

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

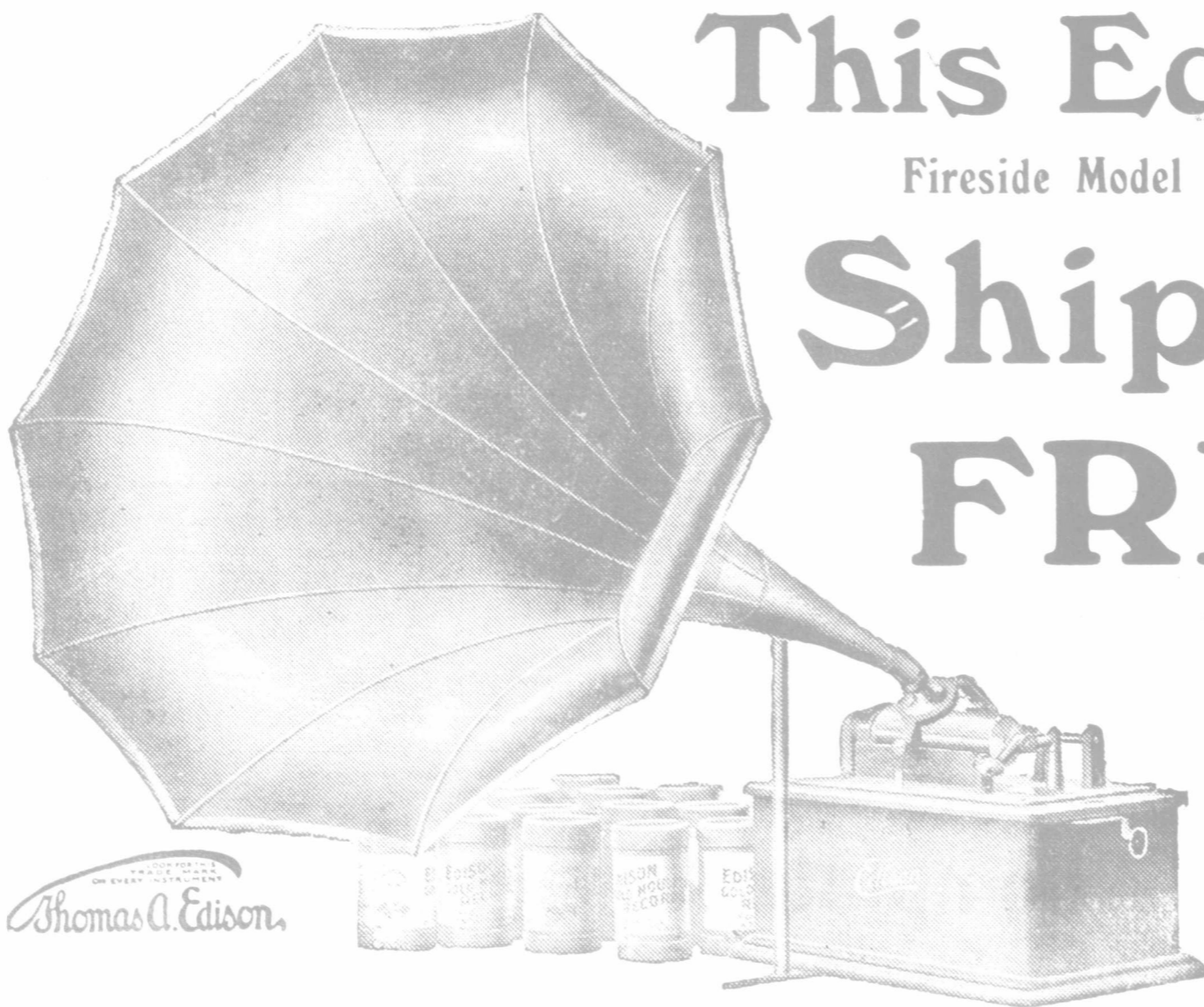
WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 16, 1910

No. 947



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Thomas A. Edison

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GOSSIP

DENATURED ALCOHOL

Potato culls as a source of industrial alcohol forms the basis for an exhaustive bulletin issued by the United States department of agriculture. The authors discuss all phases of the question of producing denatured alcohol from potatoes. Excerpts from this bulletin, number 410, read as follows:

Alcohol is a substance produced by the fermentation of sugar. In practice there are two possible sources of sugar for this purpose: First, plants naturally containing sugar ready to be converted into alcohol by simple fermentation, such as sugar cane, sugar beets, sorghum, fruits, etc.; second, materials containing starch which may be changed into sugar by the action of malt of acids and then fermented, such as potatoes, grains, cassava, etc. Alcohol has been and is now being made from sawdust, but as the process employed are trade secrets this material will not be discussed.

The so-called "denatured alcohol" is prepared by the addition of such ingredients as will make the alcohol unfit for drinking purposes. It is used extensively in the manufacture of varnish, explosives, chemicals and many other commercial articles. It may also be used in various household appliances, both for lighting and heating purposes with much more safety than either kerosene or gasoline. Its cost previous to the enactment of laws making it tax-free was such as to prevent its use in engines and motors, consequently very little was done toward their adaptation to its use. It is, however, being successfully used in both stationary and traction engines in other countries where it can be had at a moderate price, and under similar conditions of economic manufacture would undoubtedly be so used in this country.

One per cent of sugar or starch in a product will produce approximately one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. It is not practicable to distil a fermented solution containing less than 2 or 3 per cent of alcohol. It is therefore evident that materials containing less than 6 per cent of sugar or starch can not be considered suitable for the profitable manufacture of alcohol. Many of the waste materials of the farm may accordingly be eliminated without further consideration. The next point to be considered, after it is decided that the raw material to be used contains sufficient sugar or starch, is the supply of this material and the cost of its delivery to the distillery. Further, there must be available a good supply of water for the condensing apparatus and cheap fuel for the boilers. All of these considerations must be carefully weighed before any attempt is made to establish a distillery. The detailed discussion which is to follow, regarding the location, equipment and operation of a potato distillery is applicable, in a general way, to the handling of other waste materials of the farm, and will be valuable as indicating the conditions under which such materials may be successfully used.

The reasons for limiting the detailed discussion of this bulletin to the handling of potatoes are as follows: First, potatoes have been successfully used as a source of cheap alcohol in other countries; second, conditions in this country indicate that large quantities of potato culls with the necessary starch content are available for this purpose at a price which would permit of the profitable manufacture of alcohol therefrom; third, the experimental work of the department distillery has shown how potatoes can be economically handled and practical instructions in the methods of manufacture can now be given; fourth, this work has been done in a small distillery such as would be suitable for large farms or communities of farmers working in co-operation. These data will, in our opinion, enable the farmer to convert frosted or inferior grades of potatoes into a source of revenue, as it has been shown by the experiments that these may be made into alcohol at a fair profit. The apparatus necessary is

Practical Farm Books

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Canadian Dairying

BY PROFESSOR H. H. DEAN.

The author is the foremost authority on dairying in the Dominion, being professor of dairy husbandry in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The book treats of dairy farming, dairy buildings, feeding and managing the cows; milking cows, composition of milk, testing milk, the farm dairy, farm buttermaking, farm dairy cheese, town and city milk trade, co-operative dairying, managing creameries and cheese-ries, paying patrons, cheesemaking, pasteurizing, buttermaking, marketing, condensed milk, etc. The book contains 260 pages, bound in cloth, illustrated, free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid for \$1.00.

Judging Livestock

BY JOHN A. CRAIG.

This is the only text book ever written on the subject of judging livestock. Its author was known all over America as an authority on livestock questions and the book is used as a guide in practically every institution in America, where livestock judging is taught. The book treats of judging all classes of stock, light horses, heavy horses, breeding horse classes, examining horses for soundness, standards for horses, judging beef cattle, judging beef-breeding stock, judging dairy cows and dairy bulls, standards of excellence for cattle, judging sheep for mutton and breeding purposes, standard of excellence for sheep, judging hogs, fat hogs, bacon hogs and breeding hogs, standard of excellence for swine. This is a book of 200 pages, cloth-bound and well illustrated. Free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid for \$1.50.

Poultry Craft

BY JOHN H. ROBINSON.

The author is one of the recognized authorities on poultry raising in the United States. The book was written for those who want to know about poultry raising, and for poultry-keepers who cannot always remember things they know at the moment they happen to need them. It deals in detail with the whole business of poultrying; discusses houses and yards, location of buildings, choice of variety of fowl, feeding egg production, breeding, hatching and rearing chickens, selling poultry and eggs, exhibiting poultry, diseases, parasites and enemies of fowls, with chapters on bantams, turkeys, ducks and geese. The work is well illustrated, bound in cloth, 275 pages. Free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid, \$1.50.

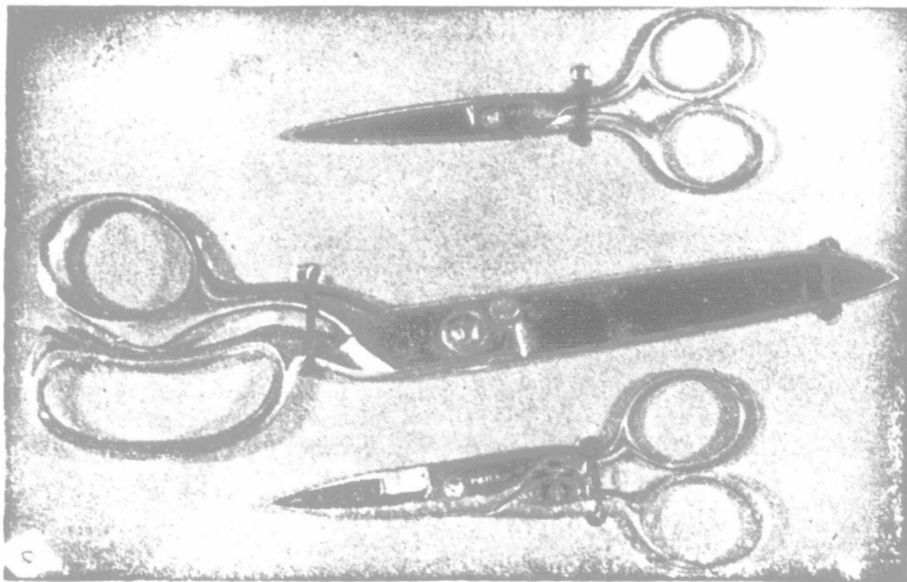
Farmer's Cyclopaedia of Livestock

BY E. V. WILCOX, Ph.D., and C. B. SMITH, M.S.

Written by the authors of the Cyclopaedia of Agriculture, this work presents in a systematic manner the established facts of livestock raising. The basis of the volume is the bulletins and reports of experiment stations, departments of agriculture, periodicals and the experience of the authors. The following are the chief divisions of the cyclopaedia: History; anatomy and physiology and breeding of domestic animals; principles of stock feeding; diseases of animals; animal products; business aspects of stock farming; horses and mules; the beef cattle industry; dairy cattle and dairy farming; swine; sheep and goats; poultry, and other useful animals. Each of these divisions is covered by a number of subheads and a well-arranged index makes reference convenient. The book contains 750 pages, cloth bound and well illustrated. It contains four colored plates, showing the exterior, skeleton, blood system, muscles and internal organs of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Free for six new yearly subscribers to this paper, at \$1.50 per year each, or postpaid for \$1.50.

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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg
WINNIPEG LIMITED MAN.

illustrated and the methods of procedure are given in full.

After dealing with washing, fermenting and distilling the bulletin says:

The denaturing process consists in adding certain ingredients to the alcohol to make it unfit for drinking purposes. Alcohol, to be denatured, must be at least 180° proof, which is equivalent to 90 per cent. alcohol, and the ingredients used must be authorized by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the denaturing done under its supervision. Wood alcohol and benzine are generally used as denaturing agents, though the Bureau of Internal Revenue allows the use of other agents, depending upon the use to which the denatured alcohol is to be put.

The yield of alcohol obtainable from potatoes is directly proportionate to the amount of starch which they contain, so that it is important to know not only the weight of a consignment, but also the percentage of starch. This is, of course, absolutely necessary when the potatoes are paid for on the basis of their starch content, which is their real alcohol-producing value. The percentage of starch may be easily determined by means of an instrument especially designed for that purpose. An average sample of the potatoes is washed and thoroughly dried. Exactly 10 pounds are placed in the wire basket (one potato may be cut if necessary to get the exact weight). The instrument with the basket attached is floated in a tank containing clear water at 63.5° F. The steam is so graduated that the percentage of the starch can be read directly from it. Potatoes average from 14 to 20 per cent of starch and 1 pound of starch in practice yields about 0.071 gallon of absolute alcohol, or 0.079 gallon of denatured alcohol at 180° proof. One hundred pounds of an average grade of potatoes containing 17 per cent of starch would yield approximately 1.3 gallons of denatured alcohol.

Dr. Lee is very optimistic as to the present. He says: "The world has to-day reached a standard our grandparents never more than dreamed of. The principle of intensification aided by the times and by education has been applied to mankind, with the result that we have come to look on the child, not as merely another individual to clothe, but a new soul and a new character. This lesson in the prevision and provision for the child will lift fatherhood to the level of motherhood in the uplifting of the human race."

Tracing the stages of fatherhood, Dr. Lee stated that the purity and potency of motherhood was an instinct throughout the entire animal world, while self-sacrificing fatherhood was the result of culture and enlightenment, and as such was possessed only by human kind. The neglected grand-uncles of fatherhood, declared the speaker, had held back the moral progress of the race, but now the world was dragging them from oblivion and giving fatherhood its true place.

Tom Marshall, the great Kentucky orator, was also a great masticator of tobacco, and one of the most uncleanly of men in the disposition of salivary "juice," an abundant deposit of which usually decorated his ample shirt bosom. The contrary of Marshall in this particular was Return J. Meigs, clerk of the National Supreme Court, whose person and office were always models of neatness and cleanliness. One day Marshall entered the clerk's office, as usual masticating a great quid of "dogleg," and before he had finished his business found it necessary to unload. "Where do you keep your spittoon, Mr. Meigs?" asked the advocate, after a fruitless search for the desired utensil. "I do not keep one," said the clerk. "Where do you spit?" "I do not spit." "I mean, where do I spit? I chew, Mr. Meigs." "Generally, you spit on your shirt-bosom, Mr. Marshall." The great advocate left the office, and returning, resumed his examination of the records with complete serenity.

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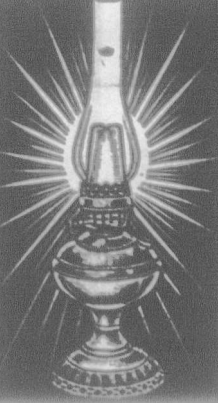
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

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EDITORIAL

Deep Sowing of Grains

On another page of this issue will be found an interesting suggestion regarding the advisability of sowing wheat four, five or more inches deep. The writer claims to have information sufficient to satisfy him that in districts where rainfall is below normal a good crop can be produced, even in a dry season, if the seed is put in a few inches deeper than farmers now sow in different parts of the prairie provinces. Reference is made particularly to the seeding of winter wheat.

Depth of seeding is a point in farming practice that can stand more experimenting. All will agree that a good root system is one great essential in getting big crop returns, particularly when moisture supply is scanty. It is also known that when germination takes place some distance below the surface a second series or knot of rootlets forms higher up on the shoot, provided that shoot reaches the surface and has enough strength left to continue on its way toward a mature plant. There is, of course, the chance that if favorable weather conditions prevail for a time the lower set of roots, because of disuse, may die. However, even in that case there should be a good crop. If dry weather sets in, the lower set of roots, being nearer the moisture supply, would develop rapidly and keep the plant growing, except under the most severe drouth.

But what about spring sown grains? Deep seeding means slight loss in time for the young plantlet to reach the surface. The development of a second set of roots might also result in another slight check in plant development. Perhaps later on these checks would be more than made up. It is a matter that needs careful investigation. There is no doubt but that in certain soils and where rainfall is uncertain it is advisable to sow deep.

In heavy clay soils, however, care must be taken not to cover the seed so far that the young shoot cannot reach air and sunlight.

Let us know your opinion from past experience, or try the experiment next season for comparative results.

Closer Relationship Between Dominion and Provincial Departments Needed

In the grist of evidence furnished the Dominion commission on technical education and industrial training while in Winnipeg, the principal of Manitoba Agricultural College is credited with having made the sound suggestion that there should be closer relationship between the Dominion department of agriculture and the provincial department in regard to agricultural work. This is a point on which every sober thinking man, no matter what his political leaning, will agree. When conditions are otherwise one department is quite likely to undo much that the other does. In any event neither can do much that will be appreciated by the agricultural public.

But the college principal did not suggest the cause of the present strained relations that he hinted at. When we come to think of it the Dominion department of agriculture was very active in Manitoba up to about the end of 1907, and most of their work was carried on through the provincial agricultural societies. As far as we can learn the federal department still evinces a worthy interest in each of the other provinces of the Dominion. In Saskatchewan the representative of the Dominion seed branch announces that arrangements have been made to hold a greater number of seed fairs than ever were held in any province in one season. During the summer competition's in fields of standing grain were a big feature of the work carried on. In Alberta a similar situation is found. In both of these provinces the provincial and federal departments co-operate. Why not so in Manitoba? Who is at fault?

Knowledge is Power

It is now many years since a man with deeper grasp of affairs than most ordinary individuals have gave expression to those three words: "Knowledge is power." No matter to what line of action they are applied, they are of as deep significance now as they were in the days of long ago. In agriculture there is no exception. Some men endowed with but very little of what generally is spoken of as knowledge of farming and all that is connected with the farming industry have made large profits on farms. But they did not make half as much as they might have made had they known more about agriculture.

How often we find would-be lawyers, or

other learned men, who had to forsake the profession of their choice on account of broken-down systems, settle on farms and make good within two or three years—yes, and in five years become the most prosperous farmers of a whole community. It seems strange that such men, who perhaps never spent a week of days consecutively on a farm, outstrip those who know nothing about any industry except farming. Why is it that such is possible? Simply because the man with the training along professional lines has learned the importance of mastering details. He knows that knowledge is power, and he ascertains how best he can gain that knowledge. With a source of supply by way of reading matter and personal advisors his common sense enables him in a couple of seasons to adopt the methods and practices that are best suited to his conditions.

Farmers who never have attended college or university also can make their labors count for more if they but grasp the significance of those three words: "Knowledge is power." They cannot put into practice all that they read and hear, but they can use common sense and adopt such suggestions as are liable to meet conditions on their farms. Very few years are required to demonstrate what can best be followed in general practice. Read, discuss and study, and thus increase your fund of knowledge and at the same time your power to make farming worth while. There is no real reason why you should harvest fifteen bushels or less of wheat from an acre, while a neighbor gets twenty-five or more.

A Twenty-five Bushel Standard

A few days ago a prosperous farmer who always has a good crop, and who has made money in Manitoba during the last two decades, remarked that he never sowed a field to wheat that he did not consider was in condition to give him a return of twenty-five bushels to the acre. He did not always get this yield, but he was above it oftener than below it, and even in his less fortunate years he had about double the average for that part of the province.

Think what a difference it would make if every farmer in the Canadian West would set such a standard and do as well as this man did. In ten years he has averaged close to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. Suppose he succeeded in getting only twenty-five. Consider what this would give in the three prairie provinces: over two hundred million bushels, instead of slightly more than half that amount.

What this man accomplished is within the reach of every man who uses his brains as he works. He started with very few dollars and little or no knowledge of farming. The longer he stayed in Manitoba the more he was con-

vinced that mixed farming is the ideal system for this country. Gradually his flocks and herds were increased, and a good crop rotation, including frequent seeding down to grasses, was being worked out as well as the difficulties of dry seasons would permit. He averred that he made money from every branch of the farming industry to which he turned. So can any man who goes about it intelligently and works toward a high standard—say a twenty-five bushel yield of wheat.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 22

REPORTS OF HALLOWE'EN PRANKS BRING BACK OLD EXPERIENCES

As I read in the daily papers reports of what pranks were credited to college students and those who never have been students, I cannot but recall my earlier days when I would give anything for a night's fun. It is strange how individuals differ in their opinions as to what constitutes fun. Some seem to be so built that they consider nothing comes in the joke class unless it entails destruction of property or injury to man or beast. I think I can safely say I never held such ideas; at least I never practiced along these lines, and I consider I have had as much fun as most individuals of my years. Perhaps some will opine that I kept out of such pranks because of a presence within me of a certain brand of cowardice. If so, I am glad I have been "cowardly."

As a rule, the agricultural class has boasted that it is the city-student crowd that causes all the trouble and that farmer boys have more sense. In most cases they are right. However, occasionally strange stories come to light regarding the doings of well known agricultural institutions, where the student body is credited with being models of what is right and fair.

Hallowe'en just gone was not without foundation for regrettable newspaper reports. In the West here we read of one bunch of students taking it upon themselves to give a theatre stunt and becoming more or less unruly when officers of the law were sent to put an end to the performance. But even this crowd, composed largely of city and town lads, could not cope with a farmer-boy crowd down east in the matter of sensational pranks. Piling rubbish in the way of the street cars, greasing the car tracks, putting a steer in one of the college buildings and attempting to daub a statue in the city with paint are a few of the "smart" things mentioned in press despatches. The Eastern farmer perhaps would not expect better from Westerners of any class, but it must be interesting for him to hear of young men from the good farms of the East behaving themselves thusly.

It amazes me that young men of even ordinary common sense should so forget themselves when opportunity for mild revelry presents itself. In nine cases out of ten they disgrace not only themselves, but also to a considerable degree the institution in which they happen to be taking instruction. None but the most dense would ever conclude that so much can be done without the perpetrators being caught. In this century even petty offenders very frequently are located. In the case of such deplorable conduct by groups of college boys, either the offenders or some innocent parties are bound to suffer. In many instances both guilty and guiltless get into the same box. Many of them in grave cases are obliged to leave the institution; or are at least humbled by having to make apology and promise to be good in future.

By all means have fun on hallowe'en—yes, or any other time. But there is no sense in allowing fun to develop into rashness, with its accompanying more or less serious offences. Harmless practical jokes are enjoyed by all, and the perpetrator is credited with being a man of parts—not a fool.

"ARCHIE McCLURE."

Prosperity of British Agriculture

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

British agriculture as a whole is in a healthy condition, and the outlook is satisfactory. This has not been an exceptional year; it is part of a sustained movement which has been proceeding for several years. This season's yield of the chief crops is well above the average, and prices are such as to leave a reasonable profit. Politicians are apt to be woebegone when speaking of British farming when it suits their purpose to be so, but from many widely separated sections of the country comes the assurance from farmers themselves "there is nothing wrong with farming, if only it were let alone." This opinion was recently confirmed from the great landowners' standpoint by the Surrey agent of the Duke of Northumberland, who said: "Don't you think farming is going to the dogs, because it is not."

Another witness to the present prosperity of British agriculture is Earl de la Warr, who writes to *The Times* that "the demand for farms has increased, owing to improved agricultural prospects in this country, causing a natural rise in the price of land, and there is now an opportunity perhaps of selling which has not existed hitherto, at any rate for many years."

In the same connection may be noted the recent sales of dairy farms in Cheshire for as much as £56 per acre. One farm of 149½ acres sold for £8,500; another of about 90 acres for £4,800, and a third of 53 acres for £3,000. It is the general consensus of opinion that there is a better demand for agricultural land than has prevailed

experiments, conducted by Ernest Park, at Kineton. Portions of two fields of naturally poor quality are left unmanured. These yielded 14 cwt. and 15 cwt., respectively, of hay per acre this season. In one of the fields the remaining portion was manured with 3 cwt. of superphosphate, and 1½ cwt. of nitrate of soda per acre. The yield of hay from this portion was at the rate of 43 cwt. per acre. The other field being deficient in lime, the remaining portion was treated with 5 cwt. of basic slag, and 1½ cwt. of nitrate of soda. The yield of hay was 44 cwt. per acre.

This increase of almost 1½ tons per acre was secured at a cost of under 30 shillings (\$7.50). Both fields are mown every year, and the aftermath is grazed off by stock. Mr. Park describes the herbage on the manured portions as luxuriant, consisting of good grasses mixed with clover, while the herbage of the unmanured portions is thin, wiry and abounding in weeds.

LIBERAL TO AGRICULTURE

How liberal Denmark is to her agriculture is shown in a report by a British vice-consul to the foreign office. The sum granted this year for the encouragement of agriculture was £283,313, or one-twentieth of the whole national expenditure. If the United Kingdom gave grants on the same scale as Denmark, the amount in this country would be £8,000,000. In Denmark there are 115 local agricultural societies, with 84,500 members, and the grant to these is £10,900. In addition the state pays considerable sums for lectures, provides prizes for local shows and certain travelling expenses.

There are 260 horse breeding, 1,310 cattle breeding, 250 pig breeding, and 90 sheep breeding associations, and these all receive aid towards the improvement of stock. There are 1,500 creameries which do not receive direct aid, and practically all are co-operative concerns. Indirectly, aid is given through control societies, the sum of £6,666 being spent in experimental and educational work in dairying. The largest sum of all, £222,222, is at the disposal of the parish councils through the district commission for five years for the purpose of assisting peasants to purchase farms. For forestry work £30,355 is appropriated, and many educational institutions connected with agriculture receive state grants. With this well directed national assistance is it any wonder that Danish farmers are prosperous, and their country renowned for the excellence of its produce?

OVERSEAS TRADE

The board of trade returns of oversea trade for September were again encouraging, and all this year the pendulum has been swinging in the right direction. Imports reached the value of £51,600,395, and the value of exports was £39,964,261. These figures are 4.2% and 12.6% respectively better than the same month of 1909. During the month there was a marked falling off in the imports of grain. Wheat was less by two million hundredweights, and in value by nearly one and a half millions sterling. Wood and timber imports were better, and wool showed an increase. The gain in exports was almost entirely in manufactured articles. Cotton goods showed the largest increase, followed by iron, steel and woollen goods.

F. DEWHIRST.

Is Reciprocity Needed?

Great interest now is centered on the question of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. At a meeting in Toronto recently, where most of the boards of trade of Ontario towns and cities were represented, Senator G. W. Ross is reported to have warmed the hearts of his hearers by an able presentation of the case against reciprocity. It is said that he expressed at least the sentiments of the business men of Toronto.

Beginning with a retrospective glance at the repeal of the treaty of 1854 and the pilgrimages to Washington that followed, Sir George pointed out that the present movement did not originate on the American side in a desire for better commercial relations with Canada, but was the outcome of the political exigencies of the Republican party. Then he dealt with the annexa-

LIVESTOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1909-10

The report of the Department of Customs for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, gives the following information regarding the imports and exports of livestock for that period:

Class of Stock	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
Horses	6,809	\$451,167	2,762	\$ 563,867
Cattle	1,110	35,500	167,386	10,792,156
Hogs (lbs.)	3,660	2,235	390	7,844
Sheep	39,014	190,627	111,107	607,740
Total		\$679,519		\$11,961,607

for many years. In some districts land is selling for from £5 to £10 per acre more than it did ten years ago. Well informed people predict the prices will continue to advance.

The demand for land for small holdings is rapidly increasing, and is tending to the break-up of large estates, because the owners are finding a profitable market. This break-up of so many estates is causing some unrest amongst tenant farmers, because in some cases they are compelled to leave their holdings, or to pay high prices to purchase. Now that public bodies are also purchasing land for small holdings there seems to be less security of tenure for farmers and more liability to disturbance. Recent acts of parliament have created new conditions, and these are leading to an agitation for an amendment to the compensation clauses of the various agricultural acts. Though tenant farmers have grievances in connection with the small holdings scheme, it must not be concluded that all farmers are against small holdings. The Cheshire Farmers' Club recently passed a resolution thanking the government for passing the Small Holdings Act, and for making it retrospective.

The great grievance of the past has been the difficulty of getting land at any price for the "landless" man who wished to farm. Now that machinery exists for achieving this desirable process, land is being secured; slowly it is true, and the increased demand is followed by higher prices for land. The demand for the produce of the farm is also greater, and prices for produce are higher, and this is satisfactory from the farmers' standpoint.

GRASS MANURING

This is the ninth season of the grass manuring

tion aspect of the question, and repudiated the idea that Canadians would entertain any advances by the United States that suggested annexation.

A few of the considerations requiring the most careful attention in any discussion of reciprocity were submitted, the effects of the abolition of the duty on wheat and flour, the pre-eminence of Canadian cheese in the British market, the position of the lumbering industry, and the question of transportation all being treated with the view of showing some of the consequences that would probably follow a treaty. Then Sir George proceeded to emphasize the unquestionably prosperous condition of Canada without a treaty, citing statistics proving the marvellous growth and development that had taken place during the past 40 years, and particularly the expansion of manufacturers.

The argument that reciprocity would offer an unlimited market to Canadians presented a fascinating picture, he said; but there was another side to it, and he pointed to the losses that would inevitably be incurred on account of the surfeit of the home market by American goods. Especially he emphasized the effects a reciprocity treaty would have upon capital, and upon Canada's relations with the mother country, pointing out the advantages at present enjoyed by Canadians in the British market, and in the possession and use of British capital for Canadian enterprises.

Finally, Sir George considered the relationship of reciprocity to Canadian autonomy. He did not want to see any act of the Canadian people subject to interpretation at Washington. The conclusions at which Sir George arrived were that Canada does not stand in any great need of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and that the only safe course, affording publicity in the first instance and admitting of perfect freedom of action thereafter, would be an adjustment of the trade relations between the two countries by the independent legislation of both rather than by treaty.

Business men and farmers of the Western provinces should study this question from all viewpoints. There is room for difference of opinion, but it is unwise to arrive at conclusions without having given careful thought to all phases of the problem.

HORSE

Colts at Fairs

The absence of any large number of colts is a conspicuous feature of all our large exhibitions. Interest in the aged stallion class is apparent; in the three-year-olds usually represent the breeders' and importers' fullest strength, but the yearling and colt awards are usually more or less a matter of form. In the mare classes, much the same condition pertains, though there is generally less strength in all the female classes than is shown in the males. In the older rings, the greater part of the exhibition at the larger fairs is imported stock. Until we direct attention, time and intelligent effort to the encouragement of the colts, and, after them, the yearlings, we can scarcely expect to build up a strong home-bred draft-horse industry. In the minds of a good many keen and capable observers there is scarcely that growth in our home breeding of horses that should now be in evidence, especially when we consider the number of excellent imported animals that have served as foundation stock. Good sires have not been wanting throughout these provinces, but any marked and lasting influence, as displayed in outstanding progeny, is not sufficiently in evidence. One, though not the only reason that is responsible for this, has been the shabby, careless treatment of the colts. Too many of them have not had the proper mothers, and of those that have had, too many have been ruined in the making by an injudicious proportion of fresh air, exercise and good feed, or by the lack of some one or all of these elements.

The colts must be carefully developed, well

fed, exercised, kept healthy and strong. The fair is only one way of centering interest in them. Over and above anything that can be done by such bodies is the interest which a few practical men can arouse by demonstrating that on the average farms colts can be grown into first-class horses. Plans should be made now to give the colts this fall and winter a fair chance for their full development.

The Horseless Farm a Myth

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The horse, being the most useful and faithful of all possessions on the farm, should receive the most honest and careful attention at all times of the year, more especially so during the winter season when his strength is being renewed and his vitality recuperated for the coming hard work in spring.

We hear about this new invention and that new invention calculated to remove the heavy strain of necessity that is holding men's shoulders to the constant grind of drudgery we live in a mechanical age. The art of man is employed, not in doing the work, but in getting something else to do the work for him. The work of the automaton has in most cases displaced the slow and tedious work of the hands. Man has been superseded in the work of his primitive handicraft by a more expert, durable, dextrous thing called the machine. He has had to acknowledge there are other things that can do the work which he has done; and do it, too, in a way much more satisfactory and profitable than ever he could possibly have dreamt of doing it. He has had to give up his real art for something superficial because it was not progressive enough for this old world of progress.

