

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

October 21, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 839

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

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

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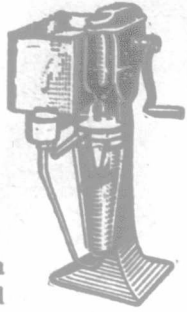
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that you can run your dairy any old way—with the idea, that later on you will make up for the short comings.

Begin now—to exercise care in the selection of your stock and separator, in other words, use good cows and the best make of separator.

The TUBULAR

because it gets all the cream, is economical, a labor saver and a money maker.

Those who use Tubulars are the cream producers and butter-makers of reputation, plainly speaking—the most successful dairymen.

Join the ranks of the successful dairymen and profit makers—Free Catalog 186 tells how. Write for it.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Calif. Chicago, Ill.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

GENERAL OFFICES:
14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, England.
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Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Change of Address—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAFE-LOCK METAL SHINGLES WEAR WELL

Mr. Banford of Hainesville, Ont. writes on Jan. 29, 1907, "The roofing I bought from you in 1900 has given perfect satisfaction...I am well pleased...just as bright as when it was put on, no rust, no leaks, no leakage. I am satisfied there is no better shingle."

What Mr. Banford says is true. There is no better shingle. Interlocks on all four sides, no chance for leakage. Nail holes are concealed. No raw edges of any kind exposed. Can be used on pitches from 2-in. per foot up. Send to-day for our prices and descriptive matter free.

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Keep Your Lumber from Rotting BY USING SIDEROLEUM

SIDEROLEUM the new Wood Preservative and Stain for your House, Barn, Fence and Machinery. SIDEROLEUM is the cheapest and best preservative made. SIDEROLEUM makes the wood Rot Proof and prevents decay. SIDEROLEUM keeps damp from penetrating. SIDEROLEUM drives out vermin. SIDEROLEUM will destroy all disease germs in your horse and cattle mangers. SIDEROLEUM will keep any length of time. SIDEROLEUM you can apply yourself and it dries quickly. SIDEROLEUM can be used inside as well as outside. SIDEROLEUM can be put on in the winter as well as summer. SIDEROLEUM dries a pleasing Nut Brown color. Sold in 10 Gallon drums by the sole Importers, Price \$1.00 per gallon on car. Cash with order. Drums free. Booklet and sample of treated wood on application.

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ESPECIALLY adapted for fruit and market gardens, being in close touch by rail, electric tram and water with the large and rapidly growing markets of Vancouver, New Westminster and other centres of population. Either cleared and under cultivation or partially so. Soil deep black loam of the richest kind. Also eminently suitable for residential purposes, being near church, school and post office, and amidst beautiful surroundings with excellent roads. The amount of this class of land available is limited and is rapidly being acquired by homesteaders. These conditions are ideal for those who are seeking homes in the best climate of the Pacific Coast.

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Butter Wrappers

YOUR butter will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer, if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers.

We quote the above at the following prices:

8 1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12	1000	add. 1000
Single Brand 1	\$3.75	\$2.00

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WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA

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P. O. Box 599

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Grain Commission

Wheat
Oats
Barley
Flax

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SHIP Your GRAIN to our advice and make drafts on us through your Bank with bill of lading attached.

WINNIPEG

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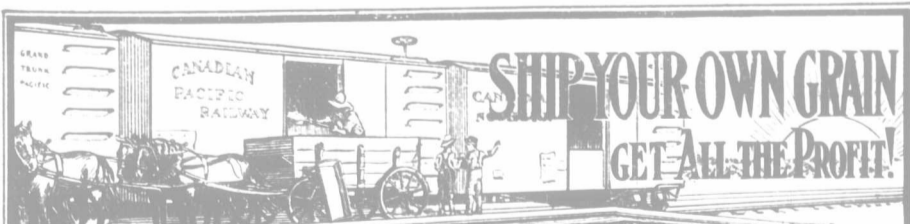
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The Grain Grower's Grain Co., Limited
WINNIPEG MANITOBA



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Prompt Settlements. Write for Free Booklet

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PETER JANSEN COMPANY

GRAIN COMMISSION WINNIPEG MAN.



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Ship us your Grain and get the best prices. We will give you the benefit of 20 years experience. Write us for our DAILY MARKET LETTER. It will make you money and us friends.

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The Hall Company Ltd.

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Personal attention given to all consignments made to us. Liberal cash advances made on every car on receipt of shipping bill. Write us for our Daily Market Letter.

705 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

Frank G. Simpson. A.T. Hepworth.

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YOU GET BEST RESULTS—Shipping Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax
Advise **SIMPSON-HEPWORTH CO., Limited**

We sell all grain on the OPEN MARKET to the highest bidder. That is what brings best results.

Box 823 Liberal advances Prompt settlements 336 Grain Exchange

Of Interest to Farmers

Farmers living near enough to the Railroad to load their own grain on cars should not be without our

"Weekly Grain Letter"

If you are not already on our list, send us your name, post office address, as well as your railroad station. We will then write you regularly, giving you full information direct, regarding the demand existing for the different grades, and the prices being paid for them in the Winnipeg Market. If you feel this would prove of use, write to

Randall, Gee & Mitchell

Licensed and Bonded Grain Commission Merchants 17 years in the business
237 New Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Butter Wrappers

Your butter will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer, if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. We quote the above at the following prices:

8 1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12	1000	add. 1000
Single Brand 1	\$3.75	\$2.00

Farmer's Advocate

14-16 Princess St. Winnipeg Manitoba



Creamerymen and other expert dairymen throughout the world have placed the great seal of approval upon

De Laval Cream Separators

and by precept and example say—
"NONE OTHER GENUINE"

Write for Catalog.

The De Laval Separator Co.
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TO SAY THAT YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE IS BUSINESSLIKE.

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The Great-West Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE : WINNIPEG

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NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Employing 45 men steady, seeks location in country town near natural gas belt. Valuable information regarding denatured alcohol mailed free—Teddy's Laboratory, Wheeling, W. Va.



WA-KO-VER FLOOR STAIN

To turn your soft wood floors into hardwood, all that is necessary is a willing hand, a flat bristle brush and **Wa-Ko-ver** Floor Stain. As far as the eye can tell, you will have a handsome oak, mahogany or walnut floor, whichever finish you choose.

Wa-Ko-ver is a color varnish and stain combined. Remarkable both for beauty and durability.

As its name implies it is a finish that withstands the constant walking over and pounding of feet without injury to its appearance. Indeed so remarkably tough is **Wa-Ko-ver** that if the floor is hit with a hammer the finish may dent in sympathy with the wood but is elastic enough to give without cracking.

Wa-Ko-ver floors are easiest to clean and stay clean longest—are far more sanitary. Just try **Wa-Ko-ver** in one room and you'll soon use it in the others.

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 Sold by progressive hardware dealers.

G. F. Stephens & Co.,
 LIMITED,
 WINNIPEG, CAN.

Stephens'

SLOCAN PARK

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

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

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

Dear Sir,—

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,
 (Signed) Oldfield and Roberts.

Write for maps and particulars

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Co.

NELSON, B. C.

Catalog Printing

Right on Time
 Right Quality
 Right on Price

ESTIMATES
 CHEERFULLY
 GIVEN . .

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

October 21, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 859

EDITORIAL

Make the Seed Fair a Success

The season for preparing for the seed fairs is again at hand. With characteristic enterprise the Seed Branch in Saskatchewan has issued a little booklet dealing with the organization of these fairs, explaining the manner of conducting them and the purposes to be served in holding them. The booklet is being sent out to agricultural society officials and all farmers in the province who are interested enough in pure seed grain to write the seed commissioner at Regina for it. It is worth asking for and reading.

The seed fair has become a fixture among Canadian agricultural institutions. It is about the latest innovation in the line of agricultural educational work and in this country it is proving one of the best. It is popular because its work is three fold. It is a combination grain show, farmers institute meeting and seed grain exchange. The grain grower is afforded an opportunity of inspecting the best there is in his district, of purchasing seed grain if he wants it, and of listening to farmers or seed experts discuss grain growing questions. Where grain growing is the first industry, no combination of functions in one organization could be better carried out. Field grain competitions are better adapted perhaps to teach, by demonstration, the advantages of seed selection and careful cultivation, but field grain competitions are held at a season when the farmer has not as much leisure to attend such things as he has in winter. At most fairs nowadays classes are put on for grain from fields that have won prizes in field competitions, so the seed fair combines with its other functions something of the purposes of a field competition as well. A farmer has the chance of seeing and purchasing, if he wants it, seed from fields that have been good enough when growing to win out for growth, freedom from weeds and the other factors considered when judging standing grain.

Advertising is the great factor in making a seed fair a success. Prizes count for a good deal, but the attendance, number of exhibits and success of the show generally depend upon the publicity given locally. The work of organization and management being left usually to one or two members of the agricultural society executive, success depends a good deal on how well they do their work. Everything else being equal, the society that does most to bring its fair to the attention of the farming community, that circularizes its members and provides the best place available for holding the exhibition, will have the largest success and accomplish the most good. The seed branches in the various provinces, and the provincial department of agriculture in Manitoba, have always co-operated heartily with the local societies in providing speakers, and judges to make the fairs interesting and instructive.

The Pulse of Trade

Definite knowledge of the actual yield of each man's crop is now pretty well known to him. Threshing is practically all completed, and considerable grain sold or stored in the elevators. In the aggregate the crop of 1908 is the largest on record for the Canadian West, but there are many districts where hail, frost and drought have reduced the yields so low that the returns will barely cover the cost of handling. To those who are so unfortunately situated as to have suffered loss, or to have not reaped the full harvest that was expected, the sympathy of the more fortunate is always extended, and when the contact is close, not only sympathy, but more substantial encouragement is forthcoming.

With the movement of the crop well under way the effect of new money is being felt from coast to coast. The lethargy that has hung upon all lines of business has begun to disappear, confidence is being renewed, obligations are being met and there is an air of assurance that the worst is over for the present at least. But there is no evidence of extravagant expenditures, either in land or merchandise. The lesson of too extensive buying is not forgotten. People realize that to be free from obligations when crops are short is a great convenience, consequently, for the present at least, only necessities will be bought, and before other obligations are assumed there will be due preparations for meeting them, and a clear way visible to see them through. Such an attitude toward commercial ventures augurs well for steady growth and solid progress. Wealth produced from the soil is sure and slow, but after all it is better to avoid worry and risk, and make progress slowly than to plunge wildly in uncertain ventures.

Our Representatives

Which party the average man is to support is decided for him generally before he is born. Unconsciously he develops a habit of mind that prevents him from seeing anything but what is evil or disastrous to the well-being of his country in the principles or platform of the party opposed to his, but he will condone the most glaring failure in his own. From voting age to death he is supposed to support blindly whatever comes along that his party deems it expedient to champion. If he doesn't, he is branded at once as a "traitor" a "turncoat" or an "apostate." If he votes the other way occasionally, conscience is supposed to prick him for his waywardness. He is a sort of outcast.

* * *

Back in the past, there may have been some great fundamental differences in the principles for which the two parties occupying the political stage in this country at the present time stood, but in the campaign now being waged, there is not sufficient difference in the principles or platform of either, for the non-partizan elector to decide which he will support. Both parties have put forward what are purported to be platforms, but there is no plank in the platform of either which the other is not prepared to adopt, if any considerable number of electors seem disposed to favor it. In the platforms of neither is there any plank so firmly secured that that party is not prepared to rip it out, if, perchance a sufficient number of the people seem to disapprove of it. As near as the unprejudiced on-looker can judge, this is not a contest where one issue is opposed to another, but simply a struggle between a few men at the head of one party with about the same number at the head of another, to see which group is going to control affairs for the next five years. This is simply a case where two rival groups of politicians are competing for the honors and emoluments of office. It is unlikely that it will make much difference which wins. Twelve years ago we were asked to believe by the conservative chieftain that to conservatism was due the greatness of this country, now we are being told that our material prosperity for the last decade or so is due to the wise policies of the Liberals. The fact of the matter is that the country owes a whole lot more of its greatness and prosperity to the industry and enterprise of its citizens in exploiting the accumulated resources of the ages, than it owes to the policies of its statesmen. Most of our so-called statesmen are, or have been, merely politicians fighting to prevent the defeat of their party. Statesmen fight to prevent the defeat of policies. This is a good time to support enterprising, honorable men, irrespective of party, bearing in mind that party affiliation has little effect upon a man's capacity for service.

Exaggerated Emphasis on Type

It will bear repetition that the contrast between beef and dairy type, as commonly exemplified in the show-ring and in photo-engravings, is, to quite a large extent, a matter of condition. Every stockman has noticed what a great difference in type there is between a cow in lean condition and the same animal with her ribs padded out, the concavities of her outline filled up with flesh and fat, and the angularities, accordingly, smoothed into more symmetrical contour. We have seen cows which, in milking condition, would answer very well to illustrate a lecture on dairy type, while, eight or ten months later, when fattened for the block, they would illustrate almost equally well the butcher's ideal. Of course, it is not pretended that all cows are built according to the same line of structural anatomy. There is a difference in skeletons, and also in the inherited disposition to lay flesh and fat in certain parts of the carcass. An approved beef animal lays it along the back and over the crops, while the dairy breeds store a larger proportion of it inside the abdomen in the form of tallow.

But these differences are magnified out of all proportion by those interested in representing diversity of type, and in the show-ring they are enormously exaggerated by the practice of showing the dairy breeds in thin condition, while the beef cattle are padded out with nutriment to make them show as compact, plump and thick-fleshed as possible. Were the practice reversed, and Ayrshires and Holsteins exhibited with slack udders and in beefy condition, while Short-horns, Angus and Galloways were shown in their customary breeding condition and in full flow of milk, the untutored visitor would suppose the former were the beef and the latter the dairy breeds. Even between Jerseys and Aberdeen-Angus there is no such radical difference of type (conditions being in each case equal) as photo-engravings or show-ring exhibits would lead one to believe. Moreover, it is safe to say the difference between the conformation of beef and dairy types would be less than it is but the fact that educators have in the past led dairy breeders to select and endeavor to perpetuate such characteristics as the wedge-shape, the corrugated spine, extreme sparseness of flesh, and a general looseness and ranginess of type. There is no doubt that undue emphasis has been placed upon such points, and the best dairy breeders of the present day no longer seek them to the same extent as formerly. They realize that a dairy cow requires not merely "belly and bag," but heart and lungs as well, and that extreme sparseness of flesh, so far from being a guarantee of milking quality, may be only due to lack of thrift. In fact, it is now pretty generally conceded that type is an unreliable index of milking quality. Private and public records show that some of the best milk and butter records are made by the substantial types of cows, or what the Holstein breeders have termed the milk-and-beef type.

True, it would not be easy to develop the combination in high degree among a large number of individuals any more than it would to develop any other two excellencies in a strain. This does not argue that the two things are incompatible. It is merely according to the principle of restricted selection, as illustrated by the fact that it is harder to find one hundred men who are both tall and stout than to find one hundred who are merely tall. Nevertheless, with careful selections, and a few generations of time, the development of dairy quality in cows substantially of the beef type, and with the inclination to lay fat on their backs, instead of about the paunch, would be but little more difficult than in those conforming to the old-fashioned, attenuated dairy type, or to any other single type that might be designated. And they would have the advantage of being more rugged and wearing better, while a superannuated matron or sire

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would be worth more when driven over to the shambles.

Let the breeders of dairy cattle, therefore, while keeping their ambition centered on milk and butter-fat, seek to combine with this, so far as convenient, a fairly smooth, hearty and substantial type; while breeders of beef cattle, on the other hand, will do well to encourage a liberal degree of milking quality, and Shorthorn breeders, in particular, to concentrate their effort on a judicious combination, in high degree, of beef type with dairy capacity. The idea is feasible, but it requires time, judgment, and persistent development of milking function by means of hand-milking, together with yearly records of milk and butter-fat yields, to accomplish the ideal.

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"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE" desires to enlist the co-operation of its readers in securing photographs suitable for illustration purposes, such as pictures of attractive farm homes, snugly enconced in well-ordered settings of trees, vines, shrubbery, flowers and grass; rural schools and school grounds exhibiting some artistic sense in their architecture and surroundings; comfortable farm steadings, especially those enlivened by a touch of human or animal life; choice bits of rural landscape, or more elaborate panoramic views; pictures of farming operations; snapshots depicting phases of rural life or character; photos of freaks or oddities—in fact, anything pertaining to agriculture or rural life that is calculated to instruct, inspire, please, interest, or amuse.

HORSE

Alfalfa for Horses

On the feeding of alfalfa to horses, Jos. E. Wing, the well known American authority on alfalfa says: "When alfalfa hay is first fed to horses or mules not accustomed to it, and fed in large amounts, it sometimes, not always, makes them urinate more freely than is their wont. This is nearly always a very temporary effect, and in a short time they eat alfalfa hay with no other noticeable effect than that they are in better flesh than when eating other forage, work better and feel better.

"Alfalfa hay for horses or mules should be allowed to get fairly mature before being cut, should be well cured and have no mold on it. The last cutting of alfalfa is usually too late to make the best horse feed, the coarser crops growing earlier in the season serving better. Neither horses nor mules should be fed all the alfalfa hay they will consume; it is too rich a feed and they do not need so much of it, though it is ordinarily fed in limitless amounts with no perceptible injury."

Muscles of the Horse

About 40 per cent of the weight of an ordinary horse is muscle. All muscles concerned with locomotion are attached to bones, and when they contract they cause the bones to which they are fastened to move. The lower parts of a horse's legs are nearly all bones, but the muscles in the body and upper part of the limbs are attached to various parts of the bony construction by tendons, and can thus produce a motion of the parts located some distance away.

The amount of motion produced by the action of the muscles of, say, one of the horse's hind legs, will depend upon the length of the muscles, and the length and the relation of the bones to which they are attached. The commonest idea among students of this subject is expressed in these words: "Long muscles for speed, short muscles for power." A long muscle enables a horse to get over the ground rapidly. A short muscle, however, is not powerful because of its shortness, but because in horses constructed on that plant the muscles are thicker, contain more fibres, all of which pulling together when contracted exert a greater pulling force than a long, more slender muscle. It is because of this that in buying horses to draw heavy loads, we look for large and heavy muscles, while in roadsters we must attach importance to the length of the muscles.

The most of a horse's muscle is in the hind quarters. This may be a surprise to you, said Mr. Marshall, of the Ohio Agricultural College, recently, but the next time you have an opportunity to see a horse pulling a very heavy load study him carefully. You will be impressed with the idea that most of the work is being done with the hind legs. When the hind foot is moved forward the toe rests on the ground and the leg is bent at the hock joint; if the toe does not slip, and the horse is strong enough for his load, the muscles above, pulling on the tendon fastened to the back and upper point of the hock, will close the joint—or, in other words, straighten the leg and cause the body to move forward. It is by the performance of this act at every step that the horse moves; although, of course, the strain on all the parts is much greater when pulling very hard. This will also show the necessity of having large broad, straight joints and legs, that give the horse the most secure footing. You have probably also noticed when driving that many horses put their hind foot on the ground in front of the mark left by the fore foot, and the faster they go the greater will be the distance between the marks made by the fore and hind feet. The hocks should be strong, and the legs not so crooked as to seem weak, or so straight as to lessen the leverage afforded by this very wonderful arrangement of the parts.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I should be glad if you could find space in your paper for a little information in regard to the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association.

The Association purposes publishing the first volume of the Canadian Percheron Stud Book in January 1909, and wishing to make it as up to date as possible are anxious to have the pedigrees of all Percherons now owned in Canada recorded in it.

This is essential to the breeders themselves from an economic point of view, because, according to the Rules of Entry for Canadian or American-bred Percherons, the ancestors of the animal to be recorded, back to and including the imported ones, must also be recorded in the Canadian Book. As there are quite frequently twenty or twenty-five of such ancestors to record in order to bring in one animal it can readily be seen that the Association could not afford to pay for recording and printing these ancestors in order to complete pedigrees. Up to the present time, and until January 1st, 1909, the expense of recording these ancestors has been defrayed from a grant made to the National Records by the government to assist weak associations, but after January 1st, 1909, this grant is likely to be discontinued as the association is supposed to be strong enough to work out its own salvation, so that after that date the person recording an animal will have to pay for recording these ancestors, unless they are already recorded in the Canadian Book, and in place of paying a fee of \$5, for recording a stallion before 1909, it may cost considerably more after that date.

A person having only one stallion to record would pay a fee of \$5, and for this fee would become a member of the association for the current year besides getting his horse recorded, if he were to get any more stallions in that year it would cost him only \$3 each to get them recorded, and in addition to this he would be entitled to all publications issued by the association subsequent to his becoming a member. The Percheron Society of America charges \$5 for each volume of their Stud Book to members, whereas members of the Canadian Association will receive the volumes of the Canadian Stud Book which are printed after their becoming members, free of charge. It behoves the breeders and importers of Percherons to bestir themselves and get in touch with one another through the association, for while the Executive Committee are doing, and will continue to do, all in their power to advance the interests of the breed, and of the association, yet they would be glad to hear from the breeders in different parts of Canada as to what steps it would seem advisable to take in their particular locality to benefit the industry.

At many of the principal fairs this year the Percheron Stallion Class was numerically as strong as the Clydesdale Stallion Class. What would the Clydesdale breeders say to a Percheron man judging their horses in the show ring? Yet the Percheron breeders had to be content in most cases with a Clyde man judging their horses. This does not seem right or proper, and it rests with the breeders and importers themselves to make this association a strong enough organization to appoint their own judges, or to see that judges satisfactory to them are appointed at the principal fairs.

One does not necessarily have to be a breeder or an importer in order to belong to the association, anyone interested in the breed to the extent of forwarding his name and address, together with a fee of \$2.00 per annum to the secretary, becomes a member, and as this is the first year of the association's existence, it is money that is needed to put it firmly on its feet, and the more membership fees that are sent in this year the better will the association be able to look after the Percheron interests next year.

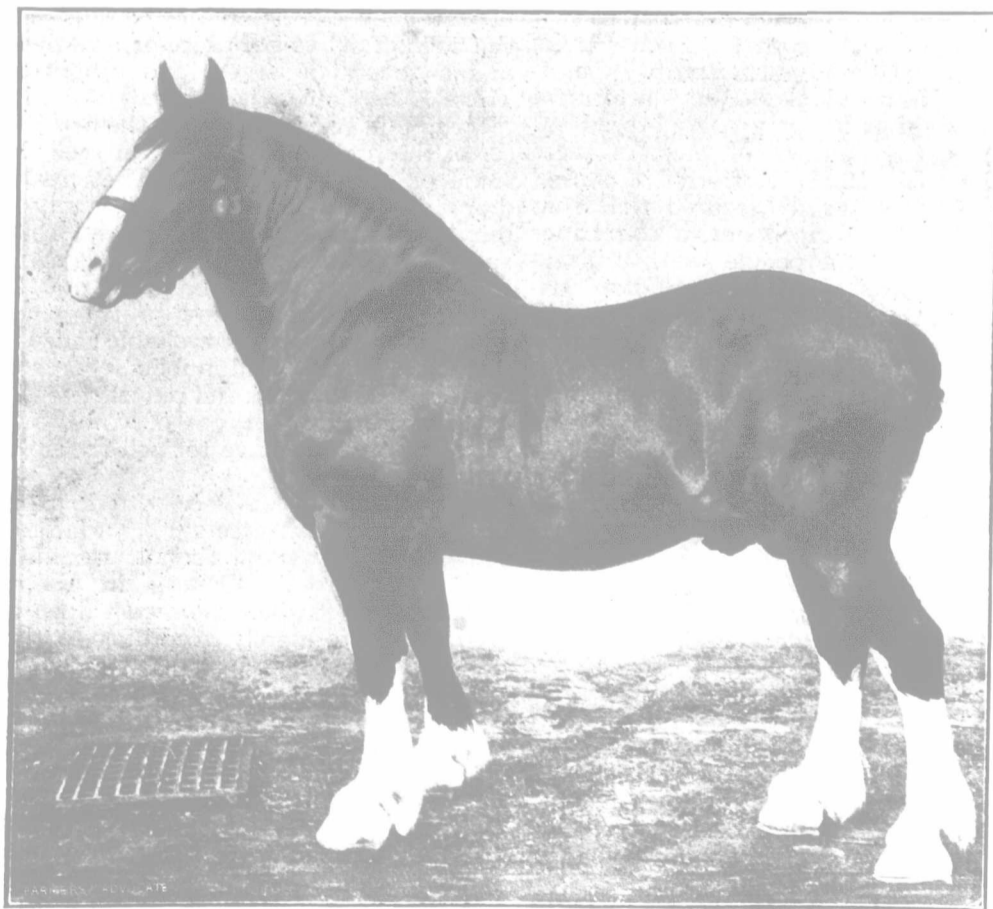
Yours truly,
F. R. PIKE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Greasing the Hoof After Washing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I notice in your issue of Sept. 23rd an article regarding the use of hoof liniments. The veterinarian who wrote the article asserts that oils or grease should never be used on the horse's hoof. I agree with him that the natural moisture for the horse's hoof is water, but I think that after the foot has been washed, a coating of some ointment is beneficial, in that it helps to retain the moisture by retarding evaporation. In this I am supported by no less an authority than Prof. Lungvitz, Director of the Shoeing School of the Royal Veterinary College, Dresden, from whose work, translated by Dr. Adams, I quote the following:—"If front hoofs are washed once a day, sufficient moisture will penetrate the horn to give it that degree of suppleness (elasticity) which is possessed by an unshod hoof, and which contributes to a proper expansion of the hoof when the body weight is placed upon it. In order to prevent a hoof from again drying out, the entire hoof should receive a thorough application of an oil or ointment." I am not writing this in order to help the sale of hoof ointments, for I believe that any fat that is not rancid will answer the purpose. Cosmoline is a good hoof salve. However, in oiling, it is essential that the hoof should be first cleaned, or the dirt will form a greasy crust, underneath which the horn is liable to become brittle. I notice that some blacksmiths have a practice of rasping the whole surface of the wall of the hoof. This is injurious, for it destroys the natural covering, and renders the hoof more liable to dry out and crack. To prevent too great softening of the horn in wet weather, the addition of common yellow rosin to the salve is advised. I do not for a moment maintain that hoof ointments have any influence on the growth of the hoof. The essential factor in the development of the hoof is good circulation in the foot and coronary band. This is maintained by regular exercise.

