April wind,
A linnet's greeting and the morning fall

Of happy sunshine through the opened blind,

The poplars tall

That guard my threshold, and the peace that falls

Like Sabbath stillness from my humble walls.

The little, simple joys that we forget
Until we lose them; for the lamp that lights

The pages of the books I love the best,

The hearth's red welcoming on winter nights,

The kindly jest

That moves within its circle, and the near

Companionship of those the heart holds dear.

The dear, accustomed joys we lightly take

Too much for granted sometimes, as a child

His father's gifts; and, so remembering,

For these my thanks, for these my treasures piled,

Each simple thing

Those wiser may forget, dear Father, take

My thanks for these Thy little blessings' sake,

—Theodosia Garrison, in Harper's Bazar

TEACHING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Dear Dame Durden:—Noting from the letters in the Ingle Nook of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, your willingness to give advice to those who write I should like your advice on the following: In England my father carried on a florist and nursery business. Acting on the advice of friends he sold it and took up land here in Alberta, where they said a similar business could be carried on, and great educational advantages for my sister and I could be obtained. We came last March, but find the climate altogether unsuitable for nursery work and the advantages for my sister and myself nil. My one ambition is to become a school teacher, and, as my father thinks of moving into B. C., could you give me any information as to how and where I could get a course of lessons which would enable me to enter the profession? Trusting this letter is not too long and hoping to see an answer in your Nook as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

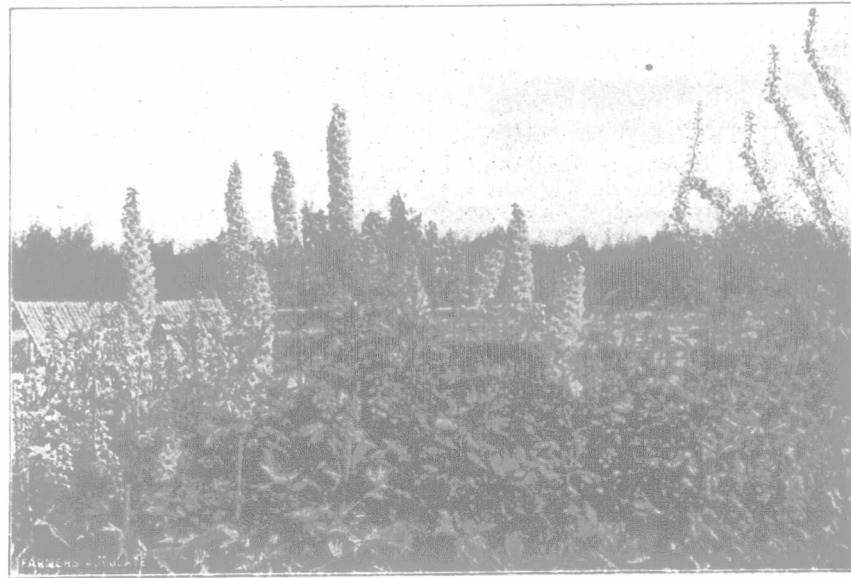
ENGLISH ROSE.

(In Canada each province has its own educational system, and consequently its own standard of qualification for teachers. Personally I am not acquainted with the curriculum and re-

quirements of British Columbia, but if you write to the department of education, Victoria, B.C., and ask them for full particulars of teacher's course they will gladly forward it to you. You can then get some idea of what is required and on what subjects you will need to put most time in preparing for examination. I wish you all success and would like to hear from you again. — D.D.)

A NEW YEAR CALL

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been a long time absent from the Ingle Nook, but it has only been because I could not get there either "by hook or by crook." I have often longed to come, and, to prove the truth of what I say, will give



THE TALL LARKSPUR.

you some few little helpful hints which I have treasured up in view of a visit.

I often see requests for some means of getting rid of fleas, and I heard from England that a doctor there has said that these pests greatly dislike sulphur. If it can be taken in the shape of sulphur tablets, by the people who are troubled greatly by fleas, he says it will be of great use, but it is a strong and not very pleasant method of getting rid of them. Still a dose now and again will help. Also if the body is freely washed with sulphur soap, a certain acrid smell which it leaves will prove a prevention. Bed linen and clothing should be washed with sulphur soap and sulphur sprinkled in the bedding, under beds and round the rooms.

Then, I have often wondered since I came to this country (which is so cold in winter and where in consequence there must be much suffering when purses are empty) if folk know the value and warmth that can be obtained from paper. During the Franco-Prussian War, large working parties used to meet just to cut up paper, and as it was cut up into small pieces large covers the size of comforters and made of print or sateen, were filled about as full as you would fill an "eider-down," and then stitched through in places as you would do a quilt. They made light and intensely warm coverings. We also filled pillows for the poor soldiers. Then, again, we would spread an old sheet or tablecloth, or even an old skirt cut open, upon the floor and lay upon them several thick-

nesses of newspapers as evenly as possible all over the goods. These were tacked down here and there with strong thread, then another covering of whatever material we could spare was put over that and the whole "quilted" on the sewing machine to keep the paper from slipping. This was put into a cover of sateen or print and made a fine comforter. Paper sewn between old flannelette blankets makes a good covering but should not be used to lie upon, as there is always a sort of dampness from the printer's ink which comes in the latter case.

Some one asked some time ago if there was any chemical that could be used to clean the stove pipes. When I was in England I used to buy a package of something for the purpose of cleaning the chimney without calling in the "sweep." It cost 6d. and was shaped like a round thick stick about a foot long and four inches thick. On the outside the user was especially charged not to break the paper. The fire was built up high and the bar laid upon it with a piece of iron or tin held in front to create a draught. For a minute or two there was a roar, and then when you took the tin away and looked up the chimney it was as clean as if it had been swept. I have done it, too, in the close range of the kitchen by just pulling out the dampers. I have often thought what a good thing it would be to use here instead of taking down the pipes, but I spoke to a man once about it and he sat on me immediately, saying that if I did such a thing all the pipes would burst! Of course, I felt duly humbled. But if the one who

I am sure I do not know what was the matter. I do not cut the hams up at all, for as a rule I generally boil a ham about three weeks after being killed. About that time we have all the rough meat used and a nice ham boiled seems to banish the memory of ever having used the rough pieces and spare ribs, etc. If you distinguish your brine smelling sour take it off and boil over. My mother used to boil the brine about once a month always, to keep it good.

I will close asking if any one can give a treatment for my hair; it has been falling out so much and I would like it to grow back in. I had no headaches or anything to cause it to do so.

May I say a little more? Do Dame Durden and the chatterers think it is right for a member to come to the Corner with her household troubles and tell of how her husband treats her or her children? I for one live quite happy, and I think family troubles should not be published in papers and books. Make the best of it and look for better. I had a friend to see me one day and she was reading in a paper we take about a woman complaining about her husband's abuse to her. And how I felt when she noticed it and passed the same remark about it being put in public view. I wrote a letter to Nora Killeen, and whether it was posted neither my husband or myself seem to know. If she has not got it I would be pleased to have the same sent to me through Dame Durden. If it is to be she has got my letter, please send it direct to me, and many thanks be granted you. I will answer it.

—A FRIEND.

(I have not received any letter to be sent on to Norah Killeen, but will gladly forward any that come either way. The point brought up in your question opens a wide field for discussion and I hope many of our members will write their opinions about it. Perhaps my point of view, as far as the Ingle Nook is concerned differs from that of any of you, so that in expressing my idea about the matter I will not be overlapping the others or crowding them out. It seems to me that our Ingle Nook page is primarily a place for our women friends to give and receive help. They may want to know anything from how to make cream puffs to the best way to bring up children. In this wide prairie country particularly there are hundreds of women miles away from a woman neighbor who want help and sympathy and encouragement, and husbands, the best of them, are men after all, and fail to plumb the depths of a woman's heart, just as women often fail to read aright a man's inmost nature. If a woman under such circumstances can write the details of her trouble to a corner like ours there is certain to be some one who has had like experiences and has found remedies they would willingly pass on to help a worried sister. Perhaps the writing about purely domestic troubles may not help towards solving those troubles, though I know of one case where it did, but to confide in some one, even if that some one be merely a "shadow person" in a newspaper den is a very great relief—it is more than that, it is a necessity to some natures and their burden is more than half lifted when it has been told to a sympathetic ear. Often even the nearest and dearest cannot be told, but the telling is quite safe under the protection of a pen-name with the post office omitted. —D.D.)

A HAPPY HOME

Dear Dame Durden:—As I was enclosing our subscription to the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," I thought I would step in for a moment and get acquainted, and tell you how much I appreciate your Nook and the help I have received therefrom. I am one of the busiest and happiest farmer's wives in Alberta. My husband is good and kind and we have a dear little family of three, eldest ten years, youngest six months, and many other blessings too numerous to mention.

To those who are struggling to make a home, we send sympathy and encouragement, for we know what it is to struggle, work and save. We came

enquired should care to take the risk and would like to make a trial, I shall be pleased to obtain a "chimney cleaner" from England for him or her, and shall be only too pleased to hear of its success. After the warning I dare not try it myself, but I don't see why it should not succeed. There is no kind of explosion.

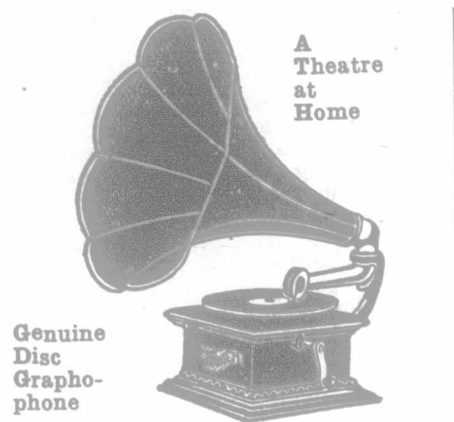
Wishing all a very Happy and Holy New Year,

GRANNIE.

(Many thanks for your good wishes, and also for the help that you treasured up so carefully till you were able to write it down for us. I have read somewhere that a pad of paper worn over the chest and between the shoulders under one's coat when driving is a wonderfully comforting thing. The light weight in the comforters you describe is certainly a great recommendation. Heavy bed clothes are so tiring that one does not wake up rested after bearing such a burden all night. Come again when you can. You know we have always a welcome for Grannie.—D.D.)

A FRIEND'S QUESTION

Dear Dame Durden:—How do you do this cold and frosty morning? In reply I am writing again to the Ingle Nook. It seems I have done nothing else this summer but write to this corner. I must soon ring off and give some one else a chance. Gleaner asked about her pork. I never had anything go wrong with my meat which I used in this pickle.



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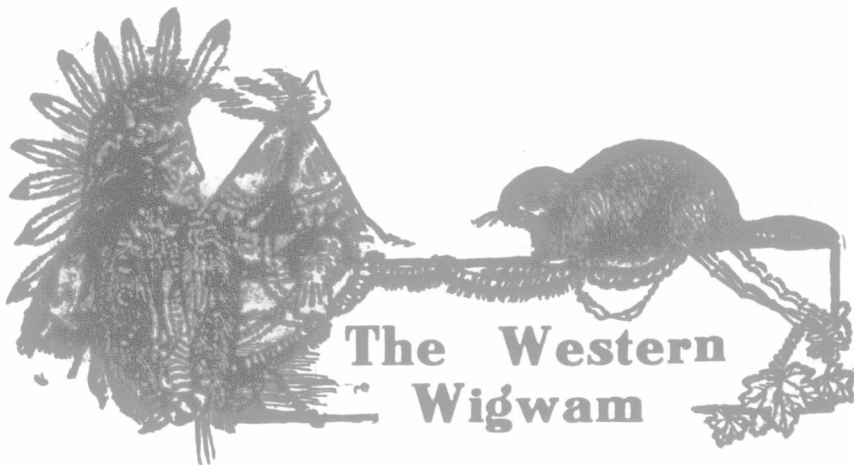
295 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

to this country nine years ago with very little of this world's goods; now we are quite comfortable, with a new house and a section of land almost paid for. We do nothing without asking guidance and blessing of our Father in Heaven. For the sake of the little ones I would say to all fathers who smoke "do not smoke in the house".

If in the Nook or out of it, there is any young woman or young girl who would care to come and spend a year or more with me as mother's help, I

would be glad to hear from her. My address will be with Dame Durden. I may say she will be treated with every consideration, but I will give and expect references. With love to all from
BUSY AND HAPPY.

(While a warm welcome is always given to the sad and discouraged who come to our corner, yet we are all glad when the busy and happy ones come, too. It is like pulling up the blinds to let the sunshine in. Come again.—D.D.)