There are people who tell us that the horse is going to be superseded; that the time is coming when he will be unnecessary; a thing of the past so far as farm work is concerned. They also have the foreseeing wisdom which enables them to claim that it is to this lumbering, odorous, laboriously groaning, insentient, mechanical piece of dust-raising devilry which has already usurped the public highways and left the poor horse in the fence corners and by lanes violently trembling its acknowledgment of undisputed defeat; that we are to look for this astonishing work of evolution. They say that the motor car and the rest of its kind are going to displace the horse and leave him no longer a thing of necessity on the farm. Whether this is likely to come to pass we do not know. Personally, we believe that the horse has a place in the farmer's affections and equipment that only he can fill, and that though the machine may be

made to do much better the work that man has done, yet no machine will ever take the place of the horse, with his intelligent, quick and easy, agile movements, ever ready and easily adjusted powers, submissive temperament and obedient willingness in all kinds of weather.

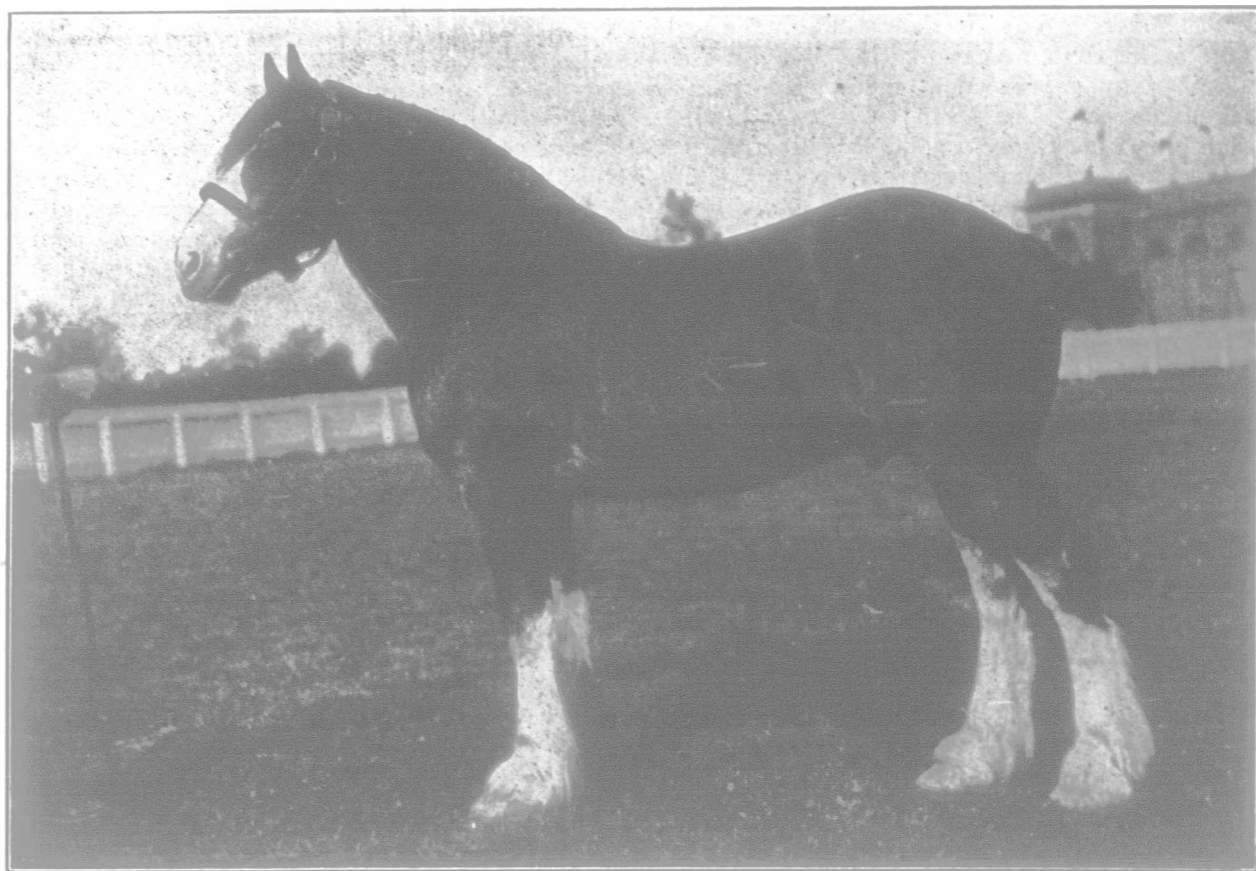
The horse for long has been man's most faithful servant, and is still likely to be for a long time to come, despite the hoarse protestations of the gasoline engine; and, therefore, he should receive the most considerate care in summer time or winter, working or not working.

In the fall of the year when the horses come off work, they should gradually be taken off the heavy feed till they get down to winter rations. In winter horses ought to be comfortably stabled with as much fresh air as possible allowed them. Exercise should be given regularly—either by a run out in the fields or in the harness. Exercise keeps the horses hearty and active. And plenty of exercise by hauling wood, straw, grain and doing other work incidental to winter choring, keeps them hardened so that they stand the work in the spring much better. When a horse has to "rustle" it does not harden him much, but like a man a horse is more likely to become tender from too much cold and privation.

We feed our horses principally in winter upon green oat sheaves, and find it a splendid feed. The sheaves are clean, fresh, well cured and green enough so that the horses will eat every straw. We feed very little oats while the horses are idle. We aim to keep them at about an even flesh all winter, and then fatten them up quick in the spring. We find this is better and cheaper than feeding up in the fall or during the winter. The horses keep healthier, are more quiet in the stable and are less liable to stock up in the legs than when fed too many oats! Many people feed straw to their horses during winter. And this winter a good deal of straw will have to be fed as the hay and green oat crops are exceptionally light. Oat and barley straw comes in all right to winter horses on when you have nothing better; but, of course, considerable grain must be fed along with it.

Colts need much more care than other horses. And those horses which have become badly out of condition during the heavy work should be given special care during the earlier part of the winter so that they may be in healthy shape for spring feeding. We treat our brood mares the same as the other horses, except to see that they get plenty of exercise.

In the early spring we add more grain to the winter ration, and get our horses into plenty of flesh before the work commences. We chop our grain. A good grain feed consists of a mixture



THIS THREE-YEAR-OLD CLYDESDALE STALLION, GLENNAVON, STOOD SECOND AT TORONTO AND OTTAWA—OWNED BY SMITH & RICHARDSON

of oats, barley and bran. We mix our grain in the proportion of three bags of oat chop and two bags of barley chop to 100 pounds of bran. This is also a good winter feed for colts. In fattening our horses we use considerable boiled barley, as it is a first rate feed to get horses into shape.

Man.

J. E. SLATER.

STOCK

The Farm Flock

The question of starting and managing a farm flock of sheep is pretty well discussed in the articles that follow. The suggestions offered should be helpful to many who purchased the nucleus of a flock this fall. The prizes are given in the order in which the letters appear.

Buying and Building Up a Flock

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I would suggest to the farmer thinking of going into sheep to start with about ten head of grade ewes of one of the Down breeds. I suggest grade sheep for the reason that they cost less than half what registered ones would, and, for an inexperienced man, would not be such a loss if he should lose some, as he is apt to on the start. I suggest the Down breeds as they are hardier, their wool is closer and they seem to stand the winds better. I would suggest that they be purchased in December after they had been bred to a purebred ram, as that would save buying a ram the first year.

The price for good grade ewes in lamb would be about \$10.00 a head. I would suggest if a man is thinking of staying with sheep that he should build a permanent sheep house, away from the cattle or horse stable, as the cattle are bad for hooking sheep. I lost about half my lambs the first year I had sheep from cattle horning them, and the horses chasing them. The sheep house can be built of any cheap material that is wind-proof. My sheep house is built of galvanized iron and is 24 feet by 36 feet, with an 8 foot door on the south side. This building gives ample room for 50 head. The door is made of 4-inch slats 4 inches apart, which gives plenty of light and ventilation. I feed on the ground outside. I scatter the feed around and then let the sheep out. I always shut them in at night in the winter. They go in themselves and I shut the door when I do up the chores for the night. I feed oat sheaves, one sheaf for five head, and draw up wheat straw for them to pick over during the day. As the house is in a bluff, there is very little wind to bother.

The ewes are apt to get stuck in the snow on the warm days towards spring. Being heavy in lamb they get down and can't get up, which is liable to make them cast their lambs. In lambing time I keep a good watch, and if I see a ewe likely to lamb I put her in a small pen by herself. Sometimes the young ewes need assistance, but the old ones seldom do. If a ewe loses her lamb I skin it and take the skin and tie it on the back of another twin lamb, and put ewe and lamb in one of the small pens by themselves and the ewe will take to the other lamb after a day or so, as if it were her own. In this way all the ewes raise lambs. I dock the ewe's lambs at about ten days old. For a few years I have not castrated my ram lambs, as there is a good local market for them in July and August at about \$5.00 per head. I make it a rule to have all my rams away before the first of September, as the ewes are likely to come in season after that date. I turn the rams with the ewes about the twentieth of November. That brings the lambs after the twentieth of April.

I have some of my farm fenced with woven wire fencing, and some with six barb wires, but I like the woven fence the best. When seeding oats and barley I mix a handful of rape seed in each boxful of seed grain, and as this stubble is seldom plowed in the fall this makes splendid pasture for sheep after harvest. I start shearing about the first of May, after the ewes have had

WHO'S WHO IN LIVE STOCK



JOHN WISHART

About 1875 the Wishart family moved from Wellington county, Ont., to Manitoba's now famous Portage Plains. That was before such historical events as the Red River expedition or the rebellion of Louis Riel, before Winnipeg or Brandon or the other cities of the now far flung lines of steel were even tank towns; yes, before they were even thought of. The Wisharts settled at Portage, and live there still. John came with the rest and worked on his father's farm until 1889, when he struck out for himself on a half-section within five miles of Portage la Prairie. Subsequently another half-section was purchased making a 640 acre farm in what is undoubtedly one of the most fertile and favored districts of the whole Canadian West. The farm is operated for grain production. A system of rotation is followed, by which about equal areas of the farm are sown annually to wheat, oats and barley, with a good sized area seeded to timothy to provide hay and pasture for the stock.

John Wishart pinned his faith in the early days to the Clydesdale horse, and he has kept it pinned to Scotch drafters and Hackneys ever since. He has specialized in horse breeding and has now on his farm between twenty and thirty head of horses, mostly purebred, of the breeds mentioned. He started horse breeding eighteen years ago and has been prominent as an exhibitor and official in Western horse rings ever since. In 1909 he was president of the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba, the association in that year honoring with the highest office in its gift a horse breeder who has been a member of the organization for a longer time than any breeder now living. He is on the executive of the Portage Industrial Exhibition Association, a member of the Brandon Winter Fair Board, and one of the representatives of the Horse Breeders' Association on the directorate of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Mr. Wishart takes an optimistic outlook of the future of his favored breeds. Who wouldn't in these days when grade Clydesdales sell at \$700 a pair or better, and the whole country is clamoring more and more for the heavy drafts! But there were days when they didn't, and the men who stayed with the game needed more than average stick-to-it-iveness. They are the kind that have built up our livestock industry. Of them the subject of this sketch is.

their lambs. I tried a machine a few years ago, but could not make it work satisfactorily, so I still shear by hand. It is hard to estimate the profits from sheep-raising, as you get them indirectly through cleaner fields and increased yields.

Man.

OLIVER BROWN.

How I Started Raising Sheep

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I always had a fancy for sheep, so about seven years ago I bought four head (two ewes and two

lambs) and borrowed a ram. I now have twenty-six ewes, having sold and killed some of the ewe lambs and all the rams.

In summer the flock is kept on a pasture, but as soon as threshing is done they are allowed to run at large and soon get fat. For winter housing I have a shed made of second-class lumber, 12 feet by 24 feet, with two doors, which are fairly large so as to prevent crowding. The doors I leave open unless the weather is very cold or windy. The sheep seem to like to lie out of doors, even when it is very cold.

For winter feed they have an oat straw stack to run at all the time, and I feed them nothing else till about the first of February, when I feed some turnips (about one turnip once a day to each sheep), some green oat sheaves and sometimes a few whole oats or some screenings. I find on this feed they will do well, and that the lambs are strong when dropped. For drink they lick snow, unless they come to the trough for water, which they will do if weather is mild.

I like the lambs to come about the end of April, as I find they take less attention than when they come earlier, the ewes having lots of milk. I rarely lose any lambs, and, if any, it is nearly always the young ewes which lose them. It pays best not to breed the lambs till they are about eighteen months old, as two-year-old ewes take better to the lambs. If they do not, I drive two stakes close together and fasten the ewes head between them, so she can lie down or get up, but cannot bunt her lamb, and in a day or two she will take to them.

In conclusion I would advise the beginner to start with about six ewes. Take care not to overfeed them in the winter, or the lambs will be weak. Allow them plenty of room to run in the winter, and he will get good, strong lambs. One of the first years I kept sheep I kept them all one winter in a small yard, and fed them so well the ewes got too fat, and that spring I lost all the lambs. They were all very weak when they came.

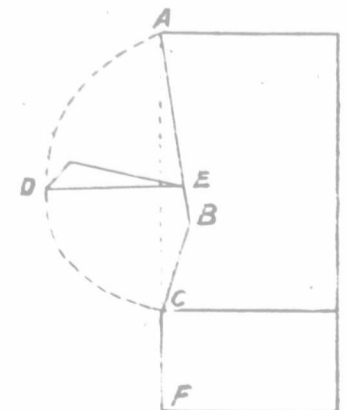
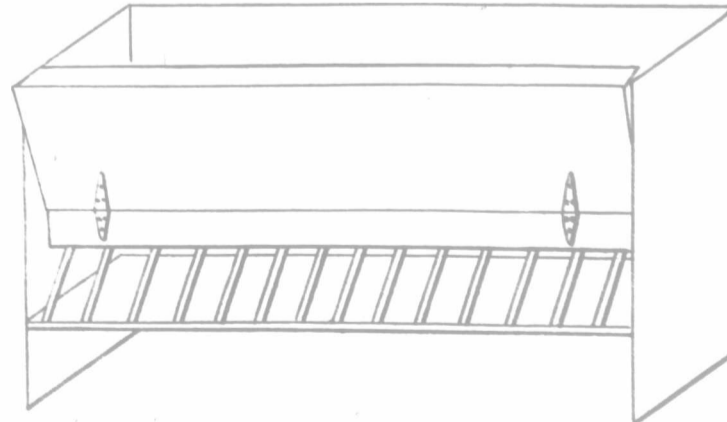
Man.

HENRY WOODCOCK.

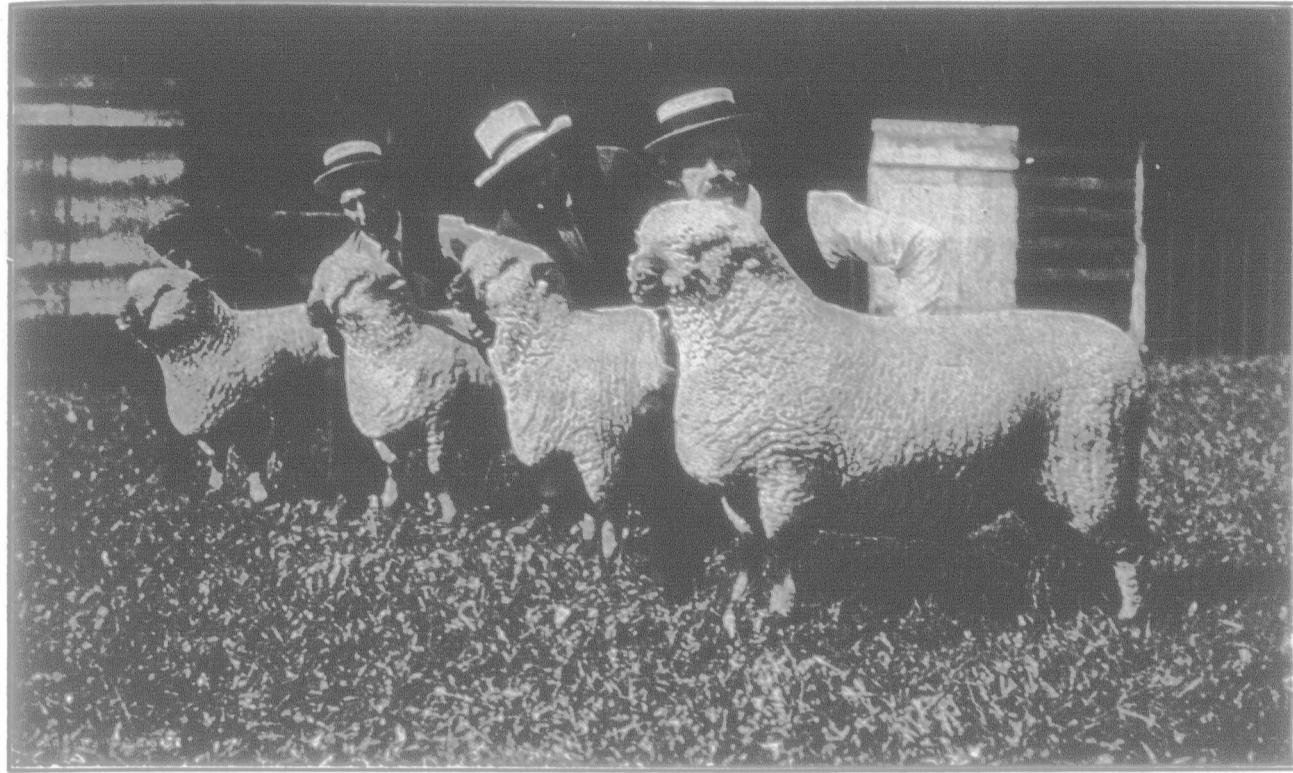
Feed Rack for Small Flock

The sheep rack shown herewith is in use at the Iowa Experiment Station, and has been found satisfactory, both for the feeding of grain and hay. The size is found convenient for small pens. Economy of time and material may be gained by making the rack wider and feeding from both sides. The illustration shows a side view of the rack, as used for feeding hay, and an end view showing operation of grain trough and explaining method of construction.

The bottom of the rack (C) is 14 inches from the ground floor. The front is boarded tight from A to B, a distance of 14 inches, and slopes inward, making (B) 4 inches inside of the perpendicular line A C. A 3-inch strip extends across the front joining onto the bottom to prevent the chaff and seeds from being worked out. The space from C to B (8 inches) gives the sheep access to the hay, and is separated into 3-inch spaces by narrow cleats, as shown on left. The grain is fed in a trough consisting of two boards joined together, as shown in end view, one being 6 inches and the other 12 inches in width, and both of the same length as the rack. The trough is attached by hinges to the front of the rack at a point midway between A and C, and can be lowered for grain feeding and fastened up out of the way when the grain is eaten, as shown in



SIDE AND END VIEW OF SHEEP RACK USED AT IOWA EXPERIMENT STATION



QUADRUPLETS, INCLUDING A FIRST PRIZE RAM AND A SECOND PRIZE EWE AT TORONTO EXHIBITION—OWNED BY J. & D. J. CAMPBELL

the cut. All lumber used should be planed on one side at least, and the grain trough should be planed on both sides. The hay rack of itself is a good one and gives good satisfaction used alone. The grain feeding attachment is easily and cheaply made, occupies no room when not in use and makes the rack complete.

W. A. Shafor, of Hamilton, Ohio, secretary of the American Oxford Down Record Association, announces that the annual meeting will be held in the general meeting rooms of the Live-stock Record Building, on Exchange Ave., Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, November 29, at 8 p.m.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

November 23.—*About what proportion of the farm mares in your neighborhood are bred to grade stallions? Can you recall any particular instances that would illustrate the unwisdom of using grade sires? What would you suggest as the best means for discouraging the use of grades?*

November 30.—*What house plants can be used to best advantage in making the farm home a place worth living in? Discuss care and attention needed with a few of the best plants.*

December 7.—*Our Christmas number comes out on this date. It will be bigger and better than ever. Perhaps friends and readers of this department can spend their time to advantage discussing with their neighbors the merits or demerits of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal. If they knew what this special number, as well as the ordinary issues, are like no doubt they would become regular subscribers. It might be well also to place*

an order for an extra copy or two to be sent to friends.

December 14.—*How have you built and equipped your workshop in which general blacksmithing and repairing is done? Discuss cost of providing this convenience and approximate saving per year. What advice have you to offer to newcomers along the line of having a workshop on the farm?*

Plow Wheat in Deep

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to call the attention of your readers to a method of planting wheat which I believe would be a success if followed in this country. There lived in Essex county, Ontario, a farmer who always summerfallowed his land and sowed his wheat broadcast, and plowed it under to the depth of four or five inches. He did this two or three weeks earlier than his neighbors would sow their wheat in order to give it plenty of time to come up. He was a successful wheat-raiser, and his crops never were a failure. He realized from five to twenty bushels more to the acre than others in his locality. While living in Detroit, Mich., I became acquainted with an Egyptian student of the upper class, who was going to college. In conversation he said that America was a wonderful agricultural country, but he believed that Egypt could beat us in raising wheat, although it was a very dry country, seldom having rain, except in one month of the year. He said that he noted little difference in the plows used, and when seeding they had an arm or axle attached to the end of the plow beam that carried a box, wheel or roller, indented with holes that sowed the wheat in the furrow and the plow covered it up from four to six inches deep. Thus the seed was put down in the moist ground, and the deep covering retained the moisture regardless of how dry the season, and the people were never anxious for rain after the wheat was properly sown.

This student told me that wheat put in this way—deep—would have two or three sets of roots, the first set at the bottom and one or two sets two or three inches above the first or bottom roots, thereby giving the stool a firm rooting in the ground where it was moist and an abundance of feeders to the plant.

From what I have observed I believe if wheat were sown in this way, early, that it would not heave out in the winter, and it would insure moisture to the crop in the driest of seasons. I have succeeded in inducing my neighbor to put in a piece of wheat in this way. He plowed it under the first week in September. It was all up and looking well early in October, and I feel sure there will be no wheat in the neighborhood that will compare with this when harvest comes next year. To your intelligent readers I

will say please let us hear your opinion as to this method of putting in wheat.

Alberta. JOSHUA LAMARSH.

[NOTE—The editor of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE would like to hear from those who have had experience with deep sowing of any of the grains grown in any part of the Canadian West. No doubt many, both in the fall wheat sections of Alberta and in the spring grain areas, can give valuable information on this point. By giving particulars as to the nature of the land and comparing results from shallow and deep sowing you can do something to help your brother farmers. Let us hear from you.—Editor.]

Stock Farming on Sandy Soil

A reader at Chaplin, Sask., writes that he controls a section and a half of sandy soil on which water can be got anywhere at a depth of 20 or 30 feet. Articles appearing in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE from time to time have inspired him to go largely into raising beef cattle. He asks other readers to discuss how best this acreage can be handled to support at lowest cost the largest number of live stock. Over 200 acres are broken and 80 acres were in crop in 1910.

We would like to have suggestions from our readers.

Educating the Farm Youth

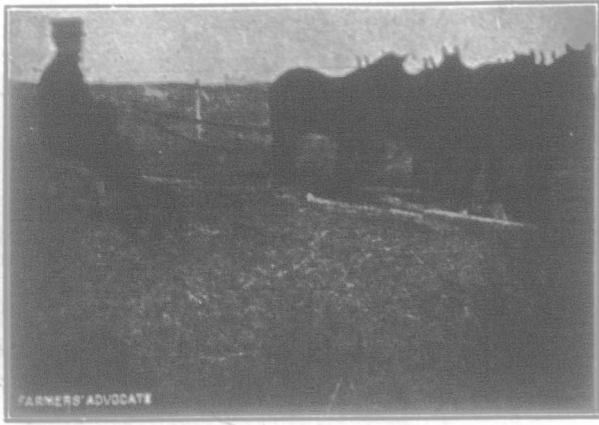
Who can solve the problem of educating the children of the farm home and avoid having them go to the city before they are fully grown. This is one of the big questions discussed and written about in all parts of the civilized world where agriculture comes into prominence. In a recent issue of The Farmer (Minnesota), T. A. Hoverstad, superintendent of North Dakota Farmers' Institutes, had the following:

How to educate boys and girls so they will become useful men and women is one of the greatest questions of the present time. The best minds of the country are centered on this problem. There is a certain amount of dissatisfaction with our present system of education. How to change the system so as to meet the demands of the future no one seems to have clearly defined. There seems to be a transition period at present where changes from one system to something different is taking place. Agricultural, political and industrial conditions are changing very frequently. It is natural to expect that educational conditions should also change. Our present system of education has been productive of much good and it fitted well into the conditions that existed in the past. It met the demands of the times and paved the way for the system that the changing order may bring about.

Our parents secured a practical education in their daily employments. This education is based on "labor." The schools furnished the education of the mind. The fundamentals for an intellectual education are the three R's. It will be seen that the opportunities for an education were formerly better than is usually supposed. The factory system is now established. The home has lost its domestic industries, but our educational system has not adjusted itself to the changed conditions. Excepting special institutions our education is almost wholly intellectual. Even in many of the industrial and agricultural schools the study is largely mental discipline.

CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM NECESSARY

What changes do the times demand? Who can answer this question? In the first place, the child should be studied rather than the system. The school is for the child—not the child for the school. The system should be adjusted to the child. In the past all children had to adjust themselves to the rigid inflexible school system. To study each child it is necessary to employ many teachers. Who should be the teachers for the young child? The first teachers should be the parents. They can study the child and adjust the system to the child's need. They are the only ones that can. Let us bring back from the schools that part of the educational system that belongs to the home and place it where it properly should be. Let



THIS HARROW CART WAS MADE FROM TRUCK WHEELS AND SEAT OF BINDER. THE WHEELS ARE RATHER SMALL FOR EASY PULLING

the parents shoulder some of the responsibility that is now on the teacher. The early years of the training should be in the hands of the parents. Later the training should be a co-operative effort between the parents and the school. The early years of a person's life is the character-forming period. What the child learns in the early years will influence him for life. It is not necessary that there be many educational agencies to influence the young child, but they should be of the highest character.

The teachers that should have the greatest interest in the child should be the parents. Their best influence they will bestow on their children. The parents may think they have neither the time nor the skill required to train their children. This may be true. But the time can be secured and skill acquired. At present the parents are busy doing miscellaneous work, much of which may be drudgery, and they send their children away from home to school to be trained. The plans could be so changed that the drudgery will be sent away and the children kept at home and trained by the parents. What work can be sent away from the home? A few years ago butter making was done in the home. This necessitated a great deal of hard work and the result was a collection of a promiscuous lot of butter; most of it was a poor product. Now the butter is made in the creameries. As a result we have that much work taken away from the home.

It is economically produced and with more profit to the farmer, and greater satisfaction to the consumer. Co-operative laundries could be put up in connection with the creameries or cheese factories. In some states this has been successfully tried. This would take some work away from the home, giving the house wife more time with her children. If the time and effort now expended in washing and ironing were utilized in teaching the children, it would be energy very much more wisely and profitably expended. I have been told that there are co-operative bakeries established where bread, pastry, etc., are made and delivered at farmers' homes. How successful these have been I have been unable to learn. There is no reason why co-operative bakeries, laundries and even co-operative dairies could not be made a success, and the indications are that they will soon be a necessity. Those things that can more successfully be done in co-operative establishments should not be done in the home. When much of the drudgery of the home is removed the parents will have more time to spend in educating their children.

Many parents feel they may not have the skill necessary to teach their children. This may be very true. They may not be familiar with the methods employed in the schools, but it is not sure that those methods now employed are productive of the best results. The most useful men are not always those who have grown up in the shadow of college buildings. It would be cheaper and more effectual if the state would expend some effort in teaching the parents how to instruct their children than it is now for the state to instruct all the children. The instruction should not be only reading and writing. It is a part of education to so bring up the children that they will be strong, healthy

and vigorous when they are grown. They should learn how to live. The many activities that come of necessity on the farm have great educational values. To put the young child to school all day and keep him on benches over books, often in unsanitary surroundings, is very unwise. Children are naturally active. This activity should not be stunted. More freedom in the open air, and a more active life will have a tendency to develop them stronger physically. Their minds will be clearer and stronger, so their mental work will be done with more vigor. One day in school each week when they are six years old, two days when they are seven, three days when they are eight, four days when they are nine, and five days when they are ten and older, should be sufficient if the home training supplements that of the school. In this way the adjustment to school conditions will be more gradual.

* * *

E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., has been appointed agriculturist and farm superintendent at the agricultural college, Truro, N. S. Mr. Archibald is a Nova Scotian, and a graduate of Acadia University, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. During the past two years he has been on the staff of the Agricultural College at Truro, in the capacity of lecturer in live stock and field husbandry and experimentalist.

* * *

A compilation of the work of seed-testing in the Dominion Seed Laboratories, for the year ended September 1st, shows the most common impurities in red clover seeds to have been ragweed, ribgrass and curled dock; in alsike seed, catchy, false flax, Canada thistle and curled dock; and, in timothy seed, cinquefoil, chickweed and plantain. The following weeds, which are relatively new to Canada, have been quite generally distributed with alfalfa seed, viz., Rocket (*Eruca sativa*), and two foreign varieties of Knapweeds, *Acroptilon Picris* and *Centaurea solstitialis*. Recent visits into districts where these weeds have been introduced resulted in the information that none of them are likely to become serious pests in Canada. The Rocket, which has somewhat the appearance of wild mustard is a biennial.

DAIRY

Cool the Cream

How should I keep my separator cream before churning?—W. W.

Ans.—Where there is only a small amount of cream each day keep each separation by itself till it cools to about 50 degrees before mixing it with the cold cream. If warm cream be mixed with cold bad flavors are sure to develop. They will develop any way if the cream is kept too long, so it is best to churn as often as every three days if at all possible.

Favors Fall Calves and Winter Dairying

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

From the dairyman's standpoint there is much to gain and nothing to lose by having calves come in the fall or early winter. It will cause the average cow to have a longer milking period, as it is natural for a cow to begin to dry off in the fall, even if she has only been milking six months. If she calves in the fall, and is well fed all winter she will increase her production of milk as soon as she is at pasture in the spring, and will give a good flow of milk all summer. By this method I have known a cow to almost double her output of milk and butter for the year. (I am not considering any special breed of cows, but the ordinary, common "milk cow," such as nearly everybody keeps.)

As a rule, fresh butter commands a high price during the winter months, so that any good cow

can easily pay for a little extra feed and attention. Right here I would say: "If you haven't plenty of feed, and won't give the attention, don't try it. It is not a business for the man who believes in letting his cattle rustle, but the man who likes to see his animals comfortable, in clean, warm, well ventilated stables will find both pleasure and profit in winter dairying. I believe, of course, in having cows coming in at all seasons of the year, but our fall and winter calves are always far the best of the bunch. We always feed the calf new milk while still warm, for two weeks after birth; then take another week to "taper off" to a skim-milk diet. At three weeks old the calf will make good progress on skim milk and all the soft sweet hay it will eat. About the middle of May or first of June the fall and early winter calves will get along nicely without milk at all if they are put into a good pasture, when they can get plenty of water. About this time one generally has a litter of young pigs that will pay well for all the surplus milk obtainable.

To conclude, I do not think dairying should be merely a summer job, but a continuous business throughout the year. As such, fall and winter calves are as much a necessity as spring and summer ones—at least, this is my experience. Sask. JOHN HUBBARD.

One Source of Flavors in Milk

The effects of poor ventilation in cow stables upon the development of flavors in milk is not always well understood by milk producers. As a rule, if the animal is in proper health the milk will be normally pure when first drawn. But if the cow is milked in an unclean stable, which is filled with vitiated air, the milk will be contaminated and undesirable flavors rapidly developed.