Ala.
CYMRO.



SIR MARCUS [7790] (IMP.)

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1903. Grand champion, Toronto and Chicago, 1907; first at Toronto, and champion at Western Fair, London, 1908. Imported and owned by Graham-Renfrew Co., Ltd., Bedford Park, Ont. Sire, Sir Simon, by Sir Everard.

Some Hackney Reminiscences

It seems to me I have loved a good horse ever since I knew enough to know what a horse was, and, of all breeds of horses, the Hackney has always been my favorite.

The first stallion that made a deep and lasting impression on me was Beal's Sir Charles (768), a remarkable horse in his day, and one that has left his mark on most of the celebrated Hackney sires of the present time through his son Denmark (177), and grandsons, Connaught (1453) and Danegelt (174); and great-grandsons, Rosador (4964) and Garton Duke of Connaught (3009). I well remember one of my father's cousins riding for years consecutively a daughter and a son of old Sir Charles, both strawberry roans, of exceptionally high quality and phenomenal action. Many is the time I have watched the old gentleman from behind the hedge of our feeding pasture, which adjoined his farm, "nagging" one or other of these beautiful horses, and it seems to me I have never since seen better goers or a better rider of a high-stepper. He never would allow anyone else to ride either one, nor would he ever allow his riding horse to be put in harness. He sold both for very high prices, and one (the gelding) was afterwards resold to the Duke of Cambridge, and used by him when Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. How I became so fond of old Sir Charles was through visiting my mother's cousin who lived near to Richard Beal, and was at that time much interested in his sister, and nothing delighted me, as a boy, so much as to go over to "Galley Gap" with him and get a look at the old horse, and sometimes have the privilege of seeing him go. I was then so firmly convinced that Sir Charles was an extraordinary horse that I would beg my father to allow me to take his riding mare (a Hackney, by Tom Thumb (830), and the fastest trotting mare within twenty miles of our home) to be bred to old Sir Charles. I can distinctly call to mind his quizzical expression when he asked me what I knew of such things.

My own opinion is, and always has been, that to old Sir Charles is due as much credit for his impressiveness as a sire as has been accorded to his son Denmark. Of course, there is no denying the fact that Denmark was a wonderful horse, nor that his son Danegelt was a great sire, but to my mind Sir Charles never got the credit he deserved. Most of the best Hackneys of to-day carry the Sir Charles blood, notably, on this side, Mr. Stevens' Fandango, whose mother was by Sir Charles. That such impressive blood "breeds on," there is not a shadow of a doubt, and his sons and grandsons have added lustre to his name. When Sir Walter Gilbey paid the highest price ever paid for a Hackney, when he bought his grandson, Danegelt, then in the sere and yellow leaf, he showed his excellent judgment in securing this Denmark or Sir Charles blood, as he has proven time and again by his progeny in the best show rings in England and on the Continent; and through that purchase alone he stands to-day as one of the foremost Hackney breeders—if not the foremost one—in England. Another gentleman, who has ever been an ardent advocate of the Denmark blood, is Mr. Burdett-Coutts, who has always been a champion of the breed, and who lately had the satisfaction of seeing that a goodly proportion of the winners at Olympia, had originally come from the Brookfield Stud. To these two public-spirited men all lovers of the Hackney owe a tribute of respect and thanks. Many of the early importations (especially of mares) to this country came from Brookfield. It was late in the 70's when Mr. Prescott Lawrence, of Newport, R. I., brought over Fashion, No. 7, a great prizewinner on both sides of the Atlantic, and still perpetuated in his son, Tiger Lillie 566, now owned by Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt. Soon after, Mr. A. J. Cassatt, of Philadelphia, brought out Little Wonder, and later on, Cadet.—In the 80's, Senator Fairfax imported Matchless of Londesboro' 18, and Mr. Perkins' Bonfire 43, afterwards owned by the late lamented John A. Logan. Later came F. C. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y., with Langton Performer and Clifton II. Then we had E. D. Jordan, of Boston. Each of these brought over some extra good animals of both sexes. To the West, the first to import Hackneys in any numbers were the Trumans, Burgess and Strickers, of Illinois, and Galbraiths, of Wisconsin. The Grahams, of Claremont, Ont., and Hon. Robt. Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont., stand out on your side as early champions of the breed, both having owned remarkable animals. The former brings back to mind Royal Standard and Roseberry, whilst the latter is closely associated with Robin Adair II.

and Gribthorpe Playmate, both New York champions. Some of the best have gone back to the country which best appreciates a good horse, notably Bonfire, Royal Standard, and Matchless of Londesboro'. We possibly expect more than is reasonable, and don't always get it; still, let us consider the best show-ring records on both sides of the line, and review results for the last 15 years, and we must admit that the half-blood and purebred Hackneys stand out in bold relief as the principal winners against superior numbers of other breeds. Where can you point to any animal that equals the doughty Blucher, and on this side what have we had that equals the mighty Forest King or the superb Hildred? Others there are that have made enviable records, and will continue to do so, for, notwithstanding the efforts that have continually been made to belittle the Hackney, he stands out alone as the peer of any other breed on earth.

Essex Co., N. J.

R. P. STERICKER.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

The Economic Importance of Animal Tuberculosis

Statistics of the United States Federal meat inspection for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, covering 53,973,337 animals, or more than one-half of all those slaughtered for food in the country, show the following percentages of tuberculosis:—Adult cattle, 0.961; calves, 0.026; hogs, 2.049; sheep and goats, 0. The proportion of tuberculosis is probably higher in animals slaughtered without inspection.

* * *

Reports of tuberculin tests made in the fifteen years from 1893 to 1908 by Federal, State, and other officers with tuberculin prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry, have been carefully analyzed and tabulated. Out of 400,000 cattle tested (mostly dairy cattle) there were 37,000 reactions, or 9.25 per cent.

* * *

From these two classes of statistics it is concluded that on an average about ten per cent of the milch cows, one per cent. of other cattle, and two per cent. of the hogs in the United States are affected with tuberculosis, the average percentage for all the cattle being estimated at 3.5.

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The accuracy of the tuberculin test has been confirmed in a remarkable way by post-mortem examinations. Out of 23,869 reacting cattle slaughtered, lesions of tuberculosis were found in 23,585, a percentage of 98.81. Properly prepared tuberculin applied by a competent person is therefore shown to be a wonderfully reliable agent for diagnosing tuberculosis. In cases

where the test appears to give unsatisfactory results, this is usually due to the use of a poor quality of tuberculin, or to ignorance or carelessness in applying it.

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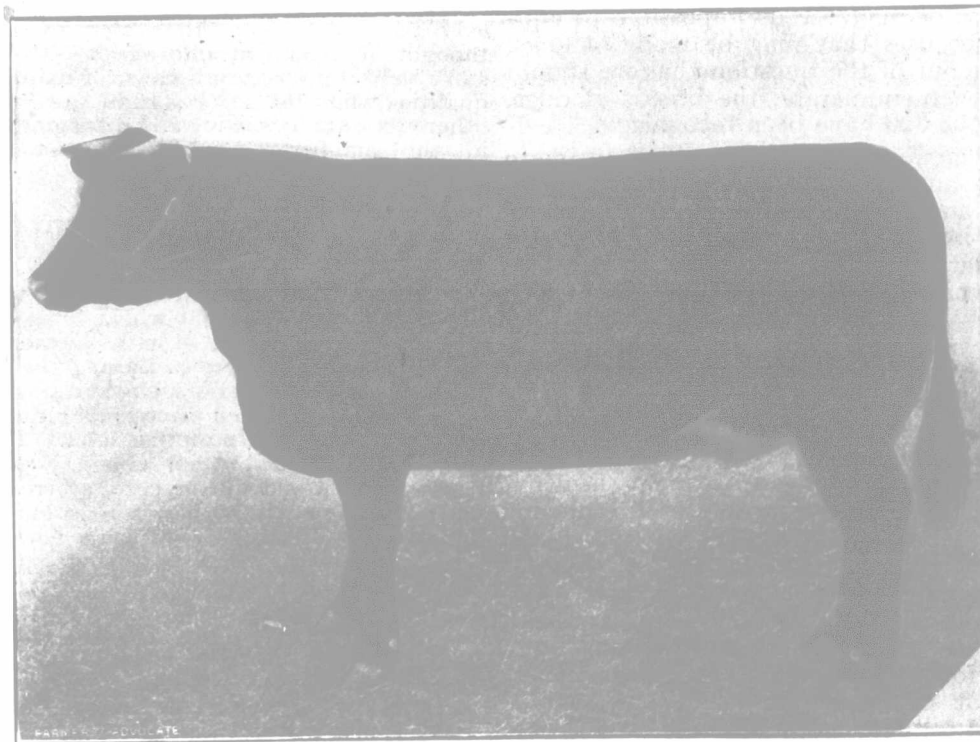
The economic loss on account of tuberculosis in food-producing animals is heavy. The loss on animals in which tuberculosis is found in the U.S. meat inspection is estimated at \$2,382,433 annually, and if the same conditions were applied to animals slaughtered without inspection, the annual loss on all animals slaughtered for food in the United States would be increased to \$4,102,433. The stock of animals on hand is also depreciated in value because of tuberculosis. Assuming that living tuberculosis milch cows are annually depreciated to the extent of one-tenth of what the loss would be if they were slaughtered, other cattle one-third, and hogs one-half, the total annual depreciation amounts to \$8,046,219. The annual loss from decrease in milk production is estimated at \$1,150,000, and there is also some loss from impairment of breeding qualities, etc. Taking all these items into account, the aggregate annual loss because of tuberculosis among farm animals in the United States is estimated at not less than \$14,000,000.—DR. A. D. MELVIN, Chief U.S. Bureau Animal Husbandry.

Cattle Likely to be Scarce in U. S.

The *Chicago Live-stock World*, in commenting upon the live-stock situation, says that cattle have been rushing into market in excessive numbers, due mainly to the shortage of pasture and the scarcity of water. It has been a good many years since the drought was so prolonged and so far-reaching. It seems to cover nearly the whole country. In the east, everything is burnt up, and water has to be hauled to supply stock. In the central west it is nearly as bad in many localities, for there has been no rain of any consequence in six or eight weeks. This condition has been responsible for the big liquidation of cattle, which is pretty certain to continue as long as the weather is dry. It is generally conceded that the supply of cattle in the country is not large, and the marketing of so many light and immature cattle now will surely mean a distinct shortage of desirable steers later on. At the five principal western markets for the year thus far, receipts show a falling off of 700,000 head, compared with last year, and it is believed that this decrease will reach the million point before the year is out. The high price of corn promises to modify the feeding business, so there is not much prospect of getting many fat, well-finished cattle for some time. As long as the rangers are coming freely, which will be for two months yet, there will be plenty of cattle for immediate use, but with the advent of cold weather it is freely predicted by the leading trades here that choice heavy corn-fed cattle will be lamentably scarce.

The Dog and His Uses

The dog bears the great distinction of being the first animal ever domesticated by man. In fact, there are wild tribes which have no other domesticated animal. The family to which the dog belongs contains many wild genera and species, and crosses are known between some of these and the domestic dog. Thus, on good



Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer. First prize, senior champion and reserve grand champion female, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908. Owned and exhibited by J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.

authority, fertile hybrids are reported between the dog and wolf, coyote, jackal, and fox. It is a striking fact that there are certain peculiarities in the dogs of different countries, and in general the dogs of savage races most closely resemble the wild species of the particular locality.

It appears probable, therefore, that dogs originated from wolves, coyotes and jackals, all of which cross freely with dogs, and, as just indicated, produce fertile hybrids. The Esquimaux dog resembles the gray northern wolf, and the Indian dog looks, and frequently howls, like a coyote. It is highly probable, therefore, that a number of wild species were domesticated in different countries, and that the present great variation among dogs is due to the differences in the wild species from which they developed, and the numerous crossings which have subsequently taken place. Dogs readily adapt themselves to changed conditions and to the wants of man. It has thus been possible for man to utilize dogs for a great variety of purposes.

Our dogs vary in weight from 2 to 150 pounds or more. There are long haired, short haired, and hairless breeds. Dogs show all the colors known in domestic animals, and the greatest possible variation in the length, size and conformation of every part of the body. The uses to which dogs have been put are too numerous to permit of a thorough discussion in this account. Dogs serve as pets, as companions, as curiosities, assistants in the management of sheep, cattle, swine, goats, horses, and other domesticated animals. They are extensively used in hunting all kinds of game birds and animals. Many breeds of dogs have been expressly originated for hunting certain kinds of game.

Dogs are also used in hunting down criminals, and in helping the police in large cities. In the place of watchmen, trained dogs render excellent service. As draft animals, dogs are in much favor in Europe, Asia and Alaska. Heavy sledges are drawn by large teams of dogs over rough ground in the severest weather. Their teeth are used as ornaments, their skin as coats, rugs, robes, and for leather. Occasionally dogs furnish motive power on the treadmill, run errands, carry packages, and do other odd jobs about the farm.

In Alaska, Siberia, and elsewhere, large numbers of sledge dogs are used, and for this work dogs seem to have great endurance. A team of nine dogs is expected to pull a load of 600 to 1,800 pounds, depending upon the grade and character of the country. Sheep could not be managed under present conditions on the western ranges without the help of the trained sheep dog. The best suited for this work is the collie, the Scotch collie being preferred. These dogs show great intelligence at their work, and are of the utmost importance in the management and protection of the sheep. Dogs are also employed in herding goats, and according to Carrington, a distinctive type of goat dog has already been developed in Texas. This dog is a cross between the collie and the hound. They sometimes do all the herding, taking the goats out to range in the morning and bringing them back at night without the assistance of man. It is impossible to enumerate all the uses that may be made of dogs. It is likewise out of the question that we should describe, or even enumerate, the breeds of dogs, of which about 320 have been recognized.

Dogs are capable of becoming more intimate companions, and of understanding our desires better than any other of our domestic animals. In fact, the idea of companionship is frequently first, and that of utility second, in the mind of the dog owner. While dogs may be of the greatest use and value on the farm, they may also become a source of nuisance and trouble. Thus dogs have proved the greatest curse of the sheep business over large areas in many of the Central States. They may also become a nuisance in destroying poultry. In general, it is not advisable to keep any but healthy, vigorous dogs which are distinctly useful in some direction, or at least show no bad habits. From their well-known habit of eating carrion, dogs may be instrumental in carrying such diseases as glanders, anthrax, tuberculosis, etc. Then they may carry tape-worms, which latter infest sheep, and for this reason all dogs which are allowed about sheep pastures should be periodically treated for tape-worms. Perhaps the best remedy for this purpose is arca nut given in doses of two grains for each pound of the dog's weight. After a few hours, this treatment should be followed by teaspoonful doses of castor oil.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Farm Notes

Considerable attention has been given in the last two or three years to the growing of winter wheat in North Dakota. Owing to favorable winters for the past two years farmers experimenting with the grain have been fairly successful as far as yields go.

* * *

If a farmer could secure the use of a first class working horse for a year on the payment of three cents a week he would consider himself in luck. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE costs only three cents a week, and is even more valuable to the farmer than the horse. \$1.50 pays for it one year. If you are not a subscriber, be one.

* * *

The farmer who keeps himself posted on the modern methods of farming, and reads the experiences of the successful farmers and profits by them is the farmer who makes his business pay. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE publishes the articles that helps the farmer win success.

Worth More Than the Price

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I received the picture of Baron's Pride all safe, and is quite what you represented it to be. It is certainly worth the 50 cents and more.

B. C.

P. L. S. LEFROY.

A Saskatchewan Corn Grower's Methods

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Re corn growing in this province, considerable discussion on which I notice in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE these days, I might say that I have grown corn in Saskatchewan for a number of years, and can say from experience what corn will do in favorable circumstances. I grow fodder corn for stock, especially for dairy cows. It produces milk in plenty and at the time of year when the pasture is dry and of little account for feed.

My method of growing corn is somewhat as follows: I find that it thrives best on a sandy loam soil, on land that has been prepared the year before, summer fallow does very well. I generally sow it about the first of June, using a yellow dent variety and sowing with an ordinary grain seeder. By stopping up some of the openings in the drill the rows are left sufficiently far apart to permit of cultivation between. By this means the sowing can be quickly done and the seed goes down into the moist soil when it germinates at once. I do not care to sow too early in the season. Corn is tender and will not stand early frost.

Corn is easily managed if sown as I have stated. The cultivation is started as soon as the rows appear, and the weeds gotten after at the start. I generally attend to the crop in the evenings after day's work is done. The corn is always sown close to the buildings, so that it is convenient to attend to it. Harvesting is done with the binder. It is put up in small stooks so that it will not mildew. In this way it is kept till winter sets in when it is fed in the sheaf to stock. Cows devour the fodder greedily and lick the ground it lies on. I cut it pretty green as it makes a more succulent fodder than if left till more mature, or until dried up with frost. This is the only way I have ever tried of curing the fodder. I have not yet thought of making it into silage. To make a long story short I grow corn because of its milk-producing qualities when fed to cows, and sow it after all my other crops are in, sowing and managing subsequently in the manner described.

Sask.

R. W. H.

Bluestoning Ineffective

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I should like your advice as to the following: Three years ago I bought wheat for seed which had smut in it. This I treated with bluestone, one pound to eight gallons of water, dipping the wheat in for four minutes, a quarter of a bag at a time, and stirring it up well. It was then placed in a clean box, bagged in new bags and sown on new land. The result was still smutty wheat, but not as bad. Following spring, I thought I would kill or cure, so treated it in the same manner only the bluestone solution was twice the strength, the bags were again new and also the land. Result, smutty wheat. Last spring I treated it again in the same way and put in on new land again. There is still smut in this grain, but less this year than ever. Would you advise a change of seed? Do you think that formaldehyde would give better results? There was nothing wrong with the bluestone. Does fall wheat require treatment for smut?

Sask.

C. E.

If you treated this seed with bluestone using the fungicide in the proportions given, and was as careful as you say to prevent reinfection after treatment, the smut spores on the seed should have been destroyed, and no smut should have occurred in the

crop. One pound of bluestone in ten gallons of water used on ten bushels of seed is generally considered a safe rule to go by. There is a chance, however, that you may not have been using bluestone at all. Unscrupulous dealers sometimes palm off iron sulphate for bluestone, but this is very seldom done. A few years ago a compound called "agricultural bluestone" was sold in this country which was composed largely of iron sulphate, but of late years practically the entire product sold has been genuine.

The only explanation we can suggest of the treatment being ineffective is that the work was not thoroughly done. The bluestone may not have been thoroughly dissolved. Some use hot water to bring the bluestone into solution, others suspend the compound in a sack or basket in the water. It takes quite a time to dissolve if it is simply thrown into a vessel and water poured in on top. A concentrated solution forms at the bottom and retards dissolution. As you were careful to prevent reinfection after treating, this is the most likely reason for failure to get results. Changing the seed would make no difference, as most grain requires treating for smut anyway. It may be that the seed became infected in the drill. Clean the box out thoroughly.

Formaldehyde gives satisfactory results when it is used in proper strength and as it is much more convenient to apply than bluestone, it is coming more into use for treating seed grain. The proper proportions are one pound of the formaline solution by weight to 40 gallons of water. As the formaldehyde sold in this country contains alcohol to prevent freezing and is therefore lower than water in specific gravity, it should be weighed, not taken by measure. Would try it in preference to bluestone. Fall wheat requires treating the same as spring wheat.

Alaska Wheat Fake Again

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the "Illuminated World Life" I read a most interesting and appealing article on the newly discovered "Alaska" wheat. I thought, now is my opportunity to make a fortune at farming, especially in this frost-stricken country, as the wheat was stated to be impervious to frost. I would have unhesitatingly sent the \$20.00 for a bushel, but for an article in your famous paper denouncing it as a fraud. I presume you still hold the opinion? Enclosed correspondence may interest you. Kindly state in your next issue if I should stick to my money.

Alta.

A. S. T.

The correspondence referred to is simply a letter from a seed grain company in Idaho offering to supply our correspondent with the famous "Alaska" wheat, at the rate of twenty dollars per bushel, or in smaller quantities, two pounds for a dollar. We might say that we still hold to the opinion previously expressed in these columns that this whole thing is a swindle, that the so-called Alaska is nothing more than a coarse growing variety of wheat sometimes known as the Egyptian. Experiment stations in the United States, and authorities in that country and this agree in denouncing Alaska wheat as a fake. When experiment stations on the other side of the line, and agricultural experts, agree on any question, a man can safely conclude that there is no possible ground for disagreement, else they would have disagreed. You would be well advised to hang on to your twenty dollars. You will be "stung" if you send it to any firm that purports to be selling a wheat possessed of all the wonderful merits of this widely heralded Alaska. Ed.

Homesteads for Women

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

In these days, when women are such independent creatures, we hear of them in all sorts of places, and engaging in all kinds of work that was formerly thought to be possible only for men. No avenue of employment is closed to those of either sex who wish to engage therein.

We all know, too, that many a woman has to depend on her own brains and ability for even the bare necessities of life. It is also the case that in a great many instances the work of one woman practically supports a whole family. It is not always because the husband, or brother, or father has died and left the children dependent on the one grown and capable woman. It is often because the man who should make the home is incapable of doing so. He may not be mentally capable; perhaps he is physically weak; or possibly he is not inclined to make a slave of himself for the sake of those who naturally look to him for support.

Then there is the woman who has no one but herself to care for. She can, of course, obtain a livelihood in many ways that were closed to her a few years ago.

The law of this country allows men of eighteen years and upwards the privilege of homesteading. It also allows the widow with children depending on her support to do likewise. This is a recognition of the fact that, as a rule, men are understood to be the support of the women and children. In the case of the father's decease, the widowed mother has, of course, to take his place. So far the law is good, though I think eighteen years is too young for our boys.

But why is it made quite impossible for a single woman to make entry for a homestead? In some

cases the mother of a large family may not be able to take all her children with her to a new country. Some of the children may need her personal care. She may be physically unfit to cope with the hardships of homesteading. But she may have one or two grown-up daughters who could, if the law would allow, go together and make a good beginning for a home for their mother and younger brothers and sisters. In other cases, perhaps, a grown-up young woman has several young brothers and sisters depending entirely on her after the death of both parents. Possibly there may be a girl, say twenty years of age, who has a couple of brothers of twelve or fourteen years. If this young woman could make entry for a quarter section, she could, with the help of the young brothers, soon have a home for all.

I do not suppose that many young women would care to start homesteading in precisely the same way that the majority of young men commence. Many girls do not understand farm work! Did I hear someone say that? Oh! Do all young men understand farm work? If so, why do we hear of a man tying a compass on his plow-beam to make his furrow straight; or why do we see one man attempting to hold a row of studs upright while his partner climbs to the top to nail a plate on? I really do not think girls would make more outrageous mistakes than some of the boys make.

Just let the Government give us a chance to show what we do know about farming. We might be able to give the boys some pointers, out-doors as well as inside the shack. Surely the greenhorns among the

very best advantage from the first part of August till late autumn, and will many times pay for the trouble and experience of raising

The best method the writer has ever found of feeding green corn is to keep it cut about two days ahead of time, so as to allow it to wilt nicely before feeding. Stock seem to eat it more readily in this state, and besides, it has no bad after effects. For fattening steers I have never found anything to equal it when in this state. In feeding, I just scattered it over the fence into the pasture. The stock eat it off the ground.

I have grown a number of different varieties and prefer the North Dakota White Flint, as it has always matured sufficiently to make good silage even in the short season of 1907.

In summing the whole thing up briefly, I see no advantage in growing corn except a little for fall feeding under the conditions above mentioned, that is as a summer feed for cows on pasture, or for feeding steers on grass in fall. Of course grain is king in this district and looked upon as practically the only source of prosperity. In other districts where stock raising is the chief industry and grain growing carried on only as a side line, corn might be very profitably grown.

Sask.

W. R. HOWAY.

spray the solution in the proportion as indicated above (24 ounces avoirdupois formaldehyde to 55 Imperial gallons of water) over the seed with a common garden sprinkling can or preferably with a small force pump which will throw a fine misty spray. While the grain is being sprayed it should be shoveled over and over until the seed is thoroughly moistened. After the grain has been sprayed it is a good plan to cover the mass of seed with a few sacks or blankets in order to prevent too rapid evaporation of the formaldehyde. After a few hours the sacks may be removed and the grain allowed to dry before seeding. Flax seed is usually treated in this manner for the prevention of wilt.

As far as the cost of treatment is concerned the same is exceedingly small considering the great saving derived through the application of formaldehyde. 24 ounces, 40 per cent. formaldehyde mixed with 55 Imperial gallons of water will treat 60 to 80 bushels of seed grain, and, considering the fact that 24 ounces formaldehyde cost to the farmer about 75c, it stands to reason that the expense for the prevention of smut is trifling, when the great saving derived therefrom is taken into account.