The Western Wigwam

ENJOYS READING

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your interesting club. I hope it will not reach the W. P. B. I am thirteen years old and in grade five, and live three miles from school. I have three sisters and five brothers, and my oldest sister and brother are married. I am taking music lessons on the piano. Our teacher's name is Mrs. G.—

Sask. (b) CONSTANCE SPENCE.

GETS THE MAIL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam so it will not be very long. We have not had the threshers yet, but expect them in a few days. I will be glad when they come. My father did not take the Advocate this year, but my uncle takes it. Sometimes we bring out his mail and I read the letters in the paper. I was twelve years old the 4th of Oct. I have three sisters and five brothers. I go to school every day. My teacher is a good teacher. She got married during holidays. There are nineteen scholars going to school now, but there soon will be more going. We are milking ten cows now. We got ten horses and two colts.

Alta. (a) CROSS PATCH.

HOPE YOU PASSED

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. I am only 8 years old but I thought I would write. I have a Shetland pony named Dolly.

I ride her to school. I am in the second grade and I expect to pass at Christmas. It has been so cold that I haven't been to school for a day or two. I live two miles and a half from school. I hope to get a button if my letter is good enough, but I don't suppose it will be.

Sask. (a) H. M. F.

BIG ENOUGH FOR A GUN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been an interested reader of the Western Wigwam of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time and I thought I would write a letter.

Our school-house is 1 2-3 miles from our house and my twin brother and I go on foot. We have a post office called Ena, just half a mile from our house, but our nearest town is Crossfield which is 11 1-2 miles away. My father and brothers own a threshing machine. I was allowed to use the shotgun this year, but as I went to school almost every school day I did not use it much.

Alta. (a) NEIL D. LAUT.

A BABY BROTHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like reading the letters very much and I have been going to write to the club for a long time and would like to have a button. I have for pets a cat called Molly and a dog named Sport. I live on a farm thirty-five miles from town and like it very well. I am nine years old and am in the second reader, but as we have no school here, I have not been able to go

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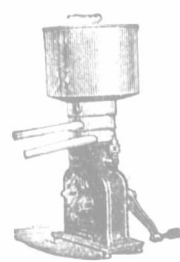


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ORME

OTTAWA ONT.

this summer. We are moving into town for the winter so my sister and I can go to school. I have also a baby brother just learning to walk. I enclose a self-addressed envelope for a button. With best wishes to the club.

Sask. (a) A LITTLE HOMESTEADER.

LONESOME WITHOUT MOTHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My brother takes your paper, and I like to read the letters very much. I am nine years old, and live on a farm. I have two brothers and two sisters. One brother and sister go to school with me. We go to a town school and we have only one mile to walk. Our dog goes to school every day with us and to church. His name is Rover. We have seventeen head of horses, eight head of cattle, one cat and a little puppy. My mamma has been very ill for four weeks. She is in the hospital and it is very lonesome without her. My elder sister is keeping house. I am afraid I have taken too much space, but I am sending a stamp hoping I will get a button.

Alta. (a) JESSIE BROWN.

COME TO ASHES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I hope this letter will escape the W. P. B. I have a sister named Dorothy and she is six years old. I am sending a stamp to get a button. Send my button to Box

21. I just moved up to Alberta about a month ago. I am sending a riddle. If I went down town and bought a stove at \$20. and bought 5 tons of coal at \$2 a ton what would the coal come to?

Ans.—It would come to ashes.
Alta. (b) PERCY COCHRAN.

DRIVER, THE DOG.

Dear Cousin Dorothy;—We have taken the Western Wigwam for a long time and I like to read the letters every week. I go to Franklin school and I am in the fourth reader. I have two miles to go but I ride every day. Our teacher is very nice. There are two rooms in our school and there are about a hundred going now. I have a dog and his name is Driver. I am taking lessons. I will close with a riddle:

Why is the bread like the sun?
Ans.—Because they both rise.
Man. (b) ANNIE ORR.

COME AGAIN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy;—This is the first time I have ever written to the Western Wigwam, though my father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for two years or more. I notice that

nearly all the Wigwam writers live on farms or ranches, and I may be added to that list, as I live on a ranch and much prefer it to city life, as I do not like the bustle and noise of a town. I live twenty-five miles from a town called Gleichen. It is not very big but quite a busy little town.

I am reading "The Golden Dog" and find it very interesting, though not as nice as "Carmichael" was. It has too much French to suit me. I am very fond of reading, and have read nearly one hundred books besides numerous stories. I think I could live on books. My favorite authors are Louisa M. Alcott and B. M. Bower, but there are others that I like too.

Winter has started in real earnest now, and Santa Claus will soon be making his much longed for visits to the children. I hope he will be generous to all the papooses of the Wigwam.

As this is my first letter to the Wigwam I hope it will escape the W. P. B. and find its way to the press. I would be much pleased to receive a Wigwam button. Wishing the Wigwam every success.

Alta. (a) LILY LEE MOSS.

THE GOLDEN DOG

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

CHAPTER XLV.— (Continued.)

"Pshaw! he would draw upon us more readily! Why, he is bewitched with the Philiberts!" replied Bigot.

"I shall find means to break the spell long enough to answer our purpose, your Excellency!" replied De Pean. "Permit me only to take my own way with him."

"Assuredly, take your own way, De Pean! A bloody scuffle between De Repentigny and the Bourgeois would not only be a victory for the Company, but would break up the whole party of the Honnetes Gens!"

The Intendant slapped De Pean on the shoulder and shook him by the hand. "You are more clever than I believed you to be, De Pean. You have hit on a mode of riddance which will entitle you to the best reward in the power of the Company to bestow."

"My best reward will be the fulfilment of your promise, your Excellency," answered De Pean.

"I will keep my word, De Pean. By God you shall have Angelique, with such a dowry as the Company can alone give! Or, if you do not want the girl, you shall have the dowry without the wife!"

"I shall claim both, your Excellency! But—"

"But what? Confess all your doubts, De Pean."

"Le Gardeur may claim her as his own reward!" De Pean guessed correctly enough the true bent of Angelique's fancy.

"No fear! Le Gardeur de Repentigny, drunk or sober, is a gentleman. He would reject the Princess d'Elide were she offered on such conditions as you take her on. He is a romantic fool; he believes in woman's virtue and all that stuff!"

"Besides, if he kill the Bourgeois, he will have to fight Pierre Philibert before his sword is dry!" interjected Cadet. "I would not give a Dutch stiver for Le Gardeur's bones five hours after he has pinked the Bourgeois!"

An open duel in form was not to be thought of, because in that they would have to fight the son and not the father, and the great object would be frustrated. But the Bourgeois might be killed in a sudden fray, when blood was up and swords drawn, when no one, as De Pean remarked, would be able to find an "i" undotted or a "t" uncrossed, in a fair record of the transaction, which would impose upon the most critical judge as an honorable and justifiable act of self-defence.

This was Cadet's real intent, and perhaps Bigot's, but the Intendant's thoughts lay at unfathomable depths, and were not to be discovered by any traces upon the surface. No divining-

rod could tell where the secret spring lay hid which ran under Bigot's motives.

Not so De Pean. He meditated treachery, and it were hard to say whether it was unnoted by the penetrating eye of Bigot. The Intendant, however, did not interfere farther, either by word or sign, but left De Pean to accomplish his own way the bloody object they all had in view, namely, the death of the Bourgeois and the break-up of the Honnetes Gens. De Pean, while resolving to make Le Gardeur the tool of his wickedness, did not dare to take him into his confidence. He had to be kept in absolute ignorance of the part he was to play in the bloody tragedy until the moment of its denouement arrived. Meantime he must be plied with drink, maddened with jealousy, made desperate with losses, and at war with himself and all the world, and then the whole fury of his rage should, by the artful contrivance of De Pean, be turned, without a minute's time for reflection, upon the head of the unsuspecting Bourgeois.

To accomplish this successfully, a woman's aid was required, at once to blind Le Gardeur and to sharpen his sword.

In the interests of the Company Angelique des Meloises was at all times a violent partisan. The Golden Dog and all its belongings were objects of her open aversion. But De Pean feared to impart to her his intention to push Le Gardeur blindly into the affair. She might fear for the life of one she loved. De Pean reflected angrily on this, but he determined she should be on the spot. The sight of her and a word from her, which De Pean would prompt at the critical moment, should decide Le Gardeur to attack the Bourgeois and kill him; and then, what would follow? De Pean rubbed his hands with ecstasy at the thought that Le Gardeur would inevitably bite the dust under the avenging hand of Pierre Philibert, and Angelique would be his beyond all fear of rivals.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE BOURGEOIS PHILIBERT.

The Bourgeois Philibert, after an arduous day's work, was enjoying in his armchair a quiet siesta in the old comfortable parlor of his city home.

The sudden advent of peace had opened the seas to commerce, and a fleet of long-shut-up merchantmen were rapidly loading at the quays of the Friponne as well as at those of the Bourgeois, with the products of the Colony for shipment to France before the closing in of the St. Lawrence by ice. The summer of St. Martin was lingering soft and warm on the edge of winter,

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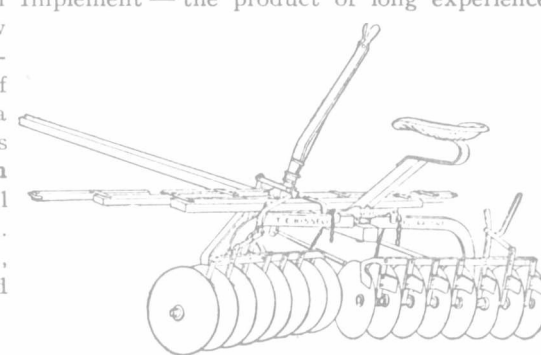
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T. E. Bissell Company Ltd., Elora, Ont.
John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Western Agents

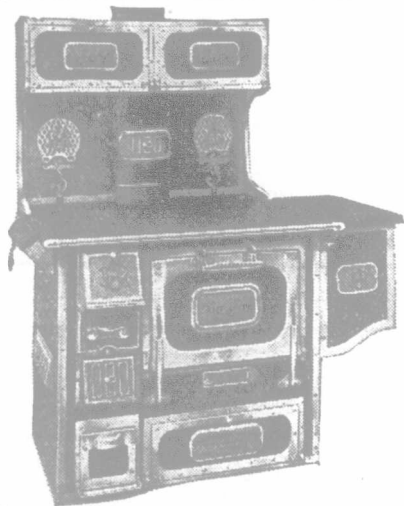
LOOSE TEA LOSES FRESHNESS

and flavour quickly and is soon quite unfit for use. It takes on the odors of other articles. It deteriorates by exposure to the sun and air. It is uncleanly — dust and dirt get into it.

"SALADA"

is sold only in sealed packages—in all its native purity and garden freshness. "SALADA" costs no more than common tea.

— Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb. —



The Great Joy Malleable Range

Size of Oven 20" x 23" x 13". Size of Fire-pot for coal, 20"x8"x9". Length for wood only 24". Range weighs 585 lbs.

Send for catalogue to

THE
Christie Bros. Co.
LIMITED
521 HENRY AVE., WINNIPEG

"TIGHNDUIN" Stock Farm

LASHBURN, SASK.

on C. N. R. main line.

Breeders and Importers of
Pure Bred

**Clydesdales,
Hackneys and
Shetlands**

Mares, Stallions and young
Stock for sale. Also pure-
bred Shorthorn Cattle.

J. Morison Bruce, Prop.

J. C. M. Johns, Mgr.

and every available man, including the soldiers of the garrison, were busy loading the ships to get them off in time to escape the hard nip of winter.

Dame Rochelle sat near the window, which to-day was open to the balmy air. She was occupied in knitting, and occasionally glancing at a volume of Jurieu's hard Calvinistic divinity, which lay upon the table beside her. Her spectacles reposed upon the open page, where she had laid them down while she meditated, as was her custom, upon knotty points of doctrine, touching free will, necessity, and election by grace; regarding works as a garment of filthy rags, in which publicans and sinners who trusted in them were damned, while in practice the good soul was as earnest in performing them as if she believed her salvation depended exclusively thereupon.

Dame Rochelle had received a new lease of life by the return home of Pierre Philibert. She grew radiant, almost gay, at the news of his betrothal to Amelie de Repentigny, and although she could not lay aside the black puritanical garb she had worn so many years, her kind face brightened from its habitual seriousness. The return of Pierre broke in upon her quiet routine of living like a prolonged festival. The preparation of the great house of Belmont for his young bride completed her happiness.