In an endeavor to determine the relation between poorly ventilated cow stables and the development of bad flavors in milk, the writer made extensive investigations with quite definite results. The plan of the experiment was to obtain samples of milk from cows in well kept ventilated dairy barns, and from cows kept and handled by methods commonly found in barns where no system of ventilation was provided. These samples were collected in the stables as the cows were milked, put into sterilized glass jars and kept for several days in surroundings where no further contamination was possible. Each sample was examined regularly every twelve hours with the following results, which are an average of the findings from several hundred samples.

	Well Ventilated Stables	Poorly Ventilated Stables
Clean, natural sour flavor	93%	38%
Stable flavors	0%	45%
Stale, musty flavors	0%	17%
Slightly ensilage flavors	7%	0%

It will be noted that only 38% of the milk from the poorly ventilated stables gave a clean flavor, and that 62% of the milk showed a most filthy contamination. If the cows are kept and milked in unsanitary surroundings, the milk will absorb the stable odors before it can be removed to the milk room, as these results plainly indicate.

The presence of an ensilage flavor was detected in a few samples from the well ventilated barns. However, this flavor passed off within a short time, leaving no objectionable effects. In case of the poorly ventilated stables, if any such flavor was present it was entirely covered up by the very objectionable stable flavors. In every case where stable flavors were detected, it was a noticeable fact that they increased with the age of the milk. This was due to the fact that such flavors are produced from the rapid development of the undesirable bacteria.

These results only emphasize the vital necessity of having pure air in cow stables and in abundance. All that is required is to have the stables properly ventilated, which can be done with very little expense. Fresh pure air is an absolute necessity, both from the standpoint of health of the animals and the production of pure, clean and wholesome milk.—Prof. G. L. Martin, North Dakota Agricultural College.

FIELD NOTES

Alberta Seed Fair Dates

Dates have been decided upon for the following seed fairs in Alberta during November and December:

Group No. 1—Cardston, Nov. 22; Magrath, Nov. 23; Raymond, Nov. 24; Macleod, Nov. 26; Pincher Creek, Nov. 28; Taber, Nov. 29; Medicine Hat, December 1; Gleichen, Dec. 2; Strathmore, Dec. 3.

Group No. 2—Alix, Nov. 22; Vermilion, Nov. 24; Innisfree, Nov. 25; Vegreville, Nov. 26; Viking, Nov. 30; Holden, Dec. 1; Tofield, Dec. 2.

Group No. 3—Three Hills, Dec. 7.
Additions to these groups will probably be announced before long. Then also about 20 more seed fairs will be held in Alberta during January and February.

W. C. McKillican, representative of the Dominion seed branch for Alberta and British Columbia, is in charge.

Agricultural Evidence

Considerable valuable evidence has already been given before the commission on technical education and industrial training since sessions were opened in Winnipeg, on November 3. Evidence also has been taken at Portage La Prairie, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw and other points, as announced in recent issues. Most of the time is taken up with hearing representatives of the various trades and manufactures. However, agriculture never is neglected when Dr. Jas. Robertson has a say in what is going on.

At Manitoba Agricultural College, Principal Black outlined the organization of that young and flourishing institution and the courses given. Extension work carried on by the college authorities also was referred to. In regard to good farming competitions it was pointed out that awards were made not from the general appearance of the farms but from the manner of living and farming. An elaborate score card was in use and contestants were advised on points wherein they fell below the line. A practical program for demonstrations in eradicating sow thistle was outlined, and it is expected something will be done along this line in 1911.

Dealing with the work of departments of agriculture, Principal Black explained that there should be closer relationship between the provincial and federal governments. The Dominion department he thought, should take a keener interest in agricultural work in the provinces. The action of the United States department in encouraging each state and increasing grants to states was referred to.

Professor S. A. Bedford thought that in rural schools more attention should be paid to plants and plant life. Miss Juniper, in charge of household science work at the college, urged for more attention to domestic science. She had found girls and young women of the Canadian West very anxious to gain definite knowledge along these lines. An attempt also is being made to carry information to the country women by means of special meetings.

At Brandon, Jas. Murray, superintendent of the experimental farm, gave valuable evidence. In Moose Jaw it was suggested that provincial lands in various districts be used as experimental farms and managed by practical men.

Vanscoy School Exhibition

If every rural school were blessed with enthusiastic supporters of things agricultural how different would be the standing of rural education. It has been amply demonstrated that children can be interested in anything practical. Supposing it is out of the ordinary, and every child loves *doing* rather than listening or reading. When competition enters into the line of work so much the better.

Visitors approaching Vanscoy school on the 4th instant must have felt a thrill of expectation as they saw the flag fluttering proudly in the breeze. And it was a proud day for both teacher and pupils. They had assembled exhibits of horses, cattle and grain, and were waiting the arrival of judges from the Saskatchewan Agricultural College, Saskatoon. Shortly after ten o'clock Dean Rutherford and Professors Bracken, Willing and Auld arrived at the school, having driven from Saskatoon, a distance of about twenty miles. Dean Rutherford gave an address to a class of twenty-two bright and interested boys. He illustrated his remarks on judging cattle and horses by means of animals that had been supplied. At the conclusion of the address the boys were given ten minutes to judge a class of horses and then adjourned to the school to give their placings and the reasons on which their judgment was based. It was found from an examination of the cards handed in by the boys that Arthur Munn, Stanley Pettigrew and Jennings Clauson had won the three prizes in the order named, and Dean Rutherford, in complimenting them on their good judgment, told them of the late Prof. Craig, and concluded by promising to send each of the three boys a copy of his book, "Judging Live Stock."

In the meantime, Professors Bracken and Willing

had been busy judging the grain exhibits. The prizes for wheat went to Masters Mogguson, McCurdy and Chauvin, in the order named. The awards for oats were captured by Masters Mogguson and Chauvin. After luncheon the boys were treated to an address by Prof. Bracken on "The Seed and Its Functions." After explaining the several parts of the seed and the functions performed by each, he asked the boys to score two samples of wheat. Score cards were supplied and each boy was given a sample from each of two exhibits. When the boys' scores were compared with the official scores it was found the first prize had been won by Stanley Pettigrew, second by Edward West and third by Forbes Currie.

Professor Willing gave a very interesting address on "Our Native Birds." Professor Auld followed with a few remarks with reference to the value of education and the importance of making good use of present opportunities. Dean Rutherford closed with an appeal to the boys to be content with only the best in life. He said it was a rare opportunity to be the teacher of such a class of boys and girls.

During the afternoon Mrs. Robert Shannon contributed vocal solos, which were highly appreciated. Her rendering of "The Man Behind the Plow" and "My Prairie Home" was excellent.

This seed fair held by Mr. Worden and his pupils was, so far as our information goes, the first of its kind in Saskatchewan. If it had been held earlier in the season, the stock judging demonstrations and competitions could have been conducted with a greater degree of comfort for all concerned. But in spite of a cold wind the boys, none over sixteen years old, and many younger by a few years, exhibited an interest that was an inspiration. Mr. Worden had invited the teachers and pupils from



W. I. SMALE

Mr. Smale, who managed the Summer Fair held at Brandon last year, has been appointed manager of Manitoba Winter Fair

adjacent schools, and the audience was appreciably greater as a result. The expense of the prize list was met by the parents, and visitors who were glad to have an opportunity of assisting in the good work.

Stock Judging Team for Chicago

At the International Live-stock Exposition, held at Chicago each year, one day of the fair is devoted to a live stock judging competition between teams, of five students each, from the several agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada. These competitions have been held annually for ten years, from ten to fifteen colleges being represented each year. A great deal of interest has been taken in this event, and rivalry among the colleges is keen. Each year competition has grown closer.

Manitoba Agricultural College this year for the first time has entered a team in this contest. The team, composed of five members from the senior class at the college, accompanied by Prof. W. H. Peters, left for St. Paul on November 14, there to take part in a similar contest on November 15, held in connection with the South St. Paul Fat Stock Show, in which the agricultural colleges of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin will be represented. Following the St. Paul competition the students will visit a number of the leading stock farms in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, where the various types and breeds of stock will be studied as a means of further getting into shape for the larger and more important competition at Chicago on November 26.

The men chosen to represent the college are: A. J. McMillan, of Griswold; J. C. Smith, of Cartwright; F. W. Crawford, of Chater; E. W. Jones, of Carman; A. Blackstock, of Ovenstown, Sask. All

have done good work at contests in various parts of the West as well as at the college.

Whether successful or unsuccessful in these competitions, this undertaking shows a progressive spirit on the part of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The experience gained by the young men who go will be of untold value to the students, as well as to Manitoba.

A handsome trophy valued at \$1,500, presented by the Union Stock Yards and Transit Co., of Chicago, is the reward to the winning team at Chicago, while cash prizes are offered for individual good work. At St. Paul also cash prizes are offered.

On Saturday last Professor Peters and the five members of the judging team went to the Van Horne farm, where the afternoon was spent in having a try-out on choice Clydesdales and Shorthorns. One large class of mares and several classes of Shorthorn females and males were passed upon. The manager of the farm, Jas. Yule, assisted Professor Peters in the work, and also gave the boys some sound advice regarding judging and the method of going about it.

On Monday the professor and his team left for the south. If hard and faithful work counts for anything they will give a good account of themselves in the big contest at Chicago on November 26.

Events of the Week

Canada's second cruiser, the Rainbow, reached Victoria last week, and will be stationed permanently on the Pacific coast. The Dominion government have taken over the admiralty docks and works at Esquimalt and will make this place the naval station on the west coast.

In three years United States exports of flour to Great Britain have fallen by 2,800,000 cwts.; Austria-Hungarian by 322,000 cwts.; French, 189,000 cwt. Exports from Canada in the same period have risen from 1,430,420 to 2,059,400 cwts. Other flour exporting countries have remained stationary.

The conference of British statesmen called to attempt to secure a settlement of the acute controversy over the question of the veto power of the House of Lords, has adjourned after failing to reach an agreement. It is presumed that the fight will be carried to the country, and that a general election may be called within a few months. Latest forecasts of the situation make elections probable in January.

The forestry branch of the interior department have decided to allow sawmills to locate in the interior of the Riding Mountain Reserve to work up the over-matured timber that reserve contains. Heretofore mills have been excluded from the reserve. Forest rangers will mark the trees to be cut, and poplar tracts are to be lumbered clean. The lumber sawn is to be disposed of on settlers' terms.

The Manitoba government have made arrangements with the Winter Fair Board at Brandon to use the Winter Fair building until such time as a new asylum can be erected. The Winter Fair will be held as usual, the buildings at the exhibition grounds being fitted for the purpose. One life was lost as a result of the fire. The total insurance carried on the asylum was \$294,075. It is probable that a number of patients will be sent to the new Alberta asylum at Ponoka.

The conference between the representatives of the Canadian and United States governments at Ottawa has been adjourned to open again at Washington in January. No announcement has been made as to what subjects were discussed. It is believed that subjects of the United States elections will have a material bearing upon the attitude of the present administration at Washington in the arranging of more satisfactory trade relations with the Dominion.

United States elections on November 8 resulted in a landslide for the Democrats, that party's most decisive victory since 1882. The elections were fought chiefly on the record of the present administration at Washington, particularly its action on the tariff question. Col. Roosevelt took a prominent part in the campaign in New York, but his candidate was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The Democrats will have a working majority in Congress, but the Senate remains Republican. Exactly how the business of government will be carried on is difficult to forecast. The next two years will probably see some sharp conflicts between the three branches of government—president, senate and congress.

An order in council has been passed establishing new standards of quality for grain products used as foods, under the regulations governing the administration of the department of inland revenue. The new standards for meat products were promulgated last month, and new standards for milk products will be promulgated shortly. The new grain products standards practically consist of technical definitions of the departmental standards for meal, flour, rice, oatmeal, bran, shorts, corn starch, etc. The maximum and minimum quantities of proteins, nitrogen, ash, etc., allowed are given in each case.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

The price of wheat did not change much in the six day period under review. Although the figures did not indicate it, the cereal was in stronger condition at the close than when the week opened.

Up to November 10th, 22,529,632 bushels of wheat, 2,670,980 bushels of oats, 388,636 bushels of barley, and 551,414 bushels of flax, or a grand total of 26,140,662 bushels of grain has been moved from Port Arthur and Fort William.

CANADIAN CROP REPORT The Dominion census and statistics office have issued the monthly crop report, covering crop conditions in the Dominion up to the end of October.

The report on fall wheat sown this year shows an area of 790,300 acres, whereof 682,500 are in Ontario and 107,800 acres in Alberta. Last year the area was 609,200 acres for Ontario, and 98,000 in Alberta. The condition of the crop is reported at 98.40 per cent. as compared with 93.60 last year.

The U. S. government crop report, issued November 10, makes the wheat crop of 1910, 691,769,000 bushels, as against 737,189,000 in 1909, and 655,866,000 for the five years from 1904 to 1908.

Crops in Europe are rated in first-class shape. It is believed that the acreage sown in southern Europe is higher than in 1909, though no official figures are available on the point. Argentine reports continue to size conditions favorably.

The local yards were jammed all week with stock from all sections of the Northwest. The market was a trifle weaker, and buyers did not evince very lively interest in the stock offering.

Rice & Whaley, livestock salesmen, write as follows of the market situation at Winnipeg: Receipts for the week so far: 6,128 cattle, 938 hogs, 166 sheep, 118 calves, as compared with 5,441 cattle, 1,420 hogs, 352 sheep and 436 calves for the same days of last week.

port cattle continue to sell at lower values, and unless there is a substantial raise in foreign quotations, the present market will not improve.

We quote prices as follows, delivered, fed and watered:

Table listing livestock prices: Best export steers \$4.85 to \$5.00, Fair to good export steers 4.40 to 4.60, Best export heifers 4.25 to 4.50, Best butcher steers 4.40 to 4.60, Fair to good butcher steers and heifers 4.00 to 4.25, Best fat cows 3.75 to 4.15, Fair to good cows 3.40 to 3.60, Common cows 2.50 to 3.00, Best bulls 3.25 to 3.40, Common bulls 2.75 to 3.00, Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs up 4.25 to 4.40, Good to best feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 pounds 4.00 to 4.25, Stockers, 700 to 800 pounds 3.50 to 3.75, Light stockers 3.00 to 3.50.

TORONTO Export steers, \$5.30 to \$6.15; bulls, \$4 to \$5; stockers, \$4 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$8.00; sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.85; lambs, \$5.65 to \$5.85; hogs, \$7.25.

BRITISH Ranchers, 10 1-4c. to 11 1-4c.; Canadian steers, 11 3-4c. to 13c.; States steers, 12 3-4c. to 13 1-2c.

CHICAGO Steers, \$4.25 to \$7.40; Western range, cattle, \$6.65 to \$5.50; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6.50; cows, \$2.60 to \$5.60; bulls, \$3.60 to \$4.40; calves, \$4.00 to \$10.25; stockers, \$3.25 to \$4.50; feeds, \$4.85 to \$5.65; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.65; hogs, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

PRODUCE MARKETS Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Table listing produce prices: Cream, sour, per lb. butterfat 27 to 28c; Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes 30c; Eggs, fresh, subject to candling 28 to 30c; Live poultry, turkey, per lb. 15 to 16c; Meats, cured ham, per lb. 19c; Hides, country cured, per lb. 8 to 8 1/2c; Feed, bran, per ton \$16.00 to \$17.00; Hay, No. 1 13.00; Potatoes, per bushel .65 to 90c.

Table: VISIBLE SUPPLY. Columns: Last week, Previous week, Last Year. Rows: Canada (Wheat, Oats, Barley), Europe (Wheat), United States (Wheat), America, Russia, Danube, India, Argentina, Australia, Chili.

Table: WHEAT. Columns: Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat. Rows: November, December, May.

Table: OATS. Columns: Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat. Rows: November, December, May.

Table: BARLEY. Columns: Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat. Rows: November, December, May.

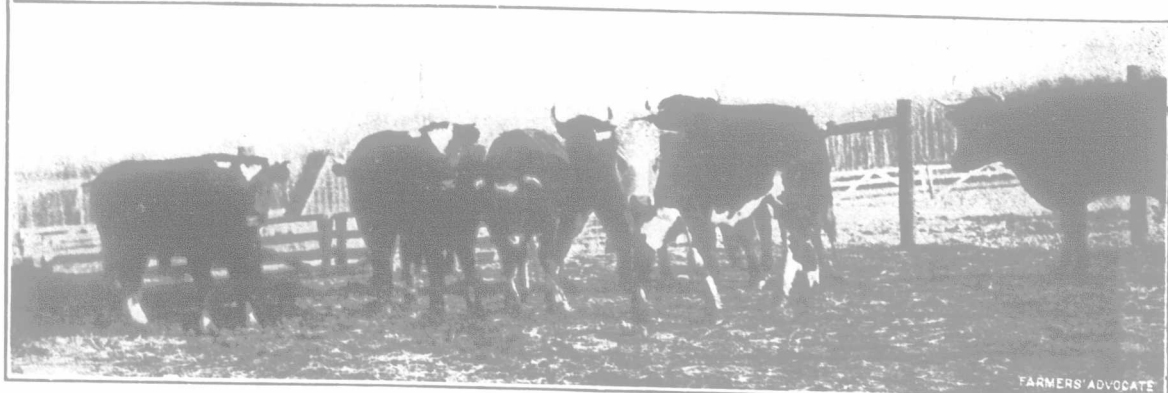
Table: FLAX. Columns: Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat. Rows: November, December, May.

Table: CASH PRICES. Columns: No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Feed, 1, Oats. Rows: Various grades and feeds.

Table: LIVERPOOL. Columns: No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Feed, 1, Oats. Rows: Various grades and feeds.

Table: AMERICAN OPTIONS. Columns: Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth. Rows: December, May.

Table: DULUTH FLAX. Columns: November, December, May. Rows: Various grades.



SOME STEERS BOUGHT BY MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE These animals were bought at the Winnipeg stock yards and will be used in student class work for judging. They also will be killed as needed to supply meat for the college dining room, the slaughtering process taking the form of practical demonstration.

HOME JOURNAL

The "Galilean Vagabond"

In France religion does not count for much. It is hardly worth referring to except incidentally, by way of an illustrative allusion, as when in a public address the other day a member of the French cabinet happened to refer to Jesus as "that Galilean vagabond." In this country such language would be held not merely indecorous, but close to blasphemy. It is not noticed in France.

To the mind of the French statesman, to be a respectable man Jesus should have remained shut up to a carpenter's trade in Nazareth. He should have contented himself to hew boards, dowel benches and tables, put roofs on houses, and thus be a decent and useful member of society, adding to its physical comfort and wealth. That would have been something tangible, valuable, measurable in shekels. Instead of that he threw away the chances of a profitable life, gave up his home and trade, and became a wanderer, a vagabond, a leader of a company of strolling tramps, with no visible means of support, dependent on charity, less securely housed than the foxes and the birds of the air. So the French cabinet minister can see in it no reputable life. He was the "Galilean vagabond."

Yet, somehow, the boards have rotted to dust, the benches are burned, the tables are perished, houses and roofs are sunk in decay, the little wealth his brothers made in Joseph's shop with saw and hammer is all gone, vanished; but the wandering Galilean vagabondage is the world's dearest story, its most precious wealth, its richest memory, its chiefest treasure of both inspiration and art. He trudged from town to town with His retinue of curious or eager enthusiasts, talking about nothing more substantial than God and heaven and common goodness and such empty vanities; and yet, strange to say, the proudest structures of France are those that were built to honor this vagrant wanderer over the roads of Galilee. The people thought His word or touch would heal their sick—there have been such—but He took no fee, got no riches, still fed on the bread and water of charity, and talked, talked, talked of the Father in heaven—was there a Father in heaven?—and told stories of poor prodigals that wanted the Father; and He consoled with common people and said imprudent things about rich men—and they killed Him, and that was the end of Him.

Not the end of Him! What mean the cathedrals of France? What the worship of the Madonna and Child? What the civilization that we call Christian? What is Christendom but the concurrent voice of all that is great and good—yes, and rich and powerful—yes, that is humble and simple and poor—conspiring, resounding to crown the vagabond of Galilee as Lord and Master? And resolved they are, by what name called, priest or preacher, Jesuit or missionary, that the Name that is above every name shall rule the round earth.

It is not material things, not the carpenter's art, nor the goldsmithing art, nor the bookman's art nor the statesman's art that has made the world great. Worth and wealth are equally things of the spirit, and the vagrant sandaled steps that traversed the byways of Galilee trod out a golden track through the golden grain, and along a dolorous road, past a cross-crowned mount, until the byway became a highway, and spread wide over the centuries and broad over the lands; and the stragglers that trailed after the vagabond of Galilee is become a multi-

tudinous and bannered host that acclaim Him Son of Man and Son of God! And why? Because all value is of the spirit, not of metal, or marble, or gems. Precious above price were the vagrancies and utterances of Galilee. They it is that give glory and worth to the magnificent civilization whose epithet is that of Christ.—Independent.

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Official reports show that 225,000 people attended the fifty-nine performances recently concluded at Oberammergau.

The American Bible Society has just added to its interesting list of versions of the North American Indians a translation of the Book of Genesis and the Gospel of Mark into the languages of the Navaho Indians.

Miss Theodora Josephine Franksen, the blind student at the University of Chicago, who was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society last year, received at the Convocation of the University, in June, the degree of Ph. B., with honors for excellence in Latin and in German, and was awarded a graduate scholarship for excellence in Latin.

The preaching cross at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, removed by order of the Long Parliament has been restored by pious bequest. The late H. C. Richards left a legacy of £5,000 to the chapter of the cathedral for this purpose, and the work is virtually completed and will soon be unveiled.

THE MONTH UNKNOWN

Who thinks November days are gray
Must needs himself be sadly dull;
Let him but ride, no longer thrall,
In this sincerest month of all,
Over the hills and far away.

November winds are crisp and keen.
So much the more they warm the
blood
Of him who has the hardihood
To trust himself unto their mood,
Nor fears to follow guides unseen.

The trees are bare, except the oak—
Which muffles still the hills with
brown
In tones as soft as eiderdown,
Or any Quaker lady's gown.
Along the slopes the brush fires smoke.

Dame Nature packs her clothes away
In trunks of oak, rough-barked and
brown;
Her winter furs not yet come down,
She stays at home in dressing gown,
Of homely, heartsome, woodland gray,

She's "not receiving." Ah, but call!
If you would meet her face to face,
And learn her unconcealing grace,
Come seek her in the leafless space
Of this sincerest month of all.
—Mary Frances Wright.

There is a Doric column twenty-three feet high with a raised platform from which outdoor preaching may be conducted, as in ancient times. The cross is surmounted by an impressive bronze figure of the apostle, about nine feet in height. One arm is uplifted in gesture, and the other bears aloft a long cross.

Mrs. Florence Garrettson Spooner, of Boston is the founder of the Anti-Death Penalty League, and it was through her advocacy that the electric chair was substituted for the scaffold and dark cells abolished in the prisons of Massachusetts. Mrs. Spooner has been awarded two gold medals for her work in humane and reformatory lines.

The longest novel ever written is said to be a Japanese romance, "The Story of the Eight Days," which comes to a conclusion in 106 volumes. The modern novel seldom exceeds 100,000 words. In earlier days, long stories did not strike so much terror. "Vanity Fair" consists of over 300,000 words, and most of the works of Dickens, Scott and Dumas approximate this number.

Announcement of the discovery of another great lake in the Canadian Northwest, the existence of which was hitherto undreamed of, is contained in a letter received by P. W. Drulard, of Windsor, from his son, William Drulard, now in Edmonton. Indians arriving in Edmonton from the far north are said to have brought the information that a party of Government surveyors have discovered a new lake, supposed to be nearly as large as Lake Superior.

According to Sir William Ramsay the price of radium has gone off \$400,000 an ounce, and now is worth only a little over \$2,000,000. There is not much more than four ounces of it in the world, and it was only last month that Mme. Curie announced she had been able to at last secure pure radium. Abroad radium is loaned to physicians and scientists by the radium banks of Paris and London at about \$200 a day for 100 milligrams.

"Let in the light!" is the slogan of the men and women engaged in a tenement house reform in New York. It is hard to believe, but it is nevertheless a fact, that on February 13, 1908, there were in that city 101,277 absolutely windowless rooms, most of them bedrooms inhabited by the poorer classes, those who pay rent of \$3 to \$16 a month. Because of the strenuous efforts of the tenement house committee of the Charity Organization Society in securing and enforcing the tenement house law the number of windowless rooms was reduced to about 90,000.

Clergymen are allowed to sit in several Continental parliaments; but Holland is the only country which, of late years, has had a clerical Prime Minister, says The London Chronicle. Dr. Kuyper, the head of the Conservative cabinet which resigned office in 1905, and the present leader of the Opposition, is a prominent minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. In addition to his parliamentary and clerical duties Dr. Kuyper finds time to edit The Standard, the leading Conservative paper in Amsterdam, and has done so for many years past. So at one time he filled the triple part of premier, editor and clergyman—a record it would be hard to beat.

OPEN YOUR EYES AND SEE !

And when the servant of the man of God was risen early, and gone forth, behold, an host compassed the city, both with horses and chariots. And his servant said unto him: Alas, my master! how shall we do? And he answered, Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them. And Elisha prayed, and said, LORD, I pray Thee, open his eyes, that he may see, And the LORD opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw; and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha.—2 Kings, vi.: 15-17.

That story would do splendidly to tell the children the next time they demand a fairy tale—but be sure you explain to them that it is true. Of course, the children love fairy tales; and, when they are not only wonderful, but true, even we grown-up people should be wise enough to rejoice in them. Any child would be indignant if a fairy story ended badly. The hero may get into desperate difficulties; he may have to suffer and to wait patiently for many years; but the eager listener can endure the vivid realization of hardships, because he knows that at any moment the sorrow may be turned into joy, and because he knows that all things will work together for the good of one who is honestly trying to do his duty.

The children are wise, they feel sure that hope is just ahead, though perhaps invisible for the present.

J. E. Park says that Life is a fairy-tale, and that "anything may happen." He reminds us that Cinderella had only a pumpkin and a mouse-trap; but, when she needed something quite different the pumpkin expanded into a gilded coach, and the six mice in the trap changed into six mouse-colored horses.

Life is always like that, if we trust in God. Moses had only a common piece of wood in his hand; but, when he needed a wonder-working wand he found it was already in his grasp. The power you need has been placed within your reach. Open your eyes, and see!

Did you read the long quotation from the Book of Kings which I placed at the beginning of this paper? Or did you think: "Oh, that is only a text from the Bible. I will skip that, for the Bible words are an old story." It is a real fairy tale of everyday life.

Elisha was apparently in terrible danger. The king of Syria had sent out a great army to capture him, and the whole city was surrounded so that there seemed to be no way of escape. But Elisha was as wise as the children are. He knew that life is always a fairy tale, and that the invisible is always most important. He knew that he had been faithfully trying to do his duty, and that the God whom he served could and would carry him safely through this danger. Why should he be afraid of any earthly host of enemies, when he could look up and say confidently, "The LORD of Hosts is with us"? He did not need to see the angel-guard which surrounded him—an inner circle of invisible horses and chariots, infinitely stronger than the army of the Syrians—because he exulted in the certainty of God's protection. It is more interesting to walk by faith than by sight. Life is far more exciting when we can't see God's angels with our earthly eyes, but keep our spiritual vision clear, so that we are sure of their presence. If we could see them, then, in a week or a month or a year, we should find them as commonplace as those other friends who help us in the battle of life. But, because we can't see them, life is full of romance. "Anything may happen" at any moment—as Joseph changed from a slave and a prisoner into a ruler over Egypt, in one day. But the romance of life does not consist chiefly of the possibility of troubles being transformed into pleasures, in a fashion that the outside world can see; but it comes rather from the fact that those who keep their eyes—the eyes of the spirit—open, can find a "Jacob's ladder" anywhere. They may be in a city or on a wide prairie, in a grand drawing-room or in a stable, it matters not. Wherever they are, they can see One who still links heaven and earth together; and the angels ascend swiftly with their messages, or return with hopeful answers from their Father.

Hope's Quiet Hour

"Upward strive in but a thought,
Thou shalt view a wonder wrought:
Thou shalt feel the stony street
Pulse and quiver round thy feet,
Heavenly ladders tremble down
On the black, forbidding town.

Everywhere shall be the stir
Of the white-plumed messenger:
Hands unseen shall reach to thine,
Voices intimate, divine,
Whisper, 'Brother, thou art free
Of a world-wide company.'

The outside of your life may be commonplace enough, but the inside is always a romance—it is a great Love-Story, of intense interest to God and to a cloud of invisible witnesses. Men may see only a sturdy farmer, plodding through his daily chores; or a woman who has to do the same work over and over again—cooking, scrubbing, washing dishes, caring for children, etc. But God sees a thrilling Love-Story. He is reaching out, with never-failing Love, after a soul. Sometimes there is a response, for human hearts are hungry for perfect fellowship, but often invisible things are hidden by the pressure of everyday cares or pleasures.

One whose eyes are open, who always sees the King in His beauty, dwells on the heights; Christ—the Rock—is his sure Refuge in every time of danger, his

are picked, and certainly Love and Joy grow stronger and sweeter by daily self-sacrifice in little things.

Open your eyes: you will see many chances of keeping the garden of home bright and sweet with flowers. One plant worth cultivating is "the art of appreciation." Don't sit in bored silence when one of the family makes an old joke. Even an old joke is better than a cross look or word. There is always something pleasant to be found, if one is looking for sunshine, and we can put a good deal of brightness into other lives by talking more about glad things than sad things. I once had a correspondent whose letters were always so "blue" that I dreaded to open them. She looked only at the host of Syria, and ignored God's offered help. She seemed to imagine that life would be more interesting if it were always easy. Why, even a child playing a game, or working at school lessons, loses interest unless he has to struggle hard in order to succeed. But we are false to the spirit of Christianity unless we are really enjoying the fight, and looking forward hopefully to victory. The Bible sounds the great note of Joy, over and over again. We are told to rejoice in the Lord always—that means when we are on our knees scrubbing or weeding, just as much as when we are on our knees praying. Stevenson said: "To



VIEW OF THE FRASER RIVER, NEAR NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Bread of Life for growth and strength, his Living Water for refreshment and joy.—See Isa., xxxiii.: 16, 17. Like Enoch, they walk with God on the earth; like the holy angels, they have fellowship with the Man who is in Heaven. They can always say with Jacob: "Surely the LORD is in this place. . . . this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven."

Don't shut your eyes to the wonderful beauty of your life. God has all the angels, and millions of men and women to love, and yet He is hungry for your love, too. Every moment that is lived for Him, is transformed and transfigured. A commonplace duty or sacrifice is changed to a glorious gift, which you can offer to the King of kings—it is a jewel which He longs for, and which will rejoice His heart, if you give it joyfully. He delights in making a beautiful garden out of a desolate wilderness, and—

Since He makes His Garden of thy clod,
Water thy lily, rose or violet,
And offer up thy sweetness unto God."

The life that is like fragrant perfume, breathing its sweetness up to God, will certainly shed fragrance all around it. If you find that your relations don't seem to appreciate you as much as strangers do, never throw the blame on the relations. Probably you are keeping the best flowers in the garden of your character to make the house beautiful for visitors. Many plants blossom better when the flowers

be happy is the first step to being pious." And I think another step is the being really interested in other people, rejoicing when they are having good times, and sharing their troubles in loyal fellowship. Let us open our eyes and see how we can give pleasure, in common ways, to those who come into contact with us. It is—or should be—a part of our religion to dress in becoming fashion, to listen in real sympathy when someone else is talking, to be obliging and orderly—giving as little trouble as possible—and to be businesslike in business. Don't let it be said again that "a religious person can never be depended on to answer a business letter promptly." One of the marks of a faithful servant of the Great Master is, "Not slothful in business." We bring dishonor on the glorious name of Christian when we give needless trouble to others by being careless about business, by being late for engagements (even the daily engagements of the family meals), by forgetting to return small sums that have been borrowed, or by any discourtesy in word or deed.