It is an undisputed fact that losses due to smut disease can be practically prevented provided the formaldehyde treatment is carefully followed according to above directions. Since the treating of seed grain with formaldehyde has passed the experimental stage, every farmer should become acquainted with its application as the benefits derived therefrom do not only show an increase in the yield of grain per



A SCENE IN A MIXED FARMING DISTRICT IN CENTRAL ALBERTA

girls could learn as soon as the new boys. We would not like anyone to say we were quite so slow.

I would like to see homesteads thrown open to young women as well as to widowed mothers of families.

I would also like to hear what other people think on this subject. No doubt there are divers opinions if only we could see them in print.

Sask.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

Feeds Green Corn on Pasture

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to your query re corn culture and its possibilities for the West, I might say that I have grown corn for a number of years, both in Ontario, and now for ten years in the West, and understand something of its nature and culture.

Corn thrives best on a sandy loam, preferably old land, as it is warmer, and the seed will therefore germinate more quickly. It should be sown with an ordinary grain drill arranging the hoes so as to sow in drills about forty-two inches apart, and from two to three inches deep. Sow at the rate of one-half bushel per acre from the 15th to the 25th of May according to season. The land should be well prepared as if for potatoes or barley. If preparation has been thorough and the weather is favorable for growth, the corn should be up in a week or ten days. The field should be harrowed soon after seeding and the harrowing continued about once every week or ten days till the young plants are five or six inches in height. The cultivator should then be started going, and the crop cultivated at least every ten days till the corn is too high to permit further operations. This will mean in all, cultivating three or four times. The corn will now be in a position to look after itself till the time for harvesting. If the pastures are short and dry, the crop may be used to its

Formaldehyde as a Smut Preventive

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of September 9th, we read with interest the editorial appearing on page 209, entitled, "The Damage by Smut," and we take the liberty of mentioning that your statement that the use of formaldehyde has been conducive of reducing the evils created by smut is not only a supposition, but an actual fact. Up to last year the farmers of Western Canada had but a vague knowledge of the advantages of formaldehyde against smut. Now however, an active campaign on the part of the manufacturers producing formaldehyde and the earnest and active support they received from the different agricultural stations have greatly helped towards the realization on the part of the farmers that smut can be successfully combated, provided the farmers hold strictly to the instructions based on practical and scientific experiments regarding the use of formaldehyde. It would therefore not be amiss if your readers are given an opportunity of reading a few lines as to how and when formaldehyde should be applied.

The oat, wheat, barley or other seed to be treated is to be handled as follows: 24 ounces avoirdupois of 40 per cent. formaldehyde is thoroughly mixed in a tank or barrel containing 55 Imperial gallons of water. Into this solution a gunny sack, or other container, filled with seed is dipped. It is important that the grain is completely submerged. The grain is then emptied on a floor or canvas to dry and should be turned over at intervals to hasten drying. The grain will give no trouble in running through a seeder. Mention should be made that it is well to treat seed grain half a day to one day before sowing in order to give it sufficient time to dry.

Another method of using formaldehyde consists in spreading the seed grain on the granary floor and

acre, but also in an improvement in the quality of the grain. Furthermore, said treatment facilitates the sprouting and gives the grain a healthier appearance, thus securing for the farmer a better price for his product.

It is not an exaggerated statement to say that several millions of dollars are saved annually where oat, wheat and barley smut is treated with formaldehyde, and no doubt it is a question of only a short time when this saving will be increased through a general application of the methods herein recommended.

Some complaints have been made by farmers that although they had strictly followed instructions regarding the application of formaldehyde, they failed to obtain satisfactory results. The cause of such failures is no doubt due to the fact that the formaldehyde used was not as represented and therefore, every dealer or consumer of formaldehyde should not fail to secure an article of required strength, that is, testing 40 per cent.

The Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the Provincial Agricultural Experimental Station will test samples of formaldehyde free of charge to the farmers. It is, however, to be hoped that, due to the strict measures taken by the authorities during the coming season, only formaldehyde of required strength will be distributed among farmers. The manufacturers in their own interest will distribute goods which are satisfactory in every respect and it is to be confidently hoped that farmers will experience no trouble with the formaldehyde they purchase.

The splendid results obtained through the use of formaldehyde against smut have raised the interest of the farmers at large and also the agricultural authorities so that its use has come to stay and will gradually drive out of the field other methods heretofore used with but scant results.

CHEMIST.

DAIRY

Mottled Butter

Mottled butter, according to a writer in the *New York Produce Review*, is due to two causes. First, to uneven distribution of the salt in working the butter, and second, because of too much variation in temperature between buttermilk and wash-water. The trouble is more common in winter than summer, because it is harder to control temperature during the winter months than at any other season of the year. Care should be taken in washing in the churn to see that the temperature of the water used is the same as that of the buttermilk being drawn off. As much water should be added as there was buttermilk in the churn, more is really better. The churn should be revolved ten or a dozen times, depending on the size of the churning, the larger the churning the more revolutions.

Even distribution of the salt is managed by thorough working of the butter. Watch the temperature, get the salt in evenly, and you will not be much troubled with mottles.

* * *

During the first six months of 1908, Germany's net importation of milk was 43,076,800 lbs., and of cream 10,262,000 lbs., which is an increase of 10,499,800 lbs. of milk, and a decrease of 215,800 lbs. of cream when compared with the same time last year.

Of butter and butterfat (*Schmalz*), the net importation was 16,187,200 lbs. being an increase of 846,200 lbs. over last year, and of cheese 16,731,600 lbs., or 140,600 lbs. less than last year.

Milk and Cream Contest for National Dairy Show

American dairymen will have an opportunity at the coming National Dairy Show in Chicago to enter a milk and cream contest which the Federal Department of Agriculture is putting on. This contest is held for the purpose of interesting dairymen, city milk dealers especially, and the public generally, in the importance of pure milk and cream.

The milk and cream will be carefully analyzed and scored by experts from the Department of Agriculture. Forty points will be allowed for flavor, 20 for composition, 20 for bacteria, 5 for acidity, and 10 for appearance of package and cleanliness of milk. Any defects will be pointed out in the score, and dairymen will have opportunity to learn whether by the methods they are using they can produce a standard product.

There will be four classes in this contest, as follows:—

Class 1—Market milk (raw), two prizes (gold and silver medals).

Class 2—Market cream (raw), two prizes (gold and silver medals).

Class 3—Certified milk (raw), two prizes (gold and silver medals).

Class 4—Certified cream (raw), two prizes (gold and silver medals).

Milk and cream receiving a score of 90 or above will be classed as excellent. After being scored, the product will be placed on exhibition, accompanied by the score.

* * *

Jersey cows are notorious as producers of rich milk. Last year a total of 180 of them competed at various butter tests in England, and the officially compiled summary of their performances shows the fine dairying capabilities of the breed. Their average daily yields worked out to just over 34 lbs. of milk and 1 lb. 11½ ozs. of butter, and the average butter ratio, *i.e.*, the number of pounds of milk required to make 1 lb. of butter—10 lbs. of milk being reckoned as equivalent to a gallon—being 1 lb. of butter to 19.47 lbs. of milk. In other words, the average for 180 cows was about nine quarts of milk for one pound of butter. These returns are not, however, so good as those of the preceding year 1906; then the number of competing cows was over 200; yet their average was 10½ ozs. more of milk, and 1¼ ozs. more of butter each day, and the butter ratio was 1 : 18.96. One of the cows competing at the London Dairy Show last year had the remarkable butter ratio of 1 : 12.48.

Breed, Type, Individuality, and Milk Production

Four distinctly dairy breeds of cattle have gained some considerable distinction on this continent, the Holsteins, the black and white cattle of Holland; the Ayrshires, which originated in the county of that name in the southwestern part of Scotland; the Jerseys, coming from a small island in the English channel, and the Guernsey, with practically the same origin as the Jersey. In addition to these we have a number of other dairy breeds, but the four noted are the ones most largely used for dairying purposes. The Shorthorns of course must not be excepted. Though classing as a beef breed, more Shorthorns perhaps, and Shorthorn grades, are used in the dairy business in Canada than any other breed. The Holsteins come next, the Jerseys third, and

for fourth place there is little to choose numerically between the Scotch and English channel cows. There are some other beef and dairy breeds used to some extent for milk production here, the French Canadians for instance, the Dutch Belted, the Red Polls, the Devons and the Kerry cow from Ireland. But those five and their grades, include most of the straight dairy stock in the country at large.

The inquiry is pertinent—which of these breeds is the most economic producer? Given the same feed and the same conditions generally, which one of them would be expected to produce most profitably? This question has been the subject of a good deal of experimental inquiry at the various Canadian and American stations, in Great Britain and in Europe, but seemingly there is so much variation in results that no unqualified conclusions can be reached. At one place one breed will be found superior to another, while at the next test an opposite result will be obtained, the results going generally to show that there is more variance in the production qualities as between individuals of the same breed, than there is between the average of the breeds themselves. At the Cornell, New York, station it was found that this variation between individual cows of the same breed was greater in milk and butter production, than between cows of the different breeds. At Connecticut, Wisconsin, and other American stations, results very similar were obtained. Canadian experience along the same lines is very similar. With regard to the quality of the milk the breeds were arranged, Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn grade, Ayrshires, Shorthorns and Ayrshires. In New York, in relative profit from milk, they were arranged, Holsteins, Shorthorn, Ayrshires, Guernsey, Jersey and Devon. In the relative profits from butter the breeds stood, Guernsey, Jersey, Shorthorn, Holstein, Ayrshire and Devon, while in relative profit from cheese they ranked, Shorthorn, Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein, Ayrshire and Devon. These experiments and hundreds of others conducted at various stations, demonstrated clearly that the relative value of the breed in milk for either butter or cheese varies somewhat, but the variation is due in the largest measure to the individuality of the animals, the period of lactation, the age of the cows, the method of feeding and handling, that breed is not the most important factor in selecting profitable stock, that cows should be selected not because they are of any particular breed, but rather on their individual ability to produce milk and butter from the food consumed.

Likewise, the question of dairy type has been one of considerable investigation. When one compares a typical individual of any of the dairy breeds with a typical representative of one of the beef breeds, a number of distinct differences are noticeable in the conformation and general form of the two animals. One is sparsely fleshed, angular in outline, the skeleton standing out rather prominently, long and thin in the neck, sharp in the back, the form converging to form what are called the wedges, while the other is a well fleshed individual, and smooth, the long framework as invisible as possible, short necked, thick backed, parallelogram like in outline. It is probable that in the majority of cases a cow that conforms to the dairy type more or less closely, will make a more profitable milk producer than one that runs to beef in general conformation, but this does not hold true in enough cases to make type an infallible index, or even a fairly good guide, to the milk producing abilities of an individual.

This question of type, like the question of breed, has been the subject of no little experimental inquiry and observation, but results do not indicate that very much has been accomplished in the way of arriving at anything definite by which the milk producing abilities of a cow may be determined by the shape of her body, her size, form or general appearance. Like the comparative tests made to determine the most profitable breed, this line of inquiry has failed to establish anything definite regarding type, but has demonstrated pretty clearly that individuality of the cow, not the breed she belongs to, or the type she conforms to, is the important thing concerned in her ability to produce profitably, that the only infallible rule by which the milking abilities of a cow and her value in either cheese or butter production can be determined, is by a test of the individual herself.

By individuality is meant the distinctive characteristics which distinguish one individual from another. By individuality in this connection

the qualities or properties that pertain to them by means of which they are distinguished in production from others in their own or different breeds. The prolonged tests undertaken to determine the influence of breed or type on milk production, were valuable mostly for the emphasis which they combined in placing upon the individual, and the basis which that established fact gave for the proper selection of economic producers. Once the lesson was learned that the only way to judge of a cow's ability was to weigh her milk and make fat tests at frequent intervals, the way was cleared for systematic work in breeding up in all breeds and grades a class of high producing individuals.

Butter Boxes Made of Straw

In future, the boxes containing butter shipped from Queensland to Great Britain are to be made of straw, and a £50,000 company has been formed to work the business, if we may rely upon an article published in a usually conservative contemporary, the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*. Butter boxes hitherto have been made of pine, but the drain upon this timber, owing to the heavy exports, has been so severe that the wood is rapidly going up in price. The new box is made of barley straw. In its manufacture, a mixture of kaolin and straw are used. It can be produced and sold for 1s. At present, 3,000,000 boxes are used in Australia annually, costing £200,000. The new box will save the dairy industry about £40,000 a year. The new type of box is declared to be in every respect equal to the old. It weighs about 10½ pounds, is damp-proof and odorless.

POULTRY

Cost of Producing Eggs

Some interesting figures on the cost of producing eggs are supplied by the New York, Cornell, experiment station, which made a test in co-operation with practical commercial poultry growers in that state, to determine the average cost of producing eggs in the winter and the amount of food consumed. In the experiment no restrictions were placed upon the owners as to how the fowls were to be fed, cared for or managed. They were simply asked to produce by the usual method of feeding, the greatest possible number of eggs at the lowest possible cost.

In all, records were kept of 5,200 fowls for the four months, December to March, inclusive. The average cost of a dozen eggs with these hens was 18 cents, ranging from a minimum of about 6 cents a dozen to a maximum of \$6.00 a dozen. The average price of eggs during the experiment was 25 cents a dozen. The cost of food consumed during the four months was at the rate of \$35.33 for 100 hens, and the net profit, \$16.30 or about \$4.00 a month on 100 hens. Each 100 hens on the average laid daily 22.8 eggs; or about one egg for each five hens.

In these experiments one flock of 500 White Leghorn hens laid 4,504 eggs which sold at \$389.38. The cost of production was \$159.00, thus leaving a net profit of \$230.38 for four months' work. Another man with a flock of 387 fowls secured 3,716 eggs during the test, which sold for about \$55.52. The cost of production was \$65.50. Thus there was an actual loss of \$9.98 for four months' work. Both flocks laid well, but the first flock produced the larger part of their eggs during early winter when prices were high, while the other flock laid the most of their eggs in late winter when eggs were cheaper.

A conservative estimate of the profits to be made by a well managed flock of chickens, is about \$1.00 a hen a year. Some people make a comfortable living on from 200 to 300 hens, by selling eggs, fattening cockerels and raising pullets. But a man must understand his business and attend to it, if he does this well. It requires a considerable amount of capital to go into the poultry business on a sufficiently large scale to make a living from it. He should have between \$1,500 and \$2,000 capital; besides owning his ground. His hens one to two years old will cost 50 to 75 cents a piece, while the cost of housing and yarding them will average close to \$1.75 apiece. Generally there is more money in egg production than there is in any other form of poultry raising.

HORTICULTURE

Notes on Garden Crops

Mr. G. G. Karnelsen, Steinbach, Man., has won the prize offered by the Buchanan Nursery, St. Charles, for the best wild plums.

* * *

Two new potato diseases are reported in a bulletin just out from the Maine, U. S. Experiment Station. Both are likely to do serious damage in Eastern potato growing districts, and as one of them is spread by the seed and the other very probably in the same way, there is danger of them becoming widely spread. The manner of attack on the potato plants are similar with both diseases, the branches and stems are affected, growth checked, with the leaves curling or folding up along the mid rib. As the disease progresses, the plants turn light green and then yellow.

* * *

In harvesting garden beets, the tops should always be twisted, never cut off. A few light frosts do not hurt beets, but they should never be left in the soil till the ground freezes. Their tops protect them pretty well against light frosts. A good cool cellar is the best place to store them in. If the cellar is dry, cover the roots over with dry earth.

* * *

For house use, a good way to keep celery is to pack the plants closely together, and place them upright in boxes twelve to eighteen inches wide with the bottom covered with several inches of moist sand. There is no need of having sand between the plants. These boxes are packed together in a cool moist cellar. If celery is wanted for immediate use it may be stored in barrels or troughs containing an inch or two of water. This is also a very good way of hastening the bleaching process. Celery for use in the latter part of the winter should be quite green in color when put into winter storage. For early winter use it should be partly bleached when stored. For winter use, celery should be left out as late as is safe in the fall, so that the cellar may be thoroughly cooled off before it is put in.

* * *

Summer squash are not grown for storing and are not desirable for table use except before the skin hardens and they are used entire. Winter squash keep best in a dry atmosphere and at a cool temperature. They will, however, keep well in a warm or even hot cellar or room, providing it is dry, but they rot quickly in a moist atmosphere. They should be laid on shelves, never piled up, if it is desirable to keep them long. When well ripened in the field and hardened without exposure to frost, and kept dry, many of the winter sorts will keep easily until March. Squash and pumpkins may be skinned, cut up into strips about half an inch thick and as wide as the rind is, minus the skin and seeds, dried and kept that way. They are quite as desirable for table use dried.

Game Protection in Manitoba

It was not without considerable trepidation in 1905 that those who took the more active part in organizing the Manitoba Game Protection Association shouldered the task, faced the obstacles and snares before them, and set out to attain, if possible, an object which involved a question of such vital importance to the public of the province. This object was the better protection of our diminishing supply of wild game by creating a co-operative sentiment among our sportsmen and hunters.

So generally did the sportsmen respond to our solicitations, and so readily was our action commended by the Provincial Government, and other representative bodies, that the association materialized under the most favorable auspices and with the brightest outlook for the future. It was proposed from the outset that the chief objects of the association should be:—To foster public sentiment in the matter of game protection, to initiate game protection legislation, to support the enforcement of the game laws of the province, and from time to time to place our own officers in the field.

Most of the initial year of 1905 was taken up in organization, in extending the membership roll, and in creating and soliciting interest in our work. During 1906 the first active field work was begun, and something in the neighborhood of 1,500 miles of territory were covered by our officers. Financial assistance was solicited from leading sportsmen and citizens of Winnipeg. The response was a credit to those who gave so liberally, and in consequence a great deal of assistance was given to the provincial authorities in bringing habitual game law breakers to justice.

During December, 1906, I made a trip into the Riding Mountains to ascertain the feasibility of establishing a provincial game preserve in that district. Elk and moose were found to be fairly plentiful, as well as jumping deer and small game. A great many farmers, settlers, sportsmen and townspeople were interviewed with a view of procuring public opinion on the subject, and assistance was requested from those most familiar with the district

in mapping out the most suitable tract for a provincial preserve. Without a single exception, everyone who was interviewed offered to support such a scheme, and a tract of land embracing nine townships, or 324 miles, was decided upon as the most favorable.

Last year the Provincial Government provided the association with a grant of \$500 towards defraying expenses, and this, with the monies received from other sources, put us in splendid condition financially to conduct a vigorous crusade against violators of the Game Act. Our efforts were aimed chiefly against illegal chicken shooting, and though we had fewer convictions than during the present year, an immense amount of good work was accomplished.

During the succeeding session of the Dominion Parliament, the question of establishing this preserve was gone into between Hon. Frank Oliver and myself at Ottawa. Mr. Oliver promised to do his utmost to have the preserve eventually established, and word was received from the Premier of Manitoba in answer to an enquiry by wire, that he would lend his assistance, so far as the province was concerned. Several matters at the time stood in the way to prevent an immediate establishment of the game preserve, but these will shortly be entirely eliminated, when every assurance is given that we will have a permanent game refuge in the heart of the Riding Mountains. This will not only tend to perpetuate our big game animals indefinitely, but will afford an ample supply of game for hunting around the outskirts of the preserve for all time.

This matter of game protection means far more to the State than the mere curtailing or lengthening of open seasons subject to the whims of a few present-day sportsmen. I am aware that by many the work of the Game Protective Association is looked upon as little more than the worthy agitation of a few enthusiasts, probably a few game law cranks, who seek to keep about them a full supply of game for personal recreation and pursuit. Aside from this, there are many citizens, a large percentage of whom annually go hunting, who think that a game Protective Association is hardly worthy of support. I was recently asked a question by a man who holds a high position in the administrative affairs of our province. He said:—“What benefit can we hope to derive from all this game protection?” The question was a pertinent one, and one which many might ask, but it goes to show how little consideration has been given to the enormous asset Canada possesses in the wild life of her prairies, forests and waters. Such a question need not seek far to find an answer. Cut off this grand heritage, this bountiful patrimony, and you destroy the most potent factor in the nation's playground; and with its destruction the very source from which we draw a great part of our national education. Beside this, we possess in our game supply an asset of the greatest commercial value, and one from which a very considerable source of revenue can be derived. Probably no state or province on the continent has proved this fact more conclusively than the State of Maine. A score of years ago Maine's wild game had been depleted to such an extent that hardly enough remained in any district to afford a day's shooting. The right men took upon themselves, under government patronage, to reclaim this lost heritage, and to-day the State not only possesses an unlimited supply of game, but derives therefrom one of its most substantial public revenues. In our own case we find that without more effort than the employees of the government are free to exercise, our game department is practically self-sustaining. By working along more extensive lines it could be made to turn in a surplus revenue.

Another benefit we derive from our wild birds is the part they play in the destruction of noxious weeds and insects. Weeds and insects cost the farmers of Canada millions of dollars annually, both in direct losses and in expenditure for labor and material necessary to protect their crops. Anything which tends to reduce the number of weeds or to check the ravages of injurious insects is therefore a direct benefit. Among the most useful natural agents in checking such losses are insectivorous and seed-eating birds (many of which are game birds), and the importance of their preservation, while difficult to measure in dollars and cents, is self-evident, since it may mean the difference between large profits and heavy losses.

Before the surmounting influence of settlement, the wild animals and birds of Canada and the United States have shown a steady and rapid decrease in numbers, and coincident with this there has been an enormous increase in the number of persons who hunt. Approximately speaking, there were issued in 1905, one thousand nine hundred licenses; in 1906, two thousand five hundred; and in 1907, three thousand three hundred. Assuming that one in only five men are big game hunters, this would give a total number of hunters in Manitoba of over one thousand six hundred. The destruction which an army of one thousand six hundred hunters, roaming at will over our small province, might bring about is beyond computation. It is sufficient to say that in the absence of game laws and their enforcement, Manitoba would lose her game supply in the course of a very few years. This has already been proven in several states and provinces on this continent, and while we are in a position to prevent such a loss, it is our duty to act, and not sit indifferently to one side.

Under present conditions it will not be many years till we see the last of America's game, other than in

parks and shooting estates of the wealthy, but by putting into practice the laws before us, by supporting them, and by using common sense in carrying them out, we can keep our game in a wild state indefinitely. This cannot be done by ten men, nor by a hundred, but only the united support of the whole people will ultimately succeed. We must remember that the game is the property of the whole people. It must be protected by all, and maintained for all. The officials who are working single-handed to protect our game for us should be given every assistance. Too frequently they are assailed for not enforcing the law to the letter in every case of law-breaking which occurs, their assailants never stopping to think that no official has an all-seeing eye, and that his task is made the heavier when nine out of every ten people are always ready to do anything but assist him. The legislators receive a share of the abuse also in the passing and repealing of game laws; but they are elected by the people to represent the wishes of the people in the government, and when their electors fail to show an interest in the protection of game they can hardly be expected to do otherwise.

“The purpose of the Manitoba Game Protective Association is not only the reformation of the loose and ineffective game laws of the past, but to see that the government is given every assistance in putting efficient laws into effect. It matters not how good a law is, if it is not enforced it is of little value.

“I think that the agitation which has been started through the medium of this association is bringing forcibly to the minds of the people of Manitoba, that if they expect to derive healthful recreation in future from our prairies, forests and lakes, the laws of Nature, the laws of mankind, and the laws of the province must be obeyed; and that, if the time should come when the game should be exterminated from our land, it would exact a price which would be beyond the power of humanity to satisfy.”—Address delivered by J. P. TURNER, Sec.-Treas. of the Manitoba Game Protective Association, at the last annual meeting.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The big auction sale of land held last week in Regina did not materialize on a scale equal to expectations. Very little was sold by auction, though it is reported that a number of blocks were turned over privately. Few buyers attended.

* * *

It is reported that the Hindus in British Columbia are to be moved to British Honduras. The Hindus are anxious to move, as a good many of them are starving and can obtain no employment. The present plan is to ship them to Panama, send them across the isthmus and thence to their destination, where they will be used in railroad building.

* * *

Hon. Nelson Monteith, minister of agriculture in the Ontario Cabinet has resigned and James S. Duff, member for West Simcoe has been called to succeed him. Mr. Monteith during his tenure of office has sustained the reputation of the department of agriculture in Ontario as one of the best organized and most non-partisan of any department, provincial or federal, in the Dominion. It is believed he will go to England in connection with immigration matters.

* * *

Students of the Veterinary College, Toronto, conducted extensive hazing operations this year on the freshman class, so extensive in fact that sufficient freshmen could not be found, and civilians who happened to be passing the building at the time were pressed into service and several initiated in the most approved style. The police on duty around the college were forced to send in a riot call to headquarters and a squad of constables was required to club the vets into submission.

* * *

An organization to be known as the Canadian South African Service Association, was launched the other day at Ottawa, at a meeting of representatives of the various South African Veterans' Associations scattered throughout Canada. Col. S. B. Steele of Winnipeg was made president and A. Miller, Ottawa, secretary treasurer. It was decided that the annual meeting should be held at Ottawa on Feb. 27th, Paardeburg Day. The object of the association is to hold the various veterans' organizations in the country together, to represent the veterans and look after their interests in dealing with the government.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

The European war cloud has not yet completely passed away, but there is every prospect of a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue amongst the Balkan States, Austria and Russia.

* * *

Forest fires broke out simultaneously the other day all over Northern Michigan and are raging with extraordinary fierceness. Towns have been wiped out by the flames, the inhabitants barely escaping with their lives.