In her anxiety to discover the tastes and preferences of her young mistress, as she already called her, Dame Rochelle consulted Amelie on every point of her arrangements, finding her own innate sense of the beautiful quickened by contact with that fresh young nature. She was already drawn by that infallible attraction which every one felt in the presence of Amelie.

"Amelie was too good and too fair," the dame said, "to become any man's portion but Pierre Philibert's!"

The dame's Huguenot prejudices melted like wax in her presence, until Amelie almost divided with Grande Marie, the saint of the Cevennes, the homage and blessing of Dame Rochelle. Those were days of unalloyed delight which she spent in superintending the arrangements for the marriage which had been fixed for the festivities of Christmas.

It was to be celebrated on a scale worthy of the rank of the heiress of Repentigny and of the wealth of the Philiberts. The rich Bourgeois, in the gladness of his heart, threw open all his coffers, and blessed with tears of happiness the money he flung out with both hands to honor the nuptials of Pierre and Amelie.

The Bourgeois was profoundly happy during those few brief days of Indian summer. As a Christian, he rejoiced that the long desolating war was over.

As a colonist, he felt a pride that, unequal as had been the struggle, New France remained unshorn of territory, and by its resolute defence had forced respect from even its enemies. In his eager hope he saw commerce revive, and the arts and comforts of peace take the place of war and destruction. The husbandman would now reap for himself the harvest he had sown, and no longer be crushed by the exactions of the Friponne!

There was hope for the country. The iniquitous regime of the Intendant, which had pleaded the war as its justification, must close, the Bourgeois thought, under the new conditions of peace. The hateful monopoly of the Grand Company must be overthrown by the constitutional action of the Honnetes Gens, and its condemnation by the Parliament of Paris, to which an appeal would presently be carried, it was hoped, would be secured.

The King was quarreling with the Jesuits. The Molinists were hated by La Pompadour, and he was certain His Majesty would never hold a lit de justice to command the registration of the decrees issued in his name by the Intendant of New France after they had been in form condemned by the Parliament of Paris.

(To be continued next week.)

WHEAT FOR FLOUR QUALITY

It has been alleged recently that the average quality of Western Canadian wheat is not as good for milling purposes as it was a few years ago, when only a small part of Manitoba was producing crops. No definite announcement has been made on the question beyond the assertion that the English millers do not consider our wheat as strong as that which they bought from us a few years ago. This is an important question and should be definitely decided, so that if the facts are as stated, farmers of the Canadian West may take such steps as will effectively correct any mistakes that they may now be making by sowing varieties of wheat that are inferior in milling value to Red Fife.

The millers themselves evidently believe that a larger proportion of Red Fife should be grown. An evidence in support of this is the fact that the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. have donated a trophy, to be offered at the Sask. Provincial Grain Show, Jan. 25-28, for the best bushel of Red Fife from the northern district of Saskatchewan, that part of the province situated north of the Qu'Appelle Valley, east of Last Mountain Lake, and north of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Nokomis westward.

The question as to the quality of Red Fife wheat in comparison with other varieties grown in this province as well as the influence of soil and climate upon the crop will be thoroughly discussed at the convention by John A. Mooney, Vice-President of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, who has for several years been a practical farmer in Western Canada and has given much study to this question.

PRIZES FOR OATS

The Garton Pedigree Seed Co. has offered a trophy, valued at \$100, for the best two bushels of oats grown from seed purchased from them last spring. The winning of the cup on the occasion of the Provincial Grain Show at Regina, which begins on the 25th inst, will not determine its final ownership, as the company has stipulated that it shall be offered annually until it shall have been won three times by one person, when it will become his property.

The conditions of the competition are that only grain grown from seed bought from the Garton Co. in the spring preceding the show at which the grain is exhibited may be shown in competition for the cup. In addition to the cup, cash prizes amounting to \$103, including a \$25 championship, are offered for oats in two sections of the Provincial Seed Grain Show. The Garton Cup is offered in class 2, section 4, and competitors for this prize should note this fact when making their entry.

10 to 1

They Dare Not Do It

Simple, sanitary, easy to clean, Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators probably replace more disk and other common separators every year than any one maker of such machines sells. Common separator makers use absurd pictures and statements to mislead you into believing it is the other way around—that their machines are replacing Tubulars. We offer them this chance to dispute the facts:

Let any one of them print the names and addresses of all persons who have—for any reason whatever—exchanged Tubulars for his machine during 1909. We guarantee to print a list AT LEAST TEN TIMES AS LONG of those who have discarded his class of machines for Tubulars during 1909.

These makers dare not accept this offer. The facts would end their business. This should decide you to get the Tubular—The World's Best—and no other. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined.

Sharples Dairy Tubular
The World's Best

30 Yrs
Write for Catalog No. 186

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

A Self-Holding Buckle

We have for sale a patent self-holding buckle which has been manufactured and thoroughly tested for three years. We are now having a new and improved pattern made and will be in a position shortly to supply the demand for the new pattern.

W. J. BOYD

Regina,

Sask.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

W. W. CORY,

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



LEASING OF LANDS

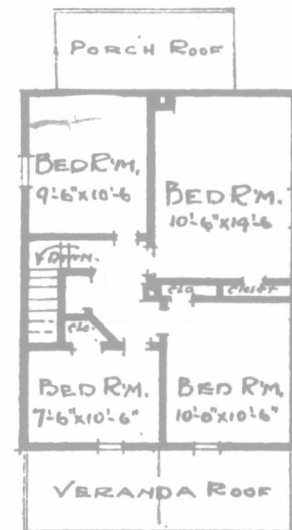
The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

EATON PRICES ON LUMBER

ENABLE YOU TO BUILD FOR LESS MONEY

When we decided to engage in the Lumber business, we sent special representatives to interview the mills in British Columbia. We made an arrangement with them whereby we are now able to ship car lots of lumber direct from the mills, to the consumer. This method of direct dealing means that you save all the cost of handling and get the benefit of through car load rates, direct from the mills to your station. There is the advantage too of buying lumber at Eaton prices which means that you are paying only one reduced profit on the actual cost at the mills, we giving you the benefit of our immense purchasing power.

As an example of what the Eaton Lumber Department can do for the home-builder, we give below an illustration and plan of an attractive eight-roomed house for which we will supply the Lumber, complete, for \$734.00, freight paid.



EATON PRICE:
For Lumber Complete
\$734.00
DELIVERED

We furnish all the lumber, windows, doors, frames, etc. for this beautiful roomy house for \$734.00 laid down at any station taking Winnipeg rates from British Columbia. Most of the stations in Western Canada take the Winnipeg rate but there are some points in Northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba taking a higher rate, and to such stations we will be pleased to quote special prices.
Our price on the lumber for this house includes complete plans and specifications, showing full details of construction. Prices are based on present Mill figures.

EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE

A glance at the above illustrations will convince you as to the attractive appearance and roomy, convenient interior plan of this comfortable home. It is two full stories high with an attic, and measures 22 x 28 feet, with 18 feet studding. Our specifications call for fine Fir and Cedar finish, and the best quality and grades of lumber will be supplied throughout. Our object in planning this house has been to secure the greatest possible comfort and convenience, and to insure warmth and economical heating.

\$2.50 BUYS THE COMPLETE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, SHOWING EVERY DETAIL OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS OR OTHER HOUSES AND BARN WE ADVERTISE. THE PRICE OF PLANS WILL BE REFUNDED, PROVIDED LUMBER IS ORDERED FROM US.

OTHER HOUSES AND BARN

In addition to the house illustrated here, we have plans for a compact four-roomed cottage, which will prove a warm and comfortable dwelling. It is designed as a first home for settlers and we can supply the lumber at a surprisingly low price.

We also furnish plans for a fine barn 23½ x 40 feet, and for another 32 x 54 feet. These are good substantial structures, and at Eaton prices for lumber they solve the problem of farm shelter at small cost. Prices on the necessary lumber will be given on request.

WRITE US ABOUT YOUR BUILDING PLANS

A Lumber Expert will Answer Your Inquiries.

If you intend to build this spring, have the satisfaction of securing Eaton prices on your lumber requirements. Your letter will receive the attention of our lumber department, whose expert advice and estimates will be cheerfully given free of all charge. Give us particulars of your probable requirements, also name your nearest shipping point, and we will quote laid down prices.

We ship direct from the mills and it will not pay you to order less than a carload, but if not requiring a car yourself it is an easy matter to double up with some neighbor.

Our lumber grades are strictly up to the standard quality. Our prices bear ample testimony to the saving brought about by the Eaton direct method of dealing.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

ounded 1866

1 Do It

easy to clean, tubular Cream replace more mon separa an any one chimes sells, makers use l statements believing it round—that e replacing r them this e facts:

if them print and address- persons who any reason -exchanged for his ma- ring 1909, utee to print t. 11st AT EASTTEN TIMES AS hose who ed his class for Tubu- 100.

ers dare not offer. The would end isness. This decide you to : Tubular— orld's Best— other. Sales most, if not rcombined.

Write for Catalog No.186

TOR CO. g, Man.

Buckle

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D Sask.

WEST LAND

of a family ears old, may ilable Domin- in or Alberta. erson at the gency for the made at any ther, mother, of intending

e upon, and three years. nine miles of 30 acres solely y his father, sister. nder in good section along- 00 per acre. in each of six ry (including read patent)

ed his home- emption may ain districts. -Must reside cultivate fifty 1.00.

. CORY, the Interior tion of this

ANDS

to lease ses all re- ions. For d Depart- any, Win-

Plow and Harrow at Same Time

This plow attachment pulverizes and levels the soil as it is fresh turned and moist, thereby making a perfect seed bed before the ground gets lumpy and dries out. It is light running and requires no more horses than for ordinary plowing. Made for sulky and gang plows.

The cutting blades are made of the best plow steel, with plenty of curve to the blade so that it produces a draw cut. These blades are self-cleaning and cornstalks or trash cannot lodge.

THE NATIONAL ROTARY HARROW ATTACHMENT is destined to become the greatest farm labor-saver of the age! It does the work far better and easier than the old drag, because of the draw cut blades, and also because the ground is easiest pulverized and leveled when it is fresh turned. When your plowing is done, your harrowing is done! By all means SEE this great machine attachment. It will save you dollars, time and trouble. Ask your dealer to show it to you today. If he hasn't it, write us today and we will see that you are supplied. [1]

NATIONAL HARROW COMPANY, Box 114, LEROY, ILL.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

YOUNG MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL—Good profits await you in sunny, mild climate; Vancouver Island offers opportunities in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room B34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

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

FOR SALE—At once owing to ill health, 320 acres in Cranbrook District, B. C., good location, facilities for irrigation, fair improvements, young fruit and one million feet of timber. Price low and terms to suit. Correspondence solicited. Address, Owner, care of Farmer's Advocate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY selling "Vol-Peel" Granite Cement. Mends holes in Granite ware, 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.

I WISH TO ARRANGE with some Western importer to include in his next shipment from Britain three pedigreed yearling colts I purchased. H. N. Rutledge, Cupar, Sask.

FOR SALE—Brome and Rye Grass Seed \$10.00 per cwt., and 600 bushels Mensury Barley at 50c. per bushel; also 80 head of work horses, brood mares and colts from 1 to 3 years, and twelve good oxen. W. R. Howay, Arcola, Sask.

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.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Manitoba's premier strain. Stock for sale. F. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—A few grand cockerels and pullets for sale, bred from my first prize cock at the Brandon Winter Fair. Order early and get first choice. Book your order for eggs now. W. J. Currie, Lauder, Man.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berks.