And I must not forget to thank those of our readers who have written to welcome me back from my trip abroad. It is impossible to write personal letters in answer to all I have received, but I greatly appreciate the kindly fellowship shown by so many old friends—friends whom I have never seen.

"I pray often for you. Do you pray for me?"

DORA FARNCOMB.

JOHN RUSKIN AND HIS MANY BIBLES

Perhaps no one outside of the Christian ministry read his Bible more constantly and made better use of its truths than John Ruskin. His works bear traces on nearly every page that the phraseology, incidents, parables and imagery of the sacred Scriptures were inwrought in the very tissue of his mental being.

Among the cherished treasures of this great writer, kept at Brantwood, his last home near Coniston Lake, is a collection of the Bibles he used at different times in his life.

One day in August, 1873, Ruskin, busy writing one of his letters to workingmen opened his oldest Bible to verify the wording of a passage he had just quoted. His mother's list of the chapters with which she established his soul in life fell out of it.

"Though I have picked up the elements of a little further knowledge and owe much to the teaching of other people," said he, "this property of chapters from the Bible, placed in my mind by my mother, I count very confidently the most precious, and on the whole the one essential part of my education.

"It is strange that of all the pieces of the Bible which my mother thus taught me, that which cost me most to learn and which to my childish mind was most repulsive, has now become of all the most precious to me in its overflowing and glorious passion of love for the law of God, 'Oh, how I love that law! It is my meditation all the day.'

It was Ruskin's habit to write thoughts suggested by the passage on the margin of the Bible he was reading, and his father's Bible, used by John in later days, is thus annotated. The most valuable ancient manuscripts in his possession were not too sacred for these notes, and the margins of many precious ones are pencilled with the overflowing of his active mind as he read the sacred text.

A grand Old Testament in Greek MS., the back lettered the tenth century, but with 1643 dimly seen printed off from the last leaf, Ruskin read and freely wrote upon its margins. He did the same with a Greek Psalter, and still more freely, and in ink, in his most valuable tenth century Greek Gospels.

How precious those notes become to the student who wishes to trace Ruskin's return from the agnostic attitude of his middle life to the firm faith and piety of his age. "For he who wants to get at Ruskin's mind," says his biographer, Collingwood, "will find it there, John 15.9 was the help and life he found."

He was accustomed to read his Latin Bibles also. His library contained one in three volumes, purple morocco, printed in 1541. He owned, too, many thirteenth and fourteenth century Bibles and Psalters and missals. The one he prized the most is known as King Haakon's Bible, from a reference on the fly-leaf to King Haakon V. of Norway.

When travelling he carried with him various little testaments. In his bedroom for reading on wakeful nights he had a bible in six volumes, one, the Apocrypha, bearing the marks of frequent notes and pencillings. At the close of his life he read a large-typed Bible, or had it read to him constantly up to his death.

Very few helps to Bible reading were in his library. The plain Bible text was the book he read and studied through his long life, and he knew it as few of this generation know it.

"Once in his rooms at Oxford," says Collingwood, "I remember getting into a difficulty about some passage. 'Haven't you a concordance?' I asked. 'I'm ashamed to say I have,' Ruskin replied. I did not quite understand him.

"Well," he explained, 'you and I oughtn't to need a concordance.'—The Christian Advocate.

* * *

Mrs. Lapsling was exhibiting her new hair brush to the caller. "It's the best one I ever saw," she said. "I bought it from a woman peddler the other day. The bristles are long and firm, you see, and they go right down to the follicles at the root of the hair."—Chicago Tribune.

A KINDLY RESPONSE

Dear Dame Durden,—When I noticed your appeal in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for more letters from the ladies for the Ingle Nook I felt guilty, as I never as yet contributed a word, and have been helped so much by that page, not to mention the kindness shown me personally by your own dear self in answering questions so promptly, and helping in many ways those who have not the advantage of living in Winnipeg. I am sending some recipes that have been tested, and trust the readers who try them will have as good success with them as I have had. Have any of the readers a good recipe for Christmas plum pudding?

Sugar Cookies.—One cup sugar, one cup butter, one egg, one scant teaspoon baking soda, dissolved in two tablespoons sour milk or cream, flour to roll.

Layer Cake.—Two eggs, one cup white sugar, two tablespoons melted butter, three-quarters cup milk, one teaspoon vanilla, one and one-half teaspoons baking powder, one and one-half cups flour. Bake in layers.

Johnny Cakes.—One egg beaten well with one cup brown sugar, one large tablespoon melted butter, one-half cup cornmeal mixed with one cup flour, one and one-half teaspoons baking powder. Add slowly enough milk to make the thickness of a drop biscuit or cake.

MARY ELLEN.

(Christmas Plum Pudding.—One and a half pounds bread crumbs, one-half pound flour, two pounds shredded beef suet, two pounds each of stoned raisins, cleaned currants and sugar, one-quarter pound candied peel, two small grated nutmegs, the juice of two lemons and the peel of one finely-chopped, one teaspoon salt, two ounces chopped almonds, twelve eggs, enough milk to make a stiff paste. Boil steadily for ten hours. This makes a large pudding.—D. D.)

Christmas Notions

Laundry Book.—The book itself was ordinary enough in appearance, but what caught the eye was the clever decoration. The pasteboard back was covered with dark-gray linen. Two matches with heads off supported a silk clothes rope, on which were pasted muslin clothes. The little maid in black dress, white apron and cap was hanging



1. BABY JACKET; 2. COLLAR AND CUFF SET; 3. CORSET COVER

The Ingle Nook

clothes on the line. In the background the sky was slightly tinted with dull blue and pink sun lines, while above a number of flying blackbirds were outlined against the gray sky. Below the picture, printed with India ink, were the lines:

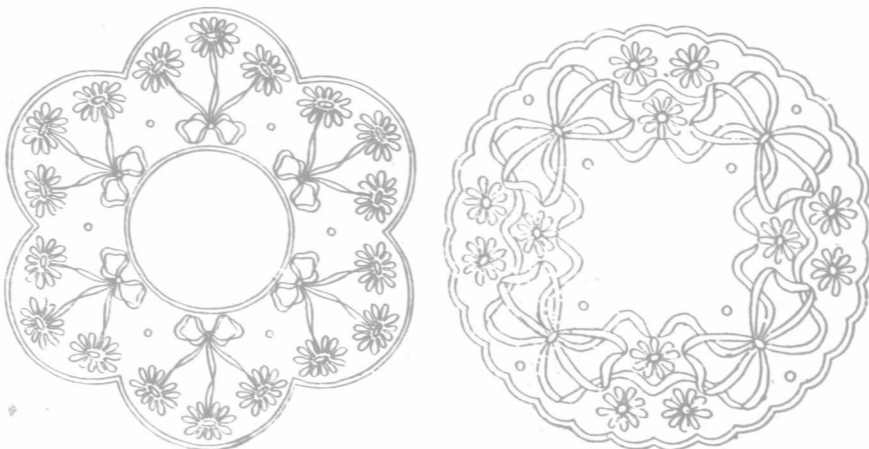
The maid was in the garden
Hanging out the clothes
When 'long came a blackbird
And picked off her nose.

All of the objects were cut from white and black muslin and neatly pasted to the gray linen.

Fruit Cake.—One pound butter, one pound brown sugar, twelve eggs, one pound flour, three teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon mace, two teaspoons allspice, two teaspoons nutmeg, one-half teaspoon cloves, two pounds raisins, two pounds currants, one pound citron peel, one-half pound lemon peel, one pound almonds (before shelling), one cup liquid (fruit juice or milk), one lemon juice and rind. Line the pan with paper, buttered. Seed and chop the raisins, wash and clean currants, cut citron and lemon peel in small pieces, blanch the almonds and chop fine. Mix the raisins and currants with enough flour to coat thoroughly. Mix the spices with sugar. Cream the butter

width. Decrease one at the beginning and ending of every row until there is only one stitch left. Finish off and run the end neatly in.

Ornamental Frosting.—The usual trouble when heavy icing crumbles from a cake in cutting is that the icing is made too dry and brittle when the first is applied, or else that a first simple glazing has been omitted. If the following recipe is carefully followed the danger of crumbling will be eliminated. For a heavy white frosting throughout use the whites of three eggs and one tablespoonful of lemon juice along with confectioners' sugar. If the cake is large, double the quantity. First glaze the cake by beating the white of one egg slightly and adding one tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Apply this with a brush to the top and sides and even the under parts of the cake, using a small brush. After glazing, the cake should stand over night. Now prepare the icing. Put the eggs into a large bowl, add two tablespoons of sugar and beat vigorously for three minutes, using a perforated spoon beater. Repeat this until little by little one and one-half cups of sugar have been used. Add the lemon juice gradually as the mixture thickens. As the quantity of white of egg is variable try now if the



TWO EFFECTIVE CENTRE PIECES DONE ALL IN WHITE

and the sugar, beaten yolks, beaten whites, lemon juice and rind, liquid, flour and fruit, except citron and lemon juice. Put a layer of dough half an inch deep in the pan; then spread it evenly with citron; then another layer of dough and citron. Repeat until material is all used. Fill pan two-thirds full. Bake three hours in moderate oven.

Simple Recipe for Mince-meat.—One pound currants carefully washed and dried, one pound raisins, seeded, one pound chopped suet, one pound apples, one pound sugar, one-half pound mixed peel, one teaspoon each nutmeg, mace, ginger and salt, juice of a lemon or fruit juice.—Sent by FLOSS.

Crocheted Tie for Man.—The material may be either crochet spool silk in the desired shade or perilusta crochet cotton. Crochet needle number four is a good size.

Make three chains, turn, work one double crochet into each for first row.

Second row: One chain to turn, two double crochets into first stitch, one double-crochet into second, two double-crochet into last, always taking the back loop only of each stitch.

Third row: One chain to turn, two double crochets into first and last stitches and one double-crochet into each stitch between. Continue backward and forward in this way, increasing on the first and last stitch on each row until there are seventeen double-crochet, and work until there are seven inches of this width. Next decrease by missing the first stitch at the beginning of every third and fourth row until there are only ten stitches. Continue on these ten stitches for twelve inches. This is the narrow part to go round the neck. Increase again at the beginning of every third and fourth row until there are again seventeen double-crochet, then work seven inches at this

frosting is stiff enough to spread. This is determined by taking up some of the mixture on the back of a spoon, and with a case knife making a cut through the mixture; if the knife makes a clean-cut and the frosting remains parted it is of the right consistency. If it is not continue adding sugar by spoonfuls and beating until it is ready to spread. Now spread the cake thinly with frosting and allow this to harden before applying the next layer. The drying may be accomplished quickly by placing the cake in a very cool oven for a short time, if time is of special moment. Next put on a thicker layer, first making the frosting a little stiffer than for the first coating. This layer may be creased for cutting where this is desirable. To the remaining frosting add enough more sugar that frosting may retain its exact shape when forced through a pastry bag and tube in ornamental designs. The pastry bag is a square of rubberized linen or pillow ticking folded and cemented into a cone shape with a small opening in the end for the tube. This is a small thimble-shaped funnel with a cross or double cross or other shaped incision in the end through which the contents of the tube is squeezed to fall in flower shapes, scallops or whatever fancy designs one's taste may dictate.

THE FARMER'S WIFE

"Above all, the conditions of farm life must always be shaped with a view to the welfare of the farmer's wife and the farm laborer's wife. To have the woman a mere drudge is at least as bad as to have the man a mere drudge. It is every whit as important to introduce new machines to economize her labor within the house as it is to introduce machinery to increase the effectiveness of his labor outside the house.

"I haven't the slightest sympathy with any movement which looks to

excusing men and women for the non-performance of duty and fixes attention only on rights and not on duties. The woman who shirks her duty as housewife, as mother, is a contemptible creature; just as the corresponding man is a contemptible creature.

"But the welfare of the woman is even more important than the welfare of the man; for the mother is the real Atlas, who bears aloft in her strong and tender arms the destiny of the world. She deserves honor and consideration such as no man should receive. She forfeits all claim to this honor and consideration if she shirks her duties. But the average American woman does not shirk them; and it is a matter of the highest obligation for us to see that they are performed under conditions which make for her welfare and happiness and for the welfare and happiness of the children she brings into the world."—Theodore Roosevelt's address to farmers at Utica, Aug. 23.

THINKS OF THE LONELY

Dear Dame Durden,—It will soon be winter again. The evenings are becoming quite chilly already, so the Ingle Nook is more tempting than ever. I have often wondered how "Anxious to Learn" got along at the buttermaking. It is a tedious job for a beginner, but I hope she succeeded. I have not had my hands in butter for a long time, but I get enough to do without it.

I saw a letter recently that went straight to my heart; the writer, poor sister, was so lonesome and yet living among neighbors. I can only twice remember being lonely. Once when I and one neighbor (a bachelor) fought a prairie fire for six hours without hope of saving anything. My oldest child was not yet six months old and I was obliged to leave her alone most of the time, just running in occasionally to see to her. We saved everything but pasture. It meant lots to us just then, on a ranch, with 300 head of cattle. The other time was in winter. My husband was obliged to go to town and I expected a neighbor girl to stay with me over night, but it grew stormy so she did not come. I was absolutely alone and nearly 200 head of cattle on the place (but they were fed), and the coyotes were very tame on account of a heifer that had died shortly before. They were plentiful, too. I counted eighteen coyotes and foxes in sight of our place just a few days before that.

Well, the only thing to cure loneliness is prayer. There is a Friend that sticketh closer than a brother and He is ever present. I am always very busy and so have no time to be lonely. We had a very dry summer. I have some currant bushes. I transplanted some last spring and a great many of them died. Can someone tell me how best to protect them during winter? I am a very poor gardener, yet I do like to see a nice garden. How many turkeys did you raise, "Floss?" I raised five out of six and never did a thing to them; just let them and their own old mammy have all the freedom they wanted, and herded the coyotes off them. I hope to have more next year.

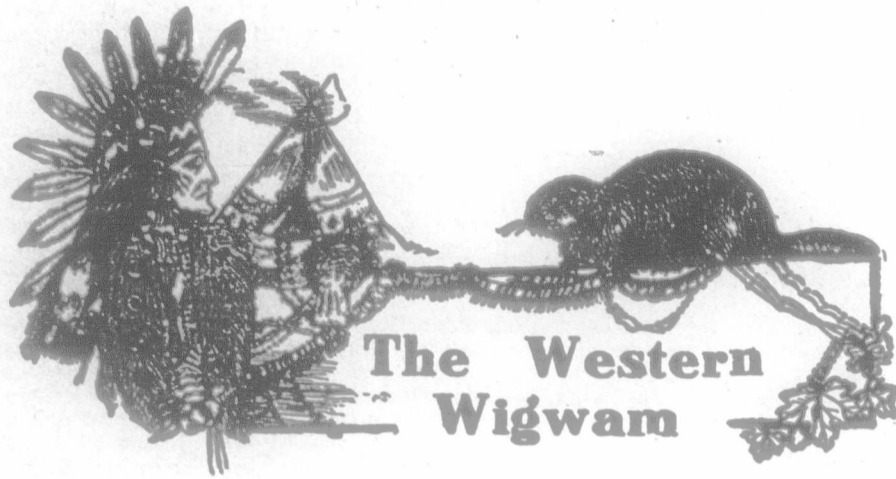
Talk of being lonely these days! What must it have been years ago when it felt good just to see the smoke of a railway train in the distance, and get mails twice a week?

My parents came West from Ontario before the Riel Rebellion, so I guess they sometimes longed for the old times. Who'd blame them if they did?

I must close now. I have had my little try, and hoping to have caused someone to smile or done some little good. I remain.

QUEEN BEE.

(There are plenty of places in this big prairie country yet where the smoke of a train is not seen and the mail comes once a week, or even less often. You are not selfish in your busy, happy life, but give a thought to those not so happily situated. If our friend Brenda sees your enquiry about wintering currant bushes she will be able to help. She and Resident are my authorities on gardening in Saskatchewan. It is you and the other members who make the "Ingle Nook more interesting than ever. Come again, soon.—D. D.)



VERY BRIEF

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time. I like the letters of the Western Wigwam. My sister wrote and got a button, and I think it is very pretty. Would the editor please send me a button, too.

MARJORY BELT.

A LITTLE FRIEND

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for four years. We came to Alberta eight years ago. I have three sisters and three brothers, and am ten years old. I went to school this summer but am not going now. I will have my little sister to go with me next summer.

LUCILE CLENNIN.

DRIVING TO SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I received your button on Monday, and was very pleased to see it. It was snowing on Wednesday and was very cold. We are not done threshing yet. I go to school every day now. I hope my letter does not go to the waste-paper box. I am nine years of age. Papa is trying to buy a pony for me to drive to school in the winter.

AUTUMN LEAF.

LOSING A NEIGHBOR

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your interesting club. I saw my first letter in print, and I also received my button, and think it is very pretty. My sister is writing to your club to-night too. We had school all summer, but it has closed now. It closed October the 28th. One of our neighbors had a sale, and is going to move away in the spring to their script land.

SNOWFLAKE.

MY PONY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club, so it will be a short one. I am twelve years old, and go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss D—, and we all like her fine. I ride to school on my pony. She is jet black, and her name is Topsy. She is a good cattle pony and is very cute. She had a little colt which my papa sold. Her name was Flossy. We have thirteen work horses, and about thirty head of cattle and seven pigs, three cats and a dog named Laddie.

Man.

GOLDIE MICHIE.

FOURTH LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is now my fourth letter which I have written to your most valuable paper. I have not started back to school since holidays, but expect to start back soon. It is getting rather cold now, and we had a fall of snow last night. I have seen several flocks of geese passing over to the south lately. I am very proud of my Wigwam button, and have not lost it yet. I have been intending to write a letter this long time, but it seemed as if I could not pluck up enough courage until now. The river, which is not a quarter of a mile from my home, is so shallow in some places that a person can almost step across it, so we cannot look forward to much skating this winter. This has been a long open fall and much plowing is done for the spring work to begin on. I will be much

pleased to see this letter in print, as I have seen the previous ones. We had our exhibition at Ganford on September 27th. I took several prizes. My brother and sister still go to school, and they like their new teacher fine. Their teacher's name is Mr. —. Now, as my letter is getting rather long I think I will leave room for some one else. Wishing your club every success.

EMMA ATCHISON.

SEVEN YEARS IN CANADA

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years, and I have enjoyed reading the letters very much. I live on a farm south of Indian Head,



THE MORNING PADDLE

about two miles and a half from town. I go to school every day, and am eleven years old. I have lived in Indian Head seven years this spring. There are between three and four hundred children go to our school. As this is my first letter to your charming club I will close, hoping my letter escapes the W. P. B. I am sending a stamp. Please send me a button, as I wish to be a member.

H. D. K. P.

VISITS NOT TOO FREQUENT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Here I am again! I am paying a great deal of visits to your little campers. I am afraid I am coming a wee bit too often Cousin Dorothy, and I think I will not come so often next time. I am sure you are tired of me.

Well, I am listening to the phonograph and writing at the same time. I like listening to it, but I do not like making it go. It has been snowing a great deal to-day. There was a bad snow storm about noon. One good thing I was not out in it. Papa has been busy plowing until to-day. Somehow I have not got much to tell. Good-bye Wigs, and Cousin Dorothy.

ORANGE LILY.

WRITING IN BED

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Wigwam. As I did not see my first letter in print I thought I would try again. I caught my foot in a wagon wheel and broke my right leg. I am in bed yet, and will have to

stay here two weeks longer. I had my collar bone broke two years ago. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE about a year, and likes it very much. I will close with a riddle. Old Mother Twitchet has but one eye and a long tail that she lets fly. Every time she goes over a gap she leaves a bit of her tail in a trap. Ans.—A needle and thread.

Alta.

MERRYLEGS.

THE CUNNING SQUIRRELS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your delightful club, and I should like to see it in print. Our farm is two miles west of Spruce Grove. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for nearly a year, and likes it fine. I think the letters of the Western Wigwam are very interesting. My brother has a cute little water spaniel puppy named Timy. We also have a nice riding pony, whose name is Dick. We have a lot of dear, cunning little squirrels, who are so tame that they will play about the porch, and quite often jump up on the window sill and peek in. Sometimes when the house is very still they come a little way in the house. I have read so many other nice letters that I hardly expect mine to be printed, but I hope it will. I should like very much to have a button, so I enclose an addressed envelope and stamp. I think the pen names are very nice. Wishing every success to your lovely club.

IOWA GIRL (10).

in the northern part of Japan, are attracting much attention. There are but few of them left, though at one time they doubtless held a great part of Japan. It is thought that they will soon be extinct. It will be noticed that their faces bear but little resemblance to those of the Japanese. The Ainus are sometimes compared to the American Indian, both having held full sway over a country for centuries, only to be driven into a small part of their former territory by a stronger and progressive race. The stronger and victorious races have often been unjust, oppressive and murderous in spirit and action, as the white man was against the red man here. Strange to say, the aborigines of almost all lands, when they are crowded back by the stronger arm, die almost as rapidly from civilization as from the bullet, like wild animals that pine and die when confined within pens.—The Christian Herald.

A lady in Englewood, N. J., was called to the telephone one day by the operator, who inquired, "What do you want?"

"Nothing at all," she responded.

"Your bell rang," insisted the operator.

"None of us rang it," replied the lady.

The next day a man appeared from the telephone office.

"I have come to see what makes your telephone bell ring most of the time," he remarked.

But none of the family could enlighten him, and he saw nothing about it which was out of order.

The next day he came again, took the telephone entirely to pieces, examined the full length of the wire. Still, he could find nothing amiss, and still at the central office the little flame kept burning in the niche dedicated to this particular family. This indicated that their bell was ringing.

At last it occurred to the authorities to examine a little box of about the size of an ordinary suitcase which was nailed up against a large tree close by the house.

In this box several telephone wires converged. It was a sort of neighborhood switchboard.

What was the surprise of the telephone men to find this box nearly filled with nuts! They took out three baskets full, each one holding at least two quarts.

Rioting among the nuts were the youthful members of a promising squirrel family.—KATE UPSON CLARK, in The Christian Herald.

This is the way they "try out" the voices of girls who are applicants for positions in the chorus of a certain New York opera company:

The girls are summoned to the theatre in the morning, and the professor sits at the piano. They sing something in turn, bringing their own music. After they have been tested as to vocal abilities, they are sent across the stage to a man at a table, who takes their names and tells them they will be sent for if wanted. The man at the table is not a musician, and he must know the professor's judgment on the voice.

So a code has been arranged. After a girl has finished, the professor at the piano and the man at the table engage in conversation, using names of cities as the code words. If the man at the table asks the professor, "Where are you going to be next summer, Charley?" and the professor answers, "In New York," that means the girl has a fine voice and can sing. If he replies, "Brooklyn," that means she has a fair voice; if "Jersey City," that her voice is barely passable. The farther from New York the answers go the worse it is for the girl.

One day a tall, thin blonde came into the theatre while girls were being engaged for a new piece. She sang off the key, yowled and screeched, and made a fearful mess of it. As she walked over to the table the man there asked:

"Where do you expect to be next summer, Charley?"

Everybody who knew the code expected to hear the professor say "Chicago" or "St. Louis," but he turned around and shouted fiercely:

"In the Philippines!"



THE BOYS' CLUB

A BROKEN ARM

Dear Editor,—I have been very interested in the club, and I think that the letters grow more interesting every week. My father takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and we like it very much. We are done threshing. I got my arm broken at school. I am in the third grade and am nine years old. I ride to school on horseback. Wishing the club every success.

LORTON YOUNG.

GETTING READY FOR ENTRANCE

Dear Editor:—I received my button and was glad to see my letter in print. I think the button is very pretty. I go to school every day, and am in the eighth grade, taking up entrance work. I was 13 years old on the 22nd of September. I shot 60 chicken (prairie) during the season. We own a repeating shotgun and a 22 calibre rifle. Well, I guess I must close, wishing the club every success.

MELVILLE JOPP.

TRAPPING MINK

Editor Boys' Club,—I see THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has formed a new club and it looks a lot better to me than the Western Wigwam; at least the heading does. I live near a creek and have lots of fun trapping mink, though I have only caught two so far this fall. I use No. 1 trap and set it on the ground. Then for bait I shoot rabbits, weasels, or any small animals, and hang them over the trap on a small tree and then cover the trap up with leaves. Well, I must leave room for somebody else. Wishing the club every success.

BUFFALO BILL.

(Hope you are ready to help us make the stuff under the heading look good too.—Ed.)

A MISLEADING STATEMENT

Dear Editor,—I have been intending to write to your club for a long while. The prairie chickens were awful thick this summer. I shot sixty in the season. I was thirteen on the 22nd of September. I am in the eighth grade at school, taking up entrance work. Well, I guess I have said all I know for this time. Wishing the club every success.

MELVILLE JOPP.

(I don't believe for a minute that the above letter covers all you know; but, in case somebody might believe your statement, you'd better write again. What is your favorite study in your entrance work? What interesting thing have you learned in that study lately? There are a hundred things you could write about if you would only think a minute.—Ed.)

THE FIGHT IN TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS

There can hardly be a doubt that the "Great Fight" described in "Tom Brown's School Days," is one of the most striking bouts of fisticuff in any English novel. But how many folk are aware that the two boys who fought are both still living, though the great combat took place no less than nearly seventy years ago at Rugby. Both are eighty-six, and both are clergymen! "Slogger Williams" and "Tom Brown," as the worthies were called by Thomas Hughes in his account of the famous fight, are to-day as they have ever been since the combat, the best of friends.

And one of their backers is also living to-day at the age, too, of eighty-six.

These three veterans have given a representative of London Answers a few reminiscences of the "Great Fight," as it was always afterwards called. The actual fighters were the two clergymen now known as the Very Rev. Chancellor Bulkeley Jones, who was for fifty years warden of Ruthin, but who has now retired to a quiet Sussex village

and the Rev. Augustus Orlebar, M. A., who is yet doing splendid active service for the church as a vicar in Bedfordshire. And the "backer" of young Orlebar in the combat, now eighty-six is Mr. J. G. Holloway, barrister-at-law, who also lives in Sussex.

"Yes, I was one of the two fighters at Rugby in 1841, as described in 'Tom Brown,'" said Mr. Orlebar not long ago. "Our other valued friend, 'East,' was the Right Hon. W. P. Adams, governor of Madras, who died some years back. But the rest of us are still living and we are excellent friends, and in the best of health! We meet sometimes and talk over the old days, especially about the famous fight!

"In the novel there are two points given differently from what actually occurred. We fought in the School House Hall, as the day was very wet, not in the meadow behind the chapel, as the story implies. And both of us were school house boys,—not one of us from another house, as the account

novel, and he accompanied me to my rooms in the Temple. And needless to say, we fought the old fight over and over again."

TRAINING DOGS

Dear Sir,—I have been an interested reader of the Boys' Club ever since it started, but I had not the courage to write till I saw you wanted the boys to give their ideas on training dogs, and as I have trained one or two, I thought I would tell the boys a little about it. Dogs are generally trained better by going along with an older dog that is trained, as they are so quick to pick up things. When training a dog never hit him, or you won't do anything with him; be firm and gentle and train him a little every day. Some dogs are much easier to train than others, for instance, I had a puppy that I trained to do anything, and another that is sulky. I can't teach him anything.

Well, I guess I will close now, wishing your paper every success. I will sign myself.

A LOVER OF DOGS.

(You write enough just to arouse our curiosity. Won't you tell some of the things you have trained your dogs to do, and just how you taught a certain trick? We want to know more.—Ed.)

THE FOREST FIRES

By Arthur Guiterman in Life

Is this the Forest Primeval?—that redolent, hallowed cathedral Lifted by Nature to God, the solace and joy of His creatures.



MY TURN TO DO THE COOKING

states. Otherwise the details in 'Tom Brown' are fairly correct."

"Yes," said Chancellor Jones, "I was the boy who fought Orlebar at Rugby. And we've been the best of friends ever since. Grand old man, Orlebar, isn't he? Myself? Well, like him and Holloway, I'm now nearing eighty-seven. But I fancy you'll have a very long way to go in this country before you find three fellows who were school-boys together over seventy years ago, and who are as healthy and strong as we three are at eighty-seven years of age."

"No, I won't tell you which of us was meant by Slogger Williams, and which by Tom Brown. But we gave each other as good as we got, for Orlebar punished me heavily, though I let out hard, too, seeing that I had much advantage of him in being then in excellent condition, thanks to my running so much at hare-and-hounds."

And then the third hero of the party gave his version of the great fight.

"I acted as the backer of Orlebar," said J. G. Holloway, "for in Rugby parlance, I gave him a 'knee.' Of course I know well which of the two boys was in the 'Slogger,' and which was 'Brown,' as narrated in the famous novel. But I prefer to say nothing about that just now. Rather let me tell you the story anent the fight."

"As a barrister I was dining one day in the now defunct Doctors' Commons, when a dignified ecclesiastic came to me with beaming face and outstretched hands crying out in delight, 'Why, it's old Buz!'"

"Buz was my nickname at Rugby, and he told me he was the former Slogger Williams, now made famous by the

Health-giving, tranquil and strong, the source of beneficent waters, Wooing the quickening rains, guarding the bountiful wheat-lands?

This was the Forest Primeval;—this roaring, devouring furnace Billowed and sheeted with flame, a pitiless, raging inferno.

See! how the sentinel pines go down, while the red-hearted cyclone Greedily sweeps on the settlements,

whirling in panic before it Caribou, timber-wolves, deer, snorting and plunging and bounding Mingled with cattle and men, poured through the streets, where the houses

Melt in the fury!—And now, nothing remains but the timbers Desolate, blackened and charred, heaped over smoldering bodies.

There let the fire-weed grow, dropping memorial blossoms. Only a camp-fire brand—only a spark from an engine,

One of the myriads blown daily and nightly at random— Such was the procreant seed. Come, let us thresh out the harvest:

Senator Pillicock thinks that our forests are better for burning. Senators Sniffkins and Poutt object to oppressing the railroads:

"Shall we compel them to spend thousands for foolish precautions? What of their Dividends! Oh!—what of the Widows and Orphans!"

Congressman Tillicum scorns this new-fangled quirk, "Conservation."

"What! shall we squander and waste millions for forestry service! Let us consider, instead, these bills of a worthier purpose—

Dredging out Tanglefoot Creek, building Jawhegan a courthouse."

"I must dissent from my Colleague," interpolates Congressman Gouger; All my Constituents urge that our forests need ampler Protection. Let us add fifty per cent. to the tax on Canadian Lumber!"

Wit and Humor

The following story, attributed to Mr. Joseph Choate, is taken from The Troy Times and is illustrative of the remarkable ingenuity displayed by a Judge. The case occurred some forty years ago. A workman claimed to have lost the sight of his left eye in an explosion. There was no doubt about the explosion, and there was no doubt that the workman's eye had been injured; but the physicians claimed that he could see out of it, while he stoutly declared that the sight was utterly destroyed. The judge heard all the evidence pro and con. Then, sending the workman from the court room, he said: "Get a blackboard and write a sentence on it with green chalk. Also get a pair of spectacles with ordinary clear glass for the left eye and with red glass for the right." This in the course of an hour or so was done. Then the workman was brought back, and he was ordered to put the queer glasses on. He put them on and the judge said to him: "Turn the blackboard round and see if you can read what is written." The man read the sentence without hesitancy, whereupon the judge said to him, sternly: "Your case is dismissed. You are an impostor. You must have read the sentence with your left eye, for the red glass over the right one turned the green writing black and made it quite invisible on the blackboard."

It was an ambitious young fellow who left home and was not heard of for three years; at the end of that period he returned, and said that he had become an actor; in fact, he had procured a splendid engagement with a gentleman named Henry Irving. The father was so overjoyed that he mustered a large party of friends, and they attended in a body at the Lyceum, which is a theatre somewhere in London. The first act ended, but that man's head not put in an appearance. The second act ended. Same result. The father was in an agony of perspiration. Toward the end of the third act on walked the son, carrying a gun, but with nothing to say for himself. He was merely a super. He strutted up and down the stage a couple of times. But the father could stand it no longer. Becoming excited, he leaned over the balcony and shouted: "For heaven's sake, Jim, do something! If they won't let you speak, shoot the gun off!"