Trouble is said to be brewing between China and Japan in Corea, and war, rumor says, may be declared at any moment. Brushes between troops of the two Oriental powers, in which several men were killed, marked the origin of the present strained relations.

The new British battleship cruiser, *Inflexible*, was given her official trials last week and attained a speed of 27½ knots, breaking all previous records. The *Inflexible* is the latest vessel of the improved Dreadnought type in the British navy, and represents the highest development of naval construction. She is one of the trio of mysterious battleships laid down in British yards in 1906 and launched, last year. She is 530 feet long and 78 1-2 feet beam. She has a displacement of 17,250 tons and is equipped with turbine engines of 41,000 horse-power.

The number of unemployed in Great Britain is rapidly increasing, and, as was remarked in this column a week ago, providing for the army of workers and their families, who are on the verge of starvation, will be a problem for grave consideration by the government, civic bodies and charitable institutions. Labor union statistics just completed show half a million skilled workmen and a million unskilled workmen unemployed. Their families total another six million, so there are seven and a half million people in England already in want.

The Chicago Cubs, the National League baseball champions, played off with Detroit last week in the world's championship series, and won for the third time in succession the most coveted baseball pennant in the world. Strangely, it was by a fluke only, that Chicago got into the world's series at all. Had not one player in the New York Giants, by his carelessness, given the deciding game in the National series to Chicago, the Giants so Detroit would have contested for final honors, with the odds in favor of the former winning.

The present American presidential campaign will go into history as one of the quietest ever waged. While great crowds attend the various meetings addressed by the two principal candidates, very little interest is being taken in the issues that are being discussed. As far as appearances go Taft seems to have rather the better chance of election. He is supposed to be reasonably certain of getting 188 electoral votes. Bryan is credited with 166 that are sure. The "great silent vote of the country," as it is called will be the deciding voice and whichever way it goes so goes the election. Betting at the present time on the issue is about 3 to 1 in Taft's favor. Bryan, however, has the advantage of being the better known of the two candidates, he has a much larger following in the country than he ever had in any previous contest, and unprejudiced onlookers are inclined to believe that he has a much stronger chance of election than is generally supposed.

The International Food Congress

The first Congress of an international character which has just been held at Geneva will be memorable because of the widespread interest it evoked. The idea of such a Congress has often been in the minds of those associated with food supply, but the standards vary so much in different countries that at the outset it may be admitted that the difficulty of meeting upon some common ground has so far prevented international action.

The Congress, which was held at Geneva from 8th to 12th September, inclusive, under the auspices of the Society of the White Cross of Geneva, owes its origin to Frenchmen, and M. Ruau, the French Minister of Agriculture, attended its deliberations and also outlined his own, and presumably his Government's, attitude in relation to the food supply. The fact that out of the 400 odd delegates present from all countries, some 250 were French, serves to illustrate the point that voting upon any resolution under such conditions could not be described in any sense of the word as representative of international opinion!

The primary object which the Society hopes to attain is described in the title, which states that it exists for the repression of frauds in food and pharmaceutical preparations. There were 29 different nations represented at the Congress, but some of these had only a very limited number of delegates present, and many were quite unofficial, having come on their own initiative. This was noticeable with regard to the United Kingdom, which was not officially represented.

The programme presented to the Congress was a large one and dealt with many subjects in varying aspects, the discussions being largely made up of a mixture of science and commerce. The first day's proceedings were taken up with arriving at definitions of wine, vinegar, cider, perry, beer and liqueurs.

The second day was voted to defining milk, butter, cheese, eggs, fats used for foods and various commodities associated with "charcuterie," which is in reality the business of pork purveying and the manufacture of pork products. With it, however, is associated preserved and other provisions. The definition of butter proved to be the one in which most interest was taken, and the discussions regarding what pure butter really was sometimes became very animated indeed. Finally, however, it was agreed

that butter was a mixture of fatty matters exclusively derived from cow's milk after fermentation, and made either from whole milk, separated fat, or a mixture of both.

The use of preservatives in butter naturally occupied much attention, and while many of the French delegates opposed it, others, as effectively, supported it, and it was soon apparent that a large number, inclusive of the British delegation, were strongly in favor of a definition that boric acid preservative should certainly be allowed. Such opposition as exhibited itself seemed to be from a section which did not attempt to specify any objection from the point of view of health, but rather from the point of view that the use of preservative favored the manufacturer as distinguished from the farmer or the co-operative societies. No decision, however, was reached, and the whole question was postponed to a future conference, to be discussed under the head of "manipulation."

The British section, through their spokesman Dr. Tunnicliffe, pointed out that the descriptive text in which the attitude of the various nations to this matter was given, was entirely wrong in stating that the use of preservative in the United Kingdom was prohibited, and that, on the contrary, it was allowed by the responsible department of State up to 50 per cent. A further discrepancy in this definition also appeared in the absence of any reference to the allowable percentage of water. On the whole the matter was left in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Cheese was defined as being the product of whole milk treated in the usual manner but, of course, such a definition can have no weight whatever. The milk from which cheese is made varies considerably, as does also the recognized fat contents of cheese, and it will need much greater precision in definition before a clear understanding can be arrived at. Eggs again were only entitled to be described as fresh when not submitted to any process of preserving, and oils and other fats did not attain any more definite descriptions. Frozen meat was placed in the category of preserved meats! A definition which will hardly be accorded general approbation, and sausages were only entitled to be described as "pure" when free from all other ingredients except meat, pork or veal in addition to the seasonings! They ought not to contain any greater percentage of moisture than the natural moisture of the ingredients. Of the other articles in the same class none call for any special notice except salted meats, which were defined as being made from meats salted exclusively with commercial salt with the addition of variable quantities of saltpetre and sugar. The inclusion of such a preservative as saltpetre may be regarded as indicating that the principle of using other preserving agents besides salt is unavoidable, and in this connection the general opinion was that it will be found impossible to inhibit the production of certain ptomaines without the use of borac acid or other similar preservative.

The manufacturers of cocoa seem to be very much divided as to what that article really is as, judging from the discussion, the partisans of the use of alkaline carbonates maintained successfully that the addition of such chemical products did not interfere with the purity of the substance. The question is one for manufacturers and some of those whose names are known in many countries insisted on the recognition of this principle. As with cocoa and its cognate productions, so with tea and coffee. Purity from admixtures of all kinds was the keynote throughout.

On the whole, the first International Food Congress may be said to have been interesting as an opportunity for the exchange of opinions on many questions affecting the food supply, and the very inconclusiveness of the discussions would seem to demonstrate the necessity for better organization in the future. The Congress may be looked upon as being established and as likely to continue from year to year.—L. M. DOUGLAS in *The Farmer's Gazette*.

Navigation in Hudson's Bay

Major Moodie of the Northwest Mounted Police in a report to headquarters dated July 1st, gives some interesting information in regard to ice movements in Hudson's Bay. He tells of the arrival at Fort Churchill of a patrol boat which left Fullerton on June 3. The members of the patrol reported that all the ice was well off the shore until within 100 miles of Churchill when they found that it was driven in and the party was detained 13 days near Driftwood Point. From that place they had to work through ice all the way to Churchill.

In the Churchill river a channel was broken through the ice on the night of June 15th, and next day the harbor was practically free, but owing to the prevalence of easterly and northeasterly winds the ice did not drift off into the bay but remained in the river current, travelling back and forth with the tides.

Spring at Churchill this year was early, the snow having completely disappeared from the level by May 8. Summer, however, was late in coming, and there was practically no warm weather until the end of June, when the mosquitoes began to get in their work. In the north the weather has been about as usual, with not quite as bad winds as during the winter. Besterfield Inlet, on Hudson bay, was free from ice when the patrol passed in the first week in June.

English Notes

The August returns of the Board of Trade show heavy declines in both imports and exports—the most severe of any month this year. The imports declined by £6,544,000 and the exports by £7,012,000. Lower prices are partially responsible, but there is certainly a heavy shrinkage in trade.

The Board of Agriculture has issued a new leaflet on swine fever. The disease is declared to be due to a microbe so small as not to be seen through the microscope. From its effects it is said to be an organic scourge. The best policy for owners of healthy pigs is to breed from them and bring in no fresh animals except a boar when needed, and which must be isolated for a due period. Swine fever exists in 14 counties, but is abating in virulence.

The custom of warranting farm animals as free from disease when sold to butchers is spreading in England. In Sussex, where the custom has made the most progress, the farmer pays a small fee to an insurance company, which is a percentage of the sale price of the animal. If the carcass is condemned and destroyed the butcher is reimbursed by the company. The Meat Traders' Association is demanding warranties for all animals bought for slaughtering after Nov. 1st, and recommending no compromise. This is a different matter from the voluntary agreements used up to now, and farmers' associations are resenting the demand. The government has declined to move in the matter and the question must be settled between the farmers and the butchers.

That all English agriculturists are not opposed to the entry of live cattle is shown by a petition to the Minister of Agriculture from the Herts Agricultural Society asking that Canadian and other cattle be allowed to enter England.

A very stringent inspection order from the Local Government Board regulating the landing of foreign meat comes in force on Jan. 1st. The customs officer at the port of landing must inform the Medical Officer of Health if meat forms a portion of the cargo, and this official shall grant a certificate, or forbid the removal of the meat except for exportation. The owner of the meat will be given immediate notice, and if the shipments have been condemned must undertake exportation within three days or the meat will be destroyed, except it can be proved that it is not intended for human consumption. Under the previous order exposure for sale was necessary before action could be taken.

The annual ram sales in connection with the Border Society at Kelso had favorable weather and a fair attendance of buyers. Twelve firms of auctioneers were engaged. A Border Leicester brought the highest price—£200. Many of the highest priced rams were sold for export.

This year's show of the Cheshire Agricultural Society was very successful, in spite of threatening weather. There was a splendid entry in all classes, the total being 2,431 against 2,335 last year. Heavy horses were a feature. An excellent show of cheese was well worthy of this famous county and year by year the demand more than holds its own.

One of the most famous bulls in the country has been sold to Senor De Alvear for export to South America. "Pride of Tees" is a roan colored two-year-old Shorthorn and was a winner at the Royal at Newcastle, and at many county shows. The price was 2,500 guineas.

There is always a great deal of interest displayed when Sir Tatton Sykes' yearlings are offered for sale at Doncaster in the St. Leger week. This year was a record sale, as thirteen lots realized an aggregate of 16,600 guineas, or an average of 1,235 gs. A Persimmon colt brought the highest price—3,000 gs. The Earl of Clonmells' yearling, "Wady Halfa" brought 1,800 gs. Business upon the whole was comparatively quiet.

The Altrincham agricultural show has the distinction of being the largest one day show in the country. This year's entries numbered 5,500 and constituted a record. The prize money offered was £1,900. An interesting new class in the horse section was for army remounts and the fifteen entries in the class were judged by an army officer who was present to give information of government requirements to horse breeders.

The directors of the International Horse Show are already organizing for next June's show in London. They have voted £50,000 for all purposes, of which amount £15,000 is for prizes. American entries promise to be ten times larger than at the last show.

Continued rains in the last half of September caused grave anxiety in those localities where grain was unharvested, but October has brought more settled weather so far, and much of the corn has been housed. Wheat prices are steady at practically last year's prices, with an excellent demand. Barley is slightly higher, but little is coming forward. Oats are being marketed freely at about last year's prices. Leeds, England. F. DEWHIRST.

Central Canada Exhibition

If large crowds and a gradually increasing interest throughout the week count for anything, the Central Canada Exhibition, held at Ottawa, September 18th to 26th, sets a new high-water mark in the history of the Association. It has been learned that at least everything in drawing crowds does not depend on a high covered stand and night performance. There are many things that would have tended to make the fair even more successful, but the damage done by fire cannot be repaired in a season, when other necessary buildings are being constructed. The new structure for ladies' fancywork and fine arts is a credit to the grounds.

It was a well-balanced show in most respects. If any feature stood out too prominently, it was the howling side-show artists and game-of-chance men. They were present from east and west and south. Poultry, dairy products and Ayrshire cattle were noticeably strong. Sheep, and some classes of horses, were the weakest parts of a fair live-stock display. In Shorthorns, it was a battle between Senators Edwards and Drummond. In Clydesdales, the competition was mainly between Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, and Robert Ness, of Howick. George Pepper, of Toronto, was to the front with high-steppers and jumpers. A string of two hundred ponies from across the line was a center of attraction.

DAIRY CATTLE.

As in previous years, the center of attraction in the live-stock exhibit at the Central Canada Exhibition of 1908, was the Ayrshire ring. The champions of the summer and fall shows were there, to form one of the greatest lots of Ayrshire cattle ever got together on the continent. Those from the stables of Robert Hunter & Sons, of Maxville, Ont.; R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., and Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., were sufficient to make a creditable show in themselves. But there were high-class specimens, including grand champions, from Sherbrooke Fair, from such breeders as Senator Owens, of Montebello, Que.; Hector Gordon, P. D. McArthur, and J. W. Logan, of Howick, Que., and R. C. Clark, of Hammond, Ont. Some of these had not very large herds, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in quality. The Howick men have made purchases that give them a nucleus which in time should result in herds fit to win in any showing.

Although only two breeders, Brown Bros., of Lyn, and J. H. Caldwell, of Fallowfield, Ont., competed in the Holstein classes, cattle of superior quality were the rule.

For the third time in as many weeks, representatives of the fawn breed from the Channel Islands, owned by three of Canada's most prominent Jersey breeders, fought for supremacy. Animals from each of the stables owned by D. Duncan, of Don; B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, and Wm. McKenzie, of Toronto, had many admirers. The top prizes were pretty evenly distributed, while, of the total, Duncan took 17 cards, Bull & Son 15, and McKenzie 6. McKenzie got the grand-championship award for bull any age on Pearl of Kirkfield; Bull & Son, the grand championship for female any age on Brampton Primrose, and Duncan the award for herd consisting of 1 bull and 4 females over 1 year.

BEEF CATTLE.

In numbers the Shorthorns were greatly below what was expected. The competitors included only three breeders: W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland; Sir Geo. Drummond, of Beaconsfield, Que., and Wm. A. Wallace, of Kars, Ont. It was a battle royal between the Senators, with Senator Edwards on top with bulls, and Senator Drummond in the lead in most of the female classes. The placing of Drummond's herd over Edward's came as a surprise to many of the ringside spectators. The latter's bull had won the red card, and few had counted on Drummond's excellent aged cow and a good heifer being of such strength to outdo Edward's very fine herd. The classes comprised representatives of two or sometimes three, competitors. Awards were made by R. Sangster, of Lancaster, Ont.

Polled Angus and Galloways, Herefords, were shown by H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Jas. Browman, Guelph and D. McCrae, Guelph, respectively.

SHEEP.

The exhibit of sheep, in point of numbers, was rather disappointing this year, due, to a great extent, to the failure of several of the Western importers and breeders to get a through passage for their exhibit, owing to some misunderstanding with the railway companies. The long wools had not a single representative; the medium-wools being represented by Southdowns, Shropshires and Hampshires only, the Southdowns being in the majority, from the well-known, and high-class flocks of Sir George Drummond, of Beaconsfield, Que., and George Allan, of Paris, Ont.

SWINE.

The swine exhibit was one of the best seen at Ottawa, for several years, the long row of pens being well filled, and the quality of animals shown in the various classes exceedingly high, representing to a great extent the herds out for competition at Toronto and London.

HORSES.

In the breeding classes of horses, the entry at Ottawa this year was considerably below the average

numerically, very many of the old familiar faces of exhibitors of past years being conspicuous by their absence, the Clydesdale and mixed class of Belgian, Percheron and Suffolk Punch being decidedly the best filled. The Shire, Hackney, Thoroughbred, Standard-bred and Carriage or Coach classes had very few entries, as had also the French-Canadian classes; nevertheless, what was lacking in numbers was, in nearly every class, made up in quality, a condition very satisfactory, inasmuch as it shows the increased interest being taken by breeders and exhibitors, particularly of Eastern Ontario and Quebec, in bringing out their animals in a condition and of a quality fit to meet all comers.

The Clydesdales were not out in so great numbers as in some former years, consequently the entries in most of the classes were small.

Mr. W. F. Kydd, of Simcoe, Ont., placed the awards. In the class for imported Clydesdales, the principal exhibitors were the well-known firms of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., and R. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que. Also, a number were out for honors from the late importation of C. W. Barber, of Gatineau Point, Que. Other exhibitors in this class were: Adam Scharf, of Cumming's Bridge, Ont.; W. Allin, of Aylmer Road, Ont.; Senator Owens, of Montebello, Que., and T. B. Macaulay, of Hudson Heights, Que. In the class for stallions four years and over, the entries were all from the Columbus stable, first prize going to the intensely flashy and beautiful-looking son of Marcellus, President Roosevelt, a horse of striking appearance and grand, smooth, conformation; second going to the grand, good horse, Sir Henry, a son of the great sire, Prince Thomas; third to Duke of Walton, by Sir Everett, with mighty little to choose between him and Sir Henry, both being horses of splendid style, quality and action. In stallions the championship went to President Roosevelt. The female championship was awarded the Ness Stable on its entry Amulet.

The Saskatchewan government has appropriated the sum of \$500 to be applied to assist in bearing the cost of making a display of Clydesdales at the Chicago International Exhibition. Should the breeders decide to avail themselves of the offer selections will be made from the stables of R. H. Taber, W. H. Bryce, P. M. Bredt, and possibly A. & G. Mutch.

At a meeting of the committee of recommendations of the Canadian Pony society, it was decided to ask the management of the Toronto Exhibition to offer prizes in the breeding classes for Shetland, Welsh, Hackney, and in harness and saddle classes according to heights up to 14.1. The suggestions are intended to apply at other Canadian exhibitions where ponies are shown.

At the annual meeting of the North American Galloway-cattle Breeders' Association, held in Toronto during Exhibition week, officers were elected as follows: President, R. Shaw, Brantford; Vice-President, N. Boyd, Carberry, Man; Secretary-Treasurer, D. McCrae, Guelph. Directors.—W. Duff, Rockwood; H. D. Irwin, Markdale; J. Tees, Tee, Alta.

MARKETS

There is a feeling in the grain trade just at present that some active movement, either up or down, is likely to occur very shortly. The indications at this writing are for a downward trend. The situation in southeastern Europe, which was a prominent factor in the wheat markets last week, has apparently additional influence. The new crop is pouring through all primary markets on this continent in increasing volume, and speculators in touch with the situation seem inclined to believe that a slump is imminent, we say inclined to believe, meaning rather that the talk among operators is for lower prices. What they think and believe sometimes is a different thing. All the same the indications are for weaker markets. For the past week or more the influences operating in the markets have been almost purely speculative. When prices slump a little exporters begin to buy, their buying and that of the regular speculative element, tend again to force values up a little, then selling is the order and prices slide back again to near or a little below the former low point. As a general rule they have sagged.

The export demand for wheat is good and there is little piling up at the lake terminals. The situation in the winter wheat country has been a bull element of some prominence for some time, rain having fallen in nearly all parts of the country except where it was needed. It is believed, however, that reports of drought damage have been exaggerated. Take the world over, there is a tendency to regard present prices as a trifle high, higher than harvest returns and new crop prospects warrants. Some talk of a drop to around 85 shortly.

Prices as we go to press are as follows:

1 northern.....	97½
2 northern.....	94½
3 northern.....	93
No. 4.....	89½
No. 5.....	86½
No. 6.....	78½
Feed 1.....	70½
Feed 2.....	65
No. 2 white oats.....	37½
No. 3 white oats.....	36½
Feed.....	36
No. 3 barley.....	51½
No. 4 barley.....	49½
Rejected.....	46
Feed.....	45
No. 1 N. W. Flax.....	118
No. 1 Manitoba.....	116

OPTION QUOTATIONS.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	97½	95½	91½	96½
No. 2 Canadian Western				
oats.....	37½	37	36	39½
Flax.....	118			

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

These are wholesale prices at Winnipeg:—
Net per ton—

Bran.....	\$20.00
Shorts.....	22.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	24.00
Barley.....	23.00
Oats.....	27.00
Oatmeal and millfeed.....	11.00
Wheat chop.....	22.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks...	27	@	28
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.....	25	@	26

DAIRY BUTTER—

Extra fancy prints.....	24	@	25
Dairy, in tubs.....	20	@	23

CHEESE—

Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	13½	@	13½
Eastern cheese.....	14	@	14½

EGGS—

Manitoba, fresh-gathered; f.o.b. Winnipeg.....	20	@	23
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HAY.

Prices are on the track in carload lots at Winnipeg:

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

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel.....	30	@	40
Carrots, per cwt.....	50	@	55
Beets.....	50	@	55
Turnips, per cwt.....	40	@	50
Man. celery, per doz.....	25	@	35
Cabbage, per cwt.....	55	@	60

HIDES (Delivered in Winnipeg).

Packer hides, No. 1.....	7	@	8
Branded cow hides.....	7½		
Bull hides, No. 1.....	6½		
Country hides.....	7½		
Calf skins.....	9½	@	10½
Kip.....	7	@	8½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manitoba wool.....	6	@	7
Territory wool.....	8	@	9
Seneca root.....	28	@	29
Beeswax.....	20	@	25

WINNIPEG LIVE-STOCK.

There is not much change to note in live-stock prices other than a slump of half a dollar in hogs. Export steers are steady at \$3.75. There is a fair supply coming in. Butcher stuff is quoted at \$2.25 to \$3.25; export cows, \$3.25; at cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; calves, \$3.57 to \$4.00. Hogs, \$6.75. Sheep, \$5.50. The slump in hogs is due partly to heavier deliveries and in part to a falling off in demand.

TORONTO.

Trade in this market is fair and prices steady. Offerings are good in bulk and quality. Export steers are the same as quoted last week, there is little change to record in any quotations. Exporters, \$4.50 to \$5.00; export bulls \$3.50 to \$4.25 choice butcher stock, \$5.00; picked lots, \$4.75 to \$4.85; medium, \$4.15 to \$4.30; feeders and stockers, \$3.60 to \$3.85; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.50. Hogs, \$6.15 to \$6.40. Export ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.50; lambs, \$4.40 to \$4.20.

CHICAGO.

The cattle trade has been nominally steady, choice grades being in good demand, while trash was neglected. The sheep house market was uneventful. Six dollars bought choice western lambs, but buyers did not insist on such severe sorts as earlier in the week, consequently the net results to the speculator were satisfactory. Country buyers were numerous, but few thin lambs were available. The extreme range of cattle was from \$3.35 to \$6.70; hogs, from \$5.30 to \$6.25; sheep, \$3.25 to \$5.00; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.00.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

A leper in Wellington, New Zealand, a Maori, has been discharged after seven months in a hospital, cured by injections of the leprosy bacillus.

Premier McBride, of British Columbia, unveiled the monument recently erected at New Westminster to the memory of Simon Fraser, the discover of the Fraser River.

For the first time in the history of the British Pharmaceutical Society the Pereira Medal, the blue ribbon prize in pharmacy, has been won by a woman. The successful candidate is Gertrude H. Wren.

On Friday, the 18th of September, the birthday of Dr. Johnson was celebrated at the Three Crowns Inn, Lichfield, Stafford, by an eighteenth century supper of beefsteak pudding, followed by punch and "churchwardens."

A marvellous mirage was witnessed at Honolulu, an exact reproduction of the Pacific fleet appearing in the southern skies. The fleet is now approaching this port from Samoa, but its distance from Honolulu is not known.

Miss A. B. Warnock ("Katherine Hale"), of Toronto, recently gave a lecture at the Lyceum Club, London, on "Canadian Literature." The September issue of the *Imperial Review* gives a good synopsis of the address, and also a pretty fair picture of Miss Warnock.

Important frescoes representing religious subjects have been discovered on the walls of the Church of Santa Maria at Maranola, near Caserta. Unfortunately, the paintings have been spoiled by the breaking of the surface of the walls in order that the whitewash with which they are covered might hold.

New postal rates came into force in the United States on October 1st. Under the new scale letters not exceeding one ounce can be sent to England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales for two cents. It is expected that this rate will also be applied to mail sent to Germany, France and Italy in the near future.

The latest of the numerous attempts to prevent the decay of Leonardo da Vinci's celebrated painting of "The Last Supper," in the old monastery of Santa Maria della Grazie, which is now used as a cavalry barracks, has just been completed, after three months' work. The public will again be allowed to view the picture.

What Jane Addams is to Chicago, another young woman, Kate Barnard, is to the new state of Oklahoma. Miss Barnard is only twenty-seven years old, and her early life was one of hardship and poverty, but she has already proved her success as a leader, for the enactment of needed reforms. Her special object has been to secure the enactment in the new State Constitution of compulsory education and anti-child labor provisions. Without any solicitation on her part she has been made State Commissioner of Charities and Correction. She is planning to have brought before the Legislature the need for juvenile courts, for prison reform, a plan for treatment of the feeble-minded, and the need of homes for orphan children. Her success, says Henry B. Blackwell, in the *Boston Woman's Journal*, is a stronger argument than any direct form of advocacy for the enfranchisement of the women citizens of Oklahoma.

THE COUNTRY BOY DEPRIVED OF PLAY

In Montreal fourteen small boys were arrested, fined and imprisoned for playing on the grass at Dufferin Square. They had broken a city

enactment and destroyed city property, but should a city provide purely ornamental grass plots as a temptation to its young citizens before supplying play grounds, legitimate places for the exercise of the play spirit? One of the big Montreal dailies notices the incident editorially, and we quote a sentence or two:

"The boys committed a crime against society and must be punished. But who is to punish society's crime against the boys? Were not boys made to play? Do not kittens play, and kids and puppies and the young of every creature? Have not boys a right to play? Indeed they must play. Yet society has provided them no playground, and makes them into criminals from their earliest years for the mere act of playing. Society's crime is not against the boys only, but against itself. What is it storing up for itself in the future, by thus manufacturing criminals and anarchists out of innocent children, by telling these boys that to be good in society's eyes they ought not to play out in the sunshine, but sit on the curb at the door of the corner saloon that society has provided, and talk such talk as may there occur to them?"