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

HEREFORDS—at reduced prices from Marples famous prize herd. Calves, Heifers, Cows, Bulls—Good for both milk and beef. Also SHELTLAND 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

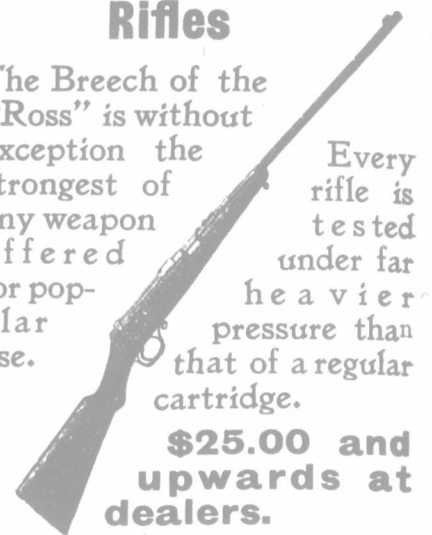
WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKETS

CREAMERY BUTTER —			
Manitoba fancy	35		
Eastern, in boxes	29	to	30
Manitoba, in boxes	27½	to	29
DAIRY BUTTER —			
Dairy tubs, according to grade	15	to	18
CHEESE —			
Manitoba	12½		
Eastern	13½		
EGGS —			
Manitoba, fresh gathered and candled	22		
Guaranteed, new laid, per doz.	50	to	55
Ont. storage, per doz. (cases included)	28	to	28½
POULTRY —			
Spring chickens	11		
Fowl	8		
Ducks	12		
Turkeys	15		
Geese	9		
EASTERN POULTRY —			
Turkeys, per lb.	21	to	22
Spring chicken, per lb.	18	to	19
Boiling fowl, per lb.	14	to	15
Ducks, per lb.	18	to	19
Geese, per lb.	16	to	16½
CURED MEATS (smoked) —			
Hams (medium)	17½	to	17½
Hams (large)	17		
Breakfast bacon (backs)	22		
Breakfast bacon (bellies)	19		
Shoulders	15½		
Long rolls	17		
DRY SALT MEATS —			
Long clear sides	14½		
Long clear backs	16		
Mess pork per barrel	27 00		
LARD —			
Lard, in tierces, per lb.	17½		
50-lb. tubs	8 80		
20-lb. pails	3 60		
10-lb. pails in cases	10 85		
5-lb. pails in cases	10 95		
3-lb. pails in cases	11 00		
DRESSED CARCASSES —			
Steers and heifers abattoir killed	7	to	7½
Hindquarters	9		
Forequarters	6		
Dressed mutton	12		
Dressed Lamb	14		
Dressed hogs	12		
Dressed veal	8		
HIDES AND TALLOW —			
Frozen hides	9		
No. 1 tallow	5½		
No. 2 tallow	4½		
Sheepskins	30	to	75
Seneca root	50		
COARSE GRAINS AND FEED —			
Millfeed, net, per ton	17 00		
Bran	19 00		
Shorts	19 00		
Chopped Feeds —			
Barley, per ton in sacks	22 00		
Oats	25 00		
Barley and oats	24 00		
Hay, track, Wpg.	10 00	to	11 00
Timothy	12 00	to	14 00
VEGETABLES AND FRUITS —			
Potatoes, per bus.	50	to	60
Cal. cucumbers, per doz.	2 40		
Cal. headed lettuce, per doz. head	1 25		
Native lettuce, per doz	40		
Native onions, per doz.	40		
Dry onions per 100 pounds	2 00	to	2 25
Native radishes, per doz.	50		
Parsley and mint, per doz.	40		
Mint, per doz.	75		
Leeks, per doz.	50		
Salsify, per lb.	8		
Cal. celery, per doz.	1 00		
Tomatoes, Cal., per crt. of 4 bskts.	3 50		
Florida spinach, per lb.	15		
Apples, per barrel —			
No. 1 Spies	5 50		
No. 2 Spies	4 00	to	4 50
Kings	5 00		
Baldwins	4 25	to	5 00
Wagners	4 00		
Russets	3 50	to	4 25
Greenings	3 50	to	4 00
Apples per box	1 40	to	1 80
Oranges, Cal. Navels, per box	3 75	to	4 25
Lemons, per box	6 50		

"ROSS" Sporting Rifles

The Breech of the "Ross" is without exception the strongest of any weapon offered for popular use. Every rifle is tested under far heavier pressure than that of a regular cartridge.

\$25.00 and upwards at dealers.



Write for free catalogue.

The Ross Rifle Co., Quebec

Trees

Shrubs, Fruits and Flowers for outdoor planting in the Prairie Provinces. The hardy, home grown kind. Only varieties suited to the climate supplied. Catalog Free. Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

7% GUARANTEED

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

A New York despatch states that Mrs. Nelson Swezey of Sayville, has a flock of what are known as "religious fowls" which answer to but one call or sound. When Mrs. Swezey wants to feed her fowls she gathers them together by whistling a familiar hymn, "Come, Ye Sinners, Poor and Needy," when the fowls will hasten to her side, knowing that temporal food awaits them. From mere chicks the Swezey fowls have been thus fed, and they refuse to answer to the ordinary call of "chick, chick," which brings other flocks to the feeding place.

FROM AWAY OUT ON THE PRAIRIES

Comes Proof of Another Wonderful Cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mark Southern Tells How They Raised Him From a Bed of Sickness. Cured His Kidney Disease and Made Him a Well Man.

Skipton, Duck Lake, Sask.—January 10 — (Special).—After thirteen years suffering from Kidney Disease brought on by an accident, Mark Southern, of Heskler Farm near here, is a well man, and he is not slow to state that he owes his cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"It began with pains in my back," Mr. Southern says, "and across my loins, and of late years I became very weak and for days I had to keep to my bed. I had all kinds of advice and tried a great many medicines, but all to no purpose."

"Reading an advertisement induced me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial, and I wrote for six boxes. After taking the first box I began to feel relief, and after using five boxes I felt quite well again. I am now able to get about my work and feel no effects whatever from the old complaint."

Dodd's Kidney Pills clean all Kidney Diseases and all diseases resulting from disordered Kidneys right out of the system. That's how they cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Backache. They do it by putting the Kidneys in good working order and they always do it.

When Answering Ads Mention The Advocate

FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE IN MANITOBA

(Continued from page 56.)

from consumption in two. England has reduced her death rate from the disease to about the same extent, Germany has reduced hers. Even in New York City, the worst center for tuberculosis on the planet, mortality has been reduced somewhat. All over the world the fight against humanity's deadliest scourge is being more earnestly waged, Germany leads, but in every civilized country the effort is being pushed to reduce the annual death toll of the white plague. The Germans have made this their watchword: "No tuberculosis in Germany after 1930!" Dr. D. A. Stewart, superintendent of the sanatorium at Ninette, Man., proposes this as the slogan for Canadians: "No tuberculosis in Canada after 1950!"

Why have we tuberculosis in this country to so alarming an extent? One of the largest reasons why we have it is because we shut ourselves up in winter; nail on storm windows; close up every opening through which fresh air may enter; coop ourselves up where there is the least possible chance of pure air reaching us. No bedroom or living room should be so constructed that it cannot be aired out thoroughly every day. No storm window should be nailed on securely and left on from fall until spring. Hinge them at the top and have them opened out at the bottom as much as possible—certainly have them open at night. Fresh air and sunshine both prevent and cure tuberculosis. Nobody can get too much of either.

Canada has now eleven places where tuberculosis may be treated, the latest addition being the sanatorium at Ninette, Man. Our sanatorium accommodations provide one-ninetieth of a bed for each consumptive in the country. Manitoba has from 2,000 to 3,000 cases of tuberculosis in its various stages, and the one sanatorium has facilities for taking care of 60 patients.

That is what we have done in Canada to fight the great white plague. But we are only beginning. The sanatorium at Ninette will cost \$60,000, without counting the land on which it is situated, which was a gift to the cause. Of this sum \$44,000 has been promised and \$36,000 received. Its resources of revenue will be government grants, municipal grants, paying patients and charity. It will receive three classes of patients: those who can pay all expenses, those who can pay part, and those who can pay nothing. The estimated cost per patient is twelve dollars per week.

There are facilities for curing tuberculosis in sanatoriums that homes have not. Patients are taught how best to live to cure themselves of the disease and make themselves less dangerous to their fellows. They are trained to fight the disease, and if not cured when discharged have been instructed that they may continue the cure at home. Medicine is of little use in fighting

tuberculosis. The sanatorium treatment is fresh air, sunshine, wholesome food and cheerful surroundings. These, and absolute rest.

From the results obtained in sanatoriums in other places Manitoba can expect to make some noticeable advance in combatting tuberculosis. On the average 89 per cent. of the patients afflicted with tuberculosis in its incipient stages are discharged from the sanatoriums, cured; 60 per cent. of those in moderately advanced stages, and 17 per cent. in the advanced stages are turned out cured.

This is the motto adopted by those fighting for the eradication of tuberculosis: "Do what you can for the consumptive at the right time, in the right place, in the right way, until he is well; not at the wrong time, in the wrong place, in the wrong way, until he is dead."



VIEW FROM SANATORIUM WINDOWS.

Questions & Answers

GENERAL

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

QUERY WITHOUT NAME

Almost every week queries arrive without name or post-office address of sender. As a general rule, we do not attend to such queries. If however, they are of general interest they are answered when time permits. However, if you wish your query to receive prompt attention do not fail to give full name and post-office address.

Another common practice is to enclose stamp for reply by mail. This request cannot be complied with, as time is valuable. As announced in our columns almost every week, one dollar (\$1.00) must be sent, when reply by mail is wanted.

COW KILLED ON RAILWAY

I have lost a cow, killed on the track by a train. I live two miles south of the track and the cow was trying to make her old home on the north side. The track is well fenced, but at this spot the railway are contemplating putting in a crossing under the track. This crossing should be in and had it a been there the accident would never have occurred; meanwhile the company have gates, the gate is in bad shape and has not been shut since the snow came. Besides the company have removed the riddles and protection from all the crossings so that stock can get on the track at almost any place.

Kindly advise me how to proceed. SASKATCHEWAN SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—From what you state it would appear that the railway company would be liable, since their gates

were open, and the "riddles" removed, and you should make application to the railway company for payment of the full value of the cow, either personally or through a solicitor.

CEMENT FLOORS

1. How much each of crushed hard heads, sharp sand and cement, will be required for the following: Cow-stable floor, 20x30 feet; horse-stable floor, 40x28 feet; box-stall floor, 20x18 feet?

2. What thickness should these floors be?

3. Which is the better way to lay the floors, to lay the floor in two parts, with 1/2-inch finishing-coat, or to ram it down all in one doily? E. A.

Ans.—1 and 2. Allowing for a thickness of four inches, which is quite sufficient, there would be 700 cubic feet of concrete. It is impossible to give exact amount of the different materials, as so much depends on the mixing, but about 4 cords of crushed stone, 3 cords of sand, and 25 to 30 barrels of cement, would be required.

3. A surface coat is usually preferred, in part because it can be made richer, so that it will stand wear better. It ought to be spread on as soon as possible after the first thickness is laid.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WESTERN EXCURSIONS

Single Fare

Plus \$2.00 for the Round Trip

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

VANCOUVER VICTORIA and WESTMINSTER

Also to OKANAGAN VALLEY and KOOTENAY POINTS

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



Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT

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

A Washington photographer, now famous, told the other day how in his youth he was practising his art in Cleveland when Mark Twain visited the town to lecture.

Impressed with the humorist's splendid features, the photographer, at the lecture's end, sent up a note asking Mr. Clemens for a sitting.

The reply that came back was characteristic. It said:

"A sitting! Is thy servant a hen that he should do this thing?"

MAPLEINE LUNCHEON CAKE

Three cups of flour, two cups of sugar, half cup of butter, three-quarters cup of sweet milk, whites of three eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half teaspoonful of baking powder and a half teaspoonful Mapleine.

Beat thoroughly and bake in a good hot oven.

Mapleine is the new flavoring better than maple. It is sold by grocers everywhere, 50c. per bottle. If not send 50c. to Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash., for a 2 oz. bottle and receipt book.



SANATORIUM AT NINETTE. EAST VIEW.

40 We Handle One Class Only and That the Best 40

OUR LAST IMPORTATION

I have just landed another fine importation at Halifax, December 29, and will reach Virden, January 12. We have been delayed owing to the rough weather. This importation has size, quality and action, and are all the big, thick, flashy kind. Mares are all safe in foal to prominent horses. I purchase direct from the breeder, and, therefore, get a better selection, and can sell to you at a very small profit. I would strongly advise parties wanting the best to see this importation.

W. J. McCALLUM & BRO., VIRDEN, MANITOBA, and BRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

Golden West Stock Farm

THE HOME OF THE GRAND CHAMPIONS

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

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

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

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

RAW

In any quantity. Ship by freight express or mail. We pay charges and remit full market value same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc.

C. H. ROGERS,
Direct Exporter and Manufacturer,
WALKERTON CANADA

Toronto, 1815. Walkerton, 1895

ALL KINDS WANTED

FURS

BOOKS ON MENDEL'S LAW

Do you know of any work being published on Mendel's Law, and, if so, who is the author and where can I obtain a copy of it?

G. E. S.

Ans.—One of the best works on Mendelism is Bateson's book on "Mendel's Principles of Heredity," issued by McMillan Co. of New York. Other good papers on this subject are contained in "Heredity," by Thompson, in a recent work on this subject. Also "Recent Progress in the Study of Variations, Heredity and Evolution," by R. H. Locke, and published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

SECOND CROP OF WHEAT

A field has grown one crop of wheat after summer-fallow, is clean of all weeds, except some places where it was very bad with lamb's quarter or pig weed. It was plowed early in the fall and packed. Is it advisable to sow wheat on it again? If so, how shall I work it in spring for best results? How many days after germination could wheat be harrowed without injuring the plants?