"Some men are as careless and indifferent as Nero, who fiddled while Rome burned," said the neighbor.

"Well," replied Mrs. Cornstossel, "I dunno's I've got anything against Nero. My trouble has been with men folks that sit playin' the accordion an' let the fire go out."

Back in "the forties" there was an antique lawyer in Chicago, of the name of Pallas Phelps—a name both classic and Yankee. He was a nondescript of the profession, who, though he often appeared in court, never had an office—at least no one ever knew where his office was. One day, when the unpaved streets were in a more than commonly filthy state, Judge Butterfield and Pallas Phelps met on a narrow street crossing. "Good morning, Brother Phelps," said the judge, "you haven't swept your office this morning!"

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, has a kindly wit which some persons have misconstrued as caustic. At a dinner party a lady whom he had been chaffing thought she saw her opportunity and his dessert. "A fig for you your grace," she remarked pointedly, passing him a plate of figs in their leaves. Her waist was cut very low in the neck. The archbishop only smiled politely, and taking a leaf from the plate, said: "A fig-leaf for you, Mrs. X."

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THE CROP THAT DOESN'T FAIL—WHEN BUYERS GIVE FAIR TREATMENT

GOSSIP

POINTERS ON RENTING FARMS

In bulletin 198 H. C. Taylor, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, deals with the various methods of renting farm lands in vogue in that state. From his discussion of the question any interested reader can obtain valuable suggestions. Parts of this bulletin are as follows:

So long as there are young men working to get a start in farming, and so long as there are old men who have accumulated a competence by farming and wish to retire, there will be tenants wanting farms and farms to be rented. It has come to be regarded as the natural course of events in the North Central states for a young farmer to operate a farm as a tenant for a series of years while saving sufficient money to make a part payment on a farm.

The prosperity of the tenant farmer and the happiness of the retired farmer who lets his farm to the tenant depend first of all upon the right adjustment of their relations. Friction between landlord and tenant is always expensive. As a rule landlords and tenants desire to deal fairly with each other. When trouble arises it is usually out of conditions which were not thought of when the contract was being made. Human nature is such that once dissatisfaction has arisen, either on the part of the landlord or the tenant, adjustments are difficult to make. All points of possible conflicting interest should be agreed upon at the beginning of the tenancy, for at that time both parties are anxious to agree.

It has been said that "if landlords and tenants were all good, and could have confidence in each other, then there would be no need of leases—a verbal promise on either side would be sufficient. But, alas, the world is not so constructed. And taking things as we find them, it is necessary to look out for breakers ahead, even though the sea of life may be calm at the moment and gives no token of coming storms." It has been common for agricultural editors to reply to inquiries on just methods of renting land: "Apply the Golden Rule and you will have no trouble."

While there is much truth in these views, it is nevertheless true that "goodness" is not all that is essential to right relations between landlords and tenants. Intelligence is equally important. A high degree of insight, foresight, comprehension and gumption is required in order to adjust the relations between owner and tenant in such a manner as will prove satisfactory in every way to the best of people.

The contract should vary with the

farm, the tenant and the landlord. As a rule it is much better to have the contract drawn by a third party in the presence of both of the contracting parties. This is more likely to result in a thorough understanding between landlord and tenant. Printed contracts should be avoided as a rule. Every agreement should be drawn to suit the peculiar conditions of the farm and the farmer. Point by point the different articles in the agreement should be taken up and talked over by the landlord and the tenant. A landlord should not hand a contract to a tenant and ask him to read it over and see if it suits him. The contract should be read to the tenant, and the owner's interpretation made clear. "Do not sign a contract in a hurry" is good advice to the owner as well as to the tenant. Make sure you have a thorough understanding—it is time well spent.

The matter of cash or share rent system depends largely upon the amount of time the landlord can give to the supervision of the farm and to the amount of money and ability possessed by the tenant. The landlord who lets land on shares must give much attention to the management of the farm, but he who lets his land for cash need give little attention to the farm beyond the securing of the right tenant under proper agreements. Share tenancy usually yields larger returns to the landlord than cash tenancy, because he renders more service, takes more risk, and often furnishes more of the capital.

The tenant with little capital and but little experience in farming finds share tenancy better than remaining a hired man. Compared with the cash tenant he is more dependent, and may make less money, but if he lacks the capital and skill to make good as a cash tenant he will find share farming under the supervision of a landlord who has been a successful farmer, a more profitable as well as a more independent life than working for wages.

METHODS OF LETTING LAND ON SHARES

There are seven or eight different methods of letting land on shares in Wisconsin. Some of these methods were important in the early days when grain farming was the rule, but are gradually being crowded out by the newer methods which have associated themselves with the dairy industry.

SHARE SYSTEMS ON GRAIN FARMS

Where the landlord receives one-third of the grain.—Under this system the tenant furnishes the team, tools, machinery and seed, and pays all of the expenses involved in harvesting and threshing the grain. The landlord usually provides the tenant with a house to live in and allows him free use of a garden plot, and in some cases free pasture for his team and a cow. This system is not uncommonly used, however, where the tenant has some land of his own on which he lives and simply



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uses his neighbor's land to produce a crop.

Where the landlord receives one-half of the grain the landlord furnishes the seed and usually pays one-half of the threshing bill, and in some cases one-half of the twine bill. The landlord also provides a dwelling and outbuildings and garden plot for the tenant rent free. The tenant furnishes the teams, tools, machinery, and pays all of the expenses excepting where the landlord pays one-half of the twine and threshing bills. This system is found in many of the counties where the one-third system is practiced. It is sometimes thought that one-third of the crop, without furnishing the seed or paying any of the expenses, is equivalent to receiving one-half of the crop and furnishing the seed and sharing the threshing and twine bills.

Both of these systems have been commonly practiced where grain land has been let to tenants. It is usually associated with the selling of the grain from the farm, and is not in harmony with the best principles of modern husbandry.

Where the landlord receives one-half of the grain and a cash rental for pasture and meadow land, the tenant is provided with a dwelling and outbuildings. The landlord furnishes the seed grain and usually pays one-half of the threshing and twine bills. The tenant furnishes the teams, tools and machinery, performs all of the labor and pays all of the expenses excepting those shares by the landlord.

This system has an advantage in that the tenant usually keeps sufficient stock to consume his portion of the grain and all of the hay produced on the farm. It has the disadvantage of resulting in one-half of the grain being sold from the farm each year.

The exhibition association of Brandon, Man., has decided to extend the time for making entries for the Wheat City Derby and the Wheat City Futurity, the two races to be run in 1913. The time for closing the entries, which was October 1, has been extended until January 1, 1911. It is understood that the extension of time has been made because the board has concluded that the closing date was too early to get a good field, and it is believed that with the new date for closing large fields will be obtained for both events.

Seventy-three entries attest the popularity of the Edmonton Futurity races for harness horses, to be raced at the exhibition meeting at Edmonton, Alberta, in 1912 and 1913. In the 1912 futurity, open to foals of 1909, from mares bred in 1908, for a guaranteed purse of \$3,000, 16 entries have been received, six of them from Edmonton owners. In the 1913 futurity, open to mares bred in 1909, for foals of 1910,

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT

Rather puzzling to know just what to give, isn't it; particularly if you do not wish to give anything expensive, but at the same time something that will prove pleasing to the recipient?

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If you order it at once we will also include in the offer a copy of our Christmas number—the largest and most artistic issue we have ever produced.

Remember, we will send it once a week for twelve months, including our large and handsomely illustrated special Christmas number for \$1.00 for our present subscribers who wish to send it to another address—a pleasing and most acceptable Christmas gift.

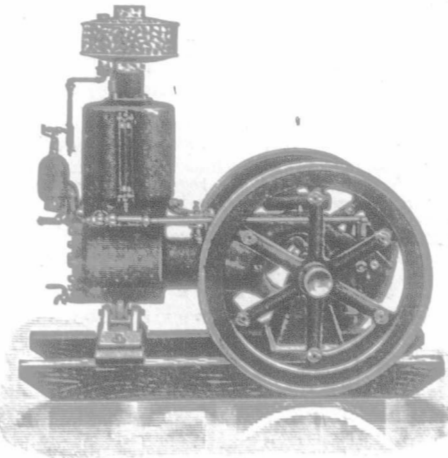
for a guaranteed purse of \$3,500, there are 57 entries, 17 of them being from Edmonton owners, and no less than 12 by James Cowan, of Killarney, Man., and seven by the Prairie Stock Farm, Battleford, Sask.

WHAT WE MUST DO TO BE FED.

The continued warnings by James J. Hill, that the food supply of the United States is in imminent danger of shortage, have finally aroused thinking people to seek the remedy. Agricultural experts, including Mr. Hill himself, find it in greater production from each acre. "The Chicago Tribune" created the United States Land and Irrigation Exhibition to show more people how to get back to the land. The resulting city-to-country movement fills up the waste places and augments the ranks of the producers. But our needs are enormous, increasing more rapidly than either method will suffice to meet. Mechanical power applied to the heavy work of the farm enables larger areas to be handled and production to keep pace with demand. Eventually it will supply everywhere the great excess of power needed to plow more deeply in season, the greatest present obstacle to maximum yields.

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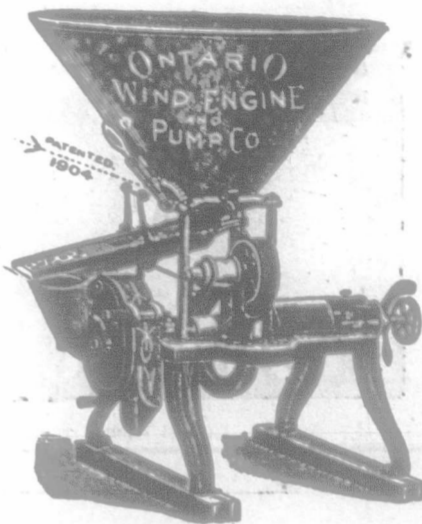
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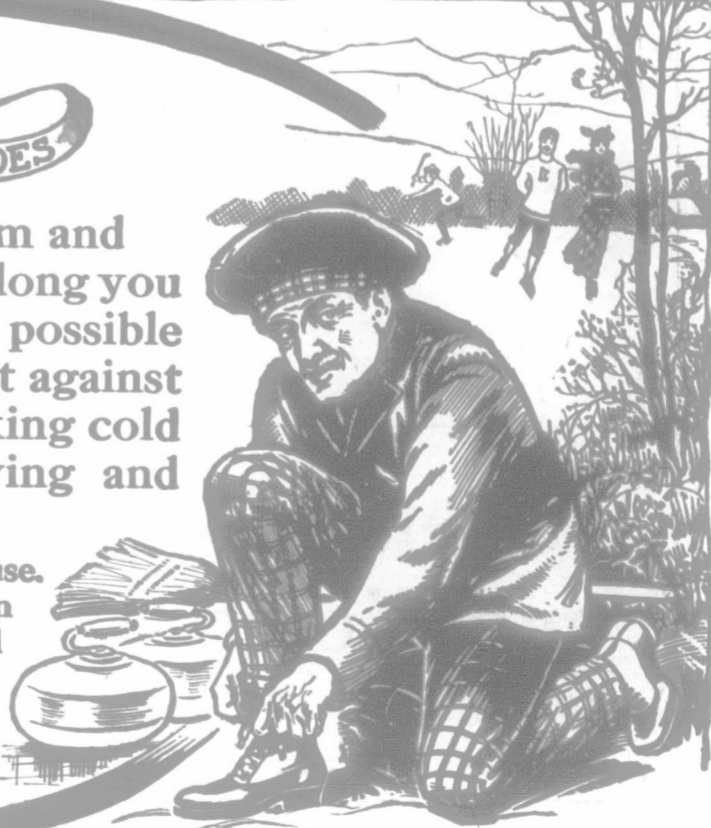


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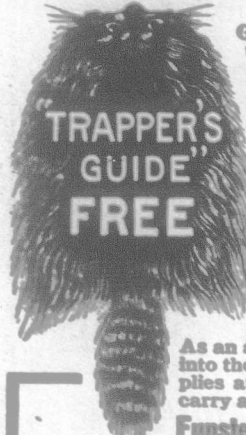
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

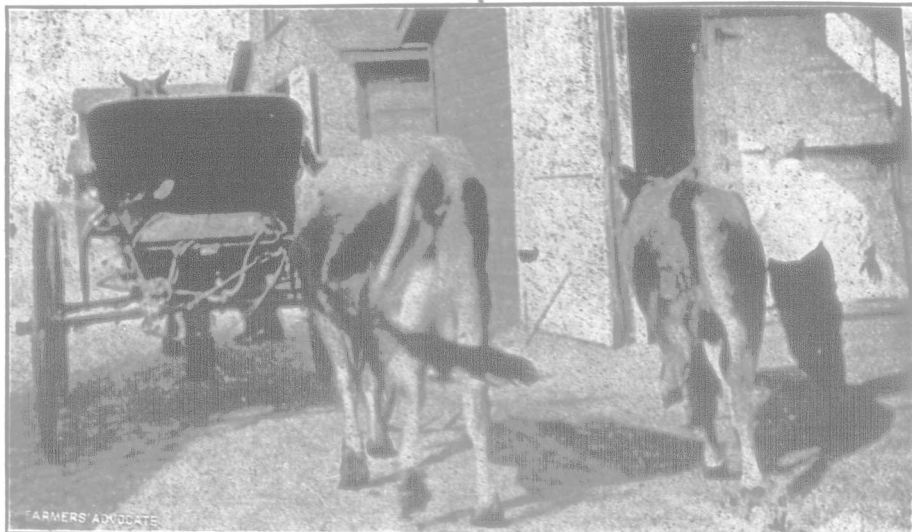
Have you ever stopped to think how many times your investment of \$1.50 in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is returned to you during the 52 times a year you receive it?

Consider one point: The "Questions and Answers" department, where every question referred to us is answered through our columns by competent men, promptly and accurately. Legal questions are attended to by one of the leading Winnipeg legal firms, and veterinary queries by one of the foremost Western veterinary surgeons.

Numbers of our readers inform us that they obtain value equal to two or three times the yearly subscription price from reading the answers to the questions of others alone.

Some time during the year a question will turn up on which you can effect a distinct saving by referring it to us. Tell your neighbor of this point, induce him to subscribe and secure a valuable premium.

up the supply. At present prices, their feed alone costs the enormous total of



A PURCHASE OF THREE JERSEYS WAS MADE AT THE EXHIBITION

\$1,250,000,000.00 annually, equalling the total income of over 2,000,000 average families. Of \$5,700,000,000.00 worth of crops produced in 1909, over one-fifth (nearly one-fourth) the entire value was to produce farm power. One acre in five is withheld from supplying the wants of the human race by the use of the horse, which Thomas A. Edison calls the most inefficient motor ever made. The tractor is a splendid example of the power which is lifting this heavy tax on our food supply.

FARM HORSES AND VACATIONS

A United States bulletin from Washington, D. C., shows that the average farm horse in Minnesota works less than three hours and fifteen minutes per day, excluding Sundays. September and October, the fall-plowing months, are the busiest days for the horse, which works about six hours per week day. May and August, seed time and harvest time, are next. For four months, December to March, inclusive, he averages only forty-six minutes' work per day, just enough to keep in condition. Feed and attendance in the winter are a necessary waste. Teams must be maintained for twelve months in order to be ready for the heavy work of four. Many farmers are adopting tractors which require no fuel nor attention when idle, do not grow old nor deteriorate in condition when not at work and will endure heavy work for twenty-four hours a day instead of six.

PERCHERONS AT AUCTION

In another column P. W. Moir, Mitchell, South Dakota, announces an auction sale of 45 head of young Percheron mares, from two to six years of age, and 15 head of young stallions. Among the mares are a number of the famous Claypsop line of breeding with foals at foot, and some fine matched

teams of blacks and greys. The sale commences at 12 o'clock, Tuesday, November 22. It is an excellent opportunity for Canadian buyers getting in touch with a choice bunch of Percherons.

PUTTING IN RURAL TELEPHONES

In a recent issue of "Trade and Commerce" weekly report, W. A. Beddoe, writing from Auckland, New Zealand, deals with the erection of country telephone lines by settlers. He says:

"An interesting departure in regard to the installation of country telephones has recently been taken by the settlers in the Ottau district, near Clevedon. They have erected 16 miles of telephone line, connecting some 15 subscribers with each other, and with the Clevedon office. For connection with Clevedon or other offices the usual charges are made by the telephone department, but connections between subscribers are independent of the department.

"The wire, which consists of No. 12 fencing wire, is carried by 4-in. by 3-in. rimu supports, 12 ft. in length, which are strapped to 6-in. by 4-in. totara posts, 6 ft. long, these being set in the ground to the extent of 3 ft. The cost of the installation was £12 4s. to each subscriber, this sum including £4, 15s., as the cost of the instrument.

The service has now been working about three weeks and is regarded as satisfactory. New subscribers will be admitted on payment of the same

amount as that paid by the present subscribers. That the line is sufficiently strong for its purpose is shown by the fact that it sustained no damage during a recent gale.

The settlers of the North road, Clevedon, have decided to follow the example of the Ottau residents by erecting a line of eight miles in length, to also connect with the Clevedon office. So far about 15 settlers have handed in their names as subscribers to this scheme.

MEAT TRADE TRUSTS

The issue of "Trade and Commerce" report dated November 1, says that New Zealand is displaying an abnormal expansion in her meat exports. The total shipments of frozen lamb during the seven months ended July 31, 1910, have reached 3,160,000 carcasses, against 2,775,000 during the corresponding period of last year; frozen mutton, 1,565,000 carcasses, against 1,432,000 carcasses. The aggregate figures are:

	Carcasses 1909	Carcasses 1910
Mutton	1,432,000	1,565,000
Lamb	2,775,000	3,160,000

Total, 7 months 4,207,000 4,725,000

The increase in the total from New Zealand is 518,000 carcasses. This is said to have attracted the attention of the United States Trusts who are anxious to capture the trade. The government, through Sir Joseph Ward, state the position thus:—

The importance of freedom of competition to the meat growers and to those interested in the meat trade in New Zealand was such, that, should any American combination endeavor to control the New Zealand meat market, the House would be consulted as to whether the whole export meat trade of this country should not be nationalized. The Prevention of Trusts Bill will be introduced shortly.

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The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FARMERS' WEEK

Arrangements are already being made for the Short Course and Farmers' Convention to be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College during the week commencing Monday, February 13, 1911, and, as in previous years, the annual meetings of the various associations interested in agricultural advancement are being held in conjunction with the convention.

The short course, consisting of lectures and demonstrations in animal husbandry, field husbandry, agricultural engineering, and veterinary science, will begin on Monday, February 13th, and will continue for one week. The annual convention of the agricultural societies of the province, which will occupy two days, will be opened on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 14th, the final session being held on the evening of the 15th. The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association will be held on February 15th and 16th, and the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association will hold their meeting on February 16th and 17th.

The household science staff are arranging to hold special sessions on February 15th and 16th, for the discussion of questions of particular interest to women, and the Provincial Seed Grain Fair will also be held during this week. A number of well known speakers have promised to attend, and the programme throughout will be maintained at the

sowing the alfalfa by growing a cultivated crop, such as corn or potatoes, the latter preferred. Here is where the good plowing and thorough tillage should be practiced. By thoroughly cultivating the land, many of the weeds are destroyed and a large amount of moisture is stored in the soil to be utilized by the young alfalfa plants. Upon old land, a liberal application of well rotted manure before planting the cultivated crop will prove very beneficial in stimulating vigorous growth while the plants are young. Before sowing the alfalfa the following spring, the land should be double-disked by lapping half and then thoroughly harrowed. It is highly important that the soil be put in the best possible physical condition before sowing the seed.

Alfalfa should be sown in the spring after the danger of heavy frost is past. In the drier sections better stands are generally obtained when medium early seeding is practiced. Usually better stands are obtained by sowing the seed broadcast and lightly harrowing the ground after sowing. More seed will be required for broadcasting than when a drill is used. Eighteen to twenty pounds of good seed is the usual amount of seed used when sown broadcast. Twelve to fifteen pounds of seed will be sufficient if sown with a drill. There are various makes of cheap hand seeders on the market which are very practical for sowing the seed broadcast. The seed may be sown with a common grain drill with the disks set to sow as shallow as possible. When a grain drill is used the seed may be mixed



A CLASS OF AGED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

same high level of interest which characterized the proceedings last February. As in other years this gathering is being held at the time of the annual bonspiel, so that parties wishing to attend the convention may take advantage of the reduced railway rates, which are always offered at that time.

ALFALFA GROWING IN THE NORTHWEST

O. A. Thompson, superintendent of the North Dakota sub-experiment station at Edgeley, where considerable work has been carried on in alfalfa growing, writes as follows of their experience in growing this crop:

Conclusions drawn from the best results in alfalfa growing at the Edgeley experiment station and the experience of successful growers of the crop, lead to the following observations: Alfalfa will do well on nearly all well drained soils, but it thrives best on a rich, sandy loam with a permeable subsoil. The old saying that "alfalfa will not stand wet feet" is very true, as many have found to their sorrow in attempting to grow it upon wet, soggy land. Alfalfa will stand some flooding while the plants are in the dormant state, but sheets of ice invariably kill out the crop. Hence the desirability of making the proper selection of fields intended for alfalfa.

Land intended for alfalfa growing must be thoroughly prepared by good, reasonably deep plowing and harrowing and should be practically free from weeds. It is a waste of time and money to attempt to grow alfalfa upon poor weedy land, as the young plants are very tender and a poor stand is usually the result. It is an excellent plan to prepare the land the year previous to

with ground meal using one-third of seed to two-thirds of the meal or ground barley; then sowing the resultant mixture at the rate of 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pecks per acre. Should sufficient moisture not be present in the soil for rapid germination of the seed, it is best to defer planting to a more favorable time; or if need be, until the next season. The first year is largely spent by the alfalfa crop in establishing the plants in the soil, and full crops are not secured until the second or third season. During the first season it is advisable to mow the alfalfa once or twice, with the sickle bar of the mower run high, in order to keep down weeds and prevent them from going to seed. Young plants must not be cut too late in the fall of the first year, for if allowed to form at least five or six leaves before cold weather sets in they will withstand the rigors of winter much better.

If the weather conditions in the spring are especially favorable and plenty of moisture is present, a good stand of alfalfa may be secured on land that grew a cereal crop the previous season, but as the cost of seed is great it will not usually pay to take the risk. In this case it will be best to early fall plow the stubble land, sub-surface pack in the spring, thoroughly harrow, then use a planker or a tilting drag run flat to improve the physical condition of the soil before sowing the seed. Alfalfa should not be sown with a nurse crop as all the moisture and sunshine is needed by the young plant.

When manure is applied to the land, it may not be necessary to resort to artificial inoculation of the soil, to obtain healthy growth of the alfalfa. Excellent results have been obtained

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The intrinsic value and usefulness of Sterling Silver forks and spoons, and silverware in general, make such articles particularly appropriate for wedding and other gifts. For years Henry Birks & Sons, Limited, have made a specialty of the manufacture of silverware in heavy serviceable weights only, and they invite consideration of their most complete stock of original designs.

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Birks' Catalogue —
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are the only separators free from disks and other contraptions. The only simple—the only properly built separators. The World's Best. Produce twice the skimming force of common separators and proved by the Babcock tester to skim twice as clean. The saving Tubulars thus make you clear profit you cannot get any other way.



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Waste no time with common, complicated separators. You will want a Tubular until you have one—so why not get it in the first place. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. We made the first separators manufactured on this continent and have been at the business thirty years. Write for illustrated catalog No. 186 telling all about Tubulars.

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
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The Canadian Northern Immigration Department, through its agencies in Great Britain, will furnish ploughmen who are also all-round farm hands, to Canadian farmers.

The men are selected from hundreds of the very best class of land workers who are anxious to come to Canada, but require assistance for the passage, which would be paid by deduction from wages.

For further information write

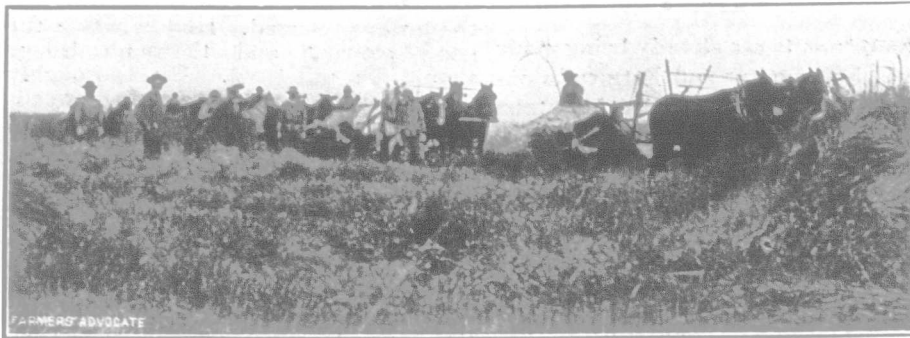
THOS. HOWELL

General Immigration Agent
 Canadian Northern Railway

54 King St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

Hudson's Bay Company LEASING OF LANDS

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



IN THE HARVEST FIELD SEVENTEEN MILES EAST OF HIGH RIVER

at the Edgeley station, by inoculating the land with soil taken from an old alfalfa bed where it was known that bacteria were present in abundance. The soil was sown broadcast by hand at the rate of one, two and three hundred pounds per acre and harrowed at once. This was done at the time of sowing. One hundred pounds of dirt per acre gave as good results as a greater amount.

During the first season after the young alfalfa plants have attained a height of three or four inches, it is good practice to harrow the field in order to loosen up the soil and conserve moisture. As the crop grows older, harrowing and disking may be continued at needed intervals when the soil becomes hard and dry. Disking not only splits the crown of the plant and causes it to branch more freely, but it also stimulates a more vigorous growth. The best strains of alfalfa are the Grimm and certain strains of Turkestan.

out of Violet of Congash, a cow that figures so high as a breeding female in Angus circles to-day. She is a five-year-old cow, and has produced three calves, all good ones. She created a sensation in Scotland, and should do the same in Chicago.

In the two-year-old class, Our Pretty Rose (imp.), a very large, heavy-fleshed heifer, weighing 1,630 pounds, will appear. In Scotland she won at all the leading shows, and was grand champion over all breeds and sexes at the Inverness fat stock show as a yearling. She was bred by the Countess of Seafield, and is sired by Prince of Ake (24932), one of the leading sires of Great Britain. She is a full sister to Her Majesty the 5th of Cullen House, the grand champion over all breeds at the Smithfield fat stock show of 1908. She was unbeaten in Great Britain, and still remains to be beaten in America. Also there is the two-year-old heifer, Pride of Cherokee, bought in Chicago last year. She was the first in senior yearling class and was the highest priced animal at the sale. She won at all the western fairs this year.

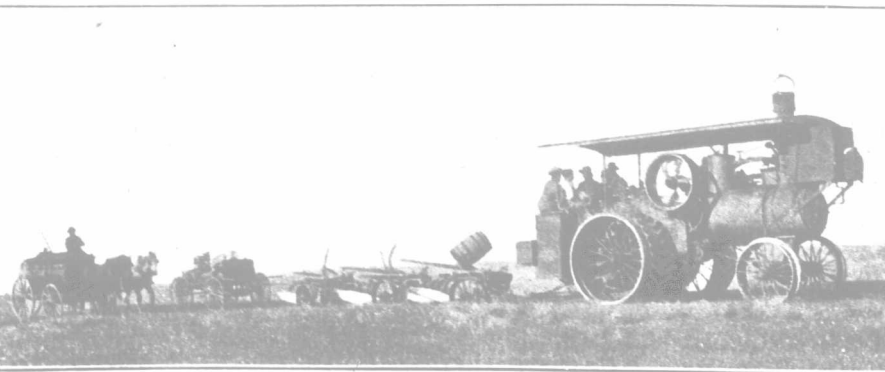
In the senior yearling class is Elm Park Matilda, bred by Jas. Bowman. She is a large, smooth heifer, and promises to give them all a run for their money at Chicago this year. In the junior yearling heifer class stands the imported heifer, Edith Erica, bred by the Countess of Seafield, and sired by the great breeding bull, Prince of Ake. She was the leader in the yearling class at the leading shows of Great Britain, and has so far lead her class in Canada. This heifer not only won her class wherever shown in Great Britain, but was the breed champion at a great many shows. She won against her sister, Our Pretty Rose, for the breed championship once. She is an Erica of the Enchantress strain, and shows her breeding well. She has lots of scale and is remarkably smooth.

In the junior heifer calf class, Glen-carnock Isla, by the prize winning bull, Blackbird Brilliant, and out of Sunnyside Inez, first prize winner at Chicago, 1908, in senior heifer calf class, should give a good account of herself. The herd also comprises two home-bred bulls, one a yearling, and one a senior calf. They are nice bulls of the low down, blocky type.

The West always makes good in strong competition. Every stockman will be anxious to know how the student judges, as well as Sutherland's horses and McGregor's cattle, make out at Chicago. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE will have a staff representative at the show, and a reliable report will appear promptly.

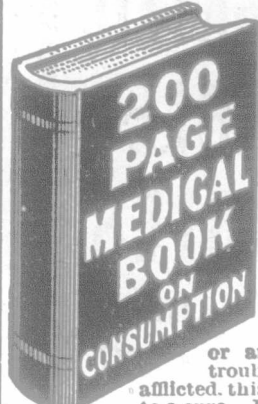
RANGE SHEEP HAVE THRIVED

Sheepmen in southern Alberta report this year as being a very successful one. One sheep rancher in south Alberta estimates the profits from his flock at



ON THE WAY TO A HUNDRED ACRES' BREAKING

Consumption Book FREE



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.**, 1612 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.

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the **KOOTENAYS**
 New map now ready giving particulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

New prices and terms. Many Lots all ready for Spring work. Trees growing. Write for particulars to

The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Company, Ltd.
 NELSON B. C.

Watches that Keep time

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, dust-proof case; the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses
BRANDON, MAN.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

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

AUCTION SALE OF PERCHERONS

MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1910

COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK

45 HEAD OF YOUNG MARES AGED 2 TO 6 YEARS



15 HEAD OF CHOICE YOUNG STALLIONS

FROM THE FAMOUS MAPLE LAWN STUD

A draft of 60 choice Percherons—45 mares and 15 stallions, ranging in age from yearlings to six-year-olds. Thirty-five of these mares are bred to Herode 59602-74797, and Merveilleux 59205-48136, all prize winners. Mares over three years old are broken to harness. There are fine matched teams, both blacks and greys. Sale will be held in sale pavilion, commencing at 12.00, Tuesday, November 22, 1910. Catalogues on request. Arrange to attend this sale. Maple Lawn Percherons have won over 600 premiums at Fairs. There will be a number of my show mares included in this sale

COME DAY BEFORE SALE AND SEE HORSES IN HARNESS

P. W. MOIR, Owner

Colonel P. McGuire, Auctioneer
Assisted by Colonels Murphy and Sargent

about \$15,000. For his wool he received about 18 cents a pound, and his mutton averaged him \$6.00 per head. The dry season made the pasture somewhat scanty and the water in coulees somewhat scarce. But on the other hand the weather was most favorable for the health of the flocks and ranchers report few losses.

Little hay has been put up by the ranchers, and as pasture is short a severe winter might prove a hardship for many of the flocks. However, most sheepmen say that this can be overcome by plowing the snow and giving the sheep feeding ground in sheltered coulees. Joseph A. Young, a rancher living north of Bad Water Lake, shipped 4,500 sheep a few days ago. A large number being bought by ranchers in the north for breeding purposes.

W. E. Butler, of Ingersoll, Ontario, importer and dealer in Clydesdales, is now in Western Canada, in connection with Clydesdale interests. Mr. Butler states that trade has been good the past season for purebred horses of the right quality. Especially is this so for well-bred females, as farmers and ranchers want breeding stock of good merit.