The necessity of providing playing places for children is being impressed more and more on the thoughtful people of the big cities. It isn't a philanthropical movement or a charitable project, it is a sound business proposition of interest to every man who has any care for the welfare of the world beyond his own immediate generation.

In Canada the opportunities for developing the play spirit in children are not uncultivated for lack of room. Outside of perhaps half a dozen or a dozen cities there is unlimited room for young Canada to play. And these big cities are making arrangements as speedily as possible to provide a place for the boys. In smaller towns the children are usually fortunate in this respect. In the country, often, the play-spirit gets as little chance to grow as in the large centers of population. But the difficulty is not lack of space—that goes without saying. No one begrudges the youngster all the room he wants to gambol in, but he is begrudged the time to have some out-door fun. This isn't the unhappy fate of every country boy, but there are enough of them whose waking time is so filled up with chores and odd jobs that there isn't a minute between daylight and dark for them to devote to that play which is natural to every young healthy animal, human or other. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, of no interest to himself, or to anyone else. All play and no work makes him a lightweight. But there is a judicious mixture that should be possible in every home where there is a boy. Give the boys some time to play and they will find a place to play in.

THE PERSONALITY

When does the personality of the individual begin? We are born; we develop; we die. What is it that is born, develops and dies? Here is an infant a few hours old. To all appearance it is a little complicated mass of matter, which automatically performs certain functions, chief of which is the exceedingly necessary one of taking food into the system. A ruppy does the same thing, and so does a jellyfish. Is there in this infant a personality distinct from the little body? Does this personality develop with the years, and what becomes of it when the body dies? It is a remarkable thing that science, with all its achievements, cannot answer any one of these questions. It can tell us much of the processes of life, but it cannot tell us what life itself is, and it is absolutely helpless when it comes to defining what the human personality is. The observations of everyone, old enough to make observations at all, lead to the conviction that personality is, or, as we have called it for want of a better term, personification, is the essence of

attribute of mankind. Animals possess it, and when we endeavor to draw a line between the personality of animals and that of men, it is no easy matter to do so with certainty. Take the following instance: A resident of Victoria has a walk of nearly a mile from the car-line to his residence; he also has a dog. On dark nights the dog comes to meet him at the car. On moonlight nights he does not. The dog was not taught to do this; he took up the habit of his own accord. He is by no means an affectionate dog, but quite otherwise. His chief trait of character seems to be a sense of responsibility. Wherein does the personality of this dog differ from that of a man? And let us be quite consistent—what will become of this personality when the dog dies? We are accustomed to draw a distinction between instinct and reason; but no one can establish where the line of demarcation is.

If it is true that nothing that exists can be destroyed utterly, it follows that this personality, or whatever it may be that constitutes that which we mean when we speak of an individual, must continue, although not necessarily in the same form. This also must be true of the vital property of plant life. The idea that anything that is, or has been, whether it is matter or force, can be annihilated is unthinkable. Having been, it must continue to be, although it may, in the course of eternity, assume an infinite variety of forms. It is quite possible that the attributes which we share in common with the brute creation assume at death some other kind of existence; but have we a personality that is the property of humanity alone? And if so, has it such a separate entity that it can exist independently of the body? One of the objects of scientific research is to get an answer to this question, for science refuses to accept the traditions of mankind, whether they are preserved in one form or another. The man of science properly pays no more regard, in a scientific investigation, to the teachings of any so-called sacred literature than he does to the guesses of a child, or his own intuitions and beliefs. He must cast all these things aside when he seeks to ascertain if the personality of mankind exists in an individual form after the process known as death. At present it may be said that the question is unsolved, although some persons, who have pursued their investigations in a scientific method, are persuaded that they have had proof of such existence. One the other hand, there are others who think they have discovered evidence of something, which they call by a variety of names, and which seems to be a counterpart of the physical body. This is as far as investigation can be said to have gone with any degree of certainty. It has raised suggestions, which seem to have a strong semblance of probability, but has no certain word to speak as to the conscious existence of the human personality after death.

The argument from human consciousness has its limitations. It sounds reasonable enough to say, "I think, therefore I am." There does not seem to be any way of escaping that conclusion; but can we logically take a step further and say that "I am, therefore I shall be?" But if there are limitations to the arguments from consciousness, so also there are limitations to logic, and the experience of mankind shows that there are phenomena, which, to use the words of the Apostle Paul, "are spiritually discerned". From these the existence of a personality, distinct from the body and capable of being influenced by forces that are not physical, can be inferred with as great certainty as anything else whatever can be inferred. The result of the whole matter seems to be, that man is, in one aspect of his being, the image of his Creator, and in this sense, the personality must begin with birth and cannot end with death. At least these things seem the contrary to prove

The Quiet Hour

ENTHUSIASTIC LIVING.

Whosoever will save his life shall lose it; and whosoever will lose his life for My sake shall find it.—St. Matt. xvi., 25.

Could we but crush that ever-craving lust
For bliss, which kills all bliss, and lose our Life—

Our barren unit-life—to find again
A thousand lives in those for whom we die—

So were we men and women! and should hold
Our rightful rank in God's great Universe,

Wherein, in heaven and earth, by will or nature
Nought lives for Self!

All spend themselves for others! And shall man,
Earth's rosy blossom—image of God—

Whose twofold being is the mystic knot
Which couples Earth and Heaven—doubly bound

As being both worm and angel, to that service
By which both worms and angels hold their life—

Shall he, whose every breath is debt on debt,
Refuse, without some hope of further wage

Which he calls Heaven, to be what God has made him?
No! let him show himself the creature's lord

By freewill gift of that Self-sacrifice
Which they, perforce, by Nature's law must suffer.

—KINGSLEY.

All the Universe, as Kingsley says, is preaching the same strange doctrine, the doctrine plainly stated by our Lord in the text given above. From God Himself, who pours out His life ceaselessly in the service of all creation; from the angels, who never tire of ministering; from the glorious sun, running a race of life-giving service; down to the plants and insects which feed the life of others by their death, we find the law of self-sacrifice everywhere. But most of all do we see the beauty of this law of pouring out life for others, when we look at it from the Christian's standpoint. Our business in life, if we are really trying to copy our Master, must be to help others at any cost to ourselves. It would have been strange, indeed, if Infinite Love had not drawn Him irresistibly down from heaven to suffer with, and for, mankind. Do we not recognize it as the natural and right use of riches and talents, when they are poured out enthusiastically for the good of humanity and the glory of God? A man who hoards up wealth is losing all the good of his money—he might just as well be collecting a pile of pebbles. A man who spends it in selfish pleasure is sure to find life unsatisfactory—he is wasting it instead of living it to the full. Every seed that falls into the ground gains a fuller life through death; unless it gives out its life it "abideth alone." Without the sacrifice of seed no one can get a harvest at all, and he that soweth bountifully will in the long run reap bountifully, while he that soweth sparingly and grudgingly need not be surprised if the crop is poor and scanty. This principle holds good in the spiritual as well as in the natural field. Did you ever notice that the happiest people around you are almost always the most unselfish, while the discontented grumblers are like children who are on the watch to secure the biggest piece of cake or candy? They may think that they are unhappy because they can't get exactly what they want, but the trouble is that they have aimed wrongly—attempting to save their lives, they are losing it. A forced or grudging sacrifice is poor and colorless; it must be enthusiastic to fill each day with gladness. Long ago a prince with a few rough soldiers sought shelter from the intense cold of Russia in a woodshed. The prince was unused to hardships, and—so the story goes—

those rough men took off their cloaks and laid them over him as he slept. When morning came he woke, warm and rested, but he found his faithful soldiers had indeed been faithful unto death, giving their lives for him. I don't know whether the story is true, but it seems to me to be splendid. To give life in order to save another life always seems the right and noble thing even though the life sacrificed may be apparently worth far more than the one saved.

There is one great difference between the sacrifice of seed grain and the noble enthusiasm of self-sacrifice for others. The first is done deliberately, with an eye to the future harvest, while the second is poor indeed if it is done for reward in this life or the next. "If ye lend to them of whom you hope to receive, what thank have ye? for sinners also lend to sinners, to receive as much again." The disciples showed how little they understood their Master's example when, after mentioning things they had given up for His sake, they asked, "What shall we have therefor?" If a man tries to buy Heaven with earthly gold, he may be wise and prudent, but his bargain can hardly be considered noble, any more than Jacob's compact to give the tenth of everything to God would bless him. The widow of Zarephath was surely not acting from interested motives when she shared her last morsel with a hungry stranger—although he did not promise that she should lose nothing by her kindness. Yet that sublime act of self-sacrifice was the direct means of preserving her own and her son's life all through the days of famine. If she had not given the means of subsistence away, she would soon have starved to death. By being willing to lose her life she saved it, even in this world. But God does not always make such a return as this. Indulgent mothers only educate their sons in selfishness when they instantly reward them for every generous act. The children soon learn to expect it, feel injured if no notice is taken of their sacrifice, and entirely lose the true spirit of joy and giving. David was certainly right when he declared that he would not offer to God a gift which cost him nothing. Children should be encouraged to give their own coppers in Sunday school or church, rather than receive them just for that purpose. The son of an Irish clergyman once asked his father for money for a miserable, ragged child who was begging at the door. The father explained that that he could not do anything, as he already had so many of his own people to help. "However," he said, "if you like to go without your own dinner and give it to the child, you may." The boy adopted this plan, and declares that it was the best lesson about charity that he ever had in his life—it was a true giving of himself.

"The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share,
For the Gift without the Giver is bare;
Who gives himself, with his alms feeds three—
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and Me."

And no one can tell how far a little act of self-sacrifice may reach, nor how many people it may inspire to do likewise. For instance, a few weeks ago a young Jewish boy of 13 years old earned a quarter by scrubbing some floors for us. Soon after his mother was calling on me, and she told me how Israel had hurried to a store with his money and bought bread and milk; then he had called in his brothers and sisters to have a feast. Of course, if the little chap had dreamed that his kindly deed would become known to many thousands of people, and would rouse them to do something worth while, it would not have been a beautiful act at all. The beauty of it lay in its quiet inconspicuousness. And we all have a chance every day to offer to God some little gift that costs us something, and that the

world knows nothing about. Robertson says: "The most trifling act which is marked by usefulness to others is nobler in God's sight than the most brilliant accomplishment of genius. To teach a few Sunday-school children, week after week, commonplace, simple truths—persevering in spite of dulness and mean capacities—is a more glorious occupation than the highest meditations or creations of genius which edify or instruct only our own solitary soul." Who can tell how far a light may shine? A writer says that one day she was on her way down town when a pale little face looked from a fourth-storey window opposite, and a child's pleading voice said: "Please don't forget to light your fire to-night." There was a sick child, in a bare little room, who was alone all day and got lonely as the dark came on. Every night he watched for the light in the room opposite, and when it failed to appear he found the darkness very dreary. It is apt to be so in life. Those who are enthusiastically trying to brighten one little spot always send good cheer farther than they know. A city missionary said once of a man who was very useful in getting warmly into touch with people: "He isn't much of a man if you measure him some ways, but he's worth a hundred dollars a year as kindling-wood in a prayer-meeting." In this connection I wish to thank the writer of the letter given below for her kindly encouragement.

Dear Hope,—After reading your lovely piece on "Shut in with God," I felt constrained to write to you as soon as I got strong enough to do so. It suited me so much, and I felt such a oneness in spirit with you, and sympathy with you in your affliction, having passed through a severe illness just a little while before. I truly felt myself "shut in with God," who was very near to me all the time. He has said, "When thou passeth through the waters I will be with you, and through the floods, they shall not overflow thee," and "My God shall supply all your need," and He did, in providing a skillful doctor and good nursing. I am sure, dear Hope, you and I can praise His dear name together. I hope you may be spared a long time to write for the Quiet Hour. I enjoy reading your pieces from time to time in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE—words of counsel, of reproof, of encouragement, and of comfort.

I thank my God for giving you ability, wisdom and willingness to keep on your way, and may you still have strength to do His will unto the end, and then you will hear the Master's "well done, good and faithful servant." This will be enough recompense, and more, for all we have passed through in this world and done for Him, for we cannot conceive the joy it will be.

HOPE.

H. W.

Literary Society

FIRST MEETING AND CONTEST

Bryant's song describing autumn days as "melancholy" and the "saddest of the year" prove conclusively that he never spent a fall in the prairie provinces. Bright sunny days, starry nippy nights, the memory of a gathered harvest and the prospect of a rest from the heaviest physical toil, are no reasons for melancholy. It is a time to live and enjoy. It is a time to begin mental exercises energetically since the body is no longer under heavy strain.

So we begin again the work of our Literary Society. It has always been a pleasure to a few people; this year we want to make it a pleasure and profit to many people. We have a hundred members; why not five hundred?

To increase the number of people interested in the Society we are going to increase the subjects of interest. You need not feel "out of it" if your knowledge of literature is not very extensive, there will be a place for those who are interested in music, drawing, photography, history and geography, current events.

The prizes this year will be either Literary Society pins, or books—a list of which is given here. They are all cloth bound, with good print and paper and of convenient size:

1. Harold—Lord Lytton.
2. Ivanhoe—Sir Walter Scott.
3. Westward Ho!—Charles Kingsley.
4. Adam Bede—George Eliot.
5. The Three Musketeers—Alexandre Dumas.
6. Cranford—Mrs. Gaskell.
7. Tale of Two Cities—Dickens.
8. Kenilworth—Scott.
9. Redgauntlet—Scott.
10. Old Curiosity Shop—Dickens.
11. Little Dorrit—Dickens.
12. Bleak House—Dickens.
13. Our Mutual Friend—Dickens.
14. Jane Eyre—Charlotte Bronte.
15. Shirley—Bronte.
16. Vicar of Wakefield—Oliver Goldsmith.
17. Lorna Doone—William Blackmore.
18. Tales from Shakespeare—Charles Lamb.
19. Tom Brown's School Days—Thomas Hughes.
20. Little Women—Louisa Alcott.
21. The Dove in the Eagle's Nest—Charlotte Yonge.
22. Mill on the Floss—George Eliot.
23. Long Will, a Story of Chaucer's Day—Florence Converse.
24. Montaigne and Wolfe, Vol. I.—Parkman.
25. Montaigne and Wolfe, Vol. II.—Parkman.

26. Pepys Diary.
27. Life of Nelson—Southey.
28. Bacon's Essays.
29. Emerson's Essays.
30. Lamb's Essays.
31. Autocrat of the Breakfast Table—Holmes.
32. Sesame and Lilies—John Ruskin.
33. Crown of Wild Olive—John Ruskin.
34. Macaulay's Essays.
35. Sartor Resartus—Carlyle.
36. Heroes and Hero Worship—Carlyle.
37. Lincoln's Speeches.
38. Pitt's Orations.
39. John Bright's Addresses.
40. Browning's Poems.
41. Tennyson's Poems.
42. Burns' Poems and Songs.
43. Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.
44. Palgrave's Golden Treasury.
45. Shakespeare's Tragedies.
46. Shakespeare's Comedies.
47. Shakespeare's Historical Plays.

Keep this list by you as we cannot spare space to reprint it every week. Then when you win a prize send word what book you wish. They are each worthy a place in any library.

For the first contest we will make use of a form that was very popular last year. There were ten times as many answers received as came for any other competition.

1. Give the authors of the following quotations.

2. Write on one side of paper only.
3. Give full name and address.
4. Have your answer in this office by November 15th.

The three members who supply the most complete lists will be awarded prizes.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS

1. To make virtue of necessity.
2. Order is Heaven's first law.
3. The short and simple annals of the poor.
4. Love me little, love me long.
5. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
6. Man proposes but God disposes.
7. After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.
8. 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.
9. Homekeeping youth have ever homely wits.
10. Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal.
11. Butchered to make a Roman holiday.
12. Cleanliness is next to godliness.
13. Am I my brother's keeper?
14. Many waters cannot quench love.
15. There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest.

16. 'Tis heaven alone that is given away;
'Tis only God can be had for the asking.
17. As headstrong as an allegory on the banks of the Nile.
18. For a woman is only a woman,
But a good cigar is a smoke.
19. Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise.
20. A sadder and a wiser man
He rose the morrow morn.
21. Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.
22. A perfect woman, nobly planned
To warm, to comfort and command.
23. An idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless if it goes as if it stands.
24. Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.
25. O, sleep! it is a gentle thing,
Beloved from pole to pole.
26. Of making many books there is no end;
Much study is a weariness of the flesh.
27. There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
28. O yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill.
29. And still they gazed and still the wonder grew

That one small head could carry all he knew.

30. There is a divinity that shapes our ends
Rough-hew them how we will.

31. Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
"This is my own, my native land."

32. Whither thou goest I will go; where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people; thy God my God.

33. Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

34. Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie;
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I lay me down with a will,
This be the verse you grave for me:
"Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

35. O, heart of mine, we shouldn't worry so!
What we've missed of calm we couldn't
Have, you know!
What we've met of stormy pain
And of sorrow's driving rain
We can better meet again
If it blow!

it turns out well? Take two cups of coffee sugar and half a cup of water. Let boil gently till the syrup will ball in cold water. Remove from the fire and beat into it the well beaten white of one egg. Add a teaspoon of vanilla and English walnuts, and you have a confection fit for a queen. Pour out on a buttered plate and cut in squares when cool.

Chocolate Creams—Cook together a pound of granulated sugar and gill of cold water. Do not stir, and when the syrup runs from the tine of a fork into short, blunt end, take from the fire, flavor with vanilla and beat to soft cream. Form with the hands into cone-shaped candies. Set these aside until dry. With a candy-dipper dip or roll in melted bitter or sweet chocolate.

Chocolate Caramels—Put into a porcelain-lined saucepan two cups of brown sugar, a gill of molasses, a gill of cream, a half cake of unsweetened chocolate, and four tablespoonfuls of butter. Cook all together until a little dropped into cold water is brittle, then add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn into a greased pan and cut into squares as it cools.

Vanilla caramels with Nuts—Put over the fire two cups of granulated sugar half a cup of cream, one-fourth cup each of molasses and butter; stir until the sugar is dissolved; then let cook without stirring from 15 to 18 minutes, or until a firm ball may be formed in cold water. Flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla and beat until creamy. Just after the mixture is removed from the stove add the meats of a small cupful of English walnuts, cut into small pieces.

Fudge—Boil together a cup of milk, one of sugar and one of grated chocolate until a little dropped in cold water hardens. Then remove from the fire, add a teaspoonful of vanilla and beat until creamy and granulated. Turn into a greased pan and mark off into squares.

Molasses Candy—Boil together two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of glycerine (if at hand), one-half teaspoonful of soda, and three tablespoonfuls of butter. Do not put in the soda until the candy is almost ready to take off the stove. Boil until it forms a hard, solid ball when dropped into cold water. When cool, pull until white as desired. Draw out into long long sticks and cut into inch lengths.

Cream Candy—Two pounds of white sugar, just enough water to dissolve. Boil in a covered kettle or saucepan briskly, without stirring. When it begins to thicken, which will be soon, add a little cream of tartar. Be sure that it does not burn. Try by dipping a small stick into it, and then putting quickly into cold water. If it breaks short and crisp it is done, pour it out on

a large buttered pan or plate and pour over it the flavoring. When cool enough to handle, work it until white, cut into flat sticks. When hard, place in glass jars and keep for a week or ten days, when it will be creamy and delicious.—*Lover of Flowers.*

Peanut Brittle—Chop fine some roasted and shelled peanuts. For each cupful take one pint of granulated sugar, and have ready a large flat pan well greased, and a wooden beetle standing in cold water. Put the sugar in a large, very clean frying pan, and place on a moderate fire; add no water or any liquid. Stir often with a large agate or metal spoon. As the sugar heats it will first lump all through, like old fashioned tapioca, then, as it grows hotter, will gradually melt. Do not let the clear syrup turn darker than weak coffee, and in stirring be very careful not to let it splash on the skin, as it makes a painful burn. When all the sugar is melted and the syrup is a pale, clear brown, stir in the nuts, then turn out quickly on the pan. Pound out and stand aside until cold before breaking in pieces.—*D.D.*

OVERDOING YOUR DUTY.

It is a wise woman who knows where to draw the line on just how much duty requires her to do in this world. It is really not helpful to yourself or to others to do more than your share under any circumstances.

There are women who always tell you how tired they are and how much they have to do and how little time they have for the really pleasant things of life.

If they are young, they wish they had time for the theater or a little social event. If they are married, they wish they had the energy to be clever and bright when their husbands are at home in the evening or to see something of the girl friends they had to give up.

They sigh over all the missed joys with the remark, "If I only didn't have so much to do to keep me from all these happy things!"

If you will make these women sit down and analyze what it is that keeps them from all the pleasant things, it almost always turns out that they are overdoing their duty.

They give hours to a thing that when accomplished doesn't amount to much and could well have been put upon other shoulders. They make other people dependent upon them by the way in which they rush into unloading the burdens off shoulders which are well able to carry them.—*Free Press.*

No Egg Cake.—1 tablespoon butter or lard, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk or butter-milk, 21-2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoon cream of tartar sifted with the flour, add 1 cup raisins or currants, bake in moderate oven.

Ingle Nook

PICKED UP AT THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

The Manitoba Horticultural Society's Annual Exhibition sounds rather ambitious in a country which is popularly supposed to be verging on the barren and unfruitful as far as the production of flowers, fruit and vegetables is concerned. But this year's exhibition rather opened the eyes of those who had become imbued with the popular but erroneous idea.

Of cut flowers and potted plants there was a great variety,—sweet peas in every color, asters, zinnias, stocks and many other late summer flowers representing the garden growth, and ferns, fuschias, geraniums and a magnificent showing of begonias in the potted plant class. The greenhouses sent roses and lilies of the valley to add their fragrance.

The fruit display showed what can be done in this line if people care to do it. One exhibit of apples grown in Manitoba was a revelation. It was new to me that more of the varieties in this display were the same as those grown in Eastern Canada. They were almost all trees belonging properly to Russia, and experience in apple-growing out here would seem to show that these kinds are more suited to climatic and soil conditions here than are those from Ontario or the United States. Probably this will account for the failures in planting and stock sold by travellers from eastern or southern nurseries. If you want an orchard, begin right by ordering trees capable of withstanding the obstacles to starting a growth.

There was almost everything in the way of vegetables you could imagine: Peas, beans, celery, carrots, turnips, onions, cabbage, pumpkin, squash, marrows, parsnips, creamy cauliflower, very good ripe tomatoes, and huge, smooth, white potatoes. Other vegetables not grown so extensively but which are worthy of more cultivation are Kohl-rabi, Swiss chard, leeks and kale. Directions for cooking these may be helpful to some who have grown them this year as an experiment.

Kohl-rabi, or Turnip Cabbage.—To obtain the fine and delicate flavor of this vegetable it must be cut when young, not more than three inches in diameter. Wash and pare it; cut in thin slices and put into slightly salted boiling water. Boil with the cover partly off the pan for from 30 to 50 minutes, until tender. Pour off the water, season with butter, salt and pepper. It may be cooked like cabbage with pork or corned beef.

Kale, or Borecole.—The dwarf, green-curling Kale is best for the table. The leaves are sweeter and more tender after being lightly touched by frost. If

the roots are banked with earth when cold weather begins and the plants covered lightly with hay or straw, they will keep and in the spring will produce young shoots that make delicious greens. To prepare it for the table, remove all old tough leaves, and wash and drain thoroughly. Put to cook in salted boiling water. Boil rapidly, with cover off, until tender. Drain, chop rather fine, add a tablespoon of butter and two tablepoons of broth or water for each pint of Kale. Cook ten minutes longer and serve hot.

Swiss Chard.—The green tender leaves of this can be cooked exactly like spinach in boiling water, adding butter, cream, pepper and salt after mincing. The mid-ribs of the full-grown leaves can be cooked like asparagus and served with a milk sauce.

DAME DURDEN.

ONE OF THE GIRLS

Dear Dame Durden:—I, like "Minnehaha," am glad you have so kindly asked us young girls to write. I have often wanted to do so. I would like to correspond or exchange postcards with "Minnehaha" if she will write first. Dame Durden has my address. I would also like to correspond with some girl who likes to write poetry or prose. That is one of my amusements. I like to write letters, too, so if this is too long I hope you'll forgive me. I go to school and take music lessons, and I am very fond of books.

I dearly love to ride horses, and I can ride fairly well. Most western girls can. I am a farmer's daughter, and came here from the United States five years ago. I love the west. I would like to learn to skate, but I have never had the chance. In the summer crowds of us girls and boys go to the St. Mary's River to spend the day. It is about six miles from here.

As I am learning to cook at home, I like to try the recipes sent to the Ingle Nook. I wish I could get a good recipe for chocolate candy and caramels. They are my favorites, I believe.

I mustn't take up any more of your valuable time or space. May I have Minnehaha's address, or is it against the rules of the Ingle Nook to ask for an address?

Wishing the Nook and the Nookers the best of success, I remain,

PRAIRIE MAIDEN.

(I have sent you the address of Minnehaha, and I hope you will enjoy the correspondence with her. Don't let it make you forget the Ingle Nook.)