S. H. B.

Ans.—There is no reason why you should not have a satisfactory crop of wheat in 1910. Evidently your summer-fallowing was properly done. Of course, it is just possible that in plowing last fall you turned soil to

the surface in which are many weed seeds. However, this is not likely. The treatment before sowing depends largely on the nature of the soil. If it is a clay loam, either spring-tooth cultivator or disk harrow should make a fine seed-bed. If the disk is used it will be necessary to give a double stroke, in order to avoid having a ridged surface. The number of days between germination and harrowing depend on soil and weather conditions. You will have to regulate the use of the harrow by the condition of the young wheat plants. A light harrow can be used without damage after the plants have sufficiently rooted not to be torn out, and until they are high enough to wave nicely in the breeze—perhaps four or five inches high.

"SQUEEZER" FOR BRANDING

A reader at Nicola, B. C., writes: "Some of the farmers and ranchers in this district would consider it a favor if you could obtain and publish a design and description of a 'squeezer,' for holding cattle or horses for branding or other purposes, when it is desired to hold them so that they cannot move and twist as they do in the ordinary 'chute.' A design that would permit of holding an animal as small as a weaned calf and capable of being extended for a full-grown animal, would be most desirable."

Perhaps some of our friends can furnish the necessary details. If rough sketches of the "squeezer" are sent they can be used to advantage.

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

SIDEBONES

What are sidebones, what causes them, and how are they prevented and cured? READER.

Man. Ans.—Sidebone is a disease that comes on the outside of the front foot of a horse just above the hoof. There is a cartilage there, probably used to give somewhat of a spring to the heel. In the healthy horse you place your finger there and you can spring that cartilage, which sometimes turns into a sidebone. In young, growing colts, if the feet turn on the outside it causes inflammation and a bony growth is thrown out. A horse may become bruised there by another horse stepping on him and the disease results. On the farm the sidebone, if soft, does little harm, but on city horses the animal becomes lame. Like bone spavin or any other kind of bone disease there is little to be done except the application of a kind of irritating liniment to take the blood to the affected parts.

MYCOTIC STOMATITIS IN CATTLE

Two cows suffered from some disease, the symptoms of which I have never seen described in any veterinary work; nor have I so far been able to find anyone who could enlighten me on the subject. All at once they became nervous and excitable; they would run around and kick and stamp as if suffering intense pain, finally lying down and groaning as if in great agony. Their udders, teats and around their noses became a purple color, becoming darker each day, until finally the skin became detached from the parts affected, and at present is about ready to drop off. They were giving milk, but went dry; were running out, had access to prairie grass, hauled out oats and wheat stubble; also had access to a field of turnips and rape for a few days before getting sick. What is this disease, and what is the treatment? P. McT.

Ans.—Your cattle are suffering from an attack of "Mycotic stomatitis," caused by eating forage or pasture, containing fungi or molds. It is probable that more than one fungus may be involved in the production of this disease, but from the fact that your cattle were on rape just before they showed symptoms of illness, it is only reasonable to conclude that the rape was the source of the fungi (polydesmus excruciosus), affecting them. The treatment in these mild cases is simple. In the first place remove the herd from the pasture in which they have been running. They are best attended to in the stable. They should be fed on mashes, gruels, or cut green feed, or pulped roots. Plenty of clean cool water in a pail should be kept before them, so that the animals may rinse their mouths out often. In two pails of water during the day put 1 ounce of borax and 2 ounces of chlorate of potash in each pail of water. In quiet animals swab their mouths out with 2 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or creolin several times a day, or a little powdered chlorate of potash may be placed on their tongues every 3 or 4 hours.

The antiseptic washes may be applied to other parts of the body, or legs and feet which may become affected. Cracks in the skin, udder or teats may be smeared with vaselin.

HORSE HAS SKIN DISEASE

About two weeks ago I noticed one of my horses trying to rub the back of his hind legs on his tugs when hitched to the wagon and his belly on a short post in the yard when turned out. I have to keep him in all the time now, as he rubs continually when out. I presume it is mange. He seems to itch

the worst around the hind legs and under parts of the body, but will scratch wherever it is most convenient. His hair is dry and broken and rubbed off in spots, but there are no scabs to speak of.

J. J. T.

Ans.—Are your horses stabled near or with poultry? If so the itching and rubbing would be easily accounted for, as the lice which infest poultry, when on the bodies of horses set up considerable irritation. If it is chicken lice affecting your horse, move either the poultry away from the horses, or, the horses from the poultry. The hen-house and the stable should be well whitewashed. In each pailful of lime wash put a pint of crude carbolic acid. Be careful not to get this in your eyes, as the mixture is very caustic, and would set up a severe inflammation. The roosts can be cleaned with kerosene. Apply the following to the affected parts on the horse, with a corn brush once daily: Creolin, 4 ounces; formalin, 1 ounce; cottonseed oil, 2 quarts. Use sufficient of this mixture to thoroughly cover not only the affected parts, but also for some distance beyond. Give internally Fowler's solution of Arsenic, in 1/2-ounce doses in his drinking water three times a day. Mange is a contagious disease. When it occurs it must be immediately reported to the Dominion government veterinary inspector for your district.

GOSSIP

J. BOUSFIELD'S STOCK

In submitting new copy for his advertisement, J. Bousfield states that he has sold 22 head of Shorthorns during the past year. They have gone to nearly as many points in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, most of them going to the two western provinces. Recently, a bull and a few females were chosen for one of the best Shorthorn herds in Manitoba. Mr. Bousfield also has started in Clydesdales and Improved Yorkshires. The colt offered for sale is got by the well-known Douglas horse, Sir Walter, weighing 2,200 pounds. The dam, a valuable, low-set, 1,600 pounds mare, is by Bold Boy, first in Toronto for four years. The three-year-old Clyde horse did a very successful season and has the best of prospects on the same route. He is one of the rangy, round-built, good moving type, and has lots of life. He was bred by A. Cameron, of Oak Lake.

The Yorkshire sows were purchased from J. D. Hunt, and the boar is from the prizewinning herd of A. D. McDonald.

PEAT ELECTRIC STATION

The peat electric station at Skabesjo Sweden, has been quietly worked five years, and has a fuel supply for 30 years in a small bog of 37 acres, with peat five feet deep. The two 150 horse-power generators are coupled direct to two gas engines, which receive peat gas from two suction-gas producers. The current is conducted two or three miles to Svedala, and used for street-lighting and power for several small industries. The cost to consumers is about one-half cent per horse-power hour. Only tar is saved from the waste, but late experiments indicate that in a somewhat larger station the sulphate of ammonia and other by-products may be made to pay all expenses, leaving the power production as profit.

TRAPPERS' GUIDE

Every man who traps, hunts, or gathers furs should read the advertisement appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate," from Weil Bros. & Co., the reliable fur house of Fort Wayne, Ind. This company, which has paid capital of \$500,000, and has been established forty years, wants to hear from readers of this publication, with their addresses, so they can send, without cost or obligation, free copies of their Trappers' Guide, illus-

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

DEPARTMENTS

HORSES **CATTLE**
SHEEP **SWINE**
POULTRY **GRAIN**
JUDGING COMPETITIONS

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

INDUCEMENTS

SINGLE FARE RATES.

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

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

SEEDS
DROP A POST CARD
for
MCKENZIE'S SEED CATALOG
1910
BRANDON MANITOBA
or CALGARY ALTA

IT WILL SOON BE READY
A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd., Brandon, Manitoba

trated, together with price lists, and other valuable information. You should communicate with them, mentioning this publication, and learn what inducements such a house as this, with its connections all over the world, has to offer you.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR GRAINS

The Board of Trade of the city of Regina is showing its practical interest in the production of high-class grains in the Regina district by offering \$50 in special prizes for wheat, oats, barley and flax grown within a radius of 20 miles of Regina. This amount has been included in the premium list of the Provincial Seed Grain Show, which will be held in Regina, January 25 to 28, inclusive. One prize will be offered for each of the four principal grains, wheat, oats, barley and flax, amounting to \$12.50 each.

These prizes are in the nature of specials, and any grain within the area specified entered in the ordinary

builders. These temporary settlers will inflict an additional hardship upon every well-meaning settler who files upon a homestead for the purpose of making it his home. Of the 50 per cent., or less, who are endeavoring to develop their claims, few indeed have the necessary money with which to equip their farms and to provide food and shelter for their families even until the first crop can be produced. Consequently, many failures are occurring each year because of the inability of the average homesteader to properly work his land. Lack of money probably is the cause of more failures among our dry farmers than the natural conditions of the country itself.

"This past season, however, has witnessed more farmers succeeding than ever before. New settlers have been able to secure employment from well-established farmers who needed help and could afford it. Practical experience in this way has been accessible to those in need—a condition

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE



The most perfect and superior remedy or method known, with greater power to penetrate, absorb and cure than any other discovered in veterinary medical science or practice. Besides being the most humane, "Save-the-Horse" is the most unflinching of all known methods. It is effective without fevering up the leg, making a blister, or leaving a particle of matter.

Armstrong, Mo. — Enclosed \$5. Please send me bottle of "Save-the-Horse." I used your medicine on three different cases with the results hoped for. I gladly recommend it. Ship at once and oblige. Yours truly, GEORGE W. LENOIR, Route 2.

Atlin, B. C. — Last year, with one-half bottle only of "Save-the-Horse" Spavin Cure, a customer of mine treated a sprained tendon of four years' standing—the horse had practically become useless. Many other remedies had been applied without results. "Save-the-Horse" effected a complete cure.

Yours truly, C. R. BOURNE, Drugs and Stationery.

\$5.00 a bottle, with signed guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bolt, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse shoe on for 24 hours.

TRUY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horne St. Toronto, Ontario, and Binghamton, N.Y.

Creston, B. C.
Best fruit lands and nearest market, look at your map.
Land for sale from \$25.00 dollars an acre.
Improved land with bearing orchards for sale. Churches, schools and telephones in district. For further particulars apply to,
OKELL, YOUNG & CO.
CRESTON, B. C.

TREES & SHRUBS
I am the only nurseryman in Canada who offers for sale the frost proof Hybrid Apple trees, which were introduced at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and tested at Brandon and Indian Head.
Write for list and full particulars to E.D. Smith, Winona, Ont.
850 ACRES
E. D. SMITH, WINONA



RAISED ON THE PRAIRIE.

classes of the Provincial Seed Grain Show will be eligible without special entry to compete for the specials offered by the Board of Trade.

FARMING IN DRY DISTRICTS

Discussing essentials to success in dry land farming at the congress held in Billings, Montana, in October, W. M. Jardine, agronomist in charge of dry land grain investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, said in part:
"During the last three years I have been connected with the United States Department of Agriculture in the investigation of dry land grains, and this has given me exceptional opportunities to become familiar with the needs, growth and development of our dry lands in all parts of the west.
"My observations have convinced me that of the thousands of people locating on these lands less than 50 per cent. have any serious intention of remaining as permanent home-

which did not exist two or three years ago.

"The men who are taking homesteads now understand the requirements of dry farming better than did the pioneers. They are also better provided with money than was formerly the case.

"Much assistance can yet be given to the new and old settlers alike.

"Every man interested in the permanent, substantial growth of the west should discourage future settlement by moneyless families and encourage the handling of more livestock on the farm. Every settler should be induced to have a few milk cows, a good team of mares, a few hogs and some poultry. Live-stock, such as has been described, with the growing grain and forage crops, will form a combination suited to a continued, permanent agriculture for the dry lands, and at the same time protect the farmer and his family from the effects of occasional droughts."

SHIP YOUR
FURS AND HIDES
TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
228 KING STREET
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

Don't Throw it Away
USE **MENDETS**
They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample disk, 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 50c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted.
Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. N., Collingwood, 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.

T. M. Daly, K. C. R. W. McClure
W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen
Daly, Crichton & McClure
Barristers and Solicitors
Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

FREE!
TREES FOR SHELTER
DISTRIBUTED BY
DOMINION GOVERNMENT
Application for Trees for planting in 1911 will be received until MARCH 1st, 1910
For further particulars apply to
NORMAN M. BOSS
Chief, Tree Planting Division
Indian Head, Sask

SHIP YOUR HIDES

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



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

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

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Here Is Strength



With strength and health as the sole foundation, many a man has built fame and fortune. For lack of it, many a budding genius has passed into oblivion, many high hopes have been shattered, many hours of misery spent.