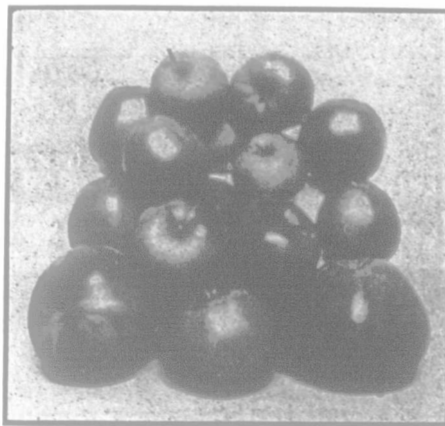
TRADE NOTES

ASPINWALL MFG. CO., AGAIN HONORED

At the Canadian National Exhibition held in Toronto, August 27th to September 12th, the Aspinwall Mfg. Company of Jackson, Michigan, who have a Canadian branch at Guelph, Ontario, were for the second time awarded bronze medal on their exhibit. This firm manufactures potato machinery exclusively, and their machines possess a worldwide reputation for merit and worth. Many potato-digging outfits have been used in the Canadian West, and would-be purchasers should get full particulars regarding this make before buying.

BUY YOUR FRUIT FARM NOW

While Carlin Orchards are On the Market



This beautiful tract of land is being rapidly taken up, as we had expected. The combination of extra good land in one of the very best fruit-growing districts, at prices away below the market value of good fruit land in British Columbia, seems to clinch a sale with those who have investigated CARLIN ORCHARDS. The very easy terms we are offering is a great inducement also.

We would advise you not to delay in this matter as the area of CARLIN ORCHARDS is limited.

Remember that UPPER OKANAGAN is the most desirable district in British Columbia. Is it particularly suited to fruit growing; has a warm and even climate; no irrigation is needed.

CARLIN ORCHARDS

is the very best tract of land in this district.

The strong points of this property are:

It has deep, rich soil.

It fronts on a navigable river.

The Okanagan Branch of the C. P. R. runs right through, and there is a station in the centre of the property.

In 10 and 20-acre blocks at prices that can never be equalled in this province.

\$110 to \$145 per acre, one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

Some of the land is cleared and all the rest is very light clearing.

Write for information now while the opportunity is still open. A card to us for illustrated pamphlet A, will receive prompt attention.

ROGERS, BLACK & McALPINE 524 Pender Street W. VANCOUVER, B. C.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
THE LEADING FAMILY JOURNAL
THE ONLY AGRICULTURAL MEDIUM
PRINTED IN TWO COLORS IN THE WEST

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

GENERAL

GASOLINE TRACTOR FOR GANG

I would like to know the cost of a gasoline tractor big enough to haul a 14-inch gang plow and a section of harrow. Also what is the cost of gasoline for a ten-hour run?—P. J.

Ans.—It is impossible to give a definite answer to your queries. Much depends on the nature of the soil, the width of the plows and the depth to which the plows are run. At the motor contest held at Winnipeg last summer, a gang comprising two 14-inch plows was pulled by an engine of 15 nominal and 18 specified brake power. It proved to be capable of developing 15.5 horse power. The cost, f.o.b. Winnipeg, was given as \$1,720. The area plowed in 299 minutes was 3.61 acres or .72 of an acre per hour. In doing the work 81.5 pounds of gasoline and 27.9 gallons of water were used, or 3.23 gallons of gasoline per acre. Figured down to a ten-hour day this would give 7.2 acres on the use of 23,256 gallons of gasoline. This work was done in heavy clay soil that had not previously been broken. Other engines did similar work. The various manufacturers of repute have engines that can be relied upon at prices running from \$1,700 up to \$2,500. It always is wise to get one of capacity slightly greater than you consider is required.

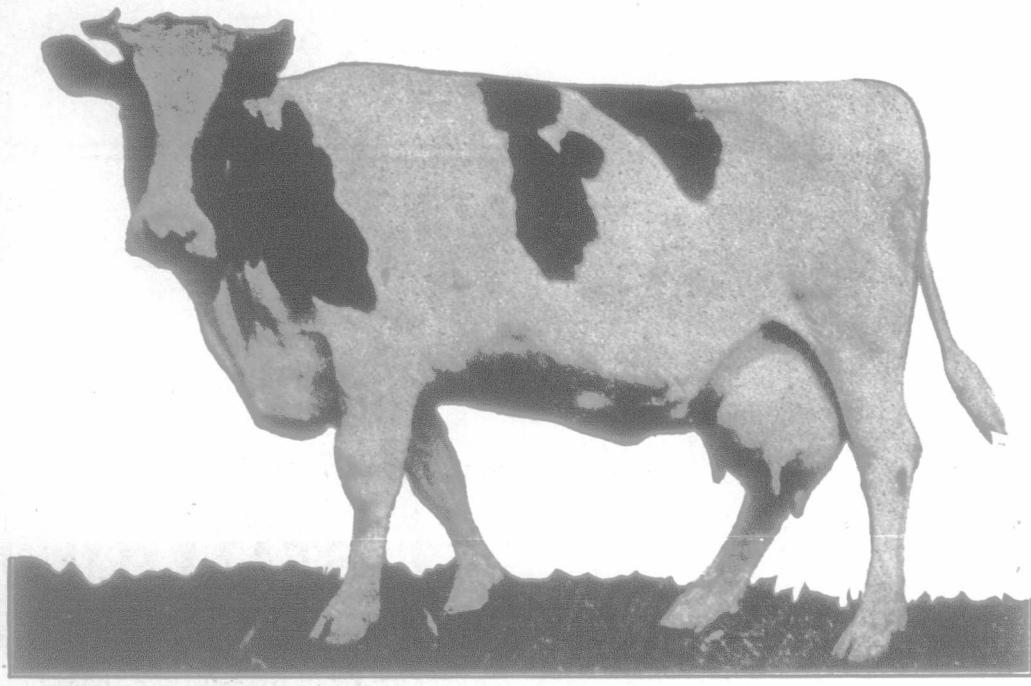
SPARROWS

What is your opinion of sparrows? Do they do any good?—ENGLISHMAN.

Ans.—If you mean the introduced English, or house sparrow, little can be said in its favor, as the little good that it does by catching occasional insects and eating a few weed seeds is more than counterbalanced by the harm it

AUCTION SALE PUREBRED HOLSTEINS

Horses, Farm Implements, Household Furniture, Hay, Etc.



Wild Rose Jones, 2nd Piebe, A.R.O. 30.18. This is the first 30 pound cow ever offered at auction in Canada.

SEVEN OAKS, KILDONAN
NEAR WINNIPEG

Tuesday, Nov. 29
AT 10 A.M.



W. M. Gibson, of Winnipeg, will sell by auction his entire herd of purebred Holsteins, forty-two head in all, on his premises at Seven Oaks, Kildonan, on Tuesday, November 29th, 1910. This herd has been carefully selected by Mr. Gibson from some of the best breeders in Canada and the United States. The offering is a very choice one.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING IMPLEMENTS, HORSES, FURNITURE, ETC.

1 team working horses, 3 driving horses, city-broken; 1 mower, 1 wagon, 1 hay rack, 1 plow, 2 sets 3-horse harrows, 2 sets double harness, 1 express wagon, 2 Gladstones, 2 buggies, 4 cutters, 2 windmills, one just new; 1 garden seeder, 1 garden cultivator, 1 corn cutter, 1 very fine covered carriage, 1 large tent, 40 x 60; 1 saddle, 6 milk cans, 150 chickens, mostly pullets; household furniture composed of parlor, dining room, kitchen and bedroom furniture, all in good condition. Also 100 tons of hay and several small articles too numerous to mention.

For further particulars
apply to

W. M. GIBSON, Proprietor

159 ALEXANDER AVE.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

does in driving out and interfering with the nesting of other birds and littering up drains and gutters on our houses.

Our native sparrows, of which we have many kinds, however, are among our most valuable birds. They are our greatest weed-seed destroyers and save the farmers of the United States many million dollars annually. Among our valuable sparrows the following ones may be mentioned: White-throated, vesper, song, tree, field, chipping and junco. Many people do not distinguish one kind of sparrow from another. Hence no person, boy or adult, should start on an indiscriminate sparrow-killing crusade. In case you want to wage a war of extermination upon the English sparrow be absolutely sure you know them, male and female, from our valuable native sparrows which should be protected.



The Best Big Game Rifle

To stop big game there is no better
Rifle in the world than the

ROSS HIGH VELOCITY RIFLE

Its muzzle velocity is over 3000 ft. per second. The bore is .280, and the bullet weighs 140 grains. At ordinary distances it shoots point blank, and it anchors any game it hits.

The price is \$70.00. Ask your retailer to show you one. Other models from \$25.00.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application
THE ROSS RIFLE COMPANY
Quebec, P.Q. 2-9-0

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

VETERINARY

DEBILITY FOLLOWING A FEVER

Have a valuable Clydesdale mare, five years old, which raised a colt this season and has not done much work. About the end of July something seemed to go wrong with her and she went off her feed. She was on grass, but was always given about three parts of a gallon of chopped oats and barley. She was in fine condition at this time and I gave her a tablespoonful of salt petre at the time, and repeated the dose in about four days, and she seemed to get better, but fell away in flesh. Her hair seemed dry, and on running the hand over her you could feel something like very small pimples under the hair. I worked her two days hauling grain and loaded pretty heavy, but only had one and a half miles of a haul. She was pretty warm the first load, and then in a few days she began to swell in front of the hind leg near the naval. Gave her more salt petre and sulphur and sulphate of iron in teaspoonful doses once a day in her feed.

Rubbed the swelling with turpentine, but that did no good, as it kept on going ahead to the muscles of the foreleg. Then I took all feed away from her and gave a good physic of raw linseed oil, with no grain for a week, but plenty of bran mashes over night and next morning. To my surprise about one-quarter of the whole was a thin, yellow water. The remainder was thick as usual, but in the yellow portion it was streaked with very dark streaks. In about four days gave her another good dose of raw oil. It worked well and I then began to feed a little chopped oats and some boiled barley and flaxseed. Lanced the swelling, as it seemed to have water in it, but nothing came from it for some days. Then a very little began to run. The swelling went almost away, and the mare began to fill up and put on flesh. Have got all the pimples out from the skin and she feeds well and feels well, but now I have her in the stable all the time; the swelling is about as bad as ever and seems to be quite sore. What should I do for this mare, as I would like to have her fit to work when winter sets in? I might say when the swelling began to go away I gradually stopped giving her the salt petre, iron and sulphur.—A.J.H.

Ans.—Your mare's illness was no doubt in the first place due to one of

HE FOUND THEM NO FAITH CURE

But Dodd's Kidney Pills Cleaned
Out W. F. Black's
Sciatica.

He was in agony when a friend gave him a box. Now he recommends them to everybody.

Newcastle, N. B., November 14, (Special.)—In these cold fall days when the chill winds crystallize the uric acid in the blood and cause the pangs of Rheumatism and Sciatica to bring sleepless nights to many a home, a man's best friend is he who can tell his neighbor of a sure cure for his tortures. Such a friend is Wm. F. Black, of this place. He suffered from Sciatica and lame back. He was so bad that he could not lace his boots or turn in bed. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him and he wants all his neighbors to know of the cure.

"Yes," Mr. Black says, in an interview, "I was so bad with Sciatica and Lame Back that I couldn't lace my shoes or turn in bed, when a friend gave me about a third of a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I started taking them without much faith in their curative powers, and found them all they were recommended."

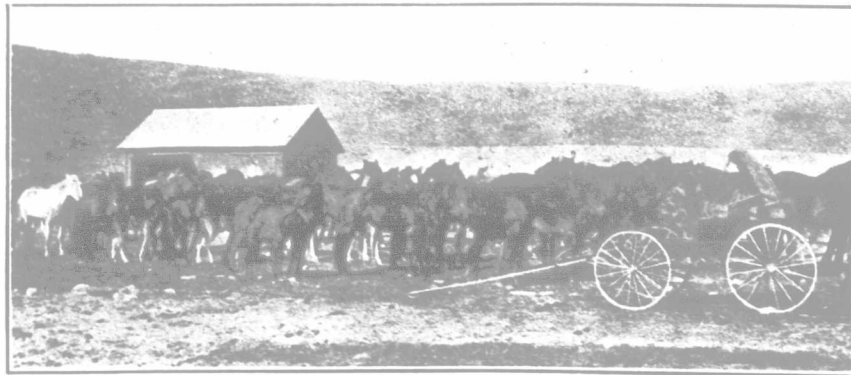
"Now I am recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are no faith cure. They're a simple but sure cure for diseased kidneys.

STOCKMEN'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO ADVERTISING

FREE UPON REQUEST

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal
WINNIPEG, MAN.



SOME HORSES AND COLTS OWNED BY A FARMER NEAR SPRING COULEE, ALTA.

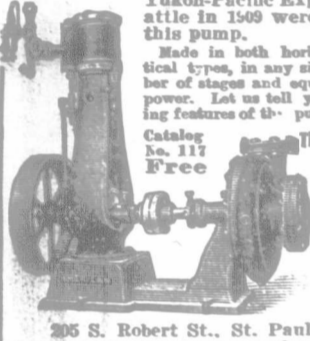
THE
H. B. K.
BRAND
Patent
Ripless Gloves
are Guaranteed
NOT TO RIP
Your Dealer Sells Them

THE GREATEST Money Saver

Cheapest to install, least attention, fewest repairs, highest efficiency and economical and dependable under every condition of service is the

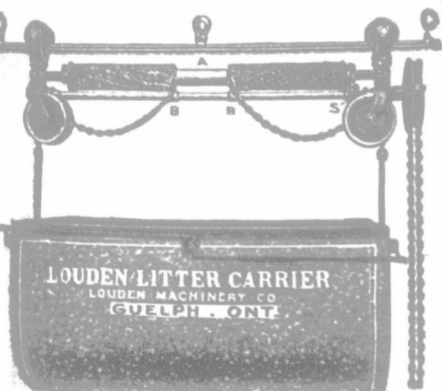
American Centrifugal Pump

There is not a valve or other get-out-of-order feature about it—just the easiest possible curved flow-lines without a sudden change of direction in passage through the pump, enabling water to be raised with less power than with any other pump in existence. It's the modern way in pumping. There's 41 years of manufacturing experience behind it. All gold medals given to centrifugals at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909 were awarded to this pump.



Made in both horizontal and vertical types, in any size, in any number of stages and equipped with any power. Let us tell you of other saving features of the pump.
Catalog No. 117 Free
The American Well Works
Gen. Offices and Works,
AUBURN, ILL.
Chicago Office,
First Nat. Bk. Bldg.
205 S. Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

Merit Thrice Vindicated



LOUDEN'S BARN AND STABLE EQUIPMENTS WON HIGHEST AWARDS AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS at St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., and Royal Cornwall show, England, at exhibitions just closed. The medal won at Cornwall was **DONATED BY THE KING** and was the only one given for agricultural implements.

DON'T YOU THINK that it would pay you better to install **PRIZE-WINNERS** rather than unknown and untried goods? Let us show you why **IT PAYS** to have your barns and stables equipped with **LOUDEN'S PERFECT EQUIPMENTS**. OUR CATALOGUE AND CIRCULARS ARE FREE.

WRITE FOR THEM TO-DAY.
LOUDEN HARDWARE SPECIALTY COMPANY
937 Logan Avenue
WINNIPEG, MAN.

the many fevers which affect horses. Just which fever it was would be impossible for us to say. Fever would account for the emaciation and edematous swellings. The sickness has evidently left her heart and circulation in a very weakened condition, hence the recurrence of the swellings. To overcome this she must not be tied up in a stall, but while in the stable should have a large comfortable, loose box. She must be regularly exercised every day. She should not be overfed, but well fed on good nutritious food; good hay and oats, with bran mashes, say, three times a week. A few carrots or other roots every day will be found beneficial. The body should be well groomed at least once a day, and the stable kept well ventilated. Give her two tablespoonfuls of the following medicine in a pint of cold linseed tea, or cold water, as a drench three times a day. The medicine, diluted as ordered, may be mixed with her grain if she will take it. This will do away with drenching her: Tincture of iron, eight ounces; Fowler's solution of arsenic, eight ounces; liquor strychnine, two ounces. Continue the medicine for two weeks, then withhold it for a week; then commence again, and continue as before.

PIGS DYING

Have three litters of pigs eight weeks old. They did well for the first three weeks and then began to lose flesh and get scurfy and their teeth turned black. Some of them got very stiff in legs and can hardly walk and others have difficulty in breathing. Their skin has turned red. Have been kept in pen on a cement floor well bedded with three to four inches of straw. Pen cleaned three times a week and fresh straw put in. Sows were fed on barley chop only. Can you tell me the cause of the trouble and what to do for them?—D. J. W.
Ans.—This trouble is liable to occur where pigs are kept confined and have a liberal supply of the mother's milk. The cause is lack of outside exercise, for the young pigs, and lack of variety in the sow's ration. Feed the sows a mixture of grains, some bran, roots if you have them and a little green feed. If you have potatoes boil a feed of them once in a while. Hogs will eat green food such as oat sheaves, and an occasional sheaf helps to keep their digestive system in order. Green food is especially valuable for sows raising winter litters. The young pigs should be let outside. Cold will not hurt them very much and the sunshine, exercise, fresh air and earth will do them good. The trouble is due to the lack of these and the unchanging nature of the sows' rations. Remove the cause, turn sows and pigs out every day. Let them have some soil to eat and charcoal. Medicinal treatment is of no value. This disease—thumps—is practically incurable. It rarely occurs where the little pigs get outside exercise. Apply the preventive measures above suggested.

GROWTH ON MARE'S LEG

Nine-year-old mare has a very bad bunch of warts on her foreleg. It is about eight inches from top to bottom and stretches half way round the leg. She bites them constantly, making them bleed, and in the summer flies settle on them in large numbers. I am told the warts originated from a barb wire cut, and last year the wart was as large as a fist and was knocked off the place and burned. It was found to be hollow with a quantity of congealed blood in it. Can you tell me how I can get rid of the trouble? The bunch smells very objectionably. The mare is a valuable one and I have had a splendid foal from her this year.—H. B. P.
Ans.—The growth (excessive granulation) can be removed only by the use of the knife. On account of the hemorrhage, which will be considerable and difficult to control, the operation must be performed by a competent veterinary surgeon.

FRACTURE OF SHOULDER BONE

Bull calf eight months old, has no use of one of its front legs. The trouble seems to be in the shoulder. A loose lump the size of a fist has formed on the shoulder just above the point. The calf was never kicked or injured in the shoulder, but went lame rather suddenly and he now goes on three legs,

We have Planned for Your Christmas Giving

Will you let us help you?

Our Christmas Catalogue shows a wealth of pretty and useful presents for everybody. You should have a copy, if for no other reason than the suggestions it will give you. Every year for many years past good old Saint Nicholas has filled his pack very largely from the Eaton stores. We know all his secrets. We know just what everybody likes best to get, and perhaps we can help you.

Write to-day for your copy of the Christmas Catalogue

GIFTS FOR YOUNG AND OLD

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| FANCY APRONS | HANDKERCHIEFS |
| NECKWEAR | TOILET CASES |
| BRUSH AND COMB SETS | SHAVING SETS |
| LEATHER GOODS | SILVERWARE |
| CUT GLASS | JEWELRY |
| PRETTY CALENDARS | BOOKS |
| FINE STATIONERY | TABLE DELICACIES |
| SPORTING GOODS | GAMES |
| TOOL SETS | SLEIGHS |
| TOYS, DOLLS AND PLAYTHINGS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS | |

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

For hard service and long wear you can't equal good-fitting, non-binding patterns you'll find in the

Clarke's GLOVES

Made from every kind of good glove leather—horsehide, buckskin, peccary (wild hog), pigskin, etc. and tanned by our own experts in our own factory. Proof against heat and and wet; stay pliable; wear like iron. Look for trade mark. Buy from nearest good dealer.

A. R. CLARKE & CO., LTD.
TORONTO CANADA
Manufacturers and Tanners

ARCLARKE & CO LIMITED TORONTO ONT

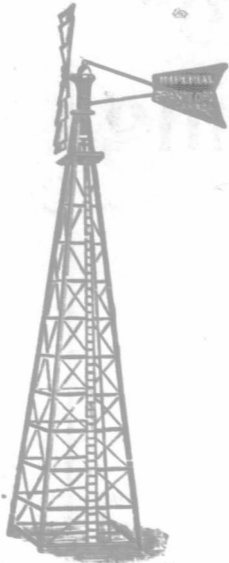
ARCLARKE & CO LIMITED TORONTO ONT

BRAND

FARMER'S ADVOCATE The Best Advertising Medium
The Leading Family Journal
The Only Agricultural Medium
Printed in 2 Colors in the West

THE BEST MILL TO BUY

Read what a Satisfied Customer has to say



Daysland, Alta., October 25th, 1910.
Messrs. Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—

In reference to the 14 ft. power mill I bought from your agent, Mr. G. C. O'Brien, of Daysland, I must say that it gives me good satisfaction. It runs my pump and 8-inch grinder to its capacity, and will run in very light wind.

I can heartily recommend it to anyone wanting a good farm power.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) THOS. NOBLE.

We also make Stationary, Portable and Traction
Gasoline Engines

Write for our Catalogue

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited

Factory: BRANTFORD 230 Princess St., WINNIPEG

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and address are counted. advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

PEDIGREED DUBOC JERSEY HOGS for sale. Male and female. J. T. McFee, Headingley, Man.

FARM HELP of every description supplied. Red River Valley Employment Agency, 215 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Phone 7752.

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply Beadwell & Biscoe, Comox, B. C.

FOR SALE—One 15 h.-p. portable gasoline engine. International. Good as new. Price, \$900.00. Easy terms. Address W., Drawer F., Rocanville, Sask.

EXPERIENCED MAN, age 34, wants job on farm for one year. Could take charge. Single man. Box A, care of FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.

HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLANDS. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

PUREBRED HEREFORD CATTLE—FOR SALE. Will trade for land or town property, or would let on shares to right man. Nine cows seven calves, one herd bull. Fred Smith, Brandon, Manitoba.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT FARMS—\$10 cash, \$10 monthly, in "Glorious Kootenay." Fertile. No irrigating. Mild climate. Free booklet B.K. Investors' Trust & Mortgage Corporation, Ltd., 134 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

GABTON'S REGENERATED ABUNDANCE free from wild oats and weed seeds. Splendid seed. Forty cents on stack. C. Nicholson, Box 40, Shoal Lake.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM, breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, S.-C. Brown Leghorns, winners of four championships. Largest and best stock in the West. Prices, single birds, Leghorns, \$2.00 each upwards; Rocks and Orpingtons \$3.00 each upwards. Joseph Shackleton, Box 268, Olds, Alberta.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Purebred young gobblers; May hatched, \$5.00; later birds, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Order quickly. Mrs. Wilhelm Carswell, Manitou, Man.

PUREBRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 per pair. A. J. Cole, Wapella, Sask.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Twenty good yearling hens for sale at \$2.00 each. Two yearling black cocks at \$3 each. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

FOR SALE—Twenty choice single-comb Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$1.50 each. D. Vipond, Killarney, Man.

POULTRY IN OREGON—A splendid booklet on this subject just written by Professor James Dryden, of the Oregon Agricultural College, tells why poultry is especially profitable here. Booklet free for the asking. Mention any other line that interests you. 667 Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

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.

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

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

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

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

JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls of breeding age for sale. Heifers and cows from fashionable families. These are show animals at breeder's prices. My 320 acre stock farm for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. Breeder of Berkshire swine.

H. C. GRAHAM, "Lea Park," Kitscoty, Alta. Scotch Collies and Yorkshires for sale.

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

J. MORISON BRUCE—Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHETLAND PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

dangling the lame one uselessly. It seems to be getting smaller both the leg and shoulder. Can anything be done for it?—READER.

Ans.—There is a fracture of either the shoulder blade, or the bone just below (scapula or humerus). Recovery is doubtful. Unless the animal is a valuable one it will not pay to keep it. But given plenty of time these cases do sometimes recover. Not much can be done by way of treatment, excepting keeping the patient in a comfortable loose box. It should not be allowed outside. This growth can only be removed by the use of the knife. The operation must be done by a competent surgeon, as the hemorrhage will be considerable, and proper means must be adopted for its control.

DEAD TISSUE IN WOUND

Horse has sore on his back just above his tail. It was first a wire cut, but is now a running sore. It is festering under the skin and smells very bad. Carbolic acid was used a little too strong and caused the hide to dry up and come off. The horse has been drinking very bad water. Please advise what to do.—I. B. C.

Ans.—This case needs surgical treatment. There is dead tissue in the wound which must be removed before recovery can take place. Consult your veterinary surgeon.

FOUR CASES OF ACUTE INDIGESTION

Three of my recently purchased horses have been sick; one has died. During the first week of October I purchased two teams from the same man, one team being big horses and the other two being a team of lighter mares. On October 24th one of the big horses was taken suddenly ill. On arriving in town, a distance of forty miles from my homestead, I had not even time to remove his harness before he went down in the barn. After several hours during the early part of which he seemed in great pain he recovered. While he was sick he apparently had severe attacks of pain which would pass off, and then return. As he was apparently suffering from colic we dosed him with spirits of nitre. He passed water about an hour after he was taken sick and his bowels had been working regularly during the journey to town. Four days later I drove the two mares 25 miles out and back, taking about twelve hours for the journey. When about three-quarters of a mile from home the mares stopped and both were apparently ill. One had an attack similar to the big horse, only not so bad and recovered in three or four hours. The second mare apparently lost all the power in her hind legs, and extended them in the same manner as a horse does before making water. I tried to lead her forward after unhitching, but for a time she refused to move and when she did move she staggered as if drunk, and after going round in a circle fell to the ground. She regained her feet after a few minutes and I then went for help. An hour later she appeared better and we managed to lead her home, but upon arriving in the yard she passed water and immediately lost the power of her hind legs again and went down. For an hour or more she lay in a natural position and apparently suffered no pain. Then she stretched out on her side and still seemed free from pain. Three hours after she was first taken ill she began to sweat and sweat for an hour or more, after which her breathing became hard until she could be heard breathing fifty yards away. She died without scarcely a struggle, after being ill about six hours. Soon after she was taken ill we gave her a dose of tonic, and gave her three other doses of it at intervals of one hour each. We also gave her two ounces of spirits of nitre, although she passed water upon arriving in the yard and again while she was down. During the journey that day she appeared all right, with the exception that her bowels were very loose and I noticed she passed a small quantity of water with her dung. She was fed a gallon of oats before going out in the morning and another gallon at noon. She drank all right before she had her oats at dinner time but did not drink again, although she was offered water twice before reaching home at seven o'clock in the evening. When six miles from home I had occasion to stop, and

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

IF YOU WANT TO STOP A MAN FROM DRINK

She Cured Her Husband, Her Brother and Several of Her Neighbors and Prompted by Her Restored Happiness, she Generously Offers to Tell You of the Simple, Inexpensive Remedy that she so Successfully Used.

For over 20 years the husband of Mrs. Margaret Anderson was a hard drinker, but nine years ago, by using a simple remedy, she stopped his drinking entirely. He has not touched a drop since.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON
She Will Tell You How to Stop a Man From Drink

The remedy can be given secretly, so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She wants every man or woman who has drunkenness in their home to write to her. She can tell them just what remedy she used. Hundreds have freed their homes from drink by using the information she gave them, but there are still hundreds of others who need and should have it, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks, to drop her a line to-day.

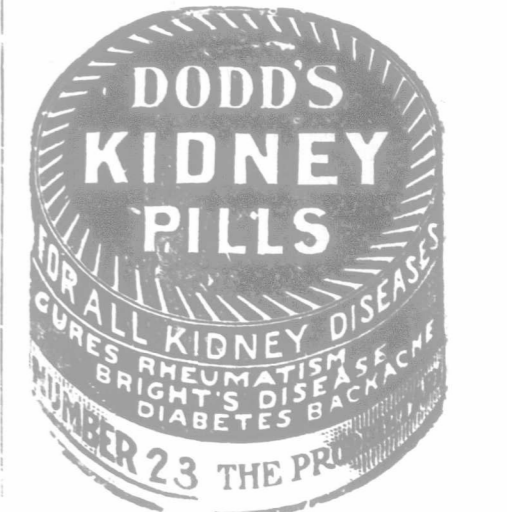
The proofs of the hundreds of really remarkable cures are too strong to be doubted or denied. Yet she makes no charge for her help, (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. She only requests that you are personally interested in curing one who drinks. Send your letter with confidence to her home. Here is her address:

Mrs. Margaret Anderson,
196 Home Avenue, Hillburn, New York.
Note: (Write your full name and address plainly—do not delay.)

FOR SALE Barred Plymouth Rocks—10 choice yearling hens.
S. C. White Leghorns—A few good cockerels Won Championship at Winnipeg Industrial.
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at that time there was not a wet hair on either of the mares and both were apparently as fresh as when we started from home. The four horses have been having one gallon of oats each three times a day and all the hay they can eat. The oats are new ones, and the hay well cured and also new. On both the journeys I watered the horses at a well by the side of the trail, whereupon an average thirty teams per day drink. I might add that the two mares had not been worked for the three previous days. All the time the mare was ill she seemed bothered with her head.—W. D.

Ans.—The same cause was in operation in the illness of each of your horses, that is, new oats, new hay and long drives. New oats and hay, especially



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The actual daily need of the Teamster, Farmer, Laborer, Mechanic, and all other

OUTDOOR WORKERS.

You can't be **COLD IN IT,** and you can't be **COMFORTABLE** without it.

The best material obtainable and expert workmanship, combined with years of experience, and the newest features and inventions, places it first always in the estimation of the workingman who prefers

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Made and guaranteed by the **HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.**

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Makers of the celebrated H.B.K. Mackinaw Clothing and other warm wearables for winter weather.

latter when horses are permitted to eat all they please, is very liable to cause indigestion, which in your cases was acute. The disease manifested itself in a different manner in the case of the mare that died. The head symptoms and the loss of power in her hind limbs, was due to the absorption into the system of the poisonous gases and other products of decomposition of the fermenting food. Horse owners frequently make a serious mistake in over-feeding horses that are to do extra hard work, or a long drive. They conclude that to fit the horse for the work or the journey he must be allowed more than the usual quantity or ration of feed the day or night before the journey is to be undertaken. As a matter of fact in such a case the horse should not be fed any more than his accustomed allowance, but rather less. You state that the mares had not been worked for three days. During the three days of idleness they were given all the hay they could eat, so that when they started on the journey their digestive system must have been very much over-loaded with bulky food, and that being new hay and oats, indigestion and fermentation readily took place, which in the case of the mare terminated fatally.

GOSSIP

DOES IT PAY TO SUMMER FALLOW?

In Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington and parts of Montana, districts of very low rainfall, usually less than 15 inches annually, 75 per cent. of which falls during late autumn, winter and early spring months, and a large per cent. of which is snow, the importance of the summer fallow is no longer debatable. It is known to be an absolute necessity to profitable farming, and undoubtedly will continue to be as long as wheat growing remains the basic dry farm crop, or until drought-resistant and early-maturing strains of inter-tilled crops, such as corn, alfalfa, Canada peas, Mexican beans, potatoes, sorghums, etc., can be discovered or developed to take the place of the fallow.

The great concern of every farmer operating in the extreme western counties of Kansas is moisture. In years of abundance of rainfall crops are usually good, no matter what system has been followed. Profitable crops are produced in such years, even when wheat has been stubbled in after wheat, but in dry years such a practice results in failure and the country is condemned because it is too dry to produce crops, when in reality the fault is not with the country, but with the man.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated through experiment that the summer fallow, when properly prepared and cared for, enables the farmer to store in his soil a large amount of the moisture of two years' precipitation for the production of one crop; and through its use profitable crops can usually be grown, even in years of the most extreme drouth. Though the summer fallow enables the farmer to produce bigger yields during favorable years than is possible by any other system of farming its real merits are only brought out in dry years.