I'm giving you the recipes for which you asked, and several others besides, as this is the candy-making season. I'll begin with a new one that I got at home this summer and haven't a name for. Will you bestow a name on it if

"Farmer's Advocate" Fashions



6927 Child's Night-Gown, 2 to 8 years.

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6101 Girl's Semi-Princess Dress, 8 to 14 years.

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

only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

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

The Western Wigwam

THE CORNER'S NEW NAME

Dear Boys and Girls:—We've found a new name! Children's Corner didn't mean much, did it? No wonder you have asked for a new one.

I hope you will like this one:—The Western Wigwam.

There were about a dozen names suggested, and it seemed to me this was the best of them. It wasn't as common as some of the others.

Now the artists of our club must get busy and design a suitable heading for our new club name. You all know what a wigwam is—an Indian tepee is the same thing. It is made of a framework of tree branches or poles stuck in the ground in such a way as to converge at the top. This framework is covered with bark or hides. If the wigwam belongs to a great chief the hides are made very gay with paintings and the floor is covered with mats. Do you remember in Longfellow's Hiawatha how the wigwam is described?

"Very spacious was the wigwam, Made of deerskin dressed and whitened, With the gods of the Dacotahs, Drawn and painted on its curtains." Make the design at least five inches

LOVELY POSTCARD ALBUM



Given for selling Colored Picture Post-cards, 6 for 10c. This Big Postcard Album is handsomely bound in silk cloth, the front cover elegantly decorated in colors. It holds 400 picture cards. With it we give 100 colored postcards, no two alike, for selling only \$3.00 worth of the loveliest picture postcards ever seen in Canada; views of famous places, noted buildings, and beautiful scenery, all colored. These cards sell in the stores at 4 for 10c. At our price, 6 for 10c, they go like hot cakes. Just say you will do your best to sell the cards, and write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept. 19 F Toronto.

across and not more than half as high as it is wide. Draw it on UNRULED paper, not too thin, with pen and ink. There will be four book prizes given for the four best drawings, two for the boys and two for the girls. Do your best and send a letter with your drawing. No one over sixteen can compete and the drawings must be in this office by November 25th. COUSIN DOROTHY.

HOME

No house is mine in the north or south; No land in the land of my sires. Roofless, the careless winds have spent The smoke of my vagrant fires.

No name have I in the clanging town; No seat with the grave and wise. The snows and dusts of the trails forget They have blinded my foolish eyes.

But safe and warm and steadfast-true (God! how was the wonder done?) The heart of a woman shelters me From the lonely winds and the sun. —THEODORE ROBERTS.

Power Lot--God Help Us

CHAPTER XXX. ALL IN WHITE.

Cuby could tie her clothes in a bundle. She could wear her Sunday hat till the sea winds tore and the fogs wiled it. That would be part of the honeymoon. Then she would go cheerfully back to the old felt headgear. Life was plain and easy for us to sail forth unhampered. "You are bold," my bride-elect commended me, with a vain toss of the head; "you wait not, you go sweet as the wind. But Ma'y Sting'ree and Rob, they go not so much even as a leetle way with us?" she asked, anxious to be assured on that point.

"No, another boat is engaged to take them to Waldeck, and then they will go by the railroad; they will go back to a life you and I know nothing about. But you and I will sail where we will, Cuby, and anchor where we will; and when we find the right place—the place that suits us—we'll settle down there and live by the fishing."

"You will be 'appy if you are on the water every day, Jeem?" she said wistfully.

That went to my heart. "We will be happy on the water or on shore at home; never fear, girl," said I. And now that my work was about done, I was as eager as she to get out to sea. I had one more night to sleep as guard in the shed of the Stingaree house. When their lights went out up yonder on the hill, then I made my stealthy way thither, knowing that Cuby was safe by the River. Bate and his crony would not trouble her until

they had secured the booty they were reckoning on.

There was a patient show that last evening, as patient as the bears. After an un-theatered hiatus of months, the travelling shows were making a record of unprecedented frequency along the River. It was a ventriloquist this time—a ventriloquist and sleight-of-hand performer in one; and so satanic and diabolical were his occult powers believed to be, he was relegated to the basement of the schoolhouse, the only cover large enough to hold his ready audience. Belcher was there.

The patient little showman waited long after the hour advertised for the initial dish of the dark feast he was to give, in order to see whether some of the many faces leering in from the outside of the uncurtained windows would pay the necessary fee for an entrance.

"See here," Belcher's voice broke the silence, "you got a good-sized audience inside here—all the chairs'll hold. Go ahead with your fork-lightning and salt-peter."

With a consenting sigh, our entertainer seated himself on a deal chair in the center of the platform, a caricature of the Irish race represented in the doll which he held on his right knee, while on the other knee he supported an equally exaggerated type of dark and unkempt Africa.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "let me introduce to you Mr. Maguire and Mr. Johnsing, who will now carry on a mysterious conversation together without the aid of human instruments. As you observe and listen, you will wonder how these little mechanical devices—for I assure you these are nothing but ordinary dolls—can open and shut their mouths, and converse in intelligent sounds plainly issuing from their own insides. If anyone in my audience doubts that these are simply ordinary dolls, I invite him to come to the platform and examine them now, for they have sometimes been interrupted in the midst of an interesting conversation by clamors on the part of the audience maintaining that they were not dolls at all, but human migdets that I was palming off upon them as miraculous talkers. Would anyone like to come up and examine the dolls?"

A crude and credulous being from the rear of the house wended his way to the platform and inspected carefully the objects on the performer's lap.

"Them's dolls," he reassured the audience with a grin, and went lumberingly back to his seat by the water pail.

"You hear," said the showman, "these are none other than ordinary dolls. Now—"

"The tap o' the day to yez, Sambo. Wot's after puttin' the kink in yer hair, eh?" the mouth of the Irish doll as presumable authority for this rude speech, opened and shut with the automatic regularity of a piston rod; and a shout of glee went up from some small untravelling boys, for whom the present occasion contained every element of vivid excitement.

"Min' yo' business, Paddy. My ha'r's all right. Say, do every'body in Cork have ears de size o' yourn?"

"The nigger-doll's mouth ain't workin'," protested one of the small boys, in a loud cry of bitter chagrin.

The magician blushed with an active emotion, as of an old pain revived, and, working vigorously at the crank concealed in Sambo's back, he bent his head to observe whether the lips of the recalcitrant one moved in becoming accord; but that thick orifice remained obstinately shut. With a deep sigh he laid the Irish orator on the floor, and placing Africa face downwards across his knees he gave his entire attention to readjusting the springs which so fatally controlled the vocal organs of this dark subject. Again and again he essayed to compel issuance of speech, but though bold verbal assault and caustic ribaldry possessed the African from head to toe, the mouth necessary to confirm these emotions remained shut with the tenacity of a sprung trap.

"Want a screwdriver?" volunteered Belcher, obligingly making his way to the platform. "I always carry one in my pocket, and I worked in a machine-shop a spell, once. We'll make Sambo open his mouth, 'r know the reason why. Nobody ain't got no right ter deliver

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EE A MOTHER'S EE HAPPY THOUGHT.

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

"I thought of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS which I used for my own children; and next day I sent some to my sister, when she gave the child half a powder according to directions. For the first time for a fortnight she and the baby, and in fact, all the household, had a good night's sleep, and the little fellow has continued to improve ever since."

These powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic; but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and preventing fits, convulsions, etc.

Please notice that the name STEEDMAN is always spelt with EE.



"Orange Lily Saved My Life"

These words, or expressions having the same meaning, are contained in hundreds of the letters I have received during the past year. Many were from women who had suffered agonies from



Falling of the womb; others from women who had escaped dangerous surgical operations, as the tumors and ulcers had been removed by the action of Orange Lily; and others who had suffered from suppressed menstruation, leucorrhoea, painful periods, etc. For all these and the other troubles known in general as Women's Disorders, Orange Lily furnishes a positive scientific, never-failing cure. It is applied direct to the suffering organs, and its operation is certain and beneficial. As a trial actually proves its merit, I hereby offer to send, absolutely free, a box worth 35c. sufficient for ten days' treatment, to every suffering woman who will write for it. Address with stamp—

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

themselves o' sech a mess o' sass as that with their mouth shet."

While Belcher, with the sweat streaming from his brow—for the room was close and hot—was thus studiously repairing the first number of the performer's subtle programme, the flock who had been gaping in through the windows flowed noiselessly in and disposed themselves in good form among the worthier and legitimately registered guests.

But though his back was turned in anxious contemplation of Belcher's skill, the showman was entirely conscious of this act of piracy. He took

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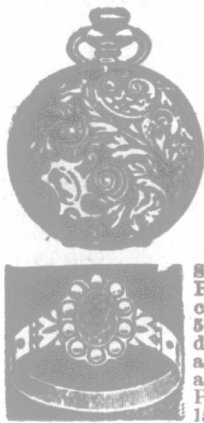
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his collecting-dish from among the other resources and paraphernalia of his inscrutable art, and proceeded to pass it among the newcomers.
"No, thank ye," politely observed the first pirate into whose face the dish was

suggestively thrust. "I won't take anything. I had my supper jest before I left home."
"This," explained the magician, "is my dish for collecting entrance fees."
The courteous pirate put his hand to his ear and leaned forward smilingly. "Thank ye, jest the same," he repeated. "I won't take anything. I had my supper."
The faint artist continued to wander, holding out his dish in the hope of finding truth and some more substantial spoils, until interrupted by Belcher, under whose manipulation Sambo's mouth was now opening to the utmost limit and shutting regularly with the loud precision of a corn-sheller.
"Oh, let 'em alone, and come up here and play out some more o' yer bill," said the good-natured Belcher, resuming his unofficial seat among the audience. "All on us that paid could git our money back ef we wanted to, 'cause you advertised them dolls ter talk without aid o' human instruments. A screw-driver's a human instrument, ain't it?"

An' it's me an' my screw-driver has geared up Sambo, thar', into yawpin' trim agin. But we don't want our money back. Ye're a-doin' well. Ye're a-doin' first-rate. The show ain't what it advertised ter be, but it's a darn sight better. 'Xceptin' when some special number—like Sambo thar'—needs regulatin', it's the restfullest thing I ever went to. Let the boys alone, Beelzebub; git up onto the platform; turn on yer fireworks agin; make yer dynamite rattle now."

Inspired by this pyrotechnic utterance, the disheartened craftsman reseated himself and worked Sambo and Paddy to such facetious measures, including several songs, that a round of applause followed. Misled by this generous encouragement, the dialogue stretched on and on into such overbearing proportions of time that the pirates rose wearily at last and stalked boldly forth into the outer elements, where they languidly resumed their old post of observation at the windows. They were joined by a number, who, though legitimately entitled to the luxury of the interior, were willing to forego their privilege for the sake of the clearer atmosphere outside; among these Cuby and I stood near a window which had been opened several inches by an unscrupulous pirate resolved to hear as well as see.

Our cheeks were wet with tears of laughter; and we were to sail next day, the Lord knew where; and there was a suspicion of tragedy in the air. And what there had been to laugh at, I could not have told if brought to any analysis of it, but we had laughed the very richness of spontaneous mirth. Maybe it was Belcher's face, magisterially grave and observant of proceedings on the stage, or it may have been the many unrelated incidents among the audience, which made that body a far livelier theater of action than the recognized platform.

I sobered, as the free wind struck my face again, and looked off toward the hill. The lights were still burning brightly there.

"When the lights go out I must see you home and then go up yonder to my watch, Cuby," I said.

"All right, Jeem," replied my fearless little maiden. The unknown future held only the joy of release and of all possible adventure to her.

We heard Belcher's voice, so dominant that it pealed out roundly through the open window.

"It's wonderful, Beelzebub. The way you make them dolls talk without no human agency is a mystery to me, anyhow. But now the hour is waxin' kind o' late, suppose you pass on to the next figger in the programme. Put in some sulphur this time, Beelzebub; we're gittin' a mite sleepy."

The showman rose obediently, laid aside his dolls, and advanced to the front of the platform with a bow, as a preface to the next act.

"I will now," he said, "to your astonishment, take from the neck of anyone in the audience whom you may name and choose to point out to me for the act, a live goose. Positively, a live goose. You will be at liberty to inspect and handle the same after I have brought it to light, in order to assure yourselves that it is indeed an ordinary bird of the species known to man, such as we are all accustomed to, though its mysterious and unaccountable appearance from the neck of anyone you may mention in the audience has never yet been explained by any known laws of science."

With another bow he retreated to the dim corner near a loose-geared end window where his few stage trappings lay piled. He was evidently rummaging, and as the search continued, it was felt that some blight had already fallen upon the proposed miracle. The magician suddenly rushed to the front of the stage in a panic.

"My goose is gone," he cried accusingly. "Who has stolen my goose?"

"Where'd you keep him?" inquired Belcher.

"In a cratebox under my table. A blanket lay on top of the box, and my accordion was on top of the blanket. I was yer accordion gone."

(Continued on page 391)

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Questions and Answers

IRRITABLE BLADDER IN HORSE

(1) Horse, 5 years old, 1,100 lbs., had trouble with water for three weeks. During half a day's work he stops six to eight times to make about one pint of water or less. He eats well, is getting good, dry food, nearly no hay, but for a week he looks poor. I gave one tablespoon of saltpetre twice a week without success. Would more of that stuff be advisable, or should he get another medicine?

(2) Is the boss allowed to deduct from the hired man's wages a sum equal to several damages done by that man's negligence?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The reason your horse voids urine often, and in small quantities, is on account of an irritable condition of the bladder. If you can lay him up for a few days, give him a purge of raw linseed oil, from a pint to a pint and a half, according to the size of the animal. Before giving the oil, feed for two days on bran mash with very small hay allowance; when the oil commences to operate feed half the usual allowance of feed, gradually increasing the amount as the action of his bowels becomes normal. Give the following medicine three times a day in a pint of cold linseed tea as a drench:—Fluid extract of hyoscyamus and fluid extract hydrastis, of each six ounces; mix. A dessertspoonful at a dose.

(2) It depends on the agreement between employer and man. Unless it was understood between them that damage resulting from the man's negligence or incompetency was to be deducted from the wages, we do not think that the employer could properly keep back a part of the wages to cover damages due.

RESIDENCE ON HOMESTEAD

Would you kindly inform me whether a homesteader can live with any of his relations within nine miles of his homestead and hold it by doing the other regular improvements called for?

F. W. T.

Ans.—Non-residence is against the law unless it is with a parent, and then in the same township. It is quite permissible providing six months of each year for three years are spent on the homestead.

DISPUTE ABOUT BREAKING

B hires D to break land on a quarter, and it afterwards turns out that the land that is broken is being homesteaded by another man, C, who is absent when the breaking is done. B refuses to pay D for the work because the land broken is not his. From whom can D collect payment for the breaking?

READER.

Ans.—If B has hired D to break one hundred acres and shows D where to break it or stipulates that it should be where the breaking has actually been done, then D can claim his pay from B. It seems to us that where such a large amount of breaking has been done, as in this case, and the owner of the property was not on the homestead, and apparently very careless of his rights, and in consequence such a mistake has been made, as in this case, that if C is not willing to make some compensation that the matter should be taken up to the Department at Ottawa, who, we think, would compel C in some way to make restitution before granting C a patent for his homestead.

GOVERNMENT WELL-DRILLING

I have been informed that if a number of persons take up homesteads in any one township, by applying to the government, the government will send a well borer to sink wells, kindly inform me if this is so, and the proper mode of procedure.

HOMESTEADER.

Ans.—The government of Manitoba has four well drills at work now in the province. The department of public works, under which this well drilling work is carried on, provides a drill and a man to run it wherever drilling is required. The persons for whom the

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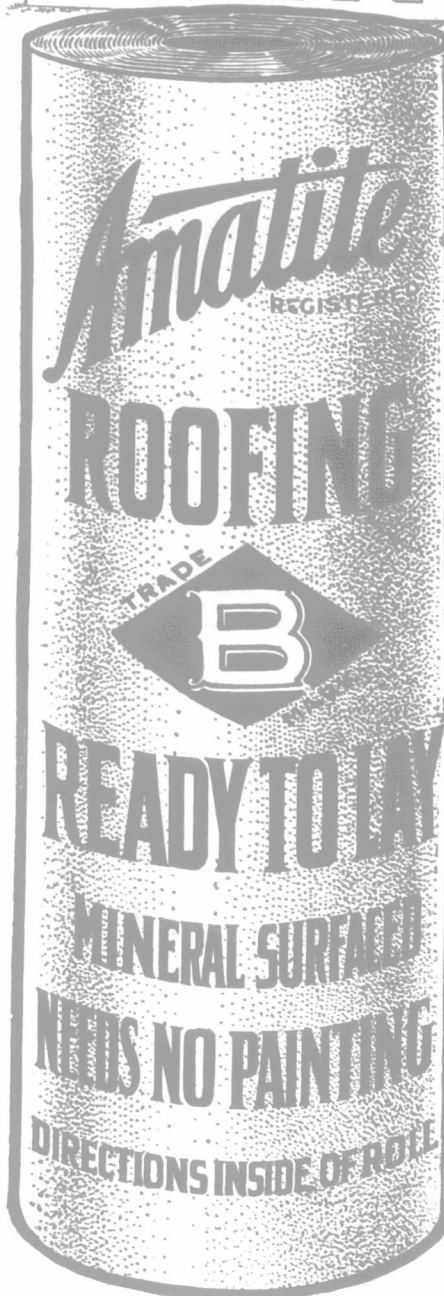
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DANDY AIR RIFLE by selling colored picture postcards, 6 for 10c. It is a Single Shot "Daisy", nicked steel barrel and breech, peep sights, polished walnut stock, pis. of grip; shoots buckshot, slugs or darts with great force and perfect aim. Just the thing for target practice, crows, squirrels, rabbits and all sorts of small game. We give you one for selling only \$3.00 worth of the loveliest colored picture postcards ever seen in Canada; views of famous places, noted buildings and beautiful scenery. 6 cards for only 10c. They go like hot cakes. 22-calibre Cartridge Rifle for selling \$5 worth. Send your name and address plainly written. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept. 16P, Toronto.



PAINTING a roof is work. Buying the paint is expense. Both are needless if your roof is Amatite.

When you finish laying Amatite, take away your ladder, pick up your hammer and knife, go away and leave the roof to take care of itself. A few years later you may go back and look at it if you care to, but it won't be necessary, and there won't be anything to do.

This is due to the fact that Amatite has a *real mineral surface*—a surface that is too strong to need protection—too durable to require painting.

If you buy one of the smooth surfaced roofings you will have to paint it every two or three years to keep it from leaking. In fact, such roofs depend on the paint almost entirely for their waterproofing qualities.

Amatite on the other hand depends for its waterproofing upon double layers of Coal Tar Pitch, —the greatest known enemy to water.

Amatite comes in rolls of 110 square feet ready to lay. No special tools are required, and anyone can lay it properly.

A Sample of Amatite will be forwarded free on request. Send for it and see how much better it is than the kind which requires painting to keep tight.

PATERSON MFG. CO. LTD.
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg
St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

wells are sunk are required to pay for any further helps required in connection with the drilling, about \$1.50 per day for gasoline for the engine and for all casing used at cost price. We are informed that there are more applications in for the use of these drills than can be attended to in the next twelve months.

HORSE IN POOR CONDITION

I have an entire horse which is a waster. It is still a good worker, but is getting very thin. Is there any remedy? Where can I get it and for how much?

Sask. J. F.
Ans.—Have his mouth properly examined for defective teeth, if the trouble is there, have it remedied. Then give the following powder mixed with damp feed 3 times a day for two weeks, discontinuing its use then for a week, commence again for another two weeks: Powdered sulphate of iron, 2 ounces, powdered gentian, 4 ounces, powdered nux vomica 2 ounces, powdered ginger 1 ounce, common salt 5 ounces. Mix well, give a tablespoonful at a dose.

COURT FEES

A branded heifer belonging to B. B. summoned three witnesses to appear at Court on July 16th, they duly appeared at the J. P. Court, the J. P. promised to pay them the sum of \$6.25 on July 23rd, as yet they are not paid. Kindly inform us how to proceed to collect this money.

C. D. F.

Ans.—If you were duly summoned as a witness, or examined, it is the duty of the J. P. to pay you out of the costs of the case if it is a summary case. If the case was a preliminary hearing and the party accused committed for trial, you could not get your fees until the trial before the higher Court.

PUMPING BY TREAD POWER

We intend pumping water by tread power. In so doing we require about 30 feet of shafting. What size pulley would be right to put on shafting to give proper speed for pumping? Diameter of pulley on tread power, 5 1/2 feet; stroke of pump, 5 inches.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—For the solution of the problem you should have given the diameter of the wheel with which the floor of the tread power engages. By measurement, I have found this wheel on a certain power to be 18 inches in diameter. You should also have given the rate of travel of the animal working the mill. Let us assume that the rate of travel is four miles an hour and that the diameter is 18 inches, the same as the one measured, then with a pulley on the shaft 6ft. 10 in. in diameter you would get a stroke of the pump every second, which would possibly be a moderate rate, and the power required to do this would only be a small fraction of one horse-power. A pulley twice as large that is 13 feet 8 inches in diameter, would give one stroke every two seconds other conditions being the same as before.

WHITEWASHING STABLE

Which way is preferable to apply whitewash, on the inside of a cow stable with a sprayer, or a brush, and would you also add a little carbolic acid? Would it be necessary to make two applications if put on with a sprayer?

SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—With a sprayer is preferable, as it is more quickly done, and the cracks and crevices are more thoroughly filled, though with care, very good work may be done with a brush. Take one-half bushel of lump lime, slack with boiling water, make into a milk and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of rice, boiled to a paste, and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish white and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a glue-pot over a fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir it well, and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, and a pint will cover a square yard. Stables should receive a thorough application once a year. The addition of carbolic acid is not really necessary, though the addition of one part of acid to 500 of the wash would help to disinfect.



Send for our Circular in reference to
**CUSTOM-TANNING, HEAD-MOUNTING,
GOW-HIDE ROBES, COATS, ETC.**
CARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon, Man.

MAGIC LANTERN

Given for selling
COLORED PICTURE POSTCARDS
6 for 10c.
This Magic Lantern is complete in every way, including 12 slides in colors. You can get it by selling only \$3 worth of the loveliest Picture Postcards ever seen in Canada — views of famous places, noted buildings and beautiful scenery, all colored. In the stores these cards sell at 4 for 10c. At our price, 6 for 10c, they go like hot cakes. Try them and you will soon have this splendid outfit. Just say you will do your best to sell the cards and write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept. 11P, Toronto

Write for our new calendar just out of press. It tells the story of Western Canada's leading business school. Address

Central Business College
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Learn
Bookkeeping
at Home.

WE teach you this by mail, also Penmanship, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Commercial Law. Our complete Commercial course includes these subjects; all books and supplies free. One hundred other courses. Ask for what you need.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LTD.
Dept. F. TORONTO, CAN. 1190

THE Very Best,

is none too good for the young men and women of

Western Canada

That's why we want them to get particulars about our big

Business Training School

All Commercial Subjects taught.

Write us a post card now for Catalog. No trouble to answer questions.

WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE

G. W. DONALD, Manager

THE NEW
Demi-Bloc System
of
Double-Gun Manufacture

adds new excellences
to the superiority of the

STEVENS
FIREARMS

One of these new features is the forging and compressing of the barrel and lug all in one piece. This gives the strongest breech mechanism possible to make.

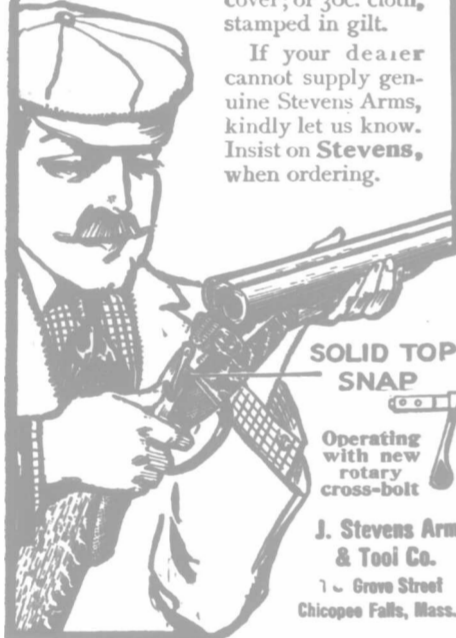
Then the barrels, loop and extension rib are brazed in one process. So the barrels are necessarily straight and true.

While the solid top-snap, illustrated below, operating with our new rotary cross-bolt, makes a fastening unequalled for strength. Thus Stevens Guns cannot shake loose.

If you'll send for the **Stevens Catalog**, you'll learn all about these new Demi-Bloc features, and all the many superiorities of Stevens firearms—shotguns, rifles, pistols. 5c. for postage brings it.

"Guns and Gunning," by Dan Beard—all about hunting and shooting, game, the care of a gun, etc., will be sent, postpaid, for 20c., paper cover; or 30c. cloth, stamped in gilt.

If your dealer cannot supply genuine Stevens Arms, kindly let us know. Insist on **Stevens**, when ordering.



SOLID TOP SNAP

Operating with new rotary cross-bolt

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.

1 - Grove Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

GIVEN

FOR SELLING
PICTURE POSTCARDS
6 FOR 10c.



Guaranteed Silver Nickel Stemwind Man's Watch for selling only \$3 worth of the loveliest colored picture postcards ever seen in Canada: views of famous places, noted buildings and beautiful scenery. 6 cards for only 10c. They go like hot cakes. Send your name and address plainly written. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept. 12 F., Toronto.