The world is full of half-sick, half-well, half-successful men, any one of whom could become a power in life with vigorous strength as a fundamental asset—could find happiness where he now sees nothing but gloom.

I CAN RESTORE YOUR STRENGTH

There is no medicine, no mystery, no magic in my treatment. It is founded on the great basic truth that electricity is the motive power of the human body, and that effort causes an expenditure of this power.

Success is possible in this world to any man who has the energy to strive for what he wants. A man without strength has no inclination to work. The vital energy of the human body is electricity. This has been proven. The way to become strong, to keep strong, and to stimulate ambition is to give your body a charge of electricity every day giving you a good reserve fund of vitality to draw on.

The newest device for electrifying the human body is the Dr. Sanden Hercules Body Battery, composed of series of cells arranged in the form of a girdle, to be worn comfortably about the body at night while you sleep. It is the most convenient, most comfortable, and most effective means of applying galvanic electricity for curative purposes.

FREE UNTIL CURED

In order that every sufferer may have a chance to prove its merits I now offer this famous Appliance on trial for two months, not to be paid for unless you are cured. Or, if you prefer to deal for cash you get a discount.

This Belt cures to stay cured, Weakness of any kind, whether in the nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver, or Kidneys; also Rheumatism, pains in the Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Constipation, and all troubles where new life and strength is needed.

FREE BOOK Call at my office if you can. If you cannot call, write to me and I will send you my FREE BOOK, with full information sealed, postage paid. Save the address and write.

Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office hours, 9 to 6.

THE AYRSHIRE COW

During the past few years, since the Ayrshire Breeders' Association instituted official tests conducted by and under the supervision of the Experiment Stations, the Ayrshire cow has made rapid progress in popularity, as the perfect dairy cow. This official testing has brought to the front a class of dairy Ayrshires, noted for utility, and has more and more influenced the breeders in trying to eliminate any defects she might have, and bring to the front her remarkable qualities as a profitable dairy cow for every day service. One hopeful feature of the breed is that she has built herself up on all lines of dairy utility in dairy conformation and dairy lines of beauty, and the Ayrshire cow stands to-day unique among the dairy breeds, with no aristocracy of family distinction, but maintains her popularity from her individual and breed qualities.

While there are minor differences in her appearance, under different breeders, and in different countries, the Ayrshire is an Ayrshire wherever found, and shows the same strong breed characteristics, of shapely udder, strong constitution, and vigorous appetite, shows herself to be a great dairy cow under any and all conditions, and carries the type of the breed in her every act.

In Scotland, in Canada and in the States she has been bred not for family booms, or individual phenomenal excellencies, but all along the line she has been pushed as a breed of uniformly dairy superiority.

This I believe greatly to her advantage, of all purchasers of Ayrshire cows, for the uniformity of her dairy excellence makes all buyers pleased with their purchases and maintains the general good name of the Ayrshire cow. In studying the results of the testing for advanced registry the two facts are strongly brought out that there is great uniformity in the breed in production at the pail, and while we cannot boast of any world beater in one or two individual cows, we rejoice in the fact that there are none very poor, the general run being from good fair cows to very superior ones.

One very interesting feature shown by the Advanced Registry test is the quick response made to increased food and care given. Some of the herds in the test are fed on what would hardly be called a profitable ration, but these herds show good dairy production, while the herds that are fed for high production, show a remarkable adaptation to respond fully to the more liberal feed. The dairy product in all the herds seemed to follow closely to the food and care bestowed, showing that the Ayrshire could readily conform herself to whatever condition she had to encounter, and would respond accordingly, and always with the largest return possible for food consumed.

The result of the last Home Dairy Test with nine herds of five cows showed the average of the whole 15 cows to be 8959 lbs. of milk and 411 lbs. of butter.

The best five herds with 25 cows averaged 10,634 lbs. of milk and 428 lbs. of butter.

One herd of 5 cows averaged 11,562 lbs. of milk and 538 lbs. of butter. The rounding up of the herds at the fairs this fall showed the effect of the labors of the Association in the pushing to the front the dairy type of the breed, for at all the fairs both East and West so far as I saw them, the general display seemed to be for utility, and no one could look over the lines of matrons in the ring without being impressed with the effort of the breeders to produce a beautiful dairy cow of great dairy ability.

Nearly all the cows shown at the leading fairs, both East and West, displayed great square udders with long teats and the uniformity of cows displayed showed what was very gratifying to a lover of the Ayrshire cow, in the fact that all along the line from East to West, in Scotland, Canada and the States, the breeders had the same type in mind and were all trying to breed the perfect cow, and that in that perfection utility

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestive & Worm Destroyer.

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs. Full particulars from
The Steele Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

WHEALLER & CARLE

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Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

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GET BETTER CROPS WITH HALF THE WORK

You need a Planet Jr. Farm or Garden Implement. New catalogue free. Write to-day.
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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.

Mention the Farmer's Advocate

Mention the Advocate when Answering Ads

Troubled With Backache For Years.

New Completely Cured By The Use Of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. W. C. Doerr, 13 Brighton St., London, Ont., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done me. Have been troubled with backache for years. Nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of your Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes, and am glad to say that I am cured entirely and can do all my own work and feel as good as I used to before taken sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you claim them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others. They cure all forms of kidney trouble and they cure to stay cured.

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.

When ordering specify "Doan's."

\$1500 to \$5000 a Year

has been made by hundreds of people operating the "American" Drilling Machines

There is no business in the world where a few hundred dollars investment, combined with a little energy, will obtain a competency so surely or quickly as the operation of an "American" Well Machine. 40 years' experience and 59 regular styles and sizes make them the world's standard.

Complete New Catalog FREE. The American Well Works Gen'l Office & Works, Aurora, Ill. First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.

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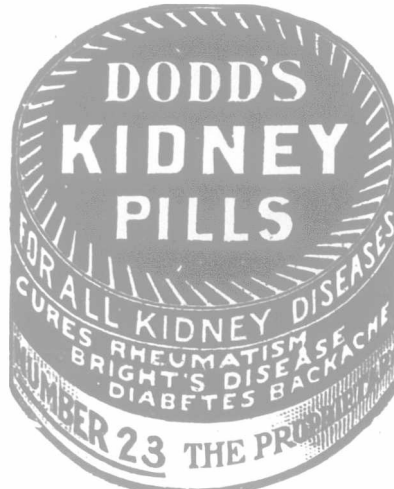
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CHIMES AND PEALS
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Established 1866

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO

Central Business College

W. Hawkins, Principal WINNIPEG

Time is calculated among the Indians by moons instead of months. 'We' is the Indian for month. January is called the Indian for month. January is called 'We-ter', 'the Hard Moon.' February, 'the Raccoon Moon,' March, 'Sore eye Moon.' April, 'the Moon in which geese lay eggs.' May, 'the Planting Moon.' June, 'the Moon when the strawberries are red,' 'the Moon when choke-cherries are ripe.' August, 'the Harvest Moon.' September, 'the Rice drying Moon.' October, 'the Deer Killing Moon.' November, 'the Deer Killing Moon,' and December 'the Deer Moon.'



stood out prominently at the front.

At the Iowa State Fair in the breed contest at the pail, the Ayrshire won 1st and 2nd for butter and milk.

At the Maine State Fair the Ayrshire won 1st at the pail for dairy product over other breeds.

At the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, in the sweepstakes for all breeds, Ayrshire herds won 1st and 2nd for uniformity in breeding. Every indication points to a gratifying future for Ayrshire cattle and all that is needed is for breeders to strive to bring out the best, always, and never forget to strive for perfection.

The quickest, surest, and most satisfactory way to improve the breed and bring it to the highest perfection is to use only strictly first-class bulls, from the best cows to be found, cows with great dairy capacity, shapely udders and long teats, and to this end all breeders of Ayrshires can do great work for the breed by killing all bull calves that are not from grand cows, with shapely udders and long teats. The breeders of Ayrshires are the ones on whom rests the future of the breed.

Brandon, Vt. C. M. Winslow.

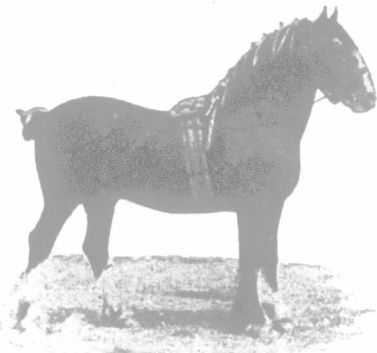
CANADIAN BOOKS OF 1909

The newspapers have teemed with statistics of new railway mileage, of crops harvested, of waterways deepened, of forests felled during the year, but what has been added to the little corner of English literature originating in Canada? Compared with 1908, the output seems smaller in quantity, and at first sight inferior in quality. A closer inspection, suggests a creditable row of Canadian books of an enduring character. The passing of the "Makers of Canada" series into completion seemed to lessen the production of important biographies, but other lines of activity have been found with results of perhaps better literary values. The intense competition of the United States and English publishing centers will for many years hinder literary development in Canada, on the one hand by flooding us with their books, and on the other by attracting our best writers to their own shores.

Meantime there occasionally comes a book of that spontaneous, irrepresible quality that none of these hindrances can suppress. Of such we should say of Arnold Haultain's "Hints for Lovers," a collection of aphorisms of far wider appeal and greater literary perfection than its title suggests. E. W. Thomson's "The Manv-mansioned House" is perhaps the most advanced poetical expression of the growing national feeling that the country has yet produced. Likewise Dr. Andrew Macphail has blazed a new trail as an essayist by his cut-and-thrust treatment of Canadian public men and public questions in "Essays in Politics." Canada's two expatriated Agneses, Miss Agnes Laut and Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, have each a book to their credit, representing the new school of racy writing that is read for its own sake as much as for the information contained. Miss Laut's "Canada, The Empire of the North," breathes new color and life into historical dry bones, and Miss Cameron's "The New North," describing a woman's trip to the Arctic by the Mackenzie River, is a fresh, vivid travel sketch. Additions to history along more old-fashioned lines are Dr. Bryce's "The Romantic Settlement of Lord Selkirk's Colonists," and Mr. A. G. Bradley's "the Making of Canada."

Contributions in biography were few but select. Dr. Edward Manning Saunders of Halifax wrote a volume of graphic style and acute understanding in "Three Premiers of Nova Scotia," covering the lives of Johnston, Howe, and Sir Charles Tupper. "The Life of Archbishop Machray," by his nephew, Robert Machray, is a lasting description of the labors of a famous missionary of the Anglican Church. Mr. Beckles Willson's "Life and Letters of James Wolfe" is the most illuminating exposition of the personality of the conqueror of Quebec thus far published. In the class of

TRAYNOR BROS.' CLYDESDALES



ARE TOP NOTCHERS

You should look these over before buying. Our present offering includes

The Champions of the 1908 Chicago International; Champions of the 1909 Regina Show, and Fillies and Stallions from the Great Sires "Baron's Gem" and "Black Ivory," also imported Stallions and Mares from a number of the best breeding horses in Scotland

See our Stock and be convinced that we have the best horses for the least money considering the quality

Regina on the C.P.R. Condie on the C.N.R.
MEADOW LAWN FARM
Condie, Sask.

J. D. TRAYNOR

R. I. TRAYNOR

Bow River Horse Ranch

(Established 1880)

Pure Bred Clydes, French Coach and Thoroughbreds

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

G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

HASSARD'S HORSES

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

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

Stockman's Notice

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

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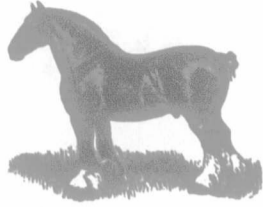
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CALGARY, ALTA.

SHIRE STALLIONS & MARES FOR SALE

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



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LAKESIDE STOCK FARM
Bethany, C. N. R.

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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 sires. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct. Station.

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Burlington, Ont



Glencorse Yorkshires

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

GEO. BARKIN & SONS
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SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

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

E. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,
Box 1283, Saskatoon, Phone 376
C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

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

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Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

McDonald's Yorkshires

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

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns



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

C. F. LYALL

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BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

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

B. H. BULL & SON,

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The J. C. Ranch

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

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

48 BREEDS

Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4 cents for fine 30-page, 16th Annual Poultry Book.

E. F. NEUBEET, Box 816 Mankato, Minn.

YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS, \$35 to \$70

Ten last spring's bull calves now on hand. A few nice young registered cows still offered at not much more than grade price owing to threatening scarcity of water. A splendid Clyde stallion, rising two years, a snap. Write or call on **J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.**



COWS GIVE MORE MILK

—cattle make better beef—Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER.

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

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

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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.

LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS

You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write to-day **F. G. JAMES**
Bowmanville, Ontario

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! **LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO**

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 solicited.

biographies or autobiographies would come also Col. Denison's "The Struggle for Imperial Unity," for it largely describes the career of Col. Denison. In addition to Mr. Thomson's poems, several other volumes of verse were published. The principal one being "Ballads of a Cheechaho," the second to come from Robert W. Service. The Yukon minstrel has lost none of his vividness, has gained, if anything, in literary finish, and is still the most popular poet Canada has produced.

It will be years before Canada realizes a theological literature of consequence, though progress was made in 1909. "Studies in the Old Testament," by Rev. Geo. Jackson, is accepted as the product of a virile pen and a broad scholarship, while another noteworthy work was "The City With Foundations," by Prof. McFadyen. Prof. Goldwin Smith's "No Refuge But in Truth" was a characteristically liberal statement of belief by the philosopher who has for so long expressed his doubts in matters of religion. Closely allied to these books in interest was the new Anglican Hymnal, compiled by a committee of the Church in Canada, and accepted as a wholly praiseworthy and adequate compilation.

Perhaps the most noticeable work of the year was performed in fiction. Miss Montgomery followed up her earlier success of "Anne of Green Gables" with "Anne of Avonlea." A sequel is always risky, but Miss Montgomery has preserved the quaint simplicity of Prince Edward Island life, and has retained much of the charm of the unique Anne. Sir Gilbert Parker's "Northern Lights" is more on a par with his earlier successful Canadian stories than his later books written abroad. Ralph Connor's "The Foreigner" is a sociological study of western life, and is besides a story of real human interest. "A Beautiful Rebel" is the first of Mr. Wilfred Campbell's novels of early life in Upper Canada, and is a studious presentment of life in '37. Robert E. Knowles returns to his delineation of life in a Scottish-Canadian settlement in "The Attie Guest," a story of greater simplicity and literary perfection than his earlier volumes. Miss L. Dougall's "Paths of the Righteous" is a well written and powerful novel of English life by a former Canadian, though it does not properly belong to Canadian literature. There are, in addition, several spontaneous productions of real merit by new writers, such as "Tales of Old Toronto," by "Suzanne Marry"; "Tae" by Varlane L. Patriarche; "The Opinions of Mary," by Alice Ashworth Townley, and "The Broken Trail," by Geo. W. Kerby.

Looking over the field, the conclusion is suggested that in literature, as in commerce and national development, Canada is in a stage of transition. The poets of fifteen or twenty years ago are writing little, and the new voices, when they venture above the field of nature-worship, are vocalizing the racial evolution and the national progress of a great melting-pot; the historians are catching the romance of the West as much as of the purple age in old Quebec; the essayists are looking at public men as men, not as idols at whom no criticism shall be hurled. Too much literary activity must not be expected, but what work there is of merit is in sane directions and of national spirit, of which the country may be proud. —Toronto Globe.

BEEF STOCK SCARCE

William Heap, of Manchester, England, who judged the grade and cross-bred steers and awarded the grand championship in this department of the International show at Chicago recently, and who is president of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Association, and is in very close touch with the live-stock conditions of Great Britain in an interview by the Live-stock Report, said: "We are face to face with a big shortage of home-grown cattle. The class of beeves coming to market show a decided deterioration in quality and condition from former years. The result has been a great

When the Liver is Out of Tune

the whole system is off the key—stomach upset, bowels sluggish, head heavy, skin sallow and the eyes dull. You cannot be right again until the cause of the trouble is removed. Correct the flow of bile, and gently stimulate the liver to healthful action by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

the bile remedy that is safe to use and convenient to take. A dose or two will relieve the nausea and dizziness, operate the bowels, carry new life to the blood, clear the head and improve the digestion.

These old family pills are the natural remedy for bilious complaints and quickly help the liver to

Strike the Key-note of Health

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

There is a certain type of femininity which instinctively understands the properties of a buggy ride. Helen, aged three, cuddled up close to her father, this being her first ride with him unattended.

As father tucked the robe about the dainty miss and churred to his horse he asked, "What shall we talk about, dearie?"

"Well, father," as she laid her little hand on his arm, "let's talk about loving each other."



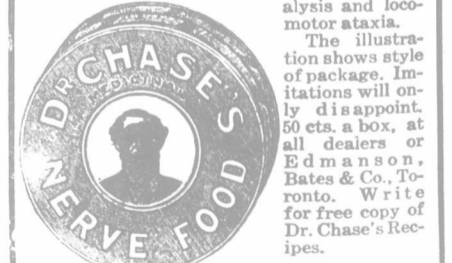
Weak blood when analyzed, shows lack of red corpuscles—the vital part of the blood.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food actually forms new, red corpuscles in the blood—makes the blood rich, nourishing and life invigorating.

Because it works hand in hand with Nature the cures it brings about are both thorough and lasting.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

builds up the system and cures headaches, sleeplessness, indigestion, nervousness and irritability, nervous prostration, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia.



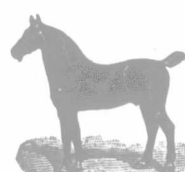
The illustration shows style of package. Imitations will only disappoint. 50 cts. a box, at all dealers or **Edman & Co., Toronto.** Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

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COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto



THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE


or any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankinds. \$1.00, delivered. Reduces Gout, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by

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



Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use


Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-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 certain English mayor, whose period of office had come to an end, was surveying the work of the year.

"I have endeavored," he said, with an air of conscious rectitude, "to administer justice without swerving to partiality on the one hand or impartiality on the other."

Caught Cold By Working In Water.

A Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

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

falling off in choice to prime, well-fatted bullocks. This decrease started seven or eight years ago, due to the competition from the United States and Canadian cattle. Our farmers were unable to raise and prepare cattle for the shambles in the face of this competition. Many have gone into the dairy business, and slaughter their calves at a very early age, thus depleting the cattle herds of the country. In the dairy business, they have found returns to be more quick and safe than growing and fattening heaves. Now that the United States is no more than supplying her own beef needs, our farmers are finding just as strong competition from importations of South American dressed beef. This is especially true of Argentina. This country is buying the best of our breeding stock year after year, and the herds are rapidly being graded up to a surprisingly high standard of excellence. To illustrate Great Britain's dependence upon foreign countries for our meat supplies, 80 per cent. of the beef received at Smithfield alone is imported. This should arouse our civic and local authorities to action. But it seems impossible for them to realize the gravity of the situation. The economic fact is, we are every day becoming more and more dependent upon foreign sources for our largest and most regular supplies of good meat. The big packers of the United States have been among the first to see this deplorable condition. Realizing that the United States will be unable to compete against the South American meats, they are establishing or acquiring slaughtering plants in Argentina.

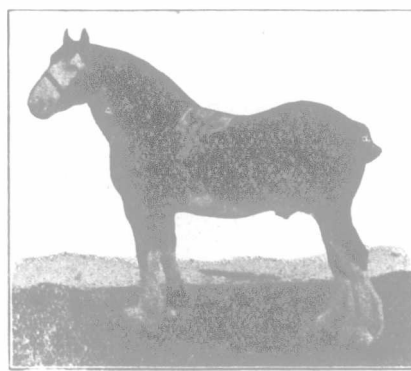
The Royal Agricultural Society's Show for 1910 will be held in the city of Liverpool. Already many liberal cash donations towards the prize list by wealthy patrons have been received, and it is confidently expected that the show of 1910 will be one of the most successful in the history of the society.

At Norwich, England, the first of the British Fat-stock Shows of the season, the championship in the cattle classes went to the cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn heifer, Danesfield Rose, bred and shown by R. W. Hudson. Her weight at the age of 2 years 11 months 5 days, was 16 cwt. of (presumably 112 lbs.) 1 qt. 23 lbs. The reserve champion was the same exhibitor's Aberdeen-Angus steer Tochinal Style, whose weight at two years 10 1/2 months was 17 cwt., 3 pr. 20 lbs. The reserve for the best steer was the Shorthorn, The Gentleman. The championship in the sheep section went to H. E. Smith's Suffolk yearling wethers, Mr. Adeane's South-down lambs taking the reserve, and the special as the best pair of lambs.

U. S. CONDITIONS OF SHEEP IMPORTATIONS

Announcement has been previously made through the Agricultural press that the United States thirty-day quarantine on Canadian sheep for breeding purposes has been abrogated. It may be advisable to publish here-with the literal text of the amending order. Regulation 41, of the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture for the inspection and quarantine of horses, cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine imported into the United States, B. A. I. Order 142, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Regulation 41. All sheep imported into the United States from Canada for breeding, grazing or feeding, must be inspected at the port of entry by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. They must also have been inspected by a veterinarian in the employ of, and receiving a salary from, the Canadian Government, and be accompanied by a certificate signed by him, stating that he has inspected the sheep, and found them free from disease, and that no contagious disease affecting sheep has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for six months preceding the date of importation; stating also that they have been twice carefully dipped under his personal supervision, or under the personal supervision of another veterinarian in the employ of, and receiving a salary from, the Canadian Government, in one of the dips approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, as de-



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

HILLCREST STUD

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

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

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

TABER & PLUMMER
CONDIE, SASK.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



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

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DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



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

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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.

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ROBT. BROWN Herdsman

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scribed in Regulation 33 of B. A. I., Order 143. The owner or importer shall present an affidavit that said certificate refers to the sheep in question. It is provided further, that any such sheep which are unaccompanied by the aforesaid certificate showing that they had been twice dipped, as herein prescribed, shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days.

This amendment shall become and be effective on and after October 20, 1909.—James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

HOW AMERICANS VIEW THE CREAM TRADE

Judging from recent expressions of opinion in the New York Produce Review, American dairymen, and those creamerymen other than the ones along the border, who are profiting by the importation and manufacture of Canadian cream, are many of them opposed to the reduction of the duty on this article, letting the bars down, as it does, to Canadian Competition. While it is held by some that scarcity of butter on the other side of the boundary had virtually compelled reduction of the tariff in the interest of consumers, still, on the other hand, the dairymen are naturally inclined to look at it differently, arguing that, since the United States is a high-tariff country, it is only fair

Craigie Mains Clydesdales



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

A. & G. MUTCH

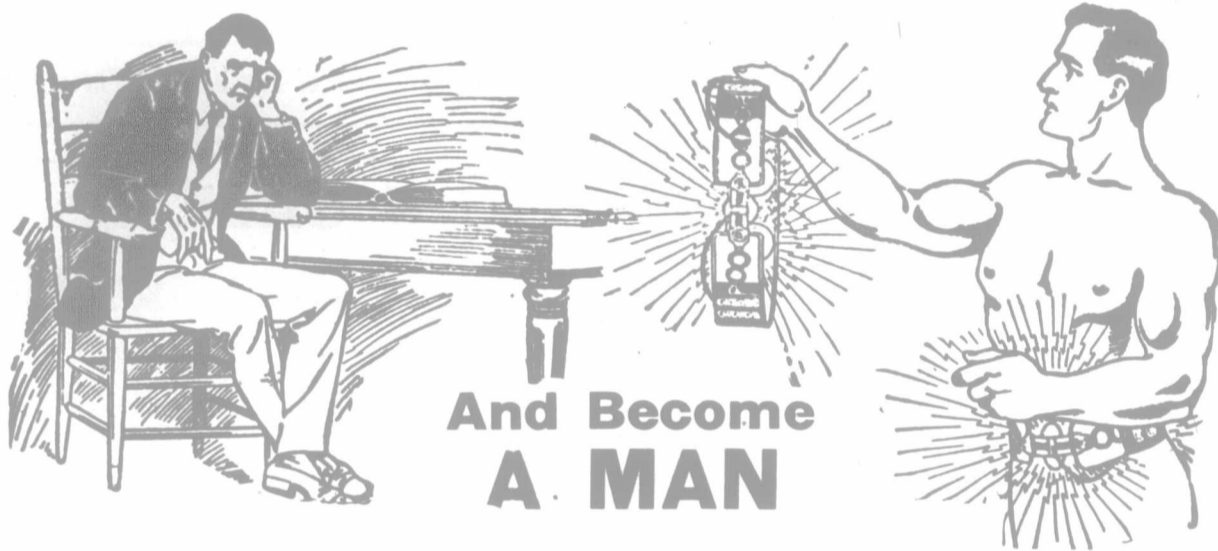
LUMSDEN, SASKATCHEWAN

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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.