Summer fallow or summer tillage consist in plowing the land thoroughly to a good depth, seven inches or even deeper, either in the fall or in the spring, as weather conditions, soil moisture conditions and the disposition of the farmer's time will permit, and leaving it lie over during the summer in a cultivated condition and free from vegetation of any kind until planting time. The deep plowing facilitates the storing of summer rains and the surface cultivation checks its evaporation from the soil until it can be utilized by the growing crop. Weeds, volunteer grain or any form of vegetation must not be allowed to grow on the fallow, because they drink from the land as much moisture as a crop of wheat.

Farming in the extreme western counties of Kansas is very exacting, if profitable crops are produced. The country is all right if the natural advantages are intelligently utilized. In a very large measure the farmer can control these by proper methods of



**Break Ground Next Spring
In the Southwest**

- ☐ You don't have to wait for the frost to leave the ground—when you are ready the soil is ready. In fact it's growing weather all the time in the southwestern section of the United States.
- ☐ Nature has spread her favors with lavish hand throughout this favored section.
- ☐ No long cold winters that eat up the summers' profits—the climate is delightful all year 'round. The winters are open and mild—no need of building expensive shelters for live stock.
- ☐ No breaks or long distances between neighbors—farmers in the Southwest have telephones, rural free delivery, convenient schools and churches. They are provided with all the comforts and conveniences of the older settled communities.
- ☐ In this section good fertile land can be had cheap—so cheap that the returns from one crop usually pays for the land. This land is very productive—two and sometimes three crops a year can be grown. Think what it means to have your land producing all year 'round.
- ☐ This is one of the greatest opportunities of the age. If you grasp it now, it will mean, with energy and thrift, an independency in a few short years. Write today for illustrated literature descriptive of the prosperous Southwest. It's a pointer that points out the pathway to success.



L. M. ALLEN, Passenger Traffic Manager
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You Can Work Near a Window



in winter when you have a Perfection Oil Heater. It is a portable radiator which can be moved to any part of a room, or to any room in a house. When you have a

**PERFECTION
SMOKELESS
OIL HEATER**

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

you do not have to work close to the stove, which is usually far from the window. You can work where you wish, and be warm. You can work on dull winter days in the full light near the window, without being chilled to the bone.

The Perfection Oil Heater quickly gives heat, and with one filling of the font burns steadily for nine hours, without smoke or smell. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. The filler-cap, put in like a cork in a bottle, is attached by a chain. This heater has a cool handle and a damper top.

The Perfection Oil Heater has an **automatic-locking flame spreader**, which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back, so the wick can be quickly cleaned. The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged and can be unscrewed in an instant for re-wicking. The Perfection Oil Heater is finished in japan or nickel, is strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the



The Farmer's Advocate as Your Help

Five Good Tips On a Favorite

Are the **PATENT TIPS** on the fingers and thumb of the



H.B.K. PATENT RIPLESS TIPS



RIPLLESS GLOVE

These tips are protected by extra pieces of leather which **CONCEAL THE SEAMS** and **PROTECT THE STITCHING**.

The only practical and reliable glove made because it is positively guaranteed

NOT TO RIP

Unlike other gloves, the longer it is worn, the greater the protection to the stitching, consequently the less likelihood of a **RIP**. It is strictly an **OUTSEAM GLOVE**, with no seams inside to hurt the hand. Neat in appearance.

Comfortable to Hand

More lasting than any other glove ever made.

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WRITE MAILING CLERK NO. C. **Dominion Railway School, Winnipeg, Canada**

No delusions; no snares

You never get deluded when you get Genasco Ready Roofing, and you never know the snares you escape by getting it.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is honestly made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the perfect natural waterproofer that everybody knows about. It doesn't crack, rust, rot, or go to pieces. It gives lasting protection to all your buildings.

The **Kant-leak Kleet** makes application doubly easy. Saves time. Makes seams absolutely water-tight without cement and large-headed nails. Gives fine finish. Supplied in rolls of Genasco when you ask for it.

Mineral or smooth surface. Don't be misled by the similar surface of other roofings. Time tells the tale. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Look for the trade mark—your real guarantee. Highest award, Seattle, 1909. Write for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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farming, and the summer fallow belongs in this category because it is the best known way of utilizing the scanty supply of precipitation.

There is one possible way in which farmers operating under a low annual precipitation can produce profitable crops of wheat every other year without the use of the fallow, and that is by the substitution of inter-tilled crops for the fallow. By the growing of such crops as corn, potatoes, Canada peas, etc., the land can often be made to produce profitable tilled crops and at the same time put the soil in fair condition for wheat. The main drawback to such a system at this time lies in the fact that most of the inter-tilled crops now available are not very drouth-resistant and are late maturing; too late for the short growing season common to the semi-arid lands. Usually, too, such crops cannot be removed from the land in time to plant winter wheat at the proper time.

In order to insure profit by utilization of inter-tilled crops in rotation with wheat, it will be necessary to discover or develop more hardy, drouth-resistant, early-maturing varieties. Special efforts are being directed along these lines by practically every scientific investigator dealing with plants and operating within the semi-arid districts of the west. Until such discoveries are made and their practicability demonstrated farmers would do well to summer fallow on summer till their land at least once in three years. There would be absolutely no doubt, if such a system were practiced, that more farmers would be producing larger quantities of grain from one-half their land each year than they are now producing from their whole farm.—Prof. W. W. Jardine, in Dry Farming Congress Bulletin.

GASOLINE TRACTOR FOR GANG

I would like to know the cost of a gasoline tractor big enough to haul a 14-inch gang plow and a section of harrow. Also what is the cost of gasoline for a ten-hour run.—P. J.

Ans.—It is impossible to give a definite answer to your queries. Much depends on the nature of the soil, the width of the plows and the depth to which the plows are run. At the motor contest held at Winnipeg last summer a gang comprising two 14-inch plows was pulled by an engine of 15 nominal and 18 specified brake power. It proved to be capable of developing 15.5 horse-power. The cost f.o.b., Winnipeg, was given as \$1,720. The area plowed in 299 minutes was 3.61 acres, or .72 of an acre per hour. In doing the work 81.5 pounds of gasoline and 27.9 gallons of water were used, or 3.23 gallons of gasoline per acre. Figured down to a ten-hour day this would give 7.2 acres on the use of 23.256 gallons of gasoline. This work was done in heavy clay soil that had not previously been broken. Other engines did similar work. The various manufacturers of repute have engines that can be relied upon at prices running from \$1,700 up to \$2,500. It always is wise to get one of capacity slightly greater than you consider is required.

CHEAP WAY TO PUT UP ICE

Here is a cheap way to put up ice, suggested in an exchange. Dig a hole in the ground, not less than six feet deep, and as long and as wide as you want it—8 x 12 feet is a good size. Let the sides freeze hard, and cover the bottom with hay or straw. Soak the ground thoroughly, and then let freeze. Then put on two inches of water, and when that is frozen, then two more, and so on until full; but never put on more than two inches at a time. Cover with fine, clean chaff, or sawdust. The roof may be straw, earth, cement, or boards with prepared roofing, or shingles. The walls can be left as they are, or stone, brick, concrete or boards may be used, but in no case should a floor be covered with any other material than hay or straw or sawdust. Any water will do, spring, artesian, or common well water, if pure. The door should be on the north side.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

A sprinkling of Canadian visitors—though no Canadian livestock exhibitors—were included in the attendance

A Good Digestion

means a man or woman good for something—good work or pleasant times. Whoever has distress after eating, sick headaches, nausea, bad taste, unpleasant breath, cannot find good in anything, or be of much use in the world.

But these symptoms are only signs that the stomach needs a little care and attention and the aid that

Beecham's Pills

can give. Safe, reliable, thoroughly tried, this family remedy has wonderful reviving power. They tone the stomach, liver and bowels—all organs of digestion. With these organs in good order, the whole system is better and stronger.

Try a few doses and see for yourself what a splendid bodily condition Beecham's Pills

Can Create

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25c.



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 be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Made free if you write.

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for its students, with mental, spiritual, and physical development, in an ideal home environment—with thorough instruction, and agreeable social relations, is the purpose of Alma College. Your daughter will enjoy life here, because

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is attractive in situation, with ample grounds. Good food, home cooked. Rational exercise. Classics, art, music, domestic science, commercial, elocution and physical culture. Tuition low. Picked faculty. Address the president, Robt. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ontario, for prospectus and terms. 11

A BAD COLD Developed Into BRONCHITIS.

Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and on the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured.

The symptoms are, tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, and later of a greenish or yellowish color, coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Mrs. Dan. J. McCormack, Cleveland, N.S., writes: "My little boy two years old caught a bad cold which developed into Bronchitis. He was so choked up he could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle and with such good result I got another which completely cured him, without having a doctor. I cannot say too much in its praise; I would not be without it in the house as I consider it a sure cure for Colds and Bronchitis."

The price of "Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup is 25c. It is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees is the trade mark. Be sure and accept no substitute for Dr. Wood's.

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

Kendall's Spavin Cure



The cure that saves horsemen and farmers millions of dollars every year.

It is known the world over as the one certain, reliable remedy for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths and any Lameness.

Cases just developing and old, stubborn sores and swellings readily yield to the wonderful curative powers of this famous remedy.

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 21, '08

"We had a horse which was getting very lame on account of a Spavin. I was anxious about him as we could not work the beast when we most needed him.

Our teamster saw Kendall's Spavin Cure in the store and tried it.

I am pleased to say he had success as the horse has stopped limping and is doing his day's work."

W. A. NICHOLSON.

Don't worry about Spavins, Growths, Swellings or Lameness, but use Kendall's Spavin Cure. It cures every time. The world's best liniment for man and beast.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse," free at dealers or from us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
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at the National Dairy Show, held recently in the Coliseum at Chicago. As an educative exhibition it was fairly successful; as an event of popular interest, not wholly satisfactory to its supporters, the attendance being somewhat disappointing to these, though to one seeing the event for a first time the number of visitors appeared considerable and the scope of the show decidedly impressive.

City milk-and-cream supply was the feature which seemed to bulk largest, the exhibit of machinery for handling this branch of the dairy business being very extensive, though a large number of dairy supply houses catering to all branches of the industry were represented. Among the noteworthy inventions exhibited was a pasteurizer designed to utilize the heat of pasteurized milk in raising the temperature of that to be heated, this being accomplished by a system of tubes within tubes. From the pasteurizer the cream goes into a covered cream vat, without being exposed to the air. A creameryman might wonder whether such an apparatus could be cleaned readily and well, but, of course, the proprietor would not admit any doubt on this score. Milking machine tests were carried out daily, and naturally excited considerable interest. Notwithstanding the claims of enthusiasts, it is very evident that the milking machine is by no means yet an unqualified success. The conclusion is inevitable that a great deal depends upon the man who runs it. Some use it and like it; others have discarded it after a few months' use, finding it was drying up their cows.

A very effective feature was an educative display of moving pictures, showing such things as the life-history and habits of a fly from the time it leaves the dung-hill, where it sees the light of day as a winged insect, until it falls into the milk picher, after having just crawled, perhaps, over a putrid carcass of some animal, or, mayhap, the excreta from a human typhoid patient. Another graphic exhibit consisted of large photographs depicting the good and bad in dairying, showing, for instance, a bottle of milk sitting out on a back porch in a squalid city district, exposed to the blazing sun.

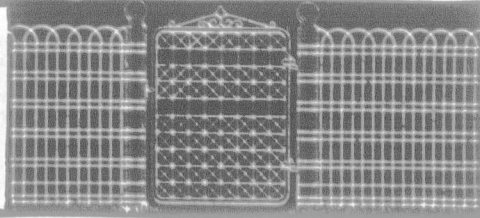
The entries in the cattle division totalled 449, representing six dairy breeds, Holsteins and Jerseys being respectively the most numerous, while, in respect of character and quality, all of the breeds were well represented.

Two herds supplied the exhibit of Ayrshires, those of Ryongue Farm, Brewster, N. Y., and L. A. Reymann, Wheeling, West Virginia. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., was sole judge of the class, except in the sections for herds and championships, in which Professor Van Pelt, of Iowa, and W. B. Arkcoll, of Pennsylvania, were added to the committee. Lessnesock Gay Marshal (imp.), of the New York herd, won in the aged bull section, the Virginian, Dairy King of Avon, being a good second. The senior champion bull was Hobsland Inellan, the first-prize two-year-old of the Ryanogue Farm herd, Reymann's Kingmaker, being second. The junior and grand champion bull was Nethercraig Caruso, of the Virginia herd, the first-prize yearling. The aged cow class was represented by six good ones, of which two were exceedingly meritorious, the first award going to Boghall Snowdrop 2nd, shown by Reymann, a strong second being Ryanogue Farm's Oldhall Ladysmith 4th. In three-year-old cows, Ryanogue Farm's Bell Douglass was first, and Reymann's Nethercraig Spicy Actress, Ryanogue was first for two-year-old heifer with Oldhall Sweet Briar. The senior and grand champion female was the first-prize aged cow, Boghall Snowdrop 2nd, and the junior champion was the first-prize yearling heifer, Hobsland Miss May, shown by Ryanogue Farm. The aged herd went first to Ryanogue, second to Reymann. Young herd, Reymann. Calf herd, Ryanogue. Get of sire, Reymann. Produce of cow, Reymann.

There were seven exhibitors and ninety-eight entries in the Guernsey class, in the Holstein class, eighteen exhibitors and 129 individual entries, and in the Jersey class, ten exhibitors and eighty-one entries. The Guernsey and Jersey exhibits were strikingly strong in all sections of the classes.

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Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. Never sags, never rusts. Improve your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information. THE JANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Dept. M, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



LEICESTERS AND SHORTHORNS

I am offering a number of grandly-bred shearing rams, ram lambs and young ewes, on which I am prepared to quote close prices for immediate sale. They are from the flock that won the Zencoleum Cup, the championship of all breeds at Winnipeg Exhibition, 1910.

In Shorthorns I have three bull calves, 8, 9 and 10 months old, and 6 young heifers from deep-milking cows, and sired by a bull from the most noted milking Shorthorn family in Canada. Bulls \$60.00 each. Price of heifers on application.

Money refunded and return charges paid on all shipments that are not satisfactory. Can ship direct over C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. F. or G. N. E. Visitors met by appointment.

A. J. MACKAY,
WA WA DEIL FARM MACDONALD, MAN.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

I have just landed in my stables at Bolton, Ont., 12 Clyde stallions, 6 Clyde fillies, 5 Percheron stallions and 1 French Coach stallion. A bigger, better bred lot never reached Canada. In coming down to Toronto drop off at Bolton. T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT., ON C. P. R.

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800

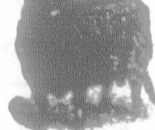
BLATCHFORD'S CAIF MEAL

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

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

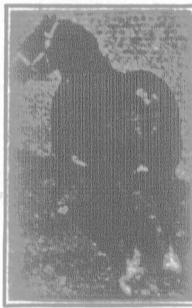
GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80



Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Veal, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure steak-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.



NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

of Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares

C. JOYE & SONS, Breeders, Commission Agents and Interpreters
Vladisloo, near Dixmude, Belgium

We meet importers at any port in Belgium or France and assist them in buying in any draft horse district. Can save you lots of money as we are living in the main horse-raising district, where you can buy direct from the breeders, getting the choice. Annually 600 of the best mares are bred to our state fair prize winning stallions, hence let us give you some valuable information. Can furnish pedigrees, all about shipping, etc. Lifetime experience.

Bismarck de Vladisloo 49422

Branch Barn, Furnes. Reference, Bank Cloet Dixmude.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

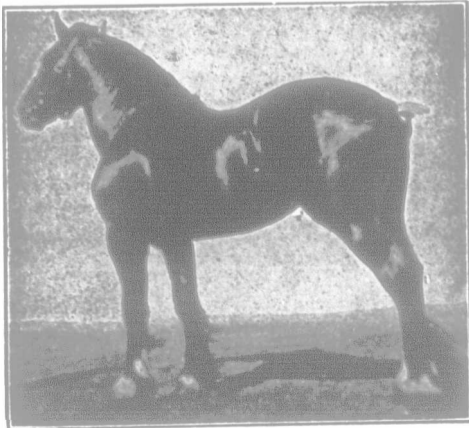
Of Belgian, Percheron, French and German Coach stallions and mares.

H. Vanlandeghem & Sons

Commission Agents and Interpreters, Iseghem, Belgium, and Nogent-Le-Rotrou, Percheron District, Eure & Loire, France.

REFERENCE: Bank DeLaere, Iseghem, Belgium. We meet importers at any port of Belgium or France and act as interpreters in the draft and coach horse districts. We can save you money. Can furnish you with full information about shipping, pedigrees, etc.

OAK LAWNS FARM OAK LAKE, MAN.



Handsome Prince, Reg. 486, a 1910 Champion

HEAVY DRAFT BREEDING HORSES

SHIRES, CLYDESDALES

I can supply first-class stallions and mares of the above breeds, to farmers who need them.

If you will notify me I will meet you at the station, or if you prefer, go to Cochrane's barn and you will be driven to Oak Lawns Farm, free of charge.

JOHN STOTT

McDonald's Yorkshires

A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

MELROSE STOCK FARM

FOR SALE: Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves; Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages, and one yearling Leicester ram.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS

OAKNER P.O., MAN. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars; also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm
Box 1283
G.P. E., C.N.R., G.T.P. Phone 378

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.
DUNCAN McEachran, L.L.D., F.R.C.
IMPORTER AND BREEDER

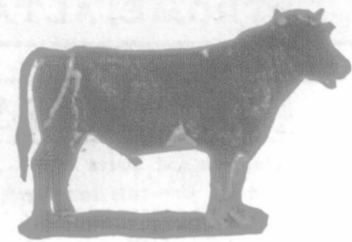
The demand for special selections and the satisfaction so far given by them has been such that I will hold annual auction sales, the first on Oct. 26th inst.

Special importations on order will be made in intervals, at lowest possible prices, by buying from the breeders and paying cash.

MIDDLETON'S Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths

Stock of 800 to choose from. Prices from \$7.50 up. Inquiries given immediate attention.

ADDRESS
E. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or
E. G. MIDDLETON 144 Princess St., Winnipeg



HOLSTEINS

Have two or three highly bred bull calves for sale at bargain prices for the next thirty days. Have one sire ready for service from fine milking strain. Home of Wild Rose Jones, 2nd Piebe, the only cow in Western Canada with an official record of 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Write us for quotations.

W. M. GIBSON, 159 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg



Brampton Jerseys

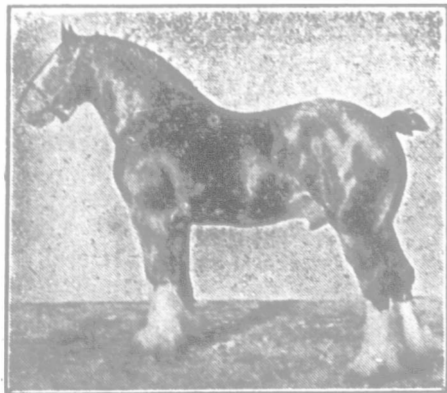
Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

We have covered the big fairs in the West and animals from our herd won most of the prizes at Calgary, Winnipeg and Regina.

We have a full line of COWS, HEIFERS and BULLS. Reliable BUTTER-BRED STOCK for sale.

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

VANSTONE & ROGERS



Importers and Breeders of
**Clydesdales,
Percherons
Belgians
AND
Hackneys**

We have our barns full of choice Colts of above breeds and we can sell to you so that the horse will pay for himself. We give a 60% guarantee and live up to it. Write now.

If you want a good one write. Better still, come and see them.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

JAMES BROOKS, Manager
Vegreville, Alta.

Head Office and Stables
WAWANESA, Manitoba

The J. C. Ranch

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

Box 32 JOHN CLARK, JR. Gletchen, Alta.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. C. L. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.



J C POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

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



Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE

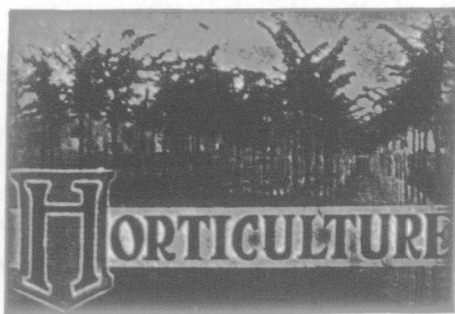
Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kof (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

Two Clydesdale Colts, cheap.
Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each.
Best strains of breeding.

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MacGREGOR, Man.



POTATOES FROZEN ON GROUND

What effect will a hundred bushels of frozen potatoes left on the surface of two-acre patch have on next year's crop, if that crop is potatoes, for example?—P. E. W.

Ans.—It is so seldom that this quantity of potatoes are left that it is difficult to give reliable information on this point. If there were no disease in this season's crop it would not be expected that injury would be done to next year's crop. In fact, every potato patch has a few bushels left scattered over every acre, and we have heard of no serious effects. However, it is not wise to grow potatoes on the same land two years in succession if you can avoid it. Unless the soil is very strong, your best plan is to grow wheat on it and prepare another plot for potatoes.

MANURE AMONG YOUNG TREES

Is it right to spread manure among trees to smother weeds, grass, etc.? Will it damage the trees? I have a lot of government trees, one, two, three and four years old, and the grass has got among them badly. I have heard straw recommended if one cannot keep them cultivated, but it would be easier for me to spread the fresh manure from the stable among them if it was not harmful.—H. J. S.

Ans.—The Dominion Forestry Branch sends around a representative who instructs those who receive trees as to the preparation of the land, the planting, and the care of the plantation. Your best plan is to follow these instructions. Straw or manure will keep down grass and weeds to a certain extent, but it is more advisable to cultivate until the trees are large enough to furnish shade sufficient to provide bush conditions, under which grass and weeds do not thrive. Of course, unless the land is very rich it will not hurt to put manure on occasionally, as long as it is not so coarse as to interfere with cultivation.

FIRST CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW

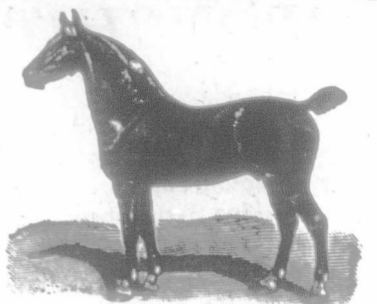
An event of great importance to the apple growing industry of this continent and one which will prove a stimulus, both from the standpoint of production and that of consumption, to the fruit growing industry as a whole, was the first Canadian National Apple Show, which was held in the Vancouver horse show building from October 31st to November 1st. In size and quality of the exhibits the show far surpassed the hopes of the most optimistic.

The horse show building, with its seating capacity of 3,000, and its large and magnificent arena with an area of 15,000 square feet, proved an ideal place for the show, and it was thought at first that it would be large enough to accommodate all the exhibits, on account of the large number of entries. However, it was found necessary to build an annex to the main building, which more than doubled the exhibit capacity, and both these buildings were filled.

The apple was king, no other fruits being exhibited, and varied from a perfectly formed and well colored specimen of Jonathan, which would barely cover a five cent piece, to specimens that weighed as much as two pounds six ounces. In all there were 3,424 exhibits, with 194 varieties, not including the Dominion government and Australian exhibits or the window display of the city. The exhibitors numbered 2,872. In the carload exhibit there were twelve carloads, comprising 72,000 boxes, 79 displays in the ten-box exhibit, comprising 790 boxes, 74 five-box displays comprising 370 boxes, 724 single box

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capped Leg, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Runks from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Gombault's Balsam is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

SAVE THE HORSE'S SPRAIN CURE



CONSUMERS ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO. 21 Paso, Tex., May 11, 1910. Some time ago I tried it on large windpuffs; these were hard and she was too lame to drive. Used one bottle and she worked all summer on ice wagon and never showed a sign of lameness. JOHN SCHUBERT.

Exton, Pa., May 23, 1910. Just purchased a bottle of A. J. Odenweller for sprained ankle. Have great faith, as I cured one ringbone of three years standing and a spavin with one bottle. L. F. HUSTED, R. D. 6, Box 20.

Send for copy, booklet & letters from business men & trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughbred, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Blist, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Exp. sent.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horne St. Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 25 1/2 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

HOLSTEINS

High-class stock for sale. Young bulls of breeding age. Females from record of merit cows. Our stock are heavy producers from some of the best blood found in America. Write us for particulars.

MICHENER BROS. Red Deer Alta.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK

BOOKLET FREE
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Pain. No blister, no hair gone, Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

Mr. R. M. McDermott, Edmonton, Alta., writes Nov. 19, 1907: "I used ABSORBINE on a bog spavin on my two-year old colt and have cleared it off."

W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN & Co., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Larim Sole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss night after night upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the heart and nervous system that they cannot enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

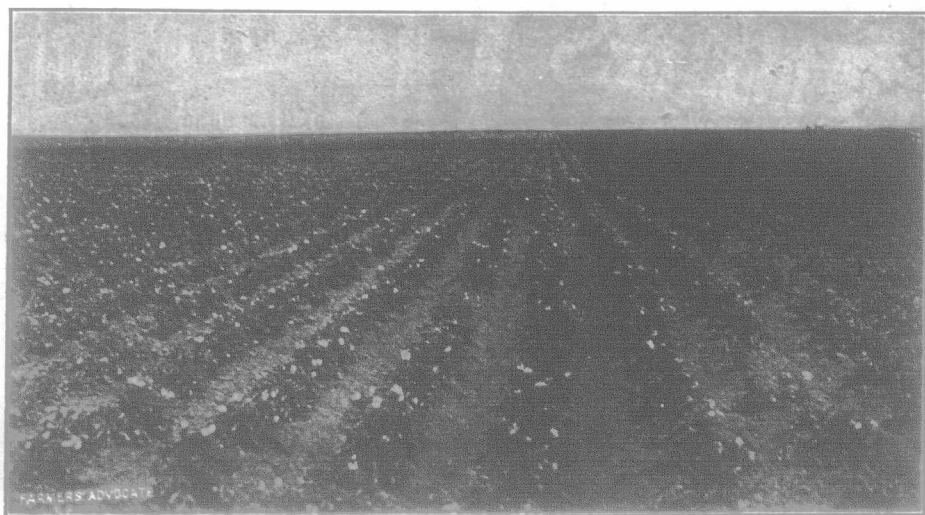
Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont., writes:—"Last summer I was so bad with my heart and nerves that I couldn't sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stoop, and at times I would become dizzy and have to grasp something to keep from falling. I tried different things but never got anything to do me any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Wilburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

exhibits and ten three-box exhibits, or a grand total of 9,132 boxes, 1,944 plate exhibits and 407 boxes in the pack displays, six collections of big apples, thirteen entries in the biggest apple contest, eight freak apples, six crab apple displays, eight district exhibits, five limited displays and nineteen entries in the apple by-products, making a grand total of about twenty carloads of exhibits. Every apple growing district in Canada, the neighboring states of Washington and Oregon and also Tasmania were represented in the exhibits, thereby making the show national in the truest sense of the term, but also international in character.

The unbounded success of what was, in the words of W. E. Scott, deputy

The opening ceremonies took place on Monday afternoon, with an attendance of upwards of 5,000. Those who took part were Vice-President Ellis, His Lordship Bishop de Pencier, of New Westminster; Mayor Taylor, Premier McBride, Hon. W. J. Bowser, Acting Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. T. W. Patterson, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who formally declared the show open to the public. All expressed surprise at the magnitude and quality of the exhibit and congratulated the management of the show on the great success of the undertaking. The famous 48th Highlander Band of Toronto, gave two concerts daily and the appreciation of their work was shown in the numerous encores received, and



POTATOES YIELD WELL NEAR INDIAN HEAD.

This field on Joseph Williamson's farm, comprising about 20 acres, was in roots and potatoes. The potato variety to the right of the picture is Country Gentleman, and had lost its bloom when photographed the last week in July. These were dug in September and yielded about 300 bushels to the acre. The area in blossom is a later variety, and turned out about 25 bushels an acre less than the others. Turnips gave 600 and mangels 400 bushels per acre.

minister of agriculture, "the greatest apple exhibit the world has ever seen," was largely due to the work of the energetic manager, Maxwell Smith, in whose mind was conceived and developed the great idea of holding a Canadian National Apple Show. To finance and carry through a show of such magnitude, in which the prizes amounted to \$25,000, was no easy task, but Mr. Smith and his associates were fully capable of undertaking the work, as indicated by the success which was attained in every department of the show.

favorable comments from those in attendance. The sight which met the gaze of the visitor as he entered the amphitheatre was one never to be forgotten and difficult to describe. The box exhibits were arranged at an angle of 45 degrees, extending all the way around the arena, the boxes placed end to end, seven tiers high. From any part of the auditorium the visitor could look down on the great ranks of bright apples, box after box, tier after tier completely around the vast oval, and from the floor level he could look up at the unbroken

You Can See How it Heals

No question or doubt as to the healing power of

Dr. Chase's Ointment

To people who have used internal treatment in an effort to cure eczema it is almost beyond belief what benefit can be obtained by a few applications of this soothing, healing ointment.

It is seldom that the cause of eczema can be determined, but one thing is certain, the itching must be stopped and the sores healed up. These results are secured by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. The itching is relieved almost instantly, and you will be surprised at the healing which will take place over night.

A little patience and persistent treatment with Dr. Chase's Ointment will give you more practical and definite results than a whole lot of dosing with internal medicines. You can see how the Ointment heals. The other is guesswork.

Mr. Geo. Peterson, South Bay, Ont., writes:—"I wish to communicate to you the great benefit I received from using Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. For years I suffered with a great skin disease on my head, a sort of eczema. I tried four doctors, giving each a fair trial, but got no better. In fact, the disease spread to my left arm.

"I saw Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised and began using it. Persistent use of this treatment has entirely cured me, and I give you a statement of my case with pleasure, as I hope thereby to induce some other sufferer to try the same Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Because this ointment has made its world-wide reputation by curing the most severe and long-standing cases of eczema and piles is no reason why you should overlook its scores of uses in the relief of itching and irritation of the skin.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Invest \$1.50 and Get The Farmer's Advocate

All we ask is for you to let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) from your druggist and give it to you free to try.

It has only been within recent years that we have come to really know about the white corpuscles of the blood or the phagocytes and what their function is.

That they are the policemen or scavengers of the body.

Devouring every disease germ that enters the body when they are strong enough or in sufficient numbers.

Or being devoured in turn by these disease germs when inferior in strength.

It has only been within the last few years that scientists have found out that certain herbs strengthen and increase these white corpuscles, or bodily scavengers.

And these herbs largely compose Psychine.

For thirty years Psychine has been strengthening and increasing the white corpuscles of the blood.

For thirty years Psychine has been building up run-down vitality, curing many of apparently hopeless diseases.

We have sold millions of bottles of Psychine in that time.

We have cured hundreds of thousands.

And we have received hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

All due to this marvellous power of strengthening and increasing the white corpuscles of the blood.

Here are the diseases in the treatment of which Psychine is indicated.

Here are the diseases of which Psychine has cured many thousand cases:

- La Grippe
- Bronchitis
- Hemorrhages
- Sore Throat
- Anaemia
- Female Weakness
- Indigestion
- Poor Appetite
- Chills and Fevers
- Sleeplessness and Nervous Troubles
- After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe.
- Bronchial Coughs
- Weak Lungs
- Weak Voice
- Spring Weakness
- Early Decline
- Catarrhal Affections
- Catarrh of Stomach
- Night Sweats
- Obstinate Coughs
- Laryngitis and Dyspepsia

Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thou-

sands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 51

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd. 193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

THE
H.B.K.
BRAND
Sheep Lined Coats
are
Warm Coats' for Winter Wear
Your Dealer Sells Them

MANATEE-FLORIDA
America's Fruit and Garden Market offers you an opportunity to become independent in a short time growing
ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
Two and three crops a year net \$500 to \$1500 per acre. Quick transportation, low freight rates on S. A. L. Ry. to Northern and Eastern markets. Uniform climate year round. Instructive booklet free.
J. W. WHITE, Com'l Ind. Agt.
Seaboard 2nd Line Bldg.
Dept 401 Norfolk, Va.