"GOLD WATCH" FREE

To boys or girls or any one giving us a few minutes of their spare time. Send your name and address—no money—and we will send you, postage paid, and trust you with 25 of our so-called fancy jewelry novelties to sell for us at 10c. each. They sell easily, as each customer is entitled to a beautiful extra present from us. When sold, send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send Free, all charges paid, this handsome guaranteed gold-laid American movement, \$50.00 appearance. Watch and chain and if you send your order at once we will give as extra presents a pair of handsome gold laid Buttons and a fine solid gold shell Ring, plain engraved, or with brilliant stone setting, equal appearance to rings costing \$15 and \$20; will wear years. Order now and earn all four presents. **THE MUTUAL CREDIT CO.** Dept. 6, 46 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

TRADE NOTES

The very finest farm lands suitable for growing mixed crops, dairying, fruit growing and poultry raising are offered for sale by the Royal City Realty Co., of New Westminster, B. C. The great advantage of these lands is that they are in districts that are settled and have all the conveniences of modern civilization.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

Mr. Sherman Tanner, Lowman, N.Y., writes under date of March 27, 1908:—"Two weeks ago I got my mule in the snow drifts, and she either wrenched or strained her leg and it puffed up badly, and lame—she could travel about as well on three legs. Last Monday I went into Elmira and went into 'Colvin's' and got a bottle of ABSORBINE. I started home at four o'clock, and it was nine o'clock when I got home (ten miles), and a lamer animal you never saw. Well, the next morning I went at her. She would not stand on it at all, she would just hop over in the stall. I did not reduce the ABSORBINE, but put it on full strength. I kept it wet and rubbed it in for three days. This morning I hitched them up and drew a load of hay and wood, and you would not know that she was ever lame. To say that I was a tickled chap wouldn't be saying anything. And the fun of it is how it can do the biz without taking the hair off, or making it the least mite sore. My neighbor asked me about her, and I told him what I had done, and he said he would go there and get him a bottle. I have not used one-quarter of my bottle."

A TREMENDOUS GROWTH—WORTH READING

A glance at the map of several years back—at one of to-day: couple this with a little reasoning, and the result will be amazement! It will be astonishing, and, were it not a fact, almost unbelievable, to note the many hundreds, yes, thousands, of towns and cities which have sprung from the fertile soil of the Western prairie—the "Land of the Setting Sun"—within the past decade. Then look again at the map; you will notice that the great majority of the newly-established cities are situated upon some railway system. Ah! There's the explanation! The Railroad! That "eliminator of distances" has made the marvellous strides in its development in recent years, adding and adding again to the mileage, and if this continues, of which there is little doubt, within a comparatively short time this vast country will be a complete network of railway lines.

Returning to the present: the Railway systems are already having difficulty in securing men—the right kind of men—to operate and care for their trains. Would-be employees, having no previous knowledge of railway work, are plentiful, but those of this class, if it is possible to avoid it, modern lines have no desire to place on their payroll. The call is for TRAINED men, in whose hands property and life may be entrusted with safety. With these conditions existing at the present time, and with the country developing and railroad mileage increasing so rapidly, the future demand and positions open for those trained in this kind of work will be apparent.

The Dominion Railway School of Winnipeg is conducted solely for the purpose of training young men for railroad work. Very recently they have revised all Text-Books, and now offer the most complete, practical and up-to-date course of instruction on the market for those desirous of qualifying for the railroad service. It might be well for you to drop a line of enquiry to their Home Office at Winnipeg. See their advt. on the front cover.

RAW FURS

Bear us in mind this season—Write for Price Lists

E. T. CARTER & CO., 82 Front St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

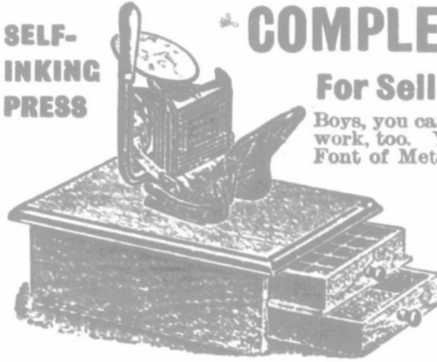
TAKE A KODAK WITH YOU

Then mail your developing and printing to us. We use the best materials with painstaking care.

Everything for the Amateur.

ROBT. STRAIN & CO., 276 Smith St., WINNIPEG, SPECIALISTS IN AMATEUR FINISHING.

SELF-INKING PRESS



COMPLETE PRINTING OUTFIT

For Selling Picture Postcards 6 for 10c.

Boys, you can start a little print shop and turn out some real fine work, too. You will find everything needed—a Self-Inking Press, Font of Metal Type, Galleys, Ink, Tweezers, Cards, Composing Pallet, a two-drawer Oak Cabinet, and very complete instructions. All this you can get by selling only \$3.00 worth of the loveliest picture postcards ever seen in Canada—views of famous places, noted buildings and beautiful scenery, all colored. In the stores these cards sell at 4 for 10c. At our price, 6 for 10c, they go like hot cakes. Try them and you will soon have this splendid outfit. Just say you will do your best to sell the cards, and write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Company, Card Dept. 14 F., Toronto.

The oven does the baking, the fire-box controls the oven heat, and the grates hold the coal or wood that produces the heat, so **THE GRATES** are important.



Sask-alta Range

Double Duplex Grates

"Sask-alta" Double Duplex Grates are made in four pieces, each grate shaken separately. Ashes over one grate can be shaken without wasting good fuel over other grate. No poking necessary, thereby saving fuel. Dampers at both ends of fire-box secure perfect drafts. When grates are inverted for wood a patent clamp retains them in position. The easiest-working way is the surest-serving way—and that's "Sask-alta" way.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton, Calgary

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

IRISH WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE. Two Registered Irish Wolf Hound Bitches: Vandal III, \$75.00; Shi-Anna, \$50.00. Also 5 dog and 1 bitch puppies, \$15.00 each, by Vandal III, and a 33½ in. Scotch Deerhound. Dr. O'Brien, Dominion City, Man.

MARRIED COUPLE, age 35, would take charge of ranch during owner's absence, or take foreman's position. Thoroughly experienced. Disengaged November. C. Box 47, High River, Alta.

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

WHY SHOULD THE FARMER RETIRE? Owner of a new fully modern apartment and business block making revenue of \$320 per month, located in centre Winnipeg, will exchange equity for improved farm and some cash. Your chance for city home and income. Best reasons for change. G. Lawrence, 535 Notre Dame Ave.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

50 COCKERELS of the following breeds: Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Six White Leghorn Pullets and Cockerel, price \$6.00. Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Spring, B. C.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Splendid laying strain: Cockerels, \$2.00; 2 fine roosters, \$2.50 each; older hens, \$1.00. Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Plymouth Rock spring roosters, bred from imported stock. By express, \$1.50 each. Address A. E. Gardiner, 356 20th St., Brandon, Man.

WE DON'T SELL ADVERTISING SPACE TO ANY BUT REPUTABLE FIRMS.

POULTRY MARKET

CRATES SUPPLIED
BEST PRICES FOR ALL VARIETIES
LARGEST BUYERS IN WESTERN CANADA
THE W. J. GUEST FISH CO. LTD., WINNIPEG

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wick, Alta., Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

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

Mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing Advertisers

GOSSIP

Bobbie, aged five, saw a cow grazing in his mother's flower garden, and shouted, "Scat! scat!"

The cow didn't seem to be much intimidated, and calmly ate on. Three-year-old Mary, dancing with excitement, exclaimed: "Tell him to 'scow.'" Wobbie, tell him to 'scow'!"—*The Delinquent*.

Canada's increased acreage of wheat is becoming a factor of considerable importance in the milling industry of the United States. The flour exporters across the line are also complaining of the loss of business owing to the less advantageous freight rates since the passage of the inter-state commerce law and less favorable wheat supplies. The mills in Minnesota are giving direct testimony as to the losses they have sustained, and their demand for Canadian wheat is going to be more pronounced than heretofore. At the Detroit meeting it was hoped that a plan for drawback on Canadian wheat would be formulated without the features objectionable to those millers who will not use the imported wheat, which objectionable feature had formerly been embodied in a recent Act. Many of the mills in the American west, that have less advantageous means now of accumulating wheat in Kansas than they had a few years ago, and have had to combat the inroads of durum wheat and velvet chaff, feel that an imaginary line should not separate them from the fine wheat across the Canadian border. They will be more insistent in the future than they have been in the past. This wheat, the United States millers argue, should not be available to British mills while shutting out the American.

SELF-SUCKING COWS

For the benefit of those that have cows that suck themselves, Sylvester Klinker, of Iowa, submits the following to *Wallace's Farmer*. He claims it is a sure cure, as he has used it for over thirty years:—"Take an ordinary bridle bit, jointed in center, and bridle to cow just as you would a horse, using strap, rope, or anything to keep bit in mouth. This ends all trouble, with no inconvenience to the cow. Publish this for the humane part of it, as I see so many cruel and many bunglesome contrivances used."

SKIM MILK PAINT

The following formula for making skim milk paint will be of interest to all who desire a cheap paint that will wear well.

Stir into a gallon of skim milk three pounds of Portland cement, adding, at the same time, any paint in dry form, that will give the color you desire. The milk will hold the paint in suspension, but the cement, being heavy, will sink, therefore it will be necessary to keep the mixture well stirred with a paddle. Mix only enough at a time for one day's use. If the mixture is not thoroughly stirred, as you use it, it will get thicker and thicker, and it will be necessary to thin it by adding more milk. Six hours after applying this paint it will be dry. It is not affected by weather.

Carbolic acid or any other disinfectant can be added, thus making it very effective for use in poultry houses and the stable. It makes an excellent paint for fences when colored drab by the addition of a little lampblack, or a dull green by adding ochre and a small quantity of Prussian blue.—E. B. REXFORD in the *Outing Magazine*.

SHEEP TO FIGHT RAGWORT

In the Maritime Provinces sheep are fast becoming a popular part of the live-stock world, because of their value in eradicating ragwort, a weed that has been found to cause serious sickness among cattle. According to J. B. Spencer, of the Live-stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, this disease was for some time considered to be contagious. Investigation revealed the fact that it never should have been classed as being contagious, as it is now

A Boot-strap Lift

We shoot more of our own ammunition than anyone else—vastly more. We literally lift ourselves by our own boot straps to get the quality of our products up the highest standard. We first test the raw materials, and then test the finished product by shooting it under all conditions.

For all makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.



DOMINION AMMUNITION

LADIES Use F. F. F. MONTHLY REGULATOR

Sure and Safe For Sale at All Druggists

No. 1 at \$1.00 or six for \$5.00.

Special No. 10 at \$5.00 a box.

Sent in plain sealed wrapper to any address upon receipt of price.

FRIAR MEDICINE CO.
GOLLINGWOOD Ontario

ROYAL CITY REALTY CO.

New Westminster, B. C. P. O. Box 625

FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY

We have a fine farm of 92 acres of river bottom land near Agassiz, on the Fraser River, about 50 acres cleared; no better land in B. C.; good buildings; price \$100 per acre; one-half cash, balance over five years.

GANANOQUE MAN OUT OF TROUBLE

Had Rheumatism, but Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it.

Hugh Abernethy on His Feet Again—Cure is Easy, Simple Natural and Permanent.

GANANOQUE, ONT., Oct. 19. (Special).—That Rheumatism can be cured surely, simply and permanently is the good news that Hugh Abernethy, a well-known resident of King Street, is spreading among his neighbors.

"I had suffered from Rheumatism and stiffness of the joints," Mr. Abernethy states. "My muscles would cramp. I could not sleep, and I had terrible headaches. I took many different medicines but nothing did me any good till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes put me on my feet again."

Others who have taken Mr. Abernethy's advice and used Dodd's Kidney Pills are also loud in their praises of the old reliable Canadian Kidney remedy. For Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism and other blood diseases by curing the Kidneys. Sound Kidneys keep the blood free from impurities. And with no impurities, such as uric acid in the blood, you cannot have such painful and dangerous diseases as Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, and Heart Disease.

Keep your Kidneys strong and well with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you can face the cold, wet days of fall without a fear of Rheumatism.

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality
Right on Price

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

known to be due to the cattle eating hay in which ragwort is abundant. This condition of affairs was discovered on a farm opened by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, at Antigonishe, N.S. It was found that sheep could eat it either in pasture or hay without ill effects, and with the former treatment the weed soon was eradicated.

The districts infested by ragwort are found chiefly surrounding Antigonishe and Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and at the east and west ends of Prince Edward Island. Last spring seventy-seven pure bred shearlings rams were selected by Mr. Spencer and sent to these districts. They were chiefly Shropshires and Oxford, but a few each of Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincolns. The selections were made on the recommendations of the Maritime mutton raisers. In addition, twenty-five well developed lambs were purchased in the Maritime Provinces.

To further encourage the sheep-raising industry, sales are being arranged at which Mr. Spencer will be present. On September 30th at Pictou Fair thirty-four fine lambs were to have been sold. At Antigonishe on October 14th an equal number will be disposed of. On October 1st at Souris, P.E.I., fourteen are to be sold, and again on October 3rd fifteen are to be on sale at Summerside, P.E.I.

The sheep-raisers of those localities are very much interested in these sales. Great results are anticipated for the sheep industry of the Maritime Provinces. At the same time a weed that has been causing great annoyance with the cattlemen will be at least partially subdued, as a result of the increased attention to sheep husbandry.

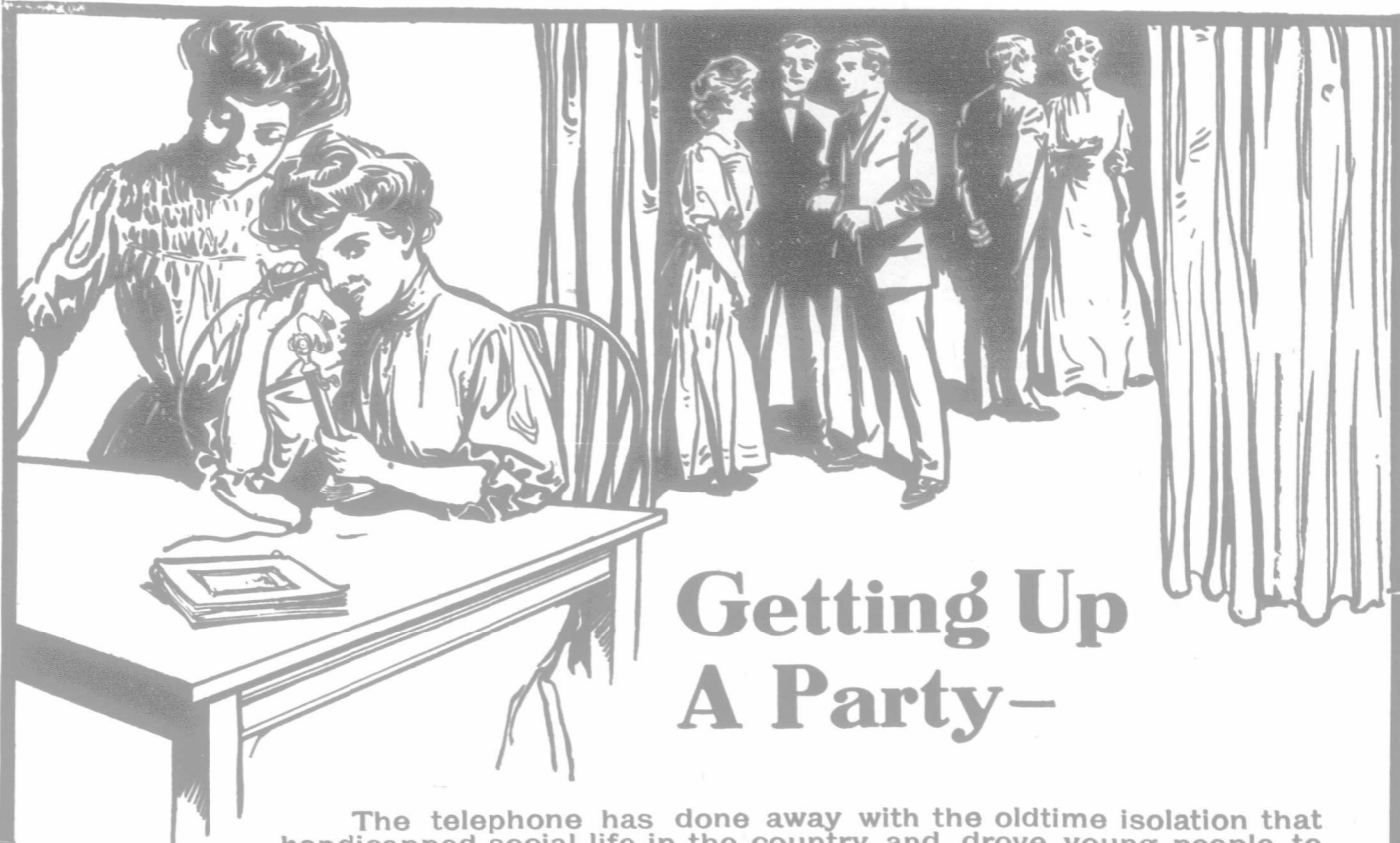
SEAHAM HARBOUR CLYDESDALE SALE

The annual sale of the Seaham Harbour stud held three weeks ago was as usual largely attended and proved one of the most successful yet held. The highest price realized was 100 gs. given by James Kilpatrick, of Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock for the colt-foal Silver Mark, by Silver Cup, out of a Marcellus mare. The same figure was paid for the big brood mare Welcome, by Macgregor. Silver Rock, another Silver Cup foal, out of a Sir Hugo mare, and tracing back to Darnley, brought 60 gs. Amongst the filly foals the highest price was 70 gs., paid for Silver Rose, also by Silver Cup, out of Rosebud, the Royal winner. Silver Blossom, another Silver cup filly, out of a Hiawatha mare brought 60 gs. The sale list summarized is as follows:

	Average	Total
13 filly foals...	£39 6 8	£511 7 0
8 colt foals...	48 11 3	388 10 0
4 yearling fillies...	30 16 10	123 7 6
6 three-year-old fillies...	49 8 9	296 12 6
2 yearling colts	37 5 6	74 11 0
2 two-year-old colts...	48 16 6	97 13 0
3 stallions...	48 13 0	145 19 0
12 brood mares	51 8 1	616 17 6
3 geldings...	52 13 6	158 0 6
53 head...	£45 10 6	£2412 18 0

IRISH HORSE-BREEDING SCHEME

The Irish horse-breeding scheme has done much to promote the interests of the different breeds in the Emerald Isle. In 1901 the Department of Agriculture registered, and so, in a manner, subsidized, 97 Thoroughbreds, 23 Clydesdales and 8 Shires, or in all 128. Last year the Department subsidized 161 Thoroughbreds, 51 Clydesdales, 26 Shires and 38 hunter sires—horses not eligible for the racing calendar or general studbook, but to all intents and purposes pure-bred. The total was 276 and it will be observed that there is quite a considerable relative increase in the number of Shires. Clydesdales have only about doubled in the six years, while Shires have fully trebled. In respect of the nominations of mares, almost the same proportions hold. In 1901 there were 1,102 nominations for Thoroughbred sires, 328 nominations for Clydesdales, and 114 nominations for Shires, or 1,544 in all. In 1907 the relative figures were 2,404, 727, 226, and 315 for half-bred sires; a total of 3,672. Consequently, while the num-



Getting Up A Party—

The telephone has done away with the oldtime isolation that handicapped social life in the country and drove young people to the cities. In fact the telephone has completely turned the tables, and to-day the city dweller envies his country brother the good social times that are now to be had on the farm. Perhaps you think you do not need the best instrument for a light chat with friend or neighbor, but remember that same telephone will also be called upon in your more important business when the reply of "I can't hear half you say" might be a serious matter. THEREFORE BUY AND USE ONLY,

The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

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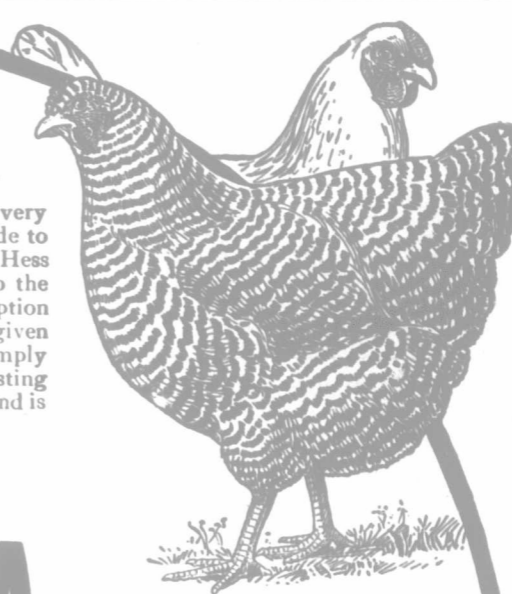
HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.



Make Money On the Old Hens

Every farmer has some fowls not profitable to keep, like very old hens or young cockerels. Now such birds can be made to pay handsomely by fattening for market. A little of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a given once a day in soft feed will help to do the work in a way to surprise you. The virtue of this tonic prescription lies in its power to increase digestion. It is not itself a food, but given with food it causes so much more to be assimilated that the birds simply can't help but lay on fat, and a great deal of it. This way of assisting digestion—of making food available—is "The Dr. Hess Idea" and is adding thousands of dollars to poultry profits every year.



DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

besides the bitter tonics well known as aids to digestion, also makes good blood by supplying iron, and removes waste matter through the agency of nitrates. Given as directed to laying stock, it means a most substantial increase in egg production—perhaps all the difference between profit and loss.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a (formulated by Dr. Hess, M.D., D.V.S.) keeps little chickens growing right along from the start—something impossible when their weak digestive organs are left unassisted. It is invaluable at moulting time, because it cuts this "off" period down materially and hastens the return to laying. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is endorsed by poultry associations in the United States and Canada. One penny's worth is enough for 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid. **Dr. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

When you're feeding any domestic animal heavily, with a view to fatten it, there is great danger of undoing all you've gained by bringing on some derangement of the digestive organs. It is "The Dr. Hess Idea" to prevent this and keep up the process without interruption to the finish. To make this possible, he formulated Dr. Hess Stock Food—a prescription containing bitter tonics, iron for the blood and cleansing nitrates to aid nature in throwing off the poisonous waste material. It never fails to so strengthen digestion that far more ration can be assimilated than would otherwise be the case, and this, of course, means successful feeding. The ingredients in Dr. Hess Stock Food are endorsed by all prominent medical men and it is sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

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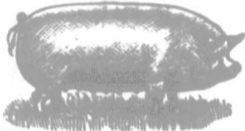
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We have a bunch of the best bred **Clydesdale Fillies** that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.
Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.

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Wide range of choice business conducted personally, everyone welcome.



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Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 26th sired by Dalmeny D.C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.
Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.


FOR SALE
at reduced prices to clear—Me^v pigs, both sexes unrelated, \$12.00 each. Six prize-winning sows, 12 to 15 months with litters or to farrow in October. Two Stock Boars. My Pigs have been winners at the principal shows in Manitoba, Sask. and Alberta. Write for what you want.
Jas. M. Ewens, Lakeside Stock Farm
Bethany P. O., C.N.R. Minnedosa, Man., C.P.R.

PURE BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH
To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 5 to 8 mos., at \$15 each, f. o. b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individuals in both breeds. Also shorthorns.
A. D. McDONALD
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

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

Thomas Meroer, Markdale, Ont.
now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire Horse, Newham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Gratley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses.
Correspondence solicited.

Mr. A. I. Hlokman, 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 breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.



SHORTHORNS!
As I am giving up farming, I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on Shorthorns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.
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Cattle and Sheep Labels.
You will want some in the spring; get sample and circular now. Mailed free. **F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.**

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

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

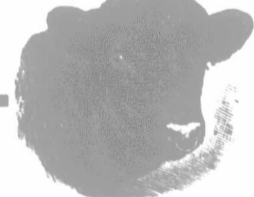
CHOICE GOODS—40741
We are offering our present chief stock bull, Choice Goods, for sale. We have kept him as long as it was possible to use him on our females and we will part with him with regret. He is a sure calf getter, and the quality of his stock can be seen here at any time. We have no hesitation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

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

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

J. G. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.
Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine
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STOCKMEN
Have you any stock for sale? If you have why not advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the Advocate will find the buyers. Send your adv't in to-day.
Farmer's Advocate
AND HOME JOURNAL
WINNIPEG, MAN.

ber of subsidized Shire stallions has been trebled, the number of mares nominated for them has only doubled; whereas, while the number of Clydesdale stallions has only been doubled, the number of mares nominated for them has doubled, plus 72. The amount paid in premiums for horse-breeding in 1907 was £8,061.

SHORTHORNS AND TAMWORTHS
In another column of this issue Mr. A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, Man., is advertising some exceptionally high grade Shorthorns and Tamworths for immediate sale. He should have little difficulty in disposing of what he has for sale. The most conspicuous individual in the Shorthorn offering is the five-year-old bull, Neepawa Chief, the bull that has headed the Neepawa farm herd now for several years, but which Mr. Caswell, to prevent inbreeding in the herd, is forced to part with. Neepawa Chief is a rarely bred bull, a bull of the famous Stamford breeding, which the Watts of Salem, Ont., have made famous on this continent. He is a red bull, strongly constituted, compact and well covered. The stock which a bull produces is the best basis for judging of his worth and the progeny of Neepawa Chief, some of which may be seen on the home farm, and many of which are doing service in herds all through the west, are not the kind calculated to cast discredit upon their sire. A tried bull is the safest live-stock proposition, perhaps, that a man can invest money in, especially when the animal is guaranteed a sure stock getter. The other bull and the yearlings are bred from Neepawa Chief, and out of some of Mr. Caswell's well known deep milking kind of Shorthorns. They have been fed for service, not for the winning of show-ring honors.
In Tamworths everything in the herd, from the Champion Long Joe down to the latest arrival will be sold. This boar is being disposed of for the same reason as the bull is: he has served his term in the herd, and must go to prevent breeding to his offspring. Mr. Caswell has in all some 50 head of Tamworths, most of which average in age around ten weeks or three months. He quotes prices for the young stock that are cheap, considered in relation to the selling price of hogs nowadays, and the quality of the stock. The Neepawa Farm Tamworths have won more first and championship awards than any others in western swine rings. If quality counts, and it does, these hogs are being offered at unusually reasonable prices. With the prices of bacon stock trending upwards the way they have been doing lately, pure-bred stock looks like a safe and paying investment.