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And Become
A MAN

All men cannot be MILLIONAIRES, but thousands of them could be much better off FINANCIALLY SOCIALLY and in every other respect if they would guard their health. With VIGOROUS HEALTH—a body full of ELECTRICAL ENERGY—a man can make OPPORTUNITIES if he don't find them, but lacking in the COURAGE AND SELF-ASSURANCE that is born of MANLY VIGOR, he is but a derelict—a vessel without mast or rudder—cast hither and thither by every storm of life that besets his pathway. GIVE ME A MAN that has exhausted his VITALITY—suffering from PAINS AND ACHES—MENTAL DEPRESSION—SLEEPLESSNESS—NERVOUS DEBILITY—without HOPE—AMBITION—COURAGE gone—drifting with the tide—and I can transform him into a STRONG MAN—A man of push—a man that will make his way in spite of all obstacles—if he has anything left to build upon, and he will follow my advice and use the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT as I direct. Save your tobacco money for a few weeks—cut out a few of your health destroying, soul-destroying habits—procure one of these appliances—USE ELECTRICITY, and use in the right way to invigorate your body, and you will look upon the day you gave your case to me as the TURNING POINT OF YOUR LIFE. Here is what some say of this remedy, who have used it:

Dear Sir,—I have been a bad sufferer with chronic Constipation for thirty years, and can say to-day that I am entirely cured by the use of your Belt. You can use this testimonial to help others afflicted with the same complaint. Wishing you all success, I am, yours sincerely, **T. M. VANDRY, Spurgrove, Man.**

Dear sir,—As you will see by my address, I have not left for the Old Country as I had intended. My main object in going was on account of my health, but your Belt has fixed me up so completely, and in

Any man or woman who will give me reasonable security, I will send them the Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

so short a time, that I do not need the trip. Your Belt cannot be praised too highly, for it has certainly made me feel like a new man. I was surprisingly pleased myself when I received your Belt and instructions, for I expected a list of most exacting instructions for use, but they are so simple and efficient that a man in any station of life can easily follow them without any inconvenience whatever. Thanking you for past favors, and wishing you every success.

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Never mind waiting until you use the last dose of that bottle from the drug store. Begin now. Call and talk your case over with me or send for my book. It costs you nothing. For over 24 years I have taught the great truth that "ELECTRICITY IS LIFE," and have proved the soundness of my doctrine by making cures when others have failed time and again. Others have aspired to do the work I am doing with my ELECTRIC BELT. They offer you Electricity in some other form, or an "electric belt" that possesses no curative power whatever. They are like "boys on bladders" floundering in a sea of uncertainty—while to-day the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT stands the world over as the most correct—the most perfect—method of applying Galvanic Electricity to the body that has ever been devised. Call at once or send coupon for our FREE illustrated 80-page book, from which you can learn much that you want to know. Do it now.

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that the dairyman should receive his share of the general protection when a case arises where this is possible. The whole experience indicates the retroactive principle of tariffs which set up a general interrelated system of robbing Peter to pay Paul, and then robbing Paul to repay Peter.

At the recent annual meeting of the Maine Creamerymen's Association, the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas the duty on butter at six cents per pound seems to the subscribers to be a fair and reasonable rate; and that, whereas the duty on cream at five cents per gallon is utterly inconsistent with the duty on butter, for the reason that four to five pounds of butter may be manufactured from each gallon of cream, thereby practically reducing the duty on butter to one cent or one and one-fourth cents per pound,

"Be it resolved that the tariff on cream should be immediately revised, making it consistent with the present duty on butter;

"Resolved that the Maine Dairy-men's Association be requested to act in co-operation with the Maine Creamerymen's Association in an attempt to secure such revision of the tariff on cream as will make it consistent with the present tariff on butter."

"GASSING" FLOUR MILLS

Millers, like people in other occupations, have their troubles, and insect troubles are not the least of these. Formerly, they had to contend with grain weevils and flour beetles, which they thought very troublesome, but in recent years these pests have sunk into insignificance, compared with the Mediterranean flour moth. It is now less than twenty years since this insect first invaded the United States, but now it has spread until it infests mills in nearly all parts of the country, and is the main source of complaint from millers. When a mill becomes badly infested, it is necessary to clean up and fumigate at longer or shorter intervals. These operations are in themselves expensive, and the loss is greatly augmented by necessary stoppage of the mill.

Among the insecticides employed against this pest, sulphur and bisulphide of carbon have been most prominent, but danger of fire is an objectionable feature with both; besides, fumigation with these has never been wholly effective. Hydrocyanic acid gas was proposed ten years ago, and some tests were made that did not prove entirely satisfactory. Recently, however, this deadly gas has been more fully and carefully tested, with most promising success.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a circular (Entomology, 112) fully describing and illustrating the materials and methods to be employed. The chief danger of using this gas is its deadly character, and it must, therefore, be used with the greatest caution. But, on account of its comparative cheapness and effectiveness, "gassing" will probably take the place of other methods in dealing with the Mediterranean flour moth.

A CANADIAN FAULT

Canadians are often charged with failing to appreciate the work of their own countrymen. For this reason many of our brightest businessmen, inventors, scholars, authors and poets have gone to the United States, where their genius was recognized. There are signs, however, of improvement, and it is hoped that a Canadian will soon be as much thought of at home as he is abroad. These remarks are suggested by the fact that "The Empire Builders," a volume of intensely Canadian poems, by Robt. J. C. Stead, of Cartwright, Man., is now in its second edition. A copy should be found in every Canadian home; especially in every western home. "The Empire Builders" makes a splendid gift book for friends at home or abroad. It has received the unusual distinction of a special review in the columns of "The Navy," published in London, England. Two of the poems also have been selected to appear in the Canadian section of a new recitation book to be published by McLeod & Allan.

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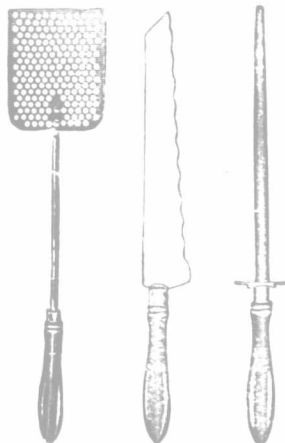
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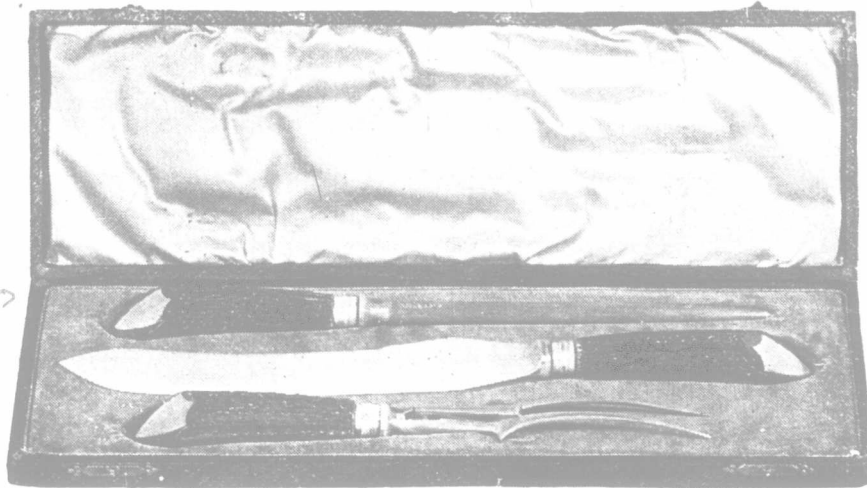
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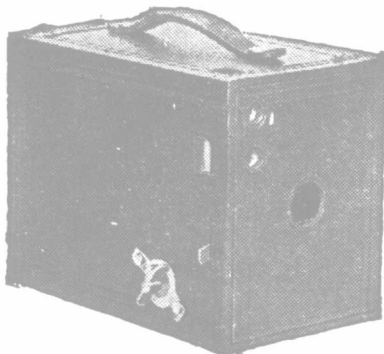
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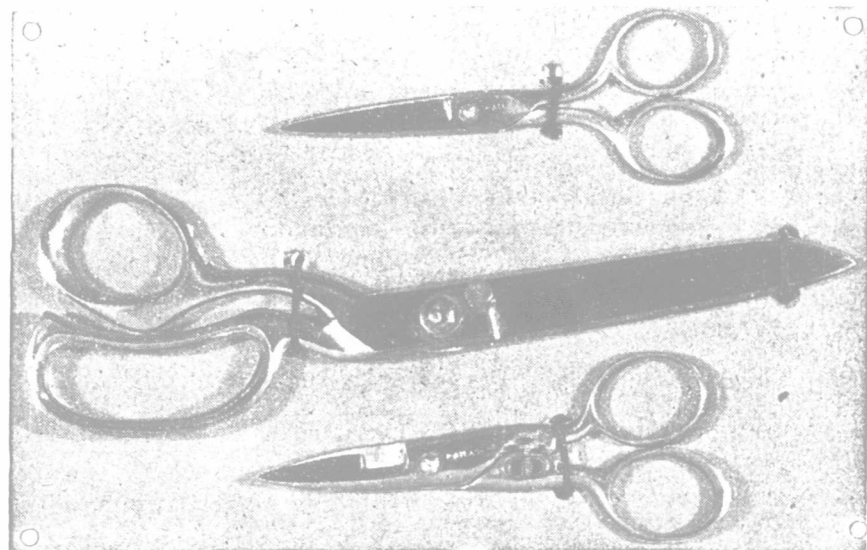


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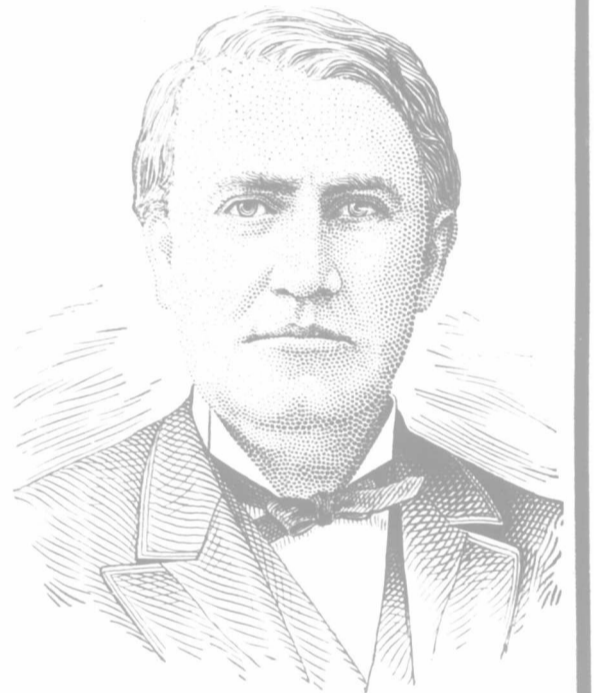
I will ship you free this grand No. 10 outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Moulded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me a cent C. O. D. or sign any leases or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear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

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

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

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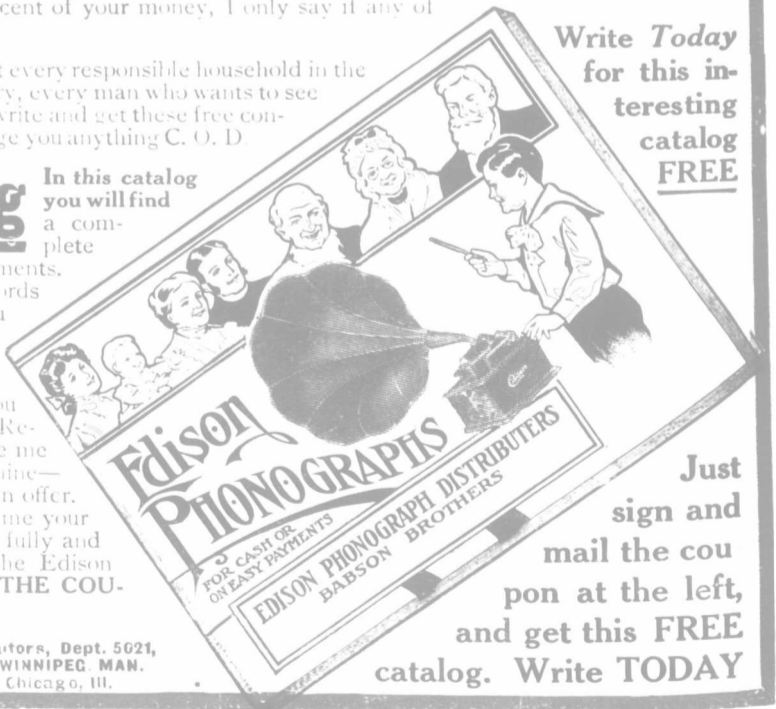
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