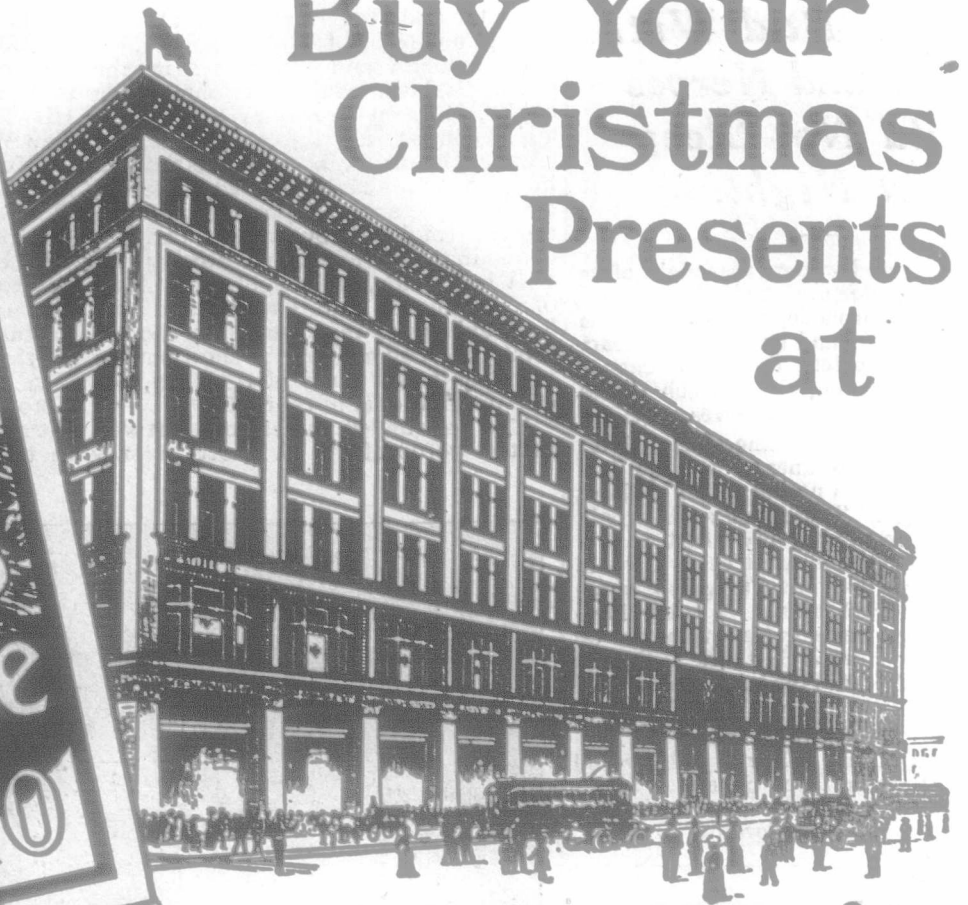
SMOKE

Golden Sheaf

BRIGHT VIRGINIA TOBACCO
Manufactured by
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.
QUEBEC - WINNIPEG



Buy Your
Christmas
Presents
at



SIMPSON'S

We Pay Delivery Charges on Every Article in this Christmas Catalogue to any Destination in Canada

How far will my Christmas Money Go? You Will Be Asking That Question Soon

It will go much further than you think—if you order your gifts from this Special Christmas Catalogue—just issued.

Suppose you could take your time about your Christmas buying—wouldn't your money go twice as far as if spent in a few hurried, crowded shopping hours?

Think of spending a whole day—a week—in our great store—looking over our extensive stocks, comparing prices and making out lists of the presents you would like to buy!

That's just what you do when you buy through Simpson's Special Christmas Catalogue.

We have a copy of the catalogue for you, just waiting for your name and address. It's free—send for it now.

WE PAY DELIVERY CHARGES on every article shown in our Christmas Catalogue. You buy just as cheaply as though you lived right here in Toronto, and you ship the goods back *at our expense* if you don't like them when they arrive—and *get your money back*. This means, of course, that we are going to be very careful about sending exactly what you order.

Our general mail order catalogue enables you to buy—at Toronto prices—almost anything shown in our great store. *We also pay delivery charges on all goods* shown in our General catalogue with the exception of a very few heavy, bulky articles.

**Just write on a post card: "Please send me Christmas Catalogue No. 16."
We will send it by return mail, prepaid.**

The **SIMPSON** Company
Robert Limited
TORONTO

surface solid with apples, with the exception of the straight lines which indicated the sides and ends of the boxes. In the annex nine carloads of apples were arranged in a similar manner to those in the main building, and in gazing down them in lengthening perspective it showed row after row, apples after apples, until the eye could not follow them and all was blended in the distance in one mass of color. The Dominion government occupied a space at the west end of the annex, where they

had displayed boxes of Ontario Northern Spy, Quebec Fameuse and others from other provinces. They also had on display a number of promising seedlings from well known varieties, and the whole exhibit had a distinctive educational value. In the centre of the annex building were arranged the plate exhibits, occupying a space 250 feet long and 6 feet wide. In the centre of the main building the district exhibits were displayed and also the medals which were offered as prizes. A special

prize of \$500 was allotted to the best district exhibit at the time of the opening session. The exhibit of by-products was placed upstairs, owing to the lack of accommodation on the ground floor. A display of medals and awards by the provincial department of agriculture, won by British Columbia fruit in British American and other shows, was also on exhibition upstairs.

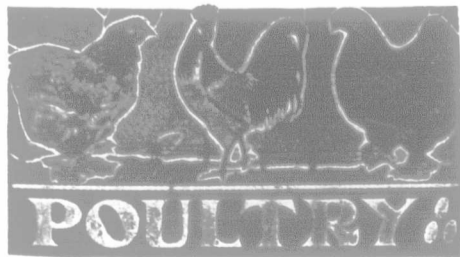
The judges were chosen from the best that could be secured on this continent and they gave general satisfaction.

The chief judge was Prof. H. E. Van Deman, of Washington, D. C., who has acted in a similar capacity at Spokane and many other of the larger fruit shows. Associated with him were Prof. F. C. Sears, Amherst, Mass.; Prof. W. K. Newell, of Gaston, Oregon; Martin Burrill, M.P., of Grand Forks, B. C., and Prof. Rowe, of Michigan.

The premier prize in the carload exhibits—the grand sweepstakes of \$1,000 and gold medal—was won by Kelowna, B. C., whose car of Jonathans was

pronounced by the judges to be the finest car of apples ever shown at any exhibition. There were 120 apples, no more, no less, in each of the 600 boxes, and in practically every respect the apples were perfect. Out of 1,000 marks possible this car was allotted 970 and if it had not been that the rules of the American Pomological Society, by which the fruit was judged, scaled the Jonathan a little lower in quality than some of the other varieties the exhibit would have been awarded the maximum score. This car also received the first prize of \$500, in the Jonathan class. "The best I have ever seen," was chief Judge Van Deman's comment. Summerland, B. C., secured second in sweepstakes with a mixed carload, which also received first prize in its class. The third prize for sweepstakes went to E. Renshaw, of Medford, Ore., with a car of Yellow Newtons, which also received first prize in its class. C. Starcher, of Yakima, received second prize with his car of Yellow Newtons. The Vernon Board of Trade received second prize, and M. Horan, of Wenatchee, Wash., third prize in the mixed carload exhibit. Car of Northern Spy resulted: first, Coldstream Estate, Vernon, B. C.; car Grimes Golden, first; W. W. Sawyer Land Co., Sunnyside, Wash.; car of King of Tompkins, first, Victoria Fruit Growers' Association, Victoria, B. C., The mixed carload from Summerland, B. C., which secured second prize in sweepstakes consisted of Spitzenberg Yellow Newton, Winter Banana, Northern Spy and Grimes Golden. In the district displays Kelowna, B. C., won first place; Grand Forks, B. C., second, and Vernon, B. C., third. In the limited display, which consisted of two barrels, two boxes, two jars and two plates, salmon Arm, B. C., won first; Kelowna, B. C., second, and West Kootenay, B. C., third.

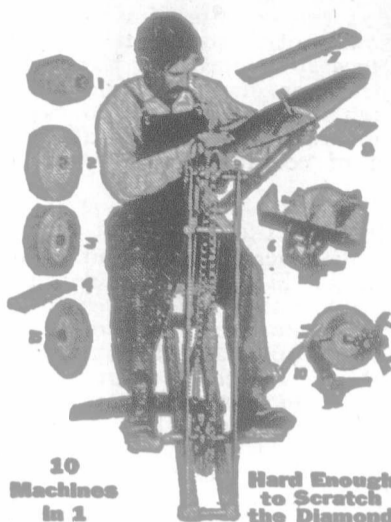
The quality and extent of the exhibits at the show was an indication of what can be accomplished by the proper planting and care of the orchard, and in this way was of distinct educational value. None of the fruit exhibited could have been brought through to such perfection only in orchards where all the various practices, such as pruning, cultivation, spraying, thinning, etc., were given their proper attention. It also showed clearly what varieties do well in certain districts, and that it is necessary to plant only those varieties that do well and are of high commercial value. The time of the experimental orchard, where a grower planted twenty or thirty varieties on a few acres, is past and in order that the grower may obtain carload lots of one variety which the market demands he must plant only a few of the best varieties in his orchard. Some of the benefits of co-operation could also be gleaned from a study of the exhibits, as a number of the larger exhibits were put up by co-operative societies, and although their exhibit came from a number of orchards they showed uniformity in quality and pack such as could not be obtained by the individual growers working separately. Apple buyers and the public generally were able to see apples in a condition in which they would like to purchase them, and there is no doubt but that the demand for the quality of fruit exhibited will be greatly increased through the apple show. These are a few of the many benefits which the public and fruit growers will derive from this apple show, and the second Canadian National Apple Show, wherever it may be held, will be looked forward to by all those who were in a position to visit it this year. J. F. C.



TEMPERATURE FOR POULTRY

About what temperature should I try to keep my poultry house?—H. W. Ans.—The question of warmth is not more important than the question of

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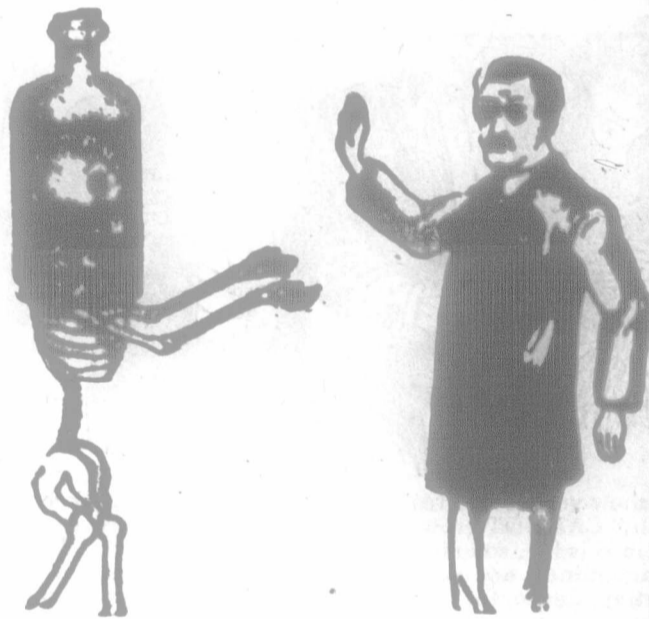
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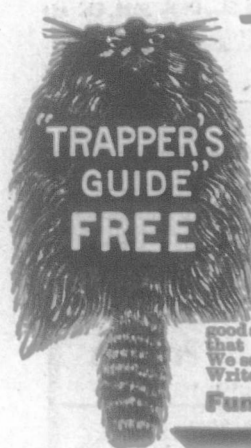
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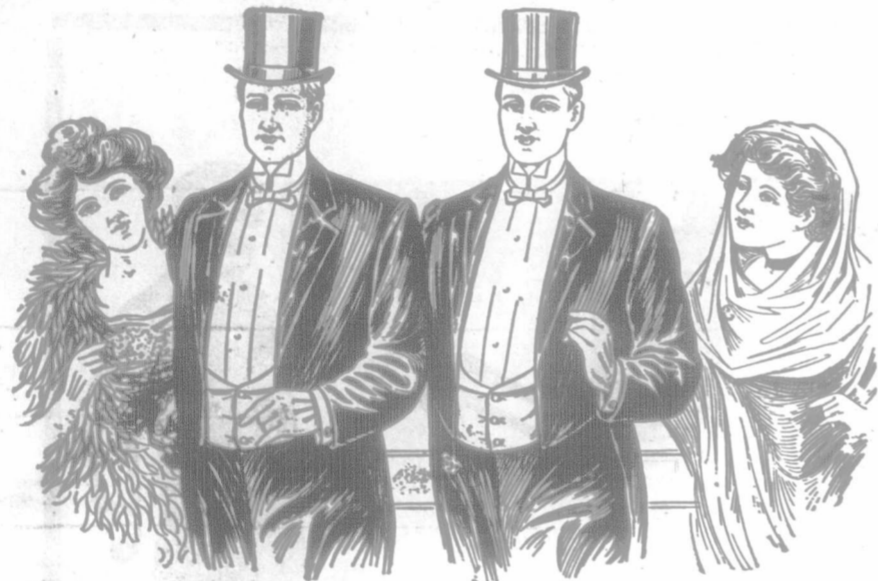
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proper ventilation; in fact, the two problems become one so far as poultry men are concerned. No attempt should be made to keep the house above the freezing point at the expense of ventilation. It should not be so cold that the combs or toes are nipped. If the house is kept free from dampness, and yet warm enough so that the birds do not suffer from frozen extremities, a happy medium of conditions will be reached.

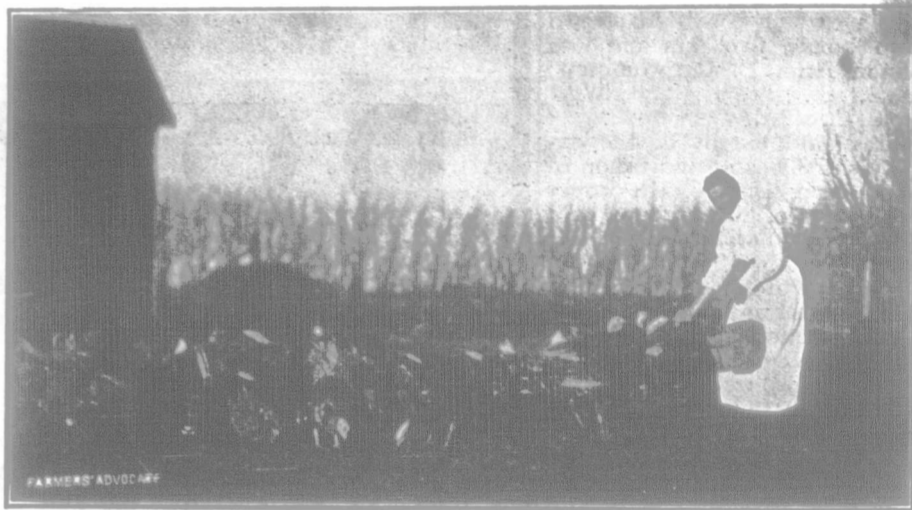
AN EGG-PRODUCING PLANT
Certain influential meat packing and cold storage firms in Toronto and Montreal are interesting themselves in a campaign of education, part of which was the opening of a large demonstration station at Peterboro, Ont., last May, the expert in charge of which has held a series of meetings through the district, and started egg-collecting circles, which have been described in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. As a result, it is said that, compared with store prices of 16 to 17 cents per dozen, 20 to 21 cents was realized under the new plan. Lately a carload of purebred White Plymouth Rocks has been purchased to form the start of a large plant at Beaverton, Ont.

Owing to the enormous and rapid increase in the home consumption of eggs and poultry the export trade has fallen away, and last year, despite all the efforts made by the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture, through exhibitions, poultry institutes, and the circulation of poultry literature, dealers were actually compelled to

at the back that I could pay the coops a visit three or four times a day, without much fatigue. As the chicks got older I had a large wire cage brought into the midst of the ground, and each morning the hens were let out of their coops and at meal times the chicks could always get their fill from within the cage, where there was a hopper full of ground grains and whole wheat. An inverted tin of water made a useful fountain, also within the cage, so the clumsy mothers could not upset it, though they could reach their heads in for a drink.

I set the incubator again directly the first hatch was off and for a few weeks set every hen I could induce to get the broody fit. A good percentage of the eggs hatched and the chicks were treated in the same way, more room being utilized and larger range given the first broods, so when the last week in May came and I had to leave I counted 150, as fine chicks as I ever raised, and felt quite safe to leave them in the care of a very young girl for three or four weeks, all hatching being over with the exception of two hens and the old turkey who had a fine nest in an old pig-pen inside of a fence.

The flocks flourished during my absence, but the turkey got a restless fit while hatching (they often do) and deserted the nest with five or six young turks, leaving the other little mites to die in their shells. I came home when the turks were a couple of days old and tethered the old lady to a picket on a nice grassy stretch, until the turks were old enough to go feeding with her on



MRS. JOHN E. SANDERSON GIVING HER TURKEYS AND CHICKENS THEIR EVENING MEAL.

import eggs from Russia and China for Canadian needs. Prices of both dressed fowl and eggs have been most encouraging, and there are certainly evidences of increasing appreciation on the part of farmers and farmers' wives and daughters of the value of the poultry-yard as a profitable branch of the farm. But, as is characteristic of Canadians, progress has not been speedy, and dealers find it impossible to secure sufficient supplies for the trade, especially of eggs, in the winter season, even by the aid of cold storage.

A SUMMER'S HATCH

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
Last spring I decided to raise as many chicks as I could manage without too much trouble, as I was in poor health and had arranged to go away for some weeks in the summer, leaving home the last week in May, usually a pretty busy time in the chicken yards.

The very early spring came as an aftermath to a most lovely winter, therefore I was really glad I had no chicks before the latter part of April, when I hatched a splendid batch of purebred Barred Rocks with the incubator, and at the same time had several hens bring out their broods, each having been given a few eggs at this early date because I required the mother hens to brood the incubator chicks. I had not the strength to trot in and out looking after a brooder lamp, and seeing to temperatures.

Having a fine shady place, fresh with green grass, I put the hens in coops here and there where the main flock could not worry either hens or chicks, and the little things did wonderfully well, growing like weeds. This chicken nursery was situated so near the house

the range, and they too did well until half-grown, when some beast, a coyote no doubt, finished up the flock, mother and all, with the exception of one lone turk, which is now grown to be a fine gobbler, roosting each night high up on an oak tree safe from any prowling wolf.

Yes, I feel poultry should always be raised whenever it is possible, but no doubt the yearly loss of chickens and turkeys is rather discouraging, and I had much pleasure in writing a letter recently to the minister of finance at Ottawa, asking on behalf of the poultry raisers of Manitoba that mesh wire poultry netting be placed on the free list, when the tariff is revised, as the English make of netting is very superior to the Canadian and American makes, lasting three times as long, but the price prohibits its general use. As long as the coyotes swarm over the land as they do now, fencing up large enclosures with poultry netting is the only safe method of raising fowl to maturity.

Farmers' wives are well nigh discouraged with the annual losses in the chicken yard. Poultry raising is surely decreasing instead of increasing in many districts for this one reason, notwithstanding the splendid price of fowl and eggs.

I am always an advocate of purebred poultry and can easily make a much larger profit from them. For instance, this spring I had a chance to dispose of all the pullets I could raise, whilst they were still in the shell, at the rate of \$1.25 per head when mature, and though feed is very high there is a good profit in such birds, which are out of the way before cold weather comes.

H. E. V.

GOSSIP

HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL RECORDS

During the period from August 12th to October 13th, 1910, records for 147 cows have been accepted for entry in the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register; eleven of which were begun not less than eight months after the freshening of the cows making them, and twenty-seven of which were semi-official yearly or lactation records. Of the 109 ordinary records, four were extended to fourteen days, and two to thirty days. The averages by ages or classes were as follows:

Nineteen full-aged cows averaged: age, 8 years, 1 month, 19 days; days from calving, 17; milk, 453.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.39; fat, 15.369 lbs. Six senior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 8 months, 6 days; days from calving, 16; milk, 407.3 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.50; fat, 14.252 lbs. Ten junior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 2 months, 28 days; days from calving, 23; milk, 417.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.24; fat, 13.51 lbs. Five senior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 9 months, 29 days; days from calving, 19; milk, 377.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.54; fat 13.361 lbs. Eleven junior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 3 months, 5 days; from calving, 23; milk 356.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.36; fat, 11.995 lbs. Twenty-four senior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 8 months, 10 days; days from calving, 16; milk, 316.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.44; fat, 10.898 lbs. Thirty-four junior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 2 months, 2 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 316.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 43.2; fat, 10.832 lbs.

This herd of 109 animals, of which two-thirds were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 39,398.2 lbs. of milk containing 1,341.235 lbs. of butterfat, thus showing an average of 3.40 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 361.5 lbs. of milk containing 12.305 lbs. of butterfat; equivalent to 51.6 lbs. or over 25 quarts of milk per day, and over 14 1/2 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. While these averages are lower than I usually have to report, it must not be overlooked that the records were made during the period of heat and flies, that the list is largely composed of heifers, and that the averages shown by these heifers in their own classes are very high.

A young breeder writes to ask as to whether I think he will stand any show for winning prize-money, if he takes up the official test work and makes an effort in that direction. As to prize-money, every Holstein-Friesian breeder nominally has an equal chance with all other breeders; but the breeding of the cattle and the skill with which they are handled are the all-important factors. It is rarely the case that any animal not strongly backed by A. R. O. breeding makes a notable record; and the greater part of the prize-money is won by those breeders having not only the cattle, but also experience in handling them. However, one must creep before one can walk, and walk before one can run; and those who now have the prize-winning cows and heifers, if they bred them, also had to begin on the lowest step of the ladder.

To win prize-money is a great honor; and as the amount of money and number of prizes for the present fiscal year has almost been doubled, while no one herd can win more than three prizes in any one of the four prize divisions, it is evident that many prizes will be won by breeders making their first efforts. But winning prizes is but a part of the game; it is the gain in the development of the animal, the herd, and the owner himself, that is most to be considered. If this be accomplished, even though no prize be won, the reward is great. Any man who proves the capacity and value of a cow beyond question, not only enhances the value of that cow herself but also the value of her offspring and near relatives. And the reward is not all to be measured in dollars and cents, for a man derives a greater degree of personal satisfaction in the possession of cows that have proved their capacity and value by making good under official test, and that are for that reason enrolled in the Advanced Register among the aristocracy of the breed.

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Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

Let a breeder make a start, thus gaining experience in developing his cows so as to get the best results; and it will not be long before he will be winning a share of the prize money.

An average of three pounds of fat per day for seven consecutive days is a large record for any season of the year, and is specially large for the warm season; yet the full-aged cows, Lady Fytje and Lilly Gewina 2nd, produced 21,973 lbs. fat from 528.1 lbs. milk and 21,967 lbs. fat from 556.8 lbs. milk, respectively, while Parana Abbeker Lyons Mechthilde 2nd produced 20,144 lbs. fat from 554.5 lbs. milk. The junior four-year-old Trixy Stone, is the only prominent animal in the two four-year classes; she showing 18,617 lbs. fat from 568.3 lbs. milk.

The senior three-year class is headed by Pontiac Korndvke Maid, 16,359 lbs. fat from 451.2 lbs. milk; while the best among the junior three-year-olds is Witkop Pietertje Beauty 2nd DeKol, 16,275 lbs. fat from 469.2 lbs. milk in seven days, 61,979 lbs. fat from 1,864.4 lbs. milk in 30 days. Among the senior two-year-olds, the most noted are K. P. Duplicate, 17,087 lbs. fat from 383 lbs. milk, and K. P. Jewel, 15.87 lbs. fat from 386.9 lbs. milk.

The junior two-year class is strong, Cedar Lawn DeKol Johanna leading, with 19,533 lbs. fat from 570.1 lbs. milk, and showing that she can hold out well; while Queen DeKol Johanna, 17,739 lbs. fat from 439.6 lbs. milk, comes well to the front and takes high rank in her class. A nice record of 13,211 lbs. fat from 407.5 lbs. milk is made by Shelter Valley Dora Cornucopia; and Miles' Flora Belle Wayne, Ethel Beets DeKol Tryphenia, Kalsora Gert 3rd, Jolie Johanna 3rd Countess, Mercedes Nannette 2nd, and Laura Inka DeKol Wit, gain honorable mention by a production of over 12 lbs. fat.

In the division of records begun not less than eight months after freshening, there are eleven records reported; all being creditable, and some of the heifers showing a larger production, when far along in the lactation period, than they showed when making the prior records in early lactation. Such results show both the capacity of the cows and the care and skill of their handlers. Almost every breeder, whose cow is making a fine showing in the semi-official test, desires to show her capacity on regular official test not less than 240 days after freshening; and as, in addition to the honor gained, our association encourages such tests by the offer of liberal prizes, we shall soon have lists of records in each of the seven classes of this division of which Holstein-Friesian breeders may well be proud.

Since my last report, twenty-seven cows and heifers have completed their semi-official yearly or lactation records, or such part of their lactation periods as was covered by the tests; and in studying the results, the reader should always note the length of the records in days.

The full-aged cows, Belle Netherland Johanna and Mazie Bawndale, show a production each of over ten tons of milk in 365 days; the former producing 808,912 lbs. of butterfat and winning third place in the general list; the latter showing the fine record of 657,102 lbs. of fat and gaining place in the high honor list consisting of cows producing 600 lbs. or more of fat in not to exceed 365 days, an amount of fat equivalent to 700 lbs. of commercial butter. It will be noted that Johanna DeKol of Green Meadow produced 494,576 lbs. of fat from 14,241.4 lbs. milk in 255 days.

The leaders in the four-year class are Maid of Cloverdale Queen Johanna 448.1 lbs. fat and 1,650.29 lbs. of total solids from 14,784.1 lbs. milk in 365 days, and Nutula Queen Alcartra, 439,461 lbs. fat from 13,987.8 lbs. milk; while the junior four-year class is well represented by its leader, Grace Hengerveld Burke, 596,344 lbs. fat from 15,553.2 lbs. milk.

Among the senior three-year olds, Pauline Queen Johanna, 475,757 lbs. fat from 15,155.2 lbs. milk, is apparently in the lead; but it will be noted that Netherland Countess Calamity in 281 days produced 407,523 lbs. fat from 10,592.2 lbs. milk. Vale Ormsby Aaggie represents the junior three-year class, with 426,712 lbs. fat from 13,467 lbs. milk.

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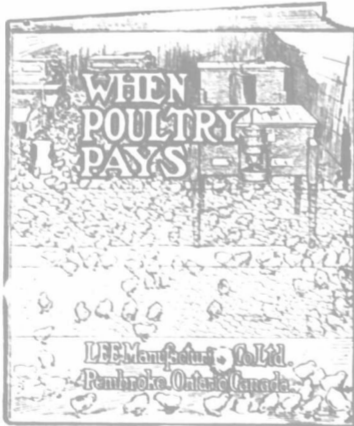
THE PEERLESS WAY of co-operative raising and marketing of poultry will absolutely guarantee success to every poultryman who will carry it out complete. Whether you have never kept poultry—whether you have kept poultry and made a failure of it—whether you have kept poultry merely in a haphazard way—or whether you are now doing well but might do better—The Peerless Way can help you to greater profits. For The Peerless Way shows how to hatch—feed—care for—fatten and kill and HOW TO MARKET.



Send right away for a full description of this money-making method. Let us explain to you just exactly why The Peerless

Way will get you more profits, and let us send you our big, plain-spoken, Free Book containing **Some Facts, Their Proofs and an Interesting Offer**

that will enable you to put The Peerless Way to work for yourself at a cost so low as to be scarcely worth considering. This book is very frank; it tells you just what you can do, and what you cannot do, and, if you have any leaning whatever towards poultrying as either a business or a side-line, you will be interested in the straightforward way it comes out with information that is vital to your success.



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Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
134 Pembroke Road
Pembroke, Ont.

Gentlemen:—Without obligating myself, you may send me your book "When Poultry Pays," and the proof of how The Peerless Way has successfully co-operated with others.

Name

Address

Town

Province

The Book Is FREE Use The Coupon

It Will Cost You Little to Adopt the Peerless Way



You don't need a great lot of cash to make the right kind of a start in poultrying; the knowledge of what to do and what not to do is far more essential. But you do not need to be an expert; for we are ready to supply you with all the necessary knowledge. If you have just a little money, and a pretty fair amount of common-sense, added to enough diligence to look after things properly, The Peerless Way can make poultry profitable for you.

Co-Operation In Raising and Marketing



The Peerless Way is a great deal more than merely a system of poultry-raising; it is also a practical method of co-operative marketing,—a system that will make you independent of combines, and enable you to obtain top-notch prices for large or small quantities of eggs and poultry by showing you how to market to the very best advantage.

The Peerless Way Has Over 15,000 Successful Users

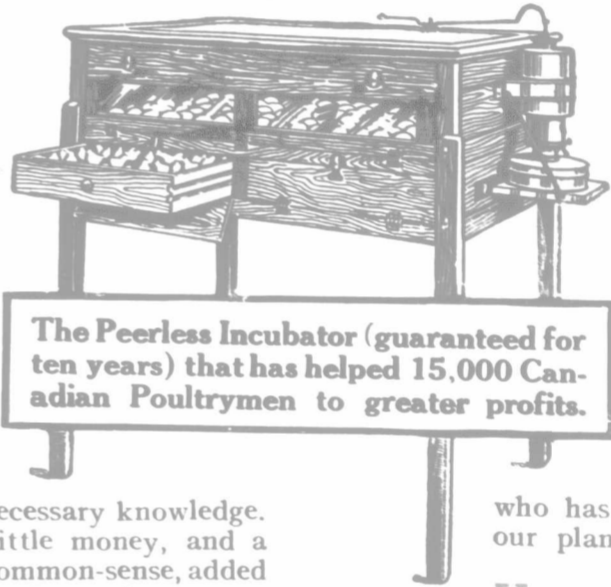


Over fifteen thousand poultrymen in Canada have made a success of poultry raising by The Peerless Way. They have made no heavy investments—they have started with no elaborate equipment—nor have

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134 Pembroke Road

they given up a big tract of land to their poultry yards. They have simply done what you, or any other capable person, can do—adopted our system, followed the plain, practical method it teaches, and used freely



the advice of our experts. Most of them, without knowledge or experience, have stepped into the business that guarantees high dividends on a small investment. Some of them are devoting only part of their time to it, and a few of them are devoting all their time to it—though mighty few of them gave it all their time on the start. But every man who has consistently followed our plan has achieved success.

You Can Have Free Advice From Our Poultry Advisory Board



If you are a user of The Peerless Way, you are entitled to consult our poultry experts at any time without charge. The Peerless Way covers everything in poultry-raising that it is possible for any method to cover; but if, at any time, a point comes up that is peculiar to you alone, all you have to do is to write us. Our experts will consider your case individually and write you personally. This service is free to every member of the Peerless Family.

We Will Show You How To Market Your Poultry And Eggs.



The Co-Operative Marketing plan, ~~was~~ forms so important a part of The Peerless Way, has helped our 15,000 co-workers to make more money than any one of them could have made, working individually. The poultry market is a real market—if you know how to take advantage of it. We are constantly over-run with orders for both eggs and poultry. As a matter of fact, poultrying as a business is a long way from being over done in Canada—there is plenty of room to make good money out of it. Be sure to send for our book.

PEMBROKE ONTARIO CANADA