Power Lot--God Help Us
(Continued)
"Wal', you play something for the folks on yer accordian, and I'll find yer goose for ye," said Belcher, rising. He strolled out among the pirates familiarly.
"Look-a here, you cubs," he accosted them, "you hand over poor Beezlebug's goose. Poor leetle crectur', he only charged five cents admission, an' it's a durn sight funnier 'n the real thing. An' you didn't pay nothin'. Poor leetle cuss, he ain't got no gift for what he's undertook ter do, but I'm goin' ter advise him kind and gentle by 'n by ter quit jugglery, an' steal a hymnbook off somebody when they ain't lookin', an' go off 's one o' these 'ere furrin missionaries. Now you hand me over that goose, an' watch through the winders an' see Beezlebug haul him outer Towse Dubfrey's coat collar. Sport's been kind o' mild so fur, but the wind's go'n' ter breeze afore we git through. Gi' me that goose."
A torpid bird of that description was held out to Belcher, who seized it and returned to the scene of troubled legerdemain. As the showman saw him approaching with the prize he changed a plaintive rendering of "Annie Laurie" into the jubilant strains of "Marching Through Georgia."
But we did not stay to witness the fulfillment of Belcher's prophecy; the night had worn on, the lights were out away off on the hill.

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IN THE ROUGHEST WEATHER AND GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF
TOWERS FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKERS
This trade mark and the word TOWER on the buttons distinguish this high grade slicker from the just as good brands



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is the best roofing and siding for you. PAROID is not an experiment; it has been used for years; it is time tested; it is the easiest roofing to lay. Comes in handy rolls with rust-proof caps and nails, and complete directions for laying inside.


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Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
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 A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or
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ABSORBINE



will clean them off permanently, and
 you work the horse same time. Does
 not blister or remove the hair. Will
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 bottle at 4/10's or 4/10's. Book 4/10's.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind.
 \$1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Var-
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 LYMAN, BONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
 Also furnished by Martin Boyle and Wynne Co.,
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Bog Spavin



Cure the lameness and
 remove the bunch without scarring the
 horse—have the part looking just as it did
 before the blemish came.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)
 is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid
 blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin,
 Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither
 a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy
 unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't
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Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser
 describes and illustrates all kinds of blem-
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 ought to have before ordering or buying any
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"It was a patient show," I observed
 to Cuby, conducting her home; "the
 poor fellow was patient, and he had a
 gift of language."
 "Capitaine Belcher could do a more
 bettaire show than heem," said Cuby.
 She would have regretted deeply leav-
 ing the sprightly scene at this incon-
 clusive hour, had not her mind been full
 of the supreme adventure on which we
 were to embark on the morrow.

I kissed her good-night, and turned to
 my long tramp towards the steeps, and
 up them, to fulfill my last watch in
 Power Lot, God Help Us. The moon
 was almost at its full, and the brooding
 of it over ocean, hill and plain was like a
 voice falling infinitely peaceful and ten-
 der—one knew not from where. It was
 more than moonlight on the quiet earth;
 it was a plain speaking, though I knew
 not the language of it.

Down below, they opened all the
 windows where the show was in pro-
 gress, therefore I heard; the magician
 had struck up an air, the sweet old
 melody of which reached me faintly in
 the distance, "Nearer My God, to
 Thee." The faint, far echo of that
 strain was like a pervading spirit, con-
 sonant with the moonlight, flooding
 with compassion all poor human jug-
 gery and endeavor, even as the moon
 flooded the earth with tender glory.

I don't know what God has got for a
 man up yonder—that, through a
 thought or a strain of music some
 times, the sense comes to him that
 nothing matters very much, that
 there's nothing on earth but what is
 easy to put by, since the voice that he
 hears, less than a whisper now, may
 speak to him at last in full tones that he
 understands.

I had forgotten the habit of caution
 and watchfulness to which I had been
 schooling myself of late, so absorbed
 was I in the wonder that fell on my
 heart; when, from over on the summit,
 by the old church—"Spook House"—a
 scream of terror and agony came to me,
 piercing my very soul. I knew it for
 Mary's voice.

I ran madly. I saw the figure of a
 man flying across to the bluffs. Re-
 tribution, swift and sure, should find
 him out, but now my one purpose was to
 reach her. I leaped all obstacles and
 rushed up the hill, a horrible fear pos-
 sessed me. The door of the church was
 open and I sprang in.

Bate Stingaree lay on the floor, gib-
 bering and writhing. Mary had slipped
 fainting, by the window from which she
 had screamed for aid.

"Jim's dead, too," raved Bate,
 shriveling white before my eyes.
 "Mary's dead—all come to torment
 me." The room reeked with vile odors
 and with the fumes of alcohol. "Why,
 ain't you got white clothes on, Jim?
 For you're dead, you and Ma'y are
 dead, I know it. Come somebody that's
 alive. Help! Help! Where's the stuff?
 Give me something that'll shut my
 eyes. I can't stand this." With oaths
 and cries of terror, his ghastly hand
 crept over the floor, seeking for his
 bottle.

I lifted Mary. It wrung my heart to
 see the poor white dress, in which she
 had been so happy and girlish a little
 while before—she, to whom so little
 happiness had come, whose cup had
 ever been turned to bitterness. I
 lifted her and carried her outside; and
 as the strong wind smote her face, she
 gasped once and again, and opened her
 great, desolate, dark eyes and knew me.

"Jim," she said, and seized my hand
 convulsively, as though she feared that
 I would move from her side.

"Why, yes, it's old Jim," I soothed
 her. "It's old Jim, sure, in the flesh."
 Leaning heavily on my arm, so that
 I almost carried her, as soon as she was
 able she drew me back into the church.

"Bate," she gasped; "Bate," and
 pointed pitifully to where he lay.
 Bate's writhing had ceased.

"It was I frightened him," she
 gasped. "I never dreamed—I wanted
 to see him—I never dreamed he was so
 ill—I never thought of the white
 dress. Look, he is not dead? My poor
 brother! My poor brother!"

I did not know. "He is asleep." I
 said; "in a drunken sleep. Come! I
 must take you home, and bring help."
 On the way, still hanging weakly,
 faintly, to my arm, she told me:

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 B. E. WALKER, President ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager
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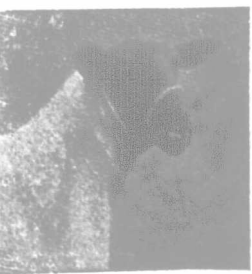

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 winners at the Dominion and other
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 Three championships and six firsts
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Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages




Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock.
 One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight
 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.;
 Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Cor-
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 Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices
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Strengthened regularly by importations from United
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 We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale,
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 Write for prices and particulars.
 Long distance 'phone at farm.
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I have more cattle than I have feed for, so
 am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at
 prices I never expected to quote. The bulls
 are mostly young, or I can supply mature
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 All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble
 to quote prices or show the stock.
**Fairview, C. N. E. Station
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Women's Ailments

There is no need whatever for so many women to suffer from pains and weakness, nervousness and sleeplessness, anemia, hysteria and melancholia, faint and dizzy spells, and the hundred other troubles which render the life of too many women a round of sickness and suffering.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Have Restored Thousands of Canadian Women to Health and Strength

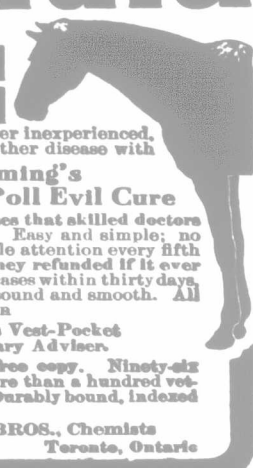
Young girls budding into womanhood who suffer with pains and headaches, and whose face is pale and blood water, or women at the change of life who are nervous, subject to hot flashes, feeling of pins and needles, etc., are tided over these trying times by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

They have a wonderful effect on a woman's system, making pains and aches vanish, bring color to the pale cheek and sparkle to the eye. The old, worn out, tired out, languid feelings give place to strength and vitality, and life seems worth living.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

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—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

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BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

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"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY CALIFORNIA

Consumption Book



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 691 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

"I put the lights out in the house when Virginia had gone to sleep. Rob was asleep upstairs. I crept out. I, to be so happy—and my brother wretched and forsaken. I meant to find him—to plead with him once more—to talk over with him what he should do. I was not afraid. I did not think about my white dress—nor the strangeness of my going in the night, alone—nor the name of the old church, that it was haunted. I only felt that I must see him.

"Once before, he had hid there. I knew that he was there—and I went. There was another man with him. The door was not locked. I opened it and went in. They were leaning together at the window toward the steep road, watching. Bate turned and saw me, and threw up his arms and fell. The other leaped from the window and ran. When I saw Bate's face—and his groveling and writhing—as if he were hurt—and gone insane—I screamed."

I left Mary at the house with Mrs. Stafford, awakened, and I roused Rob. Together we went back to the church. Bate lay quiet on the floor.

That desperate, wild, sudden heart was steeped at last in the rest that waketh not to earth. Together we carried him home—Rob and I.

Mary lay on the couch with Mrs. Stafford's friendly arm about her. Her eyes questioned me with only fear and horror in their depths.

"We have brought him home," I said, "and God has brought him home. What do you think," I said sharply and sternly, for she would have fainted again, "have you lived up here, looking off on the sea from Power Lot, God Help Us, so long, not to remember ever that the Great Deep is infinite?"

Her eyes, fastened upon me, besought me.

"He was born," I said, "weak and infirm of nature—with what defects God knows who has taken him—has taken him home, I say. And it is well. You are no true hearts that would say otherwise. By the look on his poor face, he too was born again even in the moment of his passing. Why not? Do not wail and weep, as if you and we alone had the insight of God's long plans and the monopoly of His mercy."

"Jim," she gasped, appealing, "I—blame—myself."

"You are weak then, Mary. You went to him as a last brave impulse in a long drill of unrequited forbearance and devotion. It would have been the same. He would only have worked further ill here. It is well. But you are only faithless and unloving, weak and frightened, in the thoughts you have toward him now—and that is not like you."

The hope and color of the living had come back a little faintly to her face, and she was resting now upon Rob's strong arm; but her hand she lifted up and placed in mine.

"You are very sure, Jim? You believe those words you said?"

"Aye, I believe them with all my soul."

"No, but hold my hand a little, Jim," she said, almost fretfully. "I am so tired."

Rob did not begrudge me that. She closed her poor, fear-tortured eyes, and sank at last into a blessed sleep. Slowly then not to waken her, though I knew that never on earth should I look into the depths of her eyes again—I unloosed the thin, sweet hand, the dear, dear hand that clung to mine.

"I am making away to-morrow, Rob," I said. "It is clear sailing for you now. You will delay your going a day or two but not longer. It is all arranged about the boat that will take you over. Let Belcher know for what day and tide you will need it, that is all. So—good-by, old man."

"But, Jim," he said, following me to the door. "Jim." Except for my name, which he could speak, his mouth made soundless motions like a stutterer's.

I laughed as I grasped his hand. *Someone must stand firm.* "Wish me joy, old fellow. I'm off to sea before you."

"But Jim—" He put his arm around my neck. I caught the sound of a sob that seemed to tear the strong fellow's heart, and I let myself from him and dashed away to the River.

(To be continued)

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Fourth year in the market, and every machine sold doing good work. Simple in construction and operation. Suitable for block-making for a single building, or for a regular block-making business. A moderate priced machine; compact and portable. No power required. Has suited every purchaser, and will please you. Western shipments made from our Winnipeg warehouse.

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Doctor's Book Free

To any man who will mail me this coupon I will send free (closely sealed) my finely illustrated book regarding the cause and cure of diseases. This book is written in plain language, and explains many secrets you should know. It tells how you can cure yourself in the privacy of your own home without the use of drugs.

Don't spend another cent on doctors and their worthless medicines. Nature's remedy cures to stay cured. You should know about it.

If you suffer from weakness of any kind, rheumatism, lame back, sciatica, lumbago, debility, drains, loss of power or stomach, kidney, liver or bowel troubles, you must not fail to get this book.

Don't wait another minute.

Dr. McLaughlin—

I have worn your belt for thirty days. I am pleased to tell you that it has done me a lot of good. Losses have stopped now, and my back is as strong as one could wish. To prove what I say about my back, I have fenced my quarter-section—drove the post myself with a heavy sledge—and I have not had the least pain in my back. I have also dug a well 25 feet deep, so I think that has given my back a good test. I had losses but twice—the first and second week—but I am doing all right now.

HENRY CAMPLISSON, Togo, Sask.

The reason so many men neglect to use my Belt is that they fear it will fail like other things they have tried. Now, the security that I offer to the doubtful man is that he need not pay for my Belt until it does for him what I say it will do, if he in turn will give me reasonable security that he will pay me when cured. Put aside these testimonials. Don't make any difference whether you know that Dr. McLaughlin's Belt cured them or not. Give me reasonable security. I will arrange the Belt and send it to you, and you can

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

Cut out this coupon now and mail it. I'll send the book without delay, absolutely free. Call if you can—consultation free.

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READ WHAT HE OWES TO

Zam-Buk

Mr. R. C. Blurton, a prominent Salvation Army worker, who occupies the proud position of Deputy Band Master at the Temple, Toronto, bears testimony to the great healing power of Zam-Buk balm. He says:—

"Pimples and sores broke out all over my face and neck and notwithstanding all I did to try and cure them they spread. In places the skin was inflamed over big patches and caused me great pain and inconvenience. I was advised to try Zam-Buk and for several days I applied it to the sores anointing it often with the healing balm. It soon began to sooth the pain, and in a short time the sores ceased to be so angry and painful! With perseverance Zam-Buk healed the sores completely and made my skin as smooth and clear as possible. I strongly recommend Zam-Buk to all who suffer from unsightly skin troubles, sores, ulcers, etc. It is a wonderful healer!"

Zam-Buk cures eczema, itch, blood poison, festering, chronic and suppurating sores, burns, cuts, barber's rash, fistula and all skin injuries and diseases. It is also a specific for piles. All druggists and stores 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25. Send 1c. stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto for sample box.

First Shining Light in the Colored Church—Ah don't believe in callin' dis heah society de Ladies' Auxiliary. Dat's imitat' de white folks.

Second Shining Light—Den what will we call it?

First Shining Light—Well, wot's de mattah, wid callin' it de' Colored Supplement?—Judge.

"I've got the finest gardens in this part of the country," boasted the newly-made millionaire. "Right in the center of them is the most expensive sun dial in the world."

"A sun dial is all right during the day," remarked a listener. "It's useless at night."

"Mine isn't," retorted the millionaire proudly. "I've got mine surrounded with electric lights."—Bohemian.

Get acquainted with Black Watch the big black plug chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing flavor.

2266

Ostend—Pa, what kind of ships are courtships?

Pa—Soft ships, my son.

Ostend—And what kind of ships sail the sea of matrimony?

Pa—Hardships, my son.—Chicago News.

One day Mary, the charwoman, reported for service with a black eye.

"Why, Mary," said her sympathetic mistress, "what a bad eye you have!"

"Yes'm."

"Well, there's one consolation. It might have been worse."

"Yes'm."

"You might have had both of them hurt."

"Yes'm. Or worse'n that; I might not ha' been married at all."—Everybody's Magazine.

They were on their honeymoon and were climbing the Schnupfelgafenspitzen Peak, and she stood above him some twenty feet. "What ho!" he gasped. "What do you see?"

"Far, far below," she cried, "I see a long, white streak, stretching like a paper ribbon back almost to our hotel!"

"Ha, ha!" he ejaculated. "I'll bet it's that blessed hotel bill overtaking us!" And they proceeded onward and upward.—New Haven Register.

"Please, sir, I want three days off, in order to get married."

"You do, eh? Not long since you were laid up three days with the influenza. Why didn't you get married while you had the influenza? Or if you couldn't do that, why didn't you put off having the influenza until you got married, and make one holiday answer both purposes?"

Uncle Morton, an old negro, who had been a slave in the days before the Civil War, was a retainer in the household of an Atlanta family. He was something of a philosopher and a good deal of a diplomat. One day the waitresses, two young mulattoes, were chaffing him.

"Uncle Mo'ton," one of them said, "who do you like best, Belle or me?"

The gray-haired negro looked first at one, then at the other, and said with a tone of indecision:

"It am too tedious to say."

When Mark Twain was married in Elmira in 1870, his father-in-law made him a present of a fine, well-furnished house in Buffalo.

The present came as a surprise. Mark Twain knew nothing of it till, amid a party of relatives and friends, he was shown over the luxurious place. Then, when they told him it was his, tears filled his eyes, and turning to his father-in-law he said, though in a voice that trembled a little:

"Mr. Langdon, whenever you're in Buffalo, if it's as much as twice a year, you are to come right up here and take tea. You can stay all night, too, if you want to, and it shan't cost you a cent."—Washington Star.

Oscar Hammerstein, at a theatrical dinner in New York, told some reminiscences of theatrical deadheads.

"Then there was Blank," said Mr. Hammerstein. "Blank's impudence was second only to that of a waiter I heard about the other day."

"Look here, waiter," said a guest; "this fish is not cooked properly."

"I know it," said the waiter; "but you told me it was for your wife."

"Well, what of that?" asked the surprised guest.

"Why," said the waiter, "I knew that if the lady was your wife she couldn't be very particular."—New York Tribune.

MUSIC CURE OF DR. FITZHENRY

Dr. Anthony Fitzhenry, the noted nerve specialist, has just made public his new discovery of the power of music as a cure for many ailments to which the human body is subject. Dr. Fitzhenry, when interviewed by a New York newspaper man, said in part:

"We are just beginning to discover what a useful factor music is in the world. We have heard how it can destroy buildings by its vibrations, how it can lull savage beasts into passiveness and a hundred and one other

things, but it is only of quite recent date that I have found out by a series of scientific investigations a new use for it as a cure for many nervous disorders."

"I have taken a quiet, sentimental song on the order of 'As Long as the World Rolls On,' or 'Just Someone' and have soothed the most violent patient within a half an hours time. I have quieted the most morbid and hysterical woman with a comedy song and made her laugh and become cheerful in ten minutes."

"I remember one case that is worth special mention. An Italian anarchist was confined to my care by a brother physician in Paterson, N. J. The subject of my experiment could speak English fairly well, but was absolutely antagonistic to the government, law and order. I started in treating him by having 'The Star Spangled Banner' sung to him and running the gamut of all the patriotic airs and finally ending with Julian Edwards' beautiful and patriotic song, 'My Own United States.'"

"Hardly had the first chorus been finished, when the anarchist jumped to his feet and heartily joined in the chorus. This song was repeated to him for a week, at short intervals, when I discharged him from my sanitarium cured. To-day this former Italian anarchist is one of the most peaceful and law-abiding citizens in Paterson."

Dr. Fitzhenry claims to be able to cure consumption, cancer, small-pox, alcoholic habit, in fact every ailment ailment with the aid of music. He has interested a prominent capitalist in his work and will shortly build a sanitarium somewhere near New York City.

Have You Suspected Your Kidneys as the Cause of Your Trouble

If you have backache, swelling of the feet and ankles, frequent or suppressed urine, painful sensation when urinating, specks floating before the eyes, great thirst, brick-dust deposit in the urine, or anything wrong with the urinary organs, then your kidneys are affected.

It is really not difficult to cure kidney trouble in its first stages. All you have to do is give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial.

They are the most effective remedy to be had for all kidney and urinary troubles.

Mrs. Alfred LeBlanc, Black Cape, Que., writes:—I feel it my duty to say a word about your Doan's Kidney Pills. I suffered dreadful pain across my back so bad I could not stoop or bend. After having used two boxes I feel now most completely cured thanks to your pills. I highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

RHEUMATISM.

The Best and Safest Cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, is BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS. All Druggists at 40c. and \$1.00 per box.

FREE TO MEN



Until Robust Health, Strength and Vigor is Regained.

Perfect Manhood. The man of courage, of strong heart, iron nerves, good health, self-confidence and undaunted energy. The embodiment of success, popular in every walk of life, respected and esteemed by all. Such is the manly man.

For forty years I have been making strong, vigorous men out of the puniest weaklings. A man comes to me weak, nervous, despondent and discouraged: with Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney or Stomach Troubles, I give him my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with suspensory, absolutely free, to use for two months. Mind you, not one penny in advance or on deposit. A few nights' use convince him that he has found the right remedy. It fills him with new life, joy, vigor and strength, and at the end of the time he is only too glad to pay me for the Belt and to recommend it to his friends.

This is the way I cure men. This is the way thousands every year regain their lost strength, without the slightest risk to themselves, for if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. You pay me only when cured, and in many cases the cost is only \$5.00; or, if you want to pay cash, full wholesale discount.

My great success has brought forth many imitations of my Belt, but my great knowledge, gained by forty years' experience, to guide and advise my patients is mine alone, and is given freely with the Belt. Be sure you get the genuine.

Call to-day and take a Belt along. Or send for one and my two books on Electricity and its medical use, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

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140 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont. Office Hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p. m.

Why do I sign all my advertising?



Every now and then some well-meaning, clever advertising expert says to me, "Pedlar, don't you realize it is out of date to write your advertising in the first person singular? People don't sign their own ads. any more.

I stand back of every word in this advertising, just as I stand back of my goods. That is why I sign them with my personal signature.

It's the day of big corporations, not of individuals."

Maybe they are right,—they ought to know. But I think I shall go on signing my ads. just as long as I sign my letters. You see, I consider this advertisement just as direct and personal a message to you as it would be if I wrote it to you in a letter. I expect you to believe what it says. So I sign it with my own name. Would I do that if it said anything but the exact truth?

I would like you to know that I mean every word in this advertisement,—that I stand right back of every statement it makes,—

that you can hold me personally answerable for every claim it makes,—and my business and personal reputation amount to something, I think, without conceit.

That is what my advertising means to me, and what my signature means to you. That is why I sign my ads. personally. I think I shall keep right on signing them.

G. A. Pedlar

What does it mean when we say 'guaranteed'?

THIS business was founded in 1861,—almost fifty years ago. It has grown till it operates the biggest plant of the kind in the British Empire. That growth has come because Pedlar products have quality. The Pedlar reputation rests upon making that quality good enough to guarantee.

That specially interests the man who roofs with Oshawa Steel Shingles. From the minute that roof is on the responsibility for that roof's goodness rests on us,—not on the buyer, but on this Company,—not on some smooth salesman's say-so, but on a signed and sealed guarantee, backed by this Com-

pany's capital and reputation and the personal word of its President.

There is no quibble about the Pedlar guarantee. It isn't full of loopholes and gateways for dodging. It is plain, straightforward, honest. It says, simply, that every Oshawa-shingled roof, properly laid, will be a good roof for twenty-five years, or—that roof will be renewed free of all cost to the owner, and the same kind of a guarantee will go with the renewed roof.

And by "good" the Pedlar guarantee means good in every roof-sense of the word,—means a roof free from leaks, free from rust holes,

free from the need of paint or repairs,—a roof that is just what a good roof ought to be.

Twenty-five years the guarantee covers. The roof that's Oshawa-shingled will be a good roof, though, for four times that long,—for a century.

When you consider that no other roofing at all is guaranteed at all, and that every Oshawa-shingled roof is guaranteed this way,—there is scant room for argument about the betterness of Oshawa Steel Shingles, Guaranteed.

Why YOU should roof with

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES *Guaranteed*

"GOOD FOR A HUNDRED YEARS"

BECAUSE Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) are made of extra heavy (28 gauge) semi-hardened sheet steel, evenly and heavily galvanized on both sides and all edges. Therefore Oshawa-shingled roofs are proof against rust and will need no painting.

Because Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) alone have the Pedlar four-way lock which makes these Shingles the easiest and simplest roof to lay (no tools but a hammer and a tinner's shears), and yet makes one seamless, unbroken sheet of heavy steel that is really wet-proof and that is also WIND-proof. Such a roof keeps a building cooler in

summer, warmer in winter, and dry always.

Because Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) actually cost less than five cents a year per square—100 square feet—or about a tenth the cost of common wood shingles, yet an Oshawa-shingled roof is fire-proof as well as wet and wind proof, also it is perfectly insulated against lightning,—these steel shingles keep a building safer against lightning than lightning-rods will.

Because Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) relieve your mind and your pocketbook of ALL roof worries there are,—and still cost little enough to be an economy for roofing any permanent structure,

from a great factory to a henhouse. They cover millions of dollars worth of property all over Canada, and cover it right,—else they wouldn't be there.

Send for the meaty little free book that tells you some roof-facts you perhaps don't know, but ought to,—tells you the comparative worth and cost of all kinds of roofing,—puts the whole roofing question plain before you. Send for the book before you spend another dollar for any roof. Learn that Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) will pay you better, and why.